

Islands of blue, a sea of red
Missouri county-by-county voting maps for President, U.S. Senate, and statewide offices.

The old poll books are history
Why the change?

A new home for the BOE
A vagabond office, follow our wanderings over the last 93 years.

"None of the Above"
What do the numbers say about the choices for President, both past and current?



VOTE

2016 BIENNIAL REPORT

THE ST. LOUIS COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

725 Northwest Plaza Drive, St. Ann, Missouri 63074
stlouisco.com/YourGovernment/Elections

THE 2016 BOARD OF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

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2016 BIENNIAL REPORT

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS REPORT

1-2, Overview of 2016 from the directors; An exciting two years in review.

4-6, Election Summaries; Costs per ballot cast and registered voter for 2015 and 2016, and other stats.

7-8, What's new at the polls? Out with the poll books, in with the Poll Pad.



9-10, The BOE is moving to St. Ann; Trace the homes of the Election Board over the last 93 years.

11, The 78th District; How a St. Louis Mississippi River hugging state rep primary race caused headaches in November.

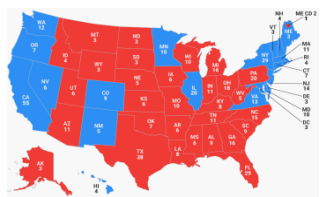
12, The election's going to be rigged; Flat out impossible says the St. Louis County BOE. See why we stand behind that assertion.

13, Some St. Louis County history

14-29, Spreadsheets for geeks; The 2016 presidential primary, April municipal, August state primary, and November General elections.

2016 GENERAL ELECTION											
TURNOUT, PRESIDENT, U.S. SENATE											
Year	Turnout	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep	Dem	Rep
2016	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
2012	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
2008	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
2004	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
2000	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1996	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1992	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1988	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1984	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1980	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1976	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1972	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1968	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1964	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1960	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1956	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1952	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1948	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1944	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1940	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1936	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1932	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1928	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1924	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1920	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1916	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1912	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1908	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1904	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1900	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1896	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1892	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1888	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1884	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1880	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1876	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1872	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1868	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1864	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1860	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1856	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1852	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1848	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1844	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1840	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1836	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1832	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1828	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1824	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1820	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1816	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1812	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1808	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1804	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1
1800	68.1	58.1	41.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.1

30, Compare the 2016 U.S. electoral numbers to the last 14 presidential elections; It wasn't as dramatic a win as has been claimed.



31-32, St. Louis County vote distributions for President and Governor

33-35, One size fits all? This map worked equally well for the Nov. 8 candidates for President, Governor, Lt. Governor, Treasurer, and Attorney General. Maps for the U.S. Senate and Secretary of State varied only slightly.

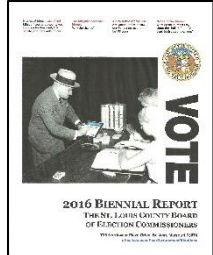


36, The U.S. Electoral College; Love it or hate it, it's in the Constitution and has been a part of every presidential election since George Washington. Read the founders' rationale.

37-45, 2016 year-end voter registrations for all St. Louis County voting districts

46-47, Political party central committees

Inside back cover, Office Directory



Cover: Pres. Harry Truman, voting in Independence, Mo. in 1956. Courtesy of the Truman Library.



Who had the mojo?

See pgs. 33-35 for Missouri county-by-county election majorities for President, Governor, U.S. Senate, and other statewide offices

From the Directors

‘No holds barred’

BY ANY CONCEIVABLE YARDSTICK, 2016 WAS A STRANGE ELECTION YEAR. And ‘strange’ doesn’t come anywhere close to cutting it. Charles Dickens said it best in *A Tale of Two Cities*: “It was the best of times; it was the worst of times...” As far as this office is concerned, it’s good to be looking at 2016 thru the rearview mirror.

Any presidential election year is going to involve four countywide elections: the winter presidential primary, our annual April municipal election, an August state primary, and of course the November General. Those are the years when our staff can’t take vacations, and the entire office will work thru regularly scheduled holidays. This past year was no exception. What was different about 2016 though was the *timing* of the presidential primary, and the controversy surrounding the November General election.

Previous years always saw us with ample time to recover from a presidential primary before gearing up for April. In 2012 it was eight weeks; in 2008 it was nine. Ditto for 2004. In 2016 though, the presidential primary was set for March 15. The April municipal election, by state statute, would follow in exactly three weeks. We had never before conducted two countywide elections that close together.

One of the good points of having a dual voting system—touch screens *and* paper—is the flexibility it gives you for situations where the calendar doesn’t allow enough time to reprogram our electronic devices. March, being a federal election, required handicapped accessible voting machines. So the decision was made to use our normal complement of equipment in March, and just paper ballots in April.

While St. Louis County is the largest election jurisdiction in the state with 700K voters, on a national scale, that’s nothing. Where we do stand out, though, is our complexity. In that respect, we rank with Los Angeles and Chicago’s Cook County with our 90 municipalities, 23 school districts, 24 fires, ten library districts, and a plethora of others. But we’d rather forego the notoriety of being in that top tier if we could have simpler elections. That’s not going to happen, at least not anytime soon.

And it was this complexity that was one of the elements in a *perfect storm* of events that conspired against us to have a flawed April election. Here’s how it all came about.

Coding an election, i.e., setting up the ballot counting program, is a monumental task given the complexity of our fractured governmental structure. For an April election, it takes a team of four about four weeks.

In order to make sense of the 300 districts and wards, 325 candidates, and 94 ballot propositions that were on the April ballot, we had to organize these into ballot groupings. The difference in these sister groups could be that one is voting on Ward 2 candidates, while the other is voting on Ward 3; both

within the same municipality.

The building blocks of last year’s April election were the 323 distinct ballot groups scattered across 432 voting locations. Many of those locations had multiple groups. Adding to this complexity was that some candidates and/or entities were added to or subtracted from the ballot as a result of litigation. This occurs all too often in municipal elections.

In the run-up to April, each staff member was performing double duty in that normal post-election tasks from the March election were taking place on top of the pre-election preparations for the April election. In the midst of this hectic environment a critical error was made in the merging of databases used to order ballots. Proof reading of all election related material is done as a matter of course in this office, but proofing was not as thorough as it should have been in this instance. The error in this case resulted in the mis-assigning of registered voter counts by ballot grouping within the same polling place. So, going back to the earlier analogy of wards 2 and 3, both running in the same poll; if Ward 2 had a thousand voters, but Ward 3 had only a hundred, and those registered voter amounts were reversed, Ward 2 would use up its supply of ballots early on, while Ward 3 would have a surplus. And we had no touch-screen voting equipment to fall back on.

The result of this error was a shortage of ballots, for at least one ballot group, in 62 of our 431 polling places. As expected, the public and media backlash was immediate and intense.

Thankfully, our office staff and poll workers rose to the occasion. We sent press releases and conducted numerous interviews in order to inform the public of the issue. In many cases poll workers made copies of blank ballots until additional ballots could be delivered from our local print vendor. We allowed any voter to come vote at the Election Board office if ballots had not yet arrived at their polling place. We also petitioned the court to keep the polls open so that voters could return to their polling place after the normal poll closing time.

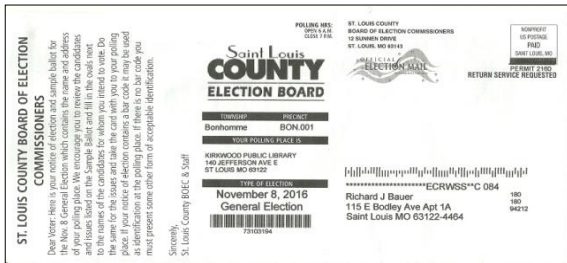
Although it was extremely embarrassing, a major election crisis was averted. In the end, the worst-case scenario of having a “re-do” election was not necessary.

While April was a partially problematic election, it was bookended by a highly successful March presidential primary and August state primary, followed by a smooth General Election.

You can't afford to stand still in elections. Technology drives our business, just like it does other aspects of our lives. But change purely for the sake of change isn't good enough. It has to enhance the voting experience by making it more convenient, more accurate, or saves tax dollars.

For all three of those reasons we took a long, hard look at Poll Pads last year to replace the aging paper printouts of registered voters. Those had been in use since 1987, but weren't in step with the digital age. Poll Pads offer speed and accuracy in checking in voters. And we do it cheaper by employing far fewer poll workers. For the presidential election, we saved over \$50,000 in poll worker salaries alone. For a better feel for this new equipment, and the cost savings, see the full story on page seven.

With the 24/7 attention the presidential race was getting in the media—in addition to seven somewhat lengthy constitutional amendments and County props—one of our top priorities was to keep the voting lines moving. The more people who do their homework before stepping up to the voting booth, the more smoothly the process runs.



So we replaced the traditional election notification postcard with a five panel foldout containing the entire ballot, including the seven propositions. First the election judges swipe the barcode on the front to identify the voter, then the mailer is taken to the voting booth as a cheat-sheet.

We were well-pleased with the results. In all probability, the new postcard style will continue.

On the facing page to the Poll Pad story on pg. 8, you'll see a photo of two BOE senior staff in front of a computer screen duplicating unreadable ballots. The November General Election was our first time using this ballot duplication software. It proved its value with the shorter amount of time it took to correct voter errors and turn out a readable ballot. And it puts a code on the bottom of each ballot, linking them to each other.

If St. Louis County would ever be involved in a high-profile recount, such as the one in Florida in 2000, the system would vindicate itself, no matter how many expert observers there were looking over our shoulders.

Finally, we'd like to highlight the steps we've taken to be responsible stewards of the public's tax dollars. In addition to the cost savings realized through the use of the Poll Pads and the ballot duplication software, we've made significant strides in cutting costs of ballot printing and postage.

It had been over 10 years since St. Louis County competitively bid ballot printing services. The Board made the decision in 2015 to send the ballot printing contract out for bid. As a result, we were able to realize significant savings. To illustrate, for the 2012 presidential election 534,830 ballots were bought

for \$144,463. For the 2016 General Election, we paid only \$87,094 for 611,560 ballots. That's a savings of \$57,369 for the November election alone.

Perhaps more significant were the efficiencies we gained in our voter notification mailings. Our new print vendor was able to utilize additional mail sorting techniques that drastically reduced postage expenses. This savings enabled us to send the previously described sample ballot to every registered voter. In November of 2012 we mailed one postcard to each household (440,355 pieces) for a cost of \$113,136. For the presidential election, we mailed 696,888 sample ballots for \$108,651. For those keeping score at home, that's a 58% increase in mail volume, but a 4% decrease in cost.

In an era of ever tightening public budgets, we're walking the walk by doing more with less. 'More bang for the buck' as the saying goes.

As the laws and procedures of administering elections become more complex, the challenges heaped on election professionals become ever more daunting. The St. Louis County Board of Elections is constantly working to meet these goals with improved technology and human resources, while establishing this office as a leader in the field of election administration.

Respectfully,

Rick Stream
Eric Fey

Rick Stream & Eric Fey
Directors

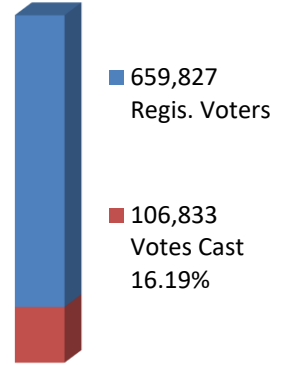




2015 Elections

APRIL 7 MUNICIPAL ELECTION

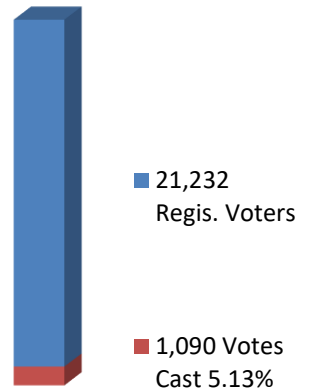
COST: \$1,032,043 (\$9.66 per ballot cast, \$1.56 per registered voter)
 VOTING MACHINES: 1,666 touch-screens, 435 optical scanners
 POLLING PLACES: 435
 ELECTION JUDGES: 3,262
 CLOSEST RACES: Black Jack-Ward 1: Steigerwald, 143 – Patton, 143
 Fenton-Ward 4: Mauller, 125 – Glick, 127
 Hanley Hills Trustee: Rusan, 45 – Rusan, 44
 Norwood Court Trustee: Guyton, 32 – McGarity, 32
 Pine Lawn-Ward 3: Wright, 65 – Moore, 61
 Sunset Hills-Ward 3: Kostial, 249 – Scarlett, 246



OFFICES & ISSUES ON BALLOT: There was a special election to fill a vacancy in County Council Dist. 6. In addition, 88 of the county’s municipalities voted on offices or issues, as did 16 school districts and eight fire districts.

AUG. 4 SUPPLEMENTAL ELECTION

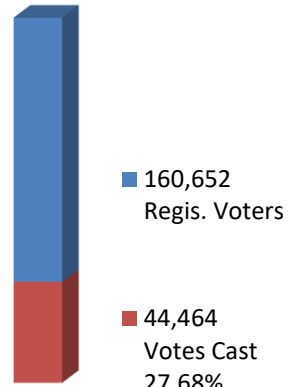
COST: \$23,669 (\$21.71 per ballot cast, \$1.11 per registered voter)
 VOTING MACHINES: 48 touch screens, 16 optical scanners
 POLLING PLACES: 16
 ELECTION JUDGES: 96



OFFICES ON BALLOT: Runoff elections in Black Jack-Ward 1 and Norwood Court, Riverview Fire Dir.

NOV. 3 SUPPLEMENTAL ELECTION

COST: \$210,662 (\$4.74 per ballot cast, \$1.31 per registered voter)
 VOTING MACHINES: 318 touch screens, 106 optical scanners
 POLLING PLACES: 106
 ELECTION JUDGES: 660



OFFICE & ISSUES ON BALLOT: There was a special election to fill a vacancy in State Representative Dist. 89. There were also elections in six municipalities and two school districts.

The Faces of Democracy

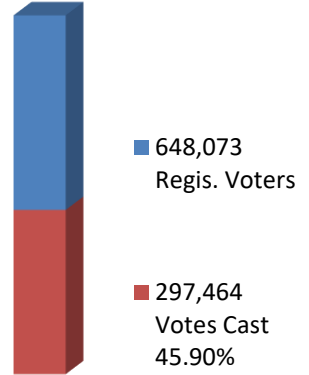


2016 Elections

MARCH 15 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

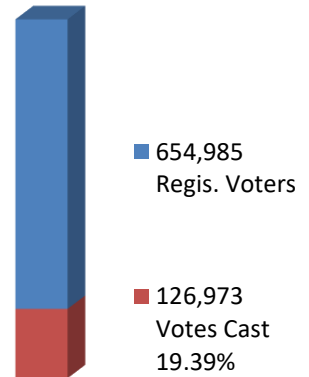
COST: \$1,339,090 (\$4.50 per ballot cast, \$2.07 per registered voter)
 VOTING MACHINES: 1,684 touch-screens, 442 optical scanners
 POLLING PLACES: 442
 ELECTION JUDGES: 3,252
 OFFICE ON BALLOT: Primary election to nominate candidates for President of the United States

Ballots Cast by Political Party		
DEM	162,210	54.53%
REP	134,405	45.18%
LIB	664	.22%
CON	185	.06%



APRIL 5 MUNICIPAL ELECTION

COST: \$854,498 (\$6.73 per ballot cast, \$1.30 per registered voter)
 VOTING MACHINES: 432 optical scanners
 POLLING PLACES: 432
 ELECTION JUDGES: 2,992
 CLOSEST RACES: Bel-Ridge-Ward 2: Anderson, 53 – Robinson, 51
 Bellefontaine Neighbors-Ward 1: Herl, 149 – Sleet, 145
 Bellerive Acres-Mayor: Knapp, 53 – Hartman, 51
 Edmundson-Ward 2: Von Bokel, 32 – Rice, 34
 Overland-Ward 3: Shadley, 188 – Moore, 182
 Pine Lawn-Mayor: Epps, 206 – Shelton, 202



OFFICES & ISSUES ON BALLOT: St. Louis County voted on a proposition to continue an out-of-state sales tax, the Metropolitan Sewer District voted on two propositions: one a bond issue for capital improvements, the other a tax levy for storm water operations/maintenance. 87 of the County's municipalities voted on offices or issues, as did 16 school districts and four fire districts; Community College Sub-District 1 elected a trustee.

St. Louis County-Prop B
 Out-of-State Sales Tax Continuation

Yes	91,520	73.93%
No	32,278	26.07%

Metropolitan Sewer District-Prop. Y
 Bonds-Capital Improvements

Yes	95,408	77.82%
No	27,195	22.18%

Metropolitan Sewer District-Prop S
 Tax Levy-Storm Water Operations/Maintenance

Yes	76,794	62.61%
No	45,862	37.39%

BOE note: According to the Engineering Dept. of the Metropolitan Sewer District (MSD), that agency covers approximately 465 of St. Louis County's 523 sq. miles.

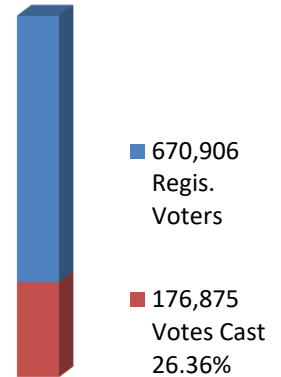


AUG. 2 PRIMARY ELECTION

COST: \$1,283,560 (\$7.26 per ballot cast, \$1.91 per registered voter)
 VOTING MACHINES: 1,684 touch-screens, 423 optical scanners
 POLLING PLACES: 423
 ELECTION JUDGES: 3,216
 CLOSEST RACES: Democratic Primary-15th State Senate: Boyko, 5,330 – Eagleton, 5,494
 Democratic Primary-73rd State Representative: Curtis, 1,078 – Smith, 1,018

Ballots Cast by Political Party

DEM	86,404	48.85%
REP	89,376	50.53%
LIB	751	.42%
CON	161	.09%
Non-Partisan	183	.10%



OFFICES & ISSUES ON BALLOT: Political party nominations for Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General; Congressional districts 1 & 2; State senate districts 1, 13 & 15; State representative districts 66-75, 83, 85-101, 110; County council districts 2, 4 & 6; Political party central committees; Local issues or offices in the cities of Bel-Nor, Bellefontaine Neighbors, Dellwood, Ferguson, Glendale, Greendale, Hillsdale, Kirkwood, Pasadena Hills, Rock Hill, Velda City, Velda Village Hills.

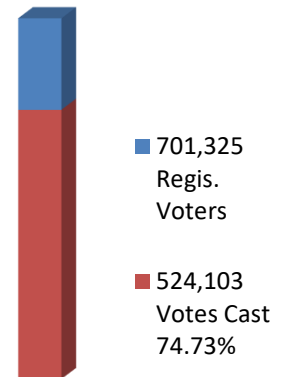
NOV. 8 GENERAL ELECTION

COST: \$1,761,097 (\$3.36 per ballot cast, \$2.51 per registered voter)
 VOTING MACHINES: 1,739 touch-screens, 438 optical-scanners
 POLLING PLACES: 438
 ELECTION JUDGES: 4,080
 CLOSEST RACE: St. Louis County Council-District 6: Trakas, 36,058 – Yaeger 34,820

STATEWIDE & COUNTY ISSUES ON BALLOT:

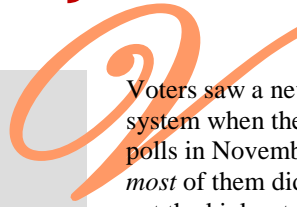
Constitutional Amend. No. 1 Sales Tax-Parks & Water			Constitutional Amend. No. 2 Campaign Contribution Limits			Constitutional Amend. No. 3 Cigarette Tax		
Yes	412,440	82.06%	Yes	363,812	72.95%	Yes	244,252	47.92%
No	90,155	17.94%	No	134,897	27.05%	No	265,461	52.08%

Constitutional Amend. No. 4 New Sales Tax Prohibition			Constitutional Amend. No. 6 Voter Photo ID			Statutory Measure-Prop. A Tobacco Tax			St. Louis County-Prop. S Tax Levy-Senior Services		
Yes	258,439	52.40%	Yes	268,286	53.72%	Yes	266,888	53.60%	Yes	241,043	48.68%
No	234,784	47.60%	No	231,091	46.28%	No	231,076	46.40%	No	254,089	51.32%



OFFICES & ISSUES ON BALLOT: Elections for President, Governor, Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General; Congressional districts 1 & 2; State senate districts 1, 4, 13 & 15; State representative districts 66-75, 83, 85-101, 110; County council districts 2, 4 & 6; Votes for retention on the Missouri Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and 21st Judicial Circuit; Local issues or offices in the cities of Bel-Ridge, Brentwood, Crestwood, Creve Coeur, Jennings, Overland, St. Ann, Twin Oaks, University City, Uplands Park, Velda City, Vinita Park, and Vinita Terrace; as well as the Affton School and the Community and West Overland fire districts.

Out with paper lists of voter names, in with Poll Pads



Voters saw a new check-in system when they went to the polls in November. At least, *most* of them did. We worked out the kinks at 50 of our polls in the August primary.

St. Louis County was the last of the greater St. Louis/Eastern Missouri election authorities to adopt this streamlined, cost saving check-in system. The St. Louis Election Board, plus the surrounding counties of Jefferson, Franklin, St. Charles, and Lincoln, all made the switch over the past several years. By the time we purchased our 1,200



Polling Location 80, Steger 6th Grade Center, in Rock Hill

Poll workers in the 2008

General Election: 5,365

Cost of the 2008 General Election: \$2,050,835

Poll workers in the 2012

General Election: 5,116

Cost of the 2012 General Election: \$1,557,004

Poll workers in the 2016

General Election: 4,080

Cost of the 2016 General Election: *\$1,761,097

** We didn't realize the full cost-savings benefit of using fewer poll workers for the presidential election because our budget was inflated by the one-time need for additional staff to open an all-paper absentee ballot election. See the story on page 11, "A city court case with county consequences."*

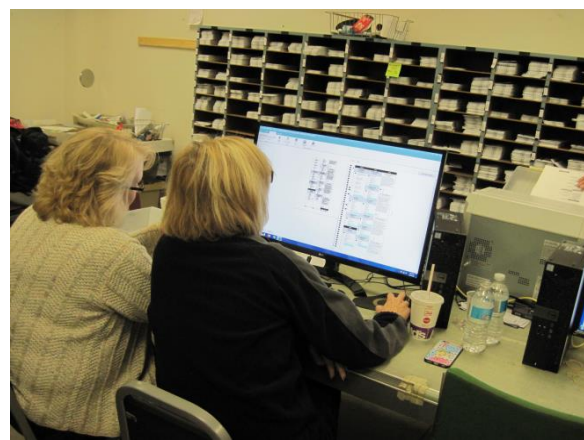
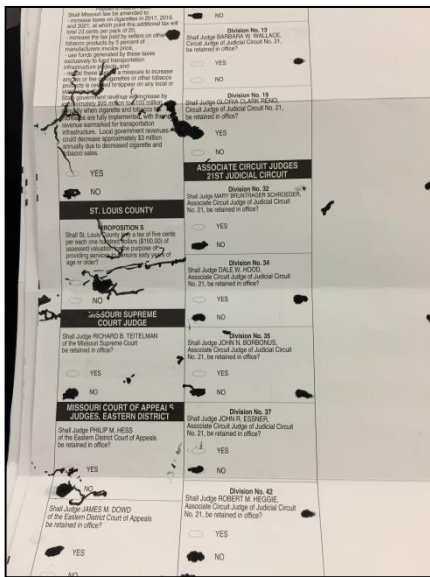
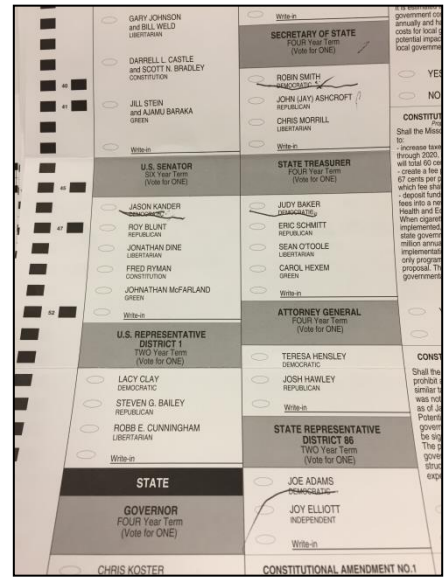
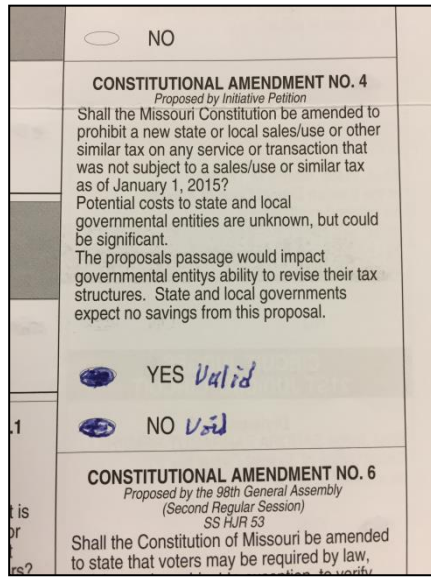
Poll Pads last summer, from St. Louis startup KNOWiNK, the hardware had been well-vetted.

In the old days—and that was beginning 29 years before last year's August primary—we would divide the paper printouts alphabetically. For a heavy turnout election we might have as many as five printouts: A-D, E-J, K-P, and so on. If there was a line at a particular book the voter just had to wait. No more. Each Poll Pad contains the entire St. Louis County database of 700,000 voters. Bottom line is we used 1,036 fewer poll workers in November than we did in the 2012 Presidential election. And fewer poll workers translates to a smaller election payroll.

The Poll Pads also print out a ticket to hand to the voter identifying the ballot style he or she will be voting on. If a poll has multiple ballots, this is critical. A wrong ballot being issued, in a close race, could be grounds for a new election.

But that's all yesterday's story. The next big hill to climb will be new voting equipment. We brought our touch screen voting equipment on-line in 2006. At the time we were told they had a life expectancy of about ten years. The chickens are now coming home to roost. In the last year we experienced more maintenance issues than in previous years. The accuracy of the equipment has never been in question, they just need more maintenance. The writing is on the wall.

So we've set up a voting equipment replacement fund with our clients—the various entities we conduct elections for—to have the cash on hand to buy new voting machines. Here's how it works: For each election we conduct, a rental fee is charged for each piece of voting equipment we deploy. We then collect this fee proportionally from each entity placing something on the ballot. This is the method prescribed by state law for the collection of all election costs. That way, the cost of new voting equipment will be borne proportionally by the various entities, and not just St. Louis County.



Technology can make our elections more accurate by compensating for human error. But some human errors are beyond technology.

The Election Board installed new ballot duplicating software just in time for the November General election. As a result of

the court case detailed on page 11, we knew our ballot duplicating needs would increase greatly, so we scoured the country looking for software that could help us. We happened upon a system developed by Runbeck Election Systems that ended up paying off in a big way.

Beginning the Thursday before the election we're allowed to start opening absentee ballots. When the opening teams find one where the scanner would miss a voter's choice because the ballot was poorly marked, it's turned over to the bi-partisan duplicating team. In the middle photo above—Constitutional Amendment 4—voter intent is obvious, although not to our regular ballot scanning machines. What it would see is a ballot clearly marked “yes” and “no,” an *over vote*; hence, no vote.

If a candidate's name is circled or underlined it's an un-voted ballot to the scanner since it's been programmed to look only for a darkened oval. But it's an easy call for the trained eye of an election specialist.

Prior to the installation of this software, ballots were duplicated by hand. A logbook to track these recreations was also kept manually. While rare, human error did occur making recounts potentially more tedious and inaccurate. The new software allows for a scanned image of the original ballot to be duplicated digitally. These ballot images are then catalogued for easy recall and both are re-printed with matching codes. This system makes for fast and accurate comparisons in the event of a recount.

We duplicated 4,894 ballots for the November election, including 2,001 military and overseas ballots. And each one was done in just a fraction of the time it would have taken by hand. As the ballots are duplicated, a code is printed on both the old and the new so they can be compared for accuracy in the event of a recount.



On the move, again



12 Sunnen Dr., in Maplewood, 1994-2017

Former Northwest Plaza to be Election Board's 6th 'home'

We moved to our new office in the former Northwest Plaza just after the April, 2017 election. Most of our older employees can point to the last two locations before that: The first floor of the County Government Center in Clayton, and the just vacated Maplewood site. When the Board of Elections moved to 12 Sunnen Dr. on June 15, 1994, senior staff at the time questioned the various places the office had set up shop over the last (how many?) years. No one had a clue. And when did we transition to one of Missouri's current six boards, as opposed to an office run by a county clerk? In those early days, where was the main office located? Following are excerpts from interviews we did in 1995 with two guys who knew.

We sought out Charlie Shaw. Shaw is a Clayton name. His father was mayor of the city back in the 1930s. Like the dad who he was named after, Charlie was an attorney. His specialty was criminal defense. Every time we asked for leads for the history of the Board, his was the name that kept coming up.

Shaw could have played the role of Ben Cartwright in the old "Ponderosa" TV series. He had class. He was a cowboy at heart, and looked and acted the part. When we went by his office to pick his brains he was wearing a high-end dress cowboy shirt with a bolo tie and boots to match, dress jeans, and an oversized silver belt buckle; all this under a mane of snow white hair. The office was decorated with original western art.

This was a guy at the top of his game, but he said he was always happy to talk St. Louis County history. We got right down to the business at hand.

Before we moved to Maplewood, Shaw said, the main office of the Election Board was always in Clayton. After the St. Louis County Board of Elections was established in 1924, it was housed in the old Hotel Claymo at 7923 Forsyth, between Meramec and Central.

We later moved to the basement of the County's circa 1878 courthouse. Prior to the 1946 demolition of that building the office moved back across the street to the Gutman Department Store on the corner of Forsyth and Meramec. In 1971 we moved to the ground floor of the then new Administration Building at 41 South Central.

Charles Shaw died in 2001 at the age of 79; Don Daggett died in 2012.

After picking Shaw's brains for the main office history, we called on Don

Daggett. Don had recently retired as Republican warehouse supervisor. He started work for the BOE in 1966.

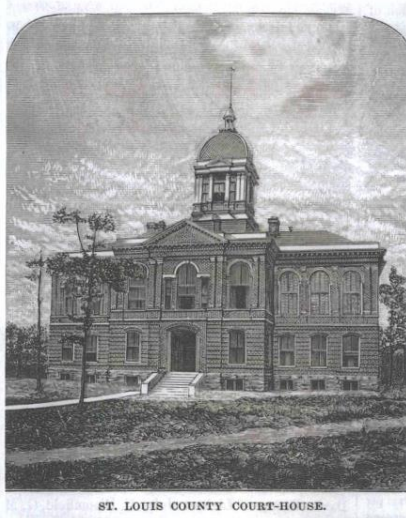
Everyone thinks of the warehouse as being pretty steady he said, but it's been around the block a few times. According to Don, when he first hired on in 1966 the warehouse was in the Rite-Point Pen Building in Crestwood, next to the old "66" Park-In theater. Don said that place was still standing. In the mid to late '60s they moved to a new building on Northline Industrial Drive in Westport. That facility proved to be too small, and another move was made to Dielman Industrial Drive in 1975 when St. Louis County went to the punch-card system. Just a year later they relocated to 1910 Congressional Drive, again in Westport, where they stayed until the move to Maplewood in December of 1993.

Before the formation of the first Board, elections were conducted by the townships. Back then that would have been Bonhomme, Carondelet, Central, Meramec, and St. Ferdinand. Now there are 28.

Everything was simpler 93 years ago.



The Gutman Dept. Store, Meramec at Forsyth



ST. LOUIS COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.



HOTEL CLAYMO

BILL FOR ELECTION COMMISSION St. Louis County Democrat Plans Measure for Bipartisan Board

A bill, creating an election commission for St. Louis County, has been drafted by Clarence L. Shotwell, a member of the County Excise Commission and the Tenth Congressional District's member of the Democratic State Committee.

The measure, Shotwell said, would be presented to the Legislature. It provides the Governor shall appoint a bipartisan board of two members, who shall appoint judges and clerks of election and registration, a power now exercised by the County Court. Shotwell said the bill was intended to stop wholesale repeating in the county by Republicans.

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Jan. 11, 1915

Gutman Department Store, by Pat Hays Baer, 1979, 8-1/2 x 11 inches, ink on paper.

The Gutman Dept. Store and Old County Courthouse photos were furnished by the County Parks Dept. The Hotel Claymo is from the archives of the Clayton History Society.

Our Vagabond Office

A New Beginning, One More Time

Moving day to St. Ann is set for late April, 2017



Our new public entrance



Everyone passes St. Louis County security

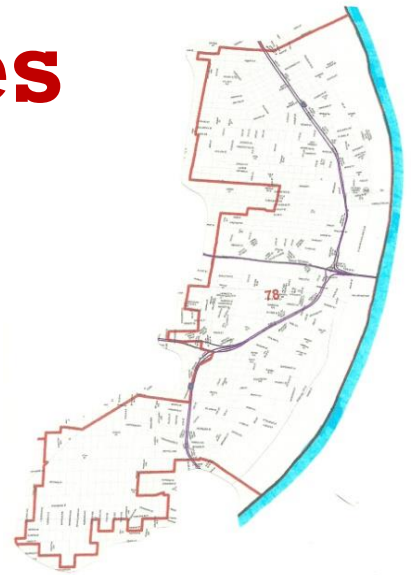


The ballot tabulation room, with public viewing windows



Warehouse secure storage area for touch screens and ballot scanners

A city court case with county consequences



Following a largely uneventful August primary, the St. Louis County Election Board expected nothing out of the ordinary in the run-up to the General Election. Little did we know events in neighboring St. Louis City would cause us grief in the days leading up to Nov. 8.

Community activist and political newcomer Bruce Franks had lost his primary election in St. Louis' 78th District to three-term incumbent Penny Hubbard, a political powerhouse on the Near North Side. The election night unofficial results had Franks ahead with 53 percent of the vote. But when absentee ballots were tallied he came up the loser with only 114 votes vs. 416 for Hubbard; enough to put her over the top.

Franks cried 'foul' to Circuit Judge Rex Burlison, alleging gross irregularities in the absentee voting part of the election. Headline-grabbing accounts of voter coercion in applicants' homes, out of sight of the Election Board, took the media and public by storm. The judge agreed to hear the case as a bench trial; he would be both judge and jury. But he had to act fast. Absentee voting for the General Election was set to open Sept. 27.

Burlison could have gone thru the lengthy process of calling witnesses, taking testimony, etc.; a Perry Mason kind of trial. But time wasn't on his side. So he reached for his copy of Missouri Election Laws and found an out: Sec. 115.291(1) states: Upon receiving an absentee ballot in person or by mail, the voter shall mark the ballot in secret, place the ballot in the ballot envelope, seal the envelope and fill out the statement on the ballot envelope.

That was all he needed. Case closed. The St. Louis Election Board didn't use paper ballots for absentee *in-office* voting. They used electronic touch-screen machines. Call for a new election said the judge, but do it quick. The election calendar doesn't tolerate delays.

Trouble was though, that ruling—based on an overlooked provision of election law—also applied to St. Louis County and several other Missouri election authorities. We'd been conducting touch-screen absentee in-office voting since 2006. The code of state regulations was clear that touch screen voting was allowed for absentee voting, but the judge's ruling trumped this previously understood legal interpretation. Now we, along with a number of other election authorities, had to go to paper ballots for the high-volume presidential election. And for all the hype of this election in particular, we thought we had a better-than-even chance of a record turnout. Our absentee votes in Nov. 2012 totaled 66,800. But of that amount, just 38,000 mailed ballots had to be hand opened. Statutes set our opening date as the Thursday before the election. Could we be looking at upwards of 75,000 ballots to be opened by two-member, bi-partisan teams?

It kept us awake nights thinking of the logistical problems, and the expense. We had to request a supplemental appropriation from the County Council. We rented tables and chairs which filled up every usable square foot of the office. County employees from other departments and workers from a temp agency were called in, working two eight-hour shifts per day, thru the weekend. But we got it done.

In the end, the election didn't live up to our worst case scenarios. Voting—including absentee voting—was heavy, but within the norm for a presidential election. One for the books, but for other reasons.

BOE note: A new law takes effect Jan. 1, 2018, allowing touch-screen absentee voting.

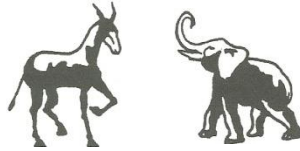
Absentee Ballots Cast Presidential Elections

	All Paper
1988	26,145
1992	30,546
1996	23,336
2000	30,848
2004	43,559

2008 & 2012, paper & touch-screen 2016, virtually all paper

	Touch Screen	Paper
2008	27,953	44,337
2012	28,779	38,020
2016	7	61,195

“The election’s going to be rigged”



How many times did we hear some variation of that for weeks on end leading up to the presidential election? It assaulted us on the evening news; it was all over the internet. It questioned the very basis and integrity of our 229 year-old republic. And it was an affront to the hundreds of thousands of full-time election officials who put in incredibly long hours to see that every vote cast under the laws of their respective states was counted—no matter who it was for! And don’t forget the 4,000+ County poll workers who showed up at 5:00 a.m. for a 15-hour workday. In the vast majority of those cases it wasn’t the paycheck that motivated them, it was civic pride.

So, let’s take a closer look at the structure of your St. Louis County Board of Elections, and why it would be impossible to rig one.

First, Missouri election laws insist on the bi-partisan administration of the state’s election apparatus. In regards to the six election boards specifically, they have to be run by four commissioners from the two parties getting the highest number of votes in the last election for governor. No mention of Democrats or Republican. It leaves open the possibility of a third political party that might capture the public’s support.

So, how does this bi-partisanship apply to the administration of St. Louis County elections?

St. Louis County has standard protocols in place that would meet the strictest test of fairness and accountability in running our elections. First, and most basically, all functions of the office are handled by equal numbers of Democrats and Republicans. Check out the staff directory on the inside back cover. Note the DEM or REP next to each person’s name.

So here are the lengths we go to preserve, not just the letter of the law, but also the intent; to make doubly certain every aspect of our elections is being conducted in a bi-partisan manner.

★ Building the election—the computer coding to count the ballots—is done with at least one Democrat and one Republican. No single party members are allowed in the room at the same time. And access to the room is controlled by two locks: one Democratic and one Republican. This last feature has been in place since 1986.

★ Voting locations are arranged for by a bi-partisan team. Every effort is made to serve the public, no matter what the demographic group voting there.

★ The polling place ballot counting software is loaded onto our 1,800 touch screen devices and 450 ballot readers by bi-partisan teams of our warehouse staff, and delivered to the polls in the same manner. After the election the same procedures are followed.

★ Of course, everyone is familiar with dual-party function at the polls. What might not be apparent is that the two top supervisors, at the end of the evening, take all electronic media with the votes, and deliver it in one car to a designated turn-in location, staffed by a Democrat and a Republican, to be returned to the Election Board in bags with numbered seals to establish a verifiable chain-of-custody.

★ At the office, the computer chips and flash cards are taken directly to the restricted Tabulation Room to be read. The Tab Room is supervised on election night by the Board’s Democratic and Republican directors of elections. **At no point are the voting machines or the computers that tabulate the votes ever connected to the internet.**

“The election’s going to be rigged?” How could anyone say that with a straight face?

The St. Louis County Board of Elections

None of the Above?

Was this the most negative election anyone can remember? Most people would say yes. While both Clinton and Trump had their ardent supporters, sizable numbers of people publicly stated they were voting *against* someone, rather than *for* a person.

And then, there was the “Under vote.”

How many people voted the down-ballot candidates while leaving the President blank? We decided to have a look. The results might surprise you. Check out the history of the last 37 years.

	Total ballots cast	Votes cast for a pres. cand.	Under-vote percent for pres.
2016	524,103	519,686	.84%
2012	531,939	530,116	.34%
2008	562,965	560,762	.39%
2004	551,112	542,983	1.47%
2000	497,577	486,884	2.15%
1996	471,029	462,081	1.90%
1992	542,389	534,763	1.41%
1988	488,890	480,676	1.68%
1984	488,864	480,828	1.64%
1980	495,431	484,831	2.14%
2016	Clinton vs. Trump		
2012	Obama vs. Romney		
2008	Obama vs. McCain		
2004	Kerry vs. Bush 2		
2000	Gore vs. Bush 2		
1996	Clinton vs. Dole		
1992	Clinton vs. Bush 1		
1988	Dukakis vs. Bush 1		
1984	Mondale vs. Reagan		
1980	Carter vs. Reagan		

SOME POLITICAL HISTORY — 1910

The voters in St. Louis county number about 16,000 in round numbers. Of these the Republican party polls about two-thirds and, of course, has complete control of the county government. The Democratic party, however, has never failed, as far as this writer can recall, to put its ticket before the people, and has kept its party organization in most admirable fashion. The county is divided into forty-four voting precincts, distributed over the various townships and named as follows:

Central: Clayton, Stratmann, Carsonville, Webster Groves, Des Peres, Big Bend, Wellston, De Hodiamont, Midland, Rock Hill, Bellevue, Old Orchard, Kenwood, Overland Park, Maryland Heights.

St. Ferdinand: O'Neil, Black Jack, Florissant, Ferguson, Bridgeton, Bonfils, Jennings, Prospect Hill.

Bonhomme: Lake, New Alsace, Manchester, Valley Park, Kirkwood, Fenton, Ballwin.

Carondelet: Glendale, Gardenville, Sappington, Oakville, Kassebaum, Mehlville, Point Breese, Longwood, Luxemburg.

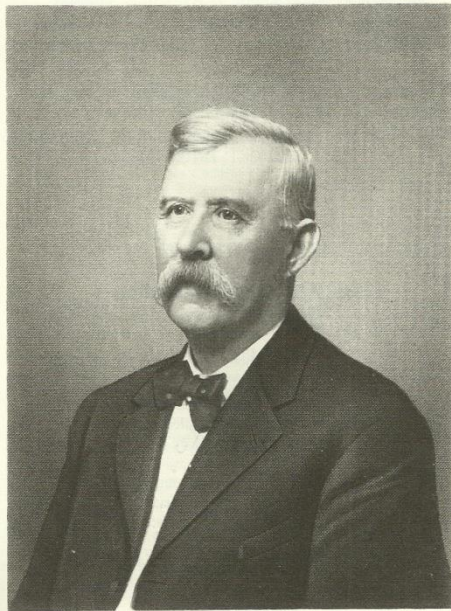
Meramec: Allenton, Orville, Grover, Melrose, Centaur.

MISSOURI'S POPULATION, 1910 CENSUS: 3,293,335

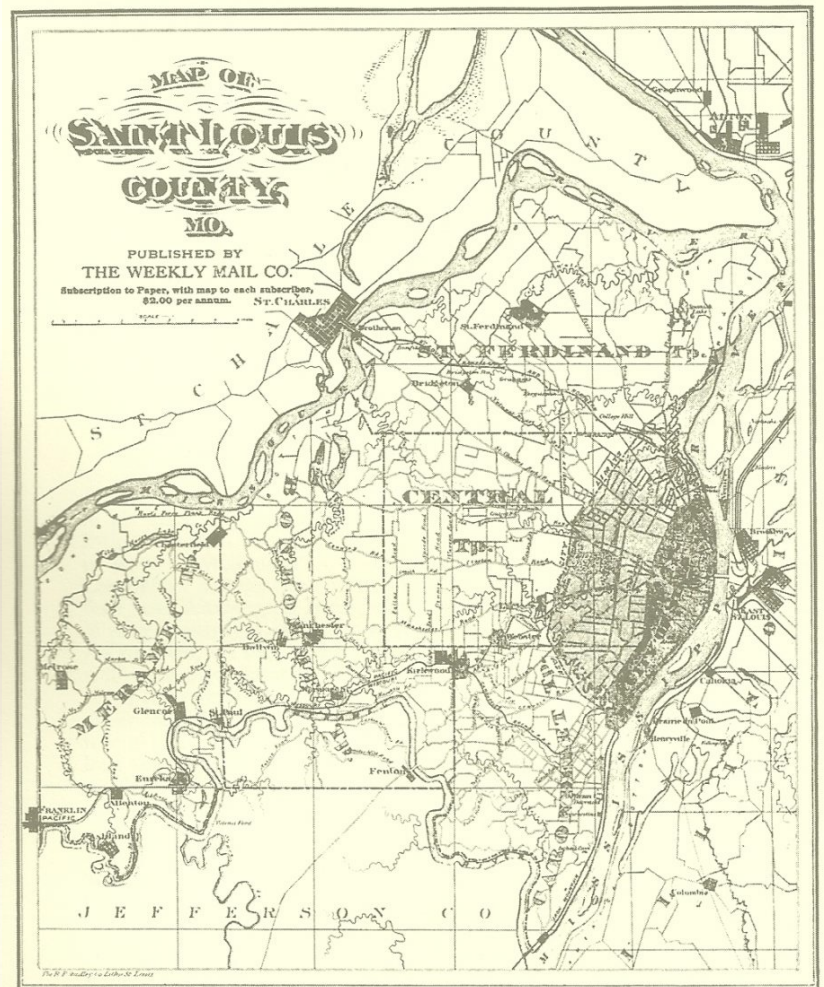
The United States Census Bureau at Washington City has officially announced the population of Missouri to be 3,293,335, an increase during the past ten years of 6 per cent, as compared with the preceding ten years, when the increase was 16 per cent. Seventy-one out of the 114 counties in the state show a decrease, the largest being Buchanan county, where the decrease is 28,818. St. Louis county shows the largest increase, it being 64.7 per cent.

	1910	1900	Increase	Increase Per Cent
St. Louis city.....	687,209	575,238	111,791	19.4
St. Louis county.....	82,417	50,040	32,377	64.7

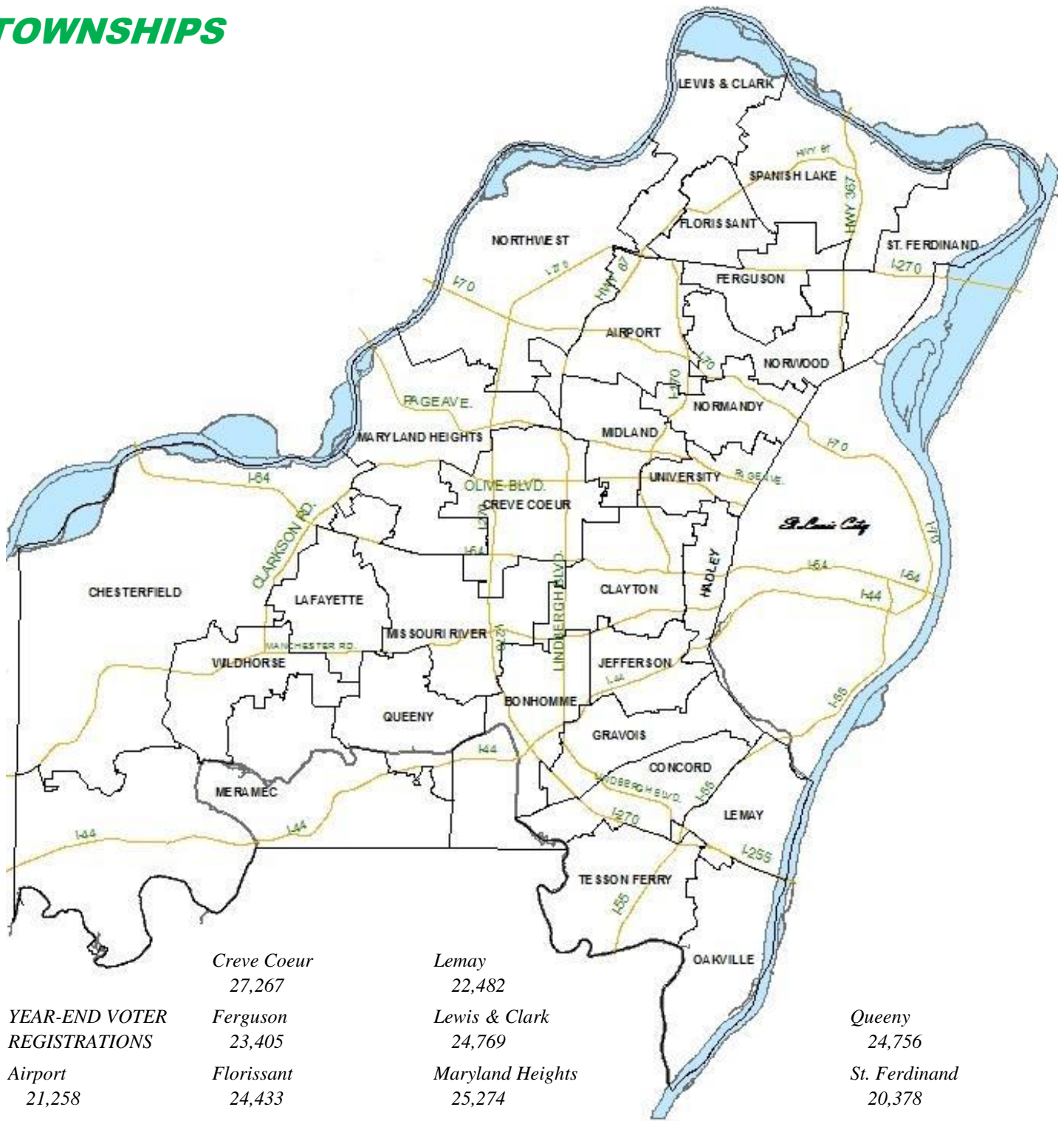
Excerpted from: *The History of St. Louis County, Missouri*, by Wm. Lyman Thomas, the story told 106 years ago, of the people, towns and events that made 'the County' as we know it today.



Wm. Lyman Thomas.



TOWNSHIPS

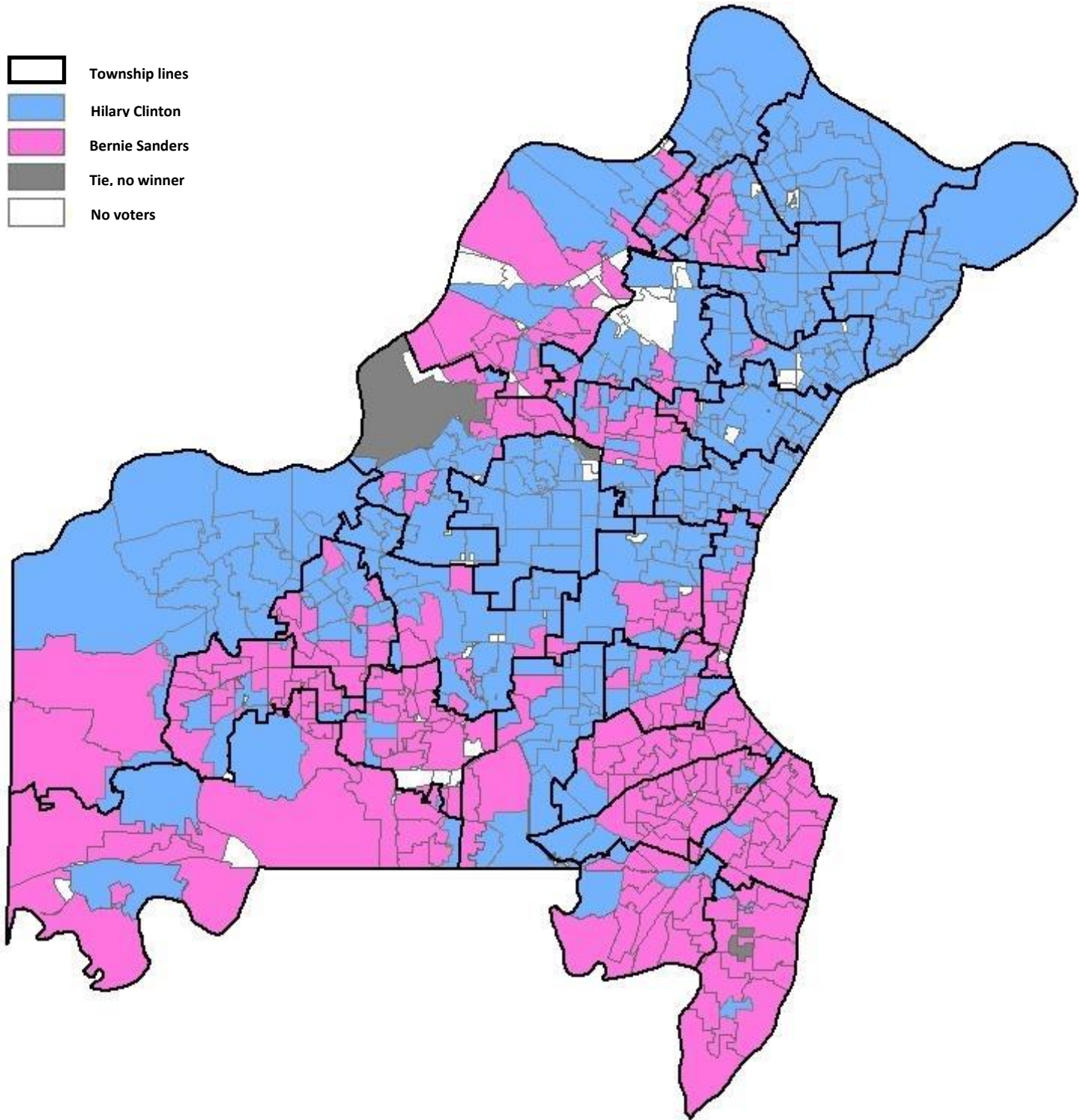


	<i>Creve Coeur</i>	<i>Lemay</i>		
	27,267	22,482		
YEAR-END VOTER REGISTRATIONS	<i>Ferguson</i>	<i>Lewis & Clark</i>		<i>Queeny</i>
	23,405	24,769		24,756
<i>Airport</i>	<i>Florissant</i>	<i>Maryland Heights</i>		<i>St. Ferdinand</i>
21,258	24,433	25,274		20,378
<i>Bonhomme</i>	<i>Gravois</i>	<i>Meramec</i>		<i>Spanish Lake</i>
28,846	26,784	25,859		25,098
<i>Chesterfield</i>	<i>Hadley</i>	<i>Midland</i>	<i>Northwest</i>	<i>Tesson Ferry</i>
27,454	24,300	22,579	24,425	26,440
<i>Clayton</i>	<i>Jefferson</i>	<i>Missouri River</i>	<i>Norwood</i>	<i>University</i>
28,426	27,341	29,909	21,008	25,899
<i>Concord</i>	<i>Lafayette</i>	<i>Normandy</i>	<i>Oakville</i>	<i>Wild Horse</i>
27,126	27,781	21,837	27,139	26,133

2016 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

TOWNSHIPS	Hillary Clinton	Henry Hewes	Roque De La Fuente	Bernie Sanders	Keith Judd	Willie L. Wilson	Martin O'Malley	John Wolfe	Jon Adams	Un-Commit.
Airport	2,643	2	3	2,171	0	1	3	1	2	28
Bonhomme	3,036	1	3	2,977	0	0	1	1	7	16
Chesterfield	1,802	1	0	1,363	4	0	1	0	0	7
Clayton	3,754	5	1	2,839	1	4	2	2	2	14
Concord	2,294	6	3	2,889	3	1	4	4	0	25
Creve Coeur	3,651	2	4	2,700	0	1	0	0	1	19
Ferguson	5,385	7	4	2,504	2	5	3	3	5	29
Florissant	3,574	5	7	3,004	3	0	5	3	3	19
Gravois	2,380	3	3	3,334	2	1	2	0	5	20
Hadley	3,490	3	1	3,852	0	1	1	2	1	15
Jefferson	3,466	2	1	3,794	2	1	5	2	2	31
Lafayette	2,182	0	4	2,157	0	0	2	1	1	20
Lemay	1,893	4	0	2,285	4	0	5	0	4	35
Lewis & Clark	4,006	4	3	2,759	1	2	5	2	5	33
Maryland Hts.	2,738	1	1	2,548	1	0	3	1	0	14
Meramec	1,494	1	1	1,817	0	0	1	0	1	21
Midland	3,090	5	1	2,802	2	1	4	3	2	34
Missouri River	2,524	0	2	2,060	0	1	3	0	0	14
Normandy	4,664	8	1	2,281	2	2	2	4	3	24
Northwest	2,812	5	1	2,620	0	4	3	1	4	37
Norwood	4,683	13	1	1,988	1	3	3	4	3	21
Oakville	2,010	3	2	2,368	2	0	2	4	0	33
Queeny	1,939	1	2	2,290	1	0	4	1	6	11
Spanish Lake	6,361	3	1	2,695	2	1	5	2	9	35
St. Ferdinand	4,311	7	1	1,935	1	1	6	2	3	26
Tesson Ferry	2,020	3	3	2,380	2	0	1	2	6	27
University	5,814	11	3	3,092	2	10	5	3	9	26
Wild Horse	1,543	0	1	1,775	1	0	2	0	3	17
COUNTY TOTAL	89,559	106	58	71,279	39	40	83	48	87	651
STATE TOTAL	312,285	650	345	310,711	288	307	442	247	433	3,717

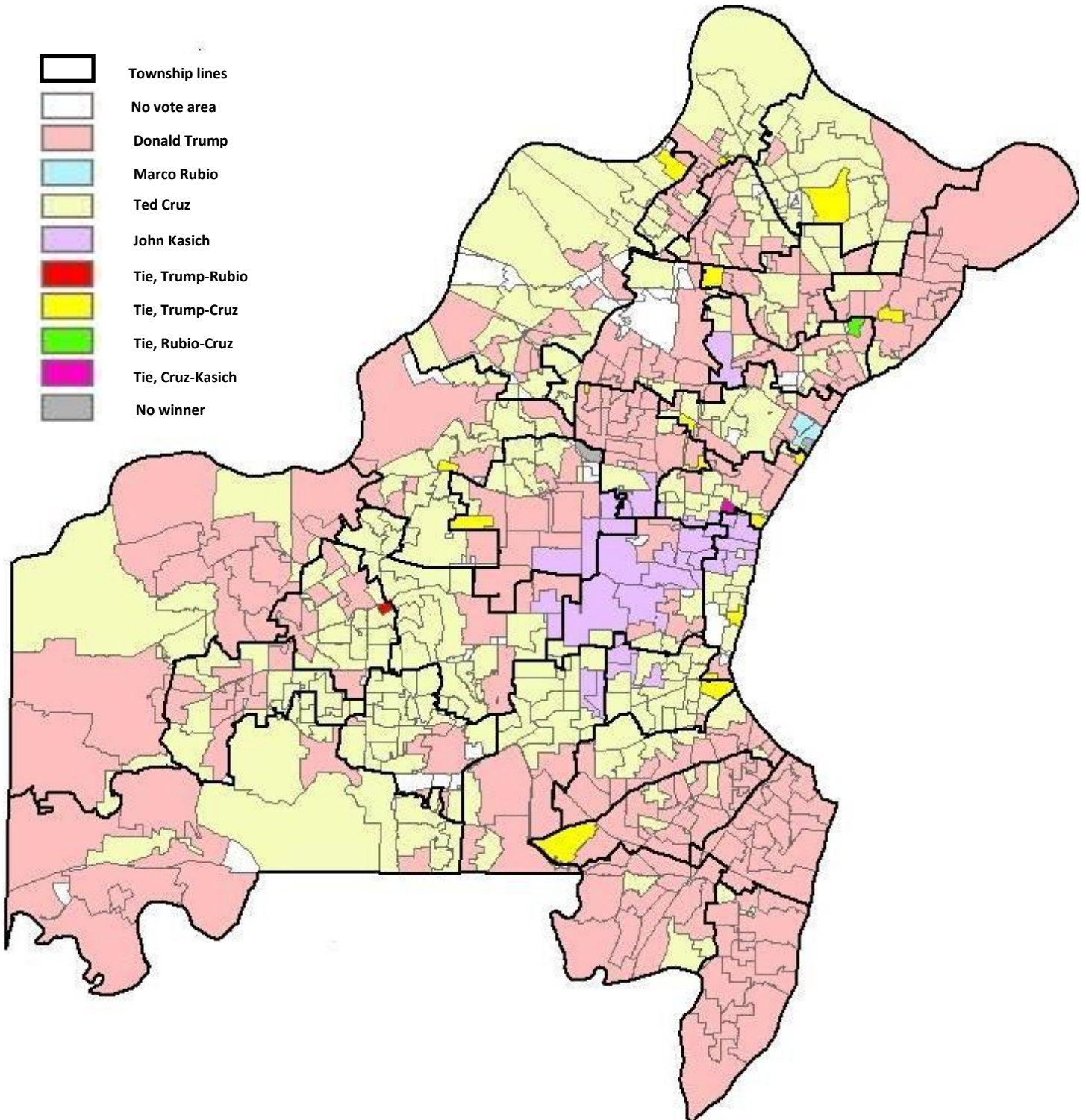
DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY WINNERS BY VOTING LOCATION



2016 PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

TOWNSHIPS	Chris Christie	Jeb Bush	Ben Carson	Donald Trump	Marco Rubio	Ted Cruz	Rick Santorum	Carly Fiorina	John R. Kasich	Rand Paul	Jim Lynch	Mike Huckabee	Un-Commit.
Airport	15	9	18	1,044	162	908	4	1	188	10	0	1	18
Bonhomme	11	28	44	2,191	762	2,401	7	13	1,610	14	0	4	29
Chesterfield	10	31	23	2,914	675	2,711	5	6	1,549	10	1	5	15
Clayton	14	38	18	1,840	732	1,714	9	12	1,967	7	1	3	20
Concord	14	20	47	2,589	560	2,194	4	7	880	11	1	4	34
Creve Coeur	14	22	20	1,860	578	1,701	5	3	1,446	2	0	4	25
Ferguson	3	9	20	569	105	573	3	5	126	3	0	4	14
Florissant	7	14	39	1,305	261	1,260	5	4	324	9	0	3	20
Gravois	17	21	27	2,261	587	2,235	9	9	1,016	10	1	8	21
Hadley	7	9	21	903	429	981	3	7	989	5	0	5	11
Jefferson	15	36	36	1,534	688	1,893	3	6	1,662	11	1	6	19
Lafayette	14	30	38	2,733	641	3,030	7	6	1,545	10	1	3	20
Lemay	12	16	29	1,949	288	1,392	3	7	382	11	1	4	22
Lewis & Clark	8	16	27	1,312	251	1,341	3	0	306	4	1	5	17
Maryland Hts.	5	19	30	1,913	555	2,159	6	5	1,068	8	0	5	12
Meramec	10	18	37	2,587	626	2,668	4	4	878	14	0	10	22
Midland	9	4	37	1,337	242	1,120	1	3	353	12	0	5	13
Missouri River	17	35	30	2,623	940	3,241	5	3	2,153	9	1	11	14
Normandy	10	9	12	339	77	350	1	1	83	7	0	3	7
Northwest	9	21	30	1,731	324	1,752	1	1	463	12	1	13	21
Norwood	3	6	18	202	26	188	3	1	46	3	0	4	8
Oakville	11	21	40	3,309	661	2,565	7	7	948	10	0	8	24
Queeny	11	21	31	2,009	585	2,345	6	6	930	9	3	8	21
Spanish Lake	2	12	18	656	147	760	1	0	197	5	0	4	16
St. Ferdinand	2	6	22	394	57	305	0	4	55	1	0	2	6
Tesson Ferry	11	38	49	2,998	617	2,680	7	5	983	5	0	8	22
University	4	8	9	304	181	457	3	3	349	2	0	1	8
Wild Horse	12	19	39	2,569	529	2,803	2	5	1,045	10	0	6	19
COUNTY TOTAL	277	536	809	47,975	12,286	47,727	117	134	23,541	224	13	147	498
STATE TOTAL	1,681	3,361	8,233	383,631	57,244	381,666	732	615	94,857	1,777	100	2,148	3,225

REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY WINNERS BY VOTING LOCATION



2016 APRIL MUNICIPAL ELECTION COUNTYWIDE ISSUE & MSD

TOWNSHIPS	Prop. B Out of State Sales Tax		MSD-Prop. Y Bonds-Capital Improv.		MSD-Prop. S Tax Levy-Stormwater	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
	Airport	2,431	1,432	2,768	1,105	2,165
Bonhomme	6,129	1,482	6,384	1,240	5,218	2,421
Chesterfield	3,411	1,117	3,103	863	2,220	1,762
Clayton	5,733	1,486	5,917	1,324	5,056	2,181
Concord	3,704	1,087	3,846	953	3,272	1,518
Creve Coeur	4,728	1,156	4,940	977	4,116	1,767
Ferguson	3,211	1,801	3,581	1,448	2,829	2,221
Florissant	3,288	1,408	3,461	1,201	2,692	1,979
Gravois	4,018	1,047	4,190	882	3,663	1,407
Hadley	5,179	1,170	5,267	1,094	4,579	1,778
Jefferson	5,367	866	5,387	797	4,753	1,437
Lafayette	3,301	861	3,371	786	2,554	1,610
Lemay	2,420	897	2,497	819	2,083	1,231
Lewis & Clark	2,550	1,141	2,668	1,007	1,990	1,699
Maryland Hts.	3,221	778	3,284	705	2,622	1,374
Meramec	1,738	648	1,327	404	956	769
Midland	2,930	1,231	3,131	1,034	2,541	1,598
Missouri River	3,763	998	3,908	882	3,107	1,675
Normandy	2,127	1,313	2,486	962	1,926	1,533
Northwest	2,606	894	2,686	800	2,064	1,418
Norwood	1,565	1,329	1,877	1,014	1,486	1,408
Oakville	3,913	1,314	4,008	1,198	3,135	2,083
Queeny	2,264	912	2,437	734	1,846	1,337
Spanish Lake	2,415	1,546	2,654	1,306	1,959	2,011
St. Ferdinand	1,412	1,068	1,646	824	1,216	1,263
Tesson Ferry	3,325	1,072	3,382	1,001	2,673	1,707
University	2,920	1,657	3,353	1,293	2,734	1,919
Wild Horse	1,851	567	1,849	542	1,339	1,054
COUNTY TOTAL	91,520	32,278	95,408	27,195	76,794	45,862



Cloistered by choice, but still deadly serious about the direction of their country, the Poor Clare nuns of the Monastery of Poor Clare in the Oakville area vote in the General Election under our voter outreach program. It enables those who cannot get to the polls for reasons related to age or health, or other issues.

During the run-up to the election, four teams of special deputies visited 96 facilities (including ten hospitals) serving the sick and aged so they could vote.

For the presidential election, a total of 1,985 cast ballots this way.

The same is done for all county-wide elections.



Voting Location 71: Hudson Elementary School in Rock Hill catches the first rays of dawn in the November General Election.



Chain-of-custody seal numbers are verified at the Kirkwood School District office—a turn-in location for electronic media from 30 polls in the southwest county area—so they can be transported to the central election office for counting.

2016 AUGUST PRIMARY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

TOWNSHIPS	U.S. Senate					Governor				
	Ch. Wana Dubie	Cori Bush	Jason Kander	Robert Mack	Leonard Steinman	Chris Koster	Eric Morrison	Charles B. Wheeler		
Airport	315	455	1,318	246	142	1,737	261	236		
Bonhomme	179	298	2,734	142	85	3,072	167	110		
Chesterfield	73	142	1,106	53	57	1,232	67	49		
Clayton	199	349	2,544	115	103	2,883	160	98		
Concord	169	278	1,793	149	82	2,128	150	89		
Creve Coeur	224	417	2,573	133	157	2,930	178	124		
Ferguson	501	890	2,784	440	253	3,602	472	382		
Florissant	339	530	2,460	334	140	3,037	311	250		
Gravois	211	318	1,951	143	91	2,296	180	97		
Hadley	253	442	2,683	129	110	3,032	236	137		
Jefferson	227	405	3,241	133	102	3,663	193	94		
Lafayette	105	173	1,463	80	53	1,641	98	63		
Lemay	179	229	1,347	126	72	1,649	112	82		
Lewis & Clark	355	627	2,573	312	172	3,107	379	274		
Maryland Hts.	159	305	1,837	123	98	2,109	163	103		
Meramec	91	138	1,098	67	32	1,239	76	57		
Midland	318	413	1,807	273	154	2,239	252	204		
Missouri River	131	168	1,727	90	66	1,916	93	76		
Normandy	427	936	2,318	358	193	3,112	444	345		
Northwest	300	464	1,858	249	148	2,297	278	191		
Norwood	514	955	1,653	420	264	2,455	486	393		
Oakville	122	190	1,556	100	59	1,795	100	67		
Queeny	155	205	1,349	93	73	1,539	138	71		
Spanish Lake	470	1,002	3,601	445	197	4,392	505	527		
St. Ferdinand	404	562	2,074	380	182	2,613	379	314		
Tesson Ferry	134	195	1,527	104	56	1,790	104	74		
University	600	990	2,466	463	262	3,339	575	462		
Wild Horse	116	151	1,022	71	55	1,185	93	50		
INTRASTATE	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0		
COUNTY TOTAL	7,271	12,227	56,464	5,771	3,458	68,031	6,650	5,019		
STATE TOTAL	30,432	42,453	223,492	23,509	11,911	256,272	31,474	25,756		

2016 AUGUST PRIMARY DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

TOWNSHIPS	Lt. Governor			Secretary of State				Treasurer			Atty. General	
	Winston Apple	Russ Carnahan	Tommy Pierson	Bill Clinton Young	Robin Smith	MD Rabbi Alam	Pat Contreras	Judy Baker	Jake Zimmerman	Teresa Hensley		
Airport	265	1,682	411	409	1,832	121	1,033	1,247	1,315	1,045		
Bonhomme	312	2,846	230	385	2,678	198	1,632	1,523	2,223	1,130		
Chesterfield	111	1,196	87	156	1,090	122	693	611	898	483		
Clayton	254	2,712	238	291	2,644	184	1,583	1,417	2,192	1,036		
Concord	210	2,046	170	369	1,891	116	1,221	1,070	1,545	872		
Creve Coeur	298	2,800	254	347	2,607	316	1,539	1,573	2,364	1,007		
Ferguson	329	3,033	1,362	516	4,057	156	2,527	2,041	2,107	2,571		
Florissant	259	2,851	619	454	3,152	110	2,008	1,569	2,037	1,676		
Gravois	307	2,158	171	384	2,030	154	1,326	1,195	1,600	1,026		
Hadley	371	2,853	277	274	2,861	248	1,751	1,540	2,236	1,267		
Jefferson	357	3,399	259	397	3,222	232	2,140	1,617	2,464	1,510		
Lafayette	162	1,554	116	206	1,444	142	870	852	1,186	645		
Lemay	163	1,618	111	356	1,430	89	892	940	1,195	695		
Lewis & Clark	326	2,857	729	475	3,330	127	2,156	1,669	2,271	1,641		
Maryland Hts.	250	2,011	193	263	1,990	160	1,117	1,203	1,655	802		
Meramec	137	1,164	100	181	1,107	75	634	696	848	523		
Midland	345	2,138	340	446	2,205	154	1,238	1,489	1,987	884		
Missouri River	177	1,832	127	226	1,669	178	1,009	986	1,429	708		
Normandy	328	2,231	1,522	497	3,445	177	1,568	2,390	2,365	1,746		
Northwest	289	2,250	355	489	2,211	165	1,299	1,475	1,715	1,175		
Norwood	289	2,084	1,233	520	3,010	135	1,745	1,803	1,421	2,224		
Oakville	143	1,739	118	358	1,494	93	972	917	1,322	676		
Queeny	209	1,453	134	260	1,400	104	830	897	1,096	699		
Spanish Lake	316	3,298	2,020	525	4,997	153	3,196	2,266	3,136	2,476		
St. Ferdinand	193	1,605	1,760	417	2,963	153	1,824	1,550	1,490	2,005		
Tesson Ferry	147	1,742	116	313	1,542	91	971	922	1,281	700		
University	477	3,153	986	603	3,786	242	2,287	2,211	2,600	2,088		
Wild Horse	144	1,139	83	177	1,072	91	627	667	861	495		
INTRASTATE	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	0		
COUNTY TOTAL	7,168	61,444	14,121	10,294	67,161	4,286	40,688	38,338	48,840	33,805		
STATE TOTAL	38,372	243,157	38,700	50,228	241,736	20,836	125,338	182,218	150,322	167,626		

2016 AUGUST PRIMARY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

TOWNSHIPS	U.S. Senate					Governor				
	Roy Blunt	Kristi Nichols	Bernie Mowinski	Ryan D. Luethy	Catherine Hanaway	Eric Greitens	John Brunner	Peter D. Kinder		
Airport	1,053	300	64	62	341	531	309	345		
Bonhomme	3,841	711	130	163	1,363	1,634	1,115	896		
Chesterfield	4,506	780	106	160	1,458	1,697	1,557	999		
Clayton	3,226	474	82	108	1,301	1,174	954	611		
Concord	3,078	667	126	160	1,194	1,284	855	814		
Creve Coeur	2,789	508	96	108	963	1,105	860	668		
Ferguson	772	184	36	34	263	288	168	333		
Florissant	1,546	352	59	84	585	592	442	463		
Gravois	3,134	704	113	144	1,216	1,354	874	788		
Hadley	1,246	280	47	74	469	522	439	306		
Jefferson	3,253	594	120	107	1,239	1,240	971	771		
Lafayette	4,510	786	132	158	1,563	1,687	1,425	1,058		
Lemay	1,881	443	103	98	743	865	526	456		
Lewis & Clark	1,571	351	59	69	523	677	442	471		
Maryland Hts.	2,894	539	105	103	1,004	1,188	867	684		
Meramec	3,339	687	119	152	1,034	1,511	1,026	869		
Midland	1,218	347	65	93	425	598	389	374		
Missouri River	5,168	724	102	148	1,715	1,843	1,801	978		
Normandy	445	141	21	29	172	180	152	143		
Northwest	2,002	565	100	117	743	895	647	573		
Norwood	260	59	15	12	100	99	63	97		
Oakville	3,719	736	124	181	1,387	1,584	1,038	867		
Queeny	2,860	598	97	181	1,060	1,123	859	797		
Spanish Lake	948	185	48	33	376	336	249	275		
St. Ferdinand	384	99	29	22	146	180	99	120		
Tesson Ferry	3,951	754	155	180	1,493	1,568	1,121	989		
University	437	76	28	18	136	157	154	135		
Wild Horse	3,525	719	120	133	1,197	1,339	1,131	971		
COUNTY TOTAL	67,556	13,363	2,401	2,931	24,209	27,251	20,533	16,851		
STATE TOTAL	481,444	134,025	18,789	29,328	136,521	236,481	169,620	141,629		

2016 AUGUST PRIMARY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

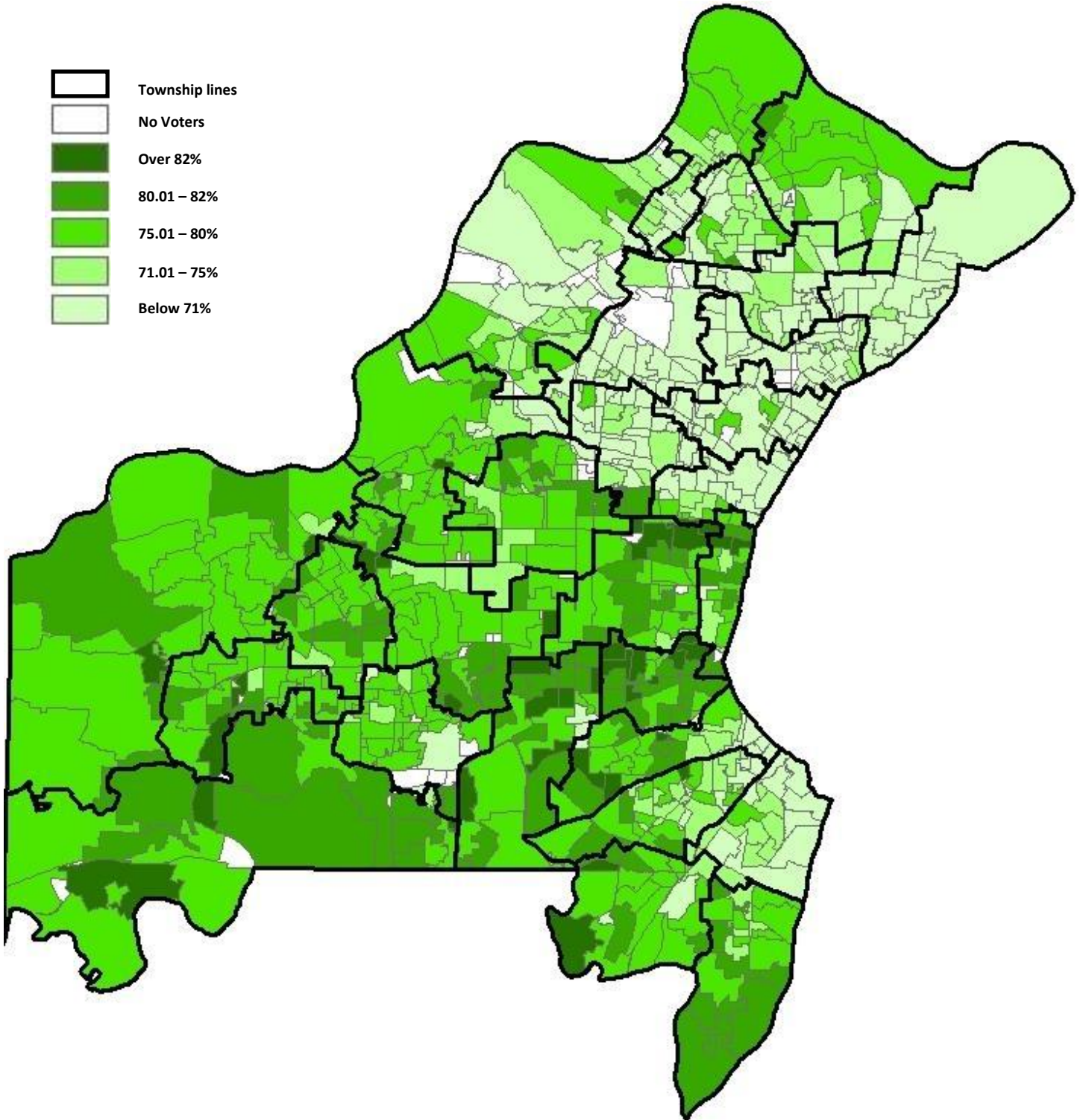
	Lt. Governor			Secretary of State			Tres.		Atty. General	
	Arnie C. Dienoff	Bev Randles	Mike Parson	Will Kraus	John (Jay) Ashcroft	Roi Chinn	Eric Schmitt	Josh Hawley	Kurt Schaefer	
TOWNSHIPS										
Airport	106	614	709	535	876	64	1,259	1,043	427	
Bonhomme	236	2,387	1,950	1,474	3,067	205	4,423	3,393	1,337	
Chesterfield	287	2,557	2,414	1,602	3,684	186	4,981	4,168	1,299	
Clayton	224	1,821	1,547	1,052	2,577	180	3,419	2,760	1,025	
Concord	284	1,765	1,858	1,368	2,444	184	3,607	2,993	1,013	
Creve Coeur	178	1,596	1,537	1,003	2,267	176	3,069	2,451	958	
Ferguson	67	489	434	322	635	58	865	713	284	
Florissant	114	876	975	671	1,246	88	1,750	1,508	510	
Gravois	246	1,896	1,815	1,311	2,539	195	3,688	2,975	1,080	
Hadley	94	840	617	528	985	113	1,397	1,088	511	
Jefferson	229	1,949	1,625	1,241	2,540	203	3,728	2,769	1,169	
Lafayette	246	2,630	2,486	1,647	3,609	232	5,014	4,172	1,335	
Lemay	164	1,019	1,271	882	1,496	121	2,240	1,818	687	
Lewis & Clark	132	973	888	662	1,279	80	1,801	1,447	576	
Maryland Hts.	197	1,733	1,537	1,008	2,428	171	3,220	2,663	941	
Meramec	233	2,158	1,797	1,448	2,641	172	3,960	3,141	1,127	
Midland	127	783	766	583	1,030	97	1,443	1,253	460	
Missouri River	314	2,969	2,538	1,708	4,123	223	5,571	4,429	1,624	
Normandy	46	297	263	206	382	35	528	419	197	
Northwest	188	1,199	1,307	924	1,700	132	2,451	2,038	712	
Norwood	22	155	158	111	205	18	278	221	110	
Oakville	284	2,104	2,197	1,504	3,038	150	4,283	3,431	1,261	
Queeny	212	1,785	1,621	1,220	2,303	183	3,390	2,708	984	
Spanish Lake	73	597	525	403	744	61	1,067	890	308	
St. Ferdinand	38	219	271	178	321	34	475	367	160	
Tesson Ferry	267	2,303	2,290	1,667	3,146	171	4,536	3,789	1,205	
University	23	287	206	143	364	35	461	375	157	
Wild Horse	232	2,169	1,971	1,355	2,949	166	4,066	3,374	1,066	
COUNTY TOTAL	4,863	40,170	37,573	26,756	54,618	3,733	76,970	62,396	22,523	
STATE TOTAL	29,872	282,134	331,367	226,473	401,361	26,638	563,047	415,702	231,657	

2016 GENERAL ELECTION TURNOUT, PRESIDENT, U.S. SENATE

The write-in columns on this page and the next two pages relating to statewide candidates reflect both *in-valid* and valid votes.

TOWNSHIPS	PRESIDENT										U.S. SENATE																
	Regis. Voters	Ballots Cast	Turnout	Clinton DEM	Trump REP	Johnson LIB	Castle CON	Stein GRN	Write-ins	Kander DEM	Blunt REP	Dine LIB	Ryman CON	McFarland GRN	Write-ins	Clinton DEM	Trump REP	Johnson LIB	Castle CON	Stein GRN	Write-ins	Kander DEM	Blunt REP	Dine LIB	Ryman CON	McFarland GRN	Write-ins
Airport	26,330	17,192	65.29%	11,160	4,937	503	81	232	165	12,073	3,933	384	179	290	12	11,160	4,937	503	81	232	165	12,073	3,933	384	179	290	12
Bonhomme	29,982	23,917	79.77%	11,745	10,369	927	68	203	362	12,601	10,264	404	131	171	10	11,745	10,369	927	68	203	362	12,601	10,264	404	131	171	10
Chesterfield	32,776	25,862	78.91%	8,904	15,315	830	71	136	380	9,563	15,297	427	112	117	8	8,904	15,315	830	71	136	380	9,563	15,297	427	112	117	8
Clayton	27,344	21,674	79.26%	12,072	7,913	841	60	182	376	12,143	8,660	321	78	162	10	12,072	7,913	841	60	182	376	12,143	8,660	321	78	162	10
Concord	29,207	21,792	74.61%	9,381	10,804	814	122	250	239	11,211	9,350	452	173	214	9	9,381	10,804	814	122	250	239	11,211	9,350	452	173	214	9
Creve Coeur	30,878	23,882	77.34%	13,439	8,759	779	82	199	361	13,844	8,980	373	118	174	11	13,439	8,759	779	82	199	361	13,844	8,980	373	118	174	11
Ferguson	25,091	17,577	70.05%	14,433	2,330	258	98	173	155	14,663	2,093	214	122	215	18	14,433	2,330	258	98	173	155	14,663	2,093	214	122	215	18
Florissant	26,475	19,098	72.14%	11,835	5,991	605	88	275	184	13,044	4,941	398	174	235	19	11,835	5,991	605	88	275	184	13,044	4,941	398	174	235	19
Gravois	24,201	18,581	76.78%	8,661	8,240	813	140	259	279	9,999	7,556	396	138	188	11	8,661	8,240	813	140	259	279	9,999	7,556	396	138	188	11
Hadley	24,197	19,081	78.86%	13,662	3,947	659	77	257	325	13,836	4,303	341	100	203	17	13,662	3,947	659	77	257	325	13,836	4,303	341	100	203	17
Jefferson	26,798	21,701	80.98%	12,777	7,113	892	90	224	343	13,244	7,593	321	77	153	10	12,777	7,113	892	90	224	343	13,244	7,593	321	77	153	10
Lafayette	30,290	23,651	78.08%	9,475	12,494	824	90	188	345	10,355	12,278	411	130	134	10	9,475	12,494	824	90	188	345	10,355	12,278	411	130	134	10
Lemay	24,069	16,608	69.00%	7,585	7,890	589	87	195	161	9,267	6,207	408	179	197	11	7,585	7,890	589	87	195	161	9,267	6,207	408	179	197	11
Lewis & Clark	24,666	18,092	73.35%	11,604	5,462	470	79	217	157	12,619	4,582	297	146	191	11	11,604	5,462	470	79	217	157	12,619	4,582	297	146	191	11
Maryland Hts.	26,003	20,110	77.34%	10,341	8,350	707	96	198	246	10,998	8,144	387	122	161	14	10,341	8,350	707	96	198	246	10,998	8,144	387	122	161	14
Meramec	27,828	22,213	79.82%	7,660	13,016	846	85	153	279	9,199	11,955	420	143	142	7	7,660	13,016	846	85	153	279	9,199	11,955	420	143	142	7
Midland	20,358	14,095	69.24%	8,499	4,589	438	66	221	187	9,282	3,849	364	153	213	15	8,499	4,589	438	66	221	187	9,282	3,849	364	153	213	15
Missouri River	25,784	20,421	79.20%	8,268	10,632	710	69	135	332	8,567	11,187	248	68	95	4	8,268	10,632	710	69	135	332	8,567	11,187	248	68	95	4
Normandy	20,482	13,023	63.58%	11,336	1,167	164	39	137	104	11,285	1,107	144	72	163	9	11,336	1,167	164	39	137	104	11,285	1,107	144	72	163	9
Northwest	21,499	15,604	72.58%	7,690	6,741	613	84	184	181	9,012	5,634	354	146	194	8	7,690	6,741	613	84	184	181	9,012	5,634	354	146	194	8
Norwood	17,417	11,027	63.31%	9,866	759	106	27	127	78	9,821	707	105	50	146	12	9,866	759	106	27	127	78	9,821	707	105	50	146	12
Oakville	26,749	21,161	79.11%	7,395	12,477	643	79	178	203	9,565	10,658	340	127	148	7	7,395	12,477	643	79	178	203	9,565	10,658	340	127	148	7
Queeny	23,147	17,884	77.26%	7,689	8,752	796	82	176	238	8,890	7,984	392	123	179	13	7,689	8,752	796	82	176	238	8,890	7,984	392	123	179	13
Spanish Lake	21,144	15,689	74.20%	12,820	2,243	222	62	132	113	13,054	2,093	157	68	155	7	12,820	2,243	222	62	132	113	13,054	2,093	157	68	155	7
St. Ferdinand	20,445	13,305	65.08%	11,421	1,429	152	47	116	83	11,553	1,211	124	78	144	9	11,421	1,429	152	47	116	83	11,553	1,211	124	78	144	9
Tesson Ferry	24,139	18,843	78.06%	7,017	10,593	624	110	161	182	8,604	9,334	342	134	144	13	7,017	10,593	624	110	161	182	8,604	9,334	342	134	144	13
University	24,833	16,912	68.10%	14,442	1,563	311	67	187	195	14,298	1,816	189	85	184	4	14,442	1,563	311	67	187	195	14,298	1,816	189	85	184	4
Wild Horse	19,193	15,046	78.39%	5,496	8,532	540	60	110	204	6,312	7,990	289	87	110	10	5,496	8,532	540	60	110	204	6,312	7,990	289	87	110	10
INTRASTATE	0	48		23	21	1	0	2	1	23	20	0	0	2	0	23	21	1	0	2	1	23	20	0	0	2	0
INTERSTATE	0	14		8	6	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
COUNTY TOTAL	701,325	524,103	74.73%	286,704	202,434	16,677	2,206	5,207	6,458	308,925	189,726	9,002	3,313	4,824	299	286,704	202,434	16,677	2,206	5,207	6,458	308,925	189,726	9,002	3,313	4,824	299
STATE TOTAL				1,071,068	1,594,511	97,359	13,092	25,419	7,156	1,300,200	1,378,458	67,738	25,407	30,743	95	1,071,068	1,594,511	97,359	13,092	25,419	7,156	1,300,200	1,378,458	67,738	25,407	30,743	95

NOVEMBER GENERAL ELECTION TURNOUT BY VOTING LOCATION



2016 GENERAL ELECTION STATEWIDE OFFICES

TOWNSHIPS	GOVERNOR										LT. GOVERNOR					SECRETARY OF STATE				
	Koster DEM	Greitens REP	Spragins LIB	Fitz GRN	Turilli IND	Write- ins	Carnahan DEM	Parson REP	Hedrick LIB	Leach GRN	Write- ins	Smith DEM	Ashcroft REP	Morrill LIB	Write- ins					
Airport	11,711	4,439	298	207	189	15	11,374	4,278	476	561	11	11,109	4,821	664	11					
Bonhomme	12,338	10,649	280	128	153	16	11,433	11,039	416	365	12	10,402	12,045	711	15					
Chesterfield	9,274	15,691	255	95	169	12	8,467	16,098	366	255	11	7,595	16,856	620	11					
Clayton	12,187	8,695	204	136	100	17	11,174	9,139	344	379	11	10,569	9,743	584	13					
Concord	10,791	9,933	285	167	174	16	10,090	10,082	482	456	8	8,900	11,312	784	14					
Creve Coeur	13,350	9,492	291	158	148	11	12,864	9,387	435	417	11	12,028	10,217	734	18					
Ferguson	14,514	2,283	211	127	165	11	14,363	2,172	277	417	15	14,238	2,525	375	15					
Florissant	12,857	5,279	273	180	207	20	12,606	5,182	400	481	14	11,804	6,060	694	17					
Gravois	9,696	8,015	239	155	154	10	9,085	8,130	417	388	13	8,079	9,120	730	7					
Hadley	13,430	4,650	268	247	121	7	12,764	4,751	401	495	12	12,382	5,249	658	11					
Jefferson	12,957	7,903	223	147	125	15	12,159	8,189	383	381	6	11,300	9,048	621	10					
Lafayette	10,026	12,749	249	125	145	17	9,284	12,959	421	352	9	8,361	13,861	691	11					
Lemay	8,852	6,844	235	147	158	11	8,588	6,725	353	406	6	7,610	7,729	663	10					
Lewis & Clark	12,363	4,945	214	142	153	8	12,104	4,833	328	424	8	11,548	5,503	526	8					
Maryland Hts.	10,479	8,743	270	154	154	11	10,088	8,750	403	354	7	9,391	9,414	672	14					
Meramec	8,737	12,507	284	119	210	12	8,040	12,778	427	309	13	7,108	13,692	674	15					
Midland	9,034	4,206	250	197	155	12	8,739	4,151	395	435	11	8,382	4,640	618	7					
Missouri River	8,399	11,410	152	89	91	12	7,771	11,632	289	231	6	7,005	12,327	470	11					
Normandy	11,219	1,178	138	119	109	15	11,086	1,089	183	361	7	11,069	1,278	301	10					
Northwest	8,675	6,114	248	130	167	8	8,261	6,160	376	370	13	7,658	6,827	625	9					
Norwood	9,776	748	109	86	112	12	9,668	659	160	288	16	9,673	824	222	14					
Oakville	9,223	11,141	195	119	154	7	8,563	11,393	338	273	3	7,079	12,817	625	5					
Queeny	8,349	8,660	259	133	172	15	7,783	8,814	403	330	9	7,029	9,536	663	6					
Spanish Lake	12,935	2,157	153	107	134	10	12,804	2,115	176	332	12	12,561	2,467	293	10					
St. Ferdinand	11,443	1,303	125	101	128	12	11,280	1,262	187	325	7	11,198	1,496	261	9					
Tesson Ferry	8,328	9,761	187	109	143	16	7,800	9,924	311	328	12	6,597	11,095	572	11					
University	14,160	1,899	197	186	123	10	13,837	1,875	252	439	14	13,808	2,109	401	8					
Wild Horse	5,993	8,409	165	86	130	8	5,512	8,575	281	221	9	4,880	9,179	461	7					
INTRASTATE	19	24	1	2	0	0	20	19	1	2	0	20	20	2	0					
COUNTY TOTAL	301,115	199,827	6,258	3,898	4,143	346	287,607	202,160	9,681	10,375	286	269,383	221,810	15,915	307					
STATE TOTAL	1,277,360	1,433,397	41,154	21,088	30,019	28	1,168,947	1,459,392	69,253	66,490	87	1,061,788	1,591,086	108,568	0					

2016 GENERAL ELECTION STATEWIDE OFFICES

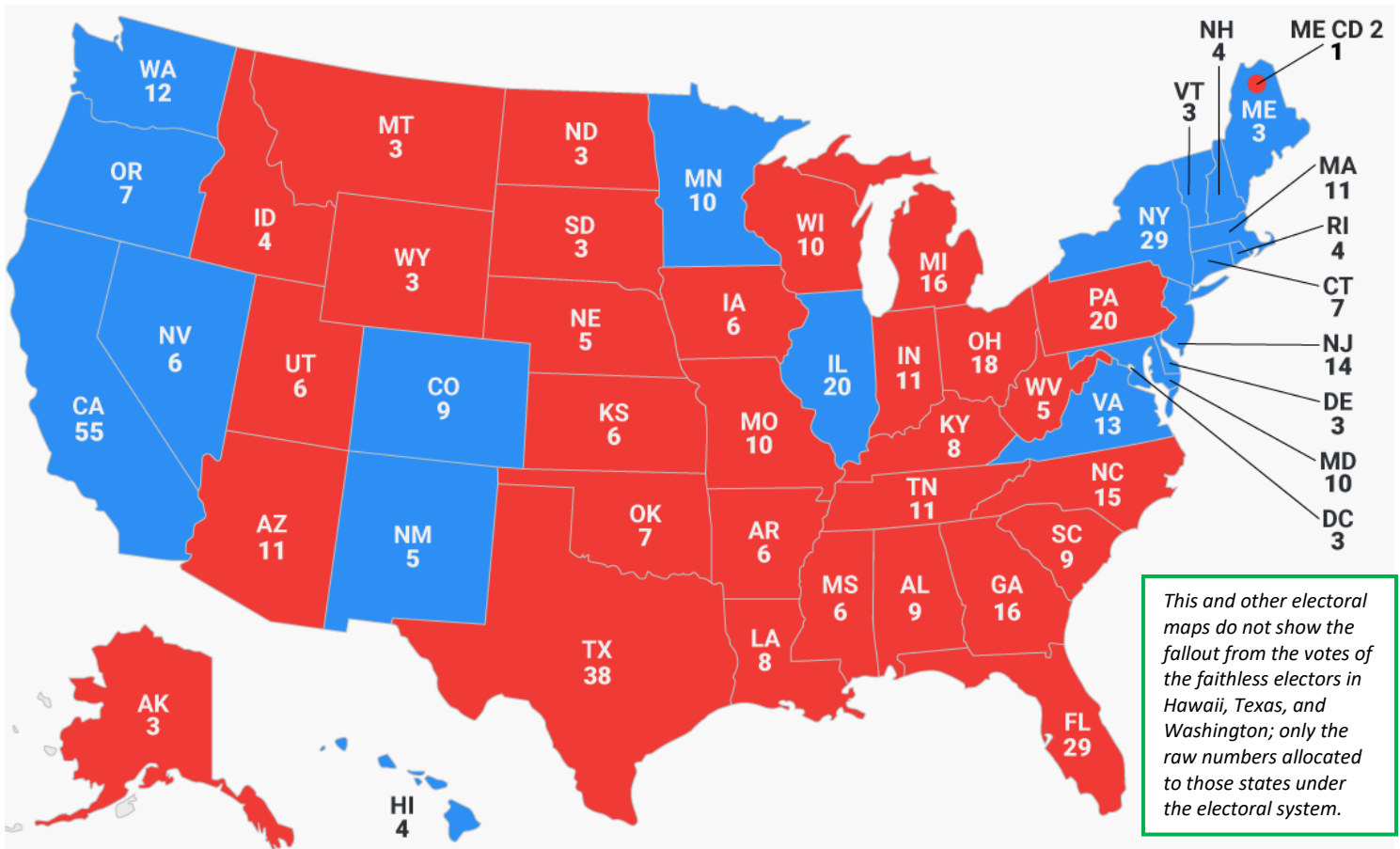
TOWNSHIPS	TREASURER					ATTORNEY GENERAL				
	Baker DEM	Schmitt REP	O'Toole LIB	Hexem GRN	Write- ins	Hensley DEM	Hawley REP	Write- ins		
Airport	11,054	4,644	516	329	13	11,299	5,239	26		
Bonhomme	9,881	12,586	473	200	11	10,832	12,286	13		
Chesterfield	7,333	17,069	456	154	7	7,798	17,312	13		
Clayton	10,106	10,123	426	236	8	10,941	9,989	13		
Concord	8,694	11,288	565	264	8	9,166	11,705	19		
Creve Coeur	11,822	10,256	561	270	9	12,437	10,521	34		
Ferguson	14,190	2,415	271	239	13	14,378	2,722	14		
Florissant	11,844	5,815	533	320	18	12,099	6,430	30		
Gravois	7,856	9,227	537	243	8	8,442	9,433	12		
Hadley	11,968	5,391	533	336	4	12,769	5,466	24		
Jefferson	10,555	9,711	472	236	6	11,703	9,259	13		
Lafayette	8,155	14,010	481	205	9	8,620	14,293	19		
Lemay	7,660	7,460	480	274	6	7,841	8,103	10		
Lewis & Clark	11,580	5,360	408	230	13	11,736	5,859	16		
Maryland Hts.	9,260	9,457	491	232	3	9,664	9,777	19		
Meramec	6,825	13,880	492	197	11	7,207	14,195	23		
Midland	8,316	4,530	453	316	4	8,622	5,011	16		
Missouri River	6,663	12,632	362	144	4	7,296	12,538	15		
Normandy	11,033	1,240	199	174	10	11,199	1,397	17		
Northwest	7,634	6,740	429	229	9	7,882	7,171	10		
Norwood	9,660	749	166	144	10	9,813	887	12		
Oakville	7,134	12,629	424	173	7	7,440	12,994	10		
Queeny	6,850	9,676	474	197	8	7,294	9,905	18		
Spanish Lake	12,583	2,344	217	172	8	12,733	2,605	10		
St. Ferdinand	11,227	1,377	204	166	9	11,372	1,594	14		
Tesson Ferry	6,557	11,012	394	186	10	6,872	11,346	13		
University	13,605	2,112	277	261	12	14,019	2,247	16		
Wild Horse	4,848	9,167	336	120	7	5,057	9,460	10		
INTRASTATE	18	18	2	4	0	21	21	0		
COUNTY TOTAL	264,911	222,918	11,632	6,251	245	276,552	229,765	459		
STATE TOTAL	1,078,063	1,545,582	78,543	35,923	11	1,140,252	1,607,550	0		



2016 GENERAL ELECTION STATE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS, STATE & COUNTY ISSUES

TOWNSHIPS	Const. Amend. No. 1 Sales Tax Parks & Water		Const. Amend. No. 2 Campaign Contribution Limits		Const. Amend. No. 3 Cigarette Tax		Const. Amend. No. 4 New Sales Tax Prohibition		Const. Amend. No. 6 Voter Photo I.D.		Missouri Statutory Measure-Prop. A Tobacco Tax		St. Louis Co. Prop S Tax Levy Senior Services	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Airport	12,294	4,087	10,991	5,256	7,518	9,113	7,782	8,367	8,125	8,165	7,453	8,780	8,272	7,967
Bonhomme	20,007	3,147	17,639	5,260	10,796	12,533	11,701	10,891	12,708	10,078	12,675	10,141	10,697	11,953
Chesterfield	20,512	4,272	18,590	6,195	13,088	12,132	14,324	10,178	17,302	7,563	14,380	10,362	9,606	14,958
Clayton	17,799	2,931	15,799	4,809	10,727	10,329	9,541	10,673	10,432	10,161	12,001	8,525	9,741	10,559
Concord	17,560	3,365	15,880	4,799	9,489	11,636	11,596	8,843	12,818	7,729	10,758	9,866	9,695	10,769
Creve Coeur	19,487	3,307	17,446	5,215	11,595	11,529	11,156	11,053	11,653	11,011	13,068	9,533	11,387	11,068
Ferguson	12,396	4,370	10,226	6,460	9,045	8,042	7,964	8,640	6,255	10,519	8,720	7,961	8,998	7,671
Florissant	14,708	3,769	12,003	6,270	8,935	9,766	9,956	8,203	8,989	9,278	9,396	8,869	9,631	8,599
Gravois	15,297	2,621	13,742	3,943	7,862	10,184	9,599	7,885	10,356	7,290	9,177	8,523	8,802	8,804
Hadley	16,468	1,850	14,605	3,560	8,570	9,970	7,195	10,474	6,585	11,621	10,067	7,985	10,454	7,393
Jefferson	18,814	2,261	16,646	4,144	10,029	11,125	9,723	10,683	9,620	11,059	11,868	8,834	10,817	9,668
Lafayette	19,126	3,609	17,097	5,589	10,971	12,130	12,522	9,865	14,472	8,206	12,585	10,045	9,937	12,527
Lemay	13,042	2,870	11,648	4,075	6,832	9,253	8,798	6,789	9,659	5,995	7,575	8,146	7,979	7,643
Lewis & Clark	13,803	3,624	12,010	5,232	8,551	9,097	8,998	8,192	8,407	8,886	9,018	8,253	8,641	8,548
Maryland Hts.	16,423	2,893	14,725	4,459	9,470	10,097	10,083	8,808	10,727	8,494	10,821	8,356	9,461	9,649
Meramec	18,254	3,158	16,006	5,219	10,073	11,598	12,326	8,704	14,643	6,613	11,629	9,642	8,779	12,315
Midland	10,748	2,774	9,714	3,669	6,040	7,683	6,645	6,648	6,750	6,720	6,345	7,063	7,070	6,233
Missouri River	16,551	3,151	14,766	4,832	10,046	9,847	10,695	8,647	12,435	7,169	11,425	8,112	8,235	11,144
Normandy	8,310	3,754	7,583	4,521	6,126	6,428	4,954	7,045	4,026	8,367	5,639	6,429	6,273	5,802
Northwest	12,140	2,888	10,797	4,009	6,579	8,614	7,916	6,846	8,541	6,267	7,199	7,629	7,078	7,695
Norwood	6,846	3,421	6,179	4,086	5,639	5,015	4,188	6,053	3,475	7,030	4,804	5,475	5,095	5,169
Oakville	16,995	3,479	15,363	4,899	9,080	11,596	12,002	8,037	13,597	6,613	10,419	9,805	8,583	11,573
Queeny	14,734	2,498	13,106	3,958	8,037	9,388	9,426	7,455	10,692	6,316	9,320	7,704	8,015	8,913
Spanish Lake	11,567	3,512	9,100	5,853	8,589	6,676	7,599	7,323	5,104	9,899	8,446	6,472	8,132	6,785
St. Ferdinand	9,211	3,546	6,914	5,712	6,992	5,951	6,453	6,154	4,256	8,381	6,564	6,003	6,855	5,715
Tesson Ferry	15,279	2,953	13,683	4,366	8,152	10,255	10,662	7,262	12,015	5,996	9,474	8,597	7,960	10,027
University	11,872	3,791	10,762	4,956	8,414	7,799	6,238	9,258	4,870	11,077	8,075	7,561	8,673	6,907
Wild Horse	12,158	2,251	10,760	3,540	6,979	7,660	8,379	5,785	9,750	4,570	7,957	6,393	6,177	8,035
INTRASTATE	39	3	32	11	28	15	18	23	24	18	30	12	0	0
COUNTY TOTAL	412,440	90,155	363,812	134,897	244,252	265,461	258,439	234,784	268,286	231,091	266,888	231,076	241,043	254,089
STATE TOTAL	2,187,773	551,117	1,894,870	814,016	1,120,389	1,649,723	1,533,909	1,158,291	1,712,274	1,005,234	1,223,251	1,506,644	0	0

Clinton aces popular margin by 2.86 million, but loses electoral vote



The 2016 Electoral Map

A Historic Number of Electors Defected. Most Were Supposed to Vote for Clinton

THE 'FAITHLESS' ELECTORS

The Electoral College voted for Donald Trump to win the presidency. Seven electors, the most ever, voted for someone other than their party's nominee.

Republican electors in Texas vaulted Mr. Trump past the 270 mark, granting him all but two of their 38 ballots in a ceremony in the State Capitol in Austin.

Normally a political footnote, the electoral vote acquired an unexpected element of drama this winter after Mr. Trump's upset of Hillary Clinton, who received 2.86 million more popular votes but won in states that totaled only 232 electoral votes. The states Mr. Trump won held 306 electoral votes.

While Mr. Trump's opponents needed 37 Republican defectors to bring his electoral-vote tally below 270, the bulk of electors who broke ranks—four in

Washington State—were Democrats who otherwise would have voted for Ms. Clinton. Instead, they voted for former Republican secretary of state Colin Powell and Faith Spotted Eagle, a Native American tribal leader who has led opposition to the Keystone XL pipeline.

A pledged Clinton delegate in Hawaii voted instead for Bernie Sanders.

Elsewhere, Democratic electors who sought to vote for someone besides Ms. Clinton switched back to her under pressure or were replaced with Clinton supporters.

In Texas, two Republican electors cast protest votes, one each for Ron Paul and Gov. John Kasich of Ohio. One other Republican opposed to Mr. Trump resigned and was replaced.

This was partially excerpted from a column in the New York Times by Richard Pérez-Peña, Dec. 19, 2016.

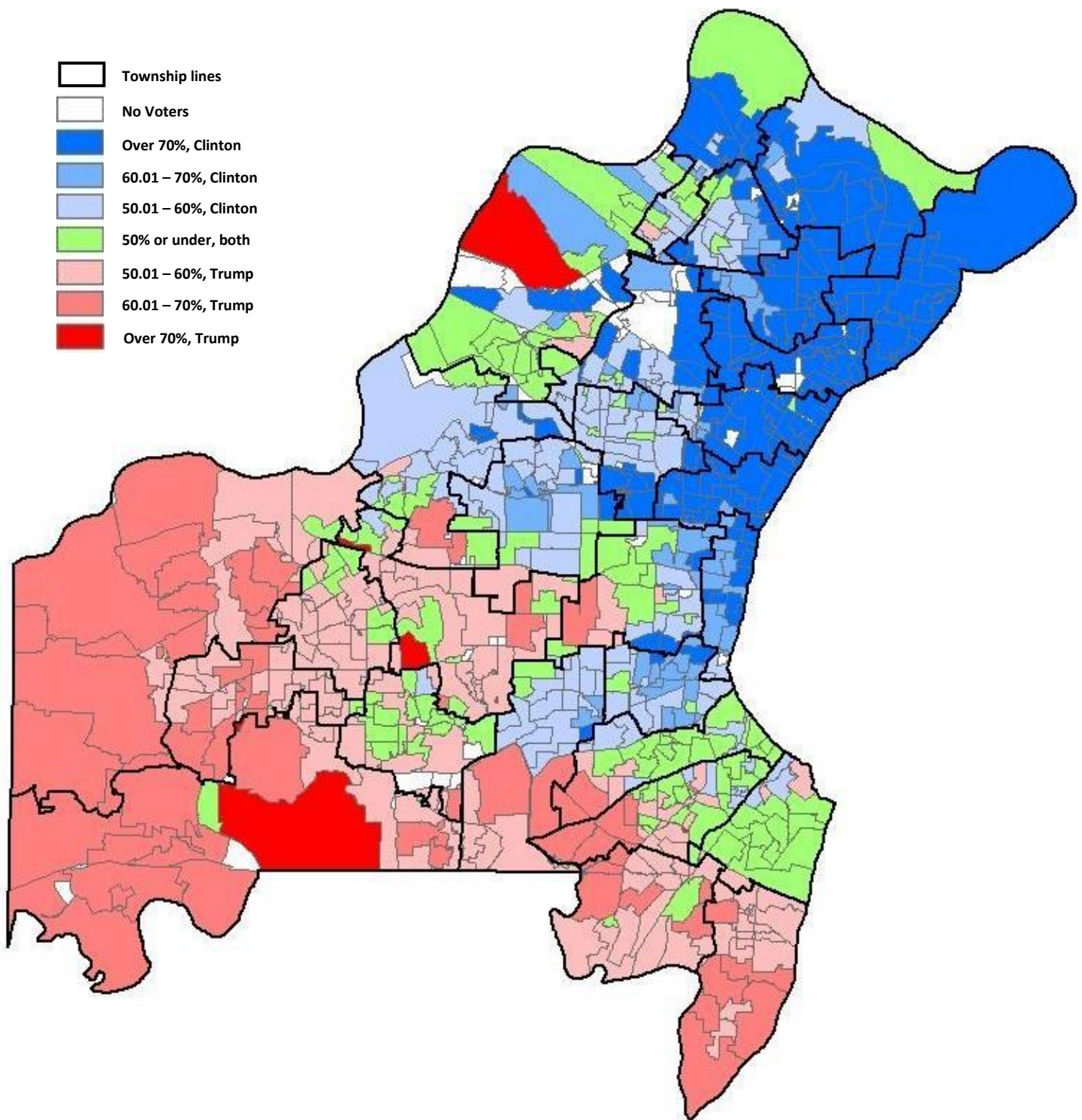
From Kennedy to Trump by the numbers

1960	Kennedy / Nixon	303-219
1964	Johnson / Goldwater	486-52
1968	Humphrey / Nixon	191-301
1972	McGovern / Nixon	17-520
1976	Carter / Ford	297-240
1980	Carter / Reagan	49-489
1984	Mondale / Reagan	13-525
1988	Dukakis / Bush 1	111-426
1992	Clinton / Bush 1	370-168
1996	Clinton / Dole	379-159
2000	Gore / Bush 2	266-271
2004	Kerry / Bush 2	251-286
2008	Obama / McCain	365-173
2012	Obama / Romney	332-206
2016	Clinton / Trump	227-304*

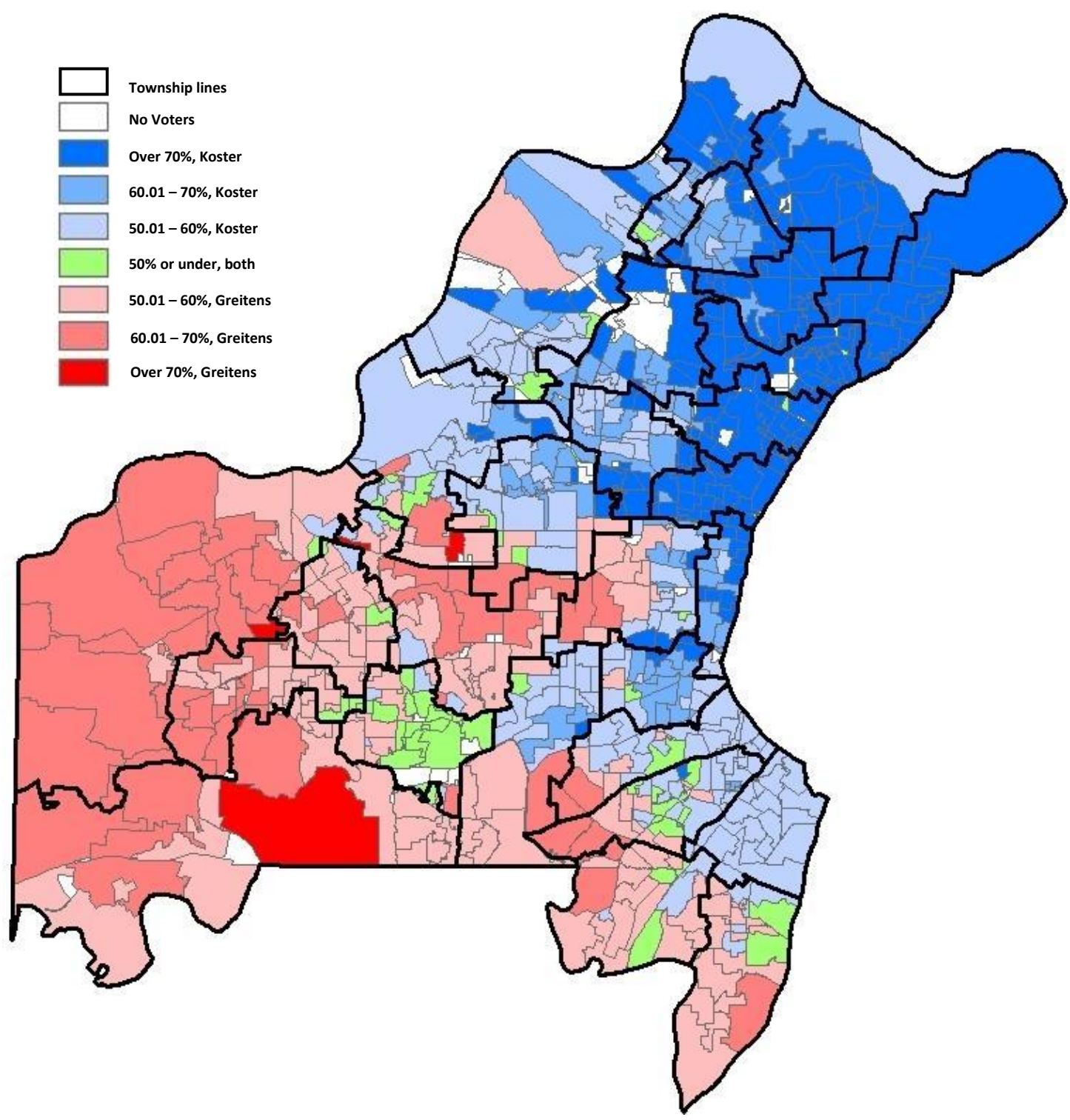
* Donald Trump won in the Electoral College with 304 votes, compared to 227 for Hillary Clinton. Seven electors voted for someone other than their party's candidate.

Why do we even have the Electoral College?
Check out the rationale on pg. 36.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RESULTS BY VOTING LOCATION

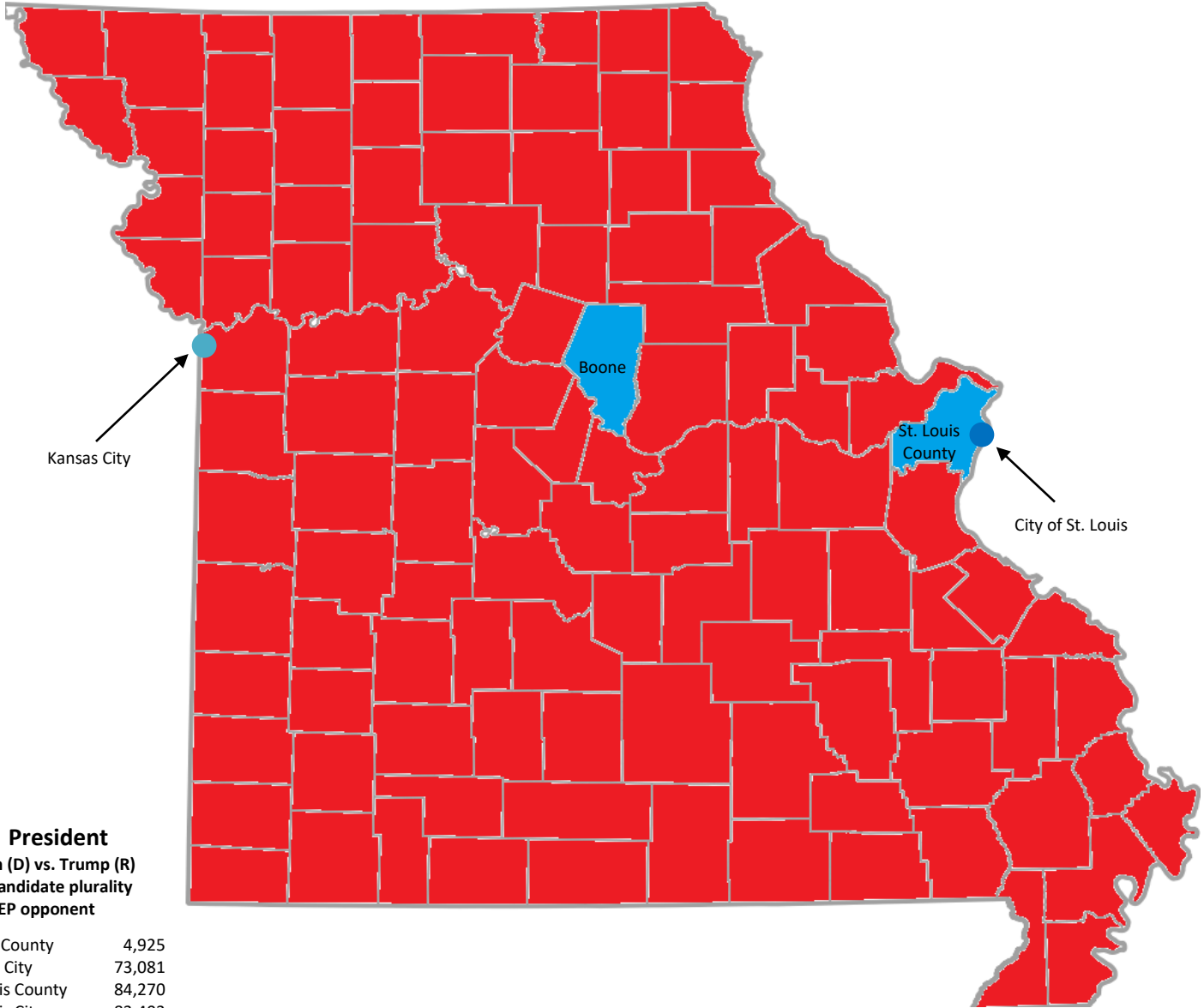


GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION RESULTS BY VOTING LOCATION



Islands of *Blue* / Maps for Election Junkies

Below we see how the Democratic candidates for President, Governor, Lt. Governor, Treasurer, and Attorney General fared. On this page those Democrats each won in Boone Co., Kansas City, and St. Louis city and county. The following two pages cover the unique election jurisdiction wins for U.S. Senate and Secretary of State.



President

Clinton (D) vs. Trump (R)
DEM candidate plurality over REP opponent

Boone County	4,925
Kansas City	73,081
St. Louis County	84,270
St. Louis City	83,403

Governor

Koster (D) vs. Greitens (R)
DEM candidate plurality over REP opponent

Boone County	11,290
Kansas City	73,052
St. Louis County	101,288
St. Louis City	83,857

Lt. Governor

Carnahan (D) vs. Parson (R)
DEM candidate plurality over REP opponent

Boone County	5,886
Kansas City	67,747
St. Louis County	85,447
St. Louis City	81,052

Treasurer

Baker (D) vs. Schmitt (R)
DEM candidate plurality over REP opponent

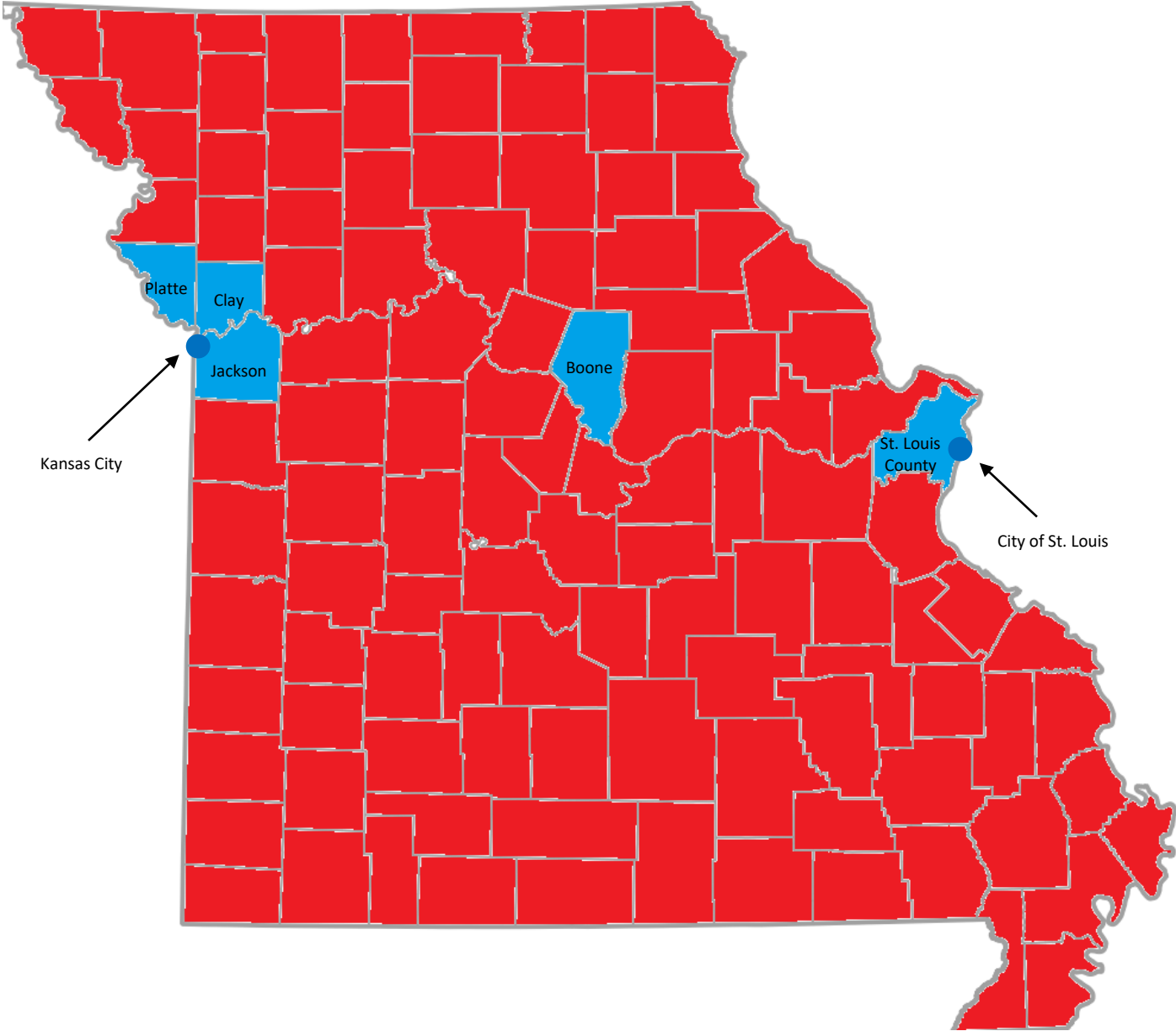
Boone County	3,221
Kansas City	64,303
St. Louis County	41,993
St. Louis City	74,955

Attorney General

Hensley (D) vs. Hawley (R)
DEM candidate plurality over REP opponent

Boone County	647
Kansas City	65,375
St. Louis County	46,787
St. Louis City	76,620

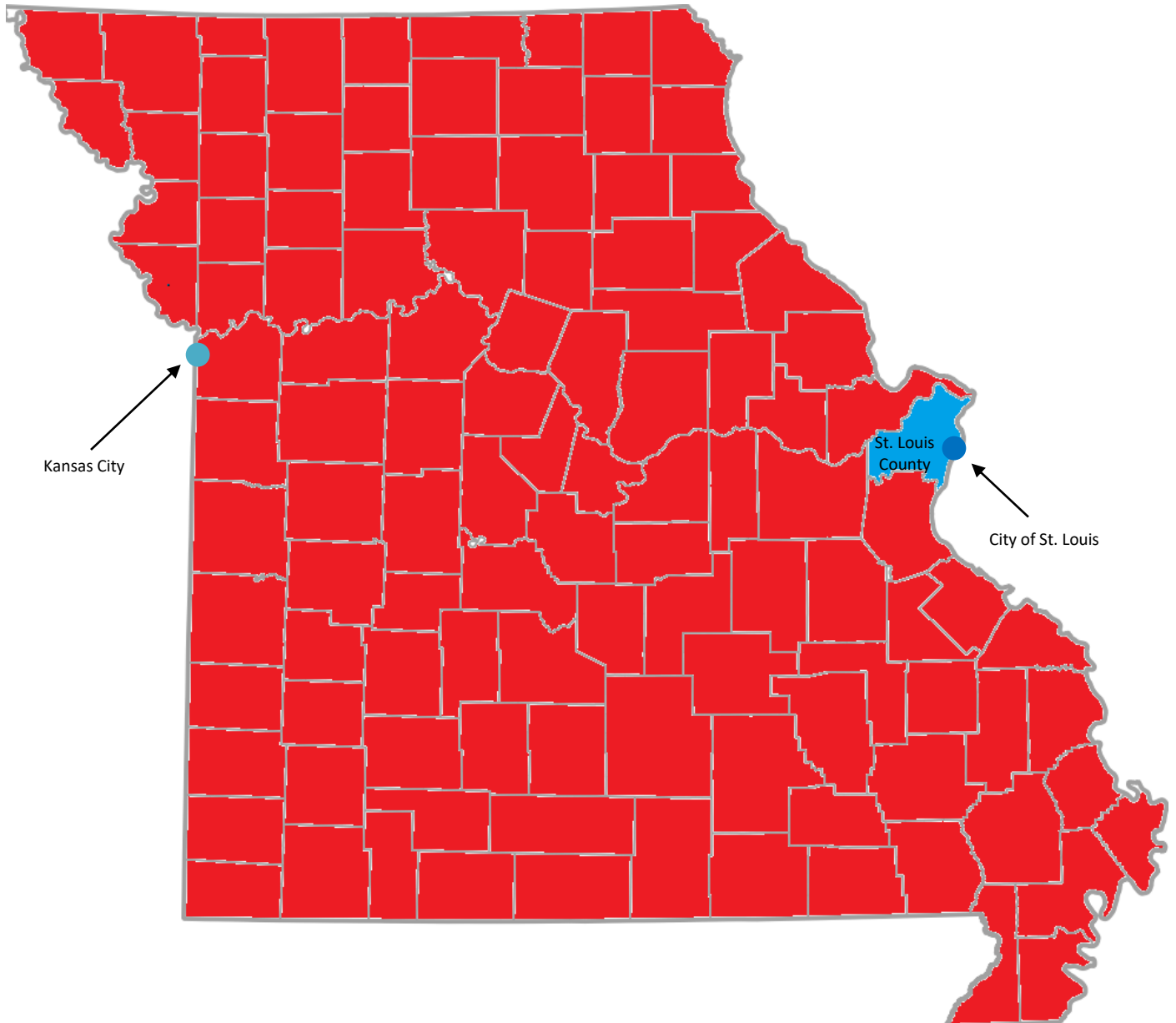
U.S. Senate



U.S. Senate Kander (D) vs. Blunt (R) DEM candidate plurality over REP opponent

Boone County	10,929
Clay County	6,149
Jackson County	7,723
Kansas City	76,054
Platte County	866
St. Louis County	119,199
St. Louis City	87,484

Secretary of State



Secretary of State

Smith (D) vs. Ashcroft (R)
DEM candidate plurality
over REP opponent

Kansas City	60,700
St. Louis County	47,573
St. Louis City	75,864

THE REASON FOR THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

By Joe Miller

<http://www.FactCheck.org/2008/02/the-reason-for-the-electoral-college/>

Q: Why does the U.S. have an Electoral College?

A: The framers of the Constitution didn't trust direct democracy.

FULL QUESTION:

Why does the United States have an Electoral College when it would be so easy to directly elect a president, as we do for all the other political offices?

FULL ANSWER:

When U.S. citizens go to the polls to “elect” a president, they are in fact voting for a particular slate of electors. In every state but Maine and Nebraska, the candidate who wins the most votes (that is, a plurality) in the state receives all of the state's electoral votes. The number of electors in each state is the sum of its U.S. senators and its U.S. representatives. (The District of Columbia has three electoral votes, which is the number of senators and representatives it would have if it were permitted representation in Congress.) The electors meet in their respective states 41 days after the popular election. There, they cast a ballot for president and a second for vice president. A candidate must receive a majority of electoral votes to be elected president.

The reason that the Constitution calls for this extra layer, rather than just providing for the direct election of the president, is that most of the nation's founders were actually rather afraid of democracy. James Madison worried about what he called “factions,” which he defined as groups of citizens who have a common interest in some proposal that would either violate the rights of other citizens or would harm the nation as a whole. Madison's fear – which Alexis de Tocqueville later dubbed “the tyranny of the majority” – was that a faction could grow to encompass more than 50 percent of the population, at which point it could “sacrifice to its ruling passion or interest both the public good and the rights of other citizens.” Madison has a solution for tyranny of the majority: “A republic, by which I mean a government in which the scheme of representation takes place, opens a different prospect, and promises the cure for which we are seeking.”

As Alexander Hamilton writes in “The Federalist Papers,” the Constitution is designed to ensure “that the office of President will never fall to the lot of any man who is not in an eminent degree endowed with the requisite qualifications.” The point of the Electoral College is to preserve “the sense of the people,” while at the same time ensuring that a president is chosen “by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station, and acting under circumstances favorable to deliberation, and to a judicious combination of all the reasons and inducements which were proper to govern their choice.”

In modern practice, the Electoral College is mostly a formality. Most electors are loyal members of the party that has selected them, and in 26 states, plus Washington, D.C., electors are bound by laws or party pledges to vote in accord with the popular vote. Although an elector could, in principle, change his or her vote (and a few actually have over the years), doing so is rare.

As the 2000 election reminded us, the Electoral College does make it possible for a candidate to win the popular vote and still not become president. But that is less a product of the Electoral College and more a product of the way states apportion electors. In every state but Maine and Nebraska, electors are awarded on a winner-take-all basis. So if a candidate wins a state by even a narrow margin, he or she wins all of the state's electoral votes. The winner-take-all system is not federally mandated; states are free to allocate their electoral votes as they wish.

The Electoral College was not the only Constitutional limitation on direct democracy, though we have discarded most of those limitations. Senators were initially to be appointed by state legislatures, and states were permitted to ban women from voting entirely. Slaves got an even worse deal, as a slave officially was counted as just three-fifths of a person. The 14th Amendment abolished the three-fifths rule and granted (male) former slaves the right to vote. The 17th Amendment made senators subject to direct election, and the 19th Amendment gave women the right to vote.

– Joe Miller, for [FactCheck.org](http://www.FactCheck.org), *A Project of the Annenberg Public Policy Center*

SOURCES

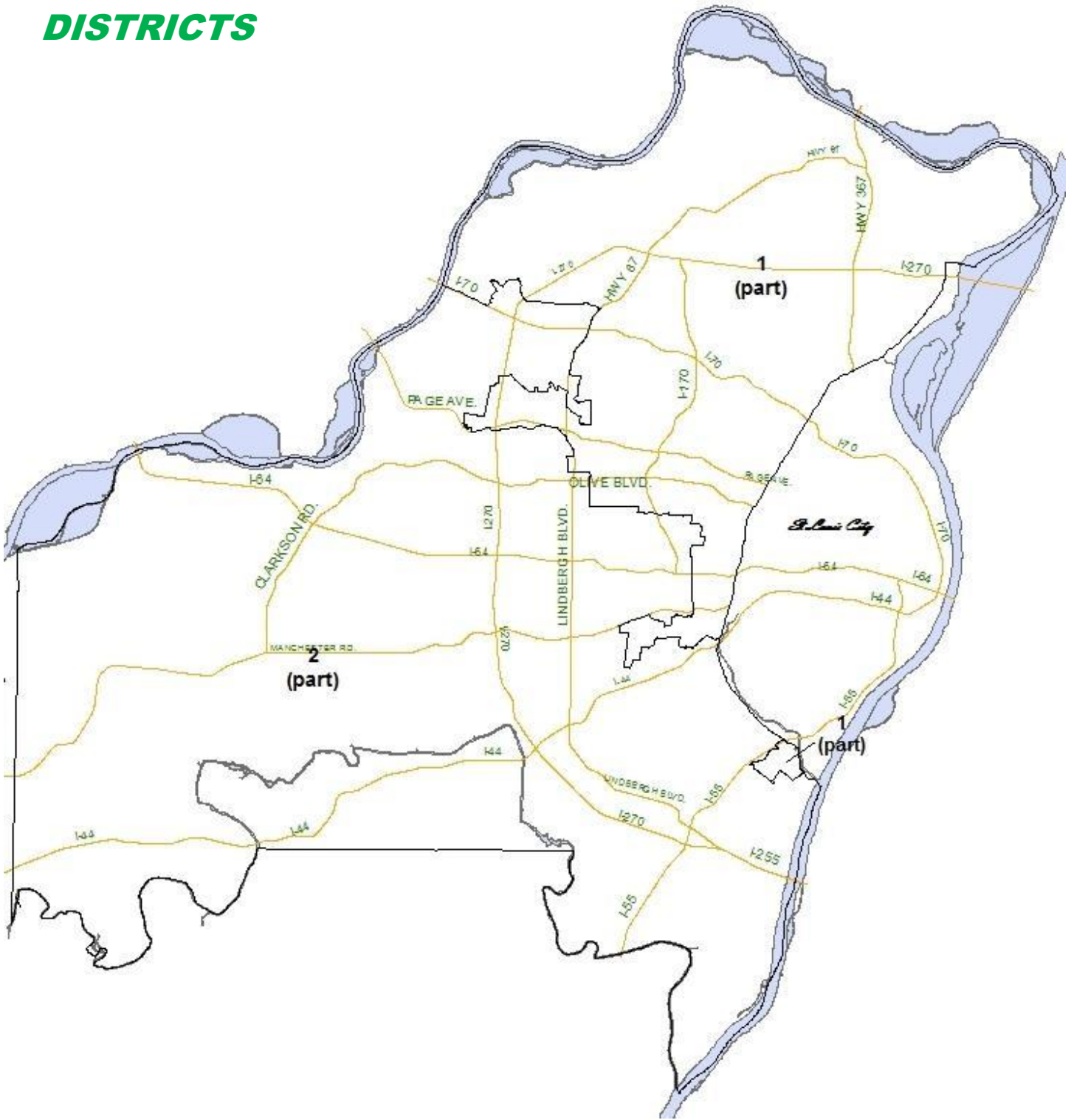
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Madison, James. “[Federalist No. 10](#).” The Federalist Papers [1787]. Accessed at The Library of Congress Web site. 28 Jan. 2008.

de Tocqueville, Alexis. [Democracy in America](#), vol. 1. Accessed at the University of Virginia Department of American Studies Web site. 28 Jan. 2008.

Office of the Federal Register, U.S. National Archives and Records Administration Web site, [FAQ](#), 11 Feb. 2008.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS



YEAR-END VOTER REGISTRATIONS

1st Dist. (St. Louis Co. only)
William Lacy Clay (D)
278,229

2nd Dist. (St. Louis Co. only)
Ann Wagner (R)
430,177

COUNTY COUNCIL DISTRICTS



YEAR-END VOTER REGISTRATIONS

*1st District
Hazel Erby (D)
90,343*

*2nd District
Sam Page (D)
94,099*

*3rd District
Colleen Wasinger (R)
112,631*

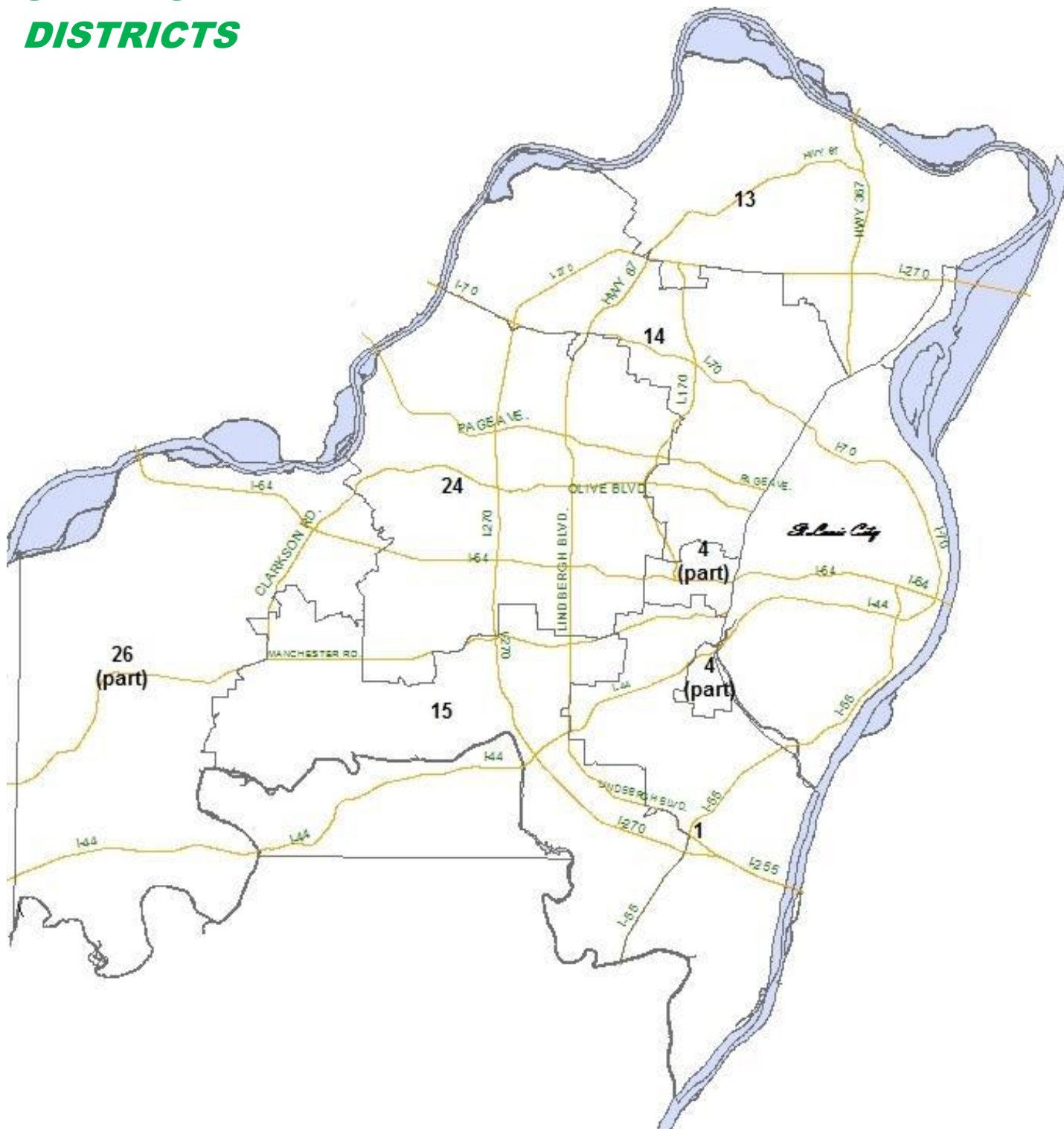
*4th District
Rochelle Walton Gray (D)
94,892*

*5th District
Pat Dolan (D)
107,165*

*6th District
Ernie Trakas (R)
102,037*

*7th District
Mark Harder (R)
107,239*

STATE SENATE DISTRICTS



YEAR-END VOTER REGISTRATIONS

1st Dist.
Scott Sifton (D)
129,212

4th Dist.
Jacob W. Hummel (D) (St. Louis Co. only)
25,417

13th Dist.
Gina Walsh (D)
114,206

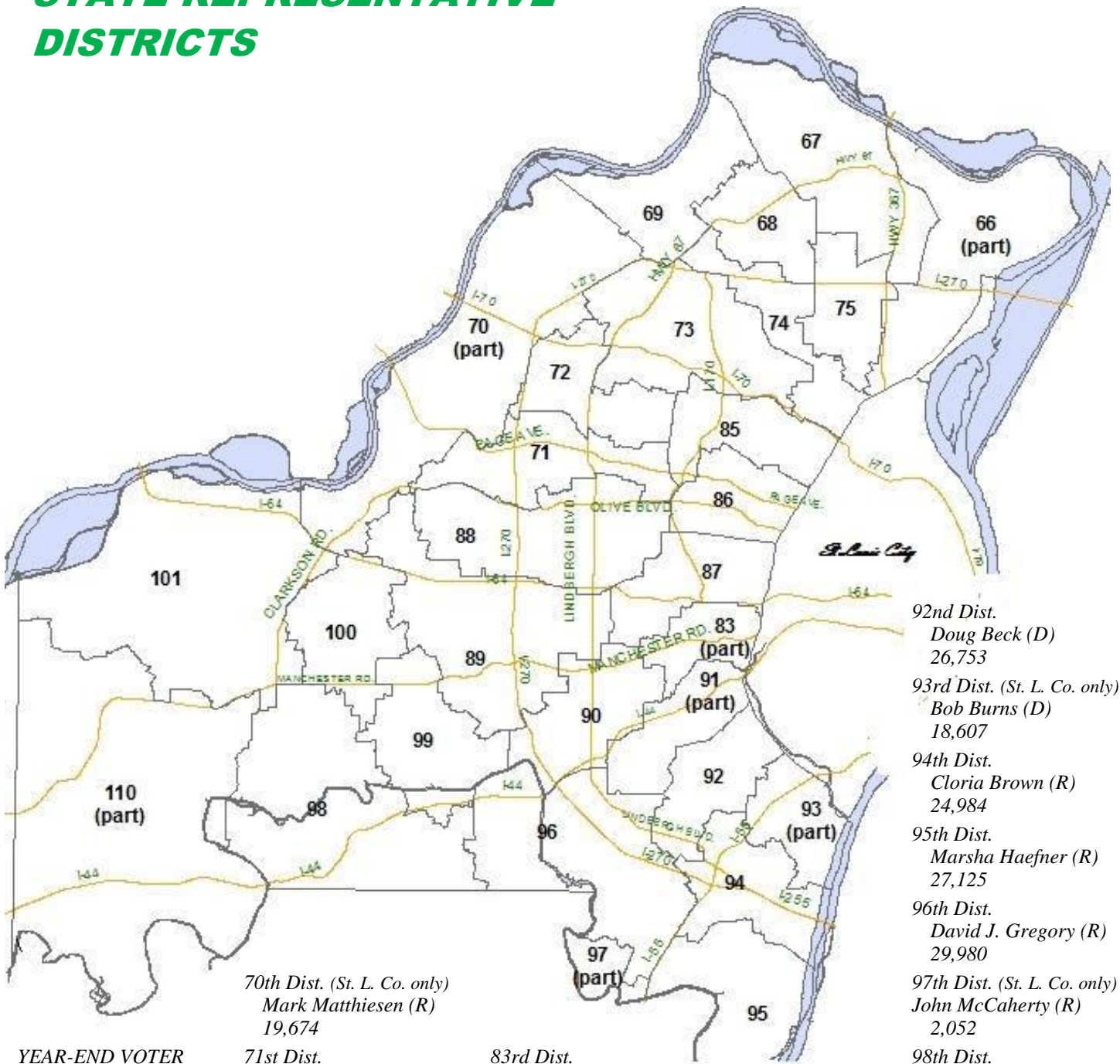
14th Dist.
Maria Chappelle-Nadal (D)
109,698

15th Dist.
Andrew Koenig (R)
139,043

24th Dist.
Jill Schupp (D)
129,677

26th Dist. (St. Louis Co. only)
Dave Schatz (R)
61,153

STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS



YEAR-END VOTER REGISTRATIONS

66th Dist. (St. L. Co. only)
 Tommie Pierson, Jr. (D)
 19,286

67th Dist.
 Alan Green (D)
 27,307

68th Dist.
 Jay Mosley (D)
 25,417

69th Dist.
 Gretchen Bangert (D)
 25,000

70th Dist. (St. L. Co. only)
 Mark Matthiesen (R)
 19,674

71st Dist.
 Sue Meredith (D)
 24,492

72nd Dist.
 Mary Nichols (D)
 23,484

73rd Dist.
 Courtney Allen Curtis (D)
 21,919

74th Dist.
 Cora Faith Walker (D)
 22,135

75th Dist.
 Alan Gray (D)
 22,940

83rd Dist.
 Gina Mitten (D) (St. L. Co. only)
 19,153

85th Dist.
 Clem Smith (D)
 24,206

86th Dist.
 Joe Adams (D)
 26,908

87th Dist.
 Stacey Newman (D)
 27,117

88th Dist.
 Tracy McCreery (D)
 27,882

89th Dist.
 Dean Plocher (R)
 31,552

90th Dist.
 Deb Lavender (D)
 29,858

91st Dist. (St. L. Co. only)
 Sarah Unsicker (D)
 27,648

92nd Dist.
 Doug Beck (D)
 26,753

93rd Dist. (St. L. Co. only)
 Bob Burns (D)
 18,607

94th Dist.
 Cloria Brown (R)
 24,984

95th Dist.
 Marsha Haefner (R)
 27,125

96th Dist.
 David J. Gregory (R)
 29,980

97th Dist. (St. L. Co. only)
 John McCaherty (R)
 2,052

98th Dist.
 Shamed Dogan (R)
 27,871

99th Dist.
 Jean Evans (R)
 26,457

100th Dist.
 Derek Grier (R)
 29,262

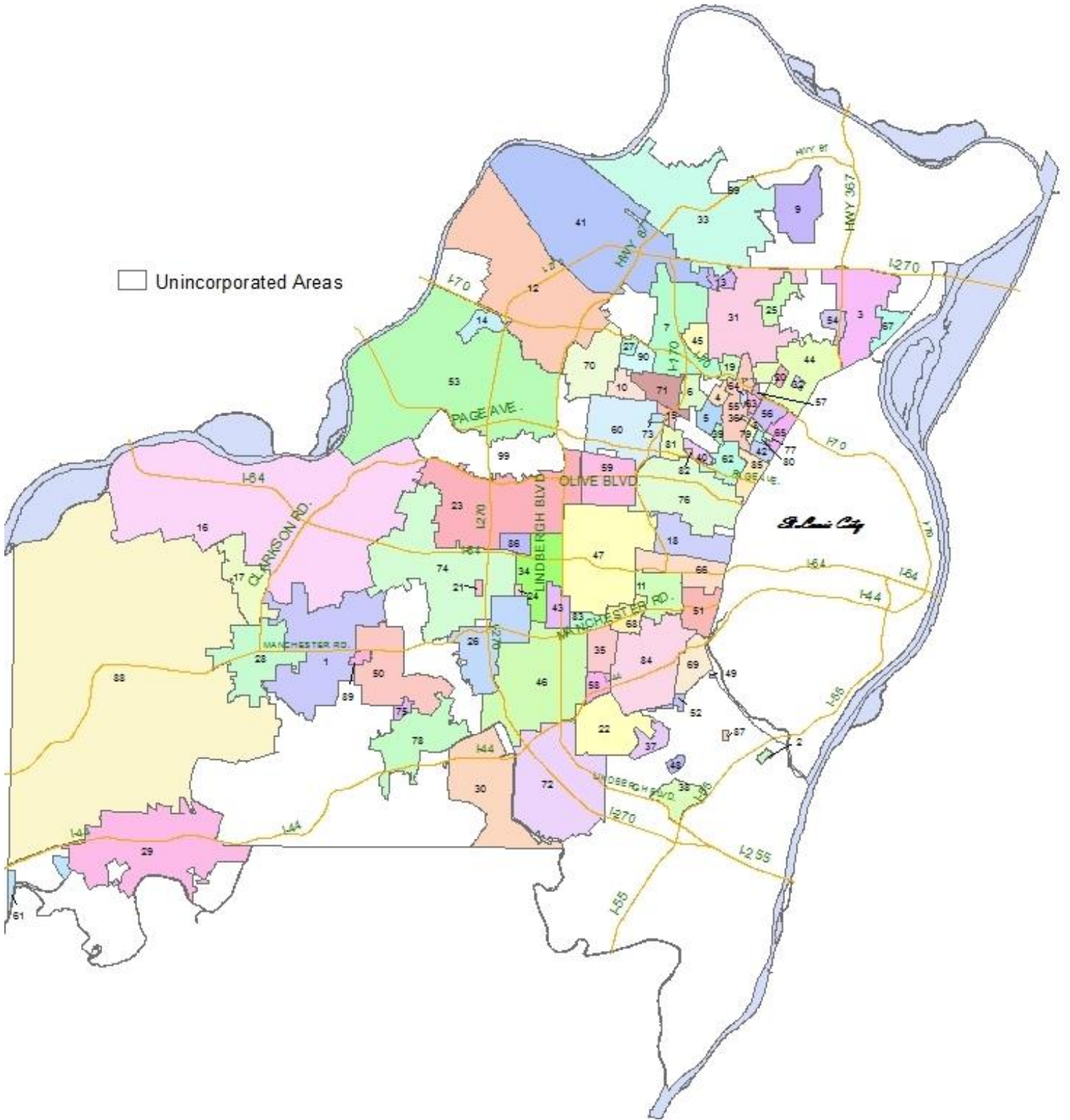
101st Dist.
 Bruce DeGroot (R)
 28,150

110th Dist. (St. L. Co. only)
 Kirk Mathews (R)
 21,187

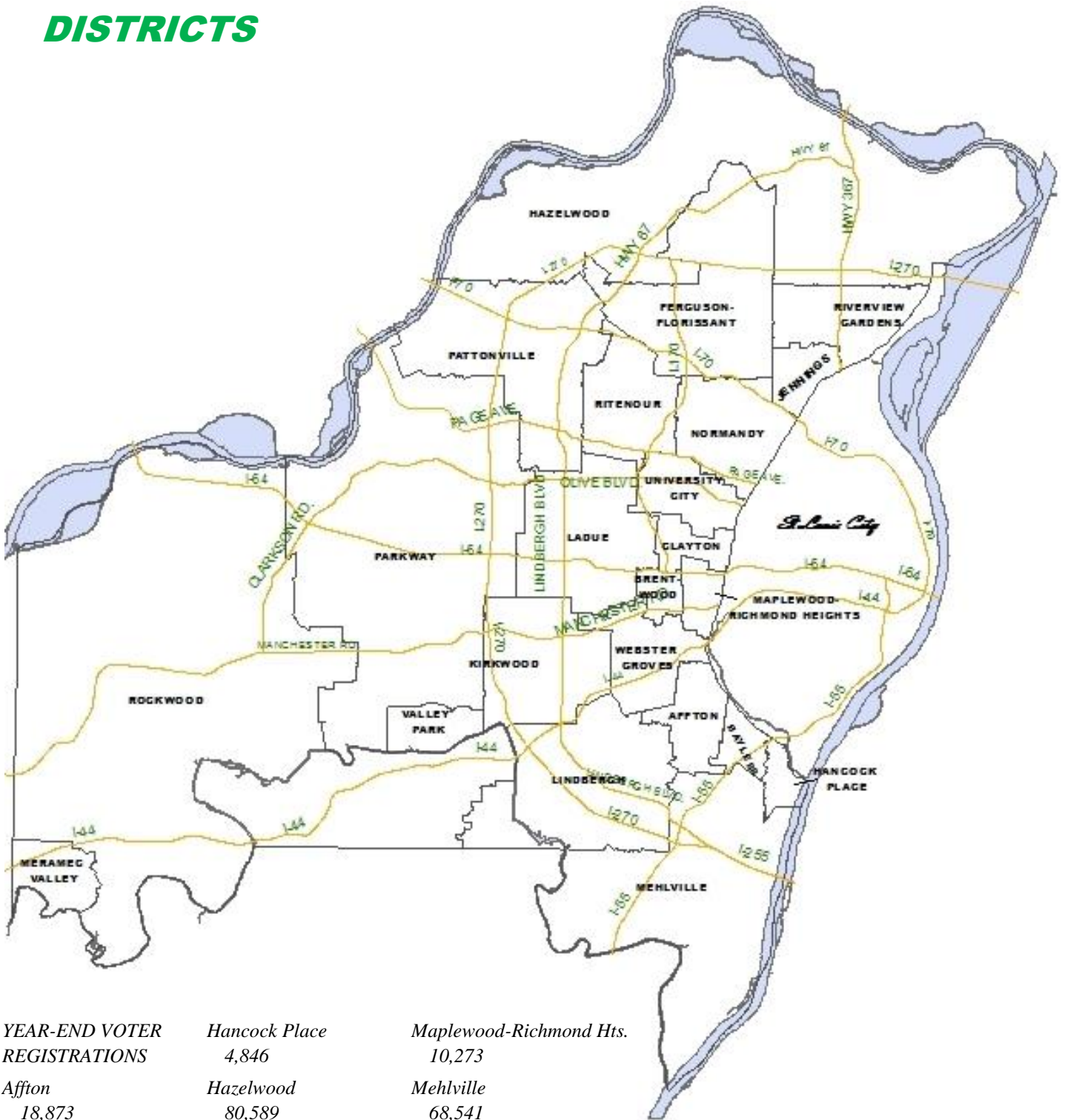
Year-End Municipal Registrations

1. Ballwin	23,028	33. Florissant	35,110	65. Pine Lawn	2,145
2. Bella Villa	505	34. Frontenac	3,043	66. Richmond Heights	6,820
3. Bellefontaine Neighbors	7,267	35. Glendale	4,800	67. Riverview	1,393
4. Bellerive Acres	176	36. Glen Echo Park	115	68. Rock Hill	3,622
5. Bel-Nor	1,119	37. Grantwood Village	752	69. Shrewsbury	4,700
6. Bel-Ridge	1,482	38. Green Park	1,945	70. St. Ann	8,280
7. Berkeley	5,632	39. Greendale	502	71. St. John	3,920
8. Beverly Hills	406	40. Hanley Hills	1,404	72. Sunset Hills	7,114
9. Black Jack	4,885	41. Hazelwood	16,924	73. Sycamore Hills	474
10. Breckenridge Hills	2,242	42. Hillsdale	815	74. Town & Country	8,664
11. Brentwood	5,976	43. Huntleigh	325	75. Twin Oaks	306
12. Bridgeton	8,110	44. Jennings	9,069	76. University City	26,871
13. Calverton Park	854	45. Kinloch	202	77. Uplands Park	318
14. Champ	9	46. Kirkwood	22,842	78. Valley Park	4,358
15. Charlack	850	47. Ladue	7,374	79. Velda City	960
16. Chesterfield	36,594	48. Lakeshire	1,030	80. Velda Village Hills	850
17. Clarkson Valley	2,189	49. Mackenzie	100	81. Vinita Park*	1,178
18. Clayton	10,230	50. Manchester	13,361	82. Vinita Terrace*	196
19. Cool Valley	817	51. Maplewood	5,564	83. Warson Woods	1,665
20. Country Club Hills	712	52. Marlborough	1,192	84. Webster Groves	18,056
21. Country Life Acres	80	53. Maryland Heights	17,285	85. Wellston	1,319
22. Crestwood	9,749	54. Moline Acres	1,592	86. Westwood	262
23. Creve Coeur	13,790	55. Normandy	2,517	87. Wilbur Park	346
24. Crystal Lake Park	416	56. Northwoods	3,150	88. Wildwood	26,851
25. Dellwood	3,282	57. Norwood Court	443	89. Winchester	1,031
26. Des Peres	7,222	58. Oakland	990	90. Woodson Terrace	2,421
27. Edmundson	425	59. Olivette	5,783	Total Incorporated	484,973
28. Ellisville	7,233	60. Overland	10,042	68.46% of St. Louis Co.'s Registered Voters	
29. Eureka	7,376	61. Pacific (<i>St. Louis Co. only</i>)	8	Total Unincorporated	223,433
30. Fenton	3,253	62. Pagedale	2,110	31.54% of St. Louis Co.'s Registered Voters	
31. Ferguson	12,963	63. Pasadena Hills	780	* Vinita Terrace will merge with Vinita Park on May 8, 2017.	
32. Flordell Hills	477	64. Pasadena Park	335		

MUNICIPALITIES



SCHOOL DISTRICTS

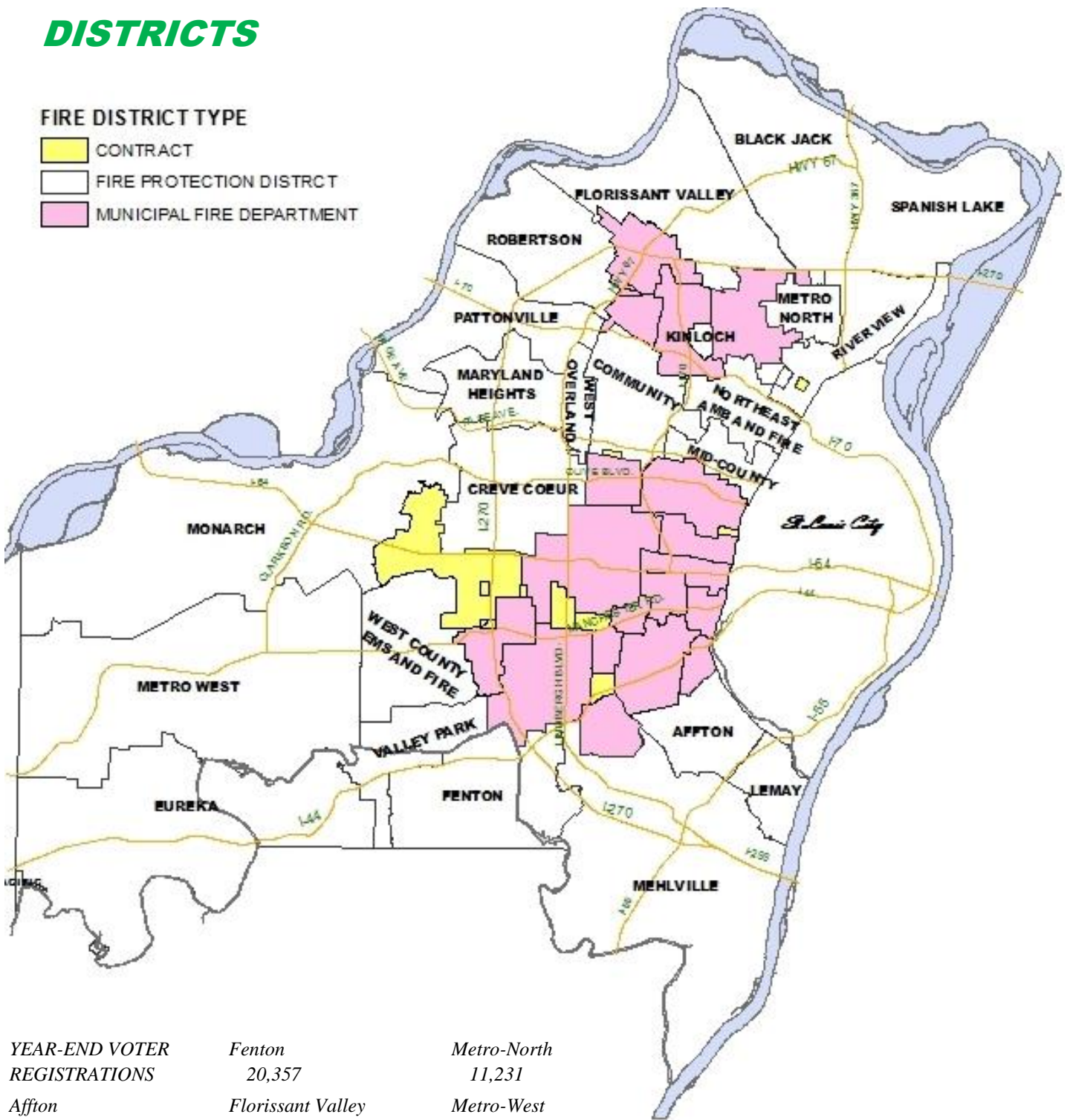


<i>YEAR-END VOTER REGISTRATIONS</i>	<i>Hancock Place</i> 4,846	<i>Maplewood-Richmond Hts.</i> 10,273		
<i>Affton</i> 18,873	<i>Hazelwood</i> 80,589	<i>Mehlville</i> 68,541		
<i>Bayless</i> 8,144	<i>Jennings</i> 10,373	<i>Meramec Valley (St. Louis Co. only)</i> 62		
<i>Brentwood</i> 6,126	<i>Kirkwood</i> 33,275	<i>Normandy</i> 23,559	<i>Ritenour</i> 25,898	<i>University City</i> 27,496
<i>Clayton</i> 11,517	<i>Ladue</i> 21,242	<i>Parkway</i> 105,227	<i>Riverview Gardens</i> 22,857	<i>Valley Park</i> 5,547
<i>Ferguson</i> 45,720	<i>Lindbergh</i> 38,019	<i>Pattonville</i> 29,684	<i>Rockwood (St. Louis Co. only)</i> 85,109	<i>Webster Groves</i> 25,429

FIRE DISTRICTS

FIRE DISTRICT TYPE

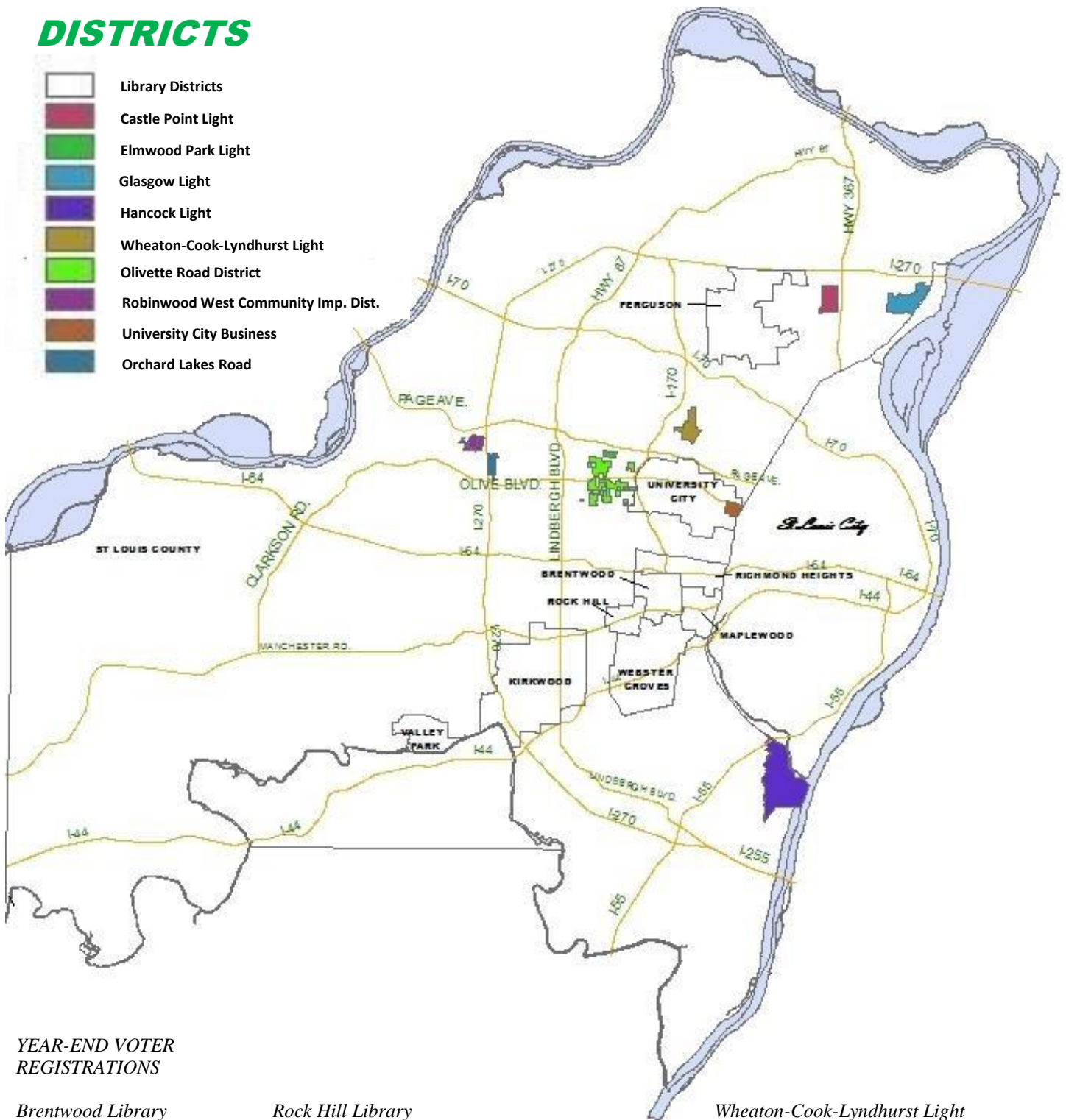
- CONTRACT
- FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
- MUNICIPAL FIRE DEPARTMENT



YEAR-END VOTER REGISTRATIONS	<i>Fenton</i> 20,357	<i>Metro-North</i> 11,231		
<i>Affton</i> 25,066	<i>Florissant Valley</i> 49,129	<i>Metro-West</i> 57,501		
<i>Black Jack</i> 33,323	<i>Kinloch</i> 202	<i>Mid-County</i> 7,618	<i>Pattonville</i> 9,503	
<i>Community</i> 27,287	<i>Lemay</i> 10,660	<i>Monarch</i> 46,097	<i>Riverview</i> 20,407	<i>Valley Park</i> 8,660
<i>Creve Coeur</i> 26,174	<i>Maryland Heights</i> 14,208	<i>Northeast Amb. & Fire</i> 17,650	<i>Robertson</i> 3,489	<i>West County EMS & Fire</i> 26,687
<i>Eureka (St. L. Co. only)</i> 9,385	<i>Mehlville</i> 85,680	<i>Pacific (St. L. Co. only)</i> 8	<i>Spanish Lake</i> 11,275	<i>West Overland EMS & Fire</i> 4,812

LIBRARIES & OTHER DISTRICTS

-  Library Districts
-  Castle Point Light
-  Elmwood Park Light
-  Glasgow Light
-  Hancock Light
-  Wheaton-Cook-Lyndhurst Light
-  Olivette Road District
-  Robinwood West Community Imp. Dist.
-  University City Business
-  Orchard Lakes Road



YEAR-END VOTER REGISTRATIONS

<i>Brentwood Library</i> 5,976	<i>Rock Hill Library</i> 3,622	<i>Wheaton-Cook-Lyndhurst Light</i> 808
<i>Ferguson Library</i> 12,963	<i>University City Library</i> 26,871	<i>Olivette Road</i> 2,541
<i>Kirkwood Library</i> 22,183	<i>Valley Park Library</i> 1,886	<i>Robinwood West CID</i> 785
<i>Maplewood Library</i> 5,564	<i>Webster Groves Library</i> 18,056	<i>University City Business</i> 1,396
<i>Richmond Heights Library</i> 6,820	<i>St. Louis County Library</i> 604,465	<i>Orchard Lakes Road</i> 454
	<i>Castle Point Light</i> 1,466	
	<i>Elmwood Park Light</i> 384	
	<i>Glasgow Light</i> 2,187	
	<i>Hancock Light</i> 4,914	

ST. LOUIS COUNTY POLITICAL CENTRAL COMMITTEES

DEMOCRATIC

REPUBLICAN

LIBERTARIAN

AIRPORT

Marianne Solari	(314) 428-7283	Becky Buwalda	(314) 291-4483	Vacant
Curt Pierce, II	(314) 681-9659	Bruce F. Buwalda, <i>Chair.</i>	(314) 291-4483	Vacant

BONHOMME

Jeanette Langton	(314) 698-2608	Janice Perdue DeWeese	(636) 343-5360	Vacant
Dennis Roach	(314) 835-1785	Matt Maher	(314) 898-3625	Vacant

CHESTERFIELD

Marti Maurer	(314) 703-8701	Judy Hon	(314) 265-4867	Vacant
Brian Legate	(314) 503-6259	Norman Baxter	(636) 532-3949	Vacant

CLAYTON

Cindy Brown	(314) 647-5266	Maryann Rober	(314) 993-1990	Vacant
James Loomis, <i>Treasurer</i>	(314) 691-0217	David Stokes	(314) 721-3948	Vacant

CONCORD

Marilyn Beck	(314) 638-1846	Casilda "Chris" Struckhoff	(314) 849-2226	Vacant
Otto Schoenberg, III	(314) 638-8180	Anthony J. Pousosa	(314) 517-1482	Vacant

CREVE COEUR

Sue Meredith	(314) 878-2088	Jeannine Stuart	(314) 991-3998	LaDonna Higgins	(314) 997-0291
Burton Boxerman	(314) 994-9133	Neal Breitweiser	(314) 805-6020	Arnold J. Trembley	(314) 567-0636

FERGUSON

Rochelle Walton Gray	(314) 477-0841	Lisa Kaliski	(314) 521-8615	Vacant	
Michael Person	(314) 315-5525	James W. Knowles, III	(314) 521-1043	Nick Kasoff	(314) 991-7740

FLORISSANT

Mary Eliz. Dorsey, <i>Chair.</i>	(314) 831-2134	Teresa K. Stone	(314) 830-4884	Vacant	
Sean Weller	(314) 458-8673	John Keck	(314) 600-8027	Bryan Koen	(314) 593-0901

GRAVOIS

Shannon Weber	(573) 645-5170	Jennifer Bird	(314) 471-4606	Vacant	
Scott Sifton	(314) 591-6961	Russell Dahmer	(314) 843-6845	Ismaine Ayouaz	(314) 443-5620

HADLEY

Vacant		Carol Riess	(314) 727-2873	Vacant	
Nelson Mitten	(314) 644-0919	Daniel O'Sullivan, <i>Treas.</i>	(314) 781-7187	Michael G. Lewis	(314) 781-7675

JEFFERSON

Carol J. Evans	(314) 962-1903	Vacant		Vacant
Ron Zager	(314) 961-4279	Scott Boston	(314) 914-7853	Vacant

LAFAYETTE

Vacant		Pattie Carroll	(636) 527-8557	Vacant
Bob Levine	(636) 394-4370	Mark Harder	(314) 852-8933	Vacant

LEMAY

Brooke Shaw	(314) 954-9470	Linda Bowen	(314) 681-7003	Vacant
Michael Koeller	(314) 556-5191	Nathan Brekel	(314) 877-9310	Vacant

LEWIS & CLARK

Carol Stroker	(314) 895-1807	June Schmidt	(314) 838-3239	Vacant
Tim M. Jones	(314) 921-8723	David Blanke	(314) 837-0484	Vacant

DEMOCRAT

Dale K. Steinberg (314) 469-1649
 David Steinberg (314) 469-1649

Vicki Biggs (636) 587-2272
 Steven Biggs (636) 587-2272

Suzanne Jackson (314) 703-5281
 Gerard M. Burke (314) 993-2059

Asma Raza (314) 579-0632
 Al Gerber (636) 623-5713

Karen Pierre, *Secretary* (314) 726-6835
 John Bowman (314) 322-4441

Kathy Palladino (314) 518-6482
 Matt Robinson (314) 895-3910

Yolonda Henderson (314) 323-9077
 Ted Hoskins (314) 524-6647

Joan Barry (314) 487-1558
 Bob Ford, *Vice-Chair* (314) 846-5479

Alexis Miller, *Sgt. at Arms* (314) 852-5143
 Francis "Butch" Miller (314) 614-5390

Chevon Weaver (314) 323-0361
 Vacant

Gwen Reed (314) 741-4738
 Tony Weaver (314) 653-6300

Jane Koeller (314) 416-0223
 Jim Barrett (314) 416-9191

Hazel M. Erby (314) 997-0692
 James E. Cotter (314) 725-5921

Candace Farmer (636) 299-0537
 Dennis Lavallee (636) 458-5900

REPUBLICAN**MARYLAND HEIGHTS**

Sandra Chase (314) 439-0615
 Thomas J. Wilsdon (314) 434-6872

MERAMEC

Rene Artman, *Vice Chair.* (636) 225-4325
 Tim Fitch (314) 267-1994

MIDLAND

Carol Downen (314) 427-5411
 Vacant

MISSOURI RIVER

Mary Jane Jokerst (314) 993-8652
 Mark Dunn (314) 786-1200

NORMANDY

Jennifer McKnight (314) 276-8414
 Mark Beckmann (314) 302-3937

NORTHWEST

DeAnn Deimeke (314) 738-0957
 Dan Hyatt (314) 473-8713

NORWOOD

Jennifer Krupp (314) 662-0517
 Vacant

OAKVILLE

Celeste Witzel (314) 892-2812
 Kurt D. Witzel (314) 892-2812

QUEENY

Vacant
 Adam Bohn (314) 604-9913

ST. FERDINAND

Vacant
 Jim Rowe (314) 868-0136

SPANISH LAKE

Diane Wildman (314) 397-9758
 Robert "Bobby" Koch (314) 831-2483

TESSON FERRY

Christy Hessel (314) 845-6879
 John Judd (314) 416-4605

UNIVERSITY

Sarah Davoli (314) 725-4169
 Ted Engler (314) 997-5553

WILD HORSE

Cindy Pool (314) 757-2316
 Ken Newhouse (636) 236-3757

LIBERTARIAN

Vacant
 Vacant

Vacant
 Ray Harbert, *Treas.* (636) 227-6297

Vacant
 Vacant

Vacant
 Vacant

Vacant
 Vacant

Eliz. Wells, *Chair.* (314) 496-7646
 Eric S. Harris, *Sec.* (314) 838-1776

Vacant
 Vacant

Vacant
 Vacant

Vacant
 Vacant

Julie Stone, *V-Chair.* (636) 242-1776
 Theodis Brown, Sr. (314) 388-4478

Vacant
 Jeff Coleman (314) 438-9202

Vacant
 Vacant

Vacant
 Vacant

Vacant
 Vacant

DIRECTORS OF ELECTIONS

Eric Fey-DEM 314 615-1851 Rick Stream-REP 314 615-1854

DEPUTY DIRECTORS

Julie Leicht-DEM 314 615-1831 Christian Tolbert-REP 314 615-1853

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS TO THE DIRECTORS

Heba Moussa-DEM 314 615-1851 Rosemarie Moss-REP 314 615-1854

ASSISTANT DIRECTORS

Laura Goebel-DEM, Election Coordinator 615-1807
Mary Hografe-DEM, Finance Coordinator 615-1888
Amy Blankenship-REP, HR/Absentee/EIS 615-1812
Theresa Dintleman-REP, Clerical/MCVR 615-1804
Daryl Brown-DEM, Judges/Training 615-1820

IT SUPPORT

Ray Schindler-REP (IT Manager) 615-1808
Jonathan Patrick-DEM (Business Sys. Analyst) 615-1809
Brian Newton-REP (IT Supervisor) 615-1805

ABSENTEE / ELECTION INFO. SERVICES

Mike Keathley-DEM (Supervisor) 615-1933
Peggy Kochner-REP (Supervisor) 615-1836
Brittany Miller-DEM 615-1818
Cliff Freebersyser-DEM 615-1817
Haley Colter-REP 615-1890
Holly Perkins-REP 615-1919

ACCOUNTING

Vacant-REP (Supervisor) 615-1889
Bobby Kennedy-REP 615-1813
Richard Wall-DEM 615-1814
Mel Rollins-DEM 615-1814

MAPPING

Jeanne Suntrup-DEM 615-1828
Vacant-REP 615-1927

POLLING PLACES

Dan Sigler-REP (Supervisor) 615-1929
Amber Hellems-DEM 615-1830

TRAINING

Larry Davis-DEM 615-1872
Bill Ground-REP 615-1806
Stephanie Hegger-DEM 615-1866

ELECTION SERVICES FACILITY (Warehouse)

Rick Sides-DEM (Supervisor) 615-1875
Joe Winter-REP (Supervisor) 615-1876
Rich Wattler-DEM/Craig Hite-DEM 615-1971
Martin Kelly-REP 615-1971
Timothy Peterson-REP/Lance Wilson-DEM 615-1972
Ryan Hunt-REP/Michael Smith-REP 615-1973
Greg Allen-DEM/Adam Kelley-DEM 615-1974
Leo Kelley-REP 615-1834

CLERICAL TEAMS

Vacant-REP (Supervisor) 615-1839
Kim Creswell-DEM (Supervisor) 615-1822
Zachary Bond-DEM 615-1845
Terry Conyers-REP 615-1838
Marie Ellison-DEM 615-1835
Angela Kelley- REP 615-1823
Jennifer Kiser-DEM 615-1856
Linda McLain-REP 615-1859
Melissa Moore-DEM 615-1825
LaKisha Noah-REP 615-1821
Mark Pursley-REP 615-1891
Sherry Sides-DEM 615-1837
Lori Wrobel-REP 615-1887

ELECTION JUDGES

Sally Shaw-DEM (Supervisor) 615-1965
Vicci Turner-REP (Supervisor) 615-1840

Clayton, Hadley, Jefferson, Lafayette, Missouri River, Queeny, University

Sally Hodges-DEM 615-1862
Linda Kuchar-REP 615-1861

Bonhomme, Concord, Gravois, Lemay, Meramec, Oakville, Tesson Ferry

Karen Buttice-REP 615-1846
Vacant-DEM 615-1847

Creve Coeur, Ferguson, Midland, Normandy, Norwood, St. Ferdinand, Spanish Lake

Maureen Callahan-DEM 615-1842
Rufus McKee-REP 615-1871

Airport, Chesterfield, Florissant, Lewis & Clark, Maryland Heights, Northwest, Wild Horse

Cindy Carbery-DEM 615-1867
Gretchen Logue-REP 615-1841

PHONES

Information 615-1900
Main Fax 615-1999
Absentee Fax 615-1998
Accounting Fax 615-1997



*This 2016 Biennial Report is dedicated to Election Commissioner
John King, who passed away shortly after the 2016 General Election.*

Feb. 27, 1937 – Dec. 17, 2016

Recent Retirements from Public Service

Mary Wall
1990-2016
Deputy Director
of Elections

Gary Fuhr
2012-2016
Director of
Elections

Kathy Kelley
2001-2017
Poll Worker
Recruitment

Joe Bennett
1978-2017
Mapping

Carla Burnham
1989-2017
Clerical Supervisor