



Missouri Elections:

*Return to
Hand Counting*



An eManual by Linda Rantz
Prepared for Cause of America - Missouri

"The Cause of America is in great measure the Cause of All Mankind"

~ Thomas Paine

Dedication

When you are surrounded by greatness, you can do great things.

Patriotism – In honor of my late father who convinced his mother to give him permission to join the U.S. Coast Guard when he was 17. He served 22 years, from Seaman to CWO.

My father's love of The Guard taught me to love our Country.

Courage – Mike Lindell is the voice in the wilderness warning us of the threat to our elections.

Mike says, "courage is contagious, so get courageous."

And, "if you're saving your courage for a rainy day, it's pouring out there."

Loyalty – There is no person more loyal than my husband, Craig Rantz.

Craig is quick to sacrifice of himself to care for the needs of others.

There is no stronger or braver warrior whom I would want standing watch over me.

We were once replaced by machines. Learn how to become their replacement.



With appreciation to all who did the work
of Missouri Canvassers, especially LW and MK.
This is where the path began.

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The hand counting process herein and any accompanying commentary are based on the interpretation of Missouri State statutes and rules by a layperson, not a legal authority. Nothing herein is qualified as legal advice, it is not offered as legal advice, and should not be used or considered as a replacement for qualified legal advice. Readers are encouraged to contact a licensed attorney for legal advice or for any assistance understanding the laws, statutes, and rules of Missouri (or any other state).

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The first opinion usually ‘shared’ on the topic of hand counting ballots is that it will take an ‘X’ number of days or weeks to finish the count. I will happily compare the hand counting process in this eManual against whatever process is being used as the basis for that claim.

The Hand Counting Process presented in this eManual will show that any polling place in Missouri can complete a count of the ballots cast there on election day. And, except for the super-large metro voting jurisdictions that bring in hundreds of thousands of early and absentee ballots, counting of those types of ballots in the other 100+ counties can also be accomplished on election day. (The super large metro places might need 2 days for absentee and early ballots ... or just more counting teams.)

“Well, you’ll never get enough people to stay after the polls close and count the ballots.” Any person making this statement is unaware that state law permits hand counting of ballots to begin one hour after the polls open. And, yes, we believe many, many people will want to be trained for ballot counting, including high school students who are also allowed to assist (per state law).

Another response is that voting machines make the election process easier for clerks. I disagree. The terms I hear most often about these machines include, “tedious” and “complex.” Many clerks are dependent on the machine vendors to ‘make things work’ on election day, and some even contract election tasks to third-party vendors, at taxpayer expense.

And, speaking of taxpayer expense, the City of Milton in Fulton County, Georgia, announced on December 20, 2022, that they are taking control of their elections back from the County and removing machines. The City Council estimates they will save \$250,000 in 2023. (They have 30,000 registered voters.)

How much are counties in Missouri spending on voting equipment and the services required to keep everything running? If anyone has those numbers, I would love to see them. We have found it difficult to obtain and identify these costs. It's not just a simple computer and software purchase. There are many related costs because we have industrialized the business of elections.

Elections have become a huge apparatus of vendors, associations, consultants, NGOs, and government agencies (and regulations). Our votes, what we mark on a piece of paper, are buried somewhere in the complexity.

Returning to hand counting will not eliminate the apparatus, at least not all of it, but it will save time, save money, give election day results, give some transparency, and better security, and put our election results back in human hands.

Linda Rantz

They Are Right Where We Left Them

If you were a kid in 1977 when the first *Star Wars*[™] movie was released, there's a good chance that, like most of us, you were hooked. The gifts you received in the coming years were probably movie-themed: the characters, models of the spaceships, t-shirts, bed sheets, hats, and more. It was a collection you treasured.

Then life happened. Your priorities shifted. New things came along. The collection was boxed up and you lost track of it.

But maybe now, some 45 years later, you're visiting a parent or grandparent and, while chatting, mention that collection and wonder what ever happened to it. They point you to a box in the closet in your old room. You open it and, to your amazement, there is exactly what you were looking for. Right where you left them.



Collection of Hand Counting Statutes

That pretty much sums up my reaction when I started reading Missouri statutes about elections. I had recently returned from Louisiana where we joined the Louisiana and Florida teams to test-run Louisiana's ballot hand counting method. Once back in Missouri, I wanted to check our statutes to see if we could utilize the Louisiana method.

Just like opening the box in the closet, I was shocked by my "discovery." While many of us kids were lined up in 1977 to see a battle of good versus evil in other galaxies, the Missouri legislature was working on statutes that would not only allow for the hand counting of ballots but give detailed steps for the process. It was signed into law and has been there all this time. It is like finding a box of the exact statutes you would want for those of us who are working to return Missouri to the process of hand counting ballots.

Why Are the Hand Counting Statutes Important?

All the statutes from the 1970s related to elections show us that, at that time, our legislature invested a lot of time researching, studying, and codifying a full set of election laws. They obviously had equal concerns for detailed procedures for both hand counting and using electronic voting equipment, because statutes for both methods were written and passed in the 1970s.

What are the Benefits of Using Electronic Voting Equipment?

It is a fair question. "We've been doing it this way as long as I can remember, or since I became clerk," is not what we consider a benefit.

I expect that there will be claims that the machines are faster. Is that in ballot intake or tabulating results?

For ballot intake (when the voter casts their ballot after completing it), the time to drop a ballot into the ballot box is less than a second.

An Election Judge who worked the November 8, 2022, midterm election said that the machines in her polling place were at least 15 seconds per voter. With 1,800 voters casting ballots, the lines got long, and she saw some voters give up and leave without casting their ballots.

For tabulating results, a machine is faster when everything necessary is completed. What's necessary? All the servicing, updating, and testing before the election, loading the results from the polling places, and all the post-election machine auditing, reports, and verification. Those machine-related tasks go away with hand counting.

What are the Benefits of Hand Counting Ballots?

We cover these in the following sections, but here is a quick list:

1. Reduce Time clerks spend administering elections (see pg. 43)
2. Save Money (lots of money) (see pg. 48)
3. Election Results are completed on election day ... by human beings (see pg. 52)
4. More secure tabulation method while providing transparency to voters, including chain of custody (see pg. 55)

The hand counting process is simple. For the voter, not much will look different ... except you won't wait in line to insert your ballot into an electronic voting machine. For the new Election Judges who will need to be trained to count and tally votes, if you can play Bingo or keep the score at a baseball game, you will likely have little trouble learning the process of counting votes.

Yes, Missouri will need its citizens to become more civic-minded and step up to help with elections but, hey, it's easier than jury duty, only lasts one day plus training, and the law even allows high school students to assist the Election Judges. That alone should increase the election workforce.



1 Voting at the Courthouse in Kennett, Dunklin County, MO, 1944 Primary Election



I.O.U.

Let's say you are a little short on cash, so a friend offers to lend you \$50 until payday. Your friend wants to "get it in writing" and asks you to sign a note. You live across the county from your friend so, as a convenience, the friend tells you it's fine if you click 'confirm' on an app for this kind of thing, or you can write a paper note and drop it off or mail it.



The convenience is too good to pass up, so you choose digital and click right through the TOS (terms of service) screen. Well, what happens if your friend is not such a good friend and tells you it's time to pay back the loan of \$5,000? You protest ... it was \$50, not \$5,000. But the app shows \$5K.

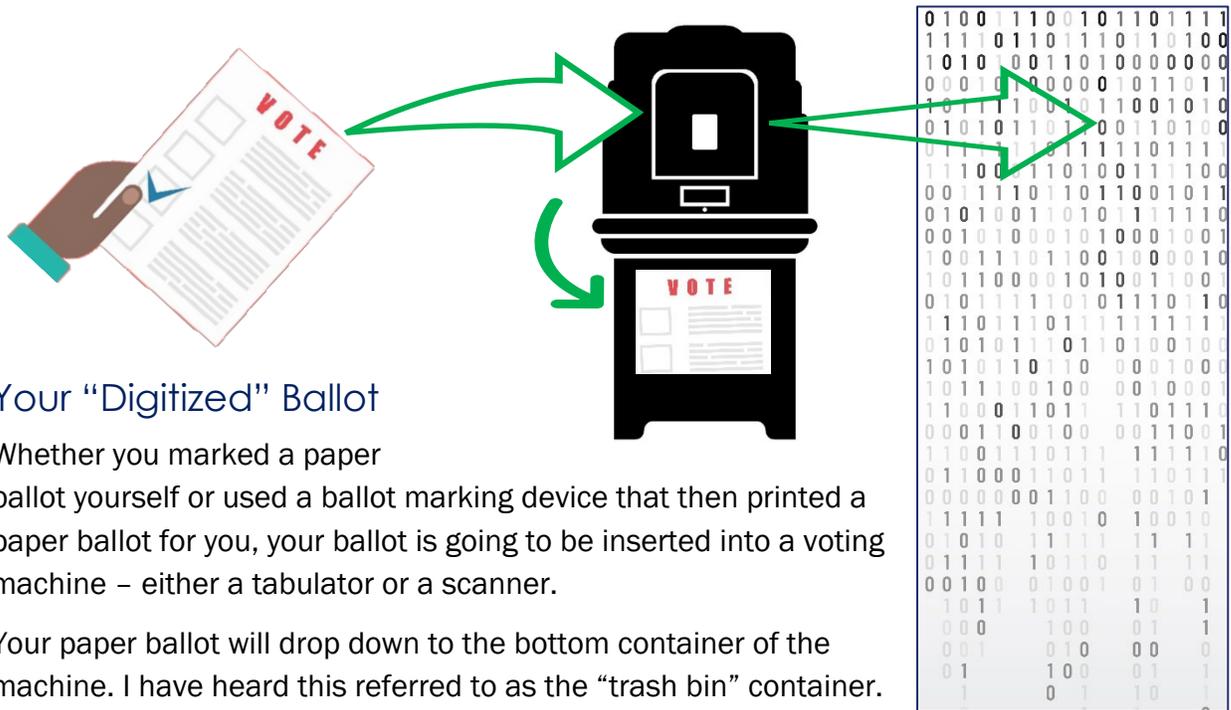
You threaten to take your friend and the app programmer to court, but the software is proprietary so you cannot get a court to hear your case. The I.O.U. on the app is going to hold up in court, but you have no proof – you're just \$4,950 poorer.

About now, you're wishing you went with paper.

Paper Audit Trail

Using the analogy above, maybe you are a traditionalist, and you would have done a paper I.O.U. If so, that might give you some reassurance if you vote in a county that provides a paper ballot for you to use to cast your vote.

As a matter of fact, when some new election laws became effective in August 2022, a "paper ballot audit trail" was added. So, even if you vote on a "ballot marking device" (like a touchscreen), it must print out a paper ballot. (Admirable, but you might want to read the study by the National Science Foundation on pg. 226, Can Voters Detect Malicious Manipulation of Ballot Marking Devices?)



Your “Digitized” Ballot

Whether you marked a paper ballot yourself or used a ballot marking device that then printed a paper ballot for you, your ballot is going to be inserted into a voting machine – either a tabulator or a scanner.

Your paper ballot will drop down to the bottom container of the machine. I have heard this referred to as the “trash bin” container.

The votes you cast, everything you marked on the ballot, are now digitized and are nothing more than a series of ones and zeros.

How Safe is Digital Code?

Ask the City of Joplin, Missouri, which paid out \$320,000 in 2021 for a ransomware attack. (see article on pg. 212).

There is no “Show Me” with Voting Machines

Some people have said to me that we can check the ballots on election day as they are taken out of the voting machine ... maybe even photograph them. Not so fast. You’ll need the Clerk’s permission before doing such a thing. And, the statutes say, “Immediately after signing the statements of returns, the election judges shall enclose the voted ballots, tally books, tally sheets, statements of returns and other election supplies in containers designated by the election authority.” (see 115.463 pg. 240). The Election Judges are then required to “immediately” return everything to the Clerk per Statute 115.475.

The Clerk is required to retain election records for 22 months, but elected officials will tell you that a court, grand jury, or legislative body must be involved for you to see any of the records. (see 115.493 pg. 241).

Hand counting ballots on election night is the best method to prevent our ballots from being digitized and allows The People to participate in tallying and calculating election results.

Please, Show Me the Receipts

If you're organized, you have a shopping list prepared when you go to the store. Another approach many of us employ is to go up and down the aisles to see if anything reminds us that we need it. Either way, we're all looking for sale prices.



By the time we unload our shopping basket onto the checkout counter, we have a pretty good idea of how much it should cost – within \$3 to \$4 if you're keeping track (and weren't binge shopping).

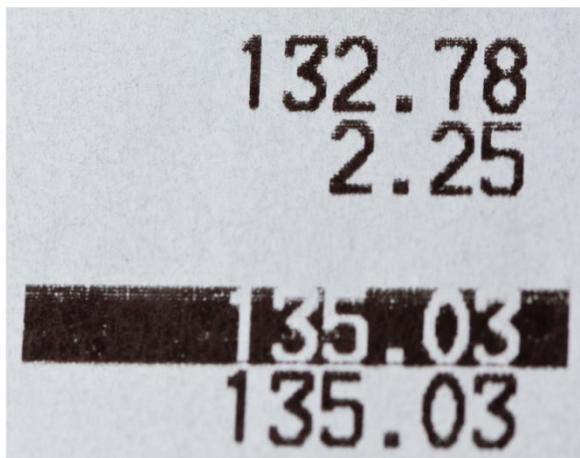
Do You Trust Me?

But what if the store clerk tells you the total is \$30 to \$40 more than you expected? Logically, the next thing you say is, "show me the receipt." But what if the clerk tells you they don't give receipts ... they just give the total?

How do you figure out if you were charged for more items than you put on the checkout counter? How do you know if you were charged the wrong price for an

item, or if you did not get the sale price?

The clerk tries to help you, but they can only see what showed up on the register screen. They are not able to log in and pull up your receipt, list of items, or prices charged.



Totals versus List of Transactions

How can you search for the error in the computer system if you cannot look at a printout of the individual transactions? That's where you can pinpoint machine or software errors.

You are the Winner, You are the Loser

Unfortunately, this resembles how our election system reports voting results. The voting equipment prints out totals and, from that, winners and losers are announced.

Don't believe the results? Does something look odd? Want to verify against the paper ballots? Nope. Sorry.

The previous Section, *I.O.U.*, talks about how the votes you cast on a paper ballot are digitized. From that digital information, the voting machine at the polling place prints out a "tape" of totals for each race on the ballot. (Kind of resembles a cash register tape but with totals only.)

The digitized ballot data is stored on a removable device, like a USB drive or Compact flash card. Back at the Clerk's location, the removable device is inserted into a PC and the digitized ballot data are uploaded. Then reports are generated.

The polling place report (cash register tape) is compared to the Clerk's location reports. Since they were both generated from the same data, no one should be surprised that they match.

Asking for More Than Just the Totals

But what if a candidate strongly suspects that something is wrong? Like the case in Georgia where a candidate was told she came in 3rd place in her race. Looking at the polling place results, she saw that she received zero votes at the place where she and her husband cast their ballots. There should have been at least 2 votes.

Only because she received zero votes, was she able to push for an investigation. If there had been 2 votes, or 5, or 10, she likely would have been told the results were the results.

The investigation, which involved hand counting the paper ballots, showed that not only did this candidate have uncounted votes at her own polling place, but she was the legitimate 1st place winner of the race. (see 2022 (Jun. 22) - 'Wild Ride' - Michelle Long Spears Wins Runoff Following Chaotic Primary Election pg. 214)

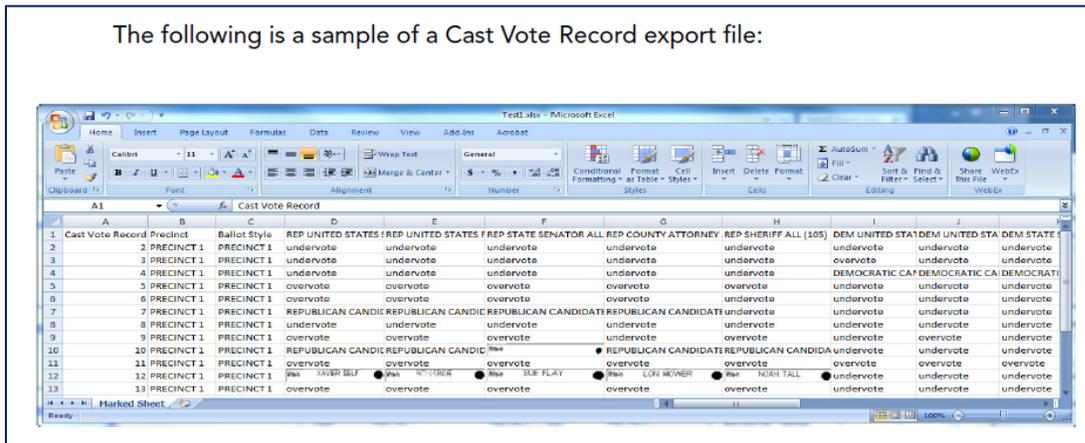
Cast Vote Records are the Receipts

Voters across the country have been working to obtain the "receipts," which are called "Cast Vote Records." To continue the grocery store analogy, the election results we receive now are just like being told the total sale: you owe \$135.03. This would be like telling Candidate A that they received 135 votes.

What is being asked for would be like the full grocery receipt, showing what items were purchased that came to the \$135.03 total. In an election, we are asking for the digitized



ballot data. Mathematicians can analyze this data to detect whether there were any machine irregularities or manipulation.



2 Image from ES&S Electionware® Manual (Volume V: Results User's Guide)

Can Voting Machines Make Errors or Be Manipulated?

Yes. Election results have been contested and, in some cases, results were reversed due to machine issues, usually called glitches, programming errors, coding mistakes, and the like.

Are those 'honest' mistakes, or manipulation? It would take a forensic inspection of the machine to make the determination.

Some articles in the Newsroom section highlight machine issues, none of which were resolved with forensic investigations. Here are a few:

2022 (Apr. 1) - EAC Issues Report on Tennessee Voting System Anomaly (pg. 213)

2022 (May 20) – EAC Approves Measure to Address Missouri Voting Machine Anomaly (pg. 213)

2022 (Jun. 3) – CISA Advisory: Vulnerabilities Affecting Dominion Voting Systems ImageCast X (pg. 214)

2022 (Jul. 15) – Cole County Clerk: Problem with Voting Equipment Fixed (pg. 215)

2022 (Sep. 22) – Pennsylvania County Sues Dominion Voting Systems Over 'Severe anomalies' In 2020 Election (pg. 217)

2022 (Nov. 8) – Maricopa County Official Apologizes for Broken Voting Machines (pg. 220)

Gain Transparency by Hand Counting Ballots

Hand counting ballots provides the needed transparency. Votes are counted and marked on the Ballots Tally form. It's very easy for the Election Judges, watchers, challengers, and any other observers to see the individual marked for each vote cast that makes up the total for each race or question on the ballot.

What's so S.M.A.R.T. about a Thermostat?

Most people probably feel that when they buy something marketed as “smart,” it means it’s going to be helpful to them. But consider the origin of the term “smart”:

“The term “smart” originally comes from the acronym

Self-Monitoring,

Analysis and

Reporting

Technology

but [*has*] become widely known as “smart” because of the notion of allowing previously inanimate objects—from cars to basketballs to clothes—to talk back to us and even guide our behavior.”¹

S.M.A.R.T. was technology computer hard drives used to try to predict the possibility of a drive failure before it happened and take action to avoid catastrophic loss of your data. (Didn’t always work, though, did it?) It’s now a term adopted by the IoT (Internet of Things) market to mean any device that is thinking for you.



Self-Monitoring, Analysis, Reporting, Technology

Consider what that means.

Self-Monitoring The device is always monitoring without any interaction from you. Does *Alexa* ever surprise you by asking you to repeat something when you’re not even speaking to her? Do you notice lights on your cell phone, PC, TV, or other devices go on, as if you turned it on, but you didn’t?

Analysis This is not like a tape recorder that is recording exactly what you say or mean, and you can erase it if you want. The device is programmed to think and analyze the words, and even actions, of you, your family, your home, and your life. Is there anything you would not want it to know?

Reporting The device is sending information about you somewhere to someone. You agreed to this when you turned it on and flipped through the terms of service. (Did you read the TOS or just click, “Agree,” so you could get to the next screen?)

¹ Article by Net Lingo, smart tech, a.k.a. smart technology, wearable tech
<https://www.netlingo.com/word/smart-tech.php>

The S.M.A.R.T. Thing Did Not Work So Well for Coloradans

In September 2022, temperatures in Colorado reached the 90s. But over 22,000 Coloradans discovered their thermostats (the S.M.A.R.T. kind) had been locked by the utility company and would not let homeowners cool their houses to anything below the high 70s.

Agree or disagree with the reason for this, the utility company was quoted as saying, “Let’s remember that this is something that customers choose to be a part of based on the incentives.” (see 2022, Sep. 2 – Colorado Utility Company Locks 22,000 Thermostats In 90 Degree Weather Due To ‘Energy Emergency’ on pg. 216)

Can Thermostats Not Trust Coloradans?

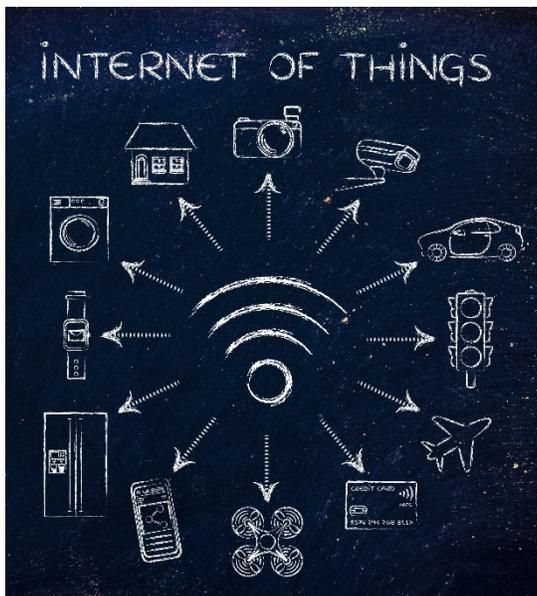
Why would a utility company incentivize its customers to install S.M.A.R.T. thermostats? Are Coloradans not trustworthy when it comes to making decisions about what temperature to maintain in their home?

Keep in mind that S.M.A.R.T. technology is NOT about setting a schedule, such as having the thermostat adjusted for times when the family is away at school or work.



S.M.A.R.T. technology is about monitoring you, analyzing your habits, and reporting all this back ... to someone or someplace. And then it starts to make decisions for you.

Welcome to the Internet of Things (IoT)



3 Image of the Internet of Things (IoT)

Perhaps you wear a S.M.A.R.T. watch on your wrist, have S.M.A.R.T. features in your car, and let S.M.A.R.T. monitor home appliances, and you love the ‘order’ it brings to your life.

If you remember Pet Rocks, you will understand my comments about marketing. (If you’re too young, it’s a good thing to look up.) Over 1 million people bought a rock that came in a box with its own straw bed and was treated like a pet.

Identifying inanimate objects as “S.M.A.R.T.” is also done for marketing but is way more serious than paying for a rock. These devices are monitoring, analyzing, and reporting about you.

The Net Lingo article said this about S.M.A.R.T. devices, “

“With some help from crowdsourcing or artificial intelligence, they can be taught to distinguish between responsible and irresponsible behavior, and **then punish or reward us accordingly**—in real time.”
[emphasis added]

Some Critical Questions about IoT and S.M.A.R.T. Devices

- Who is training the artificial intelligence?
- Who belongs to the crowdsourcing groups that set behavior standards?
- Who has the final decision over what is responsible or irresponsible behavior?
- What are the punishments or rewards?
- “In real time” – does that mean if my S.M.A.R.T. car decides I have driven too many miles for personal purposes it will shut off the car?
- What aspects of your life are “out of bounds” for your device to monitor? Is anything out of bounds?
- If something I do is considered ‘irresponsible,’ does my connected device have the ability to change it?

How Do These Devices Stay Connected All the Time?

In an upcoming section, there will be more technical detail about connectivity and security. (see Modems are so Passé on pg. 40) For now, the question you should be able to answer is, “how do my devices stay constantly connected?”

If you cannot answer the question, then how do you know what other devices, maybe some that don’t belong to you, are still monitoring, analyzing, and reporting your behavior?

Can a Connected Device Change My Vote?

‘That’, is the question.

Who's Watching Out for My Vote?

Have you ever received a notice advising you that there was a data breach and that your personal information might be compromised? Hacking and cybercrime are real things. That's a fact.

But do people understand how to protect themselves? Technology has made life easy and convenient. In exchange, we have relinquished our ability to understand our tech products.

Elections are Not Immune from Cybercrime

In a Tennessee Oct. 2021 election, the counter on the voting equipment showed 98 total ballots cast. An Election Judge had **manually kept count** and knew there should be 330 (see 2022 (Apr. 1) - EAC Issues Report on Tennessee Voting System Anomaly pg. 213).

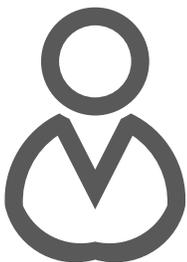
In Georgia, May 2022, results of ballots tabulated on voting equipment showed a candidate as the 3rd place finisher. A **hand recount** confirmed the candidate as winner of the election (see 2022 (Jun. 22) - 'Wild Ride' - Michelle Long Spears Wins Runoff Following Chaotic Primary Election pg. 214).

In Cole County, April 2022, **Election Judges** caught the voting equipment doubling votes on the results (see 2022 (Apr. 7) - Video: Election Judges Catch Voting Problems in Cole County pg. 213).

Anomaly? Programming error? Glitch? Perhaps. These examples were not called cybercrimes, but could they have been? "It would take a forensic analysis to be certain.

"Both sides seem to agree that no votes were changed in the 2016 election, and I said, the experts I talked to say that, until you have a forensic analysis of a vote, until you go in there and scrub the whole system, you can't really say that." Sen. Ron Wyden, D-OR
(see 2018 to 2020 -Video: Democrats Say It Is Easy to Hack Voting Machines on pg. 209)

Potential Victim or Bad Actor



Most companies and schools strive to put secure networks in place to protect their digital infrastructure. In our homes, it is left to us to figure this out. We buy hardware we are told will protect our home network, or we pay a subscription for security services, or someone we know sets it up for us. Or, maybe, you are a person whose home network security uses the "wish and a prayer" approach.



The truth is, though, if you do not understand how to protect yourself, which means it's unlikely you are a bad actor, the only role left to you is the potential victim.

Trusting the Guard

We expect there to be something or someone in between our votes and bad actors.

We operate on the belief that our clerks, our counties, and our state, have put all the necessary protocols in place to protect our elections. We believe they have been as diligent as they can be, but the voting equipment systems are as complex as any other digital equipment and, for any technical questions we have asked, most clerks go to the vendor for answers. Unfortunately, we did not elect the vendor.

In a 2019 article by Kim Zetter on *Vice*, the author wrote, “Even proper configurations won’t secure a firewall if the firewall software itself has security vulnerabilities that allow intruders to bypass all the authentication checks, whitelisting rules, and other security parameters set in the firewall’s configuration file.”

Senator Ron Wyden was quoted in the interview as: “It’s an indictment of the notion that important cybersecurity decisions should be left entirely to county election offices, many of whom do not employ a single cybersecurity specialist.

Not only should ballot tallying systems not be connected to the internet, they shouldn’t be anywhere near the internet, ...”

(see 2019 (Aug. 8) – Critical U.S. Election Systems Have Been Left Exposed Online Despite Official Denials on pg. 209)

Requiring a Cyber Security Review

In 2022, Missouri’s new election laws included a mandatory cyber security review of each clerk’s office every 2 years. This can be found in Statute 115.225. (see Cause of America – Missouri review of this statute on pg. 60)

But here’s a question: if we have not been doing these cyber security reviews all along, how do we know that any or all the voting machines are not already compromised?

Hand Counting Technology is a Battery-Operated Calculator

Returning to hand counting removes most of the cyber worries around elections. We had hoped to remove all technology from the process but, short of sending an abacus, the Election Judges at least need a calculator (and we suggest they not use an app on their cell phones).

Arizona's Box 3



4 Twitter: @tylerbower tweet about convoluted and complicated voting systems

Arizona 2022 Election – Machine Issues Result in Creation of Box 3

When tabulators in 40 voting centers in Maricopa County, Arizona, began malfunctioning and rejecting ballots during the 2022 midterm election, officials offered voters 3 options for casting their ballot:

1. Stay and wait for the machines to go back online;
2. Go to a different polling location; or,
3. Drop their ballot in a drop box labeled, “Box 3.”

(see 2022 (Nov. 8) – 'Box 3' and 'Maricopa County' are Trending Nationally on Twitter on pg. 221 and 2022 (Nov. 8) – Maricopa County Official Apologizes for Broken Voting Machines on pg. 220)

[Solving a Machine Failure Almost Always Results in Returning to a “Traditional” Voting Method](#)

Box 3 in Arizona in the November 2022 election was the “fast fix” for machine breakdowns. Interestingly, Box 3 looked a lot like a traditional Ballot Box. No lines – voters walked up and dropped their ballots into the box.

Accurate Performance of Voting Machines Cannot be Relied Upon

In the Lake v. Hobbs trial, which challenged the 2022 election results, one of the defendant’s expert witnesses, Kenneth Mayer, gave testimony about tabulator malfunctions. Under oath, Mr. Mayer stated, “One of the most common issues that arises in the work on Election Day operations ... ‘It’ [tabulator malfunctions] can happen for reasons that are not anticipatable. It can be, sort of, machine breakdowns, or the sort of things that are hard to predict.”

“Arizona's election is once again in the national spotlight. This time, tabulator errors are to blame rather than a hand recount of Maricopa's 2020 votes.”

(see 2022 (Nov. 8) – 'Box 3' and 'Maricopa County' are Trending Nationally on Twitter on pg. 221)

Evidence of Machine Failures is Both Historical and Current

A *New Yorker* article was already warning of machine errors and the complexity of running them back in 1988:

"At one point, we had tabulation errors in twenty-eight percent of the systems tested, and nobody cared." "Should citizens delegate the job of vote-counting to technicians? Most people do not know enough about computers to be able to tell what is happening during computerized vote-counting ..."

(see 1988 (Oct. 30) – Counting Votes on pg. 207)

In 2019, Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-MA), along with Senators Amy Klobuchar (D-MN), Ron Wyden (D-OR), and Mark Pocan (D-WI), investigated election technology vendors. While the emphasis of their investigation was on private equity firms who owned the software that facilitates voting for 90% of U.S. voters, their findings also included criticism of the reliability and performance of voting equipment:

“Election security experts have noted for years that our nation's election systems and infrastructure are under serious threat, but voting machines reportedly continue to fail and breakdown across the country, as vendors fail to innovate, improve, and protect voting systems, putting U.S. elections at avoidable and increased risk.”

(see 2019 (Dec. 10) – Warren, Klobuchar, Wyden, and Pocan Investigate Vulnerabilities and Shortcomings of Election Technology Industry with Ties to Private Equity on pg. 210)

Election officials in the State of Texas rejected ballot counting software from Dominion, based on the findings of reports done in 2012 and twice in 2019. Attorney General Ken Paxton was quoted as:

“We have not approved these voting systems based on repeated software and hardware issues. It was determined they were not accurate and that they failed — they had a vulnerability to fraud and unauthorized manipulation.”

(see 2020 (Nov. 19) – Texas Rejected Use of Dominion Voting System Software Due to Efficiency Issues on pg. 211)

Hand Counting: Only Reliable Method

I would venture to say that every election has incidents of machine errors or issues that require recounts. Election officials usually go with a machine recount, which I find perplexing: if you believe the machines are accurate but then run ballots through a machine a second time and it gives you a different result, which was the correct result? The first or second?

Hand counts are the only reliable method for proving election results.

2: MOTIVATIONS

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A 2018 Brief by the National Conference of State Legislatures stated, “No one knows how much it costs to run elections in the United States. For that matter, it’s a rare state that knows how much election administration costs within its own borders due to the complexity of elections and the involvement of several levels of government.”



5 Click or Scan
NCSL Brief March
2018

Elections have become industrialized over the past century, growing a huge infrastructure – from private sector businesses to NGOs to lobbyists to associations to consultants to government agencies and elected officials.

Large sums of money are in play and, wherever there is money, there is motivation. Motivation is because you are either profiting or because the money comes out of your pocket. The more money, the more motivation.

While the NCSL Brief focuses on which level of government is covering the costs for elections – local, state, or even federal – the story appears to neglect that it is all taxpayer-funded.

We, The People, are paying for all of this.

“One of the most expensive items in an election administrator’s budget is the equipment used to cast and tabulate votes.”

Yet, We, The People, have no transparency about how much is being spent nor who is on the receiving end of the money.

Nor are We, The People, able to do our own post-election reviews or investigations, as election data is “sealed” and kept from us (Statute 115.493). And vendors being paid with our taxpayer money use a “proprietary” clause and threat of “void of warranty” to conceal from us the very data for which we paid.

We are told to trust the system without the ability to reassure ourselves that the system is trustworthy.

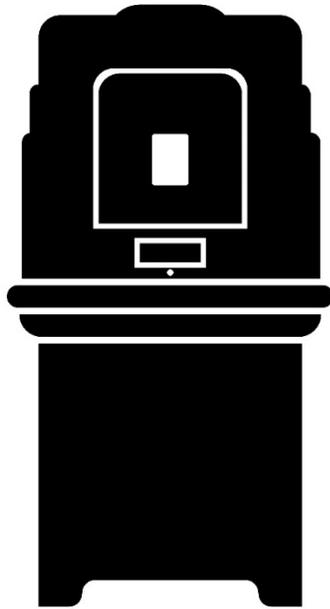
But We, The People, have an amazing collection of statutes, nearly a half-century old, that gives us the right to return to hand counted elections.

Yes, We, The People, have a lot to learn, teach, and do because We, The People, are the replacement for voting machines. We were once replaced by machines, and we are ready to take back our duties.

Our motivation is not just about reducing costs. It is also about transparency, trust, and civic duty.

We will want to know your motivation. When we speak with you, we will listen, but our assessment will be filtered by what we have been told is, or what we believe to be your motivation.

What's in the Black Box?



No One's Telling Us

The term “black box,” used to describe voting machines, goes back at least to the 1990s. What was true in the 1990s that is still true today is that we are told we have no right to look inside the black box to check the hardware, nor can we inspect the source code.

Pandora's Black Box

If you read nothing else in this eManual, read *Pandora's Black Box: Did It Really Count Your Vote?* It was written in 1996. Here are a few excerpts:

“On November 5, 1996, millions of Americans voted by secret ballot for thousands of elected officials from the Presidency to the local dog catcher. What few realized is that a key aspect of the vote-counting was also done in secret. What's more, they have been legally denied the right to find out precisely how their vote is counted.”

“The counting of almost 70% of our votes is done inside a literal and figurative black box by a technical process that you have no legal right to inspect. The results from that black box are then counted by local election officials who send their results to the State where they are later “certified” as accurate and honest.”

“What most people do not realize is that no one other than these obscure voting machine vendors can examine the “source-codes” or computer-programming instructions that tell the computer exactly how to count your votes: not the voters, not the poll workers, not the city clerk, not the county election supervisor, not even the state elections director or any federal election officials are allowed to view the source-code.” (see 1996 (Nov.) – Pandora's Black Box: Did It Really Count Your Vote? on pg. 207)

“Do the Quick-as-a-Wink, Computerized Systems Count Accurately?”

“Are they vulnerable to fraud, as well—even fraud of a much more dangerous, centralized kind?”

Written almost a decade **earlier** than *Pandora's Black Box*, an article in *The New Yorker* questioned the security of elections managed on computerized systems.

“This year, fifty-five percent of all votes—seventy-five percent in the largest jurisdictions—will be counted electronically. If ninety-five million Americans vote on Tuesday, November 8th, the decisions expressed by about fifty-two million of them will be tabulated **according to rules that programmers and operators unknown to the public have fed into computers.**” [*emphasis added*] (see 1988 (Oct. 30) – Counting Votes on pg. 207)

51-49, Would You Believe a Whistleblower?

Who are the “unknown programmers and operators mentioned in the article above? One is Clint Curtis, a computer programmer. In 2004, he testified before Congress as a whistleblower. Curtis told of how he was employed to write an algorithm for a U.S. Congressman. The algorithm would “adjust” the votes in an election to always produce a 51/49 result for a specific candidate.

Curtis thought it was something being used as part of a congressional investigation. However, while watching election results during the 2004 election he recognized that the algorithm was being used and he became a whistleblower.

The links we have will access Curtis' original 2004 testimony and a 2022 interview where he confirms that the algorithm is still being used. (see 2004 – Video: Clint Curtis, Democrat Whistleblower Exposes the Truth About How He Created the Machine Algorithm 51-49 on pg. 208)

What Do Our Clerks Learn About the Black Box?

I would venture to guess that most of Missouri's county clerks inherited electronic voting equipment when they were elected ... especially since around 35 new clerks are starting in 2023.

It is probably good odds that any "voting machine" training will consist of a manual covering how to use the software to upload election data and pull reports. Maybe there will be some pictures of the exterior of the black box to illustrate how to plug in the machine, turn it on, and set it up for voting.

No Looking – No Touching

But, without a doubt, there will not be any pictures of the inside of the black box. Nor will there be anything for the Clerk to learn about the inside of the PC which was sold to the county by the vendor. It is used to run election software.

It is not allowed for the Clerk to be inside the voting machine or the PC.

How do I know? I listened to a clerk speak to some of his constituents after the April 2022 election and tell a story of how the PC used by the county (dedicated to election use only) was outputting 2012 as the date on election results, instead of 2022.

A frantic call to the vendor resulted in a warning that, if the clerk opened the PC or accessed the PC settings, the warranty would be voided, and the election could not be certified.



6 Black Box Machine Welcome Screen

What Clerks Don't Learn About the Black Box

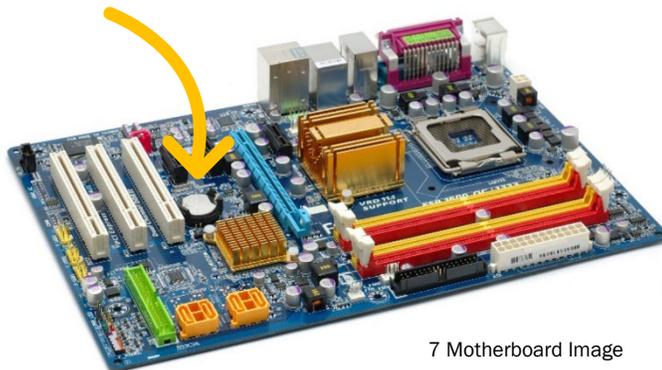
I felt sorry for the Clerk because I was pretty sure I knew what was wrong. The image below is a motherboard, and the arrow is pointing to a silver circle on the board. That silver circle thing is a battery, one of those tablet types, probably 2032. The battery had obviously died, so the PC had reverted its internal clock to the year it was built, 2012.

The clock on a PC motherboard like this one is not using electricity. It has its own battery right on the motherboard. Pop the battery out, replace it, and the clock is running again.

I wonder how much the taxpayers of the county are paying for a service contract with the vendor for the upkeep of the election equipment. I wonder why the vendor doesn't just change these batteries every few years to make sure they don't fail on election day.

What's a Motherboard?

Is it important for a Clerk to know what a motherboard is? There is a motherboard in the black box machine – it cannot run without one. It may look different than this one. A motherboard for a laptop, for example, will be substantially smaller.



7 Motherboard Image

Should the Clerk know what processor or CPU is on the motherboard? Without a CPU, the machine has no brains and cannot operate. And a CPU must be mounted on a motherboard, so both are critical components.

Should the Clerk Know Where the Motherboard and CPU were Manufactured?

I believe so. And I believe they should know the origin of every piece of electronic equipment used in elections.

The image to the right is a wireless PC mouse in an 'explode' view so the components can be seen. Notice the green circuit board? Every single electronic device has some sort of circuit board or motherboard.



8 Explode View of Wireless Mouse

What Is on a Circuit Board or Motherboard?

That is the Ten Million Dollar Question! Who among us can look at a circuit board or a motherboard and identify every component on it? And could you also identify it if it was disguised?

Col. Shawn Smith, USAF Retired, is an expert doing "adversarial assessment" which is a method of detecting cyber threats. In August 2022, Col. Smith gave a presentation titled, "Enemy Inside the Wire." (see 2022 (Aug. 23) "Enemy Inside the Wire" Ret. Col. Shawn Smith Speaks at The Moment of Truth Summit pg. 216)

Compromising Google, Apple, Amazon, and Microsoft

In his presentation, Col. Smith showed the image of what appeared to be a computer power coupler but was not. It was disguised as a power coupler, but it was a chip that compromised the servers of 4 of the biggest tech companies in the world.

And, as Col. Smith explained, those tech companies did not detect it. Rather, it was discovered by someone else who alerted them - after nearly 4 months.

Note that the chip is smaller than the lead on a No. 2 pencil.

"If you think an election official, let alone the voting system testing labs, ... is going to detect a counterfeit or supply chain attack, they're not." (Col. Smith)



9 Chip disguised as a power coupler

Modems are so Passé

Vendors of voting machines will assure you that, unless you requested it, there are no modems in the voting equipment. But I don't believe it's about modems in the way many of us might remember those devices (or still have). What we used is already antiquated.

Current technology is talking about “modules” and global connectivity. No logging on ... you're just connected. It is about the technology to monitor, analyze, and report about us, combined with the ability for S.M.A.R.T. devices to judge our behavior as responsible or irresponsible, and then reward or punish.

S.M.A.R.T. City –Everything is Connected, and Every Device is a Modem

In an earlier section, we covered the Internet of Things (IoT) and the constant connectivity of S.M.A.R.T. devices and their purpose in monitoring you. (Welcome to the Internet of Things (IoT) on pg. 26)

In a S.M.A.R.T. city, everything is connected. It really is a 'matrix.' Every device becomes a modem. Every S.M.A.R.T. device you carry or wear, every S.M.A.R.T. appliance or device in your home, and every camera or traffic signal on the streets you travel, are all connecting to the 'network' and become links in the web that connect every nearby device.



10 IoT – Internet of Things, Wireless Communication Network

Who's Connecting Everything?

Governments. Private-sector industries. Investors. Individuals who 'plug in' to the network. These companies are examples of the move to a global network:

[Telit \(telit.com\)](http://telit.com)

Telit offers the “broadest global wireless IoT module portfolio in the industry.” Wireless Communication Modules, IoT Cellular Connectivity, IoT Platforms

[Qualcomm \(qualcomm.com\)](http://qualcomm.com)

Watch the film on the homepage, where Qualcomm explains that they enable “a world where everyone and everything can be intelligently connected.”

- “That’s the power of A.I. You don’t need to understand it. It understands you.”
- “Internet of Things that works seamlessly together ...” (meaning it connects without direction from you).

“Our Voting Equipment Does Not Connect to the Internet”

If you are a Coloradan who accepted one of those S.M.A.R.T. thermostats and have changed your mind about it, could you open the thermostat, locate the communications chip, and disengage it?

If you had some other S.M.A.R.T. device but only wanted it to connect to the internet when you physically plugged it in, or when you were in range of your home Wi-Fi, would you know how to do that?

Do you know how to tell when any of your S.M.A.R.T. devices are in monitoring, analyzing, or reporting mode? Do you know when they are connected?

Remember, S.M.A.R.T. is Just a Marketing Term

Just because an electronic device does not have a S.M.A.R.T. label does not mean it does not have a component installed that gives it the ability to connect.

Electronic Poll Pads Can Act as Modems

Missouri’s 2022 election law bill included a restriction on voting machines connecting to the internet. What was not clearly defined, but explained after the bill was signed, is that electronic poll pads are not considered voting equipment. They ARE allowed to connect to the internet.

This makes electronic poll pads, which connect to the internet, active modems inside the polling place.

Let’s Ask Instead, “Do These Voting Machines Have Connectivity?”

A presentation by an ES&S representative to the Missouri Secretary of State’s staff included this slide about modems:

Facts about Modems

- Modem components are not resident on the DS200 by default, but rather a separate board that is only installed in DS200s in those jurisdictions which request them and where a state may permit their legal use.
- DS200s without a modem component do not include the application or the network architecture required to support modeming and allow a modem to operate on the machine.
- Today’s modern cellular modeming technology also requires a private network service provider such as Verizon.



11 Slide about Modems from ES&S presentation to SOS (obtained via Sunshine Request)

The last bullet point reads, “Today’s modern cellular modeming technology also requires a private network service provider such as Verizon.”

The counties that use electronic poll pads connected to the internet are already paying for cellular network services from companies such as Verizon and AT&T. Additionally, some counties provide cell phones to each polling place: either to track the movement of voting equipment using the phone’s GPS, or for communicating with Election Judges.

Machine vendors will explain multiple levels of vetting and security with “trusted partners” to ensure a secure supply chain. Earlier in this chapter, we pointed out how Big Tech companies like Google and Microsoft were fooled and hacked, and Col. Smith’s remarks that believing a voting system lab or an election official can detect a disguised chip is false hope. (pg. 39)

False Hope

Let’s stop asking whether voting machines are connected to the internet and ask, instead, if the machines have connectivity.

If a vendor tells a Clerk there is no connectivity, and a Clerk tells a constituent there is no connectivity, they should be able to present a detailed forensic audit for each piece of equipment that proves their assertion.

If they don’t, they are just speaking with the false hope that there is no connectivity.

Motivation of The People: Hand Counting Reduces the Risk of Connectivity

Our motivation is to minimize the threat that comes with connectivity. Human beings sitting around a table without any electronic devices, reading votes cast, and dabbing a tally sheet with a marker, is about the safest we can imagine.

Save Time



Giving Time Back to the Clerk



12 Click or Scan
48.020
Classification of
Counties

Depending on the County Classification and how the county budgets for elections, the person, or persons, responsible for elections within the county (or voting jurisdiction) is going to be either the County Clerk or Election Director(s).

Duties of these election officials can range from being full-time working only on elections with dedicated office space and work areas, to being a full-time clerk who manages county business (like budgets, payroll, etc.) and still must coordinate elections. The Clerk may be working in a 100+-year-old county courthouse in the same office that was used by a clerk 100 years ago.

Whether the election authority is a clerk or a director, with 1 or 2 deputies or a department of employees, I believe that, if for no other reason, due diligence requires them to honestly review and consider whether returning to hand counting provides the benefits being outlined.

Statutes Specific to Hand Counting

In an upcoming section, statutes that apply to the hand counting process are listed in order of how the process should flow. There are some statutes that apply to both hand counting and voting machines and are included to give a full understanding of the process. (see Step by Step by Statute, starting on pg. 68)

In my research, I have identified 7 statutes that are specific to hand counting.

Statutes Specific to Electronic Voting Equipment

From how I read the statutes, the following list of 27 statutes includes those I identify as being specific to voting machines.

- 115.225 Automated equipment to be approved by secretary of state — standards to be ... (8/28/2022)
- 115.227 Consistent provisions of general law to apply to electronic voting systems. (11/7/2018)
- 115.229 Electronic voting system may be used, when. (8/28/1985)
- 115.230 Voter verification, electronic system, or pad authorized. (8/28/2011)
- 115.233 Testing of automatic tabulating equipment, when done, procedure. (8/28/2002)
- 115.235 Preparation of marking devices required. (1/1/1978)
- 115.239 Placement of party candidates on ballot, how determined. (1/1/1978)
- 115.249 Standards required of voting machines. (8/28/2013)
- 115.255 Electronic voting machines used, paper ballots permitted, when. (8/28/2014)
- 115.257 Electronic voting machines to be put in order, procedure — absentee ... (8/28/2022)
- 115.259 Voting machines to be visible to election judges at polls. (8/28/2013)
- 115.261 Voting machine not to be unlocked or opened during election, exception. (8/28/2014)
- 115.263 No persons except voters to handle electronic voting machine during ... (8/28/2014)

- 115.265 Inoperative electronic voting machine, procedure to follow. (8/28/2014)
- 115.267 Experimental use, adoption of or abandonment of electronic voting equipment ... (8/28/2014)
- 115.269 Exhibition, demonstration and instruction on electronic voting machines ... (8/28/2014)
- 115.271 Electronic voting machines may be rented out or loaned to civic or ... (8/28/2014)
- 115.273 Consistent general law to apply in jurisdictions using electronic voting ... (8/28/2014)
- 115.467 Duties of judges after polls close (electronic voting). (8/28/1978)
- 115.473 Tally book, form of (electronic voting). (8/28/1978)
- 115.475 Return of ballots, memory cards, and election materials, procedure for ... (8/28/2014)
- 115.477 Ballots, procedure for counting (electronic voting). (8/28/2014)
- 115.479 Tabulating equipment to be tested, when (electronic voting). (8/28/2014)
- 115.481 Official return of polling place, contents of (electronic voting). (1/1/1978)
- 115.483 Duties of judge after polls close (voting machines). (8/28/2014)
- 115.495 Electronic voting machine to be kept secured – machine unlocked, when – ... (8/28/2014)
- 115.503 Verification board to inspect or cause inspection of secured electronic ... (8/28/2014)

Pass, Amend, and Amend Again

Before considering time savings for the Clerk, think about the State Legislature and Executive Branch.



Legislation to Keep Voting Machine Statutes Updated

Of the list of voting machine-specific statutes, 17 of them have been amended in the past 10 years.

That is considerable time that our elected officials have personnel researching technology and drafting language to amend the law (to keep up with technology). With the speed in which technology is ever-changing, how much time in each legislative session will have to be allocated to reviewing statutes for voting machines?

On the other hand, though, only 3 of the 27 voting machine statutes have been amended since 2014.

Were there any notable changes to technology since 2014? (I suggest going back a few pages to read about S.M.A.R.T. technology.)

Hand Counting Statutes Require Little or Infrequent Updates

In comparison, of the 7 statutes specific to hand counting, 4 have never been amended and the 3 that were amended were done so one time – in 2013.

Complying with Statutes *and* Rules *and* Manuals

It is up to the Clerk to comply with the statutes. For every update to one of these statutes, a Clerk is reviewing and updating their processes (and then re-training staff).

The 7 hand counting statutes are specific to the task of counting ballots, but the voting machine statutes cover a range of requirements including purchasing, leasing, upgrading, maintaining, storing, etc. Then there is the pre-election machine testing, transportation of voting machines to and from polling places, post-election testing, and inventory systems to control the storage of voting equipment and supplies.

State Rules for Voting Machines

There is a chapter in the Code of State Regulations with specific rules for voting machines (Title 15, Division 30, Chapter 10). The Clerk must also understand, implement, and comply with these regulations. (see What is the Code of State Regulations? on pg. 246)

Voting Machine Manuals: Hardware and Software

Voting machines come with several different manuals: they cover hardware, using the software program for election results, election reports, and maintenance.

Time that Could be Saved by Returning to Hand Counting



13 Click or Scan
115.267

From my layperson’s interpretation of the statutes, it seems to me that none of the 27 statutes listed on the previous pages would apply to the election if the Clerk opted to “abandon” the use of the electronic voting system and return to hand counting. They have the right to do so, as set forth in statute 115.267.

There is a rule in the Code of State Regulations (CSR) that hand counting and voting machines have in common but, otherwise, the rule cited above should be moot.

And any manuals from the voting machine vendor could be returned or recycled. All the maintenance tasks would go away with the manuals.

Overall, Consider the Before and After Election Time Saved

There are a lot of duties that will continue, such as scheduling and training election judges, voter registration duties, ballots preparation, etc. But when working to meet deadlines before the election, there will not be tasks associated with voting machines updates, programming, or testing. There will not need to be public testing of the voting equipment. Logic & Accuracy and Risk-Limiting Audits will no longer be necessary.

Take Back Your Storage Space

Depending on the design of the ballot boxes (recommending a style that can stack inside each other), a significant footprint of space will return to the Clerk. Also, consider that the security requirements for empty ballot boxes will be much simpler than cyber security for electronic voting machines.

Motivation of The People: Secure our Elections

We want to work with our Clerks on the most efficient method for ballot counting and save the Clerk time, too.

We were replaced by machines at some point in the past. It is time for The People to step up and participate in securing their elections.

Save Money



Follow the Money

It is difficult to impossible to track down how much money is made in the ‘industrialized business of elections.’ Citizens are frustrated, and so are elected officials.

Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) worked with a team of 3 other U.S. senators to “Investigate Vulnerabilities and Shortcomings of Election Technology Industry.” One statement from their report referencing the machine vendors was:

“These vendors make little to no information publicly available on how much money they dedicate to research and development, or to maintenance of their voting systems and technology. They also share little or no information regarding annual profits or executive compensation for their owners.”

(see 2019 (Dec. 10) – Warren, Klobuchar, Wyden, and Pocan Investigate Vulnerabilities and Shortcomings of Election Technology Industry with Ties to Private Equity on pg. 210)

Senator Ron Wyden (D-OR) is quoted in response to an investigation revealing voting machines left connected to the internet (possible for years) and the vendor denying the report:

“yet another damning indictment of the profiteering election vendors, who care more about the bottom line than protecting our democracy.”

(see 2019 (Aug. 8) – Critical U.S. Election Systems Have Been Left Exposed Online Despite Official Denials on pg. 209)

Given the reactions of the U.S. Senators to the voting machine manufacturers, it appears someone is making a lot of money.

Possible Budget Line Items for Voting Machine Equipment

According to The Electoral Knowledge Network², “technological solutions may cost significantly more than the equivalent manual processes...” A Clerk “... does not have to implement a high-cost, high-tech solution if a low-cost, low-tech alternative is acceptable. Using their website, a list of possible budget lines associated with machine voting is below.

- Initial costs: hardware and software (purchasing or leasing), vendor or consultant to set up a new system
- Ongoing maintenance and management costs
- Additional hardware or peripherals, such as computers, monitors, printers, scanners, photocopiers, communications equipment, electronic voting devices, touch screens,

² ACE – The Electoral Knowledge Network <https://aceproject.org/ace-en/topics/et/eti>

keyboards, modems, speakers, amplifiers, disk drives, disk writers, backup storage devices, ergonomic aids, emergency power supplies

- Additional Software such as office automation, database, finance, personnel, proprietary, communications
- Upgrades to hardware and/or software
- Network charges, satellite links, cabling, radio, telecommunications
- Supplies such as printer ink and toner, paper, USB, or removable devices
- Repair technicians and support, Maintenance agreements
- Salaries and training for staff, full- or part-time, to learn to work with the equipment
- Any consultants, project managers, technical consultants, or independent auditors
- Transportation, such as moving equipment to and from place of use
- Electricity costs to operate the technology and associated lighting and air conditioning, power generators for emergency use, or for use where local power supplies are unreliable
- Storage, whether internal space or rented/leased external space
- Creation of documentation, such as system specifications, technical maintenance manuals, user manuals, training manuals
- Back-up systems - for example, alternative systems such as manual systems to fall back on if technology fails, as well as systems for backing up and storing data in the event of system failure
- Disposal costs - for example, costs associated with disposing of or selling obsolete technology
- Depreciation and amortization estimates - for example, computer equipment expected to last three years has a cost that can be written off in three years

Estimated Cost to a County to Use Voting Machines

I have not seen any estimates for the cost to a county in Missouri that uses voting equipment but a county in Tennessee put together a video with some estimates – more than \$800K for voting equipment.

TENNESSEE VOTERS FOR ELECTION INTEGRITY

SIMPLIFY #6: BUT TO REALLY MINIMIZE COSTS IN A RECESSION...

- Currently spending with ES&S:
 - **\$467,600** on machinery (200 BMDs, 75 scanners, EMS, DS450)
 - **\$10,000** on software, USB sticks, assorted items **\$550,185 (F)**
 - **\$114,000** on services (ES&S project mgt, training, support) **\$41,410 (S)**
 - Thermal paper costs? Unknown (\$21K @ .57) & not in contract. **\$591,595**
- Best price for WC? Use a hard negotiator?
- We suspect you've not performed full cost/lifecycle/benefit analysis...
 - Machine-based system vs. paper-based system.
- **\$591,595 + \$214,600 (Partial machine reimburse from County?) = \$806,191**
- Doesn't include current election staffing costs -- Unknown

(see 2022 (Dec. 10) – Why [county] Should Not Jump into a Voting Machine Purchase Contract Right Now on pg. 222)

Estimate for Returning to Hand Counting

The suggested budget line items in the previous section would not apply if a county returned to hand counting ballots.

The costs for using voting equipment are not just the amounts a county pays – the State and federal governments also have costs for these machines. But it's still all taxpayer money, no matter whose budget line it hits.

“To install computerized voting across the nation would cost billions. By comparison, a return to paper ballots dropped into boxes (clear plastic to avoid false bottoms, etc.) would amount to peanuts. How Simple” Jackie Patru, Introduction to *Pandora's Black Box*

(see 1996 (Nov.) – Pandora's Black Box: Did It Really Count Your Vote? on pg. 207)

A Georgia City Returns to Hand Counting

The City of Milton, in Fulton County, Georgia, voted to take control of their elections, remove machines, and return to hand counting. The city has about 30,000 registered voters. The city estimates that in 2023 alone, it will save about \$250,000. (see 2022. (Dec. 20) – Georgia City Takes Over Election Control from Fulton County, Paving Way for Populist Control, Removes Machines on pg. 222)

Anticipated Expenses for Missouri Counties to Return to Hand Counting

A list of supplies for the hand counting process is shown starting on pg. 174. Altogether, depending on the design and cost of ballot boxes, the expense per polling place is probably a couple of hundred dollars.

More Election Judges Will Cost More

Yes. More Election Judges are needed to serve as the counting team. They will need to be paid and that will increase the line items on the Clerk's budget for election support workers. But it feels very safe to say that this increase will be a fraction of the savings of the cost of voting equipment.

Motivation of The People: Support the Clerk to Reduce Election Costs

If a less expensive but effective method of counting ballots exist, there is no reason to stay with the more costly method. “Just because I trust machines more than people,” is not an acceptable motivation.

Election Day Results



Myth: Hand Counting Will Take Days to Weeks for Results

The idea that hand counting will take weeks, or even months, to give results is an uninformed assumption.

It's like saying horses are faster than dogs when you don't know which dogs and horses are in the race.

More Technology Seems to Be Slowing Down Election Results

It seems the more a municipality increases its reliance on voting equipment, the longer it takes to get election results. In the weeks leading up to the Nov. 8, 2022, midterm election, city, county, and state officials around the country, right up to the White House, were warning not to expect results on election day ... even though most of those issuing warnings had 'streamlined' their voting processes by consolidating polling locations and building large 'ballot processing' operation sites.

- Why Election Results May Not Be Known Right Away (see pg. 218)
- Biden Says to Expect Delayed Ballot Counts in Midterm Elections Speech (see pg. 218)
- Expect Delays from Harris County Reporting Results on Election Night (see pg. 219)
- Dominion Voting Machines Down in Texas, Arizona, New Jersey – Other Voter Irregularities Reported (see pg. 220)
- Maricopa County, Arizona, Experiences Large Number of Voting Machine 'Malfunctions' Early Tuesday (see pg. 220)

Basics of the Hand Counting Process

To make any claim that hand counting will take days or weeks to accomplish would require the speaker to consider a few things they may not know or have considered:

Count Ballots at the Polling Place

First off, the process is based on ballots being counted at the polling place where they are cast. This is an excellent aspect of hand counting, as it provides transparency and a chain of custody. The ballots are counted before they ever leave the building.

Counting Teams

Counting Teams consist of 4 Election Judges. These do not have to be the same judges already working all day on the election. We recommend they not be the same judges.

Counting may begin as early as one hour after the polls open. Although, many counties will not need to start that early.

Election Judges, per statute, may be scheduled by the Clerk for a half day. In some cases, only a half day will be needed to count ballots.

Help for the counting process should come from the political parties whose duty it is to recruit and nominate Election Judges.

Also, high school students are allowed to assist Election Judges. This creates another pool of candidates to help.

Quantity of Ballots per Polling Place

We reached out to Freedom Principle³ to assist with researching polling place registrations and turnout. Andrew Polacek ran some calculations and provided estimates by county class. The estimates averaged the number of registered voters per precinct or polling place and calculated the number of average voters for the 2020 Presidential and the 2022 Midterm elections.

Class 1 County	
Average Registered Voters by Precinct	2,514
Average Voter by Precinct - Midterms	1,302
Average Voter by Precinct - Presidential	1,927
Class 2 County	
Average Registered Voters by Precinct	2,244
Average Voter by Precinct - Midterms	1,104
Average Voter by Precinct - Presidential	1,624
Class 3 County	
Average Registered Voters by Precinct	1,256
Average Voter by Precinct - Midterms	628
Average Voter by Precinct - Presidential	635

UPDATED FROM 12/27/2022 Version of the eManual (some text deleted, and some added here):

A county's "class" is based on its assessed value rather than the population or number of registered voters. What can be said about Class 1 and 2 counties is that they will have bigger budgets for county expenses than a Class 3 county. And salaries for Clerks in Class 3 counties will be lower than that of their peers in Class 1 and 2 counties.

The voter turnout for Missouri elections held in the past few years shows us that the average number of ballots cast at a polling place is pretty standard between counties, regardless of class or population of the county. The difference comes from how many polling places are required to serve the population of the county.

We have added a new section to this February 2023 version of the eManual. Section 9 is "Teams, Time & Turnout" which may be found on page 251. This new section contains charts and tables for about 15 counties, from the largest population to some of the smallest. It illustrates that the hand counting process can work in any county regardless of the population since it is based on polling places.

Hand Counting Processes for Missouri

Hand Counting Process per Statute

For Missouri, an election process with forms, instructions, and resources has been created by following the details laid out in the statutes. In Section 4 of this eManual starting on page 69, *Step by Step by Statute* outlines the hand counting process steps and identifies the applicable statute.

³ Freedom Principle <https://www.freedomprinciplemo.org/>

Hand Counting Process Details for Election Judges

Among the most important participants in the hand counting process are the Election Judges. To better describe the process, in Section 5, starting on page 83, the entire process is explained again with the detail an Election Judge would want to see. This section is called *Election Judge Workbook Addendum*.

Motivation of The People: Participate and Support

The more time that passes from when the polls closed until the election results are announced, the greater the feeling that something is not right. The People need to be more involved in the process and supportive of the elected officials charged with conducting elections.

At the same time, we expect the motivation of elected officials to be in the best interests of The People – not the vendors, associations, themselves, or any other entity.

'Advice' from an Elected Official

In response to the questioning of election processes and results in 2022, an elected official prepared a document that was intended to be a sort of FAQ, and included this suggestion to The People:

“if ... a citizen of Missouri feels that the law should be changed, I encourage them to research, draft an improved law, and lobby the legislature to pass such improvements.”

It is not the advice you would expect from an elected official who is paid full-time to work for The People but, nonetheless, it motivated me to open the statutes and I hope this eManual does the same for others.

Transparency & Security



Someone shared a story with me about a conversation they said they had with one of our Missouri elected officials (so it's hearsay). They said the elected official told them that Missouri probably has a little bit of election fraud, but not enough to worry about. If it gets worse, then they would do something about it.

That would mean that voting machines in Missouri are somehow the only ones with no vulnerabilities, and they are immune to hacking.

Democrats Warn About Voting Machine Vulnerabilities

Members of the U.S. Congress were already sounding the alarm. They have been concerned about hacking and voting machine vulnerabilities since at least 2000.

“You could easily hack into them. It makes it seem like all these states are doing different things but, in fact, 3 companies are controlling them.”

– Senator Amy Klobuchar

I actually held a demonstration for my colleagues here at the Capitol where we brought in folks who, before our eyes, hacked elections machines. Those are being used in many states.”

– Then Senator Kamala Harris

“I continue to think that voting machines are too vulnerable.”

– Rep. Adam Schiff (D-CA)

“Researchers have repeatedly demonstrated that ballot recording machines and other voting systems are susceptible to tampering.”

– Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee (D-TX)

“Even hackers with limited prior knowledge, tools, and resources are able to breach voting machines in a matter of minutes.”

– Rep. Val Demings (D-FL)

“In 2018, electronic voting machines in Georgia and Texas deleted votes for certain candidates or switched votes from one candidate to another.”

– Rep Jennifer Wexton (D-VA)

“These voting machines can be hacked quite easily.” “Workers were able to easily hack into an electronic voting machine. It was easy to switch votes.” “In a close presidential election, they just need to hack one swing state. Or maybe one or two. Or maybe just a few counties in one swing state.”

– Rep. Ted Lieu (D-CA)

“An external party could access the machine's wireless feature to record voting data or inject malicious data.”
– Rep. Robin Kelly (D-IL)

“The biggest seller of voting machines is doing something that violates cyber security 101. Directing that you install remote access software which would make a machine like that a magnet for fraudsters and hackers.”
Senator Ron Wyden (D-OR)

Democrats Denying Election Results

The preceding quotes are from a 2-minute compilation video, “*Democrats Say It Is Easy to Hack Voting Machines.*” A link is on page 209.

Another Video Compilation of Warnings from Democrats

Warnings about election fraud were coming from Democrats as far back as 2000. Another video compilation, “*Democrats Denying Election Results,*” is 12 minutes of claims by Democrats of election irregularities and fraud from 2000 up through 2016 (link on page 207).

Where Were Republican Warnings?

From 2000 until about 2016, I have not seen any compilations or videos of Republicans expressing similar concerns about the security of our elections. It doesn't mean they don't exist, but they were not getting through to me and others I know.

Only after 2018, and especially 2020, has the conversation shifted from Democrats raising warning flags about election security, to Republicans being labeled “election deniers.” As a matter of fact, Democrats have become oddly silent about their previously voiced concerns about voting machine vulnerabilities.

Have “We, The People” Spoken?

In their book, “*Votescam: The Stealing of America,*” the authors begin the first paragraphs of the first chapter with a statement that on Inauguration Day of 1989, after the highly contested 1988 election, George Bush was sworn in as president. They claim that ‘the People’ did not speak. Instead, the election was decided by computers who “held their inner workings small boxes that contained secret codes that only the sellers of the computer could read.” (see 1992 and 1996 – *Votescam: The Stealing of America* (Book and Interview) on pg. 207).

Election Security is Not a Partisan Issue

It is foolish to paint concerns about election security as ‘red’ or ‘blue’, or to label the speaker as a ‘denier.’

What is important to preserving our Republic is that we all treat election security as being a critical issue and become active voices and participants in working to secure our elections.

What would help in Missouri is for the political parties to all become active in the election process, not just running candidates for office, but finding Election Judges, Challengers, and Watchers, as set forth in the statutes. (see *Political Parties are Key to Ensuring Impartiality* on pg. 201)

Logic & Accuracy and Risk-Limiting Audits

If something is repeated often enough, it does not become true, but many people may start to believe it, anyway. Such is the statement I frequently hear ... “the numbers at the polling place match the numbers after the ‘audit’ every single time, so it proves the machines are accurate.”

You do realize that the polling place results and the ‘audit’ results are output from the same machine, right? You might want to jump back and read, “You are the Winner, You are the Loser” on page 23.

Debunking Machine Testing a Few Decades Ago

In the Pandora’s Black Box article, Logic & Accuracy testing was discussed:

“Howard Strauss, the director of Advanced Computer Applications at Princeton University, is a nationally renowned expert in the field of computer voting. He categorically dismisses the efficacy of the so-called “logic and accuracy test” verification procedure. Strauss recently told Relevance:

“That turns out to be no test at all. That doesn’t prove a thing. Any system that was designed with a ‘trap door’ or a ‘Trojan horse’ or any kind of fraudulent thing in it could pass that test easily...”

“There are a hundred ways you could do this and probably any freshman in any school that teaches computer programming could figure out a half a dozen ways to do this. I’ve talked to folks who’ve said, ‘Oh no, we’ve fed a thousand votes in and then we looked at the other side and they were counted correctly’. I said, ‘So what? That doesn’t tell you what’s inside the box.’”

Strauss explained further that since most computers have clocks and are programmed to be aware of the date, the machine could be set up so that the fraudulent counting activity only occurs on a given date, such as November 5th 1996.”

(see 1996 (Nov.) – Pandora’s Black Box: Did It Really Count Your Vote? on pg. 207)



14 Click or Scan
115.225

The new election law (updates) that passed in Missouri in 2022 and were signed by the Governor, included a requirement for Clerks to conduct cyber security audits of their offices every 2 years, at a minimum.

Cause of America – Missouri: Review of 115.225

We asked our internal cybersecurity expert for Cause of America – Missouri to look at the statute and provide comments. The following is the assessment:

The need for 3rd party review is very similar to the audit process in the accounting world. On the financial side, you can't have the person who does the books also check the books. It opens a whole potential set of concerns – everything from missing things due to familiarity to potential fraud attempts. Cybersecurity is the same way; you need someone independent to check your systems – no matter how good your team is.

The other aspect of having a 3rd party is the need to have true experts checking these systems. The stakes associated with election security are too high to have organizations of questionable capabilities be the ones to do these reviews.

When looking at the third party to do the review, couple of things to look for:

- Ask about their process – what's the breadth and depth of their review? How wide of a net do they cast?
- Ask about their team – what's the experience level? How many assessments have they done?
- Ask about their reports – what type of information do they provide? How well does it setup the organization for developing a plan to address the items found?
- Experience and expertise: The third-party organization should have a proven track record of conducting cybersecurity reviews and a deep understanding of the technical and organizational aspects of information security.
- Reputation: The organization should have a good reputation in the industry and be known for delivering high-quality, reliable services.
- Independence: It is important that the organization be independent and have no conflicts of interest with the county clerk's office or any other parties involved in the review.
- Methodology: The organization should have a clear and thorough methodology for conducting the review, including the specific techniques and tools that will be used.
- Communication and reporting: The organization should be able to clearly communicate the results of the review and provide a comprehensive report detailing any vulnerabilities or issues identified, as well as recommendations for addressing them.

I guess my big concern is that the SOS is using state and federal funds to compensate someone who is selected by the SOS to do the audit. The local election office should be able to receive the funds to select their own company to do the audit. Back to the point of a financial audit and having someone separate.

“Show Me” Election Results

Many Missourians who have attempted to investigate or contest an election have run into a ‘wall’ due to elected officials’ interpretation of Statute 115.493. (see pg. 241) Like the other election law statutes, this one was passed in 1977. Then, it was amended in 2002 and 2013. The title of the statute is, “Ballots and records to be kept twenty-two months,” but it is the “may be inspected” part of the statute, and the interpretation thereof, that has become a ‘wall.’

The description of election materials has been interpreted very broadly and the statute states that election materials are inspected “upon order of a legislative body trying an election contest, a court, or a grand jury.” So, in essence, if you need election information to show you have a valid case, you need a court order to get it. But you cannot get into court unless you have evidence showing you have a case. (According to my understanding and experience.)

Motivation of The People: Election Security We Can See (Transparency)

I have not met anyone in this State who loves to send Sunshine Requests. A return to hand counting would, at least for elections, involve the citizens in the process, and create a window of transparency.

Incoming Storm

For most of the years of my life, I lived in the State of Washington, so I know what tall, beautiful mountain ranges look like. Missouri does not have tall mountains. If they did, I would urge everyone to go to the top of the mountain and look west. Watch what is happening in elections in the states on the Coast. I feel like there’s a huge, dark cloud headed our way. It’s rolling right over Arizona and Texas and is headed our way.



3: BALLOTS, BATCHES, RESULTS

THE HAND COUNTING PROCESS: BALLOTS, BATCHES, RESULTS64

The best process is one that is simple and quick to teach. Many who have already tried this hand counting process express surprise: they expected it to be complex and realized they were “over-thinking” it.

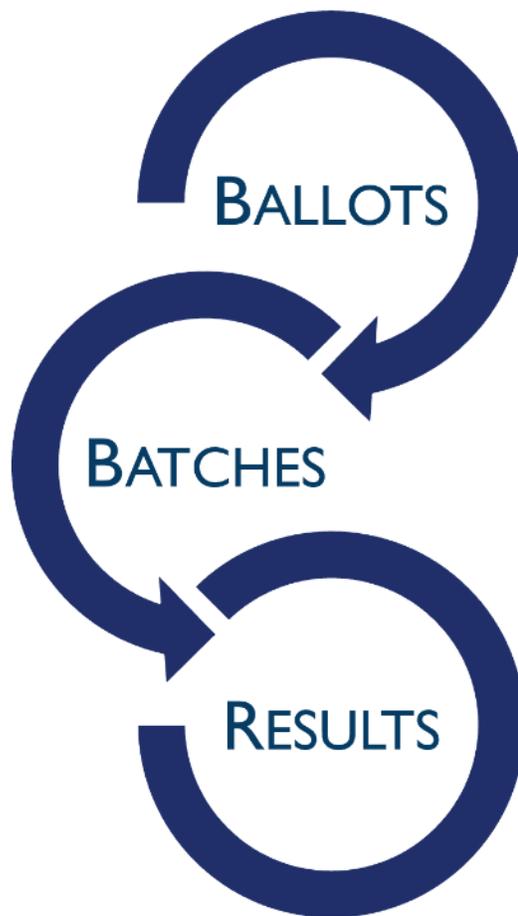
The process has 3 segments: Ballots, Batches, Results (BBR).

First, tally **ballots**.

Second, tabulate the **batches**.

Third, calculate the **results**.

The Hand Counting Process: Ballots, Batches, Results



Elevator Pitch

Since every good explanation should start with an ‘elevator pitch,’ here’s a quick pitch of the hand-count process.

Ballots

Hand counting is done by bi-partisan teams of Election Judges at the polling place using a simple tally form. Counting is **NOT** done by marking 4 tick marks and then crossing through them on the 5th. The Ballots Tally form is designed to be as quick as recording pitches at a baseball game, and as easy as marking numbers called at Bingo.

Counting may begin 1 hour after polls **open**. A polling place that has 1,400 ballots cast could start at 7am, count 100 ballots per hour, and still be done by 9pm on election night.



In the previous half dozen or so years, very few polling places had 1,400 ballots cast in an election, including the 2020 presidential election.⁴ The average number of ballots cast in a polling place is around 600. We have conservatively timed hand counting at **50 to 100** ballots per hour per counting team. If 600 ballots are cast, the team would need 6 to 12 hours to complete counting. Or, add a counting team so each team works half the number of hours needed.



The current judges checking in voters are not expected to also count ballots (although they may), so more Election Judges will be needed for elections. Collaborating with political parties, schools, and youth organizations will help to grow the election workforce.

Batches

As each batch of ballots is counted, the totals will be tabulated by copying the column totals onto a summary sheet whose layout matches the columns on the tally form. The Batches Summary sheet makes transferring totals quick and easy to double-check for accuracy.

Results

When polls are closed and all ballots are counted and tabulated, the calculations are done and entered on the Results worksheet. The bipartisan team of counting judges reviews and double-checks results again. When the agreement is reached on the results, the Statement of Returns is completed, and the Certification is signed by the Election Judges.



Anyone still at the polling place will see the results, which offers transparency.

One Election Judge returns the Tally Book and forms to the Clerk, another returns the ballots.

All the Clerk needs to do when receiving ballots and results from polling places is to combine the results into county-wide results (probably on a spreadsheet). No more USB drives or flash cards to download into a PC and print results pages. That’s all done.

The final step of the day is sending the county results to the Secretary of State.

⁴ This paragraph has been revised since the 12/27/2022 version.

4: STEP BY STEP BY STATUTE

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RETURN BALLOTS & TALLY BOOK TO CLERK	78

Missouri Statutes provide a comprehensive list of requirements to be followed for hand counting of ballots in an election. It seemed the quickest way to explain these Missouri Laws was to organize the statutes into a step-by-step overview referencing the statute ... step by step by statute.

The statutes we use most often in this eManual are listed in the last section for Resources (beginning on pg. 227), but we will also provide page number references for each “step” in this section.

In the section following this one, we provide an *Election Judge Workbook Addendum* to ‘deep-dive’ the process details for those who want less legalese and more hands-on details (see pg. 87).

The Counting Location



Statutes for Counting Location

Location for Counting of Ballots: 115.013

Hand counting of ballots takes place at the location where voters cast their ballots: the polling place. (see pg. 228)

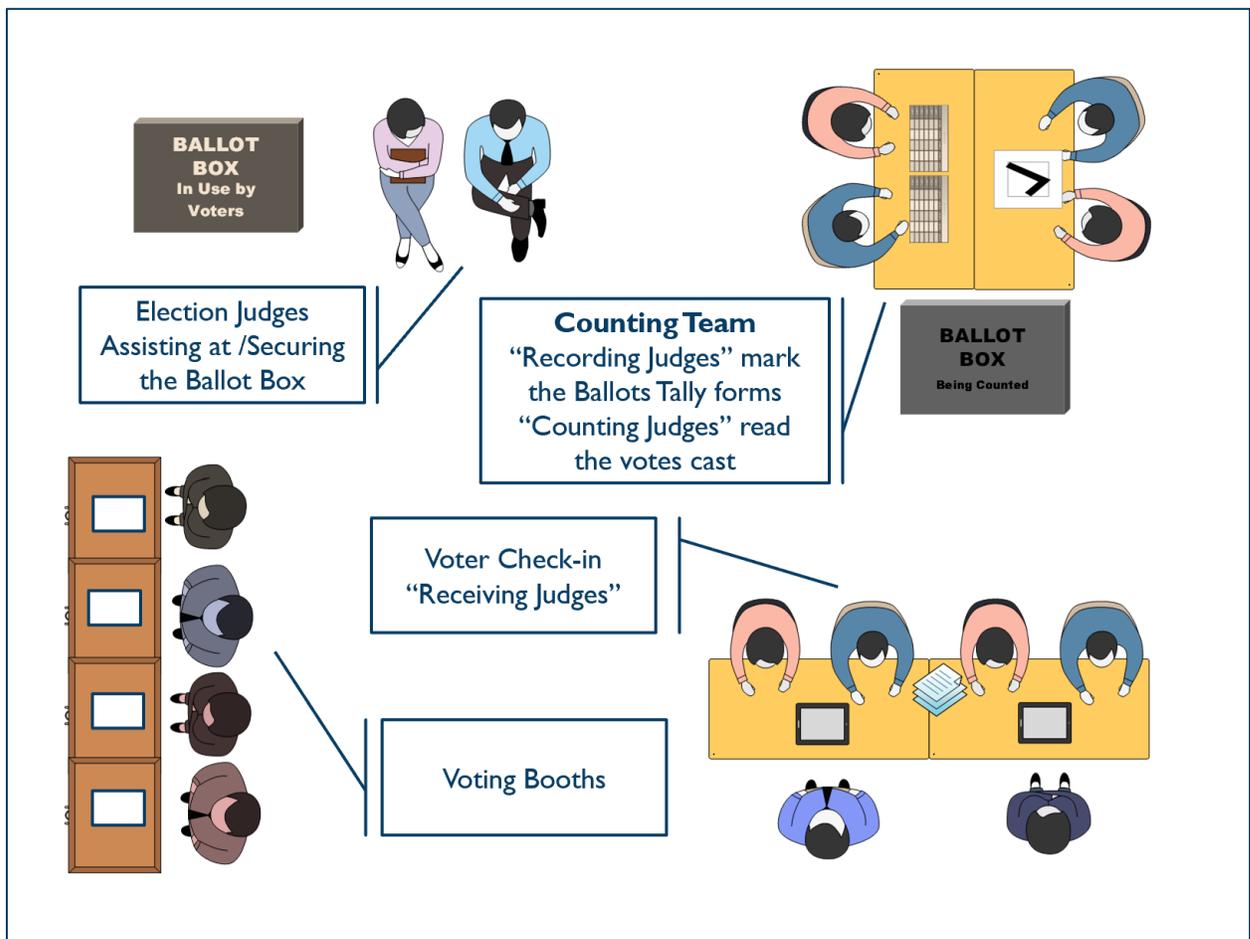
Prepare the Counting Area: 115.451

The Counting Space is to be set up in a “private area within the polling place.” (see pg. 237)

Larger polling locations may be able to offer a separate area for the team of Election Judges to use for the counting of ballots. Smaller polling places may not be in a facility with separate work areas. The Clerk will need to evaluate the polling places and determine the best solution for each.

Demonstrate that the Ballot Box is Empty: 115.423

No earlier than 1 hour before the poll opens, Election Judges show that the Ballot Box is empty. The Ballot Box is then locked, and the key is held by an Election Judge. The Ballot Box must always remain in public view until it is transferred to the Counting Judges for ballot counting. (see pg. 235)



15 Polling Place: illustration to show the roles at the polling place, not an actual floor plan

Schedule Counting Team(s)



Statutes for Polls and Election Judges

Poll Opening and Closing: 115.407

Polls open at 6am and close at 7pm. At 7pm, anyone in line to vote at the polling place will be permitted to vote. (see pg. 234)

Election Judges May Be Employed for Half Days: 115.081

Election Judges may be scheduled for the first half or last half of election day. (They receive one-half the regular pay rate.)

This is very helpful for scheduling Counting Judges at polling places that do not need a full day to count the ballots cast at that location. (see pg. 230)

Counting Teams Consist of 4 Election Judges: 115.013

Each Counting Team consists of 2 Counting Judges, 1 REP and 1 DEM, and 2 Recording Judges, also 1 REP and 1 DEM. (see pg. 228)

Hand Counting May Begin at 7am: 115.451

If counting began at a polling place at 7am and continued until an hour after the polls are scheduled to close, that could be 13 hours of counting time. If the counting team averaged 100 ballots counted per hour, they could expect to count approximately 1,300 ballots.

One option to consider if there appears to be a need for a full day of counting is to schedule two half-day teams. One that counts in the first half of the day and another that continues the count in the last half of the day.

Also, we have not found anything in the statutes that precludes the Clerk from scheduling multiple teams of Counting Judges at a polling place. The Clerk could determine the anticipated turnout at a polling place and schedule Counting Teams accordingly. (see pg. 237)

Once Begun, Counting Must Continue: 115.449

When hand counting of ballots has begun, it must continue without adjournment or postponement. (see pg. 236)

Count a Batch of Ballots

10		11		12	
●	●	●	●	●	●
●	●	●	●	●	●
●	●	●	●	●	●
●	●	●	●	●	●
●	●	●	●	7	8
●	●	●	●	9	10
●	●	●	●	11	12
●	●	●	●	13	14
●	●	●	●	15	16
●	●	●	●	17	18
●	●	●	●	19	20
●	●	●	●	21	22
●	●	●	●	23	24
●	●	●	●	25	26
●	●	●	●	27	28
●	●	●	●	29	30
●	●	●	●	31	32
●	●	●	●	33	34
●	●	●	●	35	36
●	●	●	●	37	38
●	●	●	●	39	40
●	●	●	●	41	42
●	●	●	●	43	44
●	●	●	●	45	46
●	●	●	●	47	48
●	●	●	●	49	50
●	●	●	●	51	52
●	●	●	●	53	54
●	●	●	●	55	56
●	●	●	●	57	58
59	60	59	60	59	60
61	62	61	62	61	62

16 Ballots Tally form: combine baseball pitch count with Bingo for an easy method of tallying votes

97	98	97	98	97	98
99	100	99	100	99	100
10		11		12	
TOTAL	58	TOTAL	43	TOTAL	6

Column totals go a summary of batches

17 Ballots Tally form: column total is carried to the bottom row to show the total votes cast for each race in this batch

Statutes for Tallying Ballots

Voters Mark Ballots and Place in Ballot Box: 115.443

Once a voter has marked their ballot, they drop it into the Ballot Box. They then immediately leave the polling place. (see pg. 236)

Counting Team Receives Ballot Box: 115.451

When the Counting Team is ready, 2 Receiving Judges (1 REP and 1 DEM) deliver the Ballot Box to the Counting and Recording Judges. The Counting Team gives the Receiving Judges an empty ballot box, which is shown to be empty, and it is locked and returned to public view so voters may deposit their ballots.

Ballot Boxes may only be switched once per hour, and only if at least 25 ballots have been cast since the last time it was switched. (see pg. 237)

Pull Ballots from Ballot Box One at a Time: 115.449

To proceed with counting, 1 Counting Judge pulls a ballot from the Ballot Box. Then, holding it so that the other Counting Judge can read it. (see pg. 236)

Check for Initials of Election Judges: 115.457

As each ballot is pulled from the Ballot Box, it is first checked for the initials of 2 judges. If the initials are missing, the ballot shall be rejected, except if it appears that the absence of initials is due to a mistake of the Election Judges. (see pg. 239)

Distinguishing Marks Showing Voter Intent: 115.456 ¶2

A distinguishing mark is defined as a mark in the square adjacent to the name of the candidate or issue; or, a distinguishing mark adjacent to the name of the candidate or issue preference; or, the name of the candidate or issue preference is circled. (see pg. 238)

Count Votes for Candidates: 115.453

The Counting Judges go through the ballots one race at a time and, as there are distinguishing marks for a candidate, they call a vote for the candidate. (see pg. 237)

Count Votes on Questions: 115.455

The Counting Judges then go through the ballots for questions on the ballot. As there are distinguishing marks for a question, they call a “for” or “against” vote for the question. (see pg. 238)

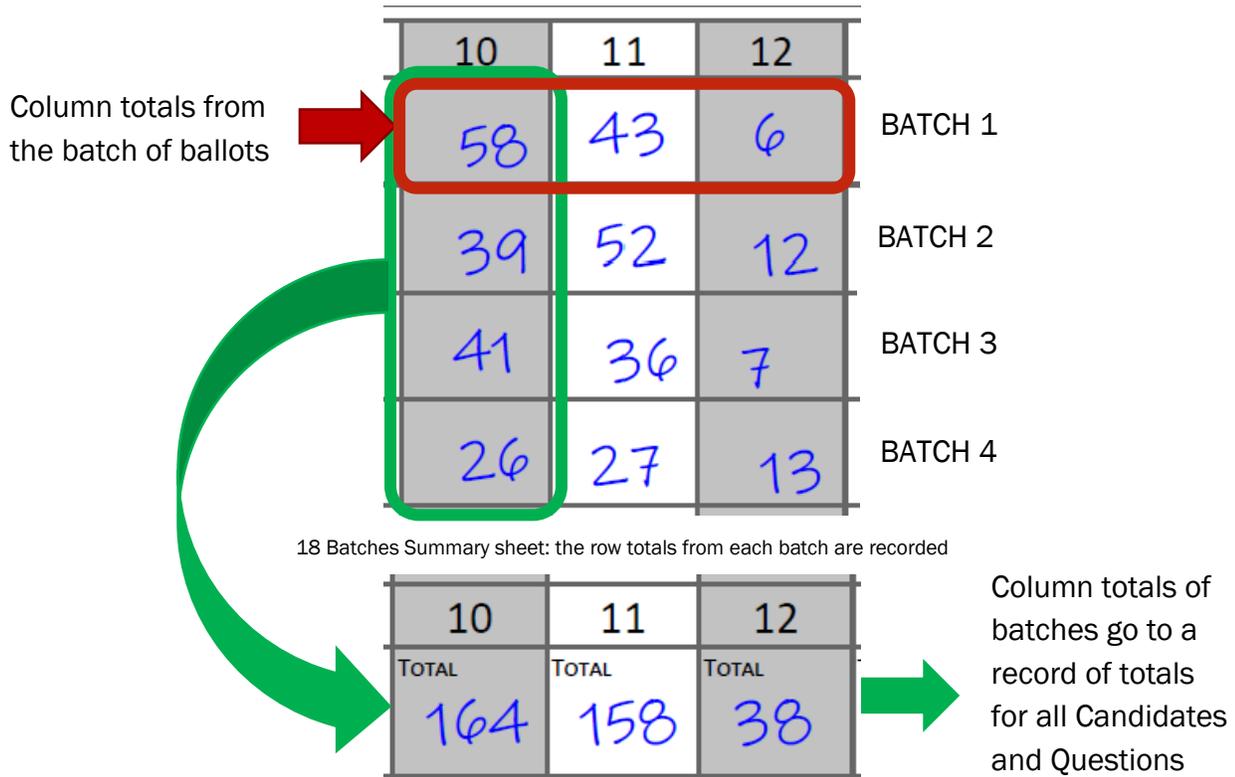
Votes for Write-In Candidates: 115.453, 115.468, and 115.469

The statutes set forth the process necessary to be a valid write-in candidate, as well as where and when the votes may be tallied. (see pgs. 237, 240, and 240) The CSR also provides instructions and examples of valid write-in votes. (see pg. 248)

Use the Ballots Tally form for Recording Votes

An easy-to-use Ballots Tally form has been created for marking votes (see pg. 158).

Record Batch Totals



19 Batches Summary sheet: when counting is complete, the batches are totaled and entered in the bottom Totals row

Statutes for Totals of Ballots Counted

For Each Batch of Ballots, Compare Tallies, Agree on The Count: 115.449

When counting is completed (end of a batch), the 2 Recording Judges compare their tally totals. When they agree on the Count. They both sign each other's Ballots Tally form. (see pg. 236)

Write the Batch Totals on the Batches Summary sheet

For each batch completed, the Row Totals are written on the Batches Summary sheet (see pg. 156).

Continue Batches Until Counting Complete

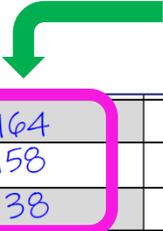
When all ballots have been counted, use the Results of Polling Place form to total the Batches Summary sheets (see pg. 148).

Recording Judges Agree on Totals

When the Recording Judges agree on the vote totals, they begin the Poll Closing process.

Record Totals for Candidates & Questions

Column totals of batches are finalized and recorded on
Statement of Returns for Candidates and Questions



10	164	RACHEL ANDERSON	State Auditor
11	158	PEDRO ARROYO	
12	38	BOB WESTERSON	
13	2	Write-in	

20 Statement of Returns: totals are transferred from Results of Polling Place, once confirmed, and signed by judges

Statutes for Totals and Certification

Certify Quantity of Ballots in the Tally Book: 115.459

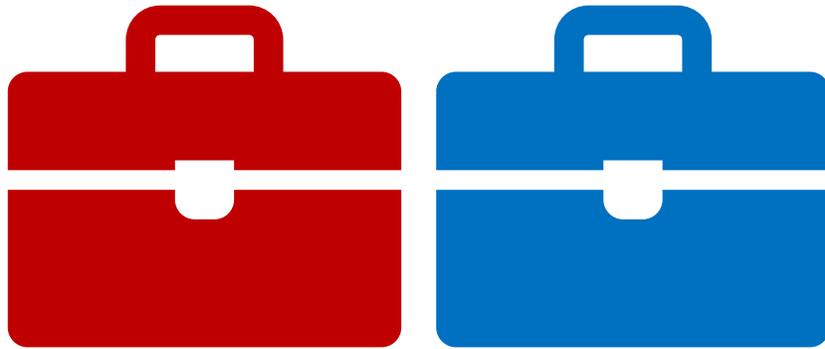
After the poll is closed, the Election Judges certify the information in the Tally Book. (see pg. 237)

- quantity of ballots cast on Certification of Ballot Counts (see pg. 147); and,
- Statement of Returns for Candidates (see pg. 150) and Questions (see pg. 153).

CERTIFICATION OF STATEMENT OF RETURNS – CANDIDATES			
<p>We, the duly qualified and acting Judges of the polling place above-named, for the election above-named, held on the date above-named, in the county of <u>Freedom</u>, Missouri, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages of Statements of Returns for Candidates (initialed by us) and consisting of a total of <u>1</u> pages (excluding this certification), are a full and accurate return of all votes cast at this polling place for all candidates.</p>			
<small>JUDGE AFFILIATION (CIRCLE ONE)</small> REP DEM OTH	Signatures of Recording Judges	<small>JUDGE AFFILIATION (CIRCLE ONE)</small> REP DEM OTH	Signatures of Counting Judges
REP DEM OTH	<small>RECORDING JUDGE NAME</small> PRINT: Lana Vengell <small>RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</small> SIGN: <i>Lana Vengell</i>	REP DEM OTH	<small>COUNTING JUDGE NAME</small> PRINT: Richmond Fields <small>COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</small> SIGN: <i>Richmond Fields</i>
REP DEM OTH	<small>RECORDING JUDGE NAME</small> PRINT: Burt Jenkins <small>RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</small> SIGN: <i>Burt Jenkins</i>	REP DEM OTH	<small>COUNTING JUDGE NAME</small> PRINT: Simin Takava <small>COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</small> SIGN: <i>Simin Takava</i>

21 Statement of Returns (example): Signed Certification for Candidates

Return Ballots & Tally Book to Clerk



Statutes for Delivering Poll Reports to Clerk

Everything Packed after Statement of Returns Signed: 115.463

The Election Judges pack all ballots, statements, Tally Book, supplies, etc. after the Statement of Returns is signed. (see pg. 240)

Voted Ballots are Returned to the Clerk: 115.465

Depending on the Clerk's instructions, paper ballots are secured and returned to the clerk. (see pg. 240)

Supervisory Judges Return Election Items to Clerk: 115.491

Two Supervisory Judges (1 REP and 1 DEM) return the election items to the Clerk in the manner prescribed by the Clerk. (see pg. 241)

5: ELECTION JUDGE WORKBOOK ADDENDUM

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Each county has its own Election Judge Training Workbook, whether they developed it themselves or based it on the template provided by the Secretary of State.

A return to hand counting ballots will necessitate some updates and additions to the Clerk's workbook.

What is being provided in this section addresses (almost) only the hand counting specific tasks and has a two-fold purpose: one, to assist the Clerk with updating their county's workbook; and two, to provide more detailed answers to experienced Election Judges who will have very specific questions about the hand counting process.

Quick Checklist



Hand Counting Checklists

Details are provided in the following sections, but these Hand Counting Checklists are likely all that will be needed for judges trained and experienced in the hand counting process.

Some opening tasks are already performed by Election Judges but are included here because they overlap hand counting steps.

Check	Poll Opening Tasks	Judges
	Oaths spoken and signed by Election	All
	Count quantity of ballots received from the Clerk	All
	Enter ballot quantity on “Opening Certification & Election Judges Sign-in” in the Tally Book	All
	All Election Judges present at the opening of Poll sign the Opening Certification (or Additional Judges document, if needed)	All
	Demonstrate Ballot Box is Empty	Receiving

Check	Persons Arriving After Poll Opening	Judges
	For any Election Judges arriving after poll opening, the oath is spoken and signed	Any
	Sign-in on the “Election Judge Arriving After Poll Opened” page in Tally Book	Any
	Challengers, Watchers, or any other person arriving at Poll (either at opening or later), confirm they are pre-authorized	Any
	Challengers and/or Watchers speak their Oath	Any
	Election Judge witnessing the oath records Challenger’s or Watcher’s name on the form in the Tally Book (Judge signs)	Any

Check	Counting Team Setup	Judges
	Setup area with chairs/tables per Clerk's instructions	Any
	Place empty Ballot Box on small utility table	Counting Team
	Organize forms and other paperwork from Clerk	Counting Team
	Organize Supplies	Counting Team
	Set Masking Tape labels for organizing ballots as they are reviewed/counted	Counting
	Move Tally Book to possession of Counting Team	Recording
	Remove Items not permitted in Counting Space	All
	Review sample ballots and compare to Statement of Returns	Counting
	Review List of Authorized Write-In candidates	Counting

Check	Hand Counting Tasks	Judges
	Take a set of counting forms prepared by the Clerk; enter the top header details	Recording
	Receive ballot box with votes cast from Receiving Judges; trade for empty ballot box	Counting
	One ballot at a time – call votes cast	Counting
	Tally votes on Ballots Tally form	Recording
	For valid write-in votes, place arrow flag next to candidate name	Counting
	At end of the batch, record column totals on the bottom of the Ballots Tally form	Recording
	Calculate the sum of the Row Total	Recording
	If valid write-ins, count quantity, mark “write-in” envelope, place in envelop	Counting
	Count quantity of cast ballots, including valid write-ins	Counting
	Enter total ballots in batch in the left sidebar on the front side of the Ballots Tally form	Recording
	Compare column totals on the Ballots Tally form of both Recording Judges	Recording
	When agreement on totals is reached, mark 1 “official” and 1 “unofficial”	Recording
	Initial front of Ballots Tally form	Recording
	Write batch end time on the top header of the Ballots Tally form	Recording
	Write the bottom row totals from Ballots Tally to Batches Summary sheet	Recording
	On the Ballots Summary, write the page & row number from Batches Summary	Recording
	Secure counted ballots with Valid Write-ins and “unofficial” Ballots Tally	Counting
	Place “official” Ballots Tally in the Tally Book	Recording

Check	Poll Closing Tasks	Judges
	After the final batch, calculate the sum of each column on the Batches Summary sheet	Recording
	Calculate the sum of the bottom row of Batches Summary sheet	Recording
	Calculate the sum of Row Totals in the left column on Batches Summary sheet	Recording
	Reconcile to be sure totals match	Recording
	Initial and sign Batches Summary sheets	Recording
	Cross out unused rows/columns on the Batches Summary sheet	Recording
	Post totals from Batches Summary sheet to the Results of Polling Place	Recording
	Initial and sign Results of Polling Place worksheets	Recording
	Post totals from Results of Polling Place to 2 copies of Statement of Returns for candidates and questions	Recording & Counting
	Sign the Certifications for each Statement of Returns	Recording & Counting
	Fill out the Certification of Ballot Counts in the Tally Book	Recording & Counting
	All Election Judges present sign the Certification	All
	Organize ballots, election materials, supplies, etc. for return to the Clerk	All

Who Is the Counting Team?



Counting Teams are Election Judges

Election Judges are the persons assigned by the Clerk to carry out the election functions at the polling place, including hand counting ballots. Sometimes referred to as poll workers, Missouri Statutes uses the title, “Election Judge” and has specific titles for some of the roles filled by Election Judges.

The Resource Section includes information about how to become an Election Judge (pg. 188).

Receiving, Counting, Recording, and Supervisory Judges

The Election Judge titles describe functions rather than individuals, and any Election Judge may perform more than one function at a polling place on election day. Also, keep in mind that Counties may use different titles. (see 115.447 pg. 236)

Most voters will be familiar with the Election Judges who are at the tables where voters sign in. They are simply called Election Judges unless they are the judges initialing ballots after they have “certified” a voter’s eligibility to vote. In this case, they are called **Receiving Judges**.

The **Recording Judges** tally the votes received by candidates and for or against questions on the ballot.

During the counting process, the **Counting Judges** are responsible for handling the ballot boxes and the ballots. They read the number next to the distinguishing marks made by the voter out loud so that the Recording Judges can tally the votes.

Two Election Judges are designated by the Clerk as **Supervisory Judges**. According to statute, the primary responsibility of the Supervisory Judges is to return election supplies from the polling place to the Clerk. The Clerk may also prescribe additional duties for these Election Judges. (see 115.081 ¶4 pg. 230)

Multiple Counting Teams at a Polling Place

Depending on anticipated ballots that will be cast, and the amount of time needed to hand count them, the Clerk may want to schedule multiple counting teams.

Election Judges May Work Half Days

Election Judges may be employed for half days – either the first half or the second half of election day. This is a decision made by the Clerk, as the Clerk is required to ensure enough judges are present at all times the polls are opened.

The Clerk must also ensure that at least 1 Election Judge from each political party serves a full day and that there will be an equal number of Election Judges from the political parties during the day.

Assigning Election Judges to the Counting Team(s)

Each counting team has 2 Counting Judges (1 DEM and 1 REP) and 2 Recording Judges (1 DEM and 1 REP). (see 115.447 pg. 236)

The Clerk may appoint Election Judges representing other established political parties or who do not claim a political affiliation. These Election Judges may assist the REP and DEM Election Judges but may not fill the roles of Recording or Counting Judges. Those roles are specifically assigned to Election Judges representing the major political parties. (see Political Parties pg. 200)

Questions Requiring Decision by Judges May Only Be Made by REP and DEM Judges

If there is a question that requires a decision by the majority of Election Judges, only REP and DEM judges may make such decisions. (see 115.081 ¶6 pg. 230)

The opening of the polling place is handled by Election Judges, including Supervisory Judges, designated by the Clerk. These Election Judges may or may not also serve as part of the Counting Team. Some of the poll opening duties overlap with tasks required of the Counting Team, so they are outlined here.

The Tally Book

It could be said that the heart of the hand counting process is the Tally Book. There is a Tally Book created by the Clerk for every Polling Place. The book is where Election Judges sign after taking their oath, results of counting are recorded, and the certification of the Statement of Returns is placed when all results are finalized. (see Statute 115.461)



22 Click or Scan
Statute 115.461

Security of the Tally Book at the Polling Place on Election Day is to be a high priority of all Election Judges. Follow the protocols in the Clerk's instructions.

An example of a Tally Book with the sections in order is included in the next section of this book, starting on page 141.

Cover Information

Information about the Polling Place, the County, the election date and type, and contact information for the Clerk is included on the cover page of the Tally Book.

If not already completed by the Clerk, enter the information.

Polling Place:	Liberty HS
<h1>TALLY BOOK</h1>	
County:	Freedom County
Election Date:	Nov. 8, 2022
Election:	General

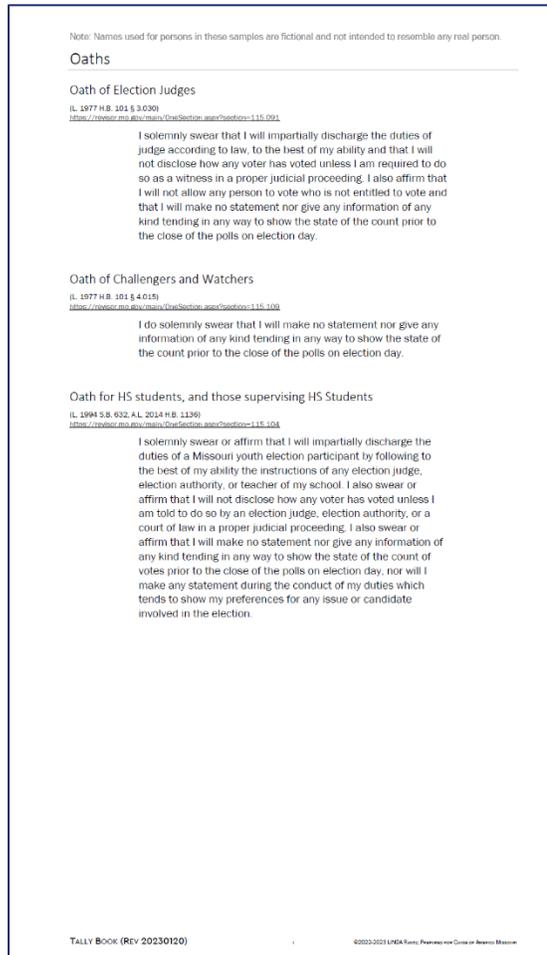
23 Tally Book (example): Cover details for the county, polling place, election

For any issues or questions, contact the Clerk: Samantha Miller 123-456-7891

24 Tally Book (example): Cover details, clerk contact info

Oaths

Oaths are taken by Election Judges and some others who will be working at or are authorized to be at, the polling place on election day. For convenience, copies of the oaths are included in the final section of the Tally Book.



25 Tally Book (example): Text of Oaths

Election Judges Say and Sign Their Oath

All Election Judges speak their oath and sign the Election Judge Oath document provided by the Clerk.

Tally Book: Opening Certification of Ballot Count

The Election Judges (minimum of 2 REP and 2 DEM) count the blank ballots provided by the Clerk.

Enter the number of blank ballots received at the polling place.

OPENING CERTIFICATION & ELECTION JUDGES SIGN-IN

At opening of the polling place, the below-named Election Judges were sworn in as the law directs before beginning their duties.

We hereby certify that:

The number of ballots received at this polling place is 650

The information on the official ballots received at this polling place is the same as the information on the sample ballots received at this polling place.

27 Tally Book (example): certification of the number of ballots received at the polling place

Election Judges Sign and Initial

All Election Judges who take the oath and are present at the opening of the polling place, write their name, sign, initial, and identify their party affiliation on the certification page in the Tally Book.

Signatures and initials of the Election Judges are important, as they are used to compare to other hand counting forms to ensure that an actual Election Judge signed or initialed the other forms.

ELECTION JUDGE NAME (PRINT)	AFFILIATION (CIRCLE ONE)	ELECTION JUDGE SIGNATURE	INITIALS
Janet Larson	<input checked="" type="radio"/> REP <input type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> OTH		

28 Tally Book (example): Election Judge printed name, party affiliation, signature, initials

When all judges have signed who are present at the opening of the polling place, cross out any unused lines.

The Election Judges who have signed above represent ALL those who were present when the Polling Place was opened.

An additional signature page for Election Judges is attached.

29 Tally Book (example): Election Judges signed in, all or additional page attached

Mark the appropriate box on the certification page to indicate if signatures are included on one page of all Election Judges present when the polling place opened or if an additional page was used for signatures.

Demonstrate that Ballot Box #1 is Empty

No earlier than 1 hour before the poll opens, Election Judges show that the Ballot Box is empty.

The Ballot Box is then locked, and the key is held by an Election Judge. The Ballot Box must always remain in public view until it is transferred to the Counting Judges for ballot counting.

This will be considered Ballot Box #1, as the Counting Judges will also have empty ballot boxes that will be “swapped” with the box filled with ballots when they are ready to begin counting.



Set Up the Counting Area



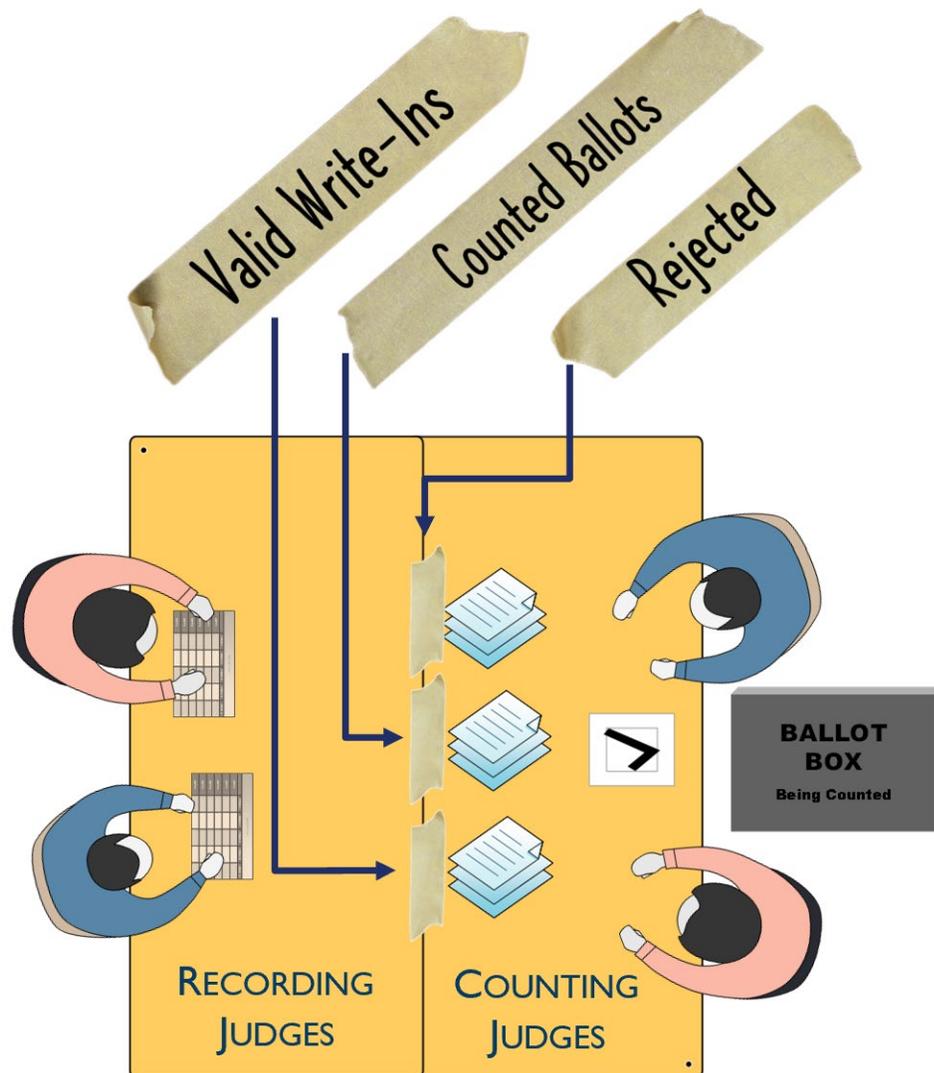
Working Space for Counting Team

The table where the Counting Team will tally votes should have only the necessary forms and supplies on it. Any supplies not currently being used should be kept in a secure space where they cannot be accessed by others in the polling place.

For every ballot handled during the Hand Counting Process, it will either be considered:

- Counted Ballot
- Rejected Ballot
- Counted Ballot with Valid Write-In vote(s)

Place pieces of masking tape on the counting table to make it easy to place each ballot in a pile as the team works through a batch.



33 Working Space for Counting Team - Masking Tape labels for ballot types

Authorized Persons in Polling Places

Understanding who is allowed to be in the polling place, especially near the counting location, is important to maintaining the integrity of the election.

Besides voters who are eligible to vote at the polling place (and their minor children accompanying them), polling places are not open to the public. Additionally, once a voter has placed their ballot in the ballot box, they must immediately leave the polling place. (see 115.443 pg. 236).

There is a statute that defines the persons who may be admitted to the polling place. (see 115.409 pg. 235)

- Election Authority Personnel
- Election Authority Deputies appointed by the Clerk (see 115.053 pg. 229)
- Election Judges
- Watchers and Challengers (appointed pursuant to 115.105 or 115.107)
- Youth Election Participants
- Law Enforcement officials at the request of election officials or in the line of duty
- International Observers who have registered with the Clerk
- News Media (see next paragraph for details)

News Media

Members of the news media may be admitted to the polling place under these conditions:

- Must present identification satisfactory to Election Judges;
- Must be in the polling place only for the purpose of bona fide news coverage;
- Coverage does not interfere with the general conduct of the election as determined by the Election Judges or Clerk;
- Read the full statute (see 115.409 pg. 235)

Who Is Allowed in the Counting Space?

The Clerk will set the rules for their County but, in state statute, anyone authorized to be in the polling place, except voters (and children accompanying them) may also be in the counting space.

Class 4 Election Offense:

No one in the counting space may interfere with or “breach the peace” of the election or hand counting process.

(see 115.637 ¶(17) pg. 244)

Items NOT Permitted in the Counting Space

Other than members of the media, all persons who are authorized to be in the counting space were required to say and sign oaths to which they have sworn they will:

“... make no statement nor give any information of any kind tending in any way to show the state of the count prior to the close of the polls on election day.”

Rules in Counting Space WHILE POLL OPENED

No Pictures

No pictures of any counting forms before poll closing.

All electronic devices powered off

Any cell phone or device that can connect to Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, cell signal, or any type of network must be powered off or left outside the polling place.

No purses, backpacks, duffels, etc. within reach of the Recording or Counting Judges

The Clerk should plan for a container or locker-type cage where Recording and Counting judges can store their personal items.

No beverages on the table or near the ballots

Okay to bring their own calculator as long as it's not a phone

Keep distance from Ballot Box being counted

No persons, other than Counting Judges, within arm's reach of the ballot box that is being counted.

Other than the Counting Judges, no one is to touch or reach into the ballot box being counted.



34 Eric Snowden quote about cell phones "talking all the time"

After the Closing of the Poll

Only after the last voter has cast their ballot, left the polling place, and the poll is considered closed, may electronic devices be turned back on, and pictures taken.

- NO pictures of any forms that have full names of Election Judges, Watchers, Challengers, or other individuals.

Ballots & Voter Intent

MOCK BALLOT
GENERAL ELECTION
FREEDOM COUNTY

--	--

BUDGET REVENUE

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

→ Use ink to mark the ballot. No pencils.

→ Indicate your preference by making a "distinguishing mark." For example:

→ Write-in: To vote for a valid write-in candidate, indicate your preference with a distinguishing mark and write the person's name on the line provided.

→ Questions on the ballot: If you are in favor of the submitted question, mark "YES". If you are opposed to a submitted question, mark "NO".

→ Mistakes: If you spoil your ballot, return it to the election judge to receive a new ballot.

→ Numbers in Left Columns: Small numbers in left column are assigned numerically and used when ballots are tallied.

REPUBLICAN (REP)
 DEMOCRAT (DEM)
 LIBERTARIAN (LIB)
 CONSTITUTION (CST)

<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">STATE REP. DIST. 025</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>11 <input type="checkbox"/> LIAM GRELLS REP</p> <p>12 <input type="checkbox"/> OLIVIA HUTTELS DEM</p> <p>13 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>14 <input type="checkbox"/> RANDALL QUINCE REP</p> <p>15 <input type="checkbox"/> AVA RINCER DEM</p> <p>16 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR STATE REP. DISTRICT 119</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>17 <input type="checkbox"/> BRAD JENSEN REP</p> <p>18 <input type="checkbox"/> ELIJAH PANICELLI LIB</p> <p>19 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>20 <input type="checkbox"/> JAMES HEIRSON REP</p> <p>21 <input type="checkbox"/> ANDREW CARLSON DEM</p> <p>22 <input type="checkbox"/> MARGARET BILLINGTON LIB</p> <p>23 <input type="checkbox"/> WES REMISINGER CST</p> <p>24 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR ASSOCIATE CIRCUIT JUDGE</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>25 <input type="checkbox"/> HEATHER INGLES REP</p> <p>26 <input type="checkbox"/> EMMA GENKINS DEM</p> <p>27 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>28 <input type="checkbox"/> HAROLD HARRISON DEM</p> <p>29 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 3</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>30 <input type="checkbox"/> HOLLY KESTREL REP</p> <p>31 <input type="checkbox"/> CYNTHIA BRAZELL DEM</p> <p>32 <input type="checkbox"/> JOSEPH GARLAND LIB</p> <p>33 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR PRESIDING COMMISSIONER</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>34 <input type="checkbox"/> JORDAN DANIELS REP</p> <p>35 <input type="checkbox"/> CHARLOTTE WILKINSON DEM</p> <p>36 <input type="checkbox"/> AMELIA FETTERMAN LIB</p> <p>37 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR TREASURER</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>38 <input type="checkbox"/> PRESTON WRIGHT REP</p> <p>39 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>
<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR STATE AUDITOR</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>40 <input type="checkbox"/> RACHEL ANDERSON REP</p> <p>41 <input type="checkbox"/> PEDRO ARROYO DEM</p> <p>42 <input type="checkbox"/> BOB WESTERSON LIB</p> <p>43 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTY COMMISSION</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>44 <input type="checkbox"/> BETHANY GILBERT REP</p> <p>45 <input type="checkbox"/> JAMES MCKENZIE DEM</p> <p>46 <input type="checkbox"/> LUCAS CONSTELL CST</p> <p>47 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>48 <input type="checkbox"/> BLAKE JENSTON REP</p> <p>49 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>
		<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: 8px;">FOR COLLECTOR OF REVENUE</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">Vote For One</p> <p>50 <input type="checkbox"/> JANET BECK REP</p> <p>51 <input type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 8px;">WRITE IN</p>

Test Version 20221207v1

TURN BALLOT OVER

Statement of Returns Determines “Ballot ID” for Counting

The Clerk determines all candidates and questions that will appear on the ballot in the county for an election.

Even though there are various versions of the ballots because some races or questions are limited to townships, school districts, etc., every candidate and question is included, in the appropriate order, on a “master” list.

The “master” list is then transferred, in order, onto the Statement of Returns – Candidates and Statement of Returns – Questions, as appropriate. The Statement of Returns is used by every polling place, even if some of the candidates or questions will not be voted on at that polling place.

The left column of a Statement of Returns contains a number (numerical order) that becomes the Ballot ID for counting for the candidate or question preference.

This approach creates a unique ID for every candidate/preference. So, for example, the candidate with ID #10 will have #10 on any ballot used in the county.

Ballot ID counting numbers for questions are preceded by “Q.” so, for example, Q.3 will be used for the same issue/preference on any ballot in the county.

COUNTY	POLLING PLACE	ELECTION	ELECTION DATE
FREEDOM	LIBERTY HS	GENERAL	NOV. 8, 2022

STATEMENT OF RETURNS - CANDIDATES

Statement of Returns – Candidates – We hereby certify that:

Ballot ID	VOTES CAST	FOR CANDIDATE:	FOR OFFICE OF:
1		JAMES HEIRSON	United State Senator
2		ANDREW CARLSON	
3		MARGARET BILLINGTON	
4		WES REMISINGER	
5		Write-in	United State Representative District 3
6		HOLLY KESTREL	
7		CYNTHIA BRAZELL	
8		JOSEPH GARLAND	
9		Write-in	State Auditor
10		RACHEL ANDERSON	
11		PEDRO ARROYO	
12		BOB WESTERSON	State Rep. Dist. 025
13		Write-in	
14		LIAM GRELLS	
15		OLIVIA HUTTELS	State Rep. Dist. 119
16		Write-in	
17		BRAD JENSEN	
18		EIJAH FANCILLI	Associate Circuit Judge
19		Write-in	
20		HEATHER INGLES	
21		EMMA GENKINS	Presiding Commissioner
22		Write-in	
23		JORDAN DANIELS	
24		CHARLOTTE WILKINSON	Clerk of the County Commission
25		AMELIA FETTERMAN	
26		Write-in	
27		BETHANY GILBERT	Circuit Court Clerk
28		JAMES MCKENZIE	
29		LUCAS CONSTELL	
30		Write-in	Recorder of Deeds
31		RANDALL QUINCE	
32		AVA RINCER	
33		Write-in	Treasurer
34		HAROLD HARRISON	
35		Write-in	
36		PRESTON WRIGHT	Prosecuting Attorney
37		Write-in	
38		BLAKE JENSTON	
39		Write-in	Collector of Revenue
40		JANET BECK	
41		Write-in	
42			
43			

FOR STATE AUDITOR		
Vote For One		
10	<input type="checkbox"/>	RACHEL ANDERSON REP
11	<input type="checkbox"/>	PEDRO ARROYO DEM
12	<input type="checkbox"/>	BOB WESTERSON LIB
13	<input type="checkbox"/>	
WRITE IN		

36 Ballot (example): close-up of Ballot ID for counting for a state race

35 Statement of Returns - Candidate (example): showing names of candidates entered by Clerk

Format of Ballots for Hand Counting

The hand counting version of the ballot resembles the current layout used in most Missouri counties. The machine alignment markers around the perimeter of the ballot are omitted. Ovals are now squares. Instructions for marking the ballot are updated. And a very light, small Ballot ID counting number is to the left of every candidate or questions option.

Voters will probably not notice much difference. And, the definitions of “distinguishing mark” will make marking the ballot considerably easier for voters.

Distinguishing Marks

Stories of voters struggling to adequately fill in a small oval, while keeping their marking within the border of the oval, will no longer be an issue. Nothing in the statutes appears to restrict which type of marking device may be used (although pencil is discouraged, and black ink is not preferred). The Clerk or Secretary of State will communicate the rules, if any, of which marking devices may be used.

For candidates, a distinguishing mark appears preceding their name. (see 115.453 ¶1 pg. 237)

For questions, a distinguishing mark appears beside or below the YES or NO. (see 115.455 pg. 238)

CSR for Uniform Counting Standards – Paper Ballots

The Code of State Regulations (CSR) provides the standards Clerks are to use when counting ballots cast using paper ballots. For more information about CSR, see pg. 246.

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

⇒ Use ink to mark the ballot. No pencils.

⇒ Indicate your preference by making a “distinguishing mark.” For example:

■ ✓ ✕ ●

⇒ **Write-in:** To vote for a valid write-in candidate, indicate your preference with a distinguishing mark and write the person’s name on the line provided.

⇒ **Questions on the ballot:** If you are in favor of the submitted question, mark “YES”. If you are opposed to a submitted question, mark “NO”.

⇒ **Mistakes:** If you spoil your ballot, return it to the election judge to receive a new ballot.

⇒ **Numbers in Left Columns:** Small numbers in left column are assigned numerically and used when ballots are tallied.

**REPUBLICAN (REP)
DEMOCRAT (DEM)
LIBERTARIAN (LIB)
CONSTITUTION (CST)**

37 Ballot (example): Instructions to voters

Review the Sample Ballots (Counting Judges)

Election Judges compare the sample ballots to the official ballots to ensure there are no discrepancies.

The Counting Judges must be familiar with the races and questions on the ballot, especially if there are multiple versions of the ballot (for different townships, districts, etc.). Also, it is important to know if there are any races or questions that allow voters to vote for more than one candidate.

**MOCK BALLOT
GENERAL ELECTION
FREEDOM COUNTY**

JUDGE: [] []

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

Use ink to mark the ballot. No pencils.

Indicate your preference by making a "distinguishing mark." For example:

Write-In: To vote for a valid write-in candidate, indicate your preference with a distinguishing mark and write the person's name on the line provided.

Questions on the ballot: If you are in favor of the submitted question, mark "YES." If you are opposed to a submitted question, mark "NO."

Mistakes: If you spoil your ballot, return it to the election judge to receive a new ballot.

Numbers in Left Column: Small numbers in left column are assigned numerically and used when ballots are tallied.

REPUBLICAN (REP)
DEMOCRAT (DEM)
LIBERTARIAN (LIB)
CONSTITUTION (CST)

STATE REP. DIST. 025
Vote For One

11 LIAM GRELLS REP

12 OLIVIA HUITTELS DEM

WRITE IN

FOR STATE REP. DISTRICT 119
Vote For One

13 BRAD JENSEN REP

14 ELIJAH PANCILLI LIB

WRITE IN

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK
Vote For One

15 RANDALL QUINCE REP

16 AVA RINCER DEM

WRITE IN

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS
Vote For One

17 HAROLD HARRISON DEM

WRITE IN

FOR TREASURER
Vote For One

18 PRESTON WRIGHT REP

WRITE IN

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
Vote For One

19 BLAKE JENSTON REP

WRITE IN

FOR COLLECTOR OF REVENUE
Vote For One

20 JANET BECK REP

WRITE IN

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR
Vote For One

1 JAMES HEIRSON REP

2 ANDREW CARLSON DEM

3 MARGARET BILLINGTON LIB

4 WES REMISINGER CST

WRITE IN

FOR ASSOCIATE CIRCUIT JUDGE
Vote For One

21 HEATHER INGLES REP

22 EMMA GENKINS DEM

WRITE IN

FOR PRESIDING COMMISSIONER
Vote For One

23 JORDAN DANIELS REP

24 CHARLOTTE WILKINSON DEM

25 AMELIA FETTERMAN LIB

WRITE IN

FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 3
Vote For One

5 HOLLY KESTREL REP

6 CYNTHIA BRAZELL DEM

7 JOSEPH GARLAND LIB

WRITE IN

FOR STATE AUDITOR
Vote For One

8 RACHEL ANDERSON REP

9 PEDRO ARROYO DEM

10 BOB WESTERSON LIB

WRITE IN

FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTY COMMISSION
Vote For One

26 BETHANY GILBERT REP

27 JAMES MCKENZIE DEM

28 LUCAS CONSTELL CST

WRITE IN

TURN BALLOT OVER

Test Version 20221207v1

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1
Proposed by the 101st General Assembly (First Regular Session)
HCS HR 35

Do you want to amend the Missouri Constitution to:

• Allow _____

• Allow _____

State governmental entities estimate ...

1 YES

2 NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite "YES." If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite "NO."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. #3
Proposed by Initiative Petition

Do you want to amend the Missouri Constitution to:

• Remove ...

• Require ...

• Allow ...

• Establish ...

• Issue ...

• Impose ...

State governmental entities ...

1 YES

2 NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite "YES." If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite "NO."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4
Proposed by the 101st General Assembly (Second Regular Session)
SS2 SR 35

Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to authorize ...

State and local entities estimate ...

1 YES

2 NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite "YES." If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite "NO."

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5
Proposed by the 101st General Assembly (Second Regular Session)
HR 136

Shall the Missouri National Guard ...

State governmental entities estimate ...

1 YES

2 NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite "YES." If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite "NO."

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Submitted by John R. Auhcraft, Secretary of State, State of Missouri

Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?

1 YES

2 NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite "YES." If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite "NO."

OFFICIAL JUDICIAL BALLOT
(Submitting to the voters whether the Judges named below, whose terms expire December 31, 2022, shall be retained in office for new terms)
VOTE ON EACH JUDGE

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT JUDGES

Shall Judge MARGARET WRIGHT of the Missouri Supreme Court be retained in office?

1 YES

2 NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite "YES." If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite "NO."

Shall Judge VINCENT STANGER of the Missouri Supreme Court be retained in office?

1 YES

2 NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite "YES." If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite "NO."

MISSOURI SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES, EASTERN DISTRICT

Shall Judge BRADLEY WILSON of the Eastern District Court of Appeals be retained in office?

1 YES

2 NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite "YES." If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite "NO."

Shall Judge WILLIAM JACKSON, JR. of the Eastern District Court of Appeals be retained in office?

1 YES

2 NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite "YES." If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite "NO."

Shall Judge CODRIL JAMESON CHARTS of the Eastern District Court of Appeals be retained in office?

1 YES

2 NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite "YES." If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite "NO."

TURN BALLOT OVER

Test Version 20221207v1

38 Example of Ballot - front and back

Voter Intent is Determined for Candidate or Issue Preference

The following criteria will be used by the Counting Judges, per statute, to determine voter intent if **any** of the following are present: (see 115.456 ¶2.(2)(a-c) pg. 239)

- a distinguishing mark in the square adjacent to the name of the candidate or issue preference;
- a distinguishing mark adjacent to the name of the candidate or issue preference;
- the name of the candidate or issue preference is circled.

Examples of Voter Intent for Candidates

The Code of State Regulations (CSR) has several examples showing votes for write-in candidates and whether they are valid or not valid (see pg. 248). These are just 2 examples:

For Governor		
(Vote for one)		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HARRY S. TRUMAN	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAURA INGALLS WILDER	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARK TWAIN	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	WRITE-IN _____	PARTY

This constitutes a vote for Harry S. Truman.

For Governor		
(Vote for one)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARRY S. TRUMAN	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	LAURA INGALLS WILDER	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARK TWAIN	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	WRITE-IN _____	PARTY

This constitutes a vote for Laura Ingalls Wilder.

39 Examples of Voter Intent from CSR

Counted Ballots

A “counted ballot” is one on which votes were cast and counted on some or all the candidates and questions races without any valid write-in candidates.

When the ballot has been read by the Counting Judges and tallied by the Recording Judges, place it on the pile on the counting table labeled, “Counted Ballots.”



Counted Ballots

40 "Counted Ballots" masking tape example

Rejected Ballots

A ballot is considered rejected if:

- it is missing initials of Election Judges; or,
- it is overvoted ALL candidates and questions; or,
- the voter is deemed to be unqualified by Election Judges; or,
- it is an absentee ballot without a completed and signed affidavit; or,
- the ballot was voted with unlawful assistance.

(see 115.447 ¶2.(2) pg. 236)

When the Counting Judges deem a ballot to be Rejected, it is placed on a pile on the counting table near the label, “Rejected.”



Rejected

41 "Rejected" masking tape example

Valid Vote for a Write-In Candidate

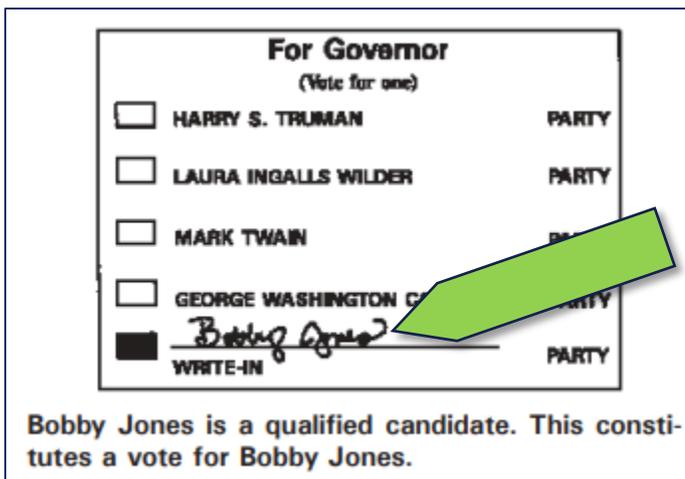
To be considered as a write-in candidate, the candidate must have filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate with the proper election authority. (see 115.453 ¶(4) pg. 237) If that was properly accomplished, the candidate will appear on the list of authorized write-in candidates given by the Clerk to the Election Judges with their supplies.

If a candidate is an authorized write-in candidate, then the following criteria must **all** be present for a vote for a write-in candidate to be considered valid. (see 115.456 ¶2.(3)(a-c) pg. 239)

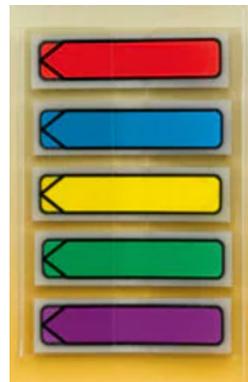
- distinguishing mark in the **square** adjacent to the name of the candidate;
- name of the candidate (misspelled does not disqualify, needs only to be similar);
- name of the office for which the candidate is to be elected.

Example of Valid Vote for Write-In Candidate

The Code of State Regulations (CSR) has several examples showing votes for write-in candidates and whether they are valid or not valid (see pg. 248).



43 Voter Intent (example): valid vote for Write-In Candidate



42 Arrow Flags: example of product type

"Flag" Valid Write-In Candidates

If a valid vote is cast for a write-in candidate, place a removable arrow "flag" pointing directly at the name of the candidate. This will make it possible for the team that counts write-in votes to quickly identify which write-in candidates were counted at the polling place.

Ballots with Valid Write-In Candidates are Kept Separate

Continue calling votes for other candidates and questions on the ballot with the write-in candidate. When the tallying for this ballot is complete, place it on the counting table next to the tape for "Valid Write-Ins."



44 "Valid Write-Ins" masking tape example

Using the Ballots Tally form

A	BATCH #	HOLE PUNCH		COUNTING LOCATION		ELECTION DATE		HOLE PUNCH		WHEN FINAL REP JUDGE		WHEN FINAL DEM JUDGE															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
		COUNTY: Freedom		COUNTING LOCATION: Liberty #5		ELECTION DATE: 11/8/2022		HOLE PUNCH: 2-3M		WHEN FINAL REP JUDGE: [Signature]		WHEN FINAL DEM JUDGE: [Signature]															
		FOLDED PLACE: Liberty #5		TYPE OF BALLOT: Election Day		FOLDED DATE: 7/18/2022		BATCH/TIME: 3:15pm																			
ENTER TOTAL # BALLOTS COUNTED THIS BATCH		108																									
POLITICAL PARTY REPRESENTED (CIRCLE ONE)		DEM																									
IS THIS TO BE USED FOR THE OFFICIAL COUNT? (CIRCLE ONE)		YES																									
IF OFFICIAL, COPY TOTALS TO BATCHES SUMMARY A THEN RECORD:																											
PG #:		1																									
ROW #:		1																									
Row Total		708	70	28	6	4	0	74	15	9	0	58	43	6	0	97	5	0	85	21	0	74	36	0	22	24	31

45 Ballots Tally form - example of a completed form

Preparing the Ballots Tally form

The Ballots Tally form is used by the Recording Judges to tally the votes as the Counting Judges call them out. Ballots Tally forms for Candidates use an alpha-numbering system to identify their “Group.” The forms for Questions also use an alpha system, but the letter is preceded by “Q.”.

The Recording Judges, 1 DEM and 1 REP, tally votes on their own copy of the Ballots Tally form. The optimal result would be that no mistakes were made by either Recording Judge and their totals at the end of the batch match exactly.

Forms Prepared in Advance by the Clerk

Calculating the expected turnout at the polling place and the number of candidates and questions, the Clerk will print the estimated number of forms needed for the election. These are pre-sorted and clipped into batches with 2 copies of each batch.

Ink Colors to use the Ballots Tally form

Tally marks are to be made using a fine or medium felt tip marker, in any color other than blue or black. The felt tip makes it easy to “dab” as votes are tallied, like dabbing a Bingo card.

It is recommended that any other writing on the form be done with a ballpoint pen preferably in blue ink (but recommended to not use black).

Front Side – Group and Batch Number

“Group” refers to the 25 tally columns on the form. The numeral at the top of each column tracks to the Ballot ID for counting, which is listed on the Statement of Return (see pg. 105).

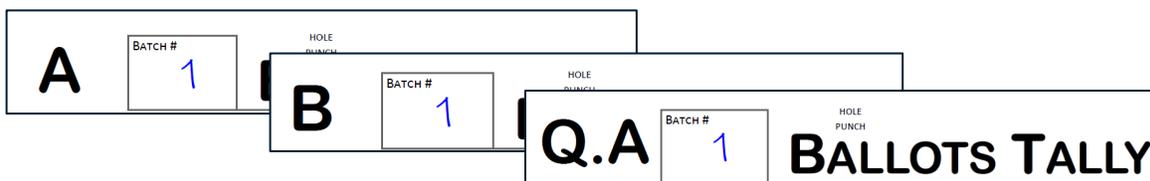
For Candidates:

- Group A: 1 to 25
- Group B: 26 to 50
- Group C: 51 to 75, and so on.

For Questions (the number is preceded by “Q.”):

- Group Q.A: 1 to 25
- Group Q.B: 26 to 50, and so on.

For the example in the Workbook, each batch will consist of Group A, Group B, and Group Q.A.



46 Ballot Tally form (example): marking Batch number in top header

The Clerk prepares **2 sets** (1 for REP, 1 for DEM) of Group A, B, and Q.A, and marks them **Batch 1**.

Front Side – Top Header Details

COUNTY <i>Freedom</i>	HOLE PUNCH	COUNTING LOCATION <i>Liberty HS</i>	ELECTION DATE <i>11/8/2022</i>	BATCH START TIME <i>2pm</i>	HOLE PUNCH
POLLING PLACE <i>Liberty HS</i>		TYPE OF BALLOTS <i>Election Day</i>	TALLY DATE <i>11/8/2022</i>	BATCH END TIME	

47 Ballots Tally Form (example): Location and date details in the top header

Enter details in the top header row:

- County Name
- Polling Place
- Counting Location (can be the name of the Polling Place or a specific location inside the polling place)
- Election Date
- Tally Date (may differ from the election date, if military or other votes are counted later)
- Time Batch Start

Other information on the header and left sidebar is left blank until tallying of the batch is complete.

To Begin Counting, Receive the Ballot Box

All four judges are seated and ready: 2 Counting Judges (from 2 major political parties) and 2 Recording Judges (from 2 major political parties). An empty ballot box is in the possession of the Counting Judges.

At the top of the hour, when counting is ready to begin, a **Receiving Judge** delivers the ballot box to the **Counting Judges** who, in turn, give the Receiving Judge their empty ballot box.

The Receiving Judge shows that the box is empty, locks it, and it remains in public view until the polls close or it is removed for counting another batch. (see 115.451 pg. 237)

Ballots pulled from Ballot Box One at a Time

“One Counting Judge closely observed by the other Counting Judge,” takes a single ballot from the ballot box and holds it so that both Counting Judges can see it.

Check for the Initials of Election Judges

Missing initials mean the ballot shall be rejected, although there is an exception. See the topic for “Rejected” ballots (pg. 109) section.

Counting Judge calls the vote next to the distinguishing mark

Begin to call out each vote, starting on the front page (candidates), leftmost column, and going down to the bottom of the column before beginning the next column.

When the front page is done, flip the ballot over and call votes on the back page.

READ THE NUMBER NEXT TO THE BOX, THEN read the name of the candidate and office sought, or question and preference.

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR		
Vote For One		
1	<input type="checkbox"/>	JAMES HEIRSON REP
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	ANDREW CARLSON DEM
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	MARGARET BILLINGTON LIB
4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	WES REMISINGER CST
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
WRITE IN		

48 Ballot: example of vote cast for a candidate

Marking Votes on the Ballots Tally form

This form is a 2-sided document. The front side has identification information and is used to tally the votes. The back side is for the signatures of the Recording Judges.

Hat tip to the Louisiana team (see pg. 202) for the idea to use a pitch count sheet to tally votes in their “Cajun Clothesline” ballot counting model. If you have never seen a pitch count sheet, we put an example in the footnote.⁵

The Ballots Tally form is adapted from a pitch count sheet, except the columns are vertical rather than horizontal.

Also, marking the form is a lot like marking a Bingo card – just a quick “dab” with a color marker.

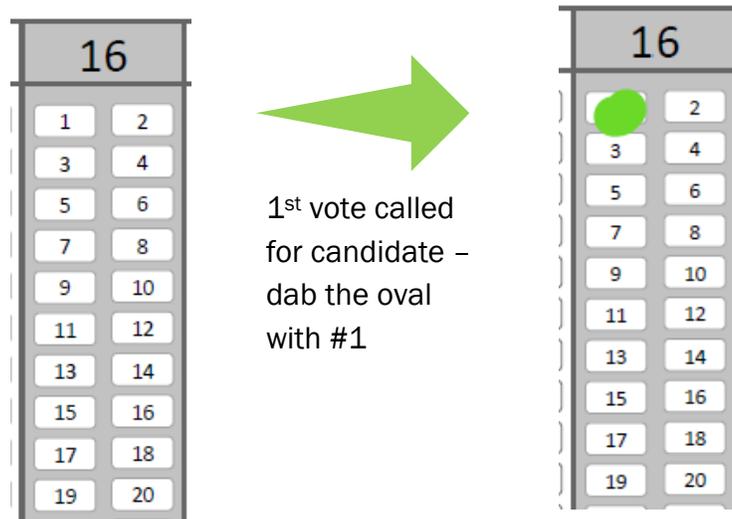
Marking Device to Use to Tally Votes

Tallies must be made in ink, in any color other than blue or black. No pencil marks for tallies. A fine tip marker with a rounded tip is a good choice for making the mark; It leaves a sufficient size dot by simply touching it to the paper. There is no need to fill in the entire oval.

Tally the Vote When it is Called

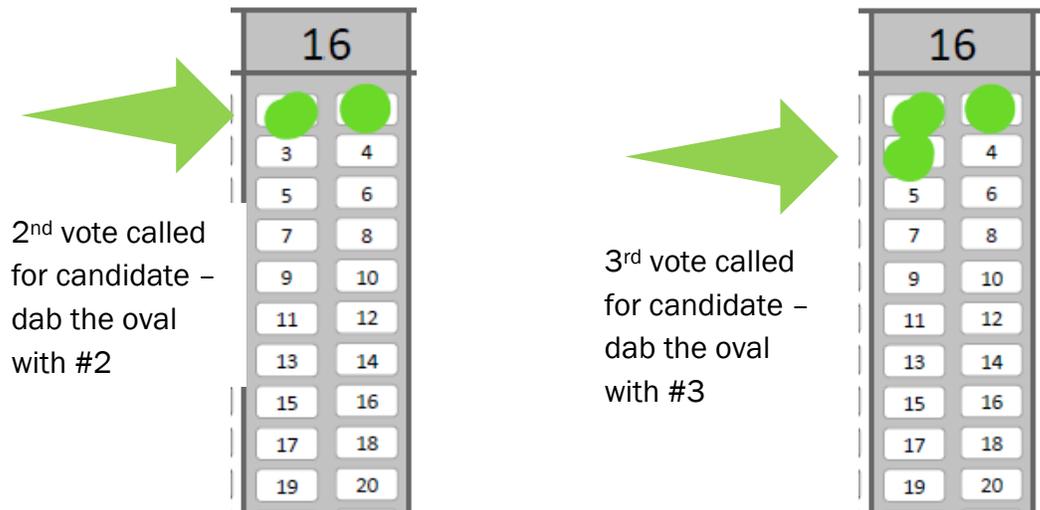
When the Counting Judge calls a vote, the column number is given that appears on the ballot next to the candidate’s name or question preference.

On the Ballots Tally Form, go to the corresponding column for the number called. If the column is blank, “dab” on top of the number “1”.

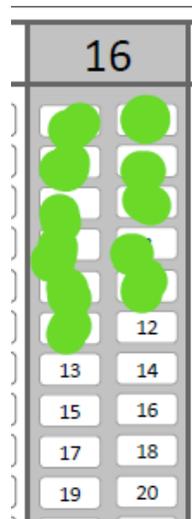


⁵ <https://www.langleybaseball.ca/wp-content/uploads/sites/937/2021/03/LB-Pitch-Count-Sheet-Tutorial.pdf>

The next time that candidate is called, you will dab the oval with the number 2, which is to the right. Continue going left, right, left right, and down the column as that candidate receives more votes.



As more votes called for this candidate, continue dabbing left, right, left, right, as ovals are filled going down the column



49 Ballots Tally form (example) shows ovals being "dabbed" as votes called for a candidate

Tip for Locating the Correct Column

Colored cardstock is cut to create a sort of “column guide” that is 8.5” long and about 3” wide. When the vote ballot ID number is called, move the card to the left of the column (if you are right-handed), or the right side (if you are left-handed).

For example, if “9” is called, place the card to the left of 9 (or right side, if you are left-handed).

The image shows a detailed ballot tally sheet. At the top, there are fields for 'BATCH #', 'FUNCH', 'COUNTY', 'ELECTION DATE', 'BATCH START TIME', and 'BATCH END TIME'. Below these are columns for 'WHEN FINAL REP JUDGE INITIAL' and 'WHEN FINAL DEM JUDGE INITIAL'. The main body of the sheet is a grid of columns numbered 1 through 25. A blue cardstock marker is placed over column 9, with a yellow arrow pointing to the number '9'. To the left of the grid, there are sections for 'ENTER TOTAL # BALLOTS COUNTED THIS BATCH', 'POLITICAL PARTY REPRESENTED', 'REP', 'DEM', 'IS THIS TO BE USED FOR THE OFFICIAL COUNT?', 'YES', 'NO', 'IF OFFICIAL, COPY TOTALS TO BATCHES SUMMARY', and 'THEN RECORD: PG #:' and 'ROW #:'. The bottom of the sheet has a 'Row Total' section with columns for 'TOTAL' and 'TOTAL' for each of the 25 columns.

50 Cardstock Marker used to assist in locating the correct column to "dab"

Recording a Tally in the Wrong Column

If accidentally marking a tally in the wrong column, using a pencil to circle the oval in which the mistaken tally was marked. Then follow one of these steps to correct the tally:

- If **another vote is called** for the column with the pencil-circled oval, use an eraser to remove the pencil marking. The mistakenly marked oval becomes the tally for the new vote.
- If there are **no subsequent votes** is called for the column with the pencil-circled oval during the remainder of the batch:
 - Leave the pencil marking as is.
 - Use a blue ballpoint pen and put an “X” on the oval circled in pencil.
 - Initial below the oval with the “X”.
 - When recording the column total, disregard the oval with the “X” and use the number from the oval preceding it.

Continue Calling Votes until the Batch is Complete

Proceed to the next section to total the batch of ballots.

Row Total Sum

Calculate the sum of the totals and write it in the Row Total box on the left end of the row.

Row Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
708	70	28	6	4	0	74	15	9	0	58	43	6	0	97	5	0	85	21	0	74	36	0	22	24	31

53 Ballots Tally form (example): Sum of row total

POLITICAL PARTY REPRESENTED (CIRCLE ONE) <input checked="" type="radio"/> REP <input type="radio"/> DEM
IS THIS TO BE USED FOR THE OFFICIAL COUNT? (CIRCLE ONE) <input checked="" type="radio"/> YES <input type="radio"/> NO

Recording Judges Must Agree on Totals

The Recording Judges compare the totals on each Group form from the batch. Follow the Clerk's guidelines on how to work out discrepancies.

Once the Recording Judges have reached an agreement, they decide which form (either the REP or DEM version) for each group will be submitted as "official."

- The "official" version will be placed in the Tally Book
- The "unofficial" version will be packed with the ballots.

In the left sidebar, each Recording Judge marks their political affiliation on their own form.

Each Recording Judge marks YES or NO to indicate whether or not their Ballots Tally form is the official version.

Recording Judges Initial forms and Ending Time

In the top right corner of the header row, the Recording Judges initial their own and each other's Ballots Tally forms. They also enter the time that the batch was completed.

55 Ballots Tally form (example): Recording Judges mark party affiliation and official status

BATCH START TIME 2pm	HOLE PUNCH	WHEN FINAL, REP JUDGE INITIAL: JD	WHEN FINAL, DEM JUDGE INITIAL: CB
BATCH END TIME 3:15pm			

54 Ballots Tally form (example): Recording Judges initial the forms and record the ending time of the batch.

Total Number of Ballots in Batch

The Counting Judges, together, will count the quantity of ballots for which votes had been called and tallied. The ballots to be counted are those in the piles for "Counted Ballots" and "Valid Write-Ins." (combine the 2 numbers for a total). When they agree on the total number of ballots, they announce the number to the Recording Judges who enter it in the top of the left sidebar of their Ballots Tally form.

ENTER TOTAL # BALLOTS COUNTED THIS BATCH 108

56 Ballots Tally form (example): Total number of ballots counted in the batch

Signatures on the Ballots Tally form

For each Group form (i.e., A, B, Q.A, etc.), the Recording Judges sign the back of their own and each other's Ballots Tally form.

A	BATCH # 1	<h2>BALLOTS TALLY</h2> <small>©2022-2023 Linda Rantz Prepared for Cause of America - Missouri</small>
	Signatures of Recording Judges	
	When batch of ballots being tallied is complete, Recording Judges compare their tallies. The recording judges must agree on the final count and decide which sheet to submit as "official." The Recording Judges sign both tally sheets.	
	JUDGE AFFILIATION (CIRCLE ONE)	RECORDING JUDGE NAME
○ REP	PRINT: Janet Larson	
DEM	RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN	
OTH	SIGN: <i>Janet Larson</i>	
REP	RECORDING JUDGE NAME	
○ DEM	PRINT: Claudia Buchanan	
OTH	RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN	
	SIGN: <i>Claudia Buchanan</i>	

57 Ballots Tally form (example): the back of the form, signatures of Recording Judges

At this point, the only incomplete information on the Ballots Tally form is the Page Number and Row at the bottom of the left sidebar. That information will be completed in the next step, which is to transfer the Row Total to the Batches Summary sheet.

IF OFFICIAL, COPY TOTALS TO
BATCHES SUMMARY
A
THEN RECORD:
PG #:
ROW #:

58 Ballots Tally form (example): Batches Summary page and row number still blank

Correcting Mistakes on the Ballots Tally form

Mistakes on the Top Header, Left Column, or Bottom Totals Row

Use a blue ballpoint pen to cross out mistakes to information in either the top header, left column, or bottom Totals Row.

Initial near the crossed-out mistakes without making any marks inside the tally area.

Information Left Blank on the Front or Back Page of the Ballots Tally form

Election Judges return to complete.

Election Judge(s) forget to Sign or Initial Ballots Tally form

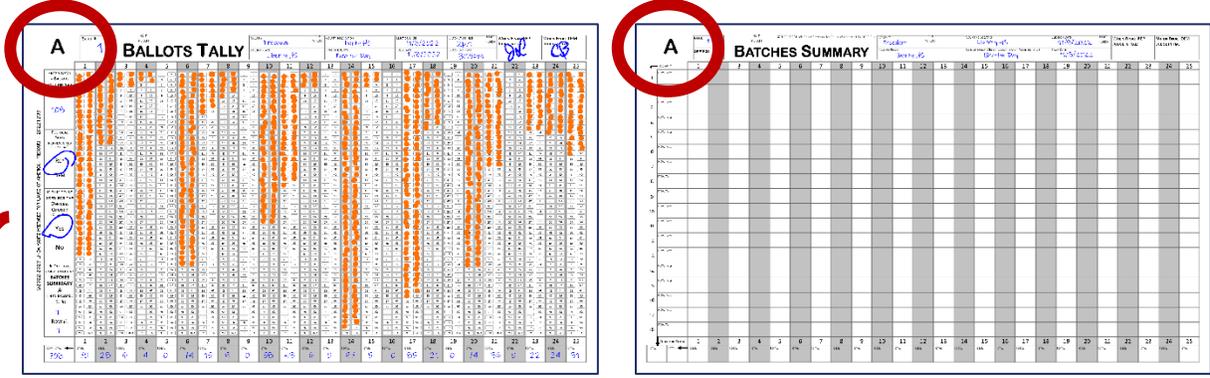
Election Judges return to sign or initial.

Complete Batch by Writing Totals on Batches Summary

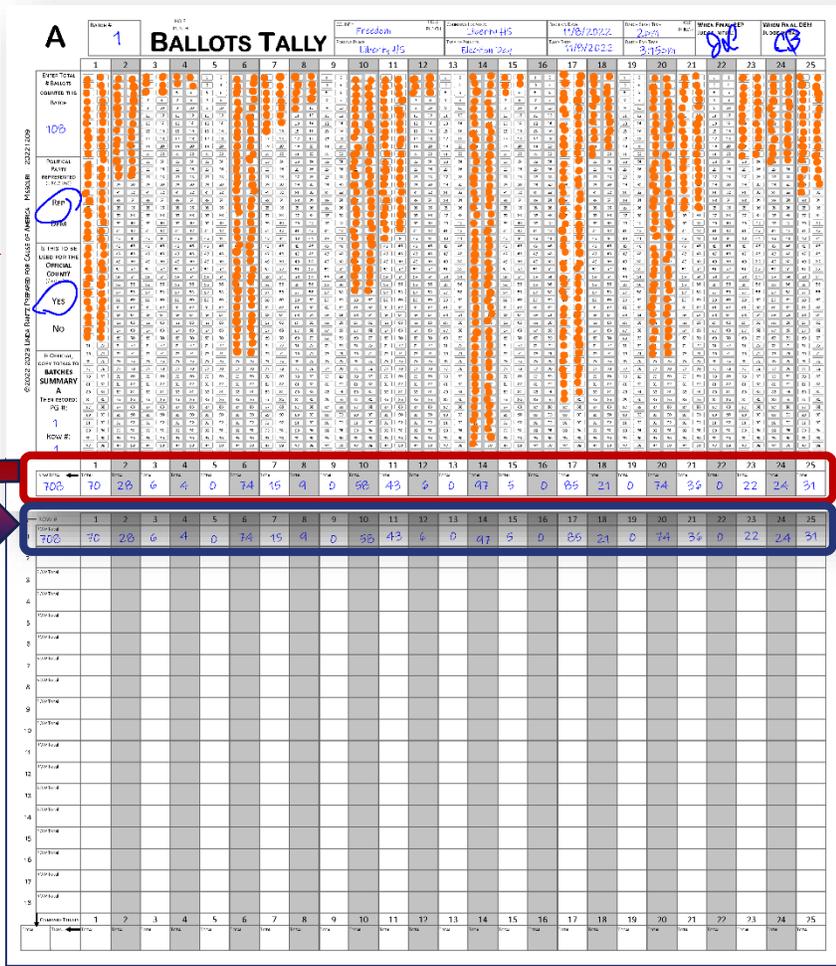
Follow the instruction in the next section to enter the totals of the batch on the Batches Summary sheet.

Record Batch Row Total to the Batches Summary sheet

Using the version of the Ballots Tally form that the Recording Judges indicate as “official.” Match the Group (e.g., A, B, C, etc.) of the Ballots Tally form to the corresponding Batches Summary sheet.



Overlap the sheets, Ballots Tally on top of Batches Summary, and copy the Row Total of the Ballot Tally onto the Batches Summary.



60 Recording totals from Ballots Tally form onto the Batches Summary sheet

Page and Row Numbers Written on Ballots Tally form

At the bottom of the left sidebar of the Ballots Tally form, write the page number and row number from the Batches Summary sheet where the totals were recorded.

The Ballots Tally form is placed in the Tally Book behind the Batches Summary sheet.

IF OFFICIAL, COPY TOTALS TO BATCHES SUMMARY A THEN RECORD. PG #: 1 ROW #: 1

61 Ballots Tally form, enter the page and row number for Batches Summary sheet

Secure Ballots from Counting Table

After the Ballots Tally form totals are transferred and the forms are completed, the batch of ballots and tally sheets should be secured.

Rejected Ballots

“Rejected” ballots are added to the envelope marked “rejected ballots” which should be on the Counting Table. Only 1 envelope is used for the entire day for rejected ballots.

Valid Write-In Ballots

Take a “Valid Write-In Envelope” provided by the Clerk. Complete the information on the envelope’s label, which includes Counting, Counting Location, Election Date, Tally Date, Batch, etc.

Count the quantity of ballots from the batch in the Valid Write-in pile on the counting table. Enter the quantity on the label, place the ballots in the envelope and close the envelope.

Unofficial Version of Ballots Tally form

The Counted Ballots, including Valid Write-in Ballots in the envelope, and the unofficial copy of the Ballots Tally form are “bound” as instructed by the Clerk (e.g., large binder clip) and held in the secure container or space designated for voted ballots.

Official Version of Ballots Tally form

The “Official” version of the Ballots Tally form will be placed in the Tally Book, in the corresponding section, behind the Batches Summary sheet. For example, the Ballots Tally form for Group A goes in section “Group A” of the Tally book behind the Batches Summary Sheet for Group A.

Finalize the Batches Summary sheets

Recording Judges Initial and Sign

When the Recording Judges agree on the totals, both will:

- Initial the front side of the sheet in the upper right corner; and,
- Sign the back of the sheet.

WHEN FINAL, REP JUDGE INITIAL: <i>LV</i>	WHEN FINAL, DEM JUDGE INITIAL: <i>RF</i>
------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------

63 Batches Summary (example): Election Judges initial top-right corner, front page

A	BATCHES SUMMARY	
	<small>© 2022-2023 Linda Rantz Prepared for Cause of America - Missouri</small>	
	Signatures of Recording Judges	
	At the completion of each Ballots Tally, the totals are entered onto this Batches Summary. When counting of ballots is completed and all Ballots Tally sheets are recorded on this Summary, Recording Judges sign this Batches Summary sheet.	
JUDGE AFFILIATION (CIRCLE ONE)	RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT:	
REP		<i>Lana Vengell</i>
DEM	RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN	
OTH	SIGN:	<i>Lana Vengell</i>
REP	RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT:	
DEM		<i>Richmond Fields</i>
OTH	RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN	
	SIGN:	<i>Richmond Fields</i>

64 Batches Summary (example): Recording Judges sign back of sheet when counting complete and totals entered

Any unused rows are crossed out.

PAGE	HOLE NUMBER										COUNTY										ELECTION DATE		WHEN FINAL REP JUDGE INITIAL		WHEN FINAL DEM JUDGE INITIAL		
	1	BATCHES SUMMARY										Freedom	Liberty #S										11/8/2022	LV		RF	
OF # PGS	1											Liberty #S	Election Day										11/8/2022				
ROW #	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
1	708	70	28	6	4	0	74	15	9	0	58	43	6	0	97	5	0	85	21	0	74	36	0	22	24	31	
2	713	82	17	8	7	0	65	22	8	0	39	52	12	1	96	14	0	79	24	0	81	28	0	24	26	28	
3	699	64	30	3	3	1	93	14	6	0	41	36	7	0	98	7	0	68	32	0	62	41	0	31	35	27	
4	637	59	28	3	4	0	69	14	4	0	26	27	13	1	99	10	0	76	38	0	65	16	0	31	26	28	
5																											
6																											
7																											
8																											
9																											
10																											
11																											
12																											
13																											
14																											
15																											
16																											
17																											
18																											
COMPARE TOTALS		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
Total	2757	275	103	20	18	1	301	65	27	0	164	158	38	2	390	36	0	308	115	0	282	121	0	108	111	114	

65 Batches Summary (example): all batches recorded, any blank lines crossed out

Figuring Results of Polling Place

RESULTS of POLLING PLACE		COUNTY: Freedom										POLLING PLACE: Liberty HS		COUNTING LOCATION: Liberty HS		ELECTION DATE: Nov 8, 22		POLLING PLACE: Election Day		WHEN FINAL REP JUDGE INITIAL:		WHEN FINAL DEM JUDGE INITIAL:					
GROUP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		
A	1	275	103	20	18	1	301	65	27	0	164	158	38	2	390	36	0	308	115	0	282	121	0	108	111	114	
B	1	4	209	99	75	12	209	217	0	404	0	418	0	379	4	401	6	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	
C	NONE																										
D	NONE																										
E	NONE																										
F	NONE																										
G	NONE																										
H	NONE																										
Q.A	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6	Q.7	Q.8	Q.9	Q.10	Q.11	Q.12	Q.13	Q.14	Q.15	Q.16	Q.17	Q.18	Q.19	Q.20	Q.21	Q.22	Q.23	Q.24	Q.25		
1	360	58	25	406	118	302	111	275	210	211	416	5	389	26	275	105	299	112	318	107	390	26					
Q.B	NONE																										

66 Results of Polling Place worksheet - example of completed worksheet

Post Batches Summary totals to Results of Polling Place

Using the Batches Summary sheet for each Group, match the Group (e.g., A, B, C, etc.) to the corresponding row on the Results of Polling Place report (both forms are in the Tally Book).⁶

Overlap the sheets, Batches Summary on top of the Results of Polling Place, align the Batches Summary Row Totals to the corresponding Group on the Results of Polling Place, and copy the Row Total from the Batches Summary to the Results.

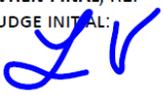
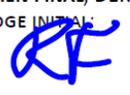
67 Recording totals by Group from Batches Summary sheets to the Results of Polling Place

⁶ Note: If there are multiple pages of Batches Summary sheets for each Group, the sum for each column must be calculated from the pages and then entered on the Results of Polling Place worksheet.

Finalize the Results of Polling Place Worksheet

Recording Judges Initial Front Page

When all totals have been entered on the Results of Polling Place worksheets, the Recording Judges initial in the upper right corner of the front page.

WHEN FINAL, REP JUDGE INITIAL: 	WHEN FINAL, DEM JUDGE INITIAL: 
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Recording and Counting Judges sign Back Page

The back page of the Results of Polling Place is signed by all 4 members of the Counting Team.

TITLE: _____		TITLE: _____		TITLE: _____	
JUDGE AFFILIATION: (CIRCLE ONE)		SIGNATURES OF RECORDING JUDGES		JUDGE AFFILIATION: (CIRCLE ONE)	
REP	PRINT: Burt Jenkins	REP	PRINT: Richmond Fields	DEM	PRINT: _____
DEM	SIGN: 	DEM	SIGN: 	OTH	SIGN: _____
OTH	SIGN: _____	OTH	SIGN: _____	OTH	SIGN: _____
REP	PRINT: Lana Vengell	REP	PRINT: Simin Takava	DEM	PRINT: _____
DEM	SIGN: 	DEM	SIGN: 	OTH	SIGN: _____
OTH	SIGN: _____	OTH	SIGN: _____	OTH	SIGN: _____

68 Results of Polling Place (example): The back page is signed by all 4 judges on the Counting Team

Statement of Returns & Certification

COUNTY	POLLING PLACE	ELECTION	ELECTION DATE
FREEDOM	LIBERTY HS	GENERAL	NOV. 8, 2022

STATEMENT OF RETURNS - CANDIDATES

Statement of Returns - Candidates - We hereby certify that:

Row	VOICES CAST	FOR CANDIDATE	FOR OFFICE
1	275	JAMES HERSON	United State Senator
2	103	ANDREW CARLSON	
3	20	MARGARET BILLINGTON	
4	10	WES REMSINGER	
5	1	Write-in	United State Representative District 3
6	301	HOLLY KESTREL	
7	65	CYNTHIA BRAZELL	
8	27	JOSEPH GARLAND	
9	0	Write-in	State Auditor
10	164	RACHEL ANDERSON	
11	198	PEDRO ARROYO	
12	30	BOB WESTERSON	
13	2	Write-in	State Rep. Dist. 025
14	340	LIAM GRELLS	
15	36	OLIVIA HUTTELS	
16	0	Write-in	
17	309	BRAD JENSEN	State Rep. Dist. 119
18	115	ELIASH PANICLI	
19	0	Write-in	
20	282	HEATHER INGLES	
21	121	EMMA GENKINS	Associate Circuit Judge
22	0	Write-in	
23	108	JORDAN DANIELS	
24	111	CHARLOTTE WILKINSON	
25	114	AMELIA FETTERMAN	Presiding Commissioner
26	4	Write-in	
27	209	BETHANY GILBERT	
28	09	JAMES MCKENZIE	
29	75	LUCAS CONSTELL	Clerk of the County Commission
30	12	Write-in	
31	209	RANDALL QUINCE	
32	217	AVA RINCER	
33	0	Write-in	Circuit Court Clerk
34	404	HAROLD HARRISON	
35	0	Write-in	
36	418	PRESTON WRIGHT	
37	0	Write-in	Recorder of Deeds
38	379	BLAKE JENKSTON	
39	4	Write-in	
40	401	JANET BECK	
41	6	Write-in	Treasurer
42			
43			
44			
45			Prosecuting Attorney
46			
47			
48			
49			Collector of Revenue
50			
51			
52			

Judge Initials: *AI PK SR*

TALLY BOOK STATEMENT OF RETURNS - CANDIDATES - 1

69 Statement of Returns - Candidates; example of completed return

Copy Final Results to Statement of Returns

The Statement of Returns – Candidates and the Statement of Returns – Questions are in the Tally Book in the Poll Closing section.

The column numbers on the Results of Polling Place correspond to the Ballot ID numbers in the left column of the Statement of Returns.

Recording and Counting Judges copy the vote tallies from the Results of Polling Place to the corresponding Ballot ID on the Statement of Returns.

		HOLE PUNCH		©2022-2023 Linda Rantz Prepared for Cause of America MO 20221210		COUNTY Freedom		POLLING PLACE Liberty HS					
RESULTS of POLLING PLACE													
GROUP		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
A	# SUMMARY SHEETS	1	275	103	20	18	1	301	65	27	0	164	158
GROUP		26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
B	# SUMMARY SHEETS	1	4	209	99	75	12	209	217	0	404	0	418

70 Results of Polling Place (example): screenshot of results written on the row for Group A

COUNTY	POLLING PLACE	ELECTION	ELECTION DATE
FREEDOM	LIBERTY HS	GENERAL	NOV. 8, 2022

STATEMENT OF RETURNS - CANDIDATES			
Statement of Returns – Candidates – We hereby certify that:			
BALLOT ID	VOTES CAST:	FOR CANDIDATE:	FOR OFFICE OF:
1	275	JAMES HEIRSON	United State Senator
2	103	ANDREW CARLSON	
3	20	MARGARET BILLINGTON	
4	18	WES REMISINGER	
5	1	Write-in	United State Representative
6	301	HOLLY KESTREL	
7	65	CYNTHIA BRAZELL	

71 Statement of Returns - Candidates (example): screenshot showing totals copied from Results form

Sign the Certification of Statement of Returns

Four members of the counting team(s) sign the Certification of the Statement of Returns.

COUNTY	POLLING PLACE	ELECTION	ELECTION DATE
FREEDOM	LIBERTY HS	GENERAL	NOV. 8, 2022

CERTIFICATION OF STATEMENT OF RETURNS – CANDIDATES

We, the duly qualified and acting Judges of the polling place above-named, for the election above-named, held on the date above-named, in the county of Freedom, Missouri, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages of Statements of Returns for Candidates (initialed by us) and consisting of a total of 1 pages (excluding this certification), are a full and accurate return of all votes cast at this polling place for all candidates.

<p style="text-align: center;">JUDGE AFFILIATION (CIRCLE ONE)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Signatures of Recording Judges</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"> <input checked="" type="radio"/> REP <input type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> OTH </td> <td style="width: 80%;"> RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Lana Vengell RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Lana Vengell</i> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> REP <input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> OTH </td> <td style="width: 80%;"> RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Burt Jenkins RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Burt Jenkins</i> </td> </tr> </table>	<input checked="" type="radio"/> REP <input type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> OTH	RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Lana Vengell RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Lana Vengell</i>	<input type="radio"/> REP <input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> OTH	RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Burt Jenkins RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Burt Jenkins</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">JUDGE AFFILIATION (CIRCLE ONE)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Signatures of Counting Judges</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> REP <input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> OTH </td> <td style="width: 80%;"> COUNTING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Richmond Fields COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Richmond Fields</i> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;"> <input type="radio"/> REP <input type="radio"/> DEM <input checked="" type="radio"/> OTH </td> <td style="width: 80%;"> COUNTING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Simin Takava COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Simin Takava</i> </td> </tr> </table>	<input type="radio"/> REP <input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> OTH	COUNTING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Richmond Fields COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Richmond Fields</i>	<input type="radio"/> REP <input type="radio"/> DEM <input checked="" type="radio"/> OTH	COUNTING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Simin Takava COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Simin Takava</i>
<input checked="" type="radio"/> REP <input type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> OTH	RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Lana Vengell RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Lana Vengell</i>								
<input type="radio"/> REP <input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> OTH	RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Burt Jenkins RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Burt Jenkins</i>								
<input type="radio"/> REP <input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> OTH	COUNTING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Richmond Fields COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Richmond Fields</i>								
<input type="radio"/> REP <input type="radio"/> DEM <input checked="" type="radio"/> OTH	COUNTING JUDGE NAME PRINT: Simin Takava COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN: <i>Simin Takava</i>								

72 Statement of Returns (back page): example of Certification of Statement of Returns

Make a Duplicate Set of Statement of Returns and Certifications

Two copies of the Statement of Returns for Candidates and Questions, along with the Certifications signed by the Election Judges, need to be created. When ballots and other election items are returned to the Clerk, they are returned separately by Election Judges, each of whom will have a set of the Statement of Returns and Certifications.

Poll Closing Certification

COUNTY	POLLING PLACE	ELECTION	ELECTION DATE
FREEDOM	LIBERTY HS	GENERAL	NOV. 8, 2022

CERTIFICATION OF BALLOT COUNTS

After the poll has closed and the counting of votes cast is complete, the below-named Election Judges were present and certify as follows:

The number of ballots received at this polling place is :

The number of identification certificates signed at this polling place is :

The number of rejected ballots at this polling place is :

The number of spoiled ballots at this polling place is :

The number of ballots received at this polling place which were not cast at this election is :

ELECTION JUDGE NAME (PRINT)	AFFILIATION (PRTY CODE)	ELECTION JUDGE SIGNATURE
Claudia Buchanan	REP DEM	<i>Claudia Buchanan</i>
Ginger Sullivan	DEM	<i>Ginger Sullivan</i>
Richmond Fields	DEM	<i>Richmond Fields</i>
Andre Rees	DEM	<i>Andre Rees</i>
Betty Wishton	DEM	<i>Betty Wishton</i>
Simin Takava	DEM	<i>Simin Takava</i>
Harrison Besting	DEM	<i>Harrison Besting</i>
Lana Vegell	DEM	<i>Lana Vegell</i>
	REP DEM	

After all judges have signed, cross out any unused name & signature rows. No additional judges necessary to sign if space runs out.

TALLY BOOK ©2022 Ballot & Book Printing and County Clerks' Association CERTIFICATION OF BALLOT COUNTS

73 Certification of Ballot Count - example of completed certification

At 7pm or as soon as the final voter who was in line at 7pm has cast their ballot. The polling place is considered closed.

Reconciling Ballot Quantities

The Counting Team determines the quantity of counted ballots (which includes Valid Write-in Ballots) and Rejected Ballots.

Certification of Ballot Counts

Working with the Supervisory Judges who determine the number of spoiled ballots and unused (not cast) ballots, they complete the top section of the Certification of Ballot Counts.

COUNTY	POLLING PLACE	ELECTION	ELECTION DATE
FREEDOM	LIBERTY HS	GENERAL	NOV. 8, 2022

CERTIFICATION OF BALLOT COUNTS

After the poll has closed and the counting of votes cast is complete, the below-named Election Judges were present and certify as follows:

The number of ballots received at this polling place is ;

The number of identification certificates signed at this polling place is ;

The number of rejected ballots at this polling place is ;

The number of spoiled ballots at this polling place is ;

The number of ballots received at this polling place which were not cast at this election is ;

74 Certification of Ballot Counts (example): ballot quantities entered

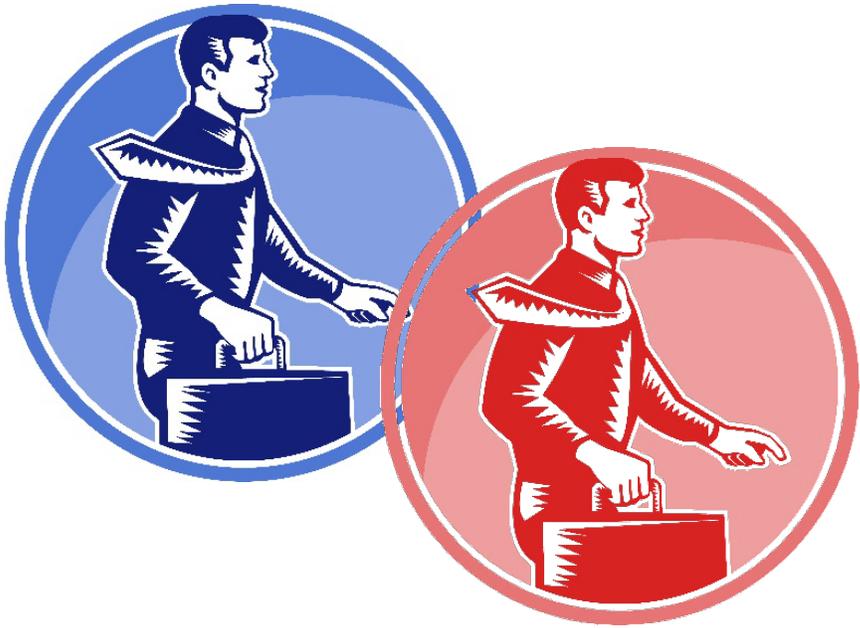
Signature of Election Judges at Closing of Polling Place

When all information has been entered into the Tally Book, all Election Judges who are present at the conclusion sign the Poll Closed Certification. There are spaces for 12 Election Judges, so if others are still present, they do not need to sign.

ELECTION JUDGE NAME (PRINT)	AFFILIATION <small>(check one)</small>	ELECTION JUDGE SIGNATURE
Claudia Buchanan	<input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	<i>Claudia Buchanan</i>
Ginger Sullivan	<input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	<i>Ginger Sullivan</i>
Richmond Fields	<input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	<i>Richmond Fields</i>
Andre Rees	<input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	<i>Andre Rees</i>
Betty Wishton	<input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	<i>Betty Wishton</i>
Simin Takava	<input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	<i>Simin Takava</i>
Harrison Besting	<input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	<i>Harrison Besting</i>
Lana Vegell	<input checked="" type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	<i>Lana Vegell</i>
	<input type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	
	<input type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	
	<input type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	
	<input type="radio"/> DEM <input type="radio"/> ITH	

75 Certification of Ballot Counts (example): Election Judge signatures

Return Election Materials to Clerk



Sort Ballots and Election Materials

Following the Clerk's instructions for returning ballots and other election materials by the Supervisory Judges, the Counting Team sorts, as follows:

Group 1: Items to Return to Clerk

- All counted ballots (including Valid Write-In ballots) are organized as described on pg. 125.
- A duplicate set of Statement of Returns and Certifications as described on pg. 134.

Group 2: Items to Return to Clerk

- Tally Book (this contains copies of tally sheets, statements of returns, and certifications)

Group 3: Pack Supplies for Return to Clerk

- Repack any ballot boxes, the small table, and supplies.

Work with the Supervisory Judges to hand over Counting Team items.

6: TALLY BOOK LAYOUT

Statute 115.461 provides the requirements for a tally book and the information it must contain:

- Opening Certification of the number of ballots received at the polling place;
- Confirmation that the information on the Official Ballots is the same as the sample ballots;
- Closing Certification to include:
 - Number of ballots cast at the polling place
 - Number of identification certificates (voters)
 - Number of rejected ballots;
 - Number of spoiled ballots;
 - Number of ballots received but not cast
 - Signed by at least 4 Election Judges (2 DEM, 2 REP)

Also required are tally sheets for Candidates and Questions on the ballot, and Statement of Returns for Candidates and Questions.



76 Click or Scan
Statute 115.461

Cover: Tally Book

Polling Place:	
<h1>TALLY BOOK</h1>	
County:	
Election Date:	
Election:	

Reference: Missouri Statutes

115.461. Tally book, form of — tally sheet, form of — statements of returns, form of (paper ballots).
(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.035)

<https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=115.461>

115.459. Duties of judges after polls close (paper ballots).
(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.030)

<https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=115.459>

For any issues or questions, contact the Clerk:

Clerk Name
Clerk Phone Number

Rev 20221210

77 Tally Book: Cover Page with Clerk Contact Info

Section: Polling Place Opening

Note: Names used for persons in these samples are fictional and not intended to resemble any real person.

SECTION: POLLING PLACE OPENING

Includes:

Opening Certification & Election Judges Sign-In

Enter the number of ballots received at the polling place.

Election Judges present when the polling place is opened write their names, select their political party affiliation, sign, and initial.

Signatures of Additional Election Judges at Opening of Poll

If more Election Judges are present at the opening of the polling place than there are lines on the Opening Certification, those additional judges enter their information on this sheet.

Election Judges Arriving After the Polling Place Opened

For Election Judges who start after the Polling Place opened, they enter their information on this sheet. (The reason is that these judges were not present when the number of ballots received at the Polling Place was certified.)

TALLY BOOK (REV 20230120)

1

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78 Tally Book: Section Cover - Polling Place Opening

Section: Polling Place Closing

SECTION: POLLING PLACE CLOSING

Includes:

Certification of Ballot Counts

Election Judges count the number of ballots (quantities) and complete the certification form.

Results / Polling Place

After all ballots have been counted, the Ballots Tally row totals have been copied to the Batches Summary, and the totals of the Batches Summary are copied to this form.

Statement of Returns – Candidates

The form is pre-filled by the Clerk prior to Election Day with the name, office, and Ballot ID for each candidate appearing on ballots in the county (including write-in lines).

When hand counting is complete, the total votes cast for each candidate are recorded and the form is initialed.

Certification of Statement of Returns – Candidates

When the Statement of Returns for Candidates is completed and initialed, the Election Judges sign the Certification.

Statement of Returns – Questions

The form is pre-filled by the Clerk prior to Election Day with each question appearing on ballots in the county.

When hand counting is complete, the total votes cast for each question are recorded and the form is initialed.

Certification of Statement of Returns – Questions

The **last hand counting task** at the Polling Place for Election Judges is to sign the Statement of Returns Certification.

Where the form states, "consisting of a total of _____ pages", this is the combined page count of Statement of Returns for Candidates and Questions.

RESULTS of Polling Place worksheet (back page)

HOLE PUNCH

RESULTS of POLLING PLACE

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When the results from all Batches Summary sheets are finalized, totaled and entered on this Results page, Recording and Counting Judges sign this Results / Polling Place sheet.

HOLE PUNCH

SIGNATURES OF RECORDING JUDGES		SIGNATURES OF COUNTING JUDGES	
JUDGE AFFILIATION (CIRCLE ONE)	RECORDING JUDGE NAME	JUDGE AFFILIATION (CIRCLE ONE)	COUNTING JUDGE NAME
REP	PRINT:	REP	PRINT:
DEM	SIGN: <small>RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</small>	DEM	SIGN: <small>COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</small>
OTH	PRINT:	OTH	PRINT:
REP	SIGN: <small>RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</small>	REP	SIGN: <small>COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</small>
DEM	PRINT:	DEM	PRINT:
OTH	SIGN: <small>RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</small>	OTH	SIGN: <small>COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</small>

BACK
PAGE

85 RESULTS of Polling Place, back side of the page for Election Judges signatures

Statement of Returns – Candidates (1 – 50) – 2 copies

COUNTY	POLLING PLACE	ELECTION	ELECTION DATE

STATEMENT OF RETURNS - CANDIDATES

Statement of Returns – Candidates – We hereby certify that:

BALLOT ID	VOTES CAST:	FOR CANDIDATE:	FOR OFFICE OF:
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
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50			

Judge Initials: _____

Statement of Returns – Candidates (51 – 100) – 2 copies

COUNTY	POLLING PLACE	ELECTION	ELECTION DATE

Statement of Returns – Candidates – We hereby certify that:

BALLOT ID	VOTES CAST:	FOR CANDIDATE:	FOR OFFICE OF:
51			
52			
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Judge Initials: _____

TALLY BOOK
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PREPARED FOR CAUSE OF AMERICA/MISSOURI
STATEMENT OF RETURNS: CANDIDATES - 2

87 Statement of Returns - Candidates (Ballot ID 51-100), if needed

If more than 100 Candidate line items are in an election, additional sheets are created.

Certification of Statement of Returns – Candidates – 2 copies

COUNTY	POLLING PLACE	ELECTION	ELECTION DATE

CERTIFICATION OF STATEMENT OF RETURNS – CANDIDATES

We, the duly qualified and acting Judges of the polling place above-named, for the election above-named, held on the date above-named, in the county of _____, Missouri, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages of Statements of Returns for Candidates (initialed by us) and consisting of a total of _____ pages (excluding this certification), are a full and accurate return of all votes cast at this polling place for all candidates.

JUDGE
AFFILIATION
(CIRCLE ONE)

Signatures of Recording Judges

JUDGE
AFFILIATION
(CIRCLE ONE)

Signatures of Counting Judges

REP DEM OTH	RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT:	REP DEM OTH	COUNTING JUDGE NAME PRINT:
	RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN		COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN
	SIGN:		SIGN:
REP DEM OTH	RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT:	REP DEM OTH	COUNTING JUDGE NAME PRINT:
	RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN		COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN
	SIGN:		SIGN:

Statement of Returns – Questions (Q.1 – Q.50) – 2 copies

COUNTY	POLLING PLACE	ELECTION	ELECTION DATE

STATEMENT OF RETURNS - QUESTIONS

Statement of Returns – Questions – We hereby certify that:

Ballot ID	VOTES CAST:	FOR OR AGAINST:	FOR QUESTION:
Q. 1		For (YES)	
Q. 2		Against (NO)	
Q. 3		For (YES)	
Q. 4		Against (NO)	
Q. 5		For (YES)	
Q. 6		Against (NO)	
Q. 7		For (YES)	
Q. 8		Against (NO)	
Q. 9		For (YES)	
Q. 10		Against (NO)	
Q. 11		For (YES)	
Q. 12		Against (NO)	
Q. 13		For (YES)	
Q. 14		Against (NO)	
Q. 15		For (YES)	
Q. 16		Against (NO)	
Q. 17		For (YES)	
Q. 18		Against (NO)	
Q. 19		For (YES)	
Q. 20		Against (NO)	
Q. 21		For (YES)	
Q. 22		Against (NO)	
Q. 23		For (YES)	
Q. 24		Against (NO)	
Q. 25		For (YES)	
Q. 26		Against (NO)	
Q. 27		For (YES)	
Q. 28		Against (NO)	
Q. 29		For (YES)	
Q. 30		Against (NO)	
Q. 31		For (YES)	
Q. 32		Against (NO)	
Q. 33		For (YES)	
Q. 34		Against (NO)	
Q. 35		For (YES)	
Q. 36		Against (NO)	
Q. 37		For (YES)	
Q. 38		Against (NO)	
Q. 39		For (YES)	
Q. 40		Against (NO)	
Q. 41		For (YES)	
Q. 42		Against (NO)	
Q. 43		For (YES)	
Q. 44		Against (NO)	
Q. 45		For (YES)	
Q. 46		Against (NO)	
Q. 47		For (YES)	
Q. 48		Against (NO)	
Q. 49		For (YES)	
Q. 50		Against (NO)	

Judges Initials: _____

TALLY BOOK

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PREPARED FOR CAUSE OF AMERICA MASSACHUSETTS

STATEMENT OF RETURNS: QUESTIONS - 1

89 Statement of Returns - Questions (Ballot ID Q.1 to Q.50)

If more than 50 Question line items are in an election, additional sheets are created.

Certification of Returns – Questions – 2 copies

COUNTY	POLLING PLACE	ELECTION	ELECTION DATE

CERTIFICATION OF STATEMENT OF RETURNS – QUESTIONS

We, the duly qualified and acting Judges of the polling place above-named, for the election above-named, held on the date above-named, in the county of _____, Missouri, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages of Statements of Returns for Questions (initialed by us) and consisting of a total of _____ pages (excluding this certification), are a full and accurate return of all votes cast at this polling place for and against all questions.

JUDGE
AFFILIATION
(CIRCLE ONE)

Signatures of Recording Judges

JUDGE
AFFILIATION
(CIRCLE ONE)

Signatures of Counting Judges

REP DEM OTH	RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT:	REP DEM OTH	COUNTING JUDGE NAME PRINT:
	RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN:		COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN:
REP DEM OTH	RECORDING JUDGE NAME PRINT:	REP DEM OTH	COUNTING JUDGE NAME PRINT:
	RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN:		COUNTING JUDGE SIGNATURE—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN SIGN:

Ver 20221210

TALLY BOOK

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PREPARED FOR CAUSE OF AMERICA/MISSOURI

CERTIFICATION - QUESTIONS

Section: Group A

SECTION: GROUP A

Includes:

Batches Summary for Group A

Each Batches Summary sheet can record 18 batches. Based on Clerk's expectations, as many copies of this form as needed (plus some extra) should be printed, hole-punched, and placed in the Tally Book.

After the totals from a Ballots Tally form are entered on the Batches Summary, the Recording Election Judges initial the front and sign the back of the Ballots Tally. The "official" version of the Ballots Tally is then placed behind the Batches Summary sheet.

Note: The "unofficial" version of the Ballots Tally form is binder-clipped to the ballots that were tallied and placed in the secure holding place for counted ballots.

Batches Summary sheet – Group A (front page)

**FRONT
PAGE**

PAGE	COUNTY		ELECTION DATE		HOLE PUNCH		COUNTY LOCATION		ELECTION DATE		HOLE PUNCH		WHEN FINAL, REP JUDGE INITIAL		WHEN FINAL, DEM JUDGE INITIAL			
	1	Of # Pgs	COUNTY	ROUND PAGE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE		
A	1	ROW #																
	2	ROW Total																
	3	ROW Total																
	4	ROW Total																
	5	ROW Total																
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	15	ROW Total																
	16	ROW Total																
	17	ROW Total																
	18	ROW Total																
	CANDIDATE TOTALS																	
	TOTAL																	

92 Batches Summary - Group A for Candidates (front page with row totals)

Ballots Tally form – Group A (front page)

FRONT PAGE

A	BATCH #	COURT	COUNTING LOCATION	ELECTION DATE	BATCH START TIME	BATCH END TIME	HOLE PUNCH		WHEN FINAL REP JUDGE INITIAL		WHEN FINAL DEM JUDGE INITIAL														
							1	2	1	2	1	2													
							3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Enter Total # Ballots Counted This Batch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
POLITICAL PARTY REPRESENTED (CIRCLE ONE)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
REP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
DEM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
IS THIS TO BE USED FOR THE OFFICIAL COUNT? (CIRCLE ONE)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
YES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
If Official, copy totals to batches summary A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Then record PG #:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ROW #:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
ROW TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL

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94 Ballots Tally - Group A for Candidates (front page for tallying ballots)

Ballots Tally form – Group A (back page)

<p>A</p>	<p>BALLOTS TALLY <small>©2022, 2023 Linda Bartel Prepared for Cause of America - Missouri</small></p>	<p>Signatures of Recording Judges</p> <p>When batch of ballots being tallied is complete, Recording Judges compare their tallies. The recording judges must agree on the final count and decide which sheet to submit as "official."</p> <p>The Recording Judges sign both tally sheets.</p>
<p>Batch #</p>		
<p>Judge AFFILIATION (CIRCLE ONE)</p>		
<p>DEM</p>	<p>RECORDING JUDGE NAME</p> <p>PRINT:</p>	
<p>REP</p>	<p>RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</p> <p>SIGN:</p>	
<p>OTH</p>	<p>RECORDING JUDGE NAME</p> <p>PRINT:</p>	
<p>DEM</p>	<p>RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN</p> <p>SIGN:</p>	
<p>REP</p>		
<p>OTH</p>		

HOLE PUNCH

HOLE PUNCH

HOLE PUNCH

**BACK
PAGE**

95 Ballots Tally - Group A for Candidates (back page for Election Judge signatures)

Additional Sections for Other Groups for Candidates

Every “group” of candidates is 25 line items on a ballot (including write-in). Each line is identified with a unique Ballot ID.

As an example, if there are more than 50 line items, but less than 75, create sections in the Tally Book for Group B and Group C.

- Group A is 1 to 25
- Group B is 26 to 50
- Group C is 51 to 75
- Etc.

Section: Group Q.A

SECTION: GROUP Q.A

Includes:

Batches Summary for Group Q.A

Each Batches Summary sheet can record 18 batches. Based on Clerk's expectations, as many copies of this form as needed (plus some extra) should be printed, hole-punched, and placed in the Tally Book.

After the totals from a Ballots Tally form are entered on the Batches Summary, the Recording Election Judges initial the front and sign the back of the Ballots Tally. The "official" version of the Ballots Tally is then placed behind the Batches Summary sheet.

Note: The "unofficial" version of the Ballots Tally form is binder-clipped to the ballots that were tallied and placed in the secure holding place for counted ballots.

Batches Summary sheet – Group Q.A (front page)

FRONT
PAGE

PAGE		HOLE PUNCH		COUNTY		COUNTY LOCATION		ELECTION DATE		HOLE PUNCH		WHEN FINAL, REP JUDGE INITIAL		WHEN FINAL, DEM JUDGE INITIAL														
Q.A		Of # Pgs		ROLLING PAGE		TYPE OF BALLOTS (ELECTION DAY, EARLY, ABSENTEE, ETC)		TALLY DATE																				
ROW #	ROW #	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6	Q.7	Q.8	Q.9	Q.10	Q.11	Q.12	Q.13	Q.14	Q.15	Q.16	Q.17	Q.18	Q.19	Q.20	Q.21	Q.22	Q.23	Q.24	Q.25		
1	ROW Total																											
2	ROW Total																											
3	ROW Total																											
4	ROW Total																											
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17	ROW Total																											
18	ROW Total																											
GRAND TOTALS		0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.10	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.25		
TOTAL		TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	

97 Batches Summary - Group Q.A for Questions (front page with row totals)

HOLE PUNCH

HOLE PUNCH

HOLE PUNCH

Q.A

BATCHES SUMMARY

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Signatures of Recording Judges

At the completion of each Ballots Tally, the totals are entered onto this Batches Summary. When counting of ballots is completed and all Ballots Tally sheets are recorded on this Summary, Recording Judges sign this Batches Summary sheet.

JUDGE AFFILIATION (CIRCLE ONE)	RECORDING JUDGE NAME
REP	PRINT:
DEM	RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN
OTH	SIGN:
REP	RECORDING JUDGE NAME
DEM	PRINT:
OTH	RECORDING JUDGE SIGNATURE AFTER BATCH COMPLETED—SIGN WITH BLUE BALLPOINT PEN
	SIGN:

BACK
PAGE

98 Batches Summary – Group Q.A for Questions (back page for Election Judge signatures)

Ballots Tally form – Group Q.A (front page)

FRONT PAGE

Q.A	BATCH #	COURT	COUNTING LOCATION	ELECTION DATE	BATCH START TIME	THOSE PUNCH	WHEN FINAL REP JUDGE INITIAL	WHEN FINAL DEM JUDGE INITIAL	TYPE OF BALLOTS																			
									HOLE PUNCH					HOLE PUNCH					HOLE PUNCH					HOLE PUNCH				
									Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6	Q.7	Q.8	Q.9	Q.10	Q.11	Q.12	Q.13	Q.14	Q.15	Q.16	Q.17	Q.18	Q.19	Q.20
Enter Total # Ballots Counted This Batch	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
POLITICAL PARTY REPRESENTED (CIRCLE ONE)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
REP	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
DEM	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
IS THIS TO BE USED FOR THE OFFICIAL COUNT? (CIRCLE ONE)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
YES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
NO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
If Official, copy totals to batches summary A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
Then record PG #:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
ROW #:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
ROW TOTAL	Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Q.4	Q.5	Q.6	Q.7	Q.8	Q.9	Q.10	Q.11	Q.12	Q.13	Q.14	Q.15	Q.16	Q.17	Q.18	Q.19	Q.20	Q.21	Q.22	Q.23	Q.24	Q.25			

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99 Ballots Tally - Group Q.A for Questions (front page for tallying ballots)

Additional Sections for Other Groups for Questions

Every “group” of questions is 25 line items on a ballot. Each line is identified with a unique Ballot ID.

As an example, if there are more than 25 line items, but less than 50, create an additional section in the Tally Book for Group Q.B.

- Group Q.A is Q.1 to Q.25
- Group Q.B is Q.26 to Q.50
- Etc.

Section: Challengers & Watchers

SECTION:
CHALLENGERS &
WATCHERS

TALLY BOOK

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CHALLENGERS & WATCHERS

101 Section Divider for Challengers & Watchers

Section: Oaths

SECTION: OATHS

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OATHS

103 Section Divider for Oaths (saved here for quick reference)

Oaths of Election Judges and other

Oaths

Oath of Election Judges

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 3.030)
<https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=115.091>

I solemnly swear that I will impartially discharge the duties of judge according to law, to the best of my ability and that I will not disclose how any voter has voted unless I am required to do so as a witness in a proper judicial proceeding. I also affirm that I will not allow any person to vote who is not entitled to vote and that I will make no statement nor give any information of any kind tending in any way to show the state of the count prior to the close of the polls on election day.

Oath of Challengers and Watchers

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 4.015)
<https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=115.109>

I do solemnly swear that I will make no statement nor give any information of any kind tending in any way to show the state of the count prior to the close of the polls on election day.

Oath for HS students, and those supervising HS Students

(L. 1994 S.B. 632, A.L. 2014 H.B. 1136)
<https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=115.104>

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

104 Oaths that are taken at the polling place

Section: Sample Ballots

Note: Names used for persons in these samples are fictional and not intended to resemble any real person.

SECTION: SAMPLE BALLOTS

TALLY BOOK

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SAMPLE BALLOTS

105 Tally Book Section Divider: Sample Ballots

Sample Ballot: Front Page (Candidates)

MOCK BALLOT
GENERAL ELECTION
FREEDOM COUNTY

--	--

JUDGES' INITIALS

INSTRUCTIONS TO VOTERS

- ⇒ Use ink to mark the ballot. No pencils.
- ⇒ Indicate your preference by making a "distinguishing mark." For example:

	✓	✗	◐
--	---	---	---
- ⇒ Write-in: To vote for a valid write-in candidate, indicate your preference with a distinguishing mark and write the person's name on the line provided.
- ⇒ Questions on the ballot: If you are in favor of the submitted question, mark "YES". If you are opposed to a submitted question, mark "NO".
- ⇒ Mistakes: If you spoil your ballot, return it to the election judge to receive a new ballot.
- ⇒ Numbers in Left Columns: Small numbers in left column are assigned numerically and used when ballots are tallied.

REPUBLICAN (REP)
 DEMOCRAT (DEM)
 LIBERTARIAN (LIB)
 CONSTITUTION (CST)

STATE REP. DIST. 025
Vote For One

14	<input type="checkbox"/> LIAM GRELLS	REP
15	<input type="checkbox"/> OLIVIA HUTTELS	DEM
16	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK
Vote For One

33	<input type="checkbox"/> RANDALL QUINCE	REP
34	<input type="checkbox"/> AVA RINCER	DEM
35	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR STATE REP. DISTRICT 119
Vote For One

17	<input type="checkbox"/> BRAD JENSEN	REP
18	<input type="checkbox"/> ELUAH PANCILLI	LIB
19	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS
Vote For One

14	<input type="checkbox"/> HAROLD HARRISON	DEM
35	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR TREASURER
Vote For One

36	<input type="checkbox"/> PRESTON WRIGHT	REP
37	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR
Vote For One

1	<input type="checkbox"/> JAMES HEIRSON	REP
2	<input type="checkbox"/> ANDREW CARLSON	DEM
3	<input type="checkbox"/> MARGARET BILLINGTON	LIB
4	<input type="checkbox"/> WES REMISINGER	CST
5	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR ASSOCIATE CIRCUIT JUDGE
Vote For One

20	<input type="checkbox"/> HEATHER INGLES	REP
21	<input type="checkbox"/> EMMA GENKINS	DEM
22	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
Vote For One

38	<input type="checkbox"/> BLAKE JENSTON	REP
39	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 3
Vote For One

16	<input type="checkbox"/> HOLLY KESTREL	REP
17	<input type="checkbox"/> CYNTHIA BRAZELL	DEM
18	<input type="checkbox"/> JOSEPH GARLAND	LIB
19	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR PRESIDING COMMISSIONER
Vote For One

23	<input type="checkbox"/> JORDAN DANIELS	REP
24	<input type="checkbox"/> CHARLOTTE WILKINSON	DEM
25	<input type="checkbox"/> AMELIA FETTERMAN	LIB
26	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR COLLECTOR OF REVENUE
Vote For One

40	<input type="checkbox"/> JANET BECK	REP
41	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR STATE AUDITOR
Vote For One

10	<input type="checkbox"/> RACHEL ANDERSON	REP
11	<input type="checkbox"/> PEDRO ARROYO	DEM
12	<input type="checkbox"/> BOB WESTERSON	LIB
13	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTY COMMISSION
Vote For One

37	<input type="checkbox"/> BETHANY GILBERT	REP
38	<input type="checkbox"/> JAMES MCKENZIE	DEM
39	<input type="checkbox"/> LUCAS CONSTELL	CST
40	<input type="checkbox"/> _____ WRITE IN	

FRONT
PAGE

Test Version 20221207v1

TURN BALLOT OVER

106 Sample of Ballot Layout - Front Side (Candidates)

Sample Ballot: Back Page (Questions)

<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 1 Proposed by the 101st General Assembly (First Regular Session) HCS HJR 35 </div> <p>Do you want to amend the Missouri Constitution to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allow • Allow <p>State governmental entities estimate</p> <p>Q1 <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>Q2 <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><small>If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite 'YES'. If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite 'NO'.</small></p>	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 4 Proposed by the 101st General Assembly (Second Regular Session) SS2 SJR 38 </div> <p>Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to authorize</p> <p>State and local entities estimate</p> <p>Q5 <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>Q6 <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><small>If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite 'YES'. If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite 'NO'.</small></p>	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> OFFICIAL JUDICIAL BALLOT <small>Submitting to the voters whether the Judges named below, whose terms expire December 31, 2022, shall be retained in office for new terms</small> VOTE ON EACH JUDGE </div> <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> MISSOURI SUPREME COURT JUDGES </div> <p>Shall Judge MADELAINE WRIGHT of the Missouri Supreme Court be retained in office?</p> <p>Q11 <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>Q12 <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><small>If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite 'YES'. If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite 'NO'.</small></p> <p>Shall Judge VINCENT STANGER of the Missouri Supreme Court be retained in office?</p> <p>Q13 <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>Q14 <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><small>If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite 'YES'. If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite 'NO'.</small></p>
<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. #3 Proposed by Initiative Petition </div> <p>Do you want to amend the Missouri Constitution to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove ... • Require ... • Allow ... • Establish ... • Issue ... • Impose ... <p>State governmental entities estimate</p> <p>Q3 <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>Q4 <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><small>If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite 'YES'. If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite 'NO'.</small></p>	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT NO. 5 Proposed by the 101st General Assembly (Second Regular Session) HJR 116 </div> <p>Shall the Missouri National Guard</p> <p>State governmental entities estimate</p> <p>Q7 <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>Q8 <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><small>If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite 'YES'. If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite 'NO'.</small></p>	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> MISSOURI COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES, EASTERN DISTRICT </div> <p>Shall Judge BRADLEY WILSON of the Eastern District Court of Appeals be retained in office?</p> <p>Q15 <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>Q16 <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><small>If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite 'YES'. If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite 'NO'.</small></p> <p>Shall Judge WILLIAM JACKSON, JR of the Eastern District Court of Appeals be retained in office??</p> <p>Q17 <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>Q18 <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><small>If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite 'YES'. If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite 'NO'.</small></p> <p>Shall Judge COOPER JAMESON CHARTS of the Eastern District Court of Appeals be retained in office?</p> <p>Q19 <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>Q20 <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><small>If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite 'YES'. If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite 'NO'.</small></p> <p>Shall Judge BENITA GOODSON JAVIER of the Eastern District Court of Appeals be retained in office?</p> <p>Q21 <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>Q22 <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><small>If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite 'YES'. If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite 'NO'.</small></p>
<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION </div> <p>Submitted by John R Ashcroft, Secretary of State, State of Missouri</p> <p>Shall there be a convention to revise and amend the Constitution?</p> <p>Q9 <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>Q10 <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p><small>If you are in favor of the question, place an X in the box opposite 'YES'. If you are opposed to the question, place an X in the box opposite 'NO'.</small></p>		

BACK
PAGE

TURN BALLOT OVER

Test Version 20221207v1

107 Sample of Ballot Layout - Back Side (Questions)

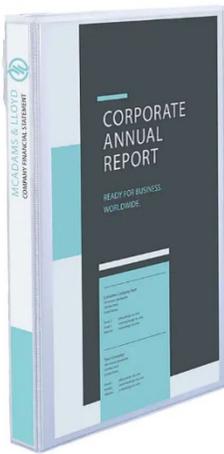
Forms, Supplies, and Tally Book Shopping List

Each Polling Place has its own Tally Book, forms, and list of supplies specific to the Counting Team. These items are inexpensive (compared to the cost of election voting equipment) and easily purchased from office supply stores. (Links provided with costs were current as of Dec. 2022)

Legal-size binder: 1" ring overview cover

Used for Tally Book. Also, each Recording Judge uses a binder to hold Ballots Tally forms while tallying votes.

\$19.89

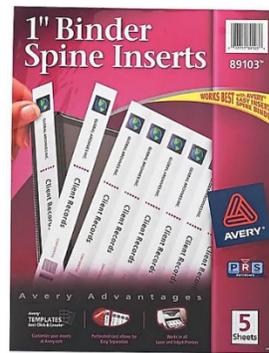


108 Click or Scan Legal-size Binder

1" Binder Spine Inserts

Optional, but useful to identify the different binders in the County Team supplies.

\$8.29



110 Click or Scan Binder Spine Inserts

Legal-size dividers, pack of 8.

Protects other Tally forms from Sharpie bleed-through.

\$5.99



109 Click or Scan Legal-size Dividers

Legal-size Copy Paper 20 lb. (ream 500 sheets)

20 lb. paper works fine, even with Sharpie bleed-through.

\$13.29



111 Click or Scan Copy Paper

Retractable Blue Ballpoint Pen (box 18)

Recommend no black ink pens.

\$11.19



112 Click or Scan
Blue Ball Point Pens

Mechanical Pencils

Used only by Recording Judges to track mistakes when tallying votes (see pg. 117).

\$17.27



115 Click or Scan
Mechanical Pencils

Felt-tip markers “Sharpie” style, multi-color

Used for tallying votes. Recommend “fine tip” or rounded point, not chisel.

\$28.09



113 Click or Scan
Color Markers

Erasers – Magic Rub style

Recommended because it cleanly removed pencil markings without leaving eraser residue.

\$4.29



116 Click or Scan
Erasers

Removable Arrow Flags

For identifying valid write-in candidates.

\$6.39



114 Click or Scan
Arrow Flags

10” x 15” Envelopes (box 100)

Used to hold rejected or write-in ballots that are returned to the Clerk

\$40.69

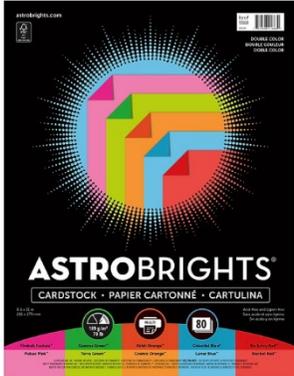


117 Click or Scan
10x15 Envelopes

Color Cardstock paper

Cut in half lengthwise. Used by Recording Judges as (sort of) ruler/guide when locating columns to mark votes.

\$11.49



118 Click or Scan
Color Cardstock

Basic Calculator, Solar and Battery

\$8.89



119 Click or Scan
Calculator

Sheet Magnifier

\$13.79



120 Click or Scan
Sheet Magnifier

Quick-folding Utility Table

Depending on Ballot Box size/weight, suggested for holding Ballot Box between Counting Judges when ballots are being pulled from Ballot Box and votes are called.

\$16.00



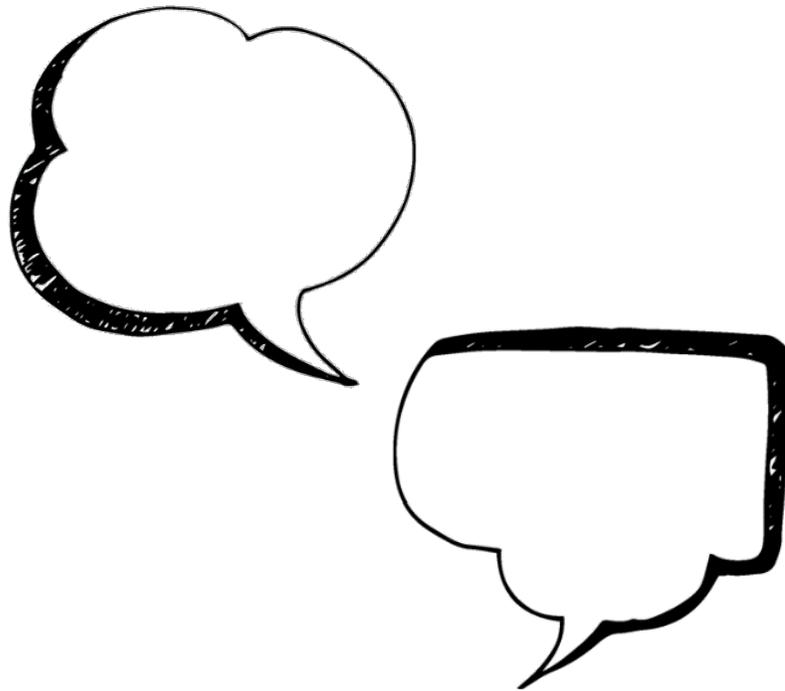
121 Click or Scan
Folding Utility Table

7: TERMINOLOGY & ABBREVIATIONS

Throughout this eManual, the terminology used will match, as much as possible, the definitions and terms in Missouri's statutes (state laws). Some of the most quoted statutes for election laws, and specifically hand counting, are provided for convenience in the Resource Section of this eManual. Jump to pg. 227 for statutes.

Keep in mind that terminology used by the state and county officials might vary slightly but is likely to be similar or easy to cross-reference.

What I Mean When I Say ...



Abbreviations

¶ is the symbol for paragraph

In some of the references to statutes, we use the ¶ symbol. This symbol is an abbreviation for “paragraph.”

REP is the abbreviation for Republican

The Republican Party is considered a “major political party” in Missouri according to statute because its candidates received the highest number of votes in the last general election. (see 115.013 ¶14 pg. 229),

Also, because the Republican candidate for Governor in the last gubernatorial election received the highest number of votes, Republican candidates are placed in the first position on the ballot. (see 115.239 ¶1. pg. 234)

DEM is the abbreviation for Democrat

The Republican Party is considered a “major political party” in Missouri according to statute because its candidates received the 2nd highest number of votes in the last general election. (see 115.013 ¶14 pg. 229),

OTH is the abbreviation for other (non-major) political parties

“Established political party” are parties other than the “major political parties” and their candidates in certain elections polled more than 2%. Read the statute (see 115.013 ¶11 pg. 228) for a detailed description.

Clerks and Election Authorities

Missouri has 114 counties, but 116 voting jurisdictions (Kansas City and St. Louis City are the additional jurisdictions). Rather than try to be specific in this eManual by referring to types of jurisdictions, we will use “County” to mean any voting jurisdiction.

“County” will mean any voting jurisdiction

Each voting jurisdiction has its own “Election Authority” that is responsible for the registration of voters and conducting elections in the jurisdiction. (see 115.043 pg. 229)

Of the 116, nine jurisdictions have directors or boards of election. That means in 107 counties, the **County Clerk is the Election Authority**. (see 115.015 pg. 229)

“Clerk” will mean all Election Authorities

Because the overwhelming number of counties have a County Clerk as their Election Authority, we will use “**Clerk**” to refer to all election authorities, regardless of whether it is a clerk, board, or director.

Poll Workers and Election Judges

“**Poll Worker**” is a common title used in Missouri and around the country for anyone who works at polling places on election day. However, the title “Poll Worker” does not appear when searching the Revisor website. The title used in Missouri is “**Election Judge**.” All references in this eManual to persons who are assigned by the Clerk to work on the election will be “Election Judge.”

“Election Judge” will also mean Poll Worker

Locations

Counting Location

The hand counting of ballots takes place at the location where voters cast their ballots. (see 115.013 ¶5 pg. 228)

Simplify: Precincts, Voting Districts, and Polling Places = Polling Place

Voters are assigned to **precincts**, depending on their residential address. (see 115.013 ¶22 pg. 228)

In many counties, the precinct has one polling place. It’s also possible for a precinct to have multiple polling places or for several precincts to be combined into polling places or **voting districts**. (see 115.013 ¶¶21 and 28 pg. 228)

Ballot Items

The election-related statutes are very specific when they address items on the ballot.

Race

An election contest for political office.

Candidate

A person who is running for political office.

Relative with the 2nd Degree by Consanguinity or Affinity

A spouse, parent, child, grandparent, brother, sister, grandchild, mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law, or son-in-law. (see 115.013 ¶2. (25) pg. 228)

Question

Any measure on the ballot that can be voted “YES” or “NO”. (see 115.013 ¶24 pg. 228)

Voter Intent

On the ballot cast by a voter, the intent of the voter is determined by a distinguishing mark in or adjacent to the name of the candidate or issue preference; or the name of the candidate or issue preference is circled. (see 115.456 ¶2 pg. 238)

Paper Ballots

Ballots in Missouri are paper ballots. (see 115.013 ¶3 pg. 228)

Ballots

Spoiled Ballot

A “**spoiled ballot**” is a ballot accidentally spoiled by the voter, who takes it to an Election Judge and has it replaced. (see 115.447 ¶2. (3) pg. 236)

Defective Ballot

When ballots are hand counted, a “**defective ballot**” is what would be called an “**overvote**” in that the votes cast for a candidate or question exceeded what was allowed by law. The statute does not state that the entire ballot is **rejected**. (see 115.447 ¶2. (1) pg. 236)

Rejected Ballot

- A “**rejected ballot**” is a ballot for which no votes are counted for any candidate or questions, because: (see 115.447 ¶2. (2) pg. 141)
- the initials of proper Election Judges are missing;
- the number of votes for all office and on all questions exceed the number authorized by law; or,
- because the ballot was voted with unlawful assistance.

A ballot cannot be rejected because it had fewer marks on it than authorized by law. (see 115.453 ¶3 pg. 237)

8: RESOURCES

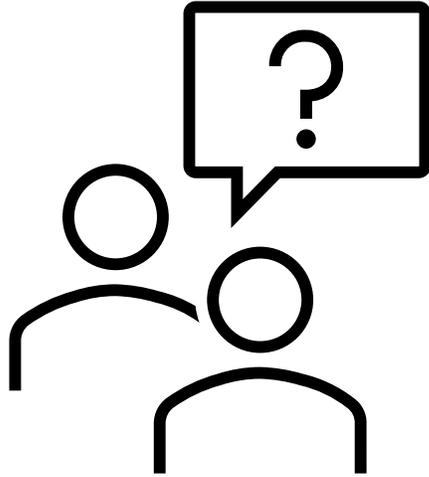
FAQS	185
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Information is power,

Sharing the information empowers others.

Keep sharing. Empower everyone.

FAQs



What's the benefit of returning to hand counting?

Save time, save money, results on election day, better election security, and more transparency for The People.

Who makes the decision in Missouri whether voting machines are used, or if we hand count ballots?

There are state laws and regulations to be followed, but the statutes indicate that the “election authority” in each county is responsible for conducting elections. In almost all counties, which is the County Clerk. In other voting jurisdictions, it is a Board of Elections or Directors.

There is no fraud in Missouri. Why should we worry about voting machines?

Start by reading the quotes in Democrats Warn About Voting Machine Vulnerabilities on page 57. Be sure to watch the video.

The testing done on the machines matches election results every time.

Read about Logic & Accuracy and Risk-Limiting Audits on page 59. Computer experts have been complaining about the validity of these tests for decades.

My Clerk said our voting machines do not connect to the internet. Are you saying they are connected?

I suggest jumping to “Our Voting Equipment Does Not Connect to the Internet” on page 41. Understanding “connectivity” rather than a traditional understanding of ‘plugging into the internet’ will be helpful.

Do electronic poll pads connect to the internet?

Poll pads do have connectivity and they are allowed to under state law. It depends on the county whether your Clerk opts to have them connected.

No one who is already scheduled as an Election Judge wants to stay late to count ballots.

No one should have to stay longer hours. The counting team can be a different team of Election Judges and can be scheduled according to how many ballots are anticipated to be cast at the polling place.

It is already too much work for a clerk to find enough election judges. How do you expect them to find counting judges?

Well, first off, using voting machines is a huge time drain for Clerks. Read Giving Time Back to the Clerk on page 44 for a list of 27 statutes related to voting machines with which the Clerk must comply.

Also, in the Resource Section, read about Deputies Appointed by the Clerk to Assist in Elections on page 195, and the ability to Involve High School Students in Elections on page 192).

Finally, yes, the political parties have a responsibility to submit lists of names to the Clerk of persons to be Election Judges. We need to get the political parties in counties who are not following, to start taking this off the Clerk’s shoulders. (see Democrats and Republicans on page 200)

I have been told that hand counting will mean days or weeks before we have election results.

It would depend on the hand counting system. What is presented in this eManual follows the process detailed in the statutes. Ballot counting will be completed at the polling place on election day. We cover this in, Myth: Hand Counting Will Take Days to Weeks for Results, on page 53.

Counties or voting places are too large to hand count ballots on election day.

There indeed is a tendency to consolidate voting locations into fewer and bigger centers. We prefer keeping polling places local. That said, Freedom Principle ran some numbers for us and the average number of ballots cast at precinct or polling place in the 2020 election ranged from 1,927 down to 635. See on page 54.

Do judges who have been doing this for years have to learn a whole new system?

Most of what the current Election Judges are doing will only change where it overlaps the duties of the Counting Team.

There is an *Election Judge Workbook Addendum* that walks through the detailed steps of the Counting Team. An experience Election Judge will likely recognize the tasks that overlap. (see page 83)

How is a voter's experience going to change when casting a ballot?

When a voter is filling in a ballot that goes into a voting machine, there can be stress and anxiety about properly filling in the little oval. And, then there's sharpie-gate to worry about.

Hand counting ballots makes it easier for voters because they don't have to worry about how a machine reads their ballot. Human beings will look at the ballot and just need to see voter intent: like an X, a check, or some marking in the box, next to the box, or even circling the name of a candidate.

The Code of State Regulations (CSR) provides rules for interpreting voter intent. See Examples of Voter Intent on Paper Ballots on page 248.

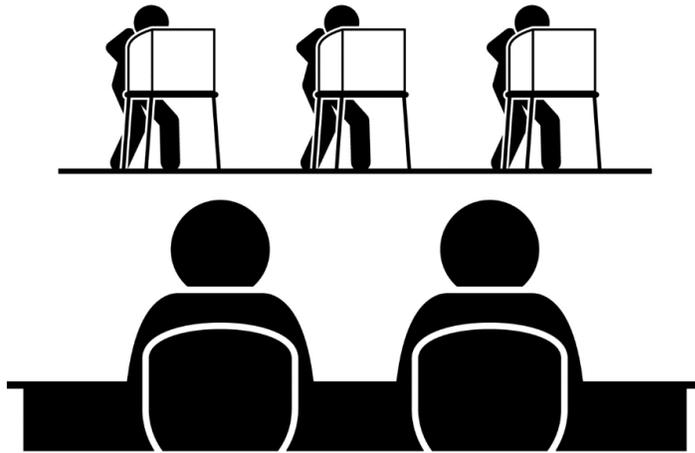
"The ballots are still locked up for weeks to be able to triple-check if needed."

Someone took to social media and told one of our team members that we don't need to worry about machine errors, because "the ballots are still locked up for weeks to be able to triple-check if needed."

That's wishful thinking. We want transparency and the ability to review election data, but we are blocked by the interpretation of a particular statute. See "Show Me" Election Results on page 61.

We will continue to add to these FAQs in future revisions of the eManual. If you have any questions, send them to Cause.America.MO@pm.me.

Become an Election Judge



Have We Abdicated Our Election Duties to Clerks?

Who is supposed to do the work of running elections? The Clerk is charged with “conducting” the election, but who is supposed to be working at the polls, or working on certifications or verifications?

I have heard voting referred to as our ‘sacred right.’

Well, then I would say working on elections is our civic duty.

In the numerous statutes covering election law, there is almost always a requirement for the Clerk to have at least two Election Judges, 1 from each major political party, to assist or observe the election activity.

Who “Picks” the Election Judges?

The law is very clear that the Clerk “designates” or “assigns” the Election Judges. The Clerk has other authority over the Election Judges.

But statute 115.087, for counties without a Board of Elections (see pg. 231), states that the major political party committees in each county are supposed to submit a list of Election Judges to serve in the county’s elections. What better way to ensure that Republican Election Judges are Republicans, and Democrat Election Judges are Democrats than to have their political parties submit their names? If the political parties do not provide the names of Election Judges, the responsibility goes back to the Clerk.

Unfortunately, several Clerks have told me that they do not get lists from the political committees. So, over many years, Clerks have just “assumed” the responsibility of recruiting citizens to serve as Election Judges. After all, in the long run, it is the Clerk’s responsibility to make sure they have enough Election Judges from both major political parties for each election (see 115.081 pg. 230).

The Clerk may compile a list of persons who volunteer to be Election Judges and who do not claim any political affiliation or represent other established political parties. However, the Clerk must still meet the minimum of DEMs and REPs for each election.

Signing Up as an Election Judge

Contact your Clerk or the Secretary of State’s office to sign up as an Election Judge.

Election Judges – Qualifications

Read statute 115.085 (see pg. 231) for specifics on qualifications to be an Election Judge, but here is a quick summary:

- Registered voter in Missouri
- Person of good repute
- Able to speak, read, and write the English language
- No consanguinity (has to do with a relative who is running in the election)
- Cannot hold other elective public offices, except committeeman or committeewoman

Best Skills for Counting Team Judges

The process for hand counting ballots is very simple. It is a lot like Bingo: whether you're calling the numbers or marking your card.

But as simple as it is, I have seen several people who learn it and participate in a mock count realize that they might not be the best match for certain tasks. For example, the Counting Judges are looking at small numbers/letters, making determinations about voter intent, checking the validity of write-in votes, and speaking the votes cast while continuously interacting with their counterpart.

The Recording Judges are marking their tally sheets, but switching or flipping sheets of paper, locating the correct column, and 'dabbing' the very small oval takes concentration. Then, when the batch is complete, these judges pull out a calculator and start doing some addition.

Volunteer to Hand Count in Counties Other Than Your Own

The election law bill (HB 1878) passed in 2022 and signed by the Governor on August 28, allows Missourians to serve as Election Judges in counties other than where they live if they are registered voters in Missouri. (see 115.081 pg. 230)

This means that, even if you live in a county that has not returned to hand counting, you can volunteer to help at another county that is hand counting. Reach out to that county's Clerk and find out how to sign up.

Growing a Workforce of Trained Hand Counting Election Judges

I believe, and others have told me they agree, that one of the best ways to show support for a Clerk's consideration to return to hand counting is by having a trained "workforce" of hand counting judges. And to have commitments from as many as possible that they are willing to work elections in other counties, whether it's an adjacent county or requires some travel.

High School Participants



Involve High School Students in Elections

The most untapped source of election workers, in my opinion, is high school students.

Did you know that State law allows high school students to assist in elections? (see 115.104 pg. 232) The title given to high school students working on elections is “Missouri Youth Election Participant.”

Tasks for Students on Election Day

Paragraph 5 of the statute says that the students may:

- assist in the administration of the polling place;
- assist in the counting of the votes;
- assist with administrative duties of any Clerk or Election Judge; and/or,
- perform any other election-day-related duty.

Any Number of Students May be Assigned to a Polling Place

The “chief administrative officer” of the school submits a list to the Clerk of student nominees to work on election day. It is up to the Clerk whether having students is beneficial or could be disruptive to the election process.

If the Clerk decides to use student participants, according to ¶4 of the statute, they may “appoint any number of participants for each polling place or place where **votes are to be counted** in the jurisdiction” (*emphasis added*).

Are High School Students Selected Based on Political Party Affiliation?

A student may have personal views formed already about political parties, but the statute makes no mention of political party affiliation for students.

My guess is that because they are not yet registered voters, they are not considered to have a party affiliation.

This allows a Clerk to bring in as much extra help as possible on election day by involving high school students.

Nominating High School Students as Participants

High school students who want to be Youth Election Participants must be full-time students, in grades 10, 11, or 12, and at least 15 years of age but not yet 18 years old.

Schools play an important role in preparing and nominating students to participate in elections. The statute (§7) suggests that schools offer a “course of instruction in the democratic electoral process” with a focus on State election laws.

The “opinion of the chief administrative officer” of the high school is the basis for whether students would benefit from being involved in the election process. The chief administrative officer “shall” establish academic and behavioral standards of student qualifications, which must minimally include:

- age-appropriate academic ability and demeanor;
- person of good repute who can speak, read and write the English language; and
- relative with the 2nd degree by consanguinity or affinity (see 115.013 ¶2. (25) pg. 228)

“Growing” the Next Generation of Election Workers

Nothing in statute 115.104 appears to preclude the chief administrative officer from coordinating with organizations within the school or the local community to promote participation in elections. Junior Achievement, Future Farmers of America, Future Business Leaders of America, scout troops, church youth groups, and school clubs are all possibilities to reach out to students and work towards growing the next generation of election workers.

It must begin by ‘opening the doors’ of election work to these young people and allowing them to experience the responsibility of working on elections and the benefit of managing safe and secure elections.

Election Deputies



Deputies Appointed by Clerk to Assist on Elections

Another source of help and assistance for clerks is the ability to appoint deputies. There are several statutes allowing for the appointment of deputies to assist with voter registration and other tasks, but Statute 115.053 speaks specifically to polling places and election day. (see 115.053 pg. 229)

Understandably, on election day the Clerk will want to stay at “command central,” unless something critical arises. But if a Clerk has ever uttered the phrase, “I can only be in one place at a time,” then the Clerk should consider training and appointing Election Deputies.

The deputies are an extension of the Clerk covering anything from delivering supplies to ensuring election processes are being followed at the polling places.

Deputies from Both REP and DEM parties

If the Clerk decides to appoint deputies to assist with the election, there must be an equal number from both “major political parties” which means DEM and REP. The deputy must also be a registered voter of the county (or voting jurisdiction) and cannot be a candidate. (Read the statute for other specifics of eligibility.)

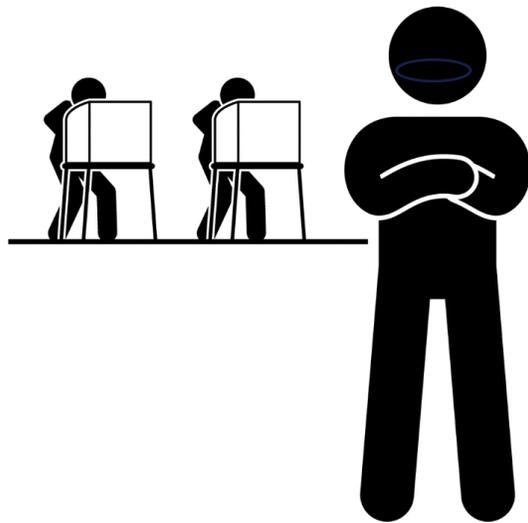
Duties Performed by Election Deputies

Election Deputies **are not** the same as Election Judges. They are appointed by the Clerk to assist with carrying out the Clerk’s duties for the election.

The statute in ¶3 lists a deputy’s duties may include:

- investigate facts/conditions relating to the residence or voting rights of any person
- may be at any polling place to:
 - witness and report to the Clerk any failure of duty, fraud, or irregularity
 - instruct Election Judges
 - supervise voting procedures
 - perform any other lawful function prescribed by the Clerk.

Watchers & Challengers



Watchers & Challengers are Essential to Election Security

Being new to Missouri, I had to ask around about how often voters saw Watchers or Challengers at their polling place. It surprised me that many people do not know what these roles are, and one person told me they are not needed in Missouri because this State always goes ‘red.’

The importance of the work of Watchers and Challengers is not whether the election results are ‘red’, ‘blue’, or other, but that the election was **fair and secure**.

Differences between Watchers and Challengers

This section is **not** intended to be a tutorial or complete description of the roles of Watchers and Challengers. It is important to read the statutes on your own.

This eManual is focused on hand counting ballots, so we will be looking at the duties of Watchers and Challengers as they interact with the hand counting process.

Both positions are filled by the Chair of the county political committees submitting names to the Clerk, and both are authorized to be at the polling place on Election Day. Both must meet the same qualifications as Election Judges, except that Challengers and Watchers must be registered voters in the county (voting jurisdiction) in which they are designated to serve.

There are some significant differences between the two roles.

Challengers

Only a Challenger may make a challenge when they believe “the election laws of this state have been or will be violated.” I would suggest that someone who wants to serve as a Challenger be very familiar with Missouri election laws.

Challengers **may**, before the close of the polls, give out the names of those who have voted. I strongly suggest that anyone serving as a Challenger completely understand this part of the statute before releasing names.

Challengers may be present at the polling place until all ballots are cast on election day. This statute does not specifically state that Challengers may stay in the polling place until the hand counting of ballots is completed (which is stated for Watchers), so it is a good question for the Clerk or Secretary of State.

Challengers may also be present at the location where absentee ballots are counted.



122 Click or Scan
115.105 Challengers

Watchers

According to Statute 115.107, the role of Watcher is “to observe the counting of the votes.” (see 115.107 pg. 233) So, while a Challenger may be at the polling place, which is also the Counting Location, and may be observing the counting process, the Watcher’s role is specifically to be observing the counting of ballots.

Watchers may “present any complaint of irregularity or law violation to the Election Judges, or to the election authority if not satisfied with the decision of the Election Judges.”

A Watcher **may not** give out names of anyone who has or has not voted.

Watchers may be present at the polling place until counting is completed, including all closing certification forms, the equipment and supplies are packed, and election materials are returned to the Clerk.

A watcher may also remain present at each location at which absentee ballots are counted and may remain present while such ballots are being prepared for counting and counted.

All persons selected as watchers shall have the same qualifications required by section 115.085 for Election Judges, except that such Watcher shall be a registered voter in the jurisdiction of the election authority for which the watcher is designated as a watcher.

Encourage Campaigns and Political Parties to Assign these Roles

I believe that the best candidates for the roles of Watchers and Challengers are those who have served in the past as Election Judges or election authorities. And the more human eyes we can put on the election process, the more transparent, safe, and secure ... in my opinion.

Political parties and campaigns for candidates and initiatives all have the right to assign Watchers and Challengers. I hope they will actively pursue this course.

Political Parties



Democrats and Republicans



123 Click or Scan
227.370

In a search of the Revisor website (see *How to Look Up Missouri Statutes*, pg. 228) there were no results for “democrat” or “republican,” except for a statute about a memorial highway (Statute 227.370).

Like others with whom I have spoken, I questioned why Republicans’ names are listed first on our ballots; or, why Clerks say they have trouble finding Republican or Democrat judges but don’t put much effort into getting judges from other political parties.

In short, Republicans and Democrats are the “major political parties” in Missouri.

In this eManual, there will be times that, rather than writing out “major political party,” I simply reduce it to DEM and REP.

Major, Established, and Other Political Parties

In many of the election-related statutes, there are requirements placed on the Clerk to have roles (such as Election Judge, Challengers, Watchers, etc.) filled by persons affiliated with “major,” “established,” or other political parties.

It is important to understand how political parties are defined in the statutes.

Major political Party

Defined as the parties whose candidates received the highest two number of votes in the last general election. (see 115.013 ¶14 pg. 228) As of 2022, in Missouri, that is the Republicans and the Democrats.

Established Political Party”

Defined as parties other than the “major political parties” and their candidates in certain elections polled more than 2%. Read the statute (see 115.013 ¶11 pg. 228) for a detailed description.

Independent, Nonpartisan, and New Party

Please also read 115.013 for the definition of these terms.

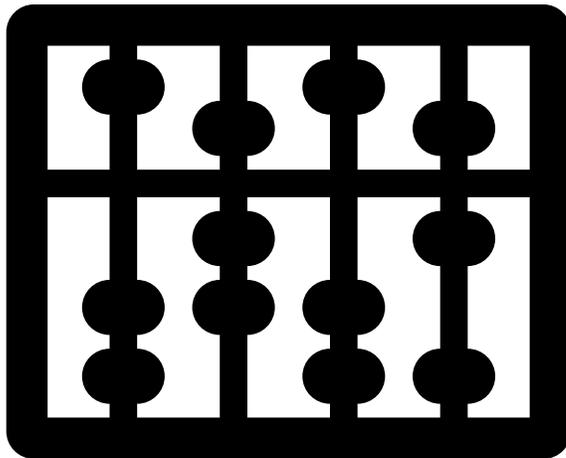
Political Parties are Key to Ensuring Impartiality

In the statutes that speak about political parties, there are tasks the parties are supposed to fulfill. These include providing Clerks with a list of names of persons designated to serve as Election Judges.

That alone would go a long way to ensuring that Election Judges who say they are affiliated with one of the parties are affiliated with it. It would be the political party's responsibility to vet the applicants and let the Clerk know who are Republicans and who are Democrats.

It seems that, in many counties, the political parties have abdicated that responsibility and left it to the Clerk to recruit Election Judges.

Other Hand Counting Methods



Cause of America

The national organization of Cause of America (CauseofAmerica.org) is helping to coordinate with state teams who are working on hand counting processes. There is no single process that will work in every state, county, or parish, so it will be helpful to election authorities to be able to “mix & match” parts of different processes.

Col. Shawn Smith: Precinct Hand Count Procedures

Purpose

“The purpose of this guide is to provide a framework and guidelines for U.S. counties and equivalent local jurisdictions, such as parishes, to conduct the hand-count of paper ballots in their elections, as an alternative to precinct- or centralized machine-counting of paper ballots using computerized optical scanners or any other technology or procedure which is not in control of and 100% transparent to citizens.”



124 Click or Scan
Precinct Hand Count
Procedures

Principles

- Local vs. Centralized
- Perfect Transparency
- Perfect Chain of Custody
- Zero Trust
- Simple Ballots, More Frequent Elections

Louisiana: Linear Hand Count System (the “Cajun Clothesline”)

Referred to as the “Cajun Clothesline”, the Louisiana team developed a linear counting approach. Three videos provide more information about the process (links in the QR codes).



Introduction to Linear Ballot Counting System: The Cajun Clothesline

During one of the most divisive periods in American history, Abraham Lincoln knew by mid-night on election day November 6, 1860 that he had been elected President. Hand-marked and counted paper ballot

[rumble.com](https://www.rumble.com)

Based on unique features in Louisiana's election law/system:



125 Click or Scan
Linear Process: Intro

1. Voter ID required
2. Manual poll books with signature required
3. Limited mail-in absentee ballots (9.7% of total votes)
4. Small precincts - 3,100+ precincts across 64 parishes (counties) averaging 1,200 registered voters each
5. Average voter turnout is about 50% (75% in the last presidential election)
6. Average hand count requirement is about 600 ballots per precinct

Results from 2nd pilot hand-count test conducted on October 19, 2022:



126 Click or Scan
Ballot Inventory
Control & Results
Reporting

1. Ballot style was an actual ballot from St Charles Parish 2020 General Election with 12 races including federal, state, and local.
2. A baseball pitch count sheet was adapted for counters to record voter intent for each race.
3. A training session and practice runs were held.
4. Speed: 100 ballots were counted in 40 minutes with first-time counters. For an average parish precinct with average turnout, the hand count process would require about 4 hours with 10 volunteer hand count commissioners.
5. Accuracy: a 1 vote discrepancy was reported on each of the three races between the two counters, resulting in an accuracy rate of 99.75%. These discrepancies were not material to the outcome of the race and no recount was done.



Ballot Inventory Control and Results Reporting: Cajun Clothesline

John Scanlan gives an overview of technology-assisted, ballot inventory control and results reporting at the precinct-level.

[rumble.com](https://www.rumble.com)



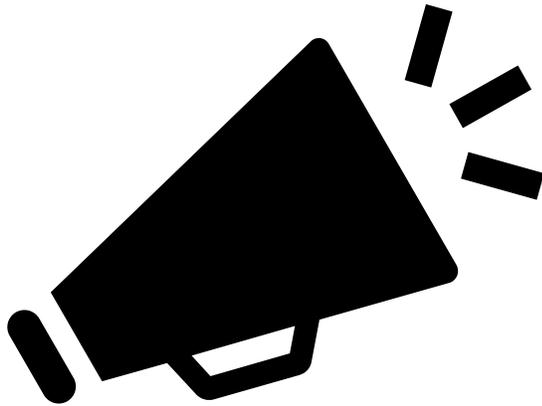
127 Click or Scan
Pilot Linear Hand
Count System

Transparency:

The entire process was filmed. We envision hand count commissioners signing the official results tabulation sheets, then scanning them into a digital record with posting on the internet. All commissioners must be registered voters in the precinct. We believe that a jury duty type system may be adaptable for purposes of identifying and selecting qualified hand count commissioners. We believe that citizen service in administering elections at the precinct-level is the key to restoring trust in our election process.

Two industrial engineers and a CPA were directly involved in this pilot. We also had representatives from Missouri and Florida participate. The team debriefed afterwards and provided recommendations to improve the speed, accuracy, and transparency of the process. We are incorporating these ideas into a 3rd pilot.

Newsroom



"That Never Happened"

The Disputed Election

Talking about 2020? Maybe. Almost immediately someone will label the speaker as an "election denier." Why? Can't a person inquire about or challenge election results? Some will say, "no," because "that never happens." Except, ...

1876 Hayes v. Tilden

The 1876 Presidential election between Rutherford B. Hayes (R) and Samuel Tilden (D) was highly contested because the electoral votes of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina were in question. The dispute continued into March of the following year, well past the "certification" date, when Hayes was finally declared the winner.

2000 Bush v. Gore

The year 2000 came to be known as the "hanging chads" election. Republican George W. Bush was declared the winner by the Courts. Democrats called it a "stolen" election. Rep. Maxine Waters officially object to the "fraudulent 25 Florida electoral votes." Outgoing President Bill Clinton stated that the only way [*Republicans*] could win the election was to stop the voting in Florida" and former U.S. Rep Corrine Brown said that George Bush was "selected, ... not elected."

2004 Bush v. Kerry

In the 2004 Presidential election, Democrats made accusations of "election irregularities" in the State of Ohio. U.S. Rep. Nancy Pelosi pointed to "constantly shifting vote tallies in Ohio and malfunctioning electronic machines which may not have had paper receipts have led to additional loss of confidence by the public." Democrats objected to the counting of the electoral votes from Ohio.

2016 Trump v. Clinton

The 2016 election was declared by Democrats to be "illegitimate" due to Russian interference, which has since been proven to be false. Some Democrats called it "illegitimate" and a stolen election. In Congress, some went so far as to object to electoral votes from states during the certification of the Electoral College.

2018 Kemp v. Abrams (GA Gubernatorial)

Georgia's Gubernatorial election in 2018 is also suspected by Democrats as not being free and fair. Stacey Abrams herself says that she won the election and, to date, has never conceded the election. Notable Democrats made public comments that the election was stolen from Abrams. Brian Kemp, the Republican Secretary of State, oversaw his own election.

Expectations for 2022 Midterms

Referring to the upcoming 2022 Midterm elections and Democrats' attempts to pass voting 'reforms' which Republicans opposed, Joe Biden said, "I'm not saying it's going to be legit, the increase in the prospect of it being illegitimate is in direct proportion to of us not being able to get these reforms passed."

Except for the 1876 election, the details and quotes above are pulled from clips in the 2000 to 2022 Video Compilation on the next page.

So, Apparently, Disputed Elections Do Happen

It seems that disputed elections can be discussed in Congress. The great divide, in my opinion, is how much information gets through the “filters” and out to the people. In this Newsroom section, I hope to provide some articles and videos that might have received less bandwidth in the media spectrum.

1988, Oct. 30 – Counting Votes

The New Yorker, article by Ronnie Dugger

A look at the move from hand counting to computer counting ballots. Did computer counting resolve issues of fraud or errors, or did it bring about “fraud of a much more dangerous, centralized kind?” “At one point, we had tabulation errors in twenty-eight percent of the systems tested, and nobody cared.” “Should citizens delegate the job of vote-counting to technicians? Most people do not know enough about computers to be able to tell what is happening during computerized vote-counting ...”

#electronic-voting-machines #machine-programming-error #logic-and-accuracy-test #source-code #direct-recording-electronic #Colorado #Missouri #Ohio



128 Click or Scan
Counting Votes

1992 and 1996 – Votescam: The Stealing of America (Book and Interview)

by James M. Collier, Kenneth F. Collier

If nothing else, watch the 1996 interview. The authors ran a 25-year investigation of America’s elections. Thirty years after the publication of the book, has anything changed, or is the steal complete?

#election-fraud #paper-ballots #hand-count #same-day-voting #electronic-voting-machines



130 Click or Scan
Votescam Book



129 Click or Scan
1996 Votescam
Interview

1996, Nov. – Pandora’s Black Box: Did It Really Count Your Vote?

Editor: Philip M. O’Halloran, R E L E V A N C E - November 1996 - Vol. III- No. V, Introduction by Jackie Patru

Notice that this article was written in 1996. Excerpts: “Think about it... every precinct in every county in every state using the same computers and counting systems leaving absolutely no trail to check the accuracy or honesty of the results. How easily, then, it would be for the programmers – from a single source – to ensure that the outcomes of all elections would favor those who are 'approved' by the proponents of World Government.”

“To install computerized voting across the nation would cost billions. By comparison, a return to paper ballots dropped into boxes (clear plastic to avoid false bottoms, etc.) would amount to peanuts. How Simple.”

#source-code #trojan-horse #logic-and-accuracy-test #Massachusetts #Ohio #election-vendors



131 Click or Scan
Pandora's Black Box

2000 to 2022 – Video Compilation of Democrats Denying Election Results

“Had Ohio, in 2004, gone to Democrat John Kerry, he would have become president. President George W. Bush carried it 51% to 49%, a margin of about 100,000 votes. But Jan. 6 Committee Chairman Bennie Thompson, D-Miss., on Jan. 6, 2005, joined 30 other House Democrats and Democratic Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-Calif., in refusing to certify Ohio’s presidential election results, claiming “voter suppression” in addition to arguing, also with no basis in fact, that the Diebold voting machines were manipulated to reelect Bush.”

#electronic-voting-machines #Ohio #vote-tallies



132 Click or Scan
Video Compilation

2004 – Video: Clint Curtis, Democrat Whistleblower Exposes the Truth About How He Created the Machine Algorithm 51-49



134 Click or Scan
FrankSpeech
Interview



133 Click or Scan
2004 Testimony

This video from The Moment of Truth Summit begins with the clip from Whistleblower Clint Curtis' 2004 Congressional Testimony. Curtis was a programmer in 2000 for a company hired to develop a touchscreen voting machine and show how its results could be used to alter results.

Links include the 2022 interview with Clint Curtis on FrankSpeech and the YouTube video of the 2004 testimony.

#algorithm #electronic-voting-machines



135 Click or Scan
2010 Heider Garcia

2010, May – Heider Garcia: Fraud Inquiry in the Philippines

Tagalog Lang Blog

An investigation of fraud allegations in the Philippines where “unforeseen” occurrences and “glitches” are alleged to affect the election process

#smartmatic #election-fraud #Philippines #machine-glitch



136 Click or Scan
2010 Diebold
Purchase

2010, Jun. 21 – On Heels of Diebold/Premier Purchase, Canadian Firm Also Acquires Sequoia, Lies About Chavez-Ties in Announcement

By Brad Friedman, BRADBLOG

A Canadian-based voting systems company acquires another U.S. voting equipment company within 2 months. Ties to the Venezuelan President are alleged.

#diebold #Venezuela #sequoia



137 Click or Scan
2011 Vote Scam

2011, Apr. 23 – Video: Vote Scam - The Stealing of America's Elections

Researcher/author: James Collier

Ballot tampering and other concerns about America's elections and the use of voting equipment.

#election-fraud #electronic-voting-machines



138 Click or Scan
2013 Diebold
Charges

2013, Oct. 25 – Diebold Charged with Bribery, Falsifying Docs, “Worldwide Pattern of Criminal Conduct”

By Brad Friedman, BRADBLOG

Charges of bribery and falsification of documents against Diebold, at the time a producer of voting equipment systems.

#diebold #election-vendors

2018 to 2020 – Video: Democrats Say It Is Easy to Hack Voting Machines

Rumble, Kanekoa The Great

A two-minute video of prominent Democrat Senators and Reps speaking about voting machines.

Excerpt: Senator Ron Wyden (D-Oregon) “Both sides seem to agree that no votes were changed in the 2016 election, and I said, the experts I talked to say that, until you have a forensic analysis of a vote, until you go in there and scrub the whole system, you can't really say that.”

#cybersecurity #election fraud #electronic-voting-machines #hack



139 Click or Scan
Democrats Say Easy
to Hack

2019, Jul. 11 – Evaluating the Quality of Changes in Voter Registration Databases

MIT Election Lab

Research by Seo-young Silvia Kim, Spencer Schneider, and Michael Alvarez on the quality of voter registration databases.

#voter-registration



140 Click or Scan
2019 Databases

2019, Aug. 8 – Critical U.S. Election Systems Have Been Left Exposed Online Despite Official Denials

MOTHERBOARD Tech by VICE, Written by Kim Zetter

Despite insistence by voting machine vendors that their equipment does not connect to the internet, investigators find that there is a connection. The machines might have been online for years.

Excerpt: Senator Ron Wyden (D-Oregon) said the findings are “yet another damning indictment of the profiteering election vendors, who care more about the bottom line than protecting our democracy.” It’s also an indictment, he said, “of the notion that important cybersecurity decisions should be left entirely to county election offices, many of whom do not employ a single cybersecurity specialist.”

#election-vendors #Florida #Michigan #Wisconsin #NIST #cybersecurity #ES&S #air-gapped #firewall



141 Click or Scan
2019 Systems
Exposed

2019, Nov. 22 – CISA Rolls Out Post-Election Audit Tool for 2020

FCW By Derek B. Johnson

The Department of Homeland Security has partnered with an election nonprofit, VotingWorks, to pilot open-source software to help conduct post-election audits. Pennsylvania, Michigan, Missouri, Virginia, Ohio, and Georgia have signed on to the pilot.

#CISA #Michigan #Georgia #Missouri #Pennsylvania #Virginia #risk-limiting-audit



142 Click or Scan
2019 CISA Tool

2019, Dec. 10 – Warren, Klobuchar, Wyden, and Pocan Investigate Vulnerabilities and Shortcomings of Election Technology Industry with Ties to Private Equity

U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass)



144 Click or Scan
2019 Warren
Investigation



143 Click or Scan
2019 Warren PDF
Download

Excerpt from Sen. Warren publication:

“Election security experts have noted for years that our nation's election systems and infrastructure are under serious threat, but voting machines reportedly continue to fail and breakdown across the country, as vendors fail to innovate, improve, and protect voting systems, putting U.S. elections at avoidable and increased risk.

The three vendors – Election Systems & Software, Dominion Voting Systems, and Hart InterCivic – collectively distribute voting machines and software that facilitate voting for over 90% of all eligible voters in the United States. Private equity firms reportedly own or control each of these vendors, which "have long skimped on security in favor of convenience," leaving voting systems across the country "prone to security problems."

These vendors make little to no information publicly available on how much money they dedicate to research and development, or to maintenance of their voting systems and technology. They also share little or no information regarding annual profits or executive compensation for their owners.”

#election-vendors #dominion #Hart-InterCivic #ES&S #machine-failure



145 Click or Scan
Online & Vulnerable

2020, Jan. 10 – 'Online and Vulnerable': Experts Find Nearly Three Dozen U.S. Voting Systems Connected to the Internet

NBC News, By Kevin Monahan, Cynthia McFadden, and Didi Martinez

In 2017, DHS gave an assurance to the public that voting machines “are not connected to the internet.” NBC News reports that this was an overstatement, based on investigations done by cybersecurity experts.

2020, Feb. 6 – Election Security: DHS Plans Are Urgently Needed to Address Identified Challenges Before the 2020 Election

GAO (US Government Accountability Office) GAO-20-267

“Election primaries begin in February. However, CISA has not yet completed its strategic and operations plans to help state and local officials safeguard the 2020 elections or documented how it will address prior challenges. We made 3 recommendations, including that DHS urgently finalize its plans.”



146 Click or Scan
DHS Plans

#GAO #CISA #2020-election #DHS

2020, Nov. 12 – Joint Statement from Elections Infrastructure Government Coordinating Council & The Election Infrastructure Sector Coordinating Executive Committees

*CISA (Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Agency) Original Release Date:
November 12, 2020*

A mere 9 days after the highly questioned November 3, 2020, Presidential Election, CISA issued a joint statement with the GCC touting that election as “the most secure in American history.” It is a stunning statement, given that in the November 8, 2022, election, counties like those in Arizona could not even count all the ballots in 9 days.



147 Click or Scan
CISA Secure Election

“The November 3rd election was the most secure in American history.”
(CISA Joint Statement)

Be sure to jump ahead to June 3, 2022 (pg 214), for the CISA follow-up statement after an investigation was finally conducted (9 vulnerabilities were found in Dominion voting systems).

#2020-election #CISA #GCC #NASS #NASED #Hart-InterCivic #ES&S #Unisyn #ERIC #Democracy-Works #Florida

2020, Nov. 19 – Texas Rejected Use of Dominion Voting System Software Due to Efficiency Issues

The Texan, by Brad Johnson

After a review of Dominion Voting Systems' product, Texas officials had concerns and rejected using them.

#Texas #Georgia #dominion



148 Click or Scan
Texas Dominion

2020, Nov. 30 – Cyber Security Expert: Dominion Was Connected to Internet on Election Day, Communicated Overseas

American Greatness, by Debra Heine

In a contradiction to CISA officials, speakers at a public hearing stated that voting systems were connected to the internet and that “white hat hackers” were able to detect communications between the voting systems and overseas servers.

#2020-election



149 Click or Scan
Dominion Connected
to Internet

2020, Dec. 9 – Who Will Be the Fraud Deniers?

American Thinker, by Jay Valentine

Fraud. Anomalies. Outliers. The author raises questions about these terms commonly used to describe election results and asks who will speak out and be the “fraud deniers”.

#2020-election #machine-anomaly #CISA #Arizona #Maricopa-County



150 Click or Scan
Fraud Deniers



151 Click or Scan
10 Absolutes

2021, Jan. 3 – Ten Absolute Truths About the 2020 Election and Election Fraud That Every American Should Understand

Center for Security Policy, by Kevin Freeman

From the “*Battle of Athens*” to the 1948 Senate race of Lyndon Johnson to current elections, election fraud is real and not a conspiracy.

#2020-election #election-fraud #electronic-voting-machines #CISA #dominion #air-gapped #Arizona #Georgia #Michigan #Pennsylvania #Wisconsin #Nevada #mail-in-ballots #election-fraud



152 Click or Scan
Election Fraud

2021, Jan. 25 – You Know There Was Industrial-Scale Election Fraud. What Can Be Done?

American Thinker, by Jay Valentine

Commentary by Jay Valentine about the 2020 election.

#2020-election #election-fraud #USPS



153 Click or Scan
Joplin Ransomware

2021, Aug. 5 – Joplin: City Computer Shutdown Was Ransomware Attack

AP News

The City of Joplin, Missouri, paid \$320,000 to an unknown person for a ransomware attack that had shut down the city’s computer system.

#ransomware #Missouri



155 Click or Scan
EAVS Tool



154 Click or Scan
EAVS PDF

2021, Aug. 16 – PDF: 2020 Election Administration and Voting Survey Report (EAVS) for Missouri

U.S. Election Assistance Commission

Topics covered through EAVS data collection related to voter registration and list maintenance, voting practices for overseas citizens and members of the armed forces serving away from home, and other important issues related to voting and election administration. Links are for the Missouri PDF version and the Data Interactive tool

#Missouri #EAC



156 Click or Scan
MO Photo ID

2021, Sep. 27 – Missouri Secretary of State Wants Photo ID, Ballot Curing Laws Passed Ahead of Midterms

Springfield News-Leader, by Galen Bacharier

Missouri SOS Ashcroft says priorities for his office are photo ID laws and fixing errors (curing) ballots.

#photo-ID #Missouri

"We are not trying to enact legislation because something happened, we want to establish legislation that will prevent something from happening." (SOS Jay Ashcroft)

2022, Apr. 1 - EAC Issues Report on Tennessee Voting System Anomaly

U.S. Election Assistance Commission News

In a municipal election in Tennessee (Oct. 2021), an Election Judge noticed that the number of ballots cast did not match the number being reported by the voting equipment. A hand recount verified that the total of 98 ballots cast reported by the machine was, in fact, 330 ballots cast. QR codes link to the EAC news article and the PDF download of the report.

#Tennessee-error #dominion #EAC #rigged-election
#electronic-voting-machines #machine-failure



157 Click or Scan
PDF report TN
anomaly



158 Click or Scan
TN Anomaly

2022, Apr. 7 – Video: Election Judges Catch Voting Problems in Cole County

ABC17 News, Marina Dias, Reporter

Election Judges notice that voting equipment is double-counting votes in **Cole County, Missouri**. “The machines were pre-tested prior to the election and ran perfectly, and Korsmeyer said it’s concerning to know that the machine ran fine earlier but failed on Election Day.”

#Cole-County #Missouri #Unisyn #machine-malfunction



159 Click or Scan
Cole County MO

2022, Apr. 28 – St. Charles County Investigating Potential Voter Fraud After April Election

KMOV4 CBS, by Alexis Zotos

Republican and Democrat Election Judges at a polling place in St. Charles County, Missouri, during the April 2022 election, discover an error with the electronic poll pads.

#St-Charles-County #Missouri #election-judge #knowink #poll-pad



160 Click or Scan
St Charles County

2022, May 4 – Missouri Elections Are Impossible to Validate

Missouri Canvassers

Following nearly 5 months of canvassing by grassroots volunteers who knocked on roughly 5,000 doors, the Missouri Canvassers released their initial canvassing report. The 6 primary issues called out that make Missouri elections impossible to validate are: 1) There is no “final” list of everyone who voted in any Missouri election; 2) Missouri voter rolls are inflated; 3) Votes were counted for ‘phantoms’, and ‘lost’ for actual voters; 4) Voting equipment can connect to the internet; 5) Scientific and non-partisan investigations have uncovered election fraud; and, 6) Missouri residents have lost control of their elections.

#Missouri #voter-registration



161 Click or Scan
MO Canvassers

2022, May 20 – EAC Approves Measure to Address Missouri Voting Machine Anomaly

U.S. Election Assistance Commission News

During Missouri’s Municipal Election on April 5, 2022, an “anomaly” occurred during the poll closing functions of the voting equipment in **Cole County, Missouri**, and 6 other Missouri counties.

#Missouri #Cole-County #machine-anomaly #Unisyn #EAC



162 Click or Scan
EAC MO Anomaly



163 Click or Scan
CISA Advisory

2022, Jun. 3 – CISA Advisory: Vulnerabilities Affecting Dominion Voting Systems ImageCast X

Cybersecurity & Infrastructure Security Agency; ICS Advisory (ICSA-22-154-01)

J. Alex Halderman, University of Michigan, and Drew Springall, Auburn University, reported 9 critical vulnerabilities in certain Dominion voting equipment. The advisory provides CISA recommendations that election officials should take to “further enhance defensive measures to reduce the risk of exploitation of these vulnerabilities.”

#CISA #dominion #vulnerabilities #cybersecurity



164 Click or Scan
MO SOS CISA
Response

2022, Jun. 3 – Ashcroft Comments on Dominion Voting Machine Vulnerabilities

Secretary of State, Missouri, Press Release

SOS responds to the CISA advisory regarding vulnerabilities in Dominion voting systems. “...it seems Dominion could have revealed this information regarding their equipment in a timelier manner.”

#Missouri #CISA #dominion #vulnerabilities #cybersecurity



165 Click or Scan
Otero County NM

2022, Jun. 10 – Otero County New Mexico Votes to Remove Dominion Voting Systems

Rumble Tinafor22

“The Otero County Commission had a long day of discussions and reports today and then they landed upon the issues with the 2020 Election. They voted to eliminate voting machines in the county.”

#dominion #electronic-voting-machines #New-Mexico



166 Click or Scan
Shawn Smith

2022, Jun. 11 – Video: Colonel Shawn Smith: To Ensure Safe Elections, We Must Remove All Election Machines

Warrom.org

Retired USAF Colonel Shawn Smith responds to the CISA report of June 3, 2022, which exposed vulnerabilities in Dominion voting systems, compared to the CISA’s joint statement of November 12, 2020 (see pg. 211), stating the 2020 Presidential Election was the most secure in American history.

#paper-ballots #electronic-voting-machines #cybersecurity



167 Click or Scan
Chaotic Primary

2022, Jun. 22 - ‘Wild Ride’ – Michelle Long Spears Wins Runoff Following Chaotic Primary Election

deaturish.com, by Dan Whisenhunt

A candidate for a county commission seat in Georgia was reported as coming in last place of 3 candidates. In reviewing precinct voting reports, her own precinct showed her as having zero votes, even though both she and her husband cast votes for her. A hand recount proved that some votes cast for her were not counted. The result was that she won 1st place in her race.

#Georgia #recount #machine-malfunction

2022, Jul. 7 - Election Integrity: 50% Think Cheating Likely in Midterms

Rasmussen Reports

A survey of 1,000 likely U.S. voters shows 52% believe cheating affected the results of the 2020 election, and 50% believe there will be cheating in the 2022 Midterm election.

#election-fraud



168 Click or Scan
50% Believe
Cheating

2022, Jul. 15 – Clerk: Problem with Voting Equipment Fixed

News Tribune, Jeff Haldiman, Reporter

The Clerk in Cole County, Missouri, finds a potential major problem for the upcoming August Primary Election due to a “programming error” with the electronic poll pads.

#Cole-County #Missouri #knowink #poll-pad #machine-programming-error



169 Click or Scan
Cole County Poll Pad

2022, Jul. 19 – Maryland Election Voting Machines Not Working – No Results Expected Tonight

The Gateway Pundit, Joe Hoft

ABC7 News, Brad Bell, Twitter Feed

Precincts in Maryland not opening on time due to voting machines not being ready.

#Maryland #machine-malfunction #poll-opening-failure



170 Click or Scan
MD Polls Trouble
(ABC)



171 Click or Scan
MD Polls Trouble
(TGP)

2022, Jul 20 – Rockford Area Election Glitch Affected 20k Ballots. Here's What Happened

Rockford Register Star, by Jim Hagerty

In Winnebago County, Illinois, Election Judges notice that results for referendums do not appear correct. The clerk reviews and confirms that there appears to be an issue, as the referendums all passed by 90% or higher.

#Illinois #glitch #recount



172 Click or Scan
Rockford Glitch

2022, Jul. 29 – Dominion Voting Machines FAIL Testing for Colorado Secretary of State Recount – Major Discrepancy Reported with Logic and Accuracy Testing

The Gateway Pundit, by Brian Lupu

In El Paso County, Colorado, 60% of ballots being run for a Logic & Accuracy check are kicked out by Dominion voting for adjudication.

#Colorado #dominion #logic-and-accuracy-test #machine-failure



173 Click or Scan
Dominion Fails

2022, Aug. 8 – Cherokee County, Kansas Audit Found Errors in Voter Count Program

KSNF Joplin, by Brooklynn Norris

In the primary election in Kansas (August 2022), a post-audit of election results revealed that thumb drives used to tabulate votes had improperly switched votes for a certain candidate.

#Kansas #vote-tallies #machine-malfunction



174 Click or Scan
Cherokee County



175 Click or Scan
Truth Summit

2022, Aug. 22-23 The Moment of Truth Summit

Presented by Mike Lindell

A gathering of election integrity activists from across the United States. Two 12-hour days featured presentations by each state and experts in fields related to election integrity. These have been saved into short segments so you can scroll through the library of speakers and listen to what interests you.

#algorithm #cybersecurity #election-fraud #electronic-voting-machines #hand-count
#logic-and-accuracy-test #machine-failure #mail-in-ballots #paper-ballots #rigged-election #vulnerabilities
#voter-registration



176 Click or Sign
Missouri
Presentation

2022, Aug. 22 Missouri Presentation at *The Moment of Truth Summit*

Presentation by Linda Rantz

What is the state of elections in Missouri? In most of our counties, the County Clerk is the election authority with the discretion to make decisions about how elections are conducted in the county. But are they limited by the “professional association” that they are required to join?

#Missouri



177 Click or Scan
Shawn Smith

2022, Aug. 23 “Enemy Inside the Wire” Ret. Col. Shawn Smith Speaks at *The Moment of Truth Summit*

Presentation by Shawn Smith

What is the “enemy inside the wire?” Col. Smith addresses the threat to our elections specifically from cybercrime and hacking.

#cybersecurity #electronic-voting-machines #logic-and-accuracy-test #mail-in-ballots #vulnerabilities



178 Click or Scan
Colorado Utility

2022, Sep. 2 – Colorado Utility Company Locks 22,000 Thermostats In 90 Degree Weather Due To 'Energy Emergency'

FOX Business, by Andrew Miller

Although not specifically about elections, this story highlights the ease with which companies can access electronic devices in your home (like a thermostat) without your understanding of how it is done.

#Colorado



179 Click or Scan
Forensic Expert

2022, Sep. 19 – Forensic Expert: If You Can't Trust Voting Machines, Don't Use 'em

American Family News, by Chad Groening, Jody Brown

Dr. Walter Daugherty gives the bottom line: “voting machines are not trustworthy,”

#cybersecurity #dominion #electronic-voting-machines #vulnerabilities



180 Click or Scan
Wisconsin ERIC

2022, Sep. 20 – Wisconsin's Use of Private Vendor to Maintain Voter Roll on The Line After Complaint

ZeroHedge, by Tyler Durden

Wisconsin Voter Alliance challenges the state’s use of ERIC (Electronic Registration Information Center).

#Wisconsin #ERIC

2022, Sep. 22 – Pennsylvania County Sues Dominion Voting Systems Over 'Severe Anomalies' In 2020 Election

ZeroHedge, by Tyler Durden

Pennsylvania officials allege to have found severe issues with voting data after the 2020 election and have filed a lawsuit against Dominion voting systems.

#dominion #machine-anomaly



181 Click or Scan
PA Sues Dominion

2022, Oct. 4 – Dominion 'Error Code' Uncovered in 97% of Georgia Counties

Kanekoa The Great

Open records requests reveal 64 of 66 Georgia counties have the same unsolved 'Tennessee Error' that caused seven scanners to miscount hundreds of ballots.

Links are to Kanekoa Substack and a video on Kanekoa Rumble channel.

#Georgia #dominion #Tennessee-error #EAC #CISA



183 Click or Scan
Dominion Error
Substack



182 Click or Scan
Dominion Error
Rumble

2022, Oct. 4 – Election Integrity: 61% Say Issue Is Very Important

Rasmussen Reports

For voters, preventing cheating is a priority according to a Rasmussen Report.

#election-integrity



184 Click or Scan
Election Integrity

2022, Oct. 6 – Video: Machine Vulnerabilities Part 2-Colonel Smith

South Carolina Safe Elections

Colonel Shawn Smith presents shocking information on vulnerabilities in Election Management systems across America and addresses poll tapes, tabulators, and audits.

#vulnerabilities #electronic-voting-machines #cybersecurity



185 Click or Scan
Machine
Vulnerabilities

2022, Oct. 7 – America First Legal Sues 14 Federal Agencies for Refusing to Disclose the Biden Regime's Takeover of Election Administration

American Greatness, by Debra Heine

An executive order signed by Joe Biden called for 600 federal agencies to make plans for how they could “expand access to voter registration and election information.”

#mail-in-ballots #voter-registration



186 Click or Scan
AFL Sues Agencies

2022, Oct. 12 – Video: Tripp County South Dakota Votes 5-0 To Hand-Count Midterm Election

Rumble, Matthew Monfore

A county in South Dakota votes to return to hand counting ballots. See the follow-up story on Nov. 3, 2022, by Keloland.com

#paper-ballots #South-Dakota #hand-count



187 Click or Scan
SD County



2022, Oct. 14 – Election Integrity Experts Identify Privacy Flaw Affecting All ICP/ICE Dominion Voting Systems Across 21 States. And No, It Won't Be Patched Before the Mid Terms.

The National Pulse, by Raheem J. Kassam

J. Alex Halderman, who reported previously on vulnerabilities in Dominion voting systems (see Jun. 3, 2022, CISA Advisory, pg. 214), issues another report about a “serious privacy flaw” affecting certain Dominion ballot scanners.

#election-integrity #dominion #CISA #vulnerabilities

188 Click or Scan
Privacy Flaw



2022, Oct. 14 – The Voting Machine Hacking Threat You Probably Haven't Heard About

Politico, by Eric Geller

The use of cell phones as modems to transmit data from polling places to central offices has become an overlooked hacking target.

#vulnerabilities #hack #electronic-voting-machines #cell-phone

189 Click or Scan
Machine Hacking



2022, Oct. 20 – County Manager Report on Torrance County Primary Election, New Mexico

Rumble, Spoken Words in New Mexico

Torrance County 2022 Primary Audit Report where it is revealed that voting machines selectively miscounted races by as much as 25%:

#New-Mexico #electronic-voting-machines

190 Click or Scan
County Report, NM



2022, Oct. 27 – Why Election Results May Not Be Known Right Away

AP News, by Christina A. Cassidy

This article highlights some commonalities in delays because of absentee and mail-in ballots. It also says, “No,” hand counting will not speed things up. (Not certain who is the source for that comment.) According to some experts, hand counting is considered more time-consuming and susceptible to human error. Despite even the advisories and statements from government agencies such as CISA and EAC about machine errors, anomalies, glitches, and such, there are no correlations to or mention of delays caused by voting machines in the article.

#2022-election #hand-count #mail-in-ballots #vote-tallies

191 Click or Scan AP
Results Not Known



2022, Nov. 2 – Biden Says to Expect Delayed Ballot Counts in Midterm Elections in Speech

American Military News, by Ryan Morgan

“... Biden said voters should expect to see delayed vote counts in the midterm elections and be patient.” “... Biden denounced ‘election deniers’ ... making no reference any of the times Democrats and members of the political left have engaged in political violence or contested election results.”

#2022-election #electronic-voting-machines #vote-tallies

192 Click or Scan
Expect Delays of
Ballot Counts

2022, Nov. 2 – Expect Delays from Harris County Reporting Results on Election Night

NBC – KXAN, by Monica Madden

No promise of “zero delays in reporting” from election officials in Harris County, Texas, after “major reporting delays” in the March 2022 primary. “The March primary was the first major election in which Harris County used the new Hart InterCivic Verity Duo voting machines ...” The official said “It’s not speedy work. It’s a tedious process,” Tatum said. “We’re spending our time to make sure that we do it right, and sometimes that’s just not speedy.”

#2022-election #electronic-voting-machines #Hart-InterCivic #machine-failure #Texas #vote-tallies



193 Click or Scan
Texas County will
Repeat Delays

2022, Nov. 3 – Tripp County (SD) to Hand Count Election Ballots

KELO, Keloland.com, by Eric Mayer, Rae Yost

The Tripp County Auditor, who originally expressed concerns about hand counting ballots, said in a follow-up statement about finding enough volunteers, “It actually surprised me. It wasn’t terrible.”

#South-Dakota #2022-election #election-judge #hand-count



194 Click or Scan
Tripp County Auditor

2022, Nov. 5 – National Guard to Activate Cybersecurity Teams to Help with Midterm Elections in 14 States

The Gateway Pundit, by Jim Hoft

If the National Guard is deploying to “ensure the midterms are secure from cybersecurity threats,” does that confirm that our elections are susceptible to cybersecurity threats?

#cybersecurity #2022-election



195 Click or Scan
National Guard
Cybersecurity Teams

2022, Nov. 5 – Registered Democrat Arrested for Voting Machine Tampering – Allegedly Inserted USB Flash Drive into Voting Machine

The Gateway Pundit, by Jim Hoft

The suspect is said to have repeatedly inserted a USB into voting equipment. The charges are reported to be felony tampering with voting equipment and a misdemeanor charge of cybercrime-unauthorized access. Is the takeaway, that the cybersecurity assistance from the National Guard (see previous article), as simple as someone walking into a voting place and accessing voting equipment with a USB or flash drive?

#Colorado #electronic-voting-machines #election-fraud



196 Click or Scan
Tampering Arrest

2022, Nov. 8 – Emergency Election Board Complaint Filed After Ballot Accepted in Georgia County on Loose-Leaf Paper with Security Feature Turned Off in ALL Examined Machines

The Gateway Pundit, by Brian Lupo

In a follow-up to the Tennessee ‘error code’ in Dominion voting systems that was also discovered in Georgia (see Oct. 4, 2022, article, pg. 217), a team researching the issue believes that a security feature was turned off on every machine they have examined.

#Georgia #Tennessee #Tennessee-error #election-integrity #EAC #dominion



197 Click or Scan
Loose Leaf Paper
Ballot



2022, Nov. 8 – Dominion Voting Machines Down in Texas, Arizona, New Jersey – Other Voter Irregularities Reported

The Gateway Pundit, by Jordan Conradson

198 Click or Scan
Dominion Machines

Excerpt from TGP article:

“Voters are not being turned away but are being asked to fill out ballots manually and place them in the slot for manual counting later.”

This sounds like the rescue for malfunctioning voting machines is to return to hand counting ballots that are cast by dropping them into a traditional ballot box (no electronics).

#dominion #2022-election #Arizona #electronic-voting-machines #machine-failure #New-Jersey #paper-ballots #Texas



2022, Nov. 8 – Maricopa County, Arizona, Experiences Large Number of Voting Machine ‘Malfunctions’ Early Tuesday

The Daily Wire, by John Rigolizzo

199 Click or Scan
Maricopa Machine
Malfunctions

Reports began coming in early on election day in Arizona that “around one in every five voting machines were experiencing some sort of malfunction.”

#poll-opening-failure #Maricopa-County #machine-malfunction #electronic-voting-machines #Arizona #2022-election



2022, Nov. 8 – Maricopa County Official Apologizes for Broken Voting Machines

The Post Millennial, by Joshua Young

200 Click or Scan
Maricopa Apology

Maricopa County Recorder apologizes to the voters for machine tabulation issues in his county.

#2022-election #Arizona #electronic-voting-machines #machine-malfunction #Maricopa-County #poll-opening-failure



2022, Nov. 8 – Mayhem in Maricopa: Election Issues Mount in Arizona, Republicans Lawyer Up

Townhall, by Mia Cathell

201 Click or Scan
Maricopa Mayhem

As voting issues mounted in Maricopa and other counties in Arizona, Gubernatorial Candidate Kari Lake urged her supporters to stay in line and make sure they get their votes cast. County officials referred to the problems as a “technology issue.”

#2022-election #Arizona #electronic-voting-machines #machine-malfunction #Maricopa-County #poll-opening-failure

2022, Nov. 8 – 'Box 3' and 'Maricopa County' are Trending Nationally on Twitter

NBC 12 News, by Hunter Bassler

When voting tabulators in more than 40 voting centers in Maricopa County, Arizona, began rejecting ballots, election officials gave voters 3 options: stay and wait, head to another voting center, or, put their ballot in a “secure” drop box called “Box 3.”

#2022-election #Arizona #electronic-voting-machines #machine-failure #Maricopa-County #same-day-voting



202 Click or Scan
Box 3 Trends on
Twitter

2022, Nov. 9 – Video: Dr. Walter Daugherty Confirms Algorithms Were Running During the November 8, 2022 Elections

WVW Broadcast Network, by Brannon Howse

In September, Dr. Daugherty, a computer forensic expert, stated publicly that voting machines are not trustworthy (see Sep. 19, 2022, article, pg. 216). A day following the Nov. 8th election, Dr. Daugherty is interviewed and states that algorithms were running during the election.

#algorithm #2022-election



203 Click or Scan
Algorithms Running

2022, Nov. 10 with Nov. 16 update – Ballots Have Now Gone Missing After Dominion Voting Machine Disaster

The Western Journal, by George Upper

In Mercer County, New Jersey, voting machines by Dominion failed to read ballots. Voters completed paper ballots, which are now reported to have “disappeared.” In a follow-up, Dominion spokesperson stated that the issue was not with the voting equipment, but rather a printing issue.

#2022-election #dominion #New-Jersey



204 Click or Scan
Ballots Missing

2022, Nov. 10 – Judge Orders Two Voting Machines to Be Cracked Open After Poll Worker Makes Big Mistake

The Western Journal, by Jack Davis

When a poll worker mistakenly removed 2 USB drives from voting equipment, election officials were unable to tell which drive had the actual election results on it. A judge ordered that the voting machines be opened to determine the results of the election.

#New-Jersey #dominion #2022-election



205 Click or Scan
Judge Order

2022, Nov. 13 – Video: Estimated 1 to 2 dozen Ballots Found in Santa Cruz Mountains, Santa Clara County Says

NBC Bay Area

A report from NBC News after a woman found a bag stuffed with completed ballots in a ravine in Santa Clara County.

#California #paper-ballots



206 Click or Scan
Ballots Found



207 Click or Scan
Arizona AG

2022, Nov. 20 – Arizona AG Takes Action – Ballots Reported in Black Duffle Bags – Officials Broke Election Laws – State Demands Names

Breaking Digest, by J Pelkey

A letter written by an Assistant Attorney General in Arizona demanded that Maricopa County Officials account for widespread ballot tabulation and ballot printer problems during the Nov. 8 election.

#2022-election #Arizona #election-integrity #Maricopa-County #paper-ballots #poll-opening-failure



208 Click or Scan
GA Memory Card

2022, Nov. 23 – Officials Give Update After Uncounted Votes on Memory Card Flip Georgia Election

Conservative Daily News, by Jack Phillips

In Cobb County, Georgia, a city council race was called for one candidate but flipped days later when an “overlooked” memory card was found with uncounted ballots. A councilman stated, “I have been tracking city elections since 1972. Fifty years. I have never, never seen anything like this.”

#2022-election #Georgia #vote-tallies



209 Click or Scan
Overturned by
Recount

2022, Dec. 10 - Machines Declare Democrat Winner in House Race, But Then the Hand Recount Overturns It for Republican

The Western Journal, by Randy DeSoto

In an Iowa election (Nov. 8, 2022), a machine count of a House Race was proven incorrect by a Hand Recount.

#2022-election #electronic-voting-machines #hand-count #machine-malfunction #recount #vote-tallies #Idaho #Illinois #Iowa #New-Jersey #Georgia #Arizona



210 Click or Scan TN
Voters Election
Integrity

2022, Dec. 10 – Why [county] Should Not Jump into a Voting Machine Purchase Contract Right Now

Rumble, Tennessee Voters for Election Integrity, Presented by Frank Limpus

The combination of vulnerable voting machines, secretive vendors, weak-to-negligible certification efforts, no entity protecting citizens from the harm of these machines, and a disregard for the state's Constitution makes continuing the current election system path untenable. TVEI offers an alternative that can rebuild lost voter confidence in elections and minimize costs.

#2020-election #2022-election #cybersecurity #electronic-voting-machines #ES&S #Tennessee



211 Click or Scan
Georgia City
Removes Machines

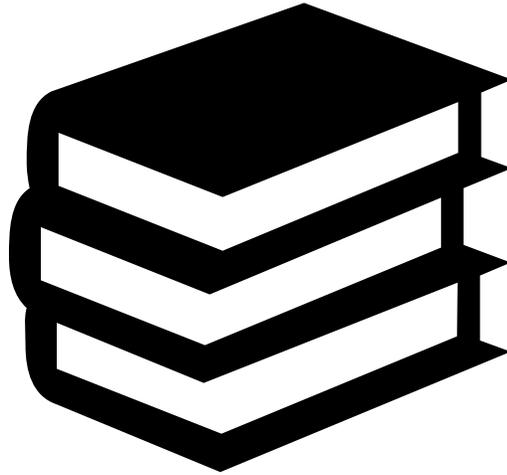
2022. Dec. 20 – Georgia City Takes Over Election Control from Fulton County, Paving Way for Populist Control, Removes Machines

The Georgia Record, by Rob Cunningham

The City of Milton, Georgia, voted unanimously to take responsibility for all municipal elections, no longer allowing Fulton County to manage them. With just over 30,000 registered voters, it is one of the highest per capita income cities in the state. The City Council members, after researching election laws and costs, determined they could save their city over \$250,000 just in 2023 by making the change.

#Georgia #electronic-voting-machines #election-vendors #hand-count

Library





212 Click or Scan
MO Constitution

Missouri Constitution

No charge for PDF from SOS website

While the process for hand counting explained in this eManual is based on Missouri's statutes and Code of State Regulations, it all begins with the Missouri Constitution. Download a free PDF copy from the Secretary of State's website.



213 Click or Scan
Fraud of Century

Fraud of the Century: Rutherford B. Hayes, Samuel Tilden, and the Stolen Election of 1876

Roy Morris, Jr.

"In this major work of popular history and scholarship, acclaimed historian and biographer Roy Morris, Jr. tells the extraordinary story of how, in America's centennial year, the presidency was stolen, the Civil War was almost reignited, and Black Americans were consigned to nearly ninety years of legalized segregation in the South."



214 Click or Scan
Black Box Voting
Book

Black Box Voting Book

Bev Harris

"This book was ordered by the White House in 2004. It was reported to have been found on Osama bin Laden's bookshelf when he was killed. It has been downloaded half a million times. The information in the book is heavily sourced and it has been vetted by editors from several major media outlets. Though it is old (I wrote it in 2003) the information in it still stands — if anything, elections today are even more opaque and tamper-friendly than before." **Free Download**



215 Click or Scan
Black Box Voting
Website

Black Box Voting 2.0 Website

A curated nonpartisan reporting and public education site for elections

The website supports the 2004 book with updated articles and information.



216 Click or Scan
Battle of Athens
Book

The Fighting Bunch: The Battle of Athens and How World War II Veterans Won the Only Successful Armed Rebellion Since the Revolution

Chris DeRose



217 Click or Scan
Battle of Athens
Movie

American Story - The Battle of Athens - 1946 Athens, Tennessee - Full Movie

"Bill White and the young men of McMinn County answered their nation's call after Pearl Harbor. They won the freedom of the world and returned to find that they had lost it at home. A corrupt political machine was in charge, protected by violent deputies, funded by racketeering, and kept in place by stolen elections - the worst allegations of voter fraud ever reported to the Department of Justice, according to the U.S. Attorney General."

The Steal: Volume I - Setting the Stage: The Deep State, Big Tech, Big Media, China, Absentee Ballots, the USPS, Non-profits, and Rallies

Joe Hoft

“All was set for the 2020 Election. Both sides had their strategies on how to win the election. This book covers those efforts before the election that led to the most controversial election win in US history.”



218 Click or Scan
The Steal: Vol. 1

The Steal: Volume II - The Impossible Occurs: From Access Denied to Collusion

Joe Hoft

“A record number of absentee ballots were dropped in the election. Drop boxes were used for the first time in many states, many ultimately against the law.” “The voting machines used appeared designed for fraud. Ultimately, it appeared to be a coordinated attack on our country with free and fair elections being the ultimate casualty.”



219 Click or Scan
The Steal Vol. 2

Our Broken Elections: How the Left Changed the Way You Vote

John Fund, Hans von Spakovsky

“Behind the deeply contentious 2020 election stands a real story of a broken election process. Election fraud that alters election outcomes and dilutes legitimate votes occurs all too often, as is the bungling of election bureaucrats. Our election process is full of vulnerabilities that can be – and are – taken advantage of, raising questions about, and damaging public confidence in, the legitimacy of the outcome of elections. This book explores the reality of the fraud and bureaucratic errors and mistakes that should concern all Americans and offers recommendations and solutions to fix those problems.”



220 Click or Scan
Our Broken Elections

Stealing Your Vote – The Inside Story of the 2020 Election and What it Means for 2024

Christina Bobb, Introduction by Steve Bannon

“As we look forward to 2024, we face an unprecedented crisis: millions of Americans have now lost faith in the integrity of our elections. The country has become ever-more polarized, pitting those who believe the election was stolen versus those who are determined to cancel both the investigations and the doubters. But election integrity should not be a partisan issue. Fair and honest elections are the bedrock of our republic—while tainted elections are the hallmark of tyranny. If we fail to regain election integrity and the trust of the American people, all of us, Democrat and Republican, liberal and conservative, are doomed to a dark future.”



221 Click or Scan
Stealing Your Vote

Time for a Turning Point

Charlie Kirk, Brent Hamachek

“During the 2016 Presidential election cycle, it has become clear that there is growing frustration on the part of many Americans with the general direction of the nation. There has been an abandonment of the principles of free markets and limited government upon which America was founded. We didn't get to this point over just the last eight years and it's going to take more than one or two election cycles to reverse it. In *Time for a Turning Point*, Charlie Kirk shows exactly what needs to be done and how it needs to be done to restore America's freedom. This is a book of hope, not despair – a book of action, not condolences.”



222 Click or Scan
Turning Point



223 Click or Scan
Detect Ballot
Marking Devices

Can Voters Detect Malicious Manipulation of Ballot Marking Devices?

National Science Foundation, Authors: Bernhard, Matthew; McDonald, Allison; Meng, Henry; Hwa, Jensen; Bajaj, Nakul; Chang, Kevin; Halderman, J. Alex, Published May 1, 2020

“Ballot marking devices (BMDs) allow voters to select candidates on a computer kiosk, which prints a paper ballot that the voter can review before inserting it into a scanner to be tabulated.”

“However, BMDs do not eliminate the risk of vote-stealing attacks. Malware could infect the ballot scanners and change the electronic tallies—although this could be detected by rigorously auditing the paper ballots – or it could infect the BMDs themselves and alter what gets printed on the ballots. This latter variety of cheating cannot be detected by a post-election audit, since the paper trail itself would be wrong, and it cannot be ruled out by pre-election or parallel testing. Instead, BMD security relies on voters themselves detecting such an attack.”

Missouri Statutes



How to Look Up Missouri Statutes



224 Click or Scan
Revisor Home

It is also recommended that Missourians not already utilizing the State’s website to find and read statutes become very familiar with it. Information is power and the citizens are empowered when they monitor the government by reading our laws. The website is called the *Missouri Revisor of Statutes* and can be found at Revisor.MO.gov



225 Click or Scan
Chapter 115

[Chapter 115 of Statutes for Election-related Statutes](#)

Most election-related statutes are found in Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri.



226 Click or Scan
Revisor Tutorial

[Tutorial Video for Hints on Using the Revisor website](#)

We are creating videos to help with understanding election laws and posting them on our Cause of America channel on FrankSpeech. The first video is a short tutorial to help you understand how to search the Revisor and find information.

Most Common Statutes for Hand-Counting Process

This section contains the statutes that I believe are referred to most often for purposes of understanding Missouri State Law regarding hand-counting ballots for elections. Some are from chapters other than Chapter 115. It is not an exhaustive list. Volunteers and voters are encouraged to do their own research on the Revisor website.

For almost all statutes, the entire text has been copied and pasted into this Appendix. In the interest of saving space, select paragraphs in lengthy statutes are not copied. These are marked with “see Revisor”. The statute’s link is provided for convenience so the user can go to the Revisor website to read the entire statute.



227 Click or Scan
115.013

115.013 – Definitions.

As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly implies otherwise, the following terms mean:

- (1) see Revisor
- (2) see Revisor
- (3) “**Ballot**”, the paper ballot, or ballot designed for use with an electronic voting system on which each voter may cast all votes to which he or she is entitled at an election;
- (4) “**Ballot label**”, the card, paper, booklet, page, or other material containing the names of all offices and candidates and statements of all questions to be voted on;
- (5) “**Counting location**”, a location selected by the election authority for the automatic processing or counting, or both, of ballots;

Paragraphs (6) through (10) – see Revisor

- (11) “**Established political party**” for the state, a political party which, at either of the last two general elections, polled for its candidate for any statewide office more than two percent of the entire vote cast for the office. “Established political party” for any district or political subdivision shall mean a political party which polled

more than two percent of the entire vote cast at either of the last two elections in which the district or political subdivision voted as a unit for the election of officers or representatives to serve its area;

(12) see Revisor

(13) “**Independent**”, a candidate who is not a candidate of any political party and who is running for an office for which political party candidates may run;

(14) “**Major political party**”, the political party whose candidates received the highest or second highest number of votes at the last general election;

Paragraphs (15) through (20) – see Revisor

(21) “**Polling place**”, the voting place designated for all voters residing in one or more precincts for any election;

(22) “**Precincts**”, the geographical areas into which the election authority divides its jurisdiction for the purpose of conducting elections;

(23) see Revisor

(24) “**Question**”, any measure on the ballot which can be voted “YES” or “NO”;

(25) “**Relative within the second degree by consanguinity or affinity**”, a spouse, parent, child, grandparent, brother, sister, grandchild, mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law, or son-in-law;

Paragraphs (26) through (27) – see Revisor

(28) “Voting district”, the one or more precincts within which all voters vote at a single polling place for any election.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 1.025, A.L. 1979 S.B. 275, A.L. 1982 S.B. 526, A.L. 1986 H.B. 1471, et al., A.L. 1997 S.B. 132, A.L. 1999 H.B. 676, A.L. 2002 S.B. 675, A.L. 2005 H.B. 58, A.L. 2014 H.B. 1136, A.L. 2018 H.B. 1469 merged with H.B. 1503, merged with S.B. 592, A.L. 2022 H.B. 1878)

115.015 – Election authority established and defined.

The county clerk shall be the election authority, except that in a city or county having a board of election commissioners, the board of election commissioners shall be the election authority.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 2.001)



228 Click or Scan
115.015

115.043 – Rules and regulations, powers of election authorities.

Each election authority may make all rules and regulations, not inconsistent with statutory provisions, necessary for the registration of voters and the conduct of elections.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 2.065, A.L. 1983 S.B. 234)



229 Click or Scan
115.043

115.053 – Election authority deputies – bipartisan requirement – duties, compensation.

1. Each election authority may appoint such even number of additional deputies as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of subsection 3 of this section. One-half of the deputies shall be members of one major political party, and one-half of the deputies shall be members of the other major political party.
2. Each deputy appointed under the provisions of this section shall be a registered voter of the jurisdiction for which he is appointed. No such deputy shall be a candidate for any office in an election at which he serves or a relative within the third degree, by consanguinity or affinity, to any person whose name appears on the ballot in an election at which he serves.
3. At the direction of the election authority, such deputies may investigate the facts and conditions relating to the residence and voting rights of any person. Upon direction by the election authority, such deputies may attend and be present at any polling place, witness and report to the election authority any failure of duty, fraud or irregularity, instruct Election Judges, supervise voting procedures and perform any other lawful function prescribed by the election authority.



230 Click or Scan
115.053

4. The deputies shall be paid an amount determined by the election authority, subject to approval of the legislative body or bodies responsible for providing the salaries of other election authority employees and payable from the same source as the salary of the election authority.
5. Deputies shall serve for such time as the election authority determines and may be dismissed summarily by the election authority. At no time, however, shall more deputies from one major political party serve than deputies from the other major political party.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 2.090)



115.079 – Election Judges, how appointed.

All Election Judges in each jurisdiction shall be appointed by the election authority.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 3.001)

231 Click or Scan
115.079

115.081 – Number of judges to be appointed, supervisory judges, duties of.

1. Each election authority shall appoint Election Judges for each polling place within its jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of this section.

2. In all primary and general elections, the election authority shall appoint at least two judges from each major political party to serve at each polling place. The committee of each major political party within the jurisdiction of an election authority is authorized to provide the election authority with a list of Election Judge candidates who meet the requirements under section 115.085. The candidates shall not be required to reside within the



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115.081

jurisdiction of the election authority, as authorized under section 115.085. If a committee of a major political party within the jurisdiction of an election authority fails to provide the prescribed number of qualified names to fill all Election Judge positions before the date established by the election authority, the election authority may select judges to fill the positions as provided by law. If the election authority determines that a name submitted by a committee of a major political party is not qualified to serve as an Election Judge, the election authority shall allow the party to submit another name before filling the position as provided by law. No major political party shall have a majority of the judges at any polling place. No established party shall have a greater number of judges at any polling place than any major political party.

3. In any election that is not a primary or general election, the election authority shall appoint at least one judge from each major political party to serve at each polling place. No major political party shall have a majority of the judges at any polling place. No established party shall have a greater number of judges at any polling place than any major political party.
4. The election authority shall designate two of the judges appointed for each polling place, one from each major political party, as supervisory judges. Supervisory judges shall be responsible for the return of election supplies from the polling place to the election authority and shall have any additional duties prescribed by the election authority.
5. Election Judges may be employed to serve for the first half or last half of any election day. Such judges shall be paid one-half the regular rate of pay. If part-time judges are employed, the election authority shall employ such judges and shall see that a sufficient number for each period are present at all times so as to have the proper total number of judges present at each polling place throughout each election day. The election authority shall require that at each polling place at least one Election Judge from each political party serve a full day and that at all times during the day there be an equal number of Election Judges from each political party.
6. An election authority may appoint additional Election Judges representing other established political parties and additional Election Judges who do not claim a political affiliation. Any question which requires a decision by the majority of judges shall only be made by the judges from the major political parties.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 3.005, A.L. 1982 S.B. 526, A.L. 2002 S.B. 675, A.L. 2022 H.B. 1878)

115.085 – Qualifications of Election Judges.

No person shall be appointed to serve as an Election Judge who is not a registered voter in this state. Each Election Judge shall be a person of good repute and character who can speak, read, and write the English language. No person shall serve as an Election Judge at any polling place in which his or her name or the name of a relative within the second degree, by consanguinity or affinity, appears on the ballot. However, no relative of any unopposed candidate shall be disqualified from serving as an Election Judge in any election jurisdiction of the state. No Election Judge shall, during his or her term of office, hold any other elective public office, other than as a member of a political party committee or township office, except any person who is elected to a board or commission of a political subdivision or special district may serve as an Election Judge except at a polling place where such political subdivision or special district has an issue or candidate on the ballot. In any county having a population of less than two hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, any candidate for the county committee of a political party who is not a candidate for any other office and who is unopposed for election as a member of the committee shall not be disqualified from serving as an Election Judge.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 3.015, A.L. 1986 H.B. 1471, et al., A.L. 1988 H.B. 933, et al., A.L. 1993 S.B. 31, A.L. 1997 S.B. 132, A.L. 2002 S.B. 675, A.L. 2003 H.B. 511, A.L. 2022 H.B. 1878)



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115.087 – Selection of judges in counties not having a board of election commissioners.

1. In each county which does not have a board of election commissioners, the Election Judges shall be selected from lists provided by the county committee of each major political party or as authorized pursuant to section 115.081. Not later than December tenth in each year in which county committeemen are elected, the county committee of each major political party shall submit to the election authority a list of persons qualified to serve as Election Judges in double the number required to hold a general election in the county. For each election, the election authority shall select and appoint the number of judges required to hold the election. If a county committee fails to present the prescribed number of names of qualified persons by the time prescribed, the election authority may select and appoint the number of judges provided by law for the county committee's party. If the election authority deems any person on a list to be unqualified, the election authority may request the county committee which submitted the list to furnish another name.
2. The state chairperson of each established political party may, in jurisdictions where no county committee exists and where the county clerk is the election authority, submit a list of persons qualified to serve as Election Judges to the county clerk. The county clerk may select and appoint additional judges from such list pursuant to section 115.081.
3. County clerks may compile a list of persons who claim no political affiliation and who volunteer to be Election Judges. A county clerk may select and appoint additional judges from such list pursuant to section 115.081.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 3.020, A.L. 2002 S.B. 675)



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115.091 – Oath of Election Judge.

On commissioning or before entering upon his duties, each Election Judge shall take and subscribe the following oath:

I solemnly swear that I will impartially discharge the duties of judge according to law, to the best of my ability and that I will not disclose how any voter has voted unless I am required to do so as a witness in a proper judicial proceeding. I also affirm that I will not allow any person to vote who is not entitled to vote and that I will make no statement nor give any information of any kind tending in any way to show the state of the count prior to the close of the polls on election day.

Sworn and subscribed to before me
this _____ day of _____, 20_____

Judge of Election

Election Authority (Judge of Election) witnessing oath

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 3.030)



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115.097

115.097 – Judge not to be absent from polls more than one hour – not more than one judge from the same party to be absent at the same time.

No Election Judge shall be absent from the polls for more than one hour during the hours the polls are open on election day. No Election Judge shall be absent from the polls before 9:00 a.m. or after 5:00 p.m. on election day. No more than one judge from the same major political party shall be absent from the polls at the same time on election day.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 3.043, A.L. 2002 S.B. 675) <https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?s>



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115.099 – Authority to supervise judges.

Each election authority shall have authority to direct judges in their duties and to compel compliance with the law. Each election authority may substitute judges at his discretion on election day. Each election authority shall also have authority at any time to remove any judge for good cause and to replace the judge with a qualified person from the same political party as the removed judge. Any judge selected pursuant to this section shall be selected to ensure that no political party shall have a majority of judges at any polling place and that each major political party has at least one judge serving at the polling place.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 3.045, A.L. 2002 S.B. 675)



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115.102

115.102 – Election Judge, service as, employer not to discriminate against – violation, penalty.

1. An employer shall not terminate, discipline, threaten or take adverse actions against an employee based on the employee's service as an Election Judge.
2. An employee who is appointed to serve as an Election Judge may, on election day, be absent from his or her employment for the period of time that the election authority requires the employee to serve as Election Judge. Employees must notify employers at least seven days prior to an election that they will be absent from work on election day due to service as an Election Judge.
3. An employee discharged in violation of this section may bring a civil action against the employer within ninety days of discharge for recovery of lost wages and other damages caused by the violation and for an order directing reinstatement of the employee. If the employee prevails, the employee shall be entitled to receive reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

(L. 2002 S.B. 675)



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115.104

115.104 – Youth election participant – oath – nomination procedure – qualifications – election authorities and judges to direct, powers and duties – high schools may offer preparatory courses.

1. As used in this section, the term "participant" means a Missouri youth election participant.
2. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, any person more than fifteen years of age but less than eighteen years of age who is in full-time attendance in a school of this state may aid and assist any Election Judge or election authority authorized or appointed pursuant to this chapter. Such person shall be known as "Missouri Youth Election Participants" and shall, before entering upon the duties related to an election conducted pursuant to this chapter, take and subscribe the following oath, which shall be signed by the participant and an original copy thereof delivered to the election authority:

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

polls on election day, nor will I make any statement during the conduct of my duties which tends to show my preferences for any issue or candidate involved in the election.

Signature of Missouri Youth
Election Participant

3. If, in the opinion of the chief administrative officer of any high school of this state, the appointment of students in the tenth, eleventh or twelfth grade as Missouri youth election participants would benefit those persons involved and the election process, the officer may nominate such persons as participants. The chief administrative officer shall establish the academic and behavioral standards for qualification, but persons nominated shall, at a minimum:
 - (1) Have demonstrated age-appropriate academic ability and demeanor;
 - (2) Be a person of good repute who can speak, read and write the English language; and
 - (3) Not be related within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity to any person whose name appears on the ballot, except that no participant shall be disqualified if related within such degree to an unopposed candidate.
4. The chief administrative officer of the school shall transmit a written list of nominees to the election authority of the jurisdiction at least sixty days prior to the election. If, in the opinion of the election authority, the appointment of participants nominated pursuant to this section would not be disruptive to the election process, the election authority may appoint any number of participants for each polling place or place where votes are to be counted within its jurisdiction. Such appointment shall include a schedule of the time during which the participant is expected to serve. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mandate the appointment of any participant if, in the sole discretion of the election authority, the presence of such participants in any polling place or place where votes are counted would be disruptive to the orderly election process.
5. Subject to the provisions of this section and under the direct supervision of the election authority or Election Judges, each participant may assist in the administration of the polling place, assist in the counting of votes, assist in the execution of any administrative duty of any election authority or Election Judge, and perform any other election-day-related duty as instructed.
6. Each election authority and Election Judge appointed pursuant to this chapter shall have the authority to direct any Missouri youth election participant in his duties and to compel compliance with law. Each election authority may, in its sole discretion, substitute participants on or before election day. Each election authority or Election Judge shall have the authority at any time to take any action necessary to remove any participant from any polling place or place where votes are being counted. It shall be the duty of any law enforcement officer, if requested by the election authority or judges of election, to exclude any participant from the polling place or place where votes are being counted.
7. In order to best prepare students for duty as Missouri youth election participants pursuant to this section, each high school of this state may offer a course of instruction in the democratic electoral process which concentrates upon the election law of this state. The high school may require successful completion of such a course prior to qualification for nomination as a Missouri youth election participant.

(L. 1994 S.B. 632, A.L. 2014 H.B. 1136)

115.107 – Watchers, how selected, qualifications, duties.

1. At every election, the chairman of the county committee of each political party named on the ballot shall have the right to designate a watcher for each place votes are counted.
2. Watchers are to observe the counting of the votes and present any complaint of irregularity or law violation to the Election Judges, or to the election authority if not satisfied with the decision of the Election Judges. No watcher may be substituted for another on election day.
3. No watcher shall report to anyone the name of any person who has or has not voted.
4. A watcher may remain present until all closing certification forms are completed, all equipment is closed and taken down, the transportation case for the ballots is sealed, election materials are returned to the election authority or to the designated collection place for a polling place, and any other duties or procedures



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required under sections 115.447 to 115.491 are completed. A watcher may also remain present at each location at which absentee ballots are counted and may remain present while such ballots are being prepared for counting and counted.

5. All persons selected as watchers shall have the same qualifications required by section 115.085 for Election Judges, except that such watcher shall be a registered voter in the jurisdiction of the election authority for which the watcher is designated as a watcher.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 4.005, A.L. 1983 S.B. 234, A.L. 2003 H.B. 511, A.L. 2016 S.B. 786)



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115.111

115.111 – Improper conduct of challenger or watcher, how handled.

If any watcher or challenger interferes with the orderly process of voting, or is guilty of misconduct or any law violation, the Election Judges shall ask the watcher or challenger to leave the polling place or cease the interference. If the interference continues, the Election Judges shall notify the election authority, which shall take such action as it deems necessary. It shall be the duty of the police, if requested by the election authority or judges of election, to exclude any watcher or challenger from the polling place or the place where votes are being counted. If any challenger is excluded, another may be substituted by the designating committee chairman.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 4.020)



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115.239

115.239 – Placement of party candidates on ballot, how determined.

1. The party casting the highest number of votes for governor at the last gubernatorial election shall be placed in the first or left-hand column on the ballot. The party casting the next highest number of votes for the same office shall be placed in the next column to the right, and so on until all established parties have been placed. In order of the date their petitions were filed, new parties shall then be placed in columns to the right of the established party receiving the smallest vote for governor. If there is no more than one independent candidate for any office, all independent candidates shall be placed in one column to the right of the new party filing the latest petition. If there is more than one independent candidate for any office, the candidate filing the earliest petition shall be placed in the column to the right of the new party filing the latest petition. The independent candidate filing the next earliest petition shall be placed in the next column to the right, and so on until all independent candidates for the office have been placed.

2. The name of each candidate shall be placed in the appropriate column by the election authority.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 8.105)



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115.267. Experimental use, adoption of or abandonment of electronic voting equipment authorized.

Any election authority may adopt, experiment with or abandon any electronic voting system approved for use in the state, or may lease one or more electronic voting machines or other equipment, either with or without option to purchase, and may use any authorized electronic voting equipment at any polling place in its jurisdiction.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 8.345, A.L. 2014 H.B. 1136)



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115.407 – Polls, hours to be open.

The Election Judges shall open the polls at six o'clock in the morning and keep them open until seven o'clock in the evening. At seven o'clock in the evening, all voters at the polls, including any in line to vote, shall be permitted to vote.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 11.001)

115.409 – Who may be admitted to polling place.

Except election authority personnel, Election Judges, watchers and challengers appointed pursuant to section 115.105 or 115.107, law enforcement officials at the request of election officials or in the line of duty, minor children under the age of eighteen accompanying an adult who is in the process of voting, international observers who have registered as such with the election authority, persons designated by the election authority to administer a simulated youth election for persons ineligible to vote because of their age, members of the news media who present identification satisfactory to the Election Judges and who are present only for the purpose of bona fide news coverage except as provided in subdivision (18) of section 115.637, provided that such coverage does not disclose how any voter cast the voter's ballot on any question or candidate or in the case of a primary election on which party ballot they voted or does not interfere with the general conduct of the election as determined by the Election Judges or election authority, and registered voters who are eligible to vote at the polling place, no person shall be admitted to a polling place.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 11.005, A.L. 1986 H.B. 1471, et al., A.L. 1996 H.B. 1557 & 1489, A.L. 2002 S.B. 675)



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115.423 – Ballot box, procedure for handling.

Not more than one hour before the voting begins, the Election Judges shall open the ballot box and show to all present that it is empty. The ballot box shall then be locked and the key kept by one of the Election Judges. The ballot box shall not be opened or removed from public view from the time it is shown to be empty until the polls close or until the ballot box is delivered for counting pursuant to section 115.451. If voting machines are used, the Election Judges shall call attention to the counter on the face of each voting machine and show to all present that it is set at zero.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 11.035, A.L. 2013 S.B. 99)



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115.433 – Judges to initial paper ballots, when.

After the voter's identification certificate has been initialed, two judges of different political parties, or one judge from a major political party and one judge with no political affiliation, shall, where paper ballots are used, initial the voter's ballot or ballot card.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 11.060, A.L. 2002 S.B. 675, A.L. 2013 S.B. 99)



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115.435 – Voter to proceed to voting booth, when — ballot deemed cast, when.

After initialing the voter's identification certificate and after completing any procedures required by section 115.433, the Election Judges shall allow the voter to proceed to the voting booth and vote. Once the ballot has been completed by the voter and he or she successfully submits the ballot, the ballot is deemed cast.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 11.070, A.L. 2022 H.B. 1878)



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115.439 – Procedure for voting paper ballot — rulemaking authority.

1. If paper ballots are used, the voter shall, immediately upon receiving his ballot, go alone to a voting booth and vote his ballot in the following manner:
 - (1) When a voter desires to vote for a candidate, the voter shall place a distinguishing mark immediately beside the name of the candidate for which the voter intends to vote;
 - (2) If a write-in line appears on the ballot, the voter may write the name of the person for whom he or she wishes to vote on the line and place a distinguishing mark immediately beside the name;
 - (3) If the ballot is one which contains no candidates, the voter shall place a distinguishing mark directly to the left of each "YES" or "NO" he desires to vote.

No voter shall vote for the same person more than once for the same office at the same election.

2. If the voter accidentally spoils his ballot or ballot card or makes an error, he may return it to an Election Judge and receive another. The Election Judge shall mark "SPOILED" across the ballot or ballot card and



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place it in an envelope marked "SPOILED BALLOTS". After another ballot has been prepared in the manner provided in section 115.433, the ballot shall be given to the voter for voting.

3. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2002, shall be invalid and void.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 11.080, A.L. 1993 S.B. 31, A.L. 2002 S.B. 675, A.L. 2006 S.B. 1014 & 730, A.L. 2013 S.B. 99)



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115.443 – Paper ballots, how marked – electronic voting machines, how voted.

1. Where paper ballots are used, the voter shall, before leaving the voting booth, fold his ballot so that the distinguishing marks are concealed. The voter shall place his ballot in the ballot box and leave the polling place immediately.
2. Where electronic voting machines are used, the voter shall register his vote as directed in the instructions for use of the machine and leave the polling place immediately.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 11.090, A.L. 2014 H.B. 1136)



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115.447 – Definitions.

- (1) As used in this subchapter, unless the context clearly implies otherwise, the following terms shall mean:
- (2) "**Counting judges**" are the two judges, one from each major political party, who read each vote received by all candidates and each vote for and against all questions at a polling place;
- (3) "**Receiving judges**" are the two judges, one from each major political party, who initial each voter's ballot at a polling place;
- (4) "**Recording judges**" are the two judges, one from each major political party, who tally the votes received by each candidate and for and against each question at a polling place. These terms describe functions rather than individuals, and any Election Judge may perform more than one function at a polling place on election day.
- (5) As used in this subchapter, unless the context clearly implies otherwise, the following terms shall mean:
- (6) "**Defective ballot**" is any ballot on which the number of write-in votes and votes cast on the ballot for any office exceed the number allowed by law, and any ballot which is bent or damaged so that it cannot be properly counted by automatic tabulating equipment;
- (7) "**Rejected ballot**" is any ballot on which no votes are counted because the ballot fails to have the initials of the proper Election Judges, because the number of votes for all offices and on all questions exceeds the number authorized by law, because the voter is deemed by the Election Judges to be unqualified, because it is an absentee ballot not accompanied by a completed and signed affidavit, or because the ballot was voted with unlawful assistance;
- (8) "**Spoiled ballot**" is any ballot accidentally spoiled by a voter and replaced by Election Judges in the manner provided in subsection 2 of section 115.439.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.001, A.L. 2022 H.B. 1878)

115.449 – Ballots, when and how counted.



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1. As soon as the polls close in each polling place using paper ballots, the Election Judges shall begin to count the votes. If earlier counting is begun pursuant to section 115.451, the Election Judges shall complete the count in the manner provided by this section. Once begun, no count shall be adjourned or postponed until all proper votes have been counted.
2. One counting judge, closely observed by the other counting judge, shall take the ballots out of the ballot box one at a time and, holding each ballot in such a way that the other counting judge may read it, shall read the name of each candidate properly voted for and the office sought by each. As each vote is called out, the recording judges shall each record the vote on a tally sheet. The votes for and against all questions shall likewise be read and recorded. If more than one political subdivision or special district is holding an election on the same day at the same polling place and using separate ballots,

the counting judges may separate the ballots of each political subdivision and special district and first read one set, then the next and so on until all proper votes have been counted.

3. After the recording of all proper votes, the recording judges shall compare their tallies. When the recording judges agree on the count, they shall sign both of the tally sheets, and one of the recording judges shall announce in a loud voice the total number of votes for each candidate and for and against each question.
4. After the announcement of the vote, the Election Judges shall record the vote totals in the appropriate places on each statement of returns. If any tally sheet or statement of returns contains no heading for any question, the Election Judges shall write the necessary headings on the tally sheet or statement of returns.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.005, A.L. 2006 S.B. 1014 & 730, A.L. 2013 S.B. 99)

115.451 – Judges may read and record votes before polls close, when — procedure to be followed.

If authorized by the election authority the Election Judges may read and record votes before the close of the polls. If so authorized, the Election Judges shall use one ballot box for the deposit of ballots during the first hour of voting. At the end of the hour, the receiving judges shall deliver the ballot box to the counting and recording judges, who shall give the receiving judges a second empty ballot box. The second ballot box shall be shown to be empty and locked in the manner provided in section 115.423. The second ballot box shall not be opened or removed from public view from the time it is shown to be empty until the time the polls close or it is removed for counting pursuant to this section. The ballot box containing the voted ballots shall be taken to a private area within the polling place, and the ballots shall be read and recorded in the manner provided by section 115.449. In no case shall ballot boxes be switched at less than one hour intervals and then only if twenty-five or more ballots have been voted during the hour.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.010)



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115.453 – Procedure for counting votes for candidates.

Election Judges shall count votes for all candidates in the following manner:

- (1) No candidate shall be counted as voted for, except a candidate before whose name a distinguishing mark appears preceding the name and a distinguishing mark does not appear in the square preceding the name of any candidate for the same office in another column. Except as provided in this subdivision and subdivision (2) of this section, each candidate with a distinguishing mark preceding his or her name shall be counted as voted for;
- (2) If distinguishing marks appear next to the names of more candidates for an office than are entitled to fill the office, no candidate for the office shall be counted as voted for. If more than one candidate is to be nominated or elected to an office, and any voter has voted for the same candidate more than once for the same office at the same election, no votes cast by the voter for the candidate shall be counted;
- (3) No vote shall be counted for any candidate that is not marked substantially in accordance with the provisions of this section. The judges shall count votes marked substantially in accordance with this section and section 115.456 when the intent of the voter seems clear. Regulations promulgated by the secretary of state shall be used by the judges to determine voter intent. No ballot containing any proper votes shall be rejected for containing fewer marks than are authorized by law;
- (4) Write-in votes shall be counted only for candidates for election to office who have filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election to office with the proper election authority, who shall then notify the proper filing officer of the write-in candidate prior to 5:00 p.m. on the second Friday immediately preceding the election day; except that, write-in votes shall be counted only for candidates for election to state or federal office who have filed a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election to state or federal office with the secretary of state pursuant to section 115.353 prior to 5:00 p.m. on the second Friday immediately preceding the election day. No person who filed as a party or independent candidate for nomination or election to an office may, without withdrawing as provided by law, file as a write-in candidate for election to the same office for the same term. No candidate who files for nomination to an office and is not nominated at a primary election may file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for the same office at the general election. When declarations are properly filed with the secretary of state, the secretary of state shall promptly transmit copies of all such declarations to the proper election authorities for further action pursuant to this section. The election authority shall furnish a list to the Election Judges and counting teams prior to election day of all write-in candidates who have filed such declaration. This subdivision shall



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not apply to elections wherein candidates are being elected to an office for which no candidate has filed. No person shall file a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate for election to any municipal office unless such person is qualified to be certified as a candidate under section 115.306;

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

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.015, A.L. 1979 S.B. 275, A.L. 1983 S.B. 234, A.L. 1997 S.B. 132, A.L. 1999 H.B. 676, A.L. 2002 S.B. 675, A.L. 2006 S.B. 1014 & 730, A.L. 2008 H.B. 1311, A.L. 2014 H.B. 1136, A.L. 2018 S.B. 592 merged with S.B. 975 & 1024 Revision)



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115.455 – Procedure for counting votes on questions.

Election Judges shall count votes on each question in the following manner:

- (1) If a distinguishing mark appears immediately beside or below the “YES”, the question shall be counted as voted for. If a distinguishing mark appears immediately beside or below the “NO”, the question shall be counted as voted against;
 - (2) If a distinguishing mark appears immediately beside or below the “YES” and immediately beside or below the “NO”, the question shall neither be counted as voted for nor as voted against.
- (L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.020, A.L. 2013 S.B. 99)

115.456 – Responsibilities of election authority – counting optical scan ballots – counting paper ballots – marks indicating political party preference, how construed.

1.

- (1) The election authority shall be responsible for ensuring that the standards provided for in this subsection are followed when counting ballots cast using optical scan voting systems.
- (2) Prior to tabulating ballots, all machines shall be programmed to reject blank ballots where no votes are recorded or where an overvote is registered in any race.
- (3) In jurisdictions using precinct-based tabulators, the voter who cast the ballot shall review the ballot if rejected, if the voter wishes to make any changes to the ballot, or if the voter would like to spoil the ballot and receive another ballot.
- (4) In jurisdictions using centrally based tabulators, if a ballot is so rejected it shall be reviewed by a bipartisan team using the following criteria:
 - (a) If a ballot is determined to be damaged, the bipartisan team shall spoil the original ballot and duplicate the voter's intent on the new ballot, provided that there is an undisputed method of matching the duplicate card with its original after it has been placed with the remainder of the ballot cards from such precinct; and
 - (b) Voter intent shall be determined using the following criteria:
 - a. There is a distinguishing mark in the printed oval or divided arrow adjacent to the name of the candidate or issue preference;
 - b. There is a distinguishing mark adjacent to the name of the candidate or issue preference; or
 - c. The name of the candidate or issue preference is circled.
- (5) In jurisdictions using optical scan systems, a valid vote for a write-in candidate shall include the following:
 - (a) A distinguishing mark in the designated location preceding the name of the candidate;



256 Click or Scan
115.456

- (b) The name of the candidate. If the name of the candidate as written by the voter is substantially as declared by the candidate it shall be counted, or in those circumstances where the names of candidates are similar, the names of candidates as shown on voter registration records shall be counted; and
 - (c) The name of the office for which the candidate is to be elected.
- (6) Whenever a hand recount of votes of optical scan ballots is ordered, the provisions of this subsection shall be used to determine voter intent.

2.

- (1) The election authority shall be responsible for ensuring that the standards provided for in this subsection are followed when counting ballots cast using paper ballots.
- (2) Voter intent shall be determined using the following criteria:
 - (a) There is a distinguishing mark in the square adjacent to the name of the candidate or issue preference;
 - (b) There is a distinguishing mark adjacent to the name of the candidate or issue preference; or
 - (c) The name of the candidate or issue preference is circled.
- (3) In jurisdictions using paper ballots, a valid vote for a write-in candidate shall include the following:
 - (a) A distinguishing mark in the square immediately preceding the name of the candidate;
 - (b) The name of the candidate. If the name of the candidate as written by the voter is substantially as declared by the candidate it shall be counted, or in those circumstances where the names of candidates are similar, the names of candidates as shown on voter registration records shall be counted; and
 - (c) The name of the office for which the candidate is to be elected.
- (4) Whenever a hand recount of votes of paper ballots is ordered, the provisions of this subsection shall be used to determine voter intent.

4. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a distinguishing mark indicating a general preference for or against the candidates of one political party shall not be considered a vote for or against any specific candidate.

(L. 2006 S.B. 1014 & 730, A.L. 2013 S.B. 99)

115.457 – Uninitialed ballots rejected, exception.

If a ballot appears without the initials of two Election Judges, the ballot shall be rejected, except when it appears the absence of initials is due to a mistake of the Election Judges and that the ballot is otherwise legal and proper.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.025)



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115.457

115.459 – Duties of judges after polls close (paper ballots).

At each polling place using paper ballots, after the polling place is closed, the Election Judges shall

- (1) Certify in the tally book the number of ballots cast, the number of identification certificates signed, the number of rejected and spoiled ballots and the number of ballots received at the polling place which were not cast at the election. If the number of signed identification certificates is not the same as the number of ballots cast, the judges shall make a signed statement of the fact and the reasons therefor if known and shall return the statement with the statements of returns;
- (2) Certify on two statements of returns the number of votes received by each candidate and for and against each question. No returns shall be signed in blank or before the polls have closed and all proper votes cast at the polling place have been counted;
- (3) Certify that each statement made in the tally book and on each statement of returns is correct. If any judge declines to certify that all such statements are correct, he shall state his reasons in writing, which shall be attached to each statement of returns and returned with the statement to the election authority.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.030)



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115.459



115.463 – Procedure after statements of returns signed (paper ballots).

Immediately after signing the statements of returns, the Election Judges shall enclose the voted ballots, tally books, tally sheets, statements of returns and other election supplies in containers designated by the election authority.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.040)

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115.463

115.465 – Procedure for returning voted ballots (paper ballots).

1. If the election authority directs the voted ballots to be returned in a ballot box, the box shall be locked and the key removed. Each Election Judge shall write his name on a strip of paper which shall be pasted over the keyhole of the ballot box and extended over the upper lid of the box and over the top for some distance. The strip shall be pasted in such a manner that the signatures extend across the keyhole and place of opening so that if the box is opened or the key inserted in the keyhole, the paper will be torn and the signatures destroyed. The paper shall be fastened with an adhesive material which will not permit removal of the strip without defacing it.



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115.465

2. If the election authority directs the voted ballots to be returned in an envelope or other container, the container shall be sealed. Each Election Judge shall write his name on a strip of paper which shall be pasted over the opening of the container. The strip shall be pasted in such a manner that the signatures extend across the place of opening so that if the container is opened, the paper will be torn and the signatures destroyed. The paper shall be fastened with an adhesive material which will not permit removal of the strip without defacing it.

3. On the outside of the ballot box or other container in which the ballots are returned, the location of the polling place and the date of the election shall be printed.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.045)

115.468 – Write-in votes may be tallied at counting center.

At the discretion of the election authority, the verification and tallying of write-in votes may be done at the counting center by teams of election authority employees in lieu of at the polling place.

(L. 1978 S.B. 582)



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115.468

115.469 – Write-in votes, when counted – procedure to follow.

1. If authorized by the election authority, the Election Judges at any polling place using an electronic voting system may read and record write-in votes before the close of the polls and may send other voted ballots to the counting place. If so authorized, the Election Judges shall use one ballot box for the deposit of ballots during the first five hours of voting. Between eleven o'clock in the morning and twelve noon, the receiving judges shall deliver the ballot box to the counting and recording judges, who shall give the receiving judges a second empty ballot box. The second ballot box shall be shown to be empty and locked in the manner provided in section 115.423. The second ballot box shall not be opened or removed from public view from the time it is shown to be empty until the time the polls close. The ballot box containing the voted ballots shall be taken to a private area within the polling place, and the write-in votes shall be read and recorded in the manner provided in section 115.467.



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115.469

2. If early counting of write-in votes is begun pursuant to this section, the Election Judges shall, after counting and recording all proper write-in votes, separate all ballot cards, except defective ballot cards, from the write-in forms if any. The ballots which do not have write-in votes shall then be sent to the counting place in the same manner as ballots are sent upon the close of the polls. The Election Judges shall enclose the ballot cards, the envelope marked "DEFECTIVE BALLOTS", and all write-in forms containing proper votes, in a container designated by the election authority. The container shall be securely sealed in such a manner that if the container is opened, the seal will be broken beyond repair. On the outside of the container, the location of the polling place and the date of the election shall be printed. After sealing, the container shall be closely watched by the Election Judges until it is delivered to the counting location.

3. If early counting of write-in votes is begun pursuant to this section, the election authority shall appoint a team of employees or Election Judges who shall, between the hours of eleven o'clock in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, receive the ballot container from the Election Judges at the polling place and immediately deliver it to the counting location. Each team appointed pursuant to this subsection shall consist of two members, one from each major political party. If any ballot container is not sealed when it is delivered

to the counting location, the election official receiving the container shall make a statement of the fact which includes the location of the polling place and the date of the election printed on the container and the reason the container is not sealed, if known.

4. After delivery to the counting location, any ballot which is damaged and cannot be properly counted by the automatic tabulating equipment may be hand counted or duplicated in the manner provided in subsection 3 of section 115.477.
5. After delivery to the counting location, the proper votes on each ballot card may be transferred to magnetic tapes. Under no circumstances shall any such tape be read or interpreted until after the time fixed by law for the close of the polls and then only in the manner provided in section 115.477.
6. Write-in ballots may also be counted as provided in section 115.451.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.053, A.L. 1979 S.B. 275, A.L. 1982 S.B. 526)

115.491 – Supervisory judges to return ballots and supplies to election authority, when.

1. Except as otherwise expressly provided in this subchapter, the two supervisory judges, one from each major political party, shall return the voted ballots, the ballots marked “REJECTED”, “SPOILED”, and “DEFECTIVE”, the tally sheets, tally books and statements of returns, the registration records and other election supplies from each polling place to the election authority as soon as possible, but in no case later than two hours after the signing of the returns at the polling place. The election authority shall keep its office open until all ballots, returns and other election materials have been received. If any voted ballot container is not sealed, the election authority shall make a written statement of the facts which includes the location of the polling place and date of the election printed on the container and the reason the container is not sealed, if known.
2. If the election authority directs the voted ballots to be returned in a ballot box, one supervisory judge shall return the ballot box, one set of tally sheets and one statement of returns. The other supervisory judge shall return the keys to the ballot box, the tally book, the other set of tally sheets and the other statement of returns. If the election authority directs the voted ballots or write-in votes to be returned in sacks or other containers, one supervisory judge shall return the containers of voted ballots, one set of tally sheets and one statement of returns. The other supervisory judge shall return the other set of tally sheets and the other statement of returns.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.105)



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115.491

115.493 – Ballots and records to be kept twenty-two months, may be inspected, when.

The election authority shall keep all voted ballots, ballot cards, processed ballot materials in electronic form and write-in forms, and all applications, statements, certificates, affidavits and computer programs relating to each election for twenty-two months after the date of the election. During the time that voted ballots, ballot cards, processed ballot materials in electronic form and write-in forms are kept by the election authority, it shall not open or inspect them or allow anyone else to do so, except upon order of a legislative body trying an election contest, a court or a grand jury. After twenty-two months, the ballots, ballot cards, processed ballot materials in electronic form, write-in forms, applications, statements, certificates, affidavits and computer programs relating to each election may be destroyed. If an election contest, grand jury investigation or civil or criminal case relating to the election is pending at the time, however, the materials shall not be destroyed until the contest, investigation or case is finally determined.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 12.110, A.L. 2002 S.B. 675, A.L. 2013 S.B. 99)



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115.493



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115.631

115.631 – Class one election offenses.

The following offenses, and any others specifically so described by law, shall be class one election offenses and are deemed **felonies** connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Conviction for any of these offenses shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than five years or by fine of not less than two thousand five hundred dollars but not more than ten thousand dollars or by both such imprisonment and fine:

(1) Willfully and falsely making any certificate, affidavit, or statement required to be made pursuant to any provision of this chapter, including but not limited to statements specifically required to be made “under penalty of perjury”; or in any other manner knowingly furnishing false information to an election authority or election official engaged in any lawful duty or action in such a way as to hinder or mislead the authority or official in the performance of official duties. If an individual willfully and falsely makes any certificate, affidavit, or statement required to be made under section 115.155, including but not limited to statements specifically required to be made “under penalty of perjury”, such individual shall be guilty of a class D felony;

Paragraphs (2) through (5) – see *Revisor*

- (6) An Election Judge knowingly causing or permitting any ballot to be in the ballot box at the opening of the polls and before the voting commences;
- (7) Knowingly furnishing any voter with a false or fraudulent or bogus ballot, or knowingly practicing any fraud upon a voter to induce him or her to cast a vote which will be rejected, or otherwise defrauding him or her of his or her vote;
- (8) An Election Judge knowingly placing or attempting to place or permitting any ballot, or paper having the semblance of a ballot, to be placed in a ballot box at any election unless the ballot is offered by a qualified voter as provided by law;
- (9) Knowingly placing or attempting to place or causing to be placed any false or fraudulent or bogus ballot in a ballot box at any election;
- (10) Knowingly removing any legal ballot from a ballot box for the purpose of changing the true and lawful count of any election or in any other manner knowingly changing the true and lawful count of any election;
- (11) Knowingly altering, defacing, damaging, destroying or concealing any ballot after it has been voted for the purpose of changing the lawful count of any election;
- (12) Knowingly altering, defacing, damaging, destroying or concealing any poll list, report, affidavit, return or certificate for the purpose of changing the lawful count of any election;
- (13) On the part of any person authorized to receive, tally or count a poll list, tally sheet or election return, receiving, tallying or counting a poll list, tally sheet or election return the person knows is fraudulent, forged or counterfeit, or knowingly making an incorrect account of any election;
- (14) On the part of any person whose duty it is to grant certificates of election, or in any manner declare the result of an election, granting a certificate to a person the person knows is not entitled to receive the certificate, or declaring any election result the person knows is based upon fraudulent, fictitious or illegal votes or returns;
- (15) Willfully destroying or damaging any official ballots, whether marked or unmarked, after the ballots have been prepared for use at an election and during the time they are required by law to be preserved in the custody of the Election Judges or the election authority;

Paragraphs (16) through (26) – see *Revisor*

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 15.005, A.L. 1983 S.B. 234, A.L. 1997 S.B. 132, A.L. 2005 H.B. 353, A.L. 2006 S.B. 1014 & 730, A.L. 2014 S.B. 491, A.L. 2018 S.B. 592 merged with S.B. 975 & 1024 Revision)

115.633 – Class two election offenses.

The following offenses, and any others specifically so described by law, shall be class two election offenses and are deemed **felonies** not connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Conviction for any of these offenses shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than five years or by fine of not less than two thousand five hundred dollars but not more than ten thousand dollars or by both such imprisonment and fine:

- (1) On the day of election or before the counting of votes is completed, willfully concealing, breaking, or destroying any ballot box used or intended to be used at such election or willfully or fraudulently concealing or removing any ballot box from the custody of the Election Judges;
- (2) *see Revisor*

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 15.010)



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115.633

115.635 – Class three election offenses.

The following offenses, and any others specifically so described by law, shall be class three election offenses and are deemed **misdemeanors** connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Conviction for any of these offenses shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than one year or by fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine:

Paragraphs (1) through (6) – *see Revisor*

- (7) Removing, destroying or altering any supplies or information placed in or near a voting booth for the purpose of enabling a voter to prepare his or her ballot;
- (8) *see Revisor*
- (9) On the part of any election official, challenger, watcher or person assisting a person to vote, revealing or disclosing any information as to how any voter may have voted, indicated that the person had voted except as authorized by this chapter, indicated an intent to vote or offered to vote, except to a grand jury or pursuant to a lawful subpoena in a court proceeding relating to an election offense;
- (10) On the part of any registration or election official, refusing to permit any person to register to vote or to vote when such official knows the person is legally entitled to register or legally entitled to vote;
- (11) Attempting to commit or participating in an attempt to commit any class one or class two election offense.

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 15.015, A.L. 1997 S.B. 132, A.L. 1999 H.B. 676)



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115.635

115.637 – Class four election offenses.

The following offenses, and any others specifically so described by law, shall be class four election offenses and are deemed **misdemeanors** not connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage. Conviction for any of these offenses shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than one year or by a fine of not more than two thousand five hundred dollars or by both such imprisonment and fine:

Paragraph (1) through (8) – *see Revisor*

- (9) Any person having in his or her possession any official ballot, except in the performance of his or her duty as an election authority or official, or in the act of exercising his or her individual voting privilege;
- (10) *see Revisor*
- (11) On the part of any Election Judge, being willfully absent from the polls on election day without good cause or willfully detaining any election material or equipment and not causing it to be produced at the voting place at the opening of the polls or within fifteen minutes thereafter;
- (12) On the part of any election authority or official, willfully neglecting, refusing, or omitting to perform any duty required of him or her by law with respect to holding and conducting an election, receiving and counting out the ballots, or making proper returns;
- (13) On the part of any Election Judge, or party watcher or challenger, furnishing any information tending in any way to show the state of the count to any other person prior to the closing of the polls;
- (14) *see Revisor*
- (15) On the part of any Election Judge, disclosing to any person the name of any candidate for whom a voter has voted;



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115.637

- (16) Interfering, or attempting to interfere, with any voter inside a polling place;
- (17) On the part of any person at any registration site, polling place, counting location or verification location, causing any breach of the peace or engaging in disorderly conduct, violence, or threats of violence whereby such registration, election, count or verification is impeded or interfered with;
- (18) Exit polling, surveying, sampling, electioneering, distributing election literature, posting signs or placing vehicles bearing signs with respect to any candidate or question to be voted on at an election on election day inside the building in which a polling place is located or within twenty-five feet of the building's outer door closest to the polling place, or, on the part of any person, refusing to remove or permit removal from property owned or controlled by such person, any such election sign or literature located within such distance on such day after request for removal by any person;

(19) see Revisor

(L. 1977 H.B. 101 § 15.020, A.L. 1982 S.B. 526, A.L. 1985 H.B. 620, A.L. 2003 H.B. 511, A.L. 2018 S.B. 592)

Missouri Rules & Regulations



Missouri Code of State Regulations (CSR)



While the State Legislature writes laws, state agencies in Missouri write regulations. The agencies include agriculture, revenue, public safety, education, and more. It also includes elected state officials such as the governor, auditor, treasurer, and SOS.

269 Click or Scan
CSR Homepage

CSR Description from Secretary of State Website:

What is the Code of State Regulations?

The Code of State Regulations is the set of all state agencies' rules. The rules in the Code are organized by state agency.

How often is it published?

An update to the Code of State Regulations is published once a month on the last day of the month except in January when it is published on the 29th (30th in a leap year). The rulemakings published in the Code become effective thirty (30) days after they are published unless a later day has been chosen by the agency.

Where can I find the Code of State Regulations?

The Code of State Regulations is available online at the Secretary of State's website.



How Do Rules Get Made?

There is a very detailed process for making rules and that is explained in the Rulemaking Manual. You can read this manual online or download it.

270 Click or Scan
Rulemaking Manual

Use *Missouri Register* to Follow the Rulemaking Process

According to the Secretary of State's website, "The *Missouri Register* is the magazine that sets forth all state agency rulemakings as they proceed through the rulemaking process. Specifically, the *Register* will contain emergency rules, proposed rules, final orders of rulemaking, and in additions. The purpose of the *Missouri Register* is to allow citizens access to the rulemaking process and the ability to comment on and recommend changes to proposed rules. Additionally, other state government information such as dissolutions of limited liability companies and limited partnerships are published in the *Register*."

[Check up on Rules Processes from the SOS Website](#)

A list of the most recent publications of the *Missouri Register* is on the SOS website,

Missouri Register

- [Publication Schedule](#)
- [Timeline Calculator](#)
- [Search Missouri Register](#)

2022 Issues

- [December 15, 2022 - Volume 47, Number 24 \(Pages 1763-1818\)](#)
- [December 1, 2022 - Volume 47, Number 23 \(Pages 1699-1762\)](#)



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Missouri Register
Publications List

Clicking on any publication will open a new page and provide the following options to review where Rules are in the process.

[Proposed Rules](#) | [Orders of Rulemaking](#) | [In Additions](#) | [Dissolutions](#) | [Rule Changes Since Update](#) | [Emergency Rules in Effect](#) | [Executive Orders Table](#) | [Register Index](#)

[Sign up for Automatic Email Notifications about Rules](#)

“The notifications system permits users to filter selections of rules and rulemakings based on interest(s). This process allows the selection of pending rulemakings by specific title, division, chapter, and/or rule number. Any time a rulemaking change is published that affects your selection, you will automatically be notified via email.”

Since my interest is election topics, I signed up for these specific topics:

Currently Saved Notifications

- 15 CSR 30-1.020 General Organization—Missouri Elections Commission
- Title 15: Division 30: Chapter 10 - Voting Machines (Electronic)
- Title 15: Division 30: Chapter 14 - Election Contributions
- Title 15: Division 30: Chapter 3 - Voter Identification
- Title 15: Division 30: Chapter 4 - Postcard Voter Application and Forms
- Title 15: Division 30: Chapter 5 - Mail Ballot Election Procedures and Forms
- Title 15: Division 30: Chapter 8 - Provisional Voting Procedures
- Title 15: Division 30: Chapter 9 - Uniform Counting Standards



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Missouri Register
Notifications

Election Regulations for Counting Standards

Here is what is important about watching the CSR: there are some very specific rules about elections, voting, and ballots. We need to watch statutes and legislation, but also regulations.



For example, Title 15 (which is Elected Officials), Division 30 (which is Secretary of State), Chapter 9, is all about uniform counting standards. You can download it from the website (or using the QR code), but we would also want to be notified if there are any proposals made to change the rules.

273 Click or Scan
Title 15 Division 30
PDF Download

[15 CSR 30-9.030](#)

On page 4 of the PDF (right column) the standards for counting paper ballots begin.

15 CSR 30-9.030 Uniform Counting Standards—Paper Ballots

PURPOSE: This rule provides for standards to be used by election authorities when counting ballots cast using paper ballots.

Examples of Voter Intent on Paper Ballots

This section of the CSR provides numerous examples of how ballots might be marked by voters and the decision of the Election Judges that could be made based on a “distinguishing mark.” For example:

For Governor		
(Vote for one)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARRY S. TRUMAN	PARTY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LAURA INGALLS WILDER	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARK TWAIN	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	WRITE-IN _____	PARTY

This constitutes a vote for Laura Ingalls Wilder.

For Governor		
(Vote for one)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	HARRY S. TRUMAN	PARTY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	LAURA INGALLS WILDER	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	MARK TWAIN	PARTY
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER	PARTY
<input type="checkbox"/>	WRITE-IN _____	PARTY

This constitutes a vote for Laura Ingalls Wilder.

9: TEAMS, TIME & TURNOUT

The 2 main calculations for scheduling counting **teams** are how long it takes to count ballots (Time) and how many ballots are cast in a polling place (Turnout).

For **Time**, we did practical test runs with counters who were brand new to the process and some who were more experienced. This means our Time recommendation is not based on high-ability counters. Instead, it allows for a mix of counters with different levels of experience in the process.

Time is also going to be affected by variations in the number of races or questions and the type of election. For example, a primary election may have more than 20 candidates for 1 race. The ballot will appear to be longer but that 1 race equals 1 ‘dab’ or tally for each vote or preference. (See pg. 115 for an explanation of dabs.) The number of dabs is more significant to Time than the number of candidates or questions on the ballot.



During a 3-hour webinar in December 2022, a team ran a mock counting of ballots on camera in the background. Click or scan the QR code to view the webinar.

274 Click or Scan
Watch Webinar

Turnout at each polling place is the other number necessary to determine if more than 1 counting team is needed at a polling place. Turnout can be estimated based on the county’s historical data. In the following pages, turnout charts are included for an assortment of counties from the largest to some of the smallest based on voter registration in the county, and quite a few in between.

Time

The myth that it will take days, weeks, or even longer to hand count ballots is discussed on page 53. There is a possibility that other hand count processes take too long to count ballots. For the hand count process in this eManual, which is based on 1977 statutes in Missouri, we have tried and tested it. These are our findings and recommendations.

“French Model”

There have been public statements that France can count all the ballots in the country on election day, announce the winner(s), and get home in time for a late dinner. I have been told that this is because there are not multiple winners because France only votes on one race or issue and that is why they can complete counting on election day.

We ran our first tests on what we call the “French Model”: one race on a ballot with ‘vote for one.’ This means every ballot is one tally or dab. In this case, it takes 1 second per ballot.

1 race with 1 vote on the ballot = 1 second per ballot

Time = 3,600 ballots per hour per counting team

“Missouri Model”

While there are some elections in Missouri, like a municipal or primary, where a Missourian will be voting on a ballot with only one race or question, it is more usual to have “multi-vote” ballots. We created and marked mock ballots similar to the 2022 General election. Compared to other ballots from elections in the past 4 years, this could be considered a ‘heavy’ or ‘complex’ ballot.

To establish a base time, we ran the tests without considering write-in candidates, ballot reviews for voter intent, mistakes, etc. We were able to time these ballots at 2 seconds per tally or dab. We refer to this as the “Missouri Model.”

Multiple races/questions with Multi-votes per ballot = 2 seconds per tally

A multi-vote ballot could have, as an example, 4 races on it or 24 races. No matter which variations we tried, we found it came down to an hourly range. This range included the considerations mentioned above, plus calculating batch totals, finishing paperwork, etc.

Time = 50 to 100 ballots per hour per counting team

The most conservative approach for Missouri clerks for general and primary elections would be to use the 50 ballots per hour estimate. For municipal and special elections in Missouri, which usually have ballots with few races or questions, the counting teams will likely count as many as, and possibly more than, 100 ballots per hour.

Turnout

The number of ballots cast county-wide in an election in any county in Missouri may make the idea of hand counting seem overwhelming. But it is the number of ballots cast at each *polling place* that is significant for hand counting and for scheduling counting teams.

The 2020 Presidential General Election had historic turnout numbers, The pie charts on the facing page illustrate 6 groupings of the number of ballots cast in two previous general elections.⁷

The top pie chart shows that in the 2020 presidential election, 99 counties in Missouri had under 50,000 ballots cast, and the majority of those were under 10,000. In the bottom pie chart, the number of counties under 50,000 ballots cast in the midterms increases to from 99 to 107.

The table below illustrates how the average of ballots cast at polling places in 5 Missouri counties of different sizes. The 2020 presidential (with historic turnout) is likely to be the maximum number of ballots cast at a polling place. Comparing 2020 to the 2022 midterms, the average per polling place decreases by more than half, except for Boone County which reduced the number of polling places by about half during non-presidential elections.

Ballots Cast and Averages by Polling Place in 2020 General and 2022 Primary

County	2020 Ballots Cast	2020 Avg per Poll	2022 Ballots Cast	2022 Avg per Poll
St. Charles	224K	1,200	70K	570
Greene	143K	1,200	47K	570
Boone	92K	800	30K	600
Cape Girardeau	41K	800	12K	325
Osage	8K	600	3K	290

275 Table: Example of Ballots Cast and Avg by Polling Place in 2020 and 2022

The table above illustrates how the “field” is leveled between large and small counties because the **important number for hand counting is how many ballots are cast per polling place**. Notice that St. Charles always has more ballots cast than Greene County, but their polling place averages are nearly identical. Boone has double the votes cast than Cape Girardeau, but the number of polling places available to voters affects their per-poll number. And Osage County is a good example of ballots cast numbers for smaller counties and polling place averages.

And what about the one county in the pie chart category of “over 300K”? That is St. Louis County. A separate discussion is provided on page 276.

Based on the Time estimate of 50 to 100 votes per hour per team discussed on the previous page, and the number of hours available to count ballots on election day, we recommend 1 team be scheduled for every 600 ballots cast at a polling place. (1 team could also be 2 teams working half days.)

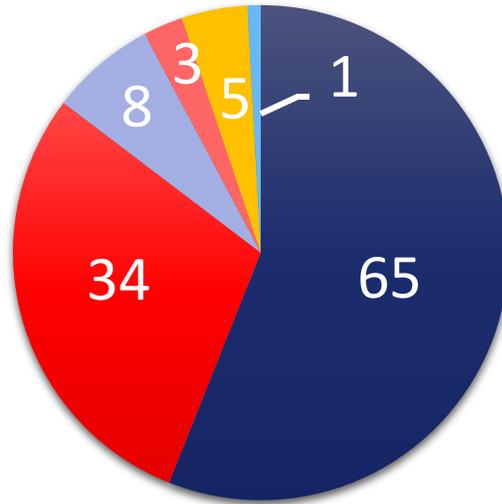
600 ballots cast per polling place = 1 counting team

1,200 ballots cast per polling place = 2 counting teams

1,800 ballots cast per polling place = 3 counting teams

⁷ Data for the 2022 General election were not available when this chart was prepared so 2018 was used.

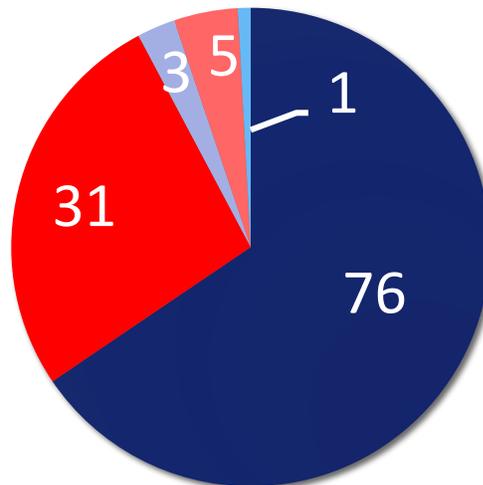
**# of MISSOURI COUNTIES grouped by # BALLOTS CAST:
Nov 3 2020 Presidential**



■ Under 10K
 ■ 10K to 50K
 ■ 50K to 100K
■ 100K to 200K
 ■ 200K to 300K
 ■ over 300K

277 Pie Chart: Nov 2020 Presidential - Counties by Ballots Cast

**# of MISSOURI COUNTIES grouped by # BALLOTS CAST:
Nov 6 2018 Midterms**



■ Under 10K
 ■ 10K to 50K
 ■ 50K to 100K
■ 100K to 200K
 ■ 200K to 300K
 ■ over 300K

276 Pie Chart: Nov 2018 Midterms - Counties by Ballots Cast

St. Charles County

~292K Registered Voters and ~116 to 122 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	291,939	223,533	76.57%
Apr 5 2022	284,909	39,578	13.89%
Aug 2 2022	286,903	69,960	24.38%

278 St Charles County Voting Stats for Comparison

For St. Charles and the counties on the following pages, a table (as above) is provided with stats for 3 different elections: 2020 general/presidential, 2022 municipal, and 2022 primary. These were chosen specifically to have a general election which included a presidential race (and 2020 had a historic turnout), along with the most recent municipal election and a primary. Each of these election types means different ballot configurations which impact calculations for scheduling teams for hand counting.

Also, for each county, the graph on the facing page shows ballots cast in each of these elections. The horizontal lines drawn over the chart indicate 600 ballots cast (purple), 1,200 ballots cast (gold), and 1,800 ballots cast (green). As explained previously, for every 600 voters expected to turn out, an additional counting team should be scheduled for the polling place.

Looking at the St. Charles County chart on the facing page, the municipal election (red lines) is almost entirely under the 600 ballots mark, as are many of the polling places for the primary election (light blue). About half of the polling places for the 2020 Presidential (dark blue) are under 1,200 ballots.

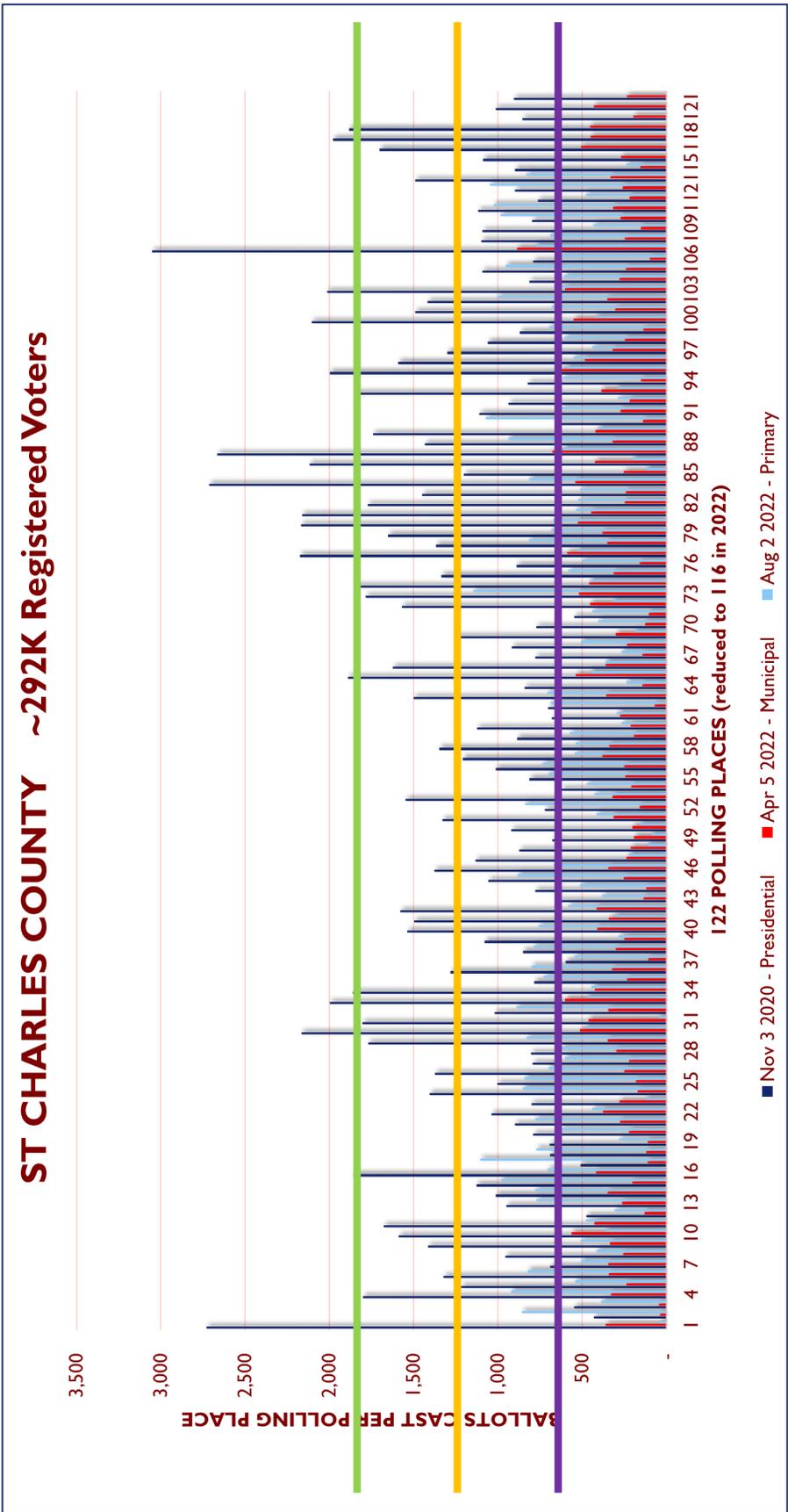
Also, note in the table above that St. Charles goes from being a 200K ballot cast county once every 4 years to a 40K to 70K county at all the elections in between.

These are manageable numbers for hand counting all elections in this county.

1,800 Ballots Cast
3 Counting Teams

1,200 Ballots Cast
2 Counting Teams

600 Ballots Cast
1 Counting Team



279 St Charles County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

Greene County

~168K Registered Voters and 79 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	168,458	142,752	84.74%
Apr 5 2022	170,391	24,961	14.65%
Aug 2 2022	198,911	47,219	23.74%

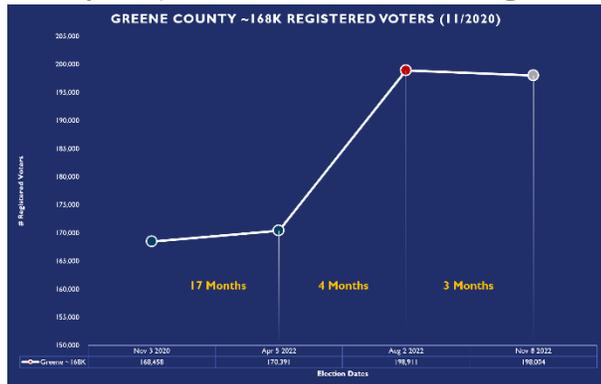
280 Greene County Voting Stats for Comparison

Greene County has results similar to St. Charles County, with some exceptions. All municipal and primary polling places are below the 1,200 mark, but only about a dozen and a half polling places go over 1,200 for the 2020 presidential election.

Notice, though, that data for the last 15 or so polling places are missing (right side of the chart on the facing page) for the presidential election of 2020. The election results document on the county website did not include these pages.

Another oddity was on the downloaded results for the April 5, 2022, election. The polling place named, “3rd Center,” was not included in the results. That polling place did have results reported for the 11/2020 and 8/2022 elections. So, was it combined with another polling place in the April 2022 election, or just not used during the that election?

Finally, from the table above and illustrated in the chart below, there was a high jump in the County’s reported number of voter registrations between April 5 and August 2 of 2022, an

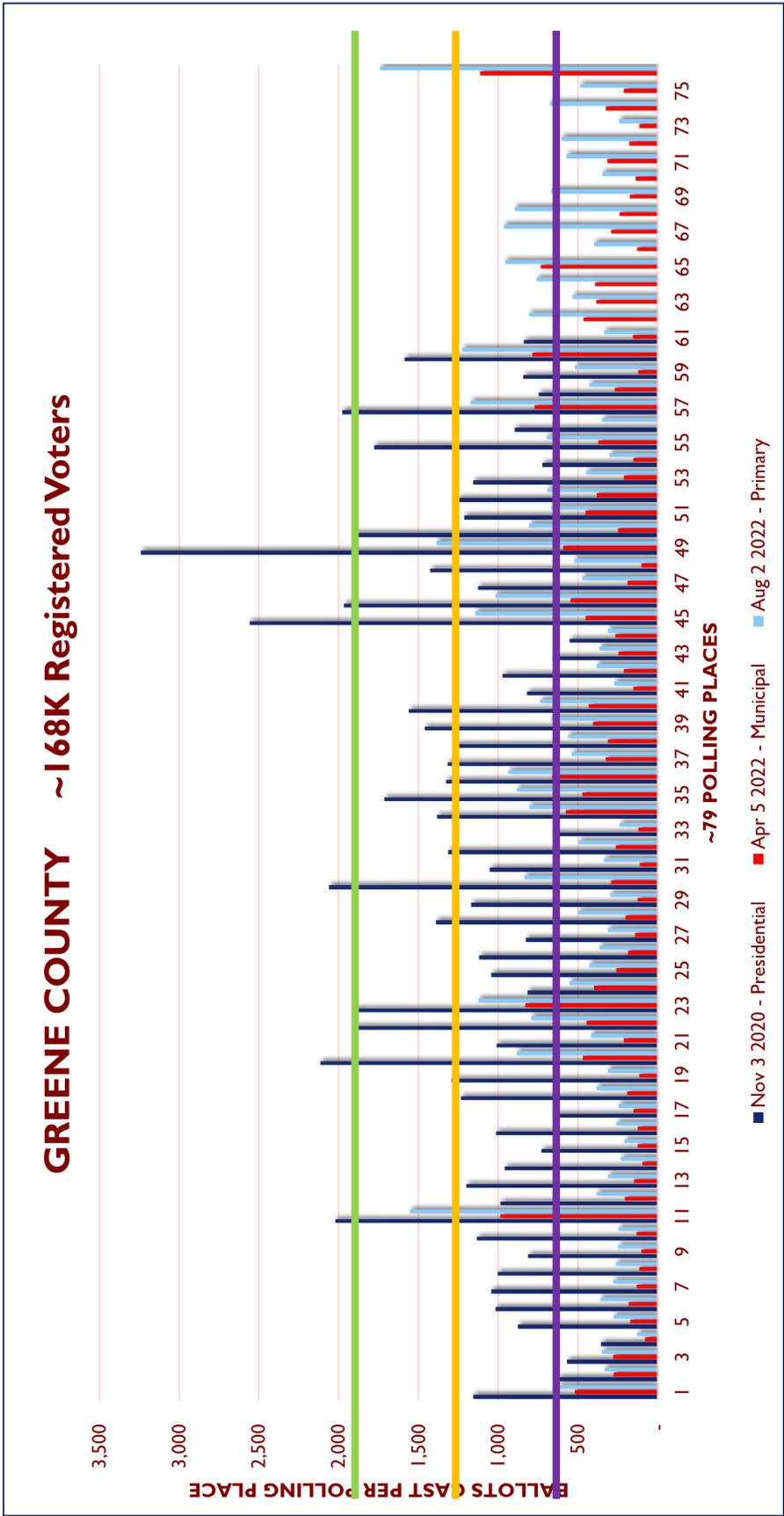


increase of more than 28,000 voters in a 4-month period. Missouri Canvassers reviewed voter rolls from the State for an explanation. It **appears** that the County’s official election results report is showing only active voters up to 4/2022, but both active and inactive voters starting 8/2022. It is a high variance, though, so more research is needed.

1,800 Ballots Cast
3 Counting Teams

1,200 Ballots Cast
2 Counting Teams

600 Ballots Cast
1 Counting Team



281 Greene County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

Boone County

~131K Registered Voters and 40 to 80 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	131,022	91,837	70.09%
Apr 5 2022	123,887	29,227	23.59%
Aug 2 2022	125,775	29,539	23.49%

282 Boone County Voting Stats for Comparison

Boone County is interesting. It's about 131,000 registered voters. Looking at election results, it appears they move the precincts around from election to election to create different matchups for polling places. So, the polling place numbers on the chart on the facing page are not direct comparisons.

Also, notice there are twice as many polling numbers for the 2020 presidential election. It appears only half of the county's equipment is used each election and the whole batch is used once every 4 years for a presidential. It is also possible that the county rents equipment for the presidential elections. That is left up to county residents to decide if they want to investigate cost and security.

In any case, for all elections, the bulk of Boone's precincts are coming in at right around 600 ballots cast. Everything else, except about 4 outliers, is within 1,200 ballots cast.

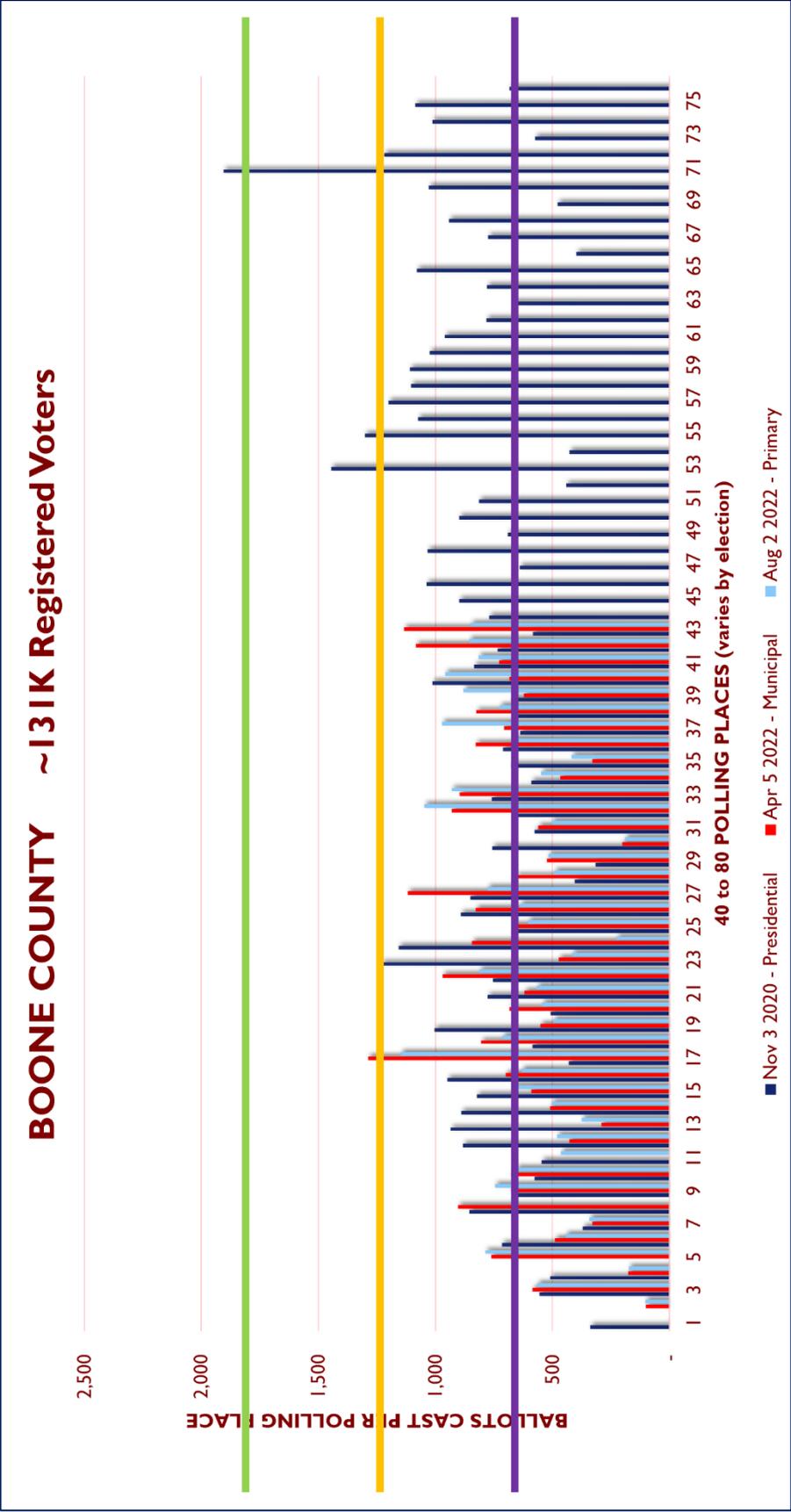
One polling place, in the presidential election, passed 1,800 but did not reach 2,000 ballots cast.

Boone would be easy to return to hand counting.

1,800 Ballots Cast
3 Counting Teams

1,200 Ballots Cast
2 Counting Teams

600 Ballots Cast
1 Counting Team



283 Boone County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

Cape Girardeau County

~55K Registered Voters and 34 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	55,350	40,576	73.31%
Apr 5 2022	53,712	8,097	15.07%
Aug 2 2022	54,135	11,964	22.10%

284 Cape Girardeau County Voting Stats for Comparison

With 55,000 registered voters, Cape Girardeau County could save money and time by giving up its voting equipment.

Look at the line for 600 ballots cast on the chart on the facing page. Nearly everything in the municipal and primary elections comes in under 600. Some polling places are so low, you barely see their mark.

The average number of ballots cast per polling place in the April 2022 election was 221, and 325 in August 2022. In the 2022 Municipal Election, 12 of the polling places averaged 61 ballots cast. Honestly, a counting team could count that those polling places in an hour or two.

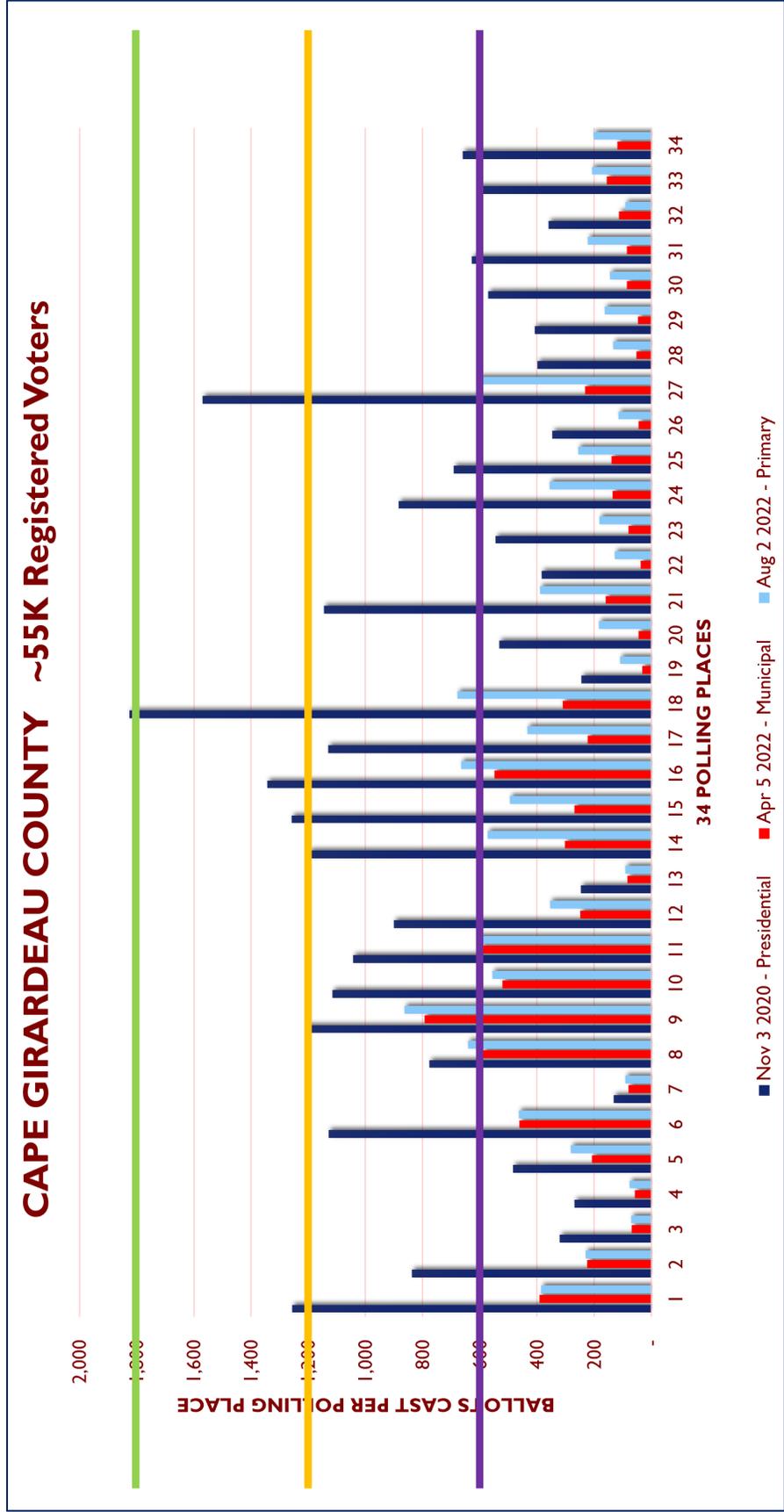
Just like Boone, Cape only has about 4 polling places that reach the 1,200-mark in the presidential election, Cape also has only 1 polling place with 1,800 ballots cast. Nothing higher than that.

1,800 Ballots Cast
3 Counting Teams

1,200 Ballots Cast
2 Counting Teams

600 Ballots Cast
1 Counting Team

CAPE GIRARDEAU COUNTY ~55K Registered Voters



285 Cape Girardeau County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

Taney County

~38K Registered Voters and ~20 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	38,286	26,445	69.07%
Apr 5 2022	36,772	3,345	9.10%
Aug 2 2022	36,924	9,107	24.66%

286 Taney County Voting Stats for Comparison

In the upcoming pages, we will be looking at counties under 50,000 voter registrations, but with less than 10,000 ballots cast in elections except for the general election that includes a presidential race.

The number of polling places is lower in these counties, which makes it easier to view the bars on the turnout charts.

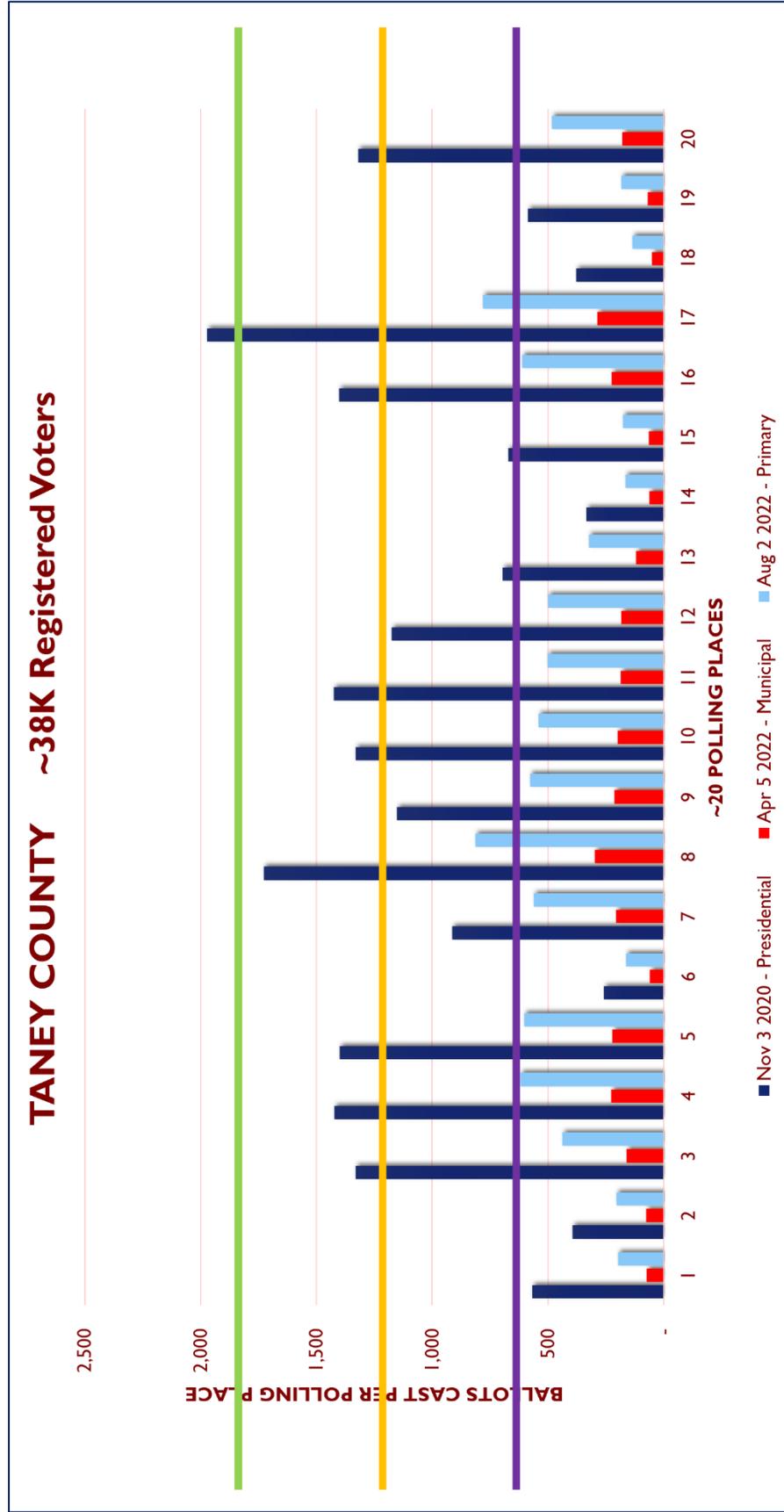
The table above for Taney County shows that all but 2 polling places have 600 or fewer ballots cast in elections other than the presidential. It is likely to be rural areas that come in under 600 ballots in the presidential. The others are all manageable with only 1 polling place exceeding 1,800 ballots cast.

1,800 Ballots Cast
3 Counting Teams

1,200 Ballots Cast
2 Counting Teams

600 Ballots Cast
1 Counting Team

TANEY COUNTY ~38K Registered Voters



287 Taney County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

Stone County

~25K Registered Voters and 17 to 20 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	25,541	18,594	72.80%
Apr 5 2022	24,739	4,415	17.85%
Aug 2 2022	Unavailable	Unavailable	Unavailable

288 Stone County Voting Stats for Comparison

The 2022 primary numbers are not shown for Stone County on either the table above or the chart on the facing page, because the polling place numbers for that election were not available on the county website.

Rather than skipping this county, it seemed important to show that Clerks have enough to do and enough to know without also keeping a website up to date (if they do that themselves). Incomplete websites, or no website at all for a county, illustrate that not all clerks are skilled or capable of “tech” tasks.

Like Boone County, it does not appear that Stone County uses all polling places for every election. Some blue lines are missing for the 2020 election, making it look like zero ballots were cast at those locations. Keep in mind that if polling places were consolidated for the 2020 election, it may explain why some polling places had greater numbers of ballots cast.

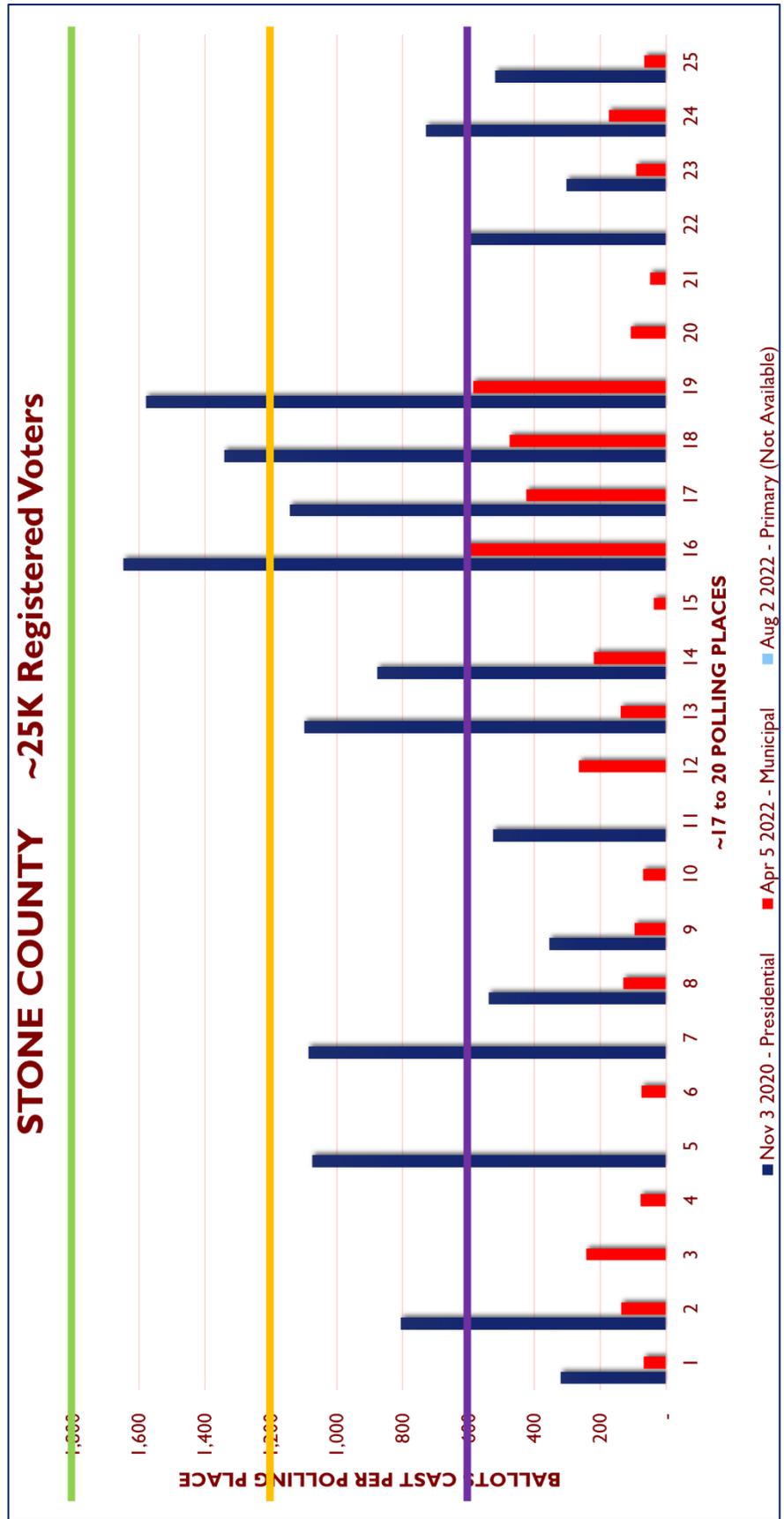
Note that the entire municipal election is beneath 600 ballots cast mark. In the 2020 Presidential election, a few go over 1,200, but overall, Stone County, like so many counties of similar size, does not need machines.

1,800 Ballots Cast
3 Counting Teams

1,200 Ballots Cast
2 Counting Teams

600 Ballots Cast
1 Counting Team

STONE COUNTY ~25K Registered Voters



289 Stone County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

Lawrence County

~25K Registered Voters and ~19 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	24,981	18,005	72.07%
Apr 2 2019	23,585	3,904	16.55%
Aug 2 2022	25,085	7,468	29.77%

290 Lawrence County Voting Stats for Comparison

Lawrence County is very similar to Stone County. Both have about 25,000 registered voters, about 20 polling places, and similar voter turnout.

Another similarity between Stone and Lawrence is that once again, not all election data is available on the website. Election results are posted but sometimes without the individual polling place numbers that are needed for determining the scheduling of counting teams. Certainly, the Clerk will have this data, but it was not available to be downloaded, so a municipal election from 2019 was used instead.

And, of course, the other similarity is that almost all polling places come in below 600 ballots cast, except a few. The average of ballots cast per polling place in 2019 is 193, and the average for 2022 is 369.

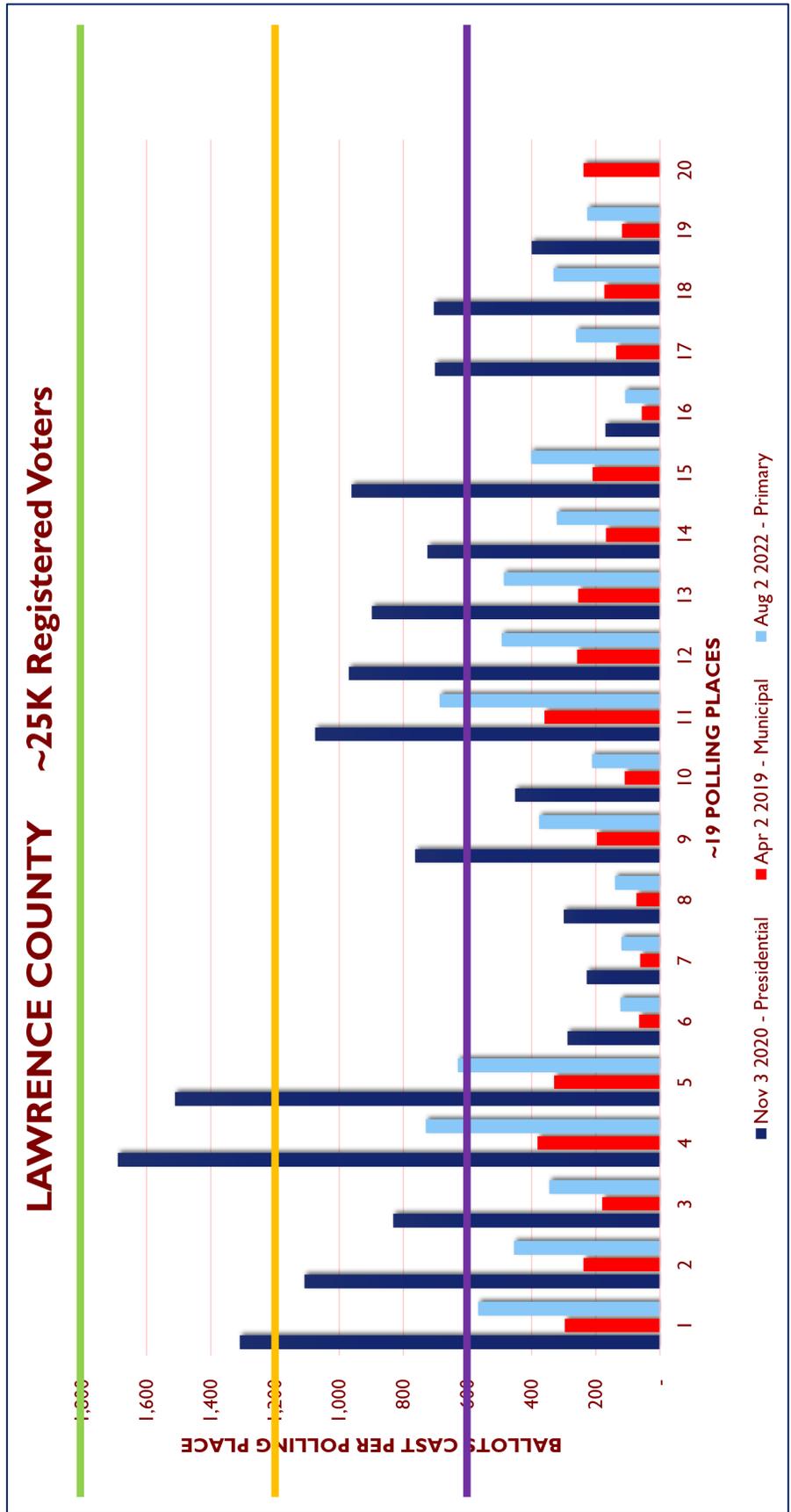
A small county like this is wasting a lot of time on managing machines and all the tasks that go along with them.

1,800 Ballots Cast
3 Counting Teams

1,200 Ballots Cast
2 Counting Teams

600 Ballots Cast
1 Counting Team

LAWRENCE COUNTY ~25K Registered Voters



291 Lawrence County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

Webster County

~23K Registered Voters and ~12 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	23,838	18,854	79.09%
Apr 5 2022	23,762	2,539	10.69%
Aug 2 2022	22,822	7,917	34.69%

292 Webster County Voting Stats for Comparison

Webster County is similar in size to Stone and Lawrence. Why does it look like they have more polling places in the 600 and above range? Because they have fewer polling places. This is just fine and there is no need to change it.

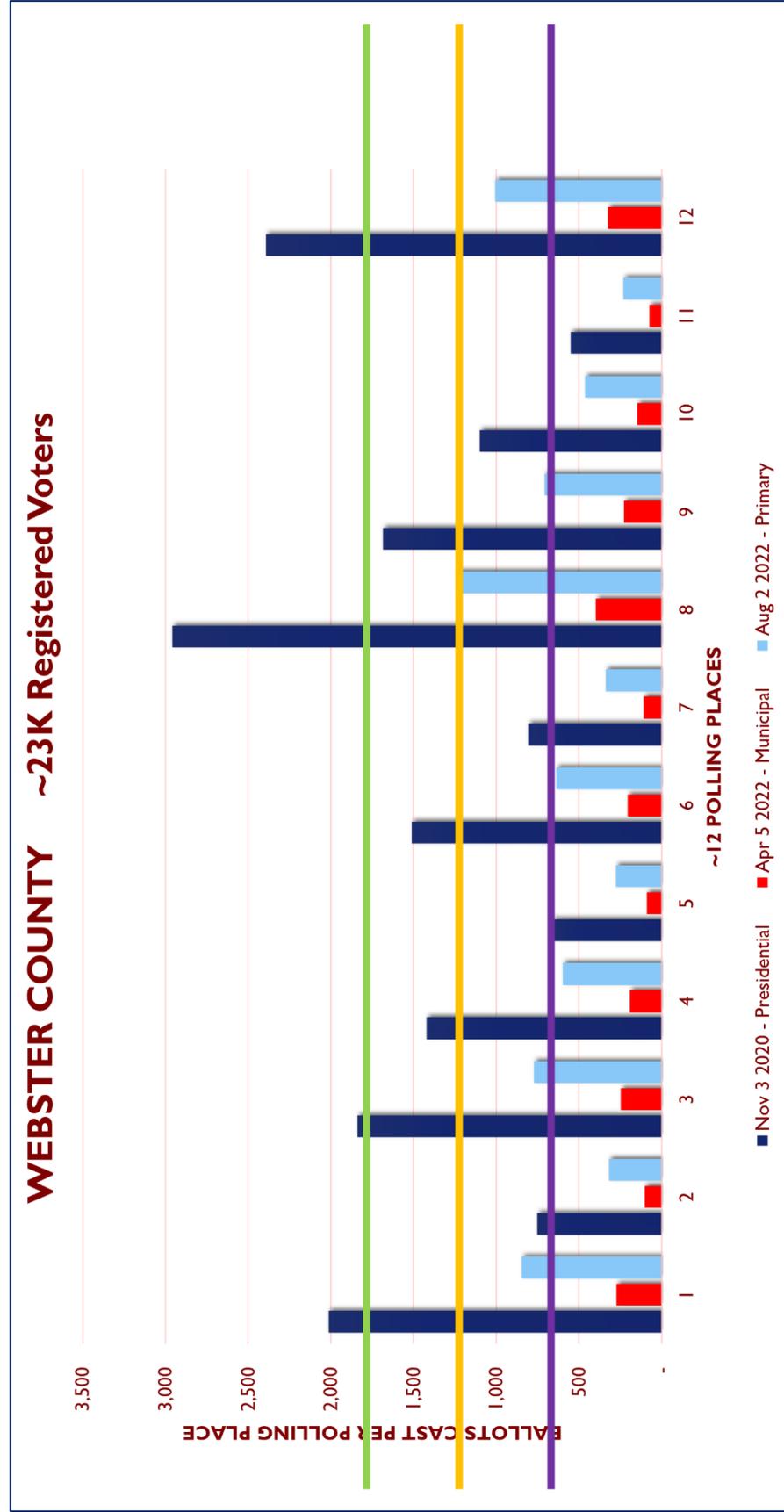
If a polling place is added, a counting team has to be added. To keep it simple for the Clerk and consistent for voters, keep the polling places as they are and add a counting team to the busy polls.

1,800 Ballots Cast
3 Counting Teams

1,200 Ballots Cast
2 Counting Teams

600 Ballots Cast
1 Counting Team

WEBSTER COUNTY ~23K Registered Voters



293 Webster County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

Perry County

~13K Registered Voters and 14 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	13,033	9,495	72.85%
Apr 5 2022	12,798	2,632	20.57%
Aug 2 2022	13,213	3,240	24.52%

294 Perry County Voting Stats for Comparison

Perry County is the first county illustrated in this eManual that does not even have the green line for 1,800 ballots cast. It only has one polling place that reached 1,200 ballots cast. That was for a presidential election and likely will only occur once every 4 years. It can be covered with extra counting teams.

Even if Perry County had a 100% turnout, it could still return to hand counting and save money on the cost of voting machines.

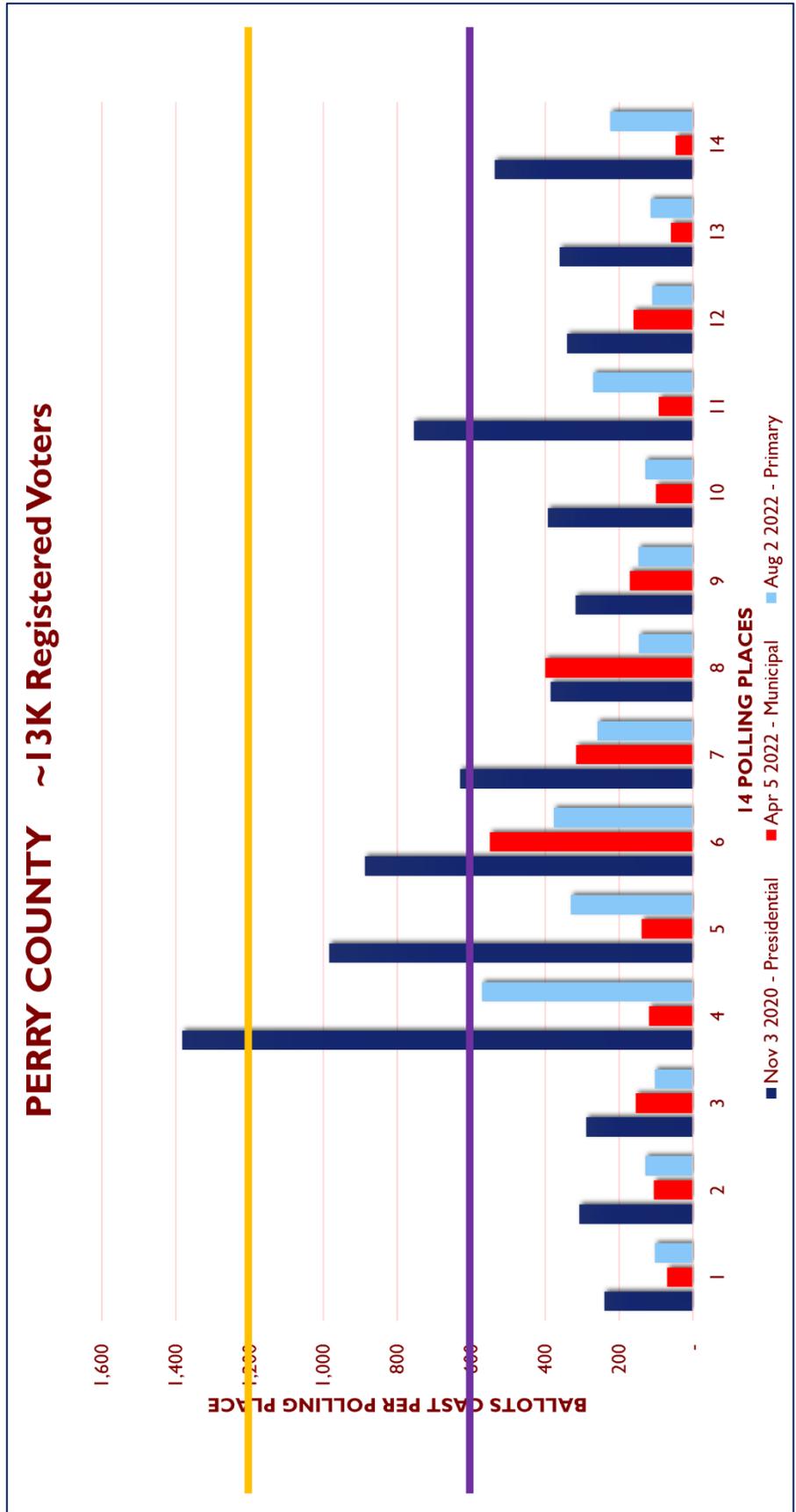
1,200 Ballots Cast

2 Counting Teams

600 Ballots Cast

1 Counting Team

PERRY COUNTY ~13K Registered Voters



295 Perry County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

Osage County

~9K Registered Voters and 11 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	9,741	7,569	77.70%
Apr 5 2022	8,997	913	10.15%
Aug 2 2022	8,827	3,355	38.01%

296 Osage County Voting Stats for Comparison

Osage County is included because it is one of the few counties in the ‘under 10K registered voters’ group that has a website **and** posts election results that include the individual polling place numbers.

In the 2022 municipal election, only 4 of Osage’s 11 polling places **exceeded** 100 ballots cast. The lowest of its polling places in that election only had 26 ballots cast.

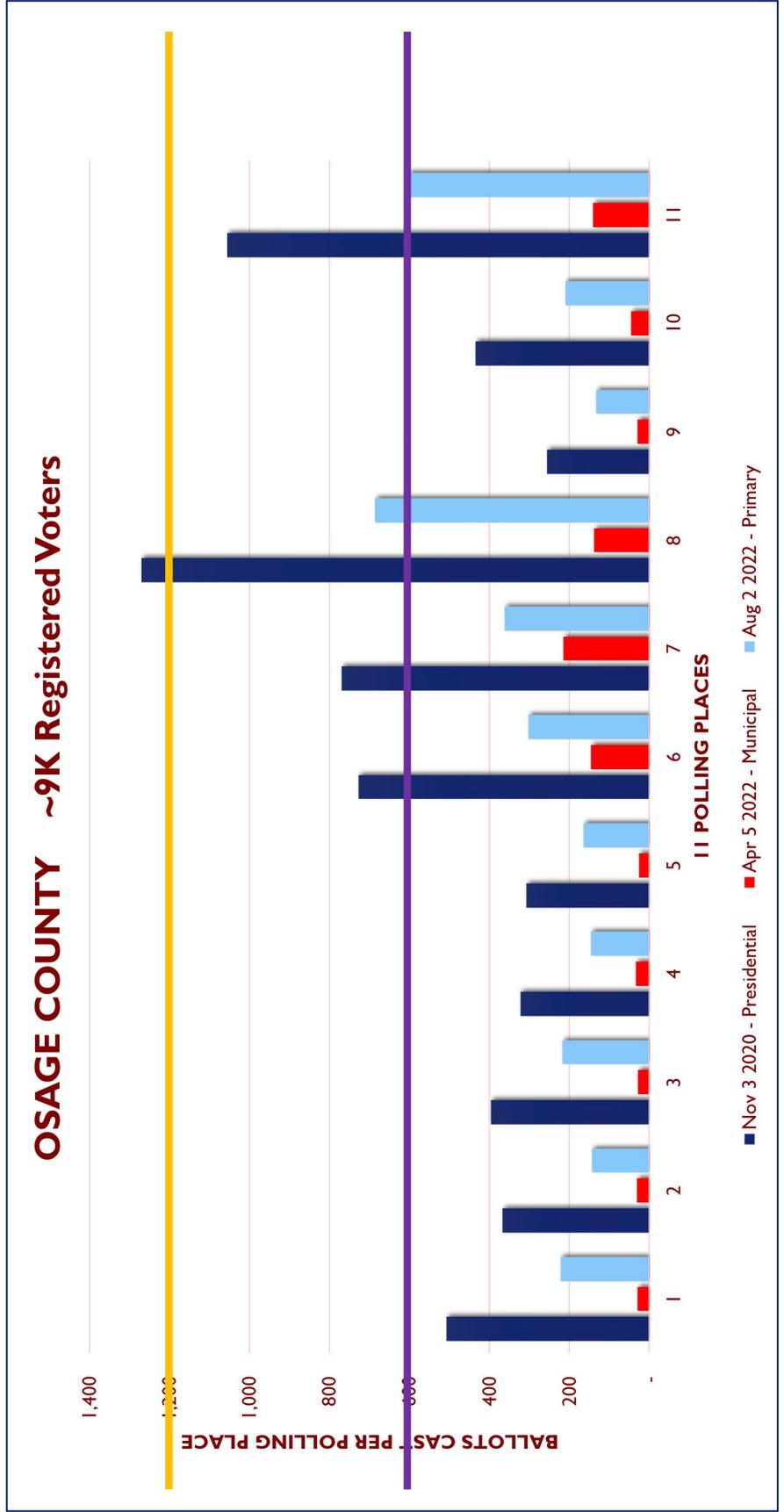
In the 2022 primary election, the average of ballots cast per polling place was 290.

Notice, too, that like Perry County, the green line for 1,800 ballots is omitted. The total number of ballots cast in Osage in April 2022 was 913 – not even enough to reach the 1,200 line if every voter cast their ballots from the same polling place.

During the last election, I was at Osage County as a Challenger and saw firsthand how time-consuming, difficult, and frustrating it was for the Clerk and Election Staff to deal with the voting equipment and software.

1,200 Ballots Cast
2 Counting Teams

600 Ballots Cast
1 Counting Team



297 Osage County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

Schuyler County

~3K Registered Voters and 4 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	2,786	2,015	72.33%
Apr 5 2022	2,748	737	26.82%
Aug 2 2022	2,753	759	27.57%

298 Schuyler County Voting Stats for Comparison

Schuyler County was the only county of its size (under 3K registered voters) that had a website *and* had election results posted on its website.

Even though the election results did not give individual polling place numbers, the county only has 4 polling places. So I just averaged the total ballots cast across the 4 polling places.

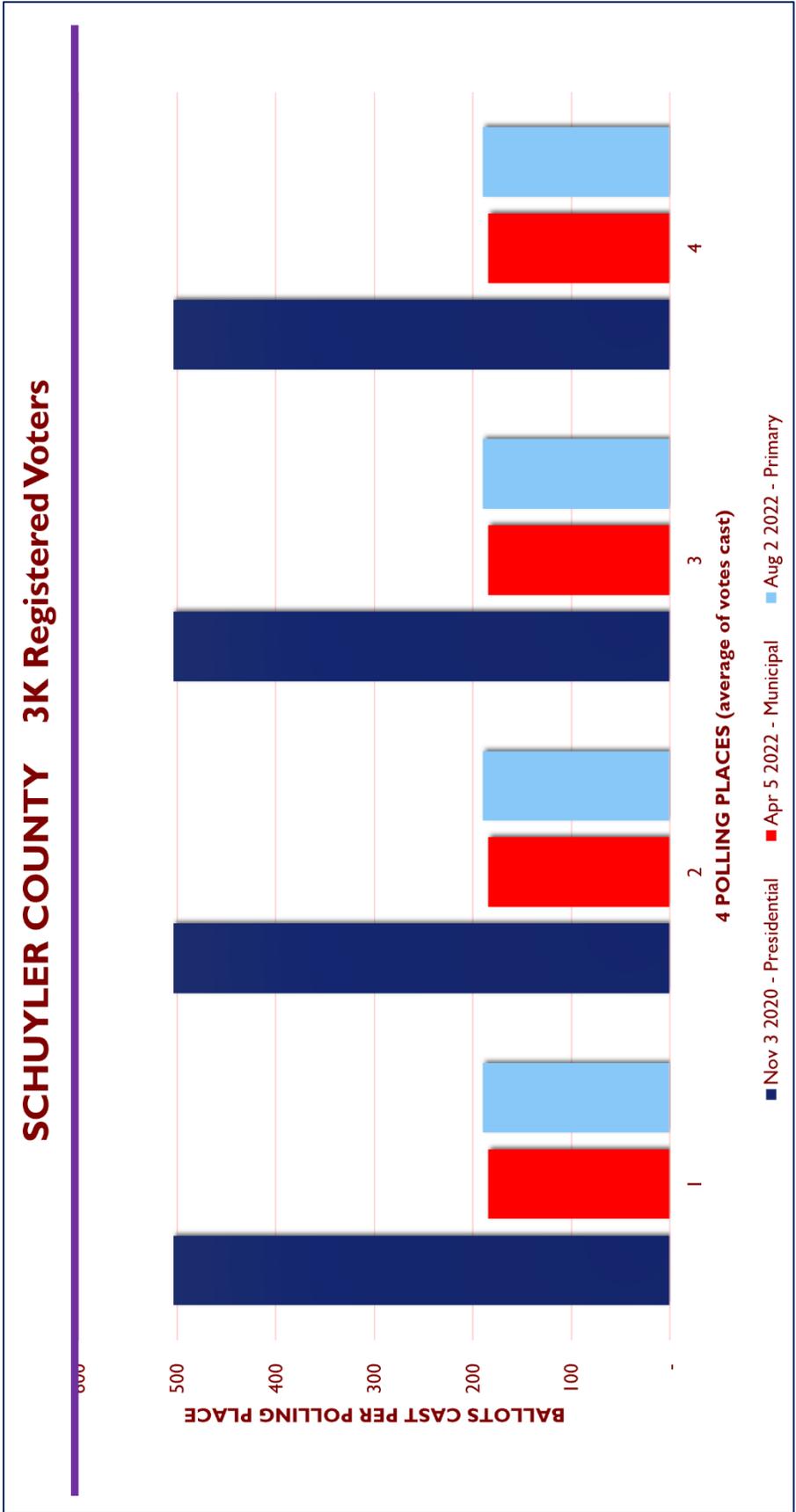
Before looking at the chart on the facing page, notice in the table above that most of the elections average 700 ballots cast. Even if the ballots cast is not evenly split and ends up a bit lopsided (like 500, 100, 50, 50), it still means only one counting team per polling place.

Next, look at the chart on the facing page and notice that not only does it not have the 1,800-ballots cast line (green), but neither does it have the 1,200-ballots line (gold).

Schuyler County is also, I believe, representative of roughly 30 counties that had less than 5,000 ballots cast in the 2020 presidential election.

Whoever is selling these Clerks on the need for voting equipment in their county is being as honest as someone selling them oceanfront property in Arizona.

600 Ballots Cast
1 Counting Team



299 Schuyler County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

St. Louis County

~680K Registered Voters and 225 Polling Places

Election	Registered Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout
Nov 3 2020	681,869	540,597	79.28%
Apr 5 2022	636,252	121,437	19.09%
Aug 2 2022	635,059	178,261	28.07%

300 St. Louis County Voting Stats for Comparison

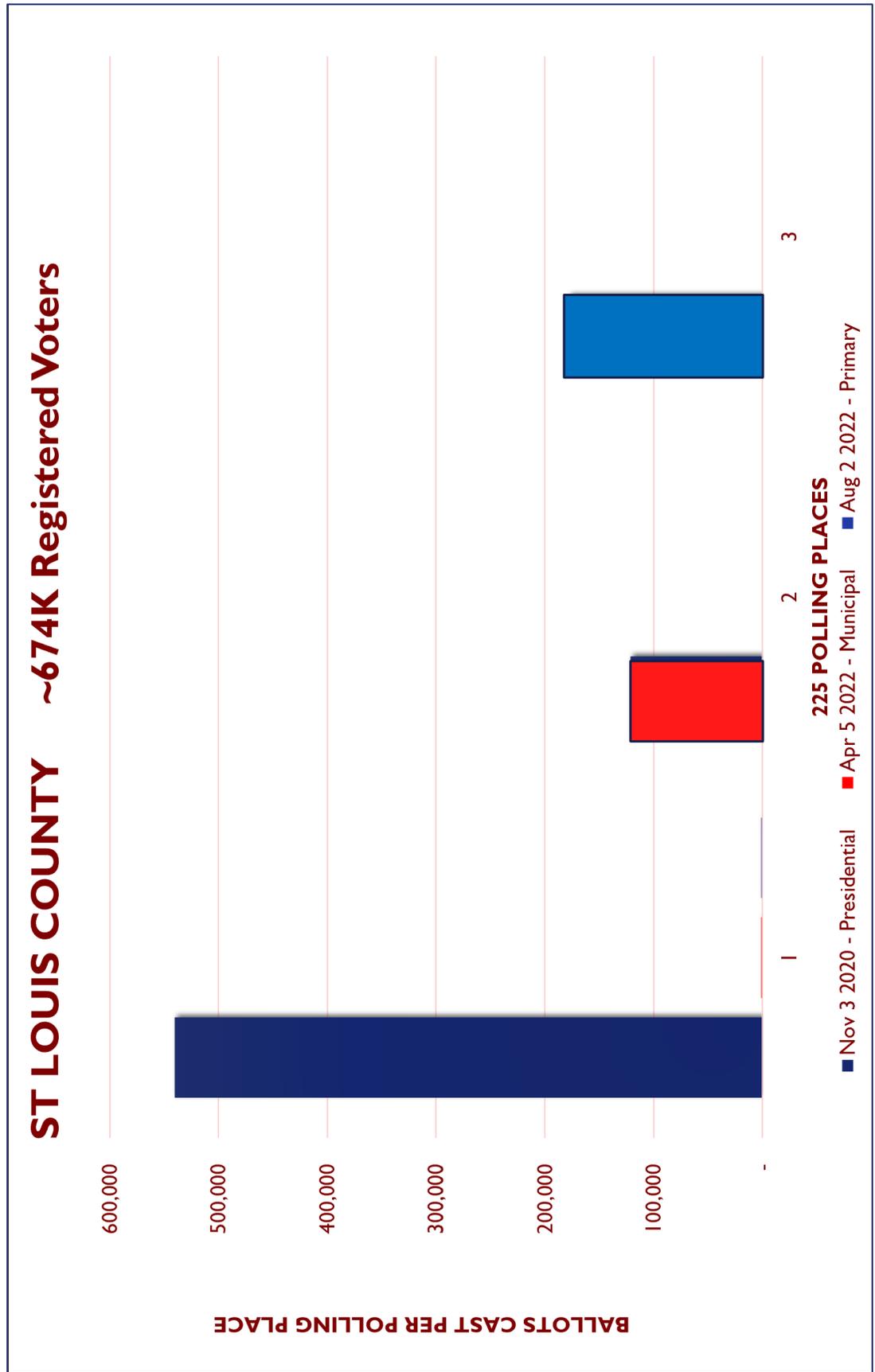
It is the largest county with the most registered voters and highest turnout, but we put it last in our county examples because you have to understand the other 115 voting jurisdictions to understand St. Louis County. An uninformed person talking about hand counting will assume, "it can't be done in St. Louis." Our question is, on which hand count method are you basing that statement?

St. Louis County had more than 500,000 ballots cast in the 2020 presidential election. Of that number, a huge amount of the ballots are early voting and absentee voting – I believe as many as half. This means ballots cast at polling places on election day are going to be diminished by half. The County has 231 polling places, which averages to about 1,080 ballots each. We've already shown how that is a manageable number – 2 counting teams.

What about all the absentee and early votes? How do those get counted? The same way – hand counting. St. Louis County has lots of space for setting up counting teams, and, yes, a couple of hundred teams will be needed to get it all done! But consider the population of this county. Surely the political parties can recruit a few hundred from a population of hundreds of thousands.

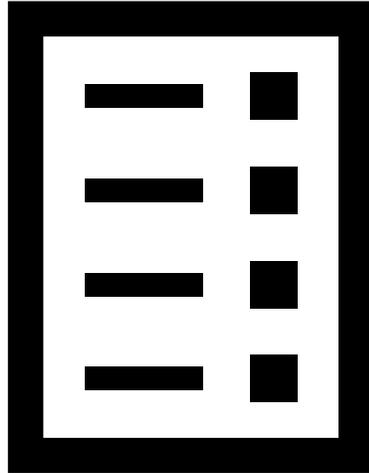
Keep in mind, the biggest election effort in St. Louis County is for presidential elections. For other elections, as shown in the table above, the number of ballots cast is close to other large counties, like St. Charles. Even though we are unable to see how many ballots are cast at individual polling places in St. Louis, we know this county has 230 polling places while St. Charles has about 120. And St. Charles is managing twice as many ballots at half the number of polling places.

ST LOUIS COUNTY ~674K Registered Voters



301 St. Louis County Polling Places Turnout Bar Chart

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