

What is on the Missouri November 3, 2026 Ballot ?

There are 5 Ballot Measures

- **Amendment 3:** Reinstating the abortion ban
- **Amendment 6:** Protects the Initiative and Referendum process
- **Amendment 7:** Establish a public endowment fund
- **Amendment 8:** Election of County Sheriffs
- **Proposition A (Veto Referendum):** A vote to keep or reject the September 2025 gerrymandered congressional map

Amendment 3

**Repeal Reproductive Freedom (2024)
Reinstating the Abortion Ban**

Amendment 3 Official Ballot Title

Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to:

- Repeal the 2024 voter-approved Amendment providing reproductive healthcare rights, including abortion through fetal viability;
- Allow abortion for rape and incest (under twelve-week gestation), emergencies, and fetal anomalies;
- Allow legislation regulating abortion;
- Ensure parental consent for minors' abortions; and
- Prohibit gender transition procedures for minors?

In Plain Language: Yes on Amendment 3 Will

- Repeal the 2024 Reproductive Freedom amendment
- Ban all abortions currently legal up to the point of fetal viability
- Allow abortion for rape or incest only if under 12 weeks gestation (About one-third of pregnancies resulting from rape or incest are not recognized until after 3 months)
- Allow legislation to hamper access to abortion
- Make physicians fear prosecution for miscarriage care
- Gender affirming medical procedures for minors are already illegal, so Amendment 3 will make no difference

A NO on Amendment 3 will

- Allow the 2024 Reproductive Freedom Act to remain in place
- Allow abortion to remain legal up to the point of fetal viability in Missouri
- Continue to make legislation hampering access to abortion illegal
- Not make OB/GYNs fear prosecution
- Not change gender affirming medical procedures for minors which are already illegal



Amendment 3 does not prohibit gender transition procedures for minors. It's already illegal

- Yes or No on Amendment 3 will not change this
- The Missouri law known as the Missouri Save Adolescents from Experimentation (SAFE) Act took effect on August 28, 2023.
- State law already bans gender transition surgery for minors permanently, and bars minors from starting puberty blockers or cross-sex hormones for gender transition through August 2027, when it may be renewed.”

Proponents v. Opponents of Amendment

3

- Proponents say:
 - It would restore abortion restrictions removed by the 2024 vote: it would preserve abortions for medical emergencies, fetal anomalies and rape or incest; it would ban gender transition procedures for minors.
- Opponents say:
 - This amendment would essentially reinstate the abortion ban
 - “The inclusion of gender care is “ballot candy,” a way to make an unpopular proposal easier to swallow.” State law already bans gender transition surgery for minors.

Amendment 6

Protects the initiative and referendum process
(Respect MO Voters)

History and Origin of Amendment 6

- The citizen-led initiative petition is the only way citizens can propose a law or amendment that the legislature does not address. A veto referendum process is a citizen-initiated ballot measure that asks voters to uphold or repeal an enacted law.
- The Missouri General Assembly has tried to overturn legislation passed by the people through this process.
 - Medicaid Expansion Amendment (2020)
 - Paid sick leave statute (2024)
 - Reproductive freedom and the right to abortion Amendment (2024)

MO Legislative proposals to restrict the Citizen –Led Initiative Petition

- The legislature proposed raising the threshold for passage from a simple majority to 60%
- They passed a law allowing the Secretary of State three tries to rewrite misleading ballot language before allowing a judge to write fair ballot language in 2025. It was struck down by the Missouri Supreme Court.
- In August 2026, a legislatively proposed Amendment 4 which required a majority in every district to replace a simple statewide majority to pass a constitutional amendment was on the ballot
 - The people rejected that change by 80%.

Background: Simple Majority

- Currently both the citizens initiative petition and legislatively-referred amendments require just a simple majority to pass.
- Amendment 4, which was defeated in August, would have changed that **only** for citizens initiative petitions. It would have required a majority in each congressional district, rather than a simple majority.
- In response, Amendment 6 would prohibit the legislature from altering the standard of requiring a simple majority of statewide votes cast.

Amendment 6: Official Ballot Title

Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to:

- expand the initiative and referendum petition process by making it a fundamental right;
- allow courts to revise ballot summaries through lawsuits;
- prohibit the legislature from weakening initiative or referendum powers;
- prohibit the legislature from changing or repealing laws enacted through the initiative process, or passing laws similar to those rejected by referendum, without approval of at least 80% of both chambers; and
- preserve the existing majority vote and signature requirements for initiative and referendum petitions?

Amendment 6 Summary



Amendment 6 would prohibit the Missouri State Legislature from weakening citizen's initiative or referendum powers. It will prohibit:

- Increasing signature thresholds
- Shortening signature-gathering periods
- Limiting judicial review of ballot language
- Creating additional requirements for petitioners
- Requiring more than a simple majority vote for approval

Amendment 6 Impact: A YES vote will

- Allow courts to revise ballot language to be clear and unbiased;
- Prevent the General Assembly from easily overturning or putting a measure back on the ballot that the people have voted for
- Require support from 80% of both chambers to send any changes back for a vote of the people; and
- Prohibit Missouri state legislators from weakening the initiative and referendum process
- Does not apply to measures placed on the ballot by the legislature, which often have deceptive language.

Amendment 6 Impact: A NO vote will

- Not change the current law and allow politicians to continue to impose restrictions on the initiative petition process;
- Continue to allow politicians to put an issue back on the ballot that citizens have already voted into law by a simple majority vote; and
- Continue to allow legislators to control ballot language even if it is misleading.

Amendment 6: Proponents say

- Protects the citizen-led initiative petition process from being gutted by legislators
- Prevents legislators from passing legislation that would weaken the citizen-led initiative petition, including raising the threshold for passage higher than majority rule.
- Allows a judge to provide fair ballot language when the Secretary of State does not
- “At the end of the day, this isn’t about party lines, it’s about defending the will of the people...and that’s something we should all be willing to stand up for.” [Missouri Independent, May 4 2026](#)
Matt Andrews, president of Laborers’ Local 42 in St. Louis.

Amendment 6: Opponents say

- The initiative petition process is too easy to change the Missouri constitution
- The people don't understand what they voted for
- Republican lawmakers for years have attempted to make it harder to amend the constitution, saying it gives too much power to out-of-state interests to change policies in Missouri. For several sessions, many called it their No. 1 priority.
([STLPR](#))

Amendment 7

**Establish a permanent public endowment fund
(Show-Me Prosperity Fund)**

Amendment 7: Official Ballot Title

- Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to establish a permanent public endowment fund to support state government instead of taxing Missouri residents, prohibit the General Assembly from appropriating or diverting the fund, and eliminate state-imposed taxes once the fund generates sufficient revenue to replace them?
- State and local governmental entities estimate no costs or savings.



Amendment 7 in Simple Language

Amendment 7 would create a state-run endowment fund to be invested in exchange-traded stocks on the S & P 500. The endowment would be funded by appropriations from the General Assembly, through taxes, budget cuts, and donations. It would gradually grow to accumulate interest. The legislature could not touch the fund until the net annual investment grows enough to replace state tax revenues.

When it reaches this point, taxes will be eliminated in the following order:

- Individual income tax
- State sales and use tax
- State corporate income tax

How much money would need to be in the fund?

What happens if the fund is Insolvent?

How Amendment 7 would work:

- The amendment limits distributions to 3% of the value of the endowment
- To fund Missouri's current \$13.5 billion budget. We would need a \$450 billion endowment to fund a \$13.5 billion budget at 3% a year
- Amendment 7 does not specify where these funds would come from

In the event of the fund's "insolvency, revenue shortfall, or program failure," the legislature is given *"full authority to appropriate funds from any lawful source and to enact legislation establishing or increasing taxes or other revenues as necessary to ensure continuity of state programs and fulfillment of state expenditures that were anticipated to be supported by the fund."* (Amendment 7)

How do other states fund Permanent Endowment Funds?

- State permanent endowment funds are predominantly capitalized through revenues generated from nonrenewable natural resources and federal public land grants.
 - A fixed percentage of taxes collected on the extraction of oil, gas, coal, or minerals is deposited directly into the endowment fund.
- Per the Sovereign Wealth Fund Institute, in the United States there are 12 government-owned endowment funds in eleven States.
 - Eight are funded by oil, natural gas and mineral revenues (Alabama, Alaska, Louisiana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Wyoming).
 - Four are funded from federal land grants made at statehood (Idaho, Oregon, Texas, Utah).
 - No state has a government-owned endowment fund funded from appropriations by a legislature.

Other states that have Endowment funds are derived from natural resources and used for specific purposes.

Source: U.S. Energy
Administration

Amendment 7 Proponents say:

- Builds permanent state wealth.
- Goal is to eliminate state-imposed income tax and sales tax
- “My hope is that in, say 100 years from now, or 125 years from now, Missouri doesn’t tax its citizens whatsoever - at all.” Senator Adam Schnelting, sponsor of the amendment [The Beacon Missouri, February 18, 2026](#)



Amendment 7 Opponents say:

- Amendment 7 does not establish a revenue source. Where is the money going to come from?
- Other states that have endowment funds, fund them from revenue generated by natural resources which Missouri does not generate.
- Funding the Endowment would divert money away from state programs.
- The legislature would be forced to reallocate taxpayer money into a speculative investment vehicle, tied to the stock market. It may take generations for the fund to pay anything back
- ...it's unlikely that future legislatures would, in a time of crisis, not just raid the lockbox for their present needs...no legislation by a legislature can bind the hands of future legislatures.” Patrick Tuohey, a senior fellow at the conservative Show-Me Institute, [The Beacon Missouri, February 18, 2026](#),

Amendment 8

Election of County Sheriffs

Amendment 8: Official Ballot Language

- Shall the Missouri Constitution be amended to support law enforcement by preserving the right of citizens to elect a county sheriff, prohibiting the removal of a county sheriff except by a writ of quo warranto, and recognizing the office of sheriff as part of the administration of justice?
- State and local governmental entities estimate no costs or savings.



Amendment 8: In Simple language

- Amendment 8 would put the current statutes to elect a county sheriff every four years and provisions regarding the sheriff's duties into the Missouri constitution.
- The following provision is in the Amendment but not in the ballot language:

“the elected sheriff shall be the chief law enforcement officer in his or her county”

- The removal of a sheriff would require a writ of quo warranto, brought by the MO Attorney General

Amendment 8: Proponents say

- Protects elected sheriffs and prevents political removal
- “We are able to stand in the gap as the only elected law enforcement official in the state. That we stand against the things that are overreach of our government,” Osage County Sheriff Michael Bonham [Missouri Independent](#)

Amendment 8: Opponents say

- Gives the attorney general undue authority
- It alters the constitutional structure of local governance by expanding sheriff authority while simultaneously restricting the mechanisms available to check that authority.
- “Constitutional sheriffs” assert that they have the power to determine the constitutionality of the laws they are entrusted with enforcing, and to refuse to enforce any law that they believe is unconstitutional. ‘Constitutional sheriffs’ have refused to enforce a host of public safety
(laws <https://statesunited.org/resources/constitutional-sheriffs-fact-sheet/>)

Proposition A Veto Referendum

Vote to keep or reject the gerrymandered map
passed by MO General Assembly

Background

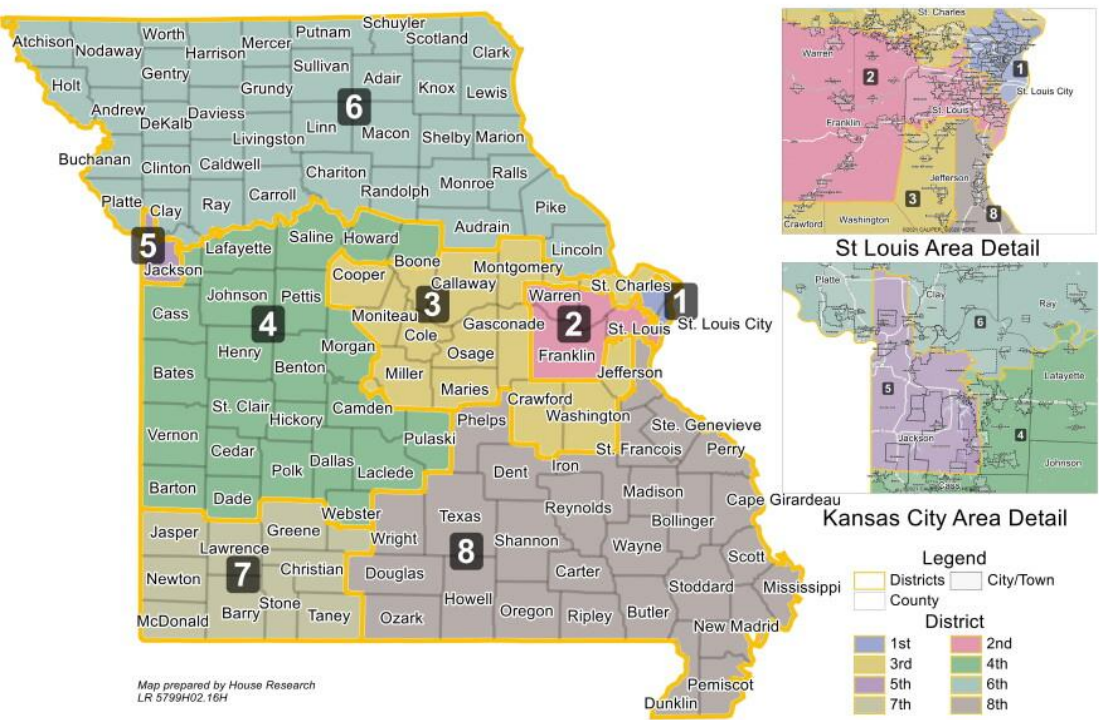
- Redistricting has traditionally been done every ten years after the census to adjust for changes in populations.
- At the urging of President Trump in 2025, states began a process of mid-decade redistricting with the objective of creating political advantage for the Republican party.
- Redrawing congressional districts began in Texas in 2025 where 5 redrawn districts are likely to switch from Democratic to Republican
- Ten states have redrawn congressional maps for partisan advantage, including Missouri

Missouri's Congressional Maps

- Missouri redrew its congressional maps in 2022 to align with the changes in population
- Congressional law states the congressional districts should
 - Have equal population
 - Be Contiguous (adjoining) territory
 - Coincide with political boundaries, keep cities or counties together
 - Be compact in form, such as rectangular or shape keeping boundaries like county lines together
- At President Trump's request, the MO legislators divided Kansas City into three districts combining them with rural counties to change its representation from Democrat to Republican, and also made significant other changes, particularly to Districts 2 and 3.

Missouri's Congressional maps from 2022 to the proposed map of 2025

Proposed 2022 Missouri Congressional Districts (HCS HB 2909 Amendment _)



2022 Congressional Map

2025 Congressional Map



Veto Referendum

- The veto referendum is a citizen right established in the Missouri Constitution to approve or reject any act of the general assembly by requiring the law to go to a vote of the people before it can be enacted.
- A coalition, People Not Politicians collected and submitted 305,000 signatures in order to place the veto referendum on the ballot, far more than the 110,000 signatures required to trigger a referendum, to vote to accept or reject the 2025 map.
- After the Missouri Secretary of State declared the referendum insufficient and unconstitutional, the Missouri Supreme Court ruled it sufficient. The 2022 map was declared the correct map as of December 2025 and **the referendum will be on the Nov 3, 2026**

Referendum: Official Ballot Language

- Do the people of the state of Missouri approve the act of the General Assembly entitled “House Bill No. 1 (2025 Second Extraordinary Session),” which repeals Missouri’s existing congressional plan, and replaces it with new congressional boundaries that keep more counties intact?
- State and local governmental entities estimate no costs or savings.

A YES Vote would: would:

- Would affirm the gerrymandered 2025 map passed by the general assembly that was crafted to create partisan advantage.

A NO Vote

- Veto the September 2025 congressional map and revert to the previous map from 2022 keeping communities together.

Questions?

Your VOTE Matters



Register by October 7, 2026 5 pm

Voter information : Vote411.org

Early In-Person Absentee Voting Oct 20,
2026- November 2, 2026

Election Day Hours: Nov 3, 2026
6 am- 7 pm