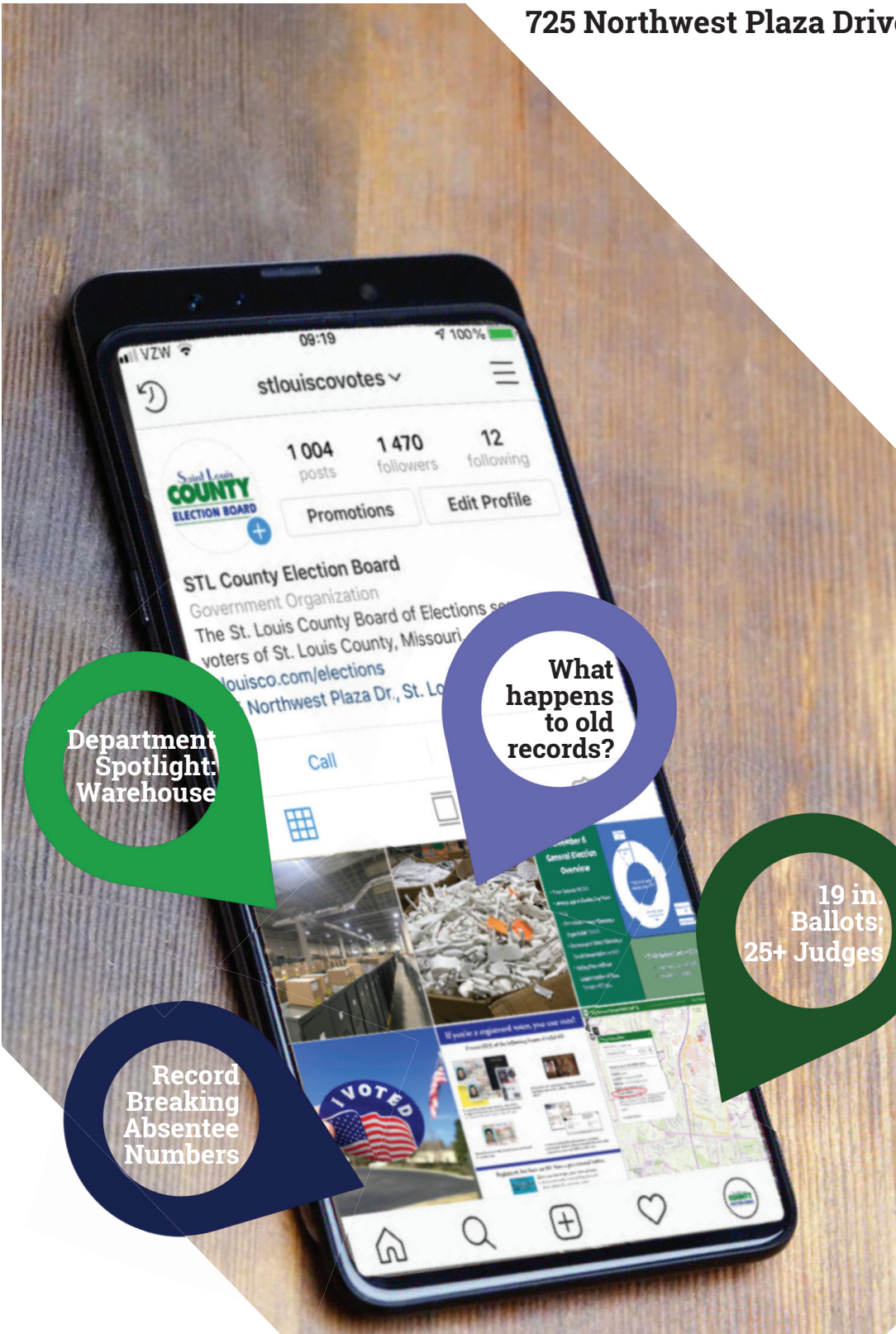


725 Northwest Plaza Drive, St. Ann, MO 63074



**VOTE**



Department  
Spotlight:  
Warehouse

What  
happens  
to old  
records?

19 in.  
Ballots;  
25+ Judges

Record  
Breaking  
Absentee  
Numbers

# 2018 Biennial Report

## The Saint Louis County Board of Election Commissioners



# Social Media Spotlight



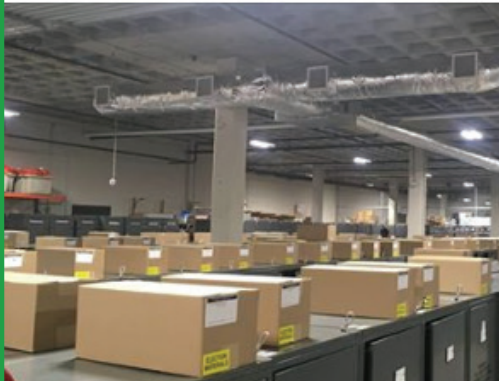
St. Louis County Board of Elections

December 27, 2018 · 🌐

## Department Spotlight: Warehouse

At the Board of Elections, we have a dedicated warehouse team that handles all of the physical materials it takes to run an election from pens to touch screen voting machines. Our warehouse team works throughout the year to ensure our equipment is well maintained and ready to go out to our polling places. For the November 2018 Election alone, we sent out 479 transport cases, 1670 touch screen voting machines, 24,600 pens, and 1644 extension cords. They also handle repairs to our voting equipment and run logic and accuracy tests on each and every voting election.

Additionally, they often help us find creative and cost-effective solutions. For example, our transport cases (the big silver boxes) and our polling place materials (the big silver boxes) were once our ballot boxes. Our paper ballot voter booths formerly were our polling places. Without the proper well maintained equipment, we couldn't run an election. Thank you Warehouse team for your hard work!



St. Louis County Board of Elections

December 14, 2018 · 🌐

Did you know? We keep many election materials, including paper ballots, paper records from the touch screen voting machines, and affidavits, for 22 months after the election has concluded. We keep these materials for nearly two years in case any question or court challenge of the election arises. Materials such as election results, policies and procedures, and our results back up are permanently retained by our offices.

Record retention by local governments is important to ensure the preservation of historical knowledge. When deciding how long to retain records, governments must weigh factors such as space, cost, importance of information, and protecting the privacy of its constituents. We recently disposed of the materials from the 2016 Presidential Election to free up the space to store materials from the 2018 Midterms.



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StLouisCo  
Votes

# Letter from the Directors



*Our Directors and Board (from L to R): Director Eric Fey, Deputy Director Julie Leicht, Commissioner Peggy Barnhart, Secretary Trudi McCollum Foushee, Chair Sharon Buchanan-McClure, Commissioner Matthew W. Potter, Steve Garrett, Board Attorney, Deputy Director Christian Tolbert, and Director Rick Stream*

**F**or most of the 20th Century, the business of administering elections was mostly a staid affair with administrators toiling in anonymity behind the scenes. Of course, we all know that dynamic changed drastically in 2000 when the national spotlight was directed at the mechanics of elections. From that point on, the administration of elections has been constantly scrutinized and is increasingly technical and professional. The 2018 election cycle only compounded this dynamic with the specter of election hacking and tampering dominating the news cycle on a regular basis. As a result, we've dedicated an extended article on pages 30 - 33 of this report which chronicles St. Louis County's efforts to bolster our physical and cyber security posture.

If the intense national focus on hacking wasn't enough, the 2018 midterm election cycle saw the highest midterm voter turnout in decades. This higher-than-normal voter turnout was driven by a competitive U.S. Senate race in addition to a number of contentious ballot questions (results on pages 22-29). Not only was St. Louis County's 69% November election turnout record-

setting, but voters also turned out at a rate of 42% for the August primary election. The turnout for the August primary was nearly double that of recent primary elections. In addition to the high profile Right-to-Work ballot question (results on page 15) in August, St. Louis County also experienced very competitive Democratic primaries for County Executive and Prosecuting Attorney (results on pages 16 & 18). While increased voter turnout is an encouraging sign for the health of our democratic system, it can serve as a challenge for election administrators.

In St. Louis County, the absentee balloting process was a serious pain point during high turnout scenarios. In an effort to improve our absentee process, two major improvements were implemented. In 2017, we worked with our print vendor to automate the mailing of absentee ballots. Prior to this automation, teams of two would toil endlessly, stuffing ballots into envelopes and inevitably making mistakes. Now a list of absentee voters is sent to our printer every couple of days who then, using software, match the voter's address to the correct ballot, and machines then print, fold, and stuff the ballot



for mailing. Not only has this process virtually eliminated errors, it has also led to a cost savings of over \$10,000 per election through automation.

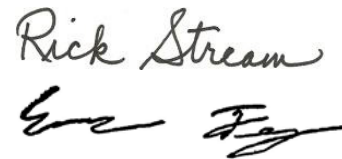
While the mailing process happens behind the scenes, the in-person absentee voting process experienced drastic innovation as well. For the first time, St. Louis County opened satellite absentee voting sites a week prior to the election where voters from any part of the county could cast absentee ballots. Not only were these sites popular with voters who didn't have to drive to our office to vote, they also made the in-person absentee process more manageable for the Board of Elections by spreading the voters across several different sites. The popularity of these sites exceeded even our own expectations, and we chronicle their utilization on pages 11 - 12.

Our challenges didn't end with absentee, however. A seeming hallmark of modern elections are court challenges. It seems almost routine now for candidate qualifications, ballot wording, and the laws governing elections to be challenged in close proximity to the actual Election Day. The people who actually run elections live in constant fear of how these challenges might change things after ballots have been printed, election judges trained, and the public informed. 2018 was certainly no exception to this with a Cole County judge striking down a significant portion of Missouri's voter ID law on October 9th. With only a month to go before Election Day we had to scramble to inform the hundreds of already trained election judges and reprogram our 1,200 electronic poll books. A description of the voter ID law and the court ruling can be found on pages 44 - 47.

Hopefully it is evident to you that challenges in election administration are ever-evolving and fast-paced. Unlike many endeavors, there is no scrubbing the launch or pushing the release date back because of technical problems. Election Day is fixed and

it isn't going to change regardless of court rulings, sick election judges, or anything else. It is our goal to make the St. Louis County Board of Elections an innovative, professional, and resilient organization. As an example of this approach, the innovations of our mapping department are recounted on pages 6-7. It may be hard to believe, but 2017 was the year the Board of Elections entered the social media realm. Although we were late adopters, we are striving to use social media as a tool to pull back the curtain a bit and show the voting public what happens in our office on a daily basis. If you haven't already, please follow us on Twitter and Facebook: @StLouisCoVotes. We hope to see you at the polls throughout 2019 and 2020 and, hopefully, there will be new voting equipment waiting for you when you arrive. More to come on that in the 2020 biennial report.

Respectfully,



Rick Stream & Eric Fey  
*Election Directors*





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*Warehouse Supervisors, Joe Winter and Craig Hite, repair iVotronic Voting Machines*

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# Continuously Innovating: The Mapping Department

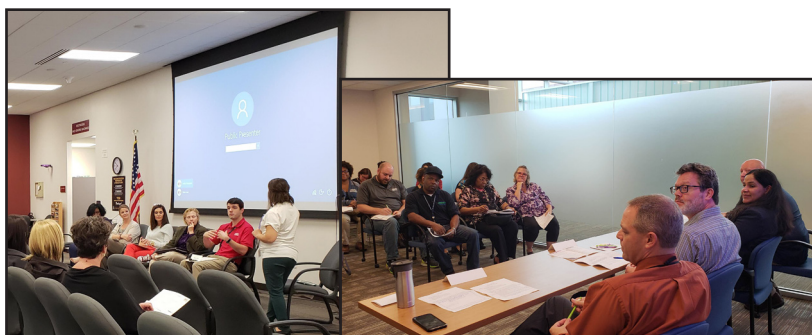
The Board of Elections Mapping Department had a busy 2018; they were honored at Spark Week and released two new apps for voters!

Spark week is a weeklong event that showcases innovative programs across the County government. The Board of Elections Mapping Department was awarded the Continuous Improvement award for their Survey 123 project.

The Survey 123 project improved the way we communicate with our over 400+ polling locations before Election Day. In the past, a form asking for verification of details such as our main point of contact and who would open the building by 5AM the morning of the Election was mailed to each building manager. The manager then had to complete and send back the form to the Board of Elections by mail. Now we send a pre-filled editable electronic survey to the building managers which can be completed quickly on their computer or phone. This has dramatically improved the response rate and response time.



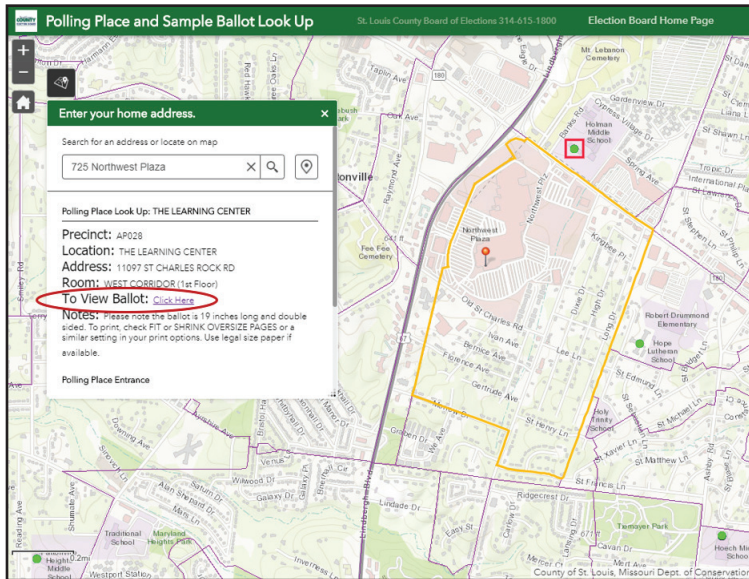
*The BOE at Spark Week  
L to R: Julie Leicht, Eric Fey, Bill Hartnett,  
Robert Ryan, and Rick Stream*

A screenshot of a web form titled "August 7th 2018 Primary Election". The form is divided into several sections: "Polling Place" with fields for "Location #", "Polling Place Name", and "Voting Area"; "5 AM Opening Election Day" with radio button options for "Building Manager Will Arrange 5 AM Opening", "Key Pickup by Election Board", and "Special Instructions"; "Opening Details and Contacts" with a large text area; "Additional Information and Comments" with another large text area; and "Your Contact Information" with fields for "Name\*", "Phone\*", and "Email\*". A "Submit" button is at the bottom. The footer says "Powered by Survey123 for ArcGIS".



On the voter-facing side, in 2018 we rolled out a new sample ballot/polling place look up application and a new election results mapping tool.

The sample ballot/polling place look-up app was tested before the August 2018 Primary Election. This tool made it quick and easy for voters to find their polling place as well as understand what they would be voting on. To use the app, the voter simply types in their



*The polling place/ sample ballot look-up app.*

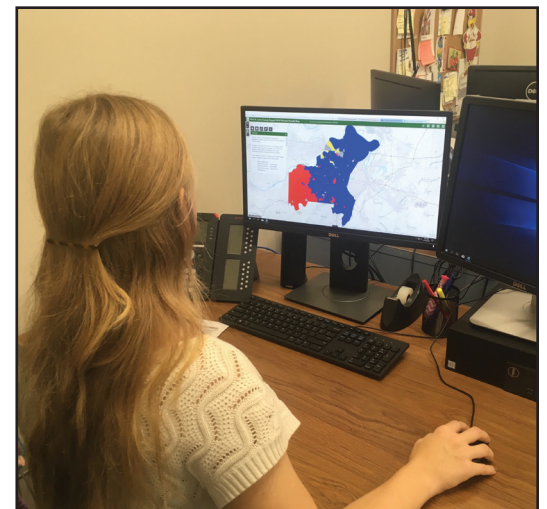
current address. They see not only a map of the location but also pictures of the entrance of the building helping to minimize confusion. After the successful test period, the app was used again for the November Midterm Elections. In November 2018 each voter had a minimum of 45 choices - making the ballot the longest in the history of St. Louis County. The app allowed voters to quickly pull up their sample ballot and conduct research ahead of time, thereby decreasing voting times and, thus, wait times at the polls.

We launched a pilot of an interactive online Election Results Map in October of 2018. Using this tool, results of several key

races in an election can be mapped in a variety of ways to help voters, candidates, and other interested parties interpret election results.

Our Mapping Department, in collaboration with the County, created the pilot using data from the August 2018 Primary Election. Users can view party ballot preference, and the results of the County Executive – Democratic, County Executive – Republican, County Prosecutor – Democratic, and Proposition A races. The application can be found on the St. Louis County Board of Elections website by viewing the Election Results page and clicking “Interactive Pilot August Election Result Map” under the “August 7, 2018 Primary Election” header.

This application acts as a visual learning tool, allowing people to see how different parts of the County are voting and how their community fits into that bigger picture. Republican Director of Elections Rick Stream hopes that seeing these maps will show voters that their voice matters; “looking at the precinct breakdown, you can see that many of these races came down to just a few votes in your community.”



*Using the Election Results mapping app to view party ballot selection in the August 2018 primary*

These innovations make accessing election information easier for voters and the media!

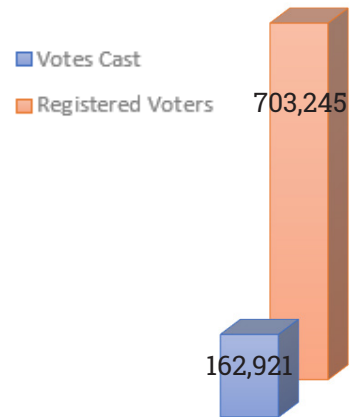
# Election Overview: 2017

## April 4 General Municipal Election

TOTAL COST:	\$1,268,005.20
VOTING MACHINES:	2,182
POLING PLACES:	431
ELECTION WORKERS:	2,585
REGISTERED VOTERS:	703,245
VOTES CAST:	162,921

### OFFICES & ISSUES ON

BALLOT: Prop P, which called for a sales tax increase with revenues directed to Police and Public Safety, was passed with the support of 63.18% of voters. 110 entities within the County also had candidates and issues on the ballot.

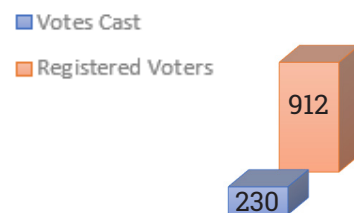


## June 13 Robinwood Special Mail-In Election

TOTAL COST:	\$3,190.74
VOTING MACHINES:	0
POLING PLACES:	0
ELECTION WORKERS:	0
REGISTERED VOTERS:	912
VOTES CAST:	230

### OFFICES & ISSUES ON

BALLOT: The director of the Robinwood West Community Improvement District was selected.

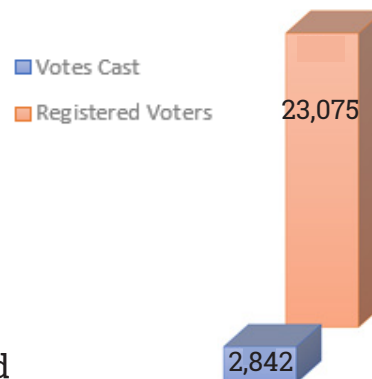


## August 8 Special Election

TOTAL COST:	\$48,840.69
VOTING MACHINES:	66
POLING PLACES:	16
ELECTION WORKERS:	87
REGISTERED VOTERS:	23,075
VOTES CAST:	2,842

### OFFICES & ISSUES ON

BALLOT: A special election in which Belridge, Greendale, Moline Acres, Overland, and the St. Ann Transportation Development District voted on tax issues. Maplewood also chose a council member, Uplands park - a Trustee, and Kinloch Fire District - a director.

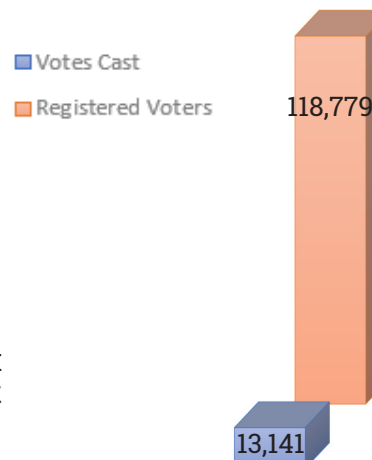


## November 7 Special Election

TOTAL COST:	\$195,243.43
VOTING MACHINES:	295
POLING PLACES:	72
ELECTION WORKERS:	419
REGISTERED VOTERS:	118,779
VOTES CAST:	13,141

### OFFICES & ISSUES ON

BALLOT: A special election in which Beverly Hills, Brentwood, Pagedale, Pine Lawn, St. John, Ritenour School District, Eureka Fire District, Metro West Fire District, Riverview Fire District, Glasgow Light District voted on tax issues. The Chesterfield Valley Transportation Development District voted to approve a project and a tax issue.





# Proposition P Results, April 2017

▭ Townships

— Major Roads

Vote Percentage

□ No Voters

■ Over 70% Disapprove

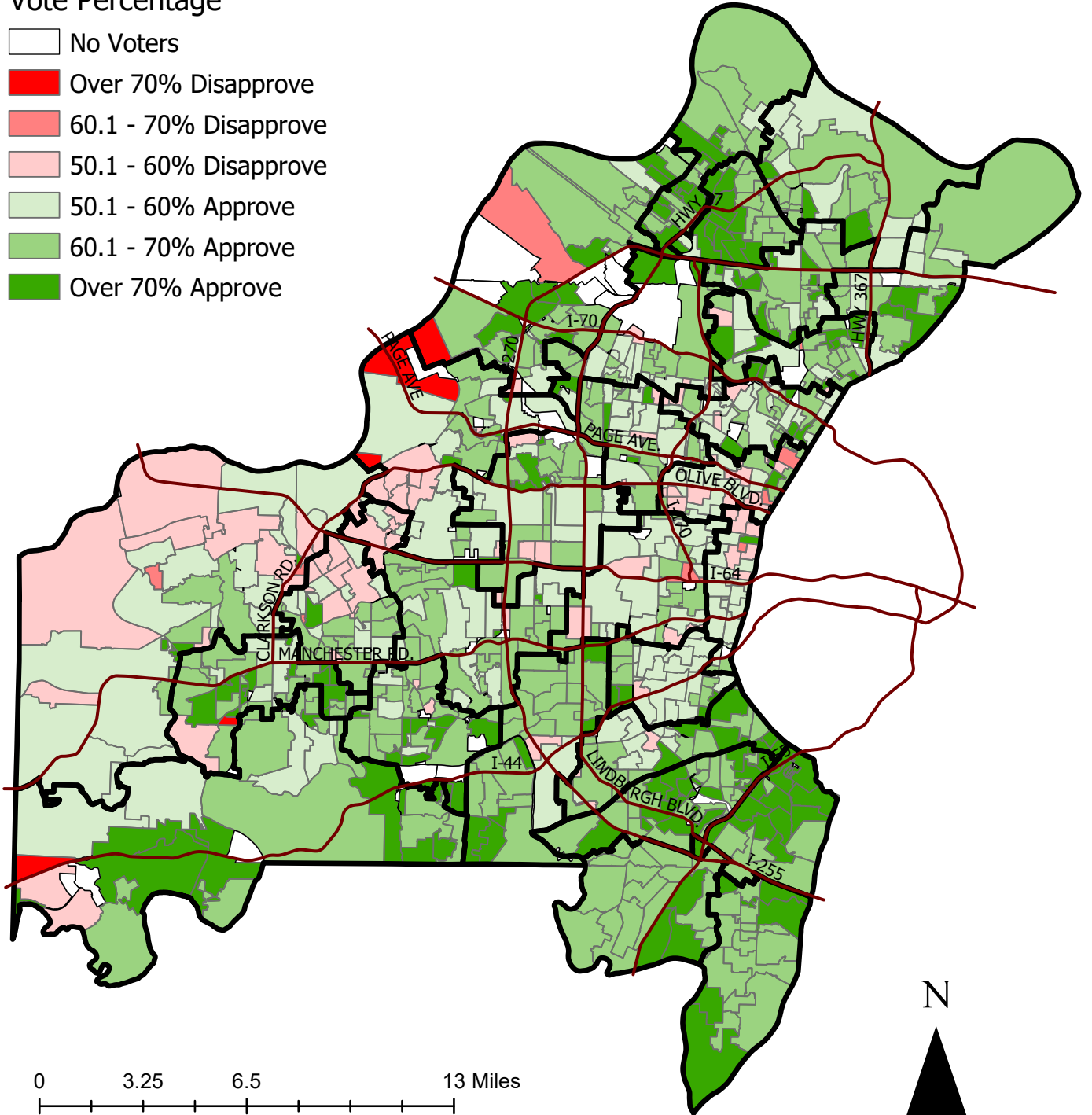
■ 60.1 - 70% Disapprove

■ 50.1 - 60% Disapprove

■ 50.1 - 60% Approve

■ 60.1 - 70% Approve

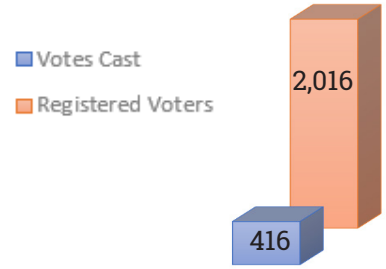
■ Over 70% Approve



# Election Overview: 2018

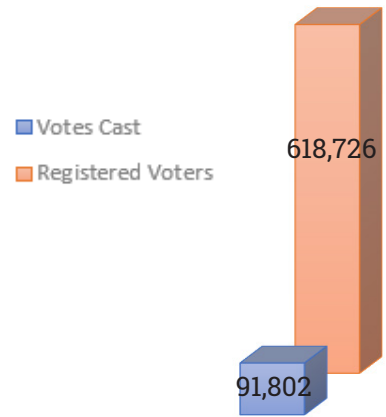
## February 6 Special Election

TOTAL COST: \$7,046.42  
 VOTING MACHINES: 7  
 POLING PLACES: 1  
 ELECTION WORKERS: 0  
 REGISTERED VOTERS: 2,016  
 VOTES CAST: 416  
 OFFICES & ISSUES ON BALLOT: Special Election to select the State Representative of District 97.



## April 3 General Municipal Election

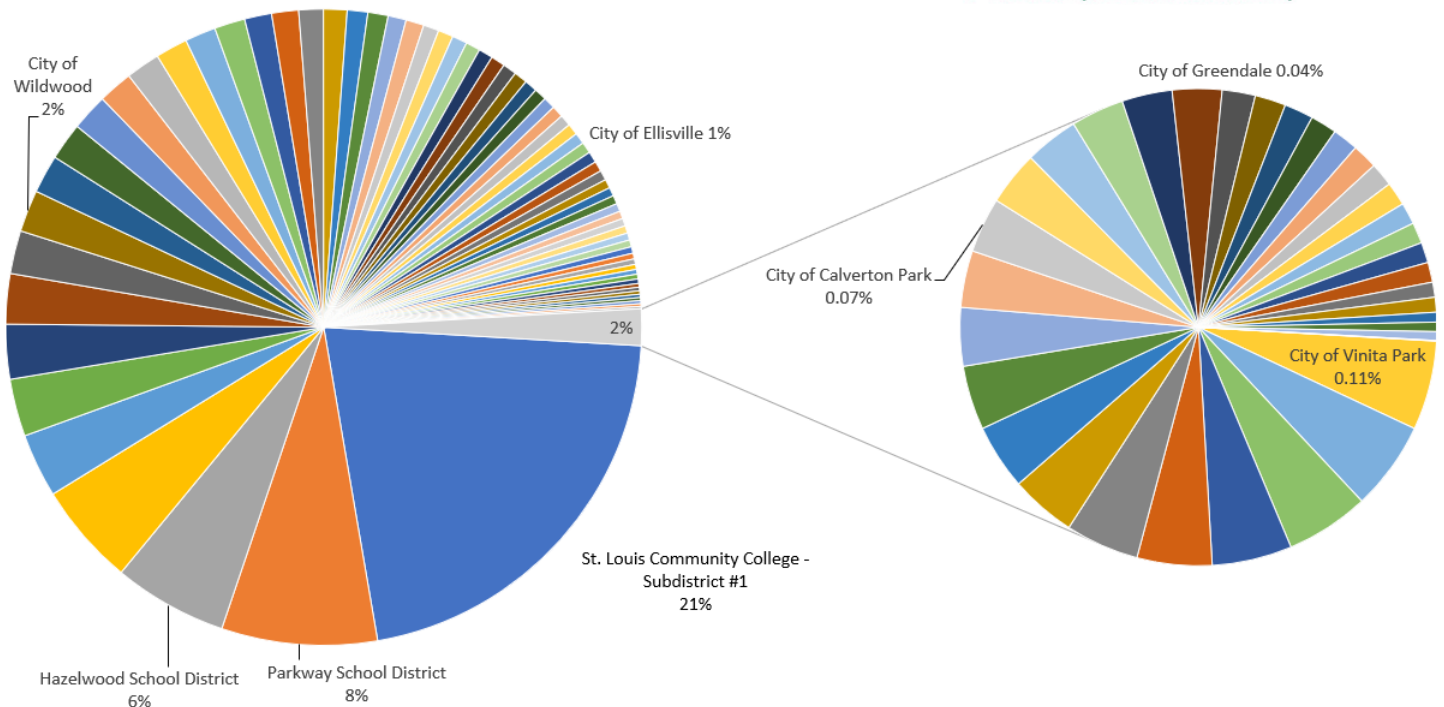
TOTAL COST: \$1,155,851.18  
 VOTING MACHINES: 1,962  
 POLING PLACES: 410  
 ELECTION WORKERS: 2,725  
 REGISTERED VOTERS: 618,726  
 VOTES CAST: 91,802  
 OFFICES & ISSUES ON BALLOT: 104 entities held elections to select trustees, board members, mayors, and directors as well as to vote on municipal issues.



**104 entities contributed to pay the total cost of \$1,155,798.14**

**Largest Contributor - St. Louis Community College - Subdistrict #1**  
 (21% or \$246,839.18)

**Smallest Contributor - City of Pacific**  
 (.001% or \$7.58)





# Satellite In-Person Absentee Vote Centers

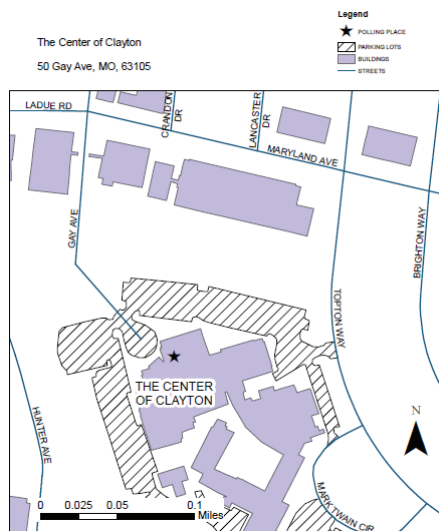
Before the August 2018 Primary Election, the St. Louis County Board of Elections opened satellite absentee voting centers for the first time. Six weeks before each election, in-person absentee voting is available at our main offices at Northwest Plaza Monday through Friday. In opening these centers, “we hope to make absentee voting more convenient for St. Louis County voters”, explained Republican Elections Director Rick Stream. The centers opened one week before Election Day and had the same hours as our offices in Northwest Plaza.

The in-person absentee program cuts out the wait time for ballot requests to be processed through the mail and the additional locations will allow voters to access the program more easily from anywhere in the County. Democratic Director Eric Fey reminded voters that, “this is a great option for anyone who expects to be out of St. Louis County on Election Day.”



Voters at the South County Center

Leading up the August primary, out of the total 13,066 absentee ballots received, 5,474 ballots (41.9%) were cast in-person: 3,922 at Northwest Plaza, 814 in South County, and 738 in West County.



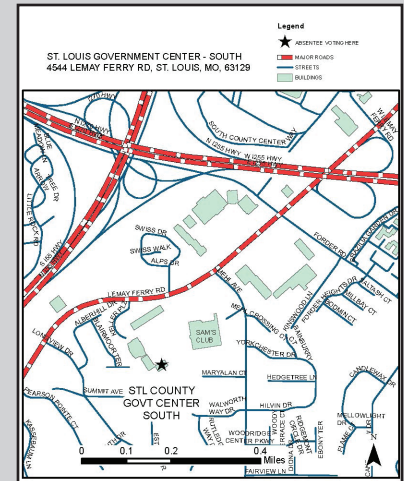
Because the satellites were so successful, we hosted three satellites - a new Clayton center in addition to the South and West County locations- leading up to the November 2018 Midterms. For the Midterms we received over 4 times the number of absentee ballots that we received for the August 2018 primary with 54,819 absentee ballots received in total.

## LOCATIONS

We utilized other County buildings for our two main satellite in-person absentee voting centers in order to minimize costs.

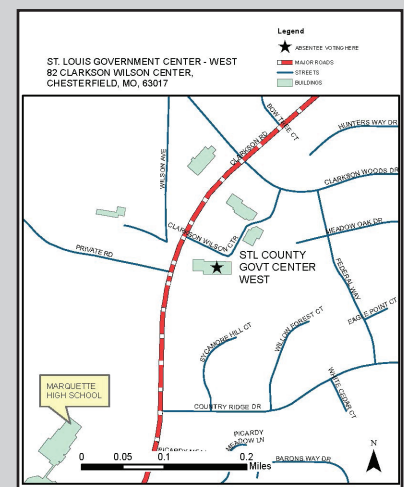
### SOUTH COUNTY

St. Louis Government Center -South on Lemay Ferry Road.

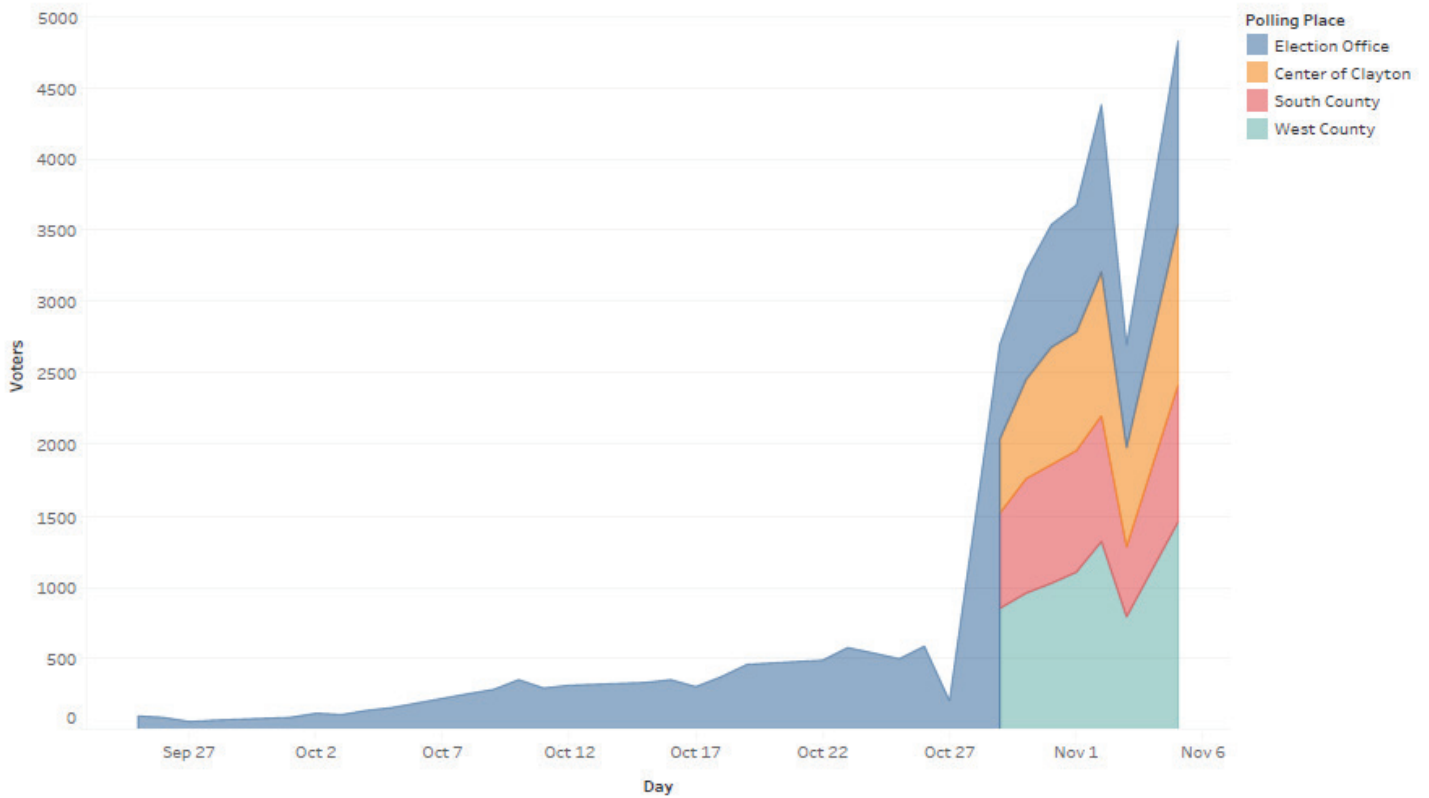


### WEST COUNTY

St. Louis Government Center -West in Chesterfield



Absentee votes accounted for about 12% of the total 460,349 ballots cast in the November Election. Of the 54,819 absentee ballots 31,146 of these votes were cast in-person at our offices or at one of our satellite centers. 14,095 in-person absentee ballots were cast at our offices, 4,712 in Clayton, 4,670 in South County, and 7,669 in West County.



*Number of In-Person Absentee Votes Cast Leading up to the November 2018 Midterms - not including affidavit voters.*

Even with four absentee in-person voting locations open, there were still lines out the door at all locations as we approached Election Day - foreshadowing the enormous turn-out. The satellite centers helped make absentee voting more convenient and accessible to voters around the County in addition to helping our staff better manage the volume of absentee applications.

*Poll Pads for processing absentee voters at Northwest Plaza*

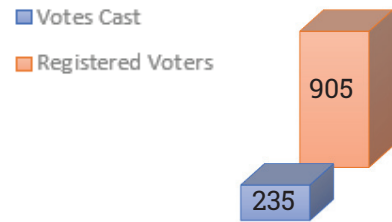




## June 5 Robinwood Special Mail-In Election

TOTAL COST:	\$5,293.86
VOTING MACHINES:	0
POLING PLACES:	0
ELECTION WORKERS:	0
REGISTERED VOTERS:	905
VOTES CAST:	235

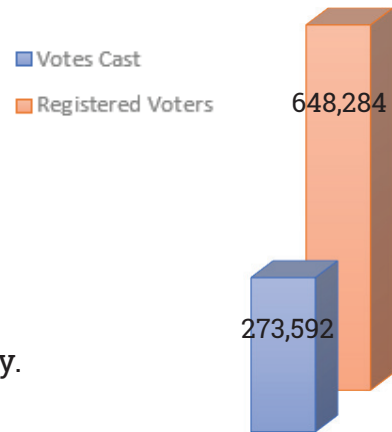
OFFICES & ISSUES ON BALLOT: The director of the Robinwood West Community Improvement District was selected.



## August 7 Primary Election

TOTAL COST:	\$1,332,929.07
VOTING MACHINES:	2,011
POLING PLACES:	413
ELECTION WORKERS:	3,051
REGISTERED VOTERS:	648,284
VOTES CAST:	273,592

OFFICES & ISSUES ON BALLOT: A primary election in which voters selected party candidates for offices including U.S. Senator, U.S. Representative District 1 & 2, State Auditor, various State Senators, County Executive, and Prosecuting Attorney. Voters also voted down "Right to Work" - Prop A and chose not to dissolve the town, Hanley Hills.



## August 7 Primary Results Overview

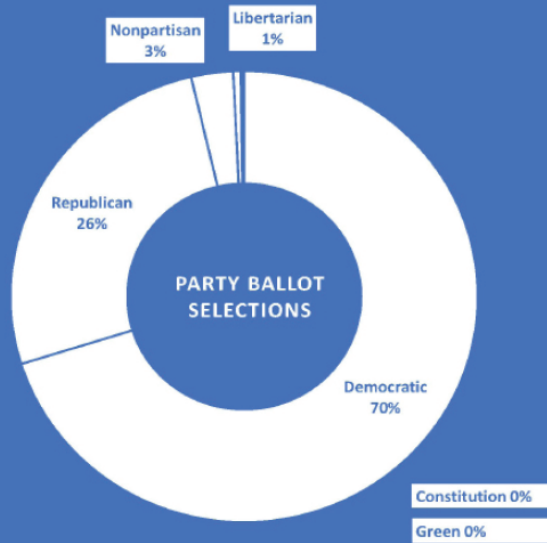
- Voter Turnout: 42.13%
- Average Age of Election Day Voter: 56.08 years

### Most Common ID Types Used on Election Day:

- Driver's License – 91.36%
- Driver's License (Expired) or Non-Driver ID Card – 6.40%
- Other Valid ID – 1.70%
- Military ID – 0.16%
- Passport – 0.35%

### Polling Place with the Largest

Number of Voters:  
Timbers of Eureka



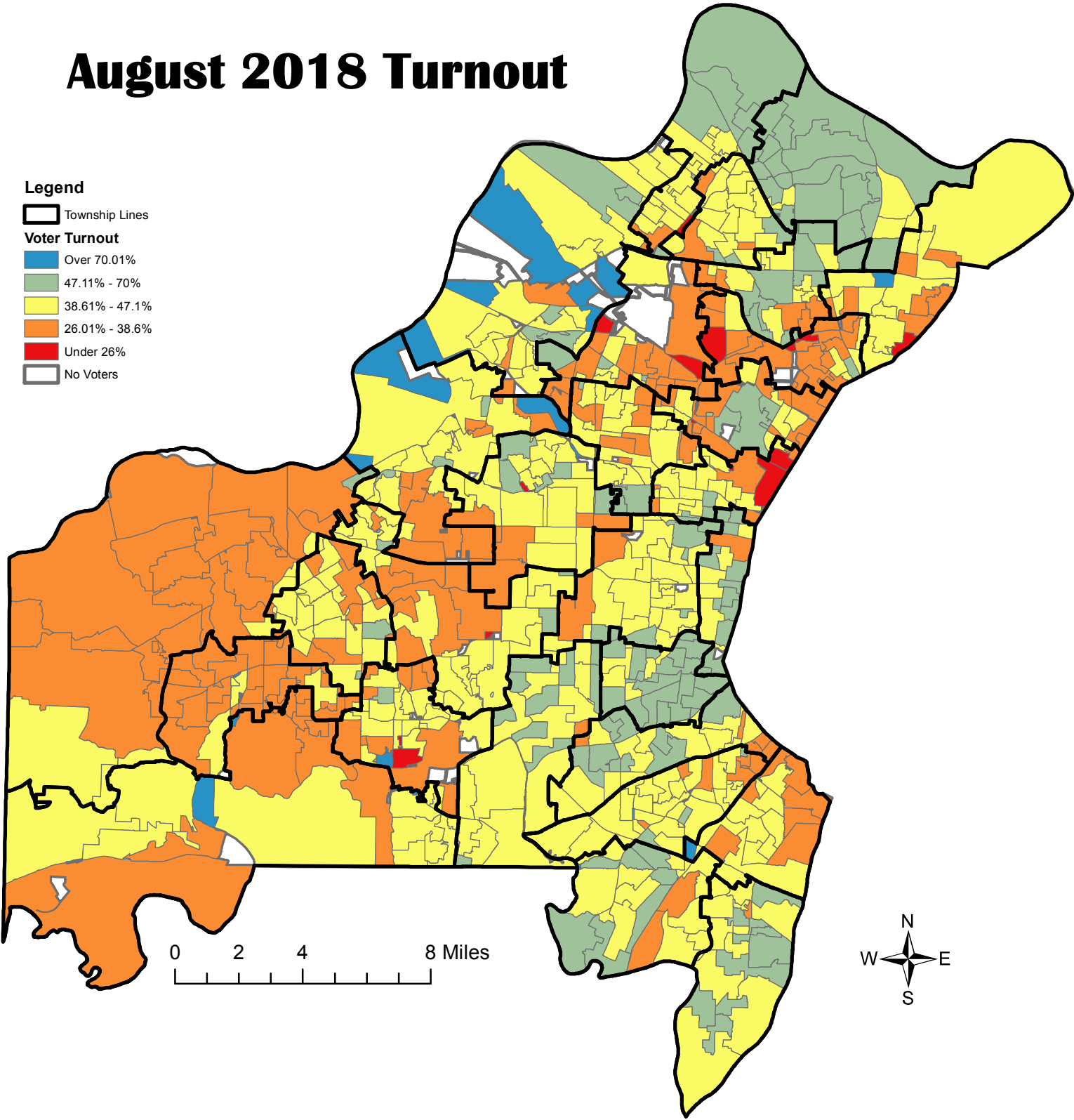
### Total Ballots Cast: 273,592

- Election Day – 260,526
- Absentee – 13,066

# August 2018 Turnout

## Legend

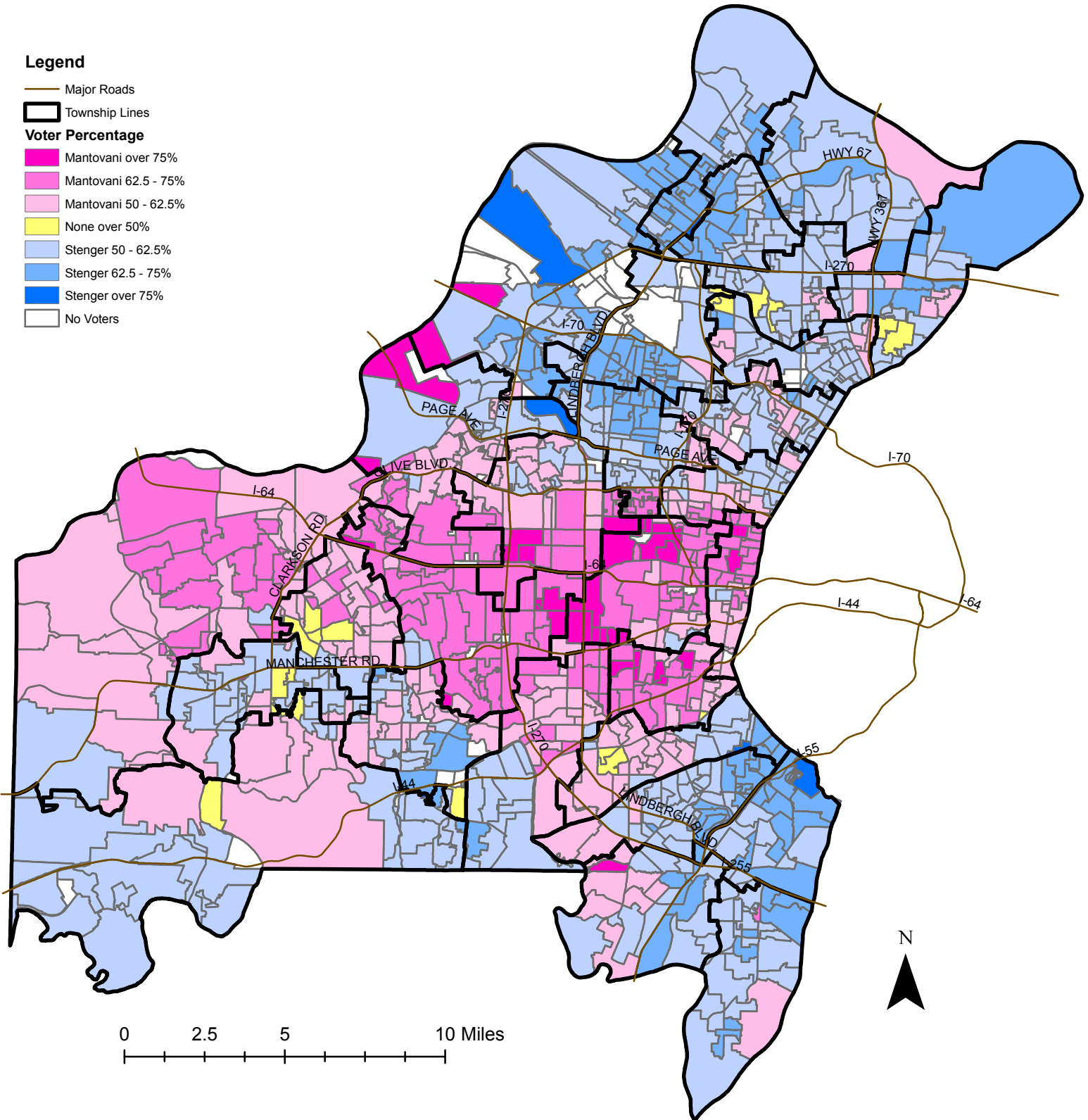
- Township Lines
- Voter Turnout**
- Over 70.01%
- 47.11% - 70%
- 38.61% - 47.1%
- 26.01% - 38.6%
- Under 26%
- No Voters





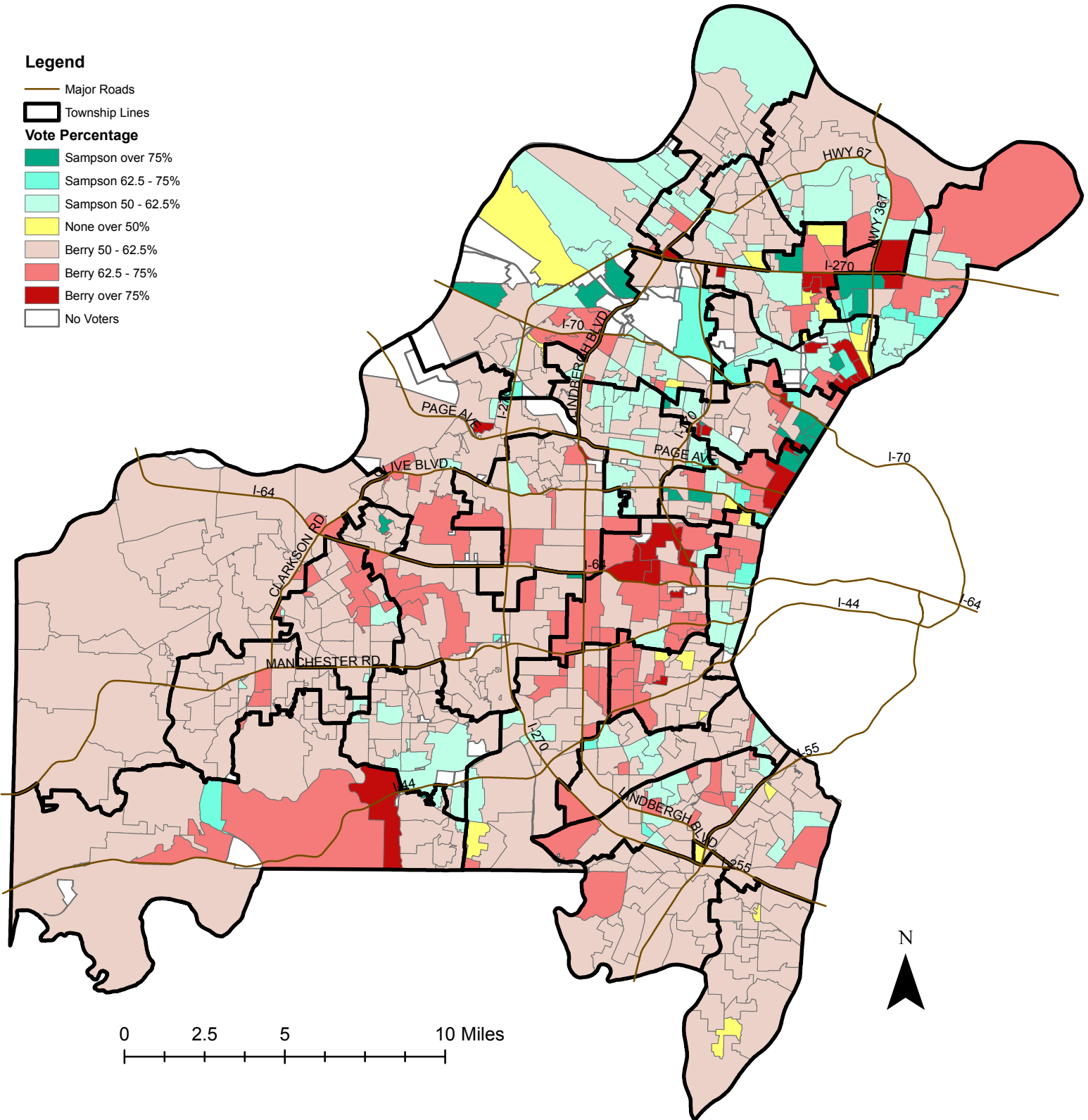


# August 2018 Democratic Primary County Executive

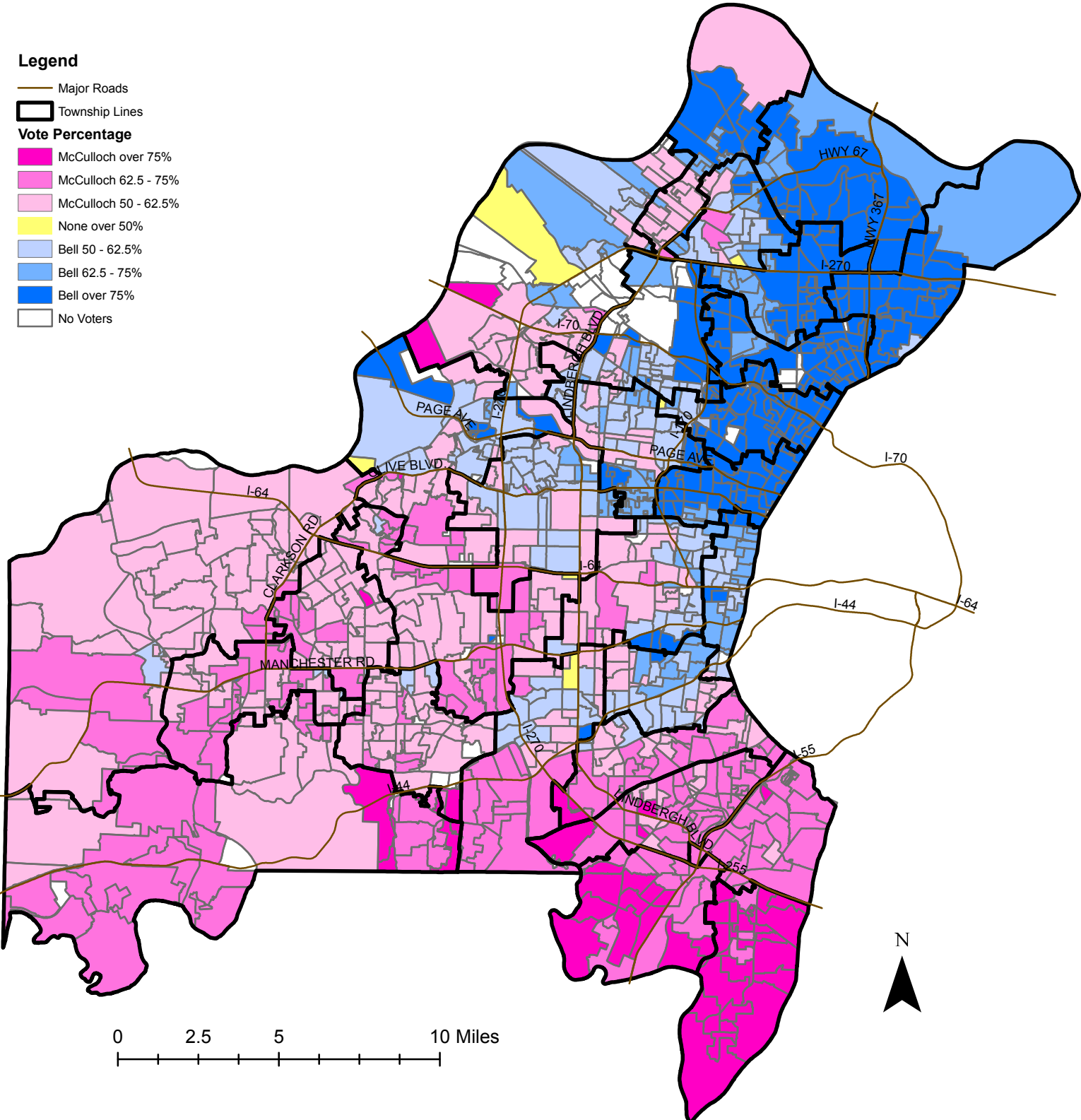




# August 2018 Republican Primary County Executive



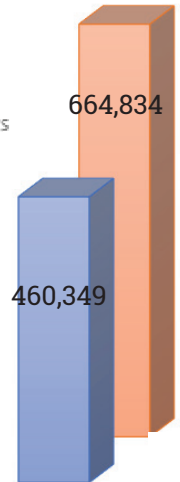
# August 2018 Democratic Primary for County Prosecutor



# November 6 General Election

TOTAL COST:	\$1,592,591.31
VOTING MACHINES:	2,145
POLING PLACES:	411
ELECTION WORKERS:	3,439
REGISTERED VOTERS:	664,834
VOTES CAST:	460,349

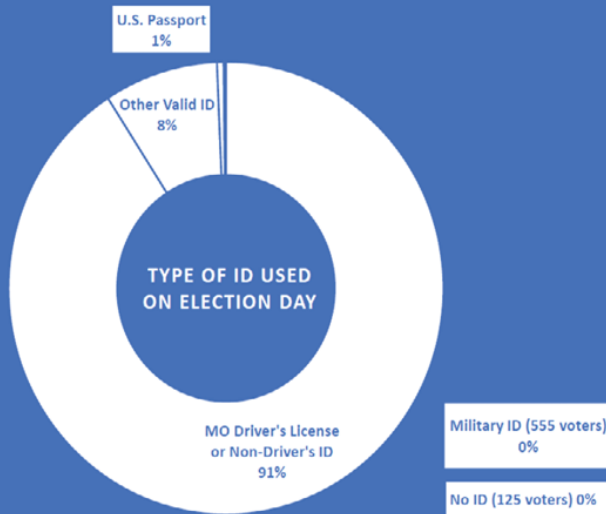
■ Votes Cast  
■ Registered Voters



**BALLOT:** Voters selected the next U.S. Senator for Missouri, U.S. Representatives for District 1 & 2, and State Auditor. A sweeping ethics reform measure was passed, along with the legalization of Medical Marijuana, an increase of the Minimum Wage, and a Zoo tax. There were also over 20 judges up for retention.

## November 6 General Election Overview

- Voter Turnout: 69.24%
- Average Age of Election Day Voter: 52.62
- Percentage of Voters Choosing a Paper Ballot: 55.34%
- Percentage of Voters Choosing a Touch Screen Ballot: 44.66%
- Polling Place with the Largest Number of Voters: Timbers of Eureka



- Total Ballots Cast: 460,349
  - Election Day – 405,503
  - Absentee – 54,819

POLITICAL FIX

### Voters turned out in large numbers for Election Day in St. Louis area

By Doug Moore and Michele Muntz St. Louis Post-Dispatch Nov 6, 2018

SUBSCRIBE FOR 99¢

History & Government

### Missouri Midterms 2018: McCaskill Falls, Medical Marijuana Passes


Here are the most important races Missouri voters decided on

By J. Ryan Davidson Patch Staff Nov 6, 2018 1:07 am ET | Updated Nov 7, 2018 9:49 am ET


Like | Retweet | Share





# November 2018 Voter Turnout


 Township Lines


## Voter Turnout Percent


 Greater than 75.61%

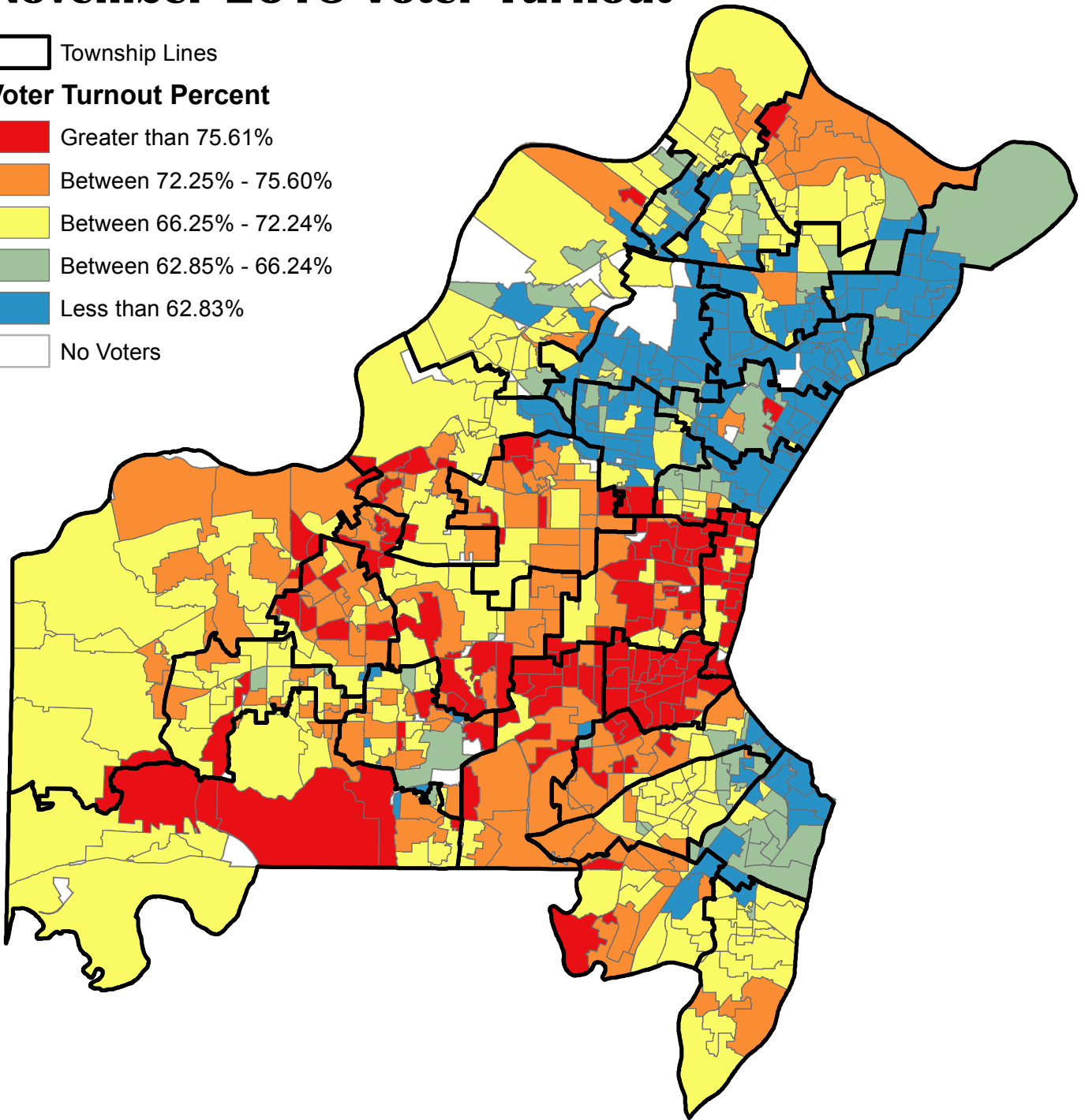
 Between 72.25% - 75.60%

 Between 66.25% - 72.24%

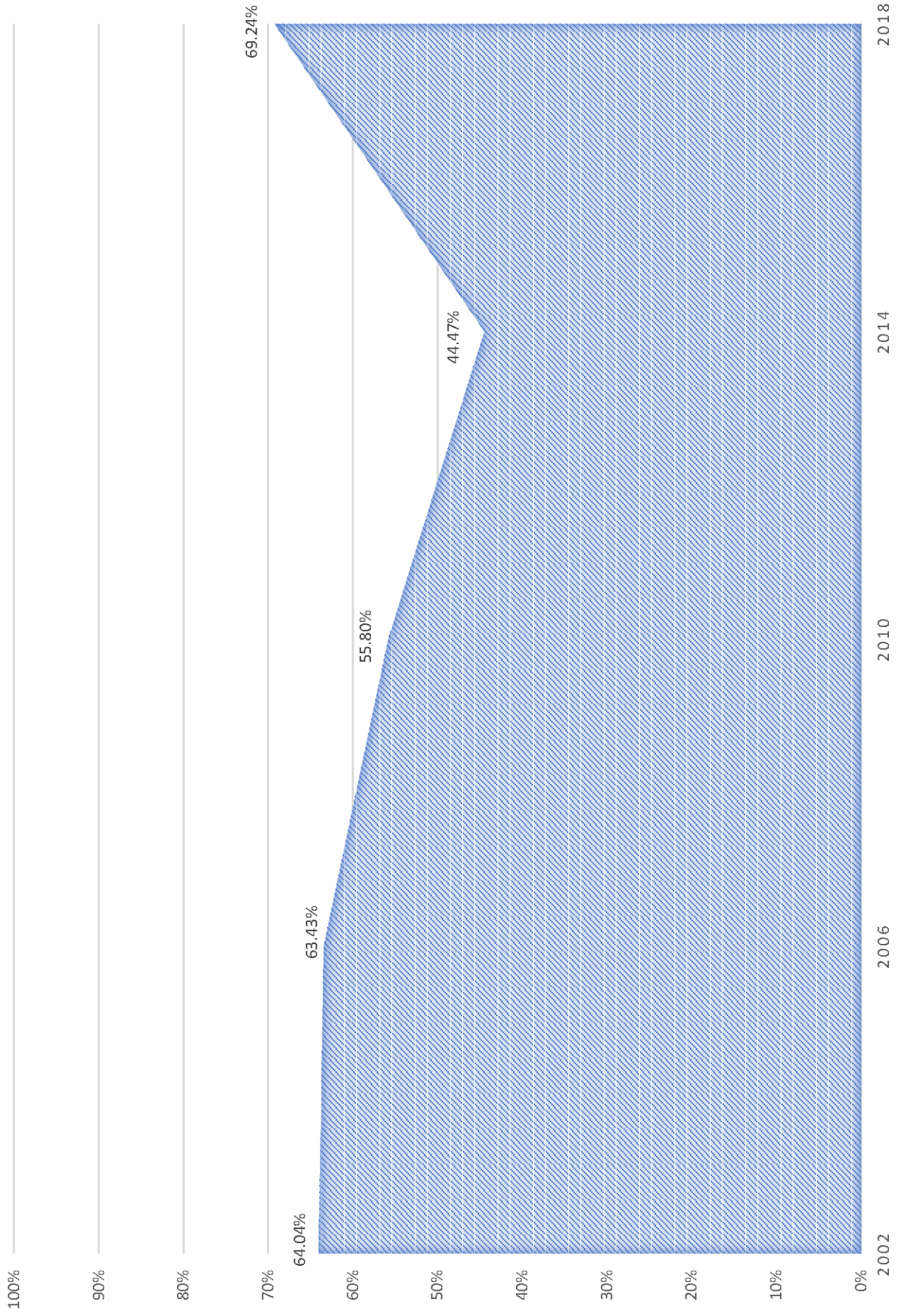
 Between 62.85% - 66.24%

 Less than 62.83%

 No Voters



# MIDTERM TURNOUT PERCENTAGE



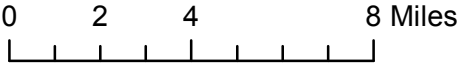
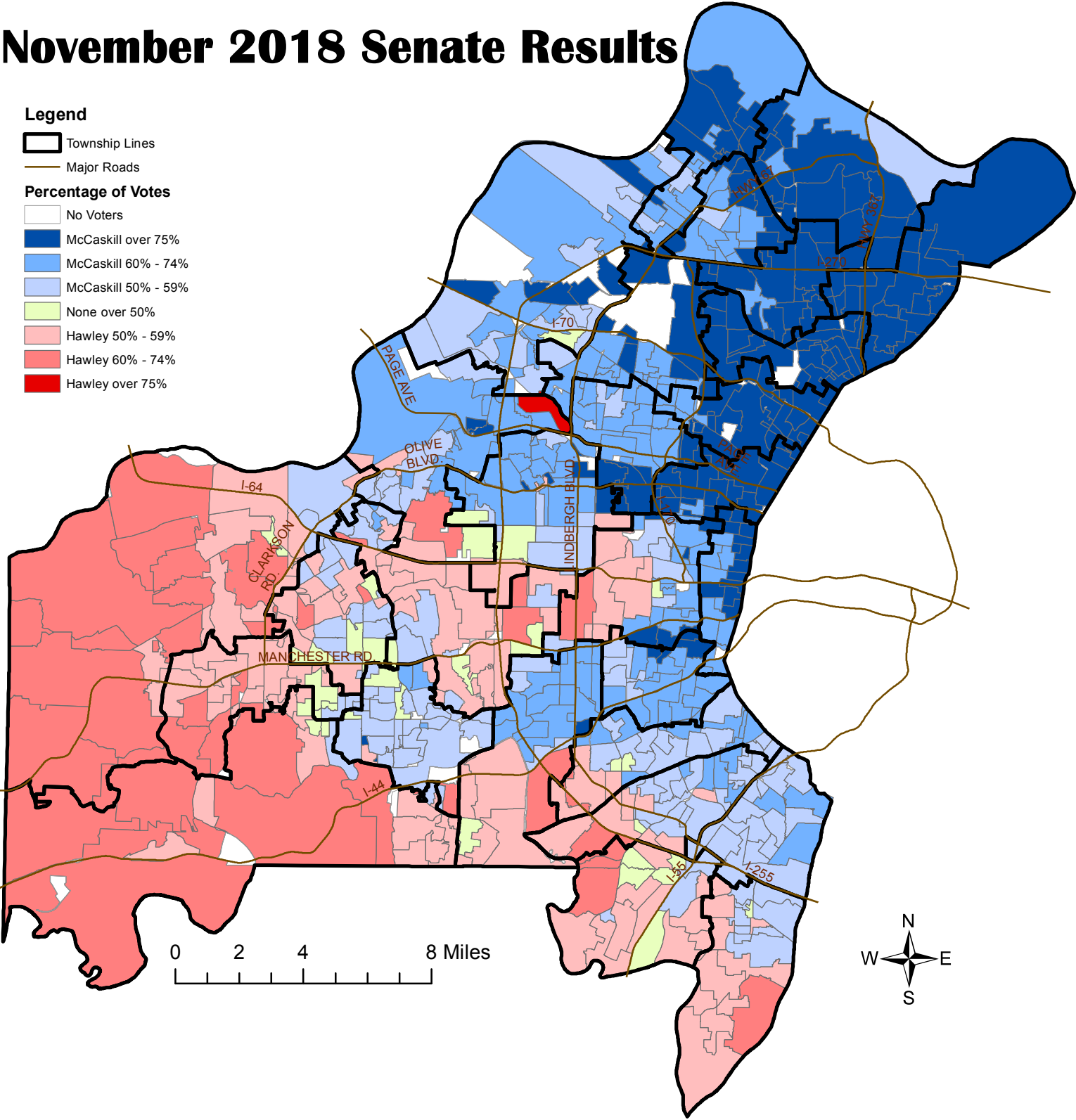
# November 2018 Senate Results

### Legend

- Township Lines
- Major Roads

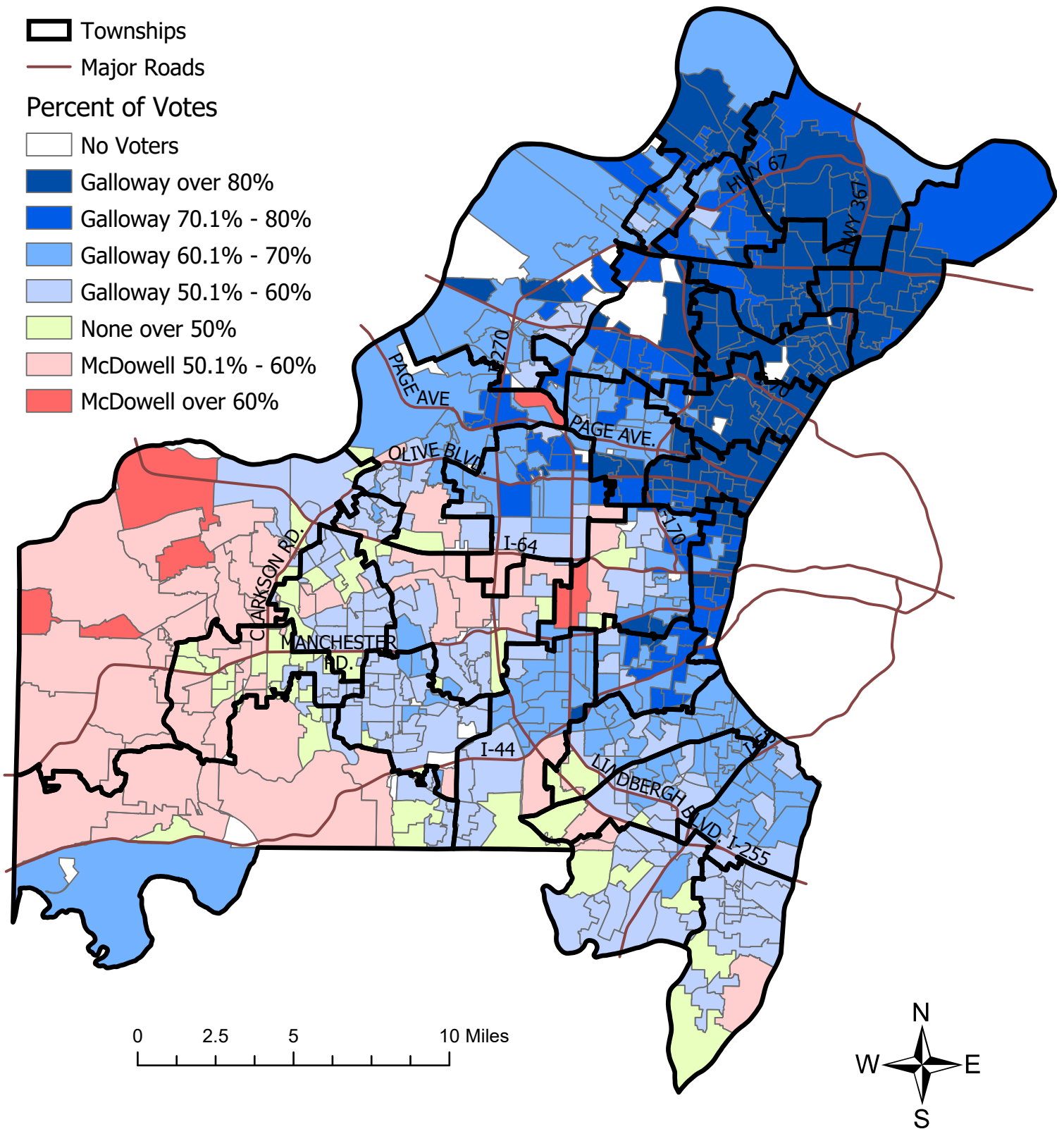
### Percentage of Votes

- No Voters
- McCaskill over 75%
- McCaskill 60% - 74%
- McCaskill 50% - 59%
- None over 50%
- Hawley 50% - 59%
- Hawley 60% - 74%
- Hawley over 75%

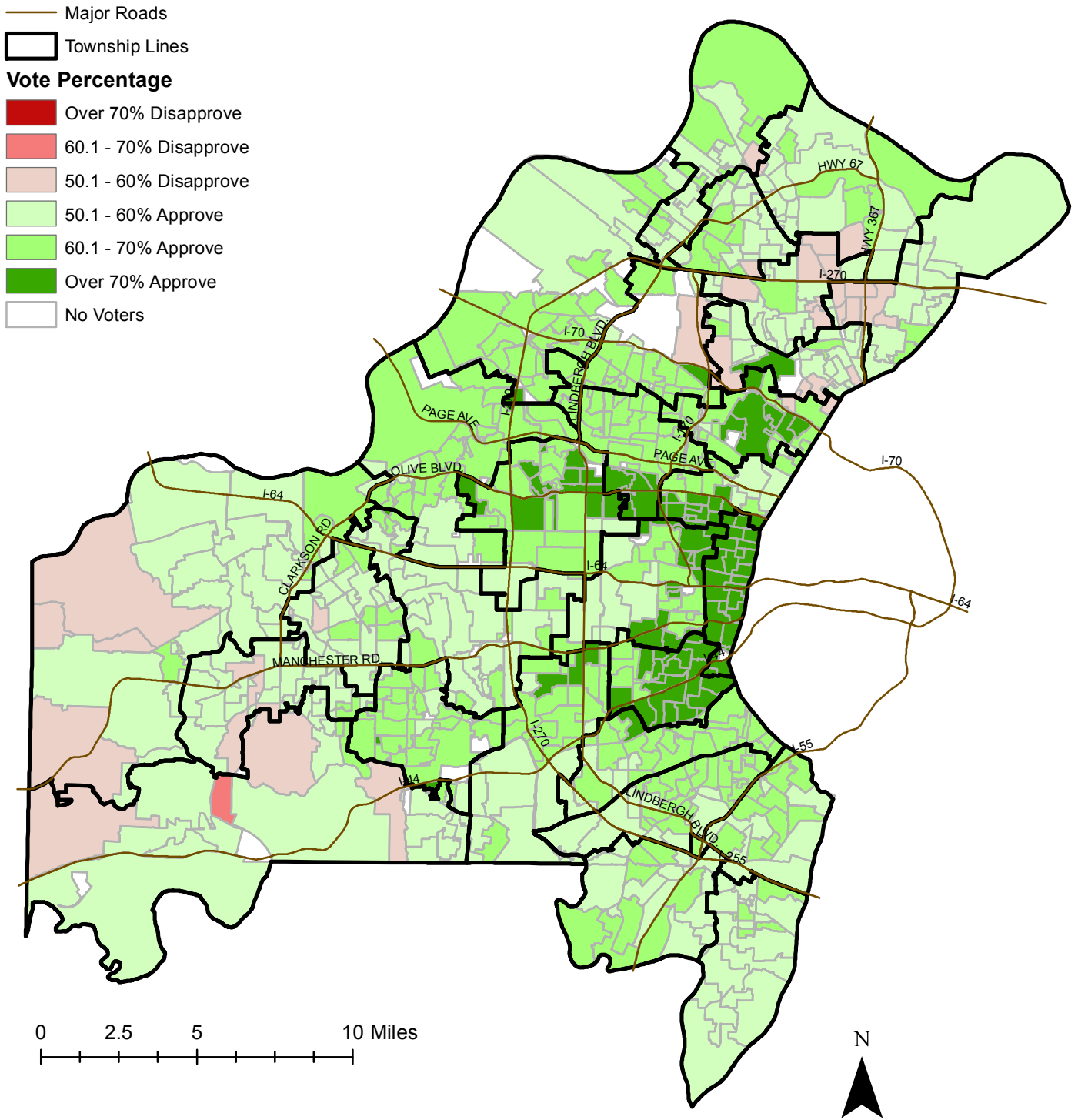




# November 2018 State Auditor Results



# November 2018 MO Admendment 1 (Clean MO)



# November 2018 MO Admendment 2 (Medical Marijuana)

— Major Roads

▭ Township Lines

### Vote Percentage

Over 70% Disapprove

60.1 - 70% Disapprove

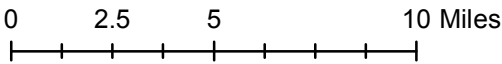
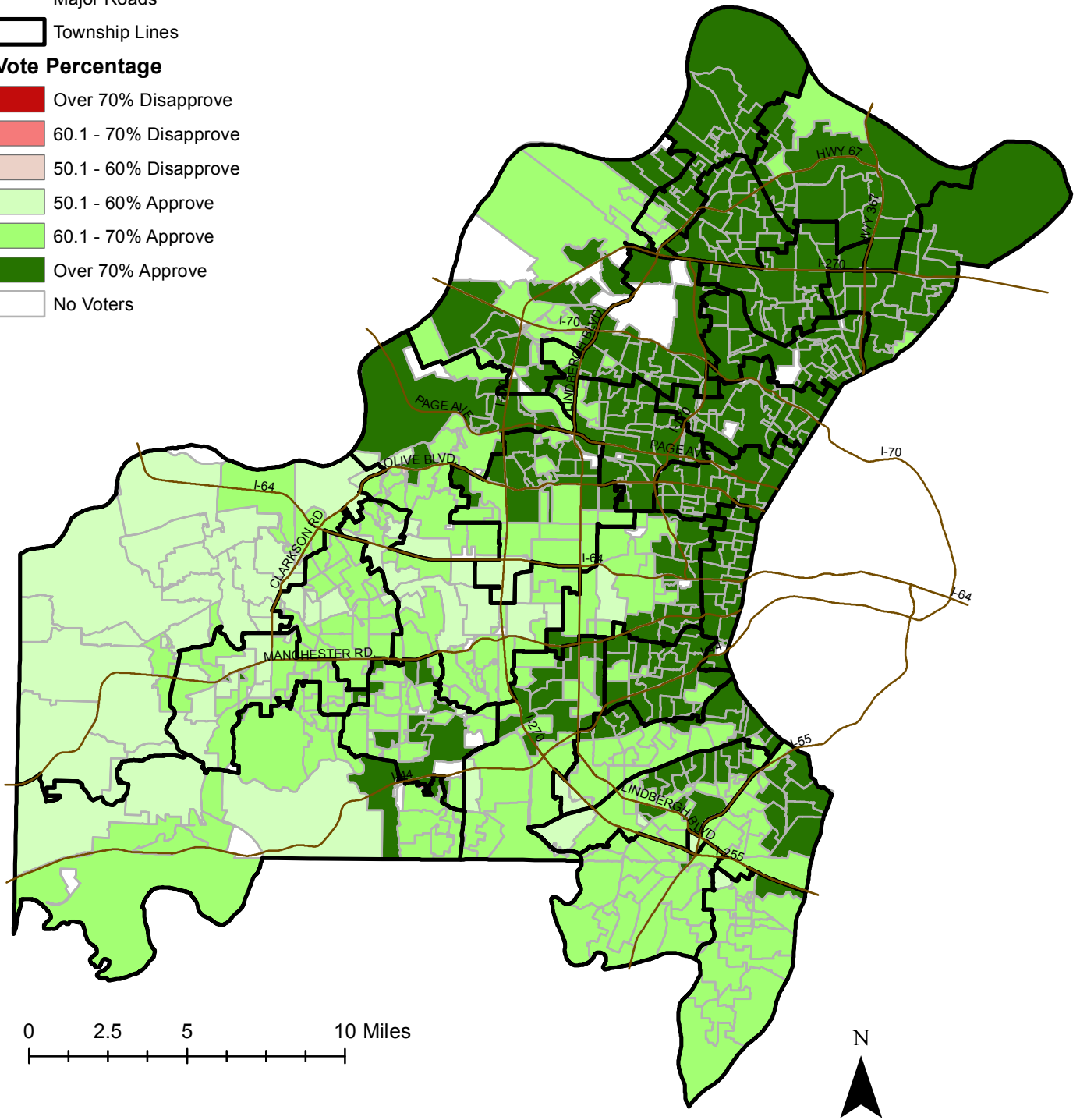
50.1 - 60% Disapprove

50.1 - 60% Approve

60.1 - 70% Approve

Over 70% Approve

▭ No Voters





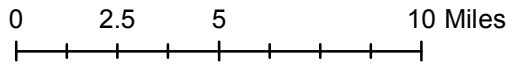
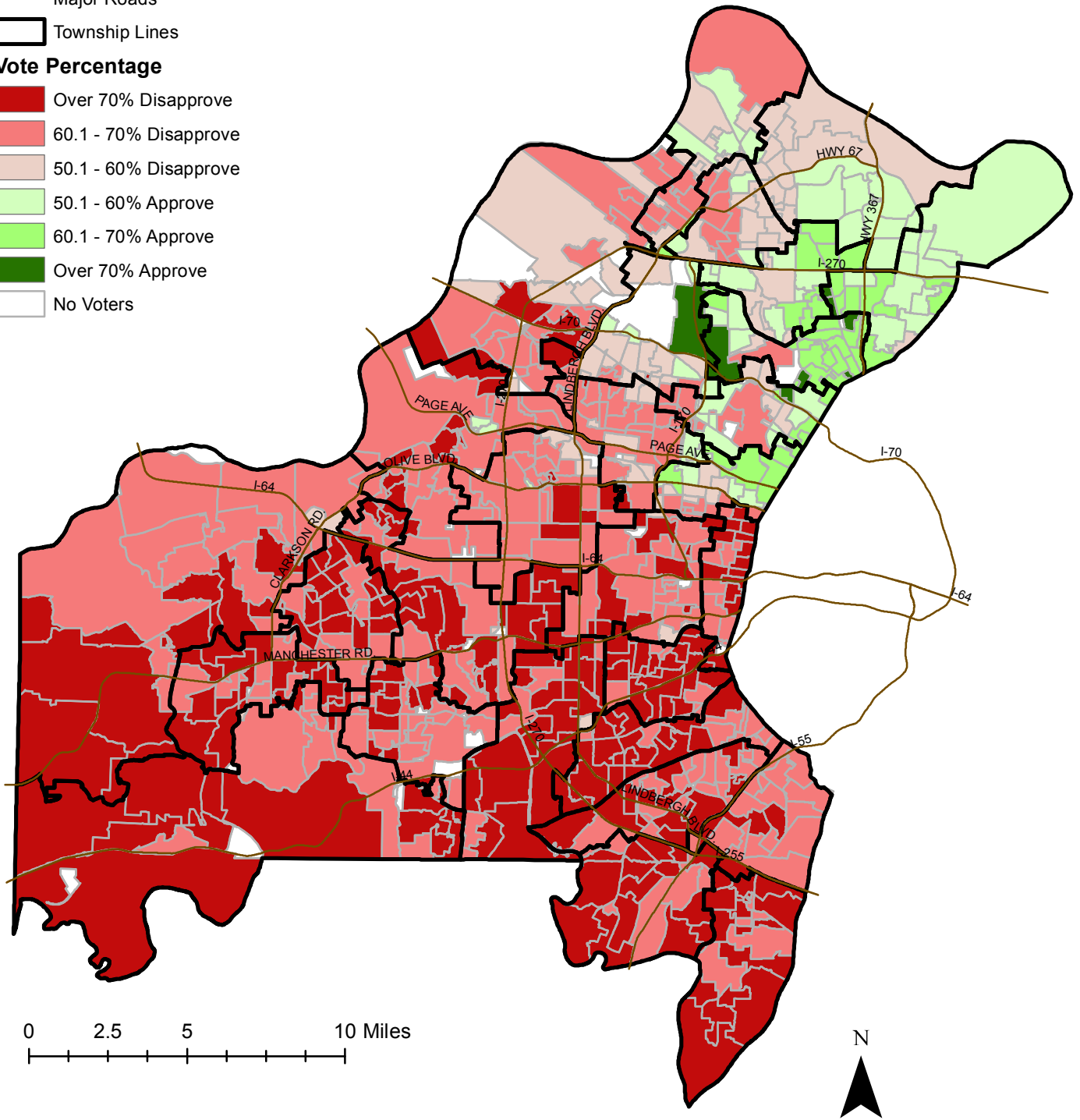
# November 2018 MO Admendment 3 (Medical Marijuana)

Major Roads

Township Lines

### Vote Percentage

- Over 70% Disapprove
- 60.1 - 70% Disapprove
- 50.1 - 60% Disapprove
- 50.1 - 60% Approve
- 60.1 - 70% Approve
- Over 70% Approve
- No Voters



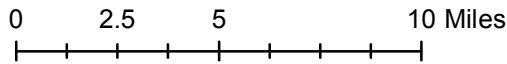
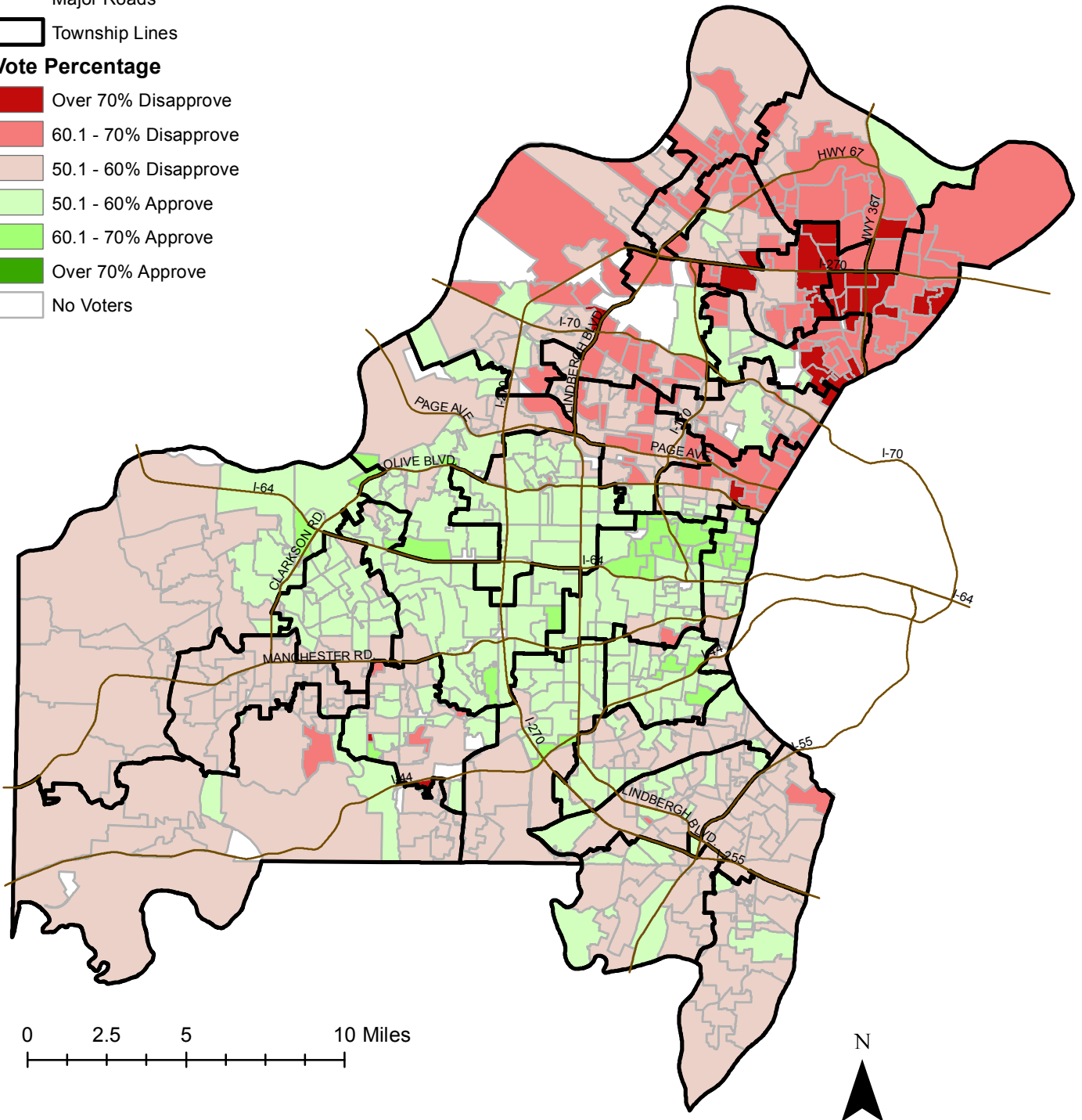
# November 2018 Proposition C (Medical Marijuana)

Major Roads

Township Lines

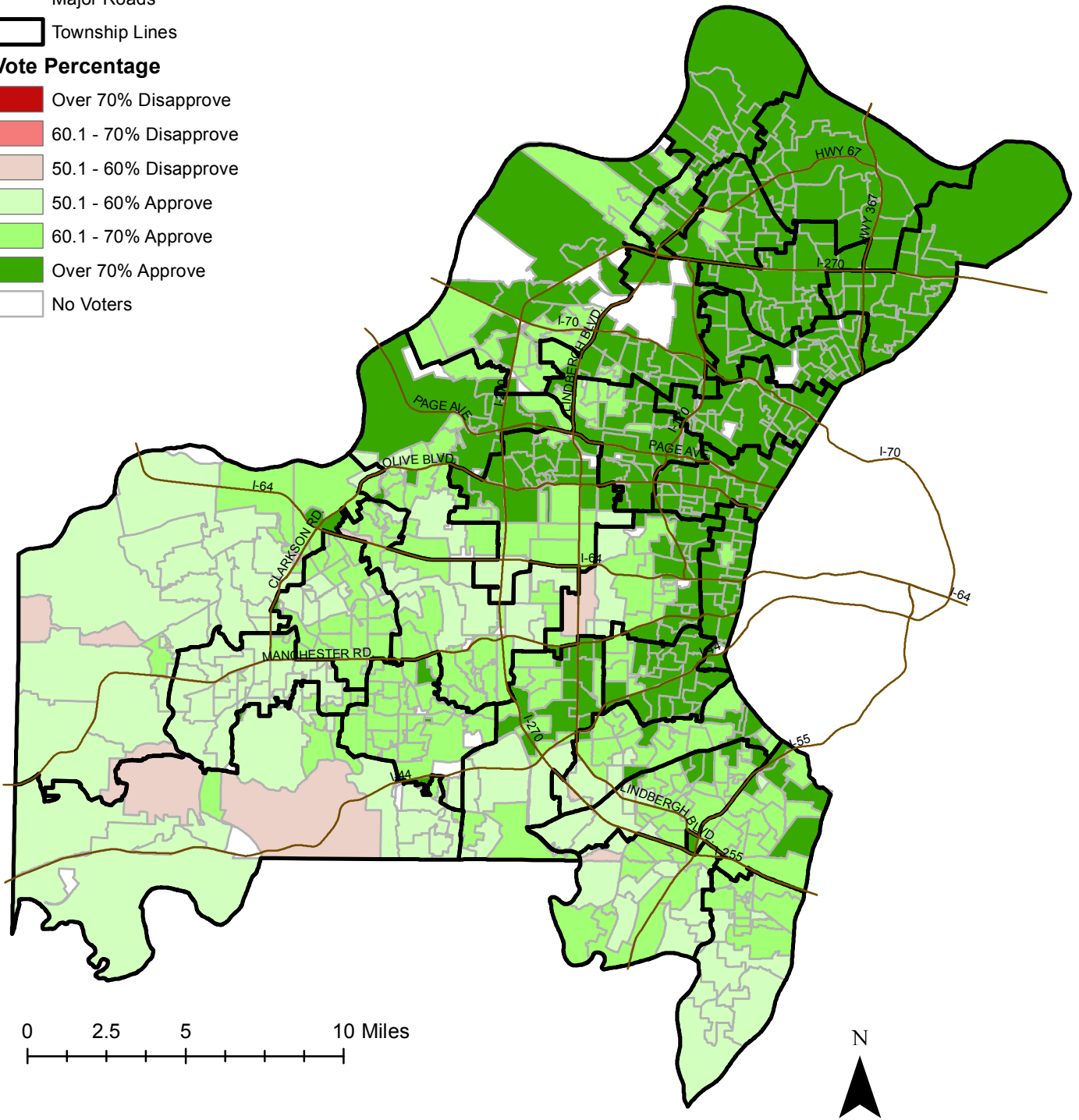
### Vote Percentage

- Over 70% Disapprove
- 60.1 - 70% Disapprove
- 50.1 - 60% Disapprove
- 50.1 - 60% Approve
- 60.1 - 70% Approve
- Over 70% Approve
- No Voters



# November 2018 Proposition B (Minimum Wage)

- Major Roads
- ▭ Township Lines
- Vote Percentage**
- Over 70% Disapprove
- 60.1 - 70% Disapprove
- 50.1 - 60% Disapprove
- 50.1 - 60% Approve
- 60.1 - 70% Approve
- Over 70% Approve
- ▭ No Voters












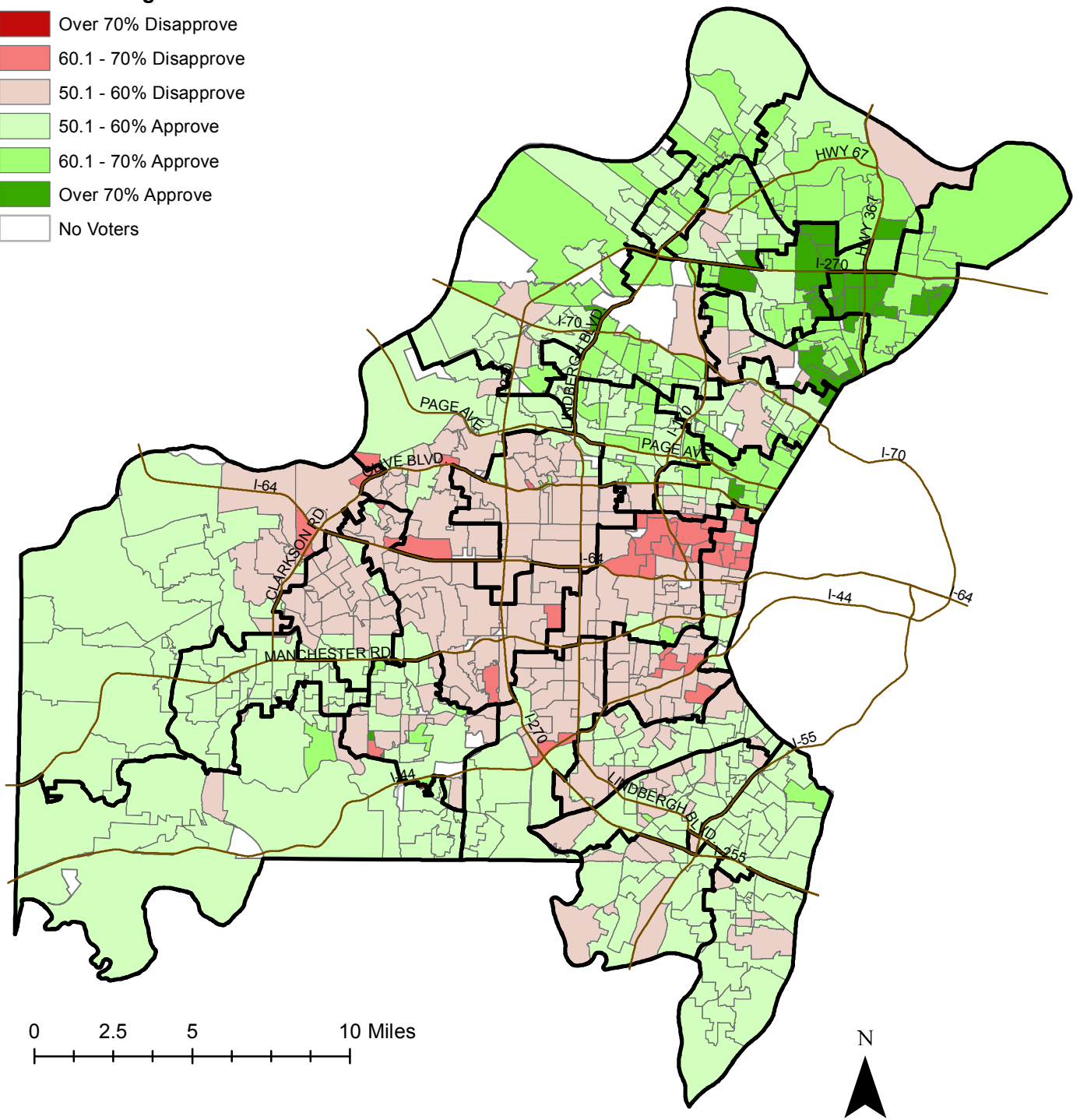
0 2.5 5 10 Miles





# November 2018 Proposition D (Fuel Tax)

-  Major Roads
-  Township Lines
- Vote Percentage**
-  Over 70% Disapprove
-  60.1 - 70% Disapprove
-  50.1 - 60% Disapprove
-  50.1 - 60% Approve
-  60.1 - 70% Approve
-  Over 70% Approve
-  No Voters



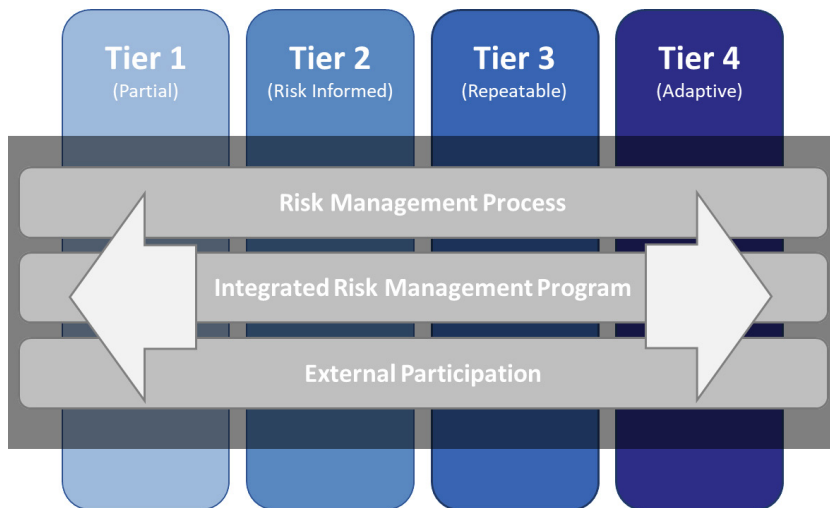
# Election Security: Cyber and Beyond

*Election Security is a three-legged stool: Cybersecurity,  
Physical Security, and Societal Security.*

In the age of the Mueller investigation and the creation of the Cybersecurity Infrastructure Security Agency, cybersecurity - especially election cybersecurity - has been a primary concern for many Americans. Russian interference in the 2016 Presidential Election left many wondering what, if anything, is being done to protect our voting systems. In regard to election security, the St. Louis County Board of Elections is ahead of the curve. Long before 2016, the St. Louis County BOE had strong physical and cybersecurity practices in place that provide a foundation from which we can adapt as new technologies, resources, and partnerships emerge. Our goal at the St. Louis County BOE is to ensure every voter can feel confident that their choices will be recorded accurately.

## Cybersecurity

St. Louis County was the first election authority in the state of Missouri to adopt the 2014 NIST cybersecurity framework. NIST is the National Institute of Standards and Technology, a subsidiary of the U.S. Department of Commerce; their “framework is voluntary guidance, based on existing standards, guidelines, and practices for organizations to better manage and reduce cybersecurity risk,” as explained by the NIST website. The framework also provides tools to help enable communication about cybersecurity issues amongst internal and external stakeholders.



*NIST Framework Implementation tiers*

In 2017, we began the data classification stage of our risk assessment, which included mapping our workflows to better understand how data is used and stored across our office. In 2018, we were able to complete this data classification and now we are working to develop a cybersecurity roadmap to ensure we have a response plan as new security threats arise and to build an office culture in which we see cybersecurity awareness as a

vital component of our work rather than an obstacle. In order to build a culture of cybersecurity awareness amongst our staff, we plan to implement comprehensive training programs which will mandate employees complete multiple exercises throughout the year.

During the data classification process, we also took stock of what cybersecurity practices were already in place and serving us well. Since 2014, St. Louis County has employed dedicated

cybersecurity professionals who work closely with the Board of Elections to monitor external threats and help train our workers. We have also been working more closely with the Department of Homeland Security since 2016, so we know of and have support in case of potential terrorist activity, extreme weather events, etc. Additionally, we participate in the Elections Infrastructure – ISAC, which provides with election specific threat intelligence and threat vulnerability monitoring. And, the St. Louis County BOE regularly participates in local and national conferences regarding cybersecurity so we can share information with our peers and stay informed about current best practices.

“Continuous improvement is needed to keep up with evolving cyber threats, so we think of our cybersecurity strategy as a living changeable thing.”

Ensuring our data is secure requires balancing the at times seemingly competing goals of keeping our equipment as up-to-date as possible and not introducing new vulnerabilities into the system before Election Day. For example, in the past few years, we have replaced many staff computers that were outdated and unable to run the latest software versions to ensure everyone’s machine has modern security features. But, we must block all updates to staff computers two weeks before Election Day and two weeks after Election Day (when we certify results) in order to prevent bugs from being introduced to the system which could potentially impact processing voters or tabulating votes.

But, much of the public’s concern about election security has revolved around perceived “hackability” of voting machines rather than day-to-day operations of the Election Board. In



*Eric Fey speaks at the National Election Security Summit in September 2018*

In this regard, we continue to be confident that our equipment would be difficult to access due to our security procedures and the nature of the voting machines we use. In the County, we offer voters the choice between two voting methods: touch-screen and paper. Touch-screen voters cast their ballots on ES&S iVotronic machines and paper ballot voters scan their ballots through ES&S M100 machines. Neither of these machines have modems and thus they are incapable of transmitting results to the BOE offices via cellular or internet connections. When a voter casts their ballot using either the touch-screen or paper method both a paper and an electronic record of the voter’s selections are created. When using the M100, the voter marks the paper ballot which is scanned through the machine creating an electrotonic record. When using the iVotronic touch-screen voting machines, on a screen voters make selections which are printed on a paper receipt and recorded on a flash card. On the touch-screen machines a third record of all votes cast at a polling location are also collected on a Personal Electronic Ballot (PEB). The memory cards, paper records, and PEBs must be hand delivered the night of the Election by bipartisan teams to our offices, so we may tabulate unofficial results.

Additionally, neither the iVotronic nor the M100 have updatable software. Rather, they run hardware only. Because the machines themselves cannot be updated, election specific information is coded onto the memory cards within the machines. These memory cards are programmed in our “air-gapped” Tabulation Room. The Tabulation Room is considered “air-gapped” because the computers in the Tabulation Room are never connected to the internet and their software is never updated (they all still run on Windows XP). Before the computers



were installed in the Tab Room they were secured by ES&S.

“Continuous improvement is needed to keep up with evolving cyber threats, so we think of our cybersecurity strategy as a living changeable thing,” explains Michael Ajero, Security Manager for St. Louis County IT. This ever-evolving latticework of our cybersecurity policies and practices rests upon the foundation of physical security we have built at the BOE.

## Physical Security

Our equipment throughout the entire chain of custody is handled by bipartisan teams. No one person can be in the Tabulation Room alone. To enter the room, an approved Republican and Democratic staff member must swipe their badges at the same time. A bipartisan team

in the Tab Room codes all memory cards. The memory cards are then placed into the voting machines by a bipartisan team of warehouse staff members. Once the cards are inserted, they are sealed with tamper evident blue tape seals and the machines are then tested by that bipartisan team. The machines also go through a Known Test and a Public Test. Once all tests have been completed, the machines are locked into their respective cases. All equipment is delivered from the warehouse to the polling location by a bipartisan team. Typically, the delivery process takes 7 teams 6 days to complete in a County-wide election.



*An Incendiary CBS Headline from September 2018*



*Bipartisan ID Scanners in-front of the Tab Room*

Once at the polling location, bipartisan teams of Supervisor and Assistant Supervisor Election Judges verify all seal numbers before utilizing the equipment at their polling place. At the close of Election Day, the memory cards, PEBs, and the paper vote records are all sealed in orange bags by Election Judges. The rest of equipment is re-locked and sealed after the last voter has been processed and all machines are closed until it can be picked up by a bipartisan warehouse team in the coming days. The orange bags containing the voted materials are dropped off on Election night by a bipartisan set of Election Judges to a bipartisan Turn-In Deputy team. Once the Turn-In Deputies have collected all bags from their assigned locations, they transport everything back to the Board of Elections offices where all materials are checked-in by bipartisan teams. In the Tabulation Room, votes are initially counted from memory cards and PEBs by yet another bipartisan team. During the audit process which occurs in the two weeks following an election, the vote totals collected from the memory cards and PEBs are checked against the paper records by bipartisan teams.

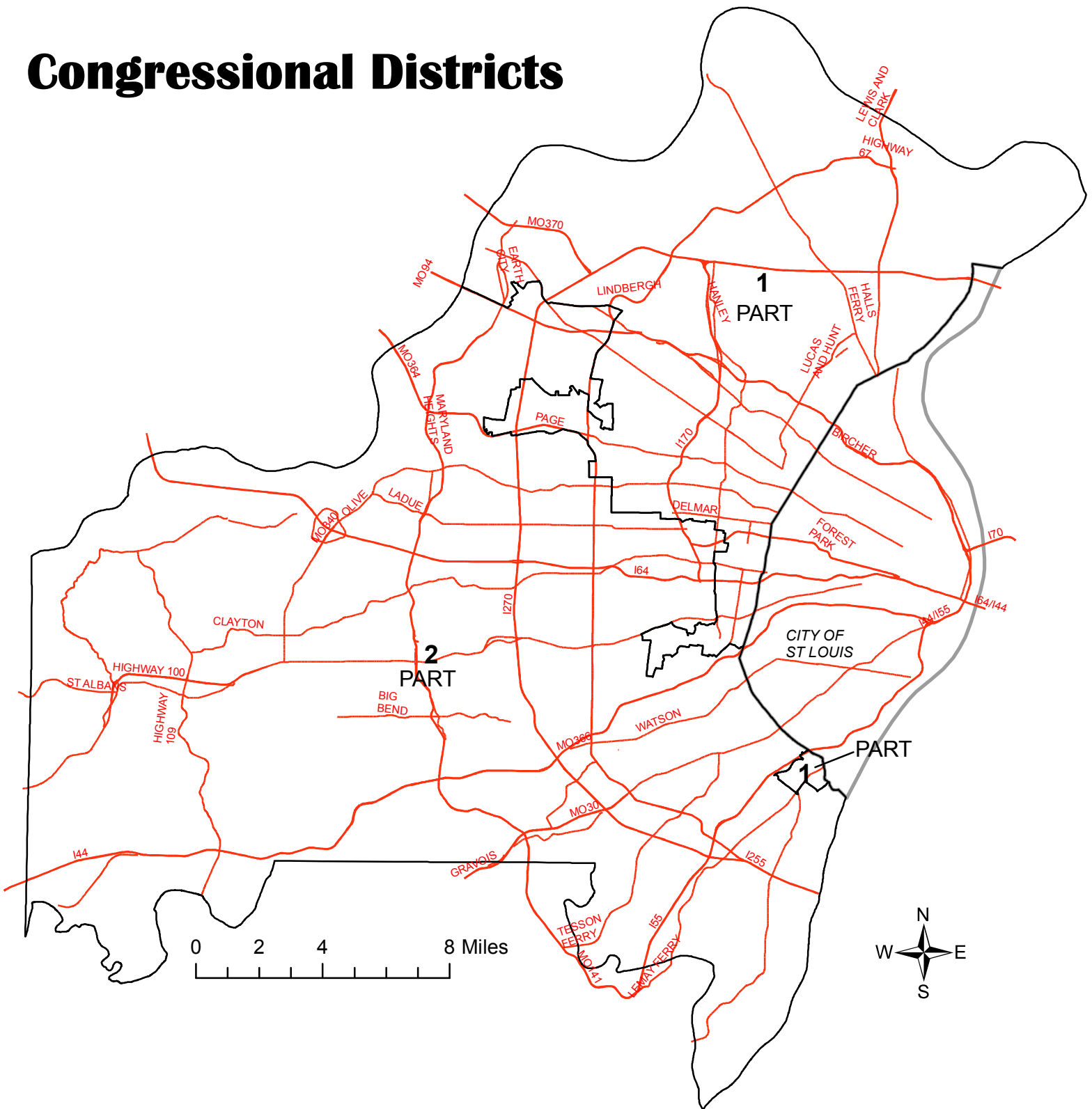
## Societal Security

While there is much we can do to ensure the cyber and physical security of elections, at times the societal security – public confidence that election results are accurate and belief that voting is an important part of our democracy – can seem particularly difficult to influence even as the Board of Elections. We are trying to bolster public faith in elections by providing people with knowledge about elections and by being as transparent as possible about our procedures. We are sharing information about our security practices through social media for the first time to give voters an inside look at what goes into administering an election. Social

media provides another forum in which voters can get their questions answered. We also provide opportunities for the public to come and observe our work – our monthly Board Meeting is always open to the public as is the Public Test we do of the voting equipment before each election. On Election Night, both media and public observers watch us tabulate unofficial results. We are confident that as the public learns more about elections in general and our practices here in St. Louis County, they will see that we are rising to the challenge of administering elections in the digital age.



# Congressional Districts



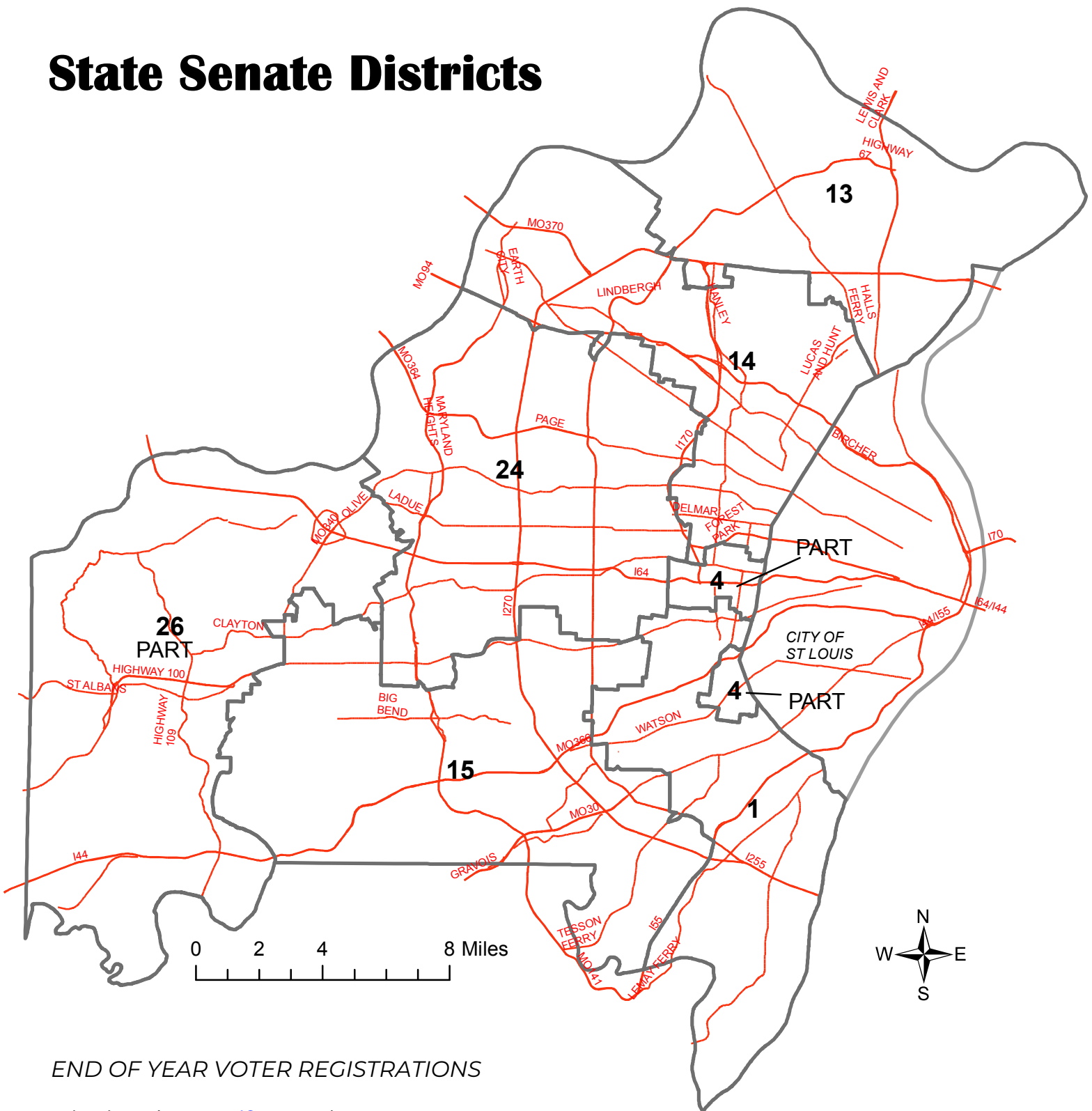
## END OF YEAR VOTER REGISTRATIONS

District 1 (Rep. William Lacy Clay Jr. - D) - 302,434\*  
 District 2 (Rep. Ann Wagner - R) - 456,960

\* St. Louis County only



# State Senate Districts



## END OF YEAR VOTER REGISTRATIONS

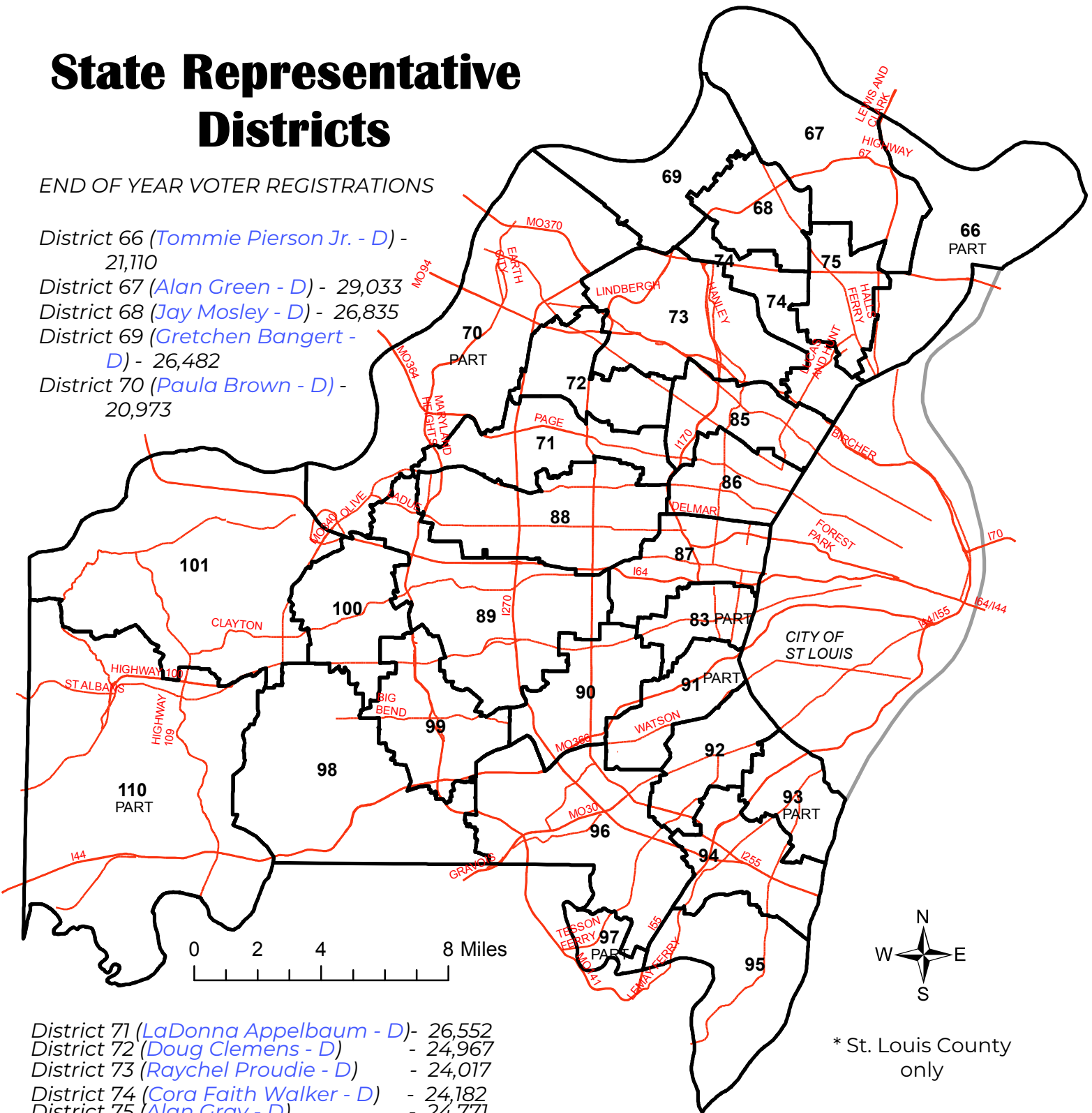
District 1 ( <i>Scott Sifton - D</i> )	- 136,848
District 4 ( <i>Karla May - D</i> )	- 27,550*
District 13 ( <i>Gina Walsh - D</i> )	- 122,068
District 14 ( <i>Brian Williams - D</i> )	- 120,966
District 15 ( <i>Andrew Koenig - R</i> )	- 146,828
District 24 ( <i>Jill Schupp - D</i> )	- 139,167
District 26 ( <i>Dave Schatz - R</i> )	- 65,967*

\*St. Louis County only

# State Representative Districts

## END OF YEAR VOTER REGISTRATIONS

- District 66 (Tommie Pierson Jr. - D) - 21,110
- District 67 (Alan Green - D) - 29,033
- District 68 (Jay Mosley - D) - 26,835
- District 69 (Gretchen Bangert - D) - 26,482
- District 70 (Paula Brown - D) - 20,973

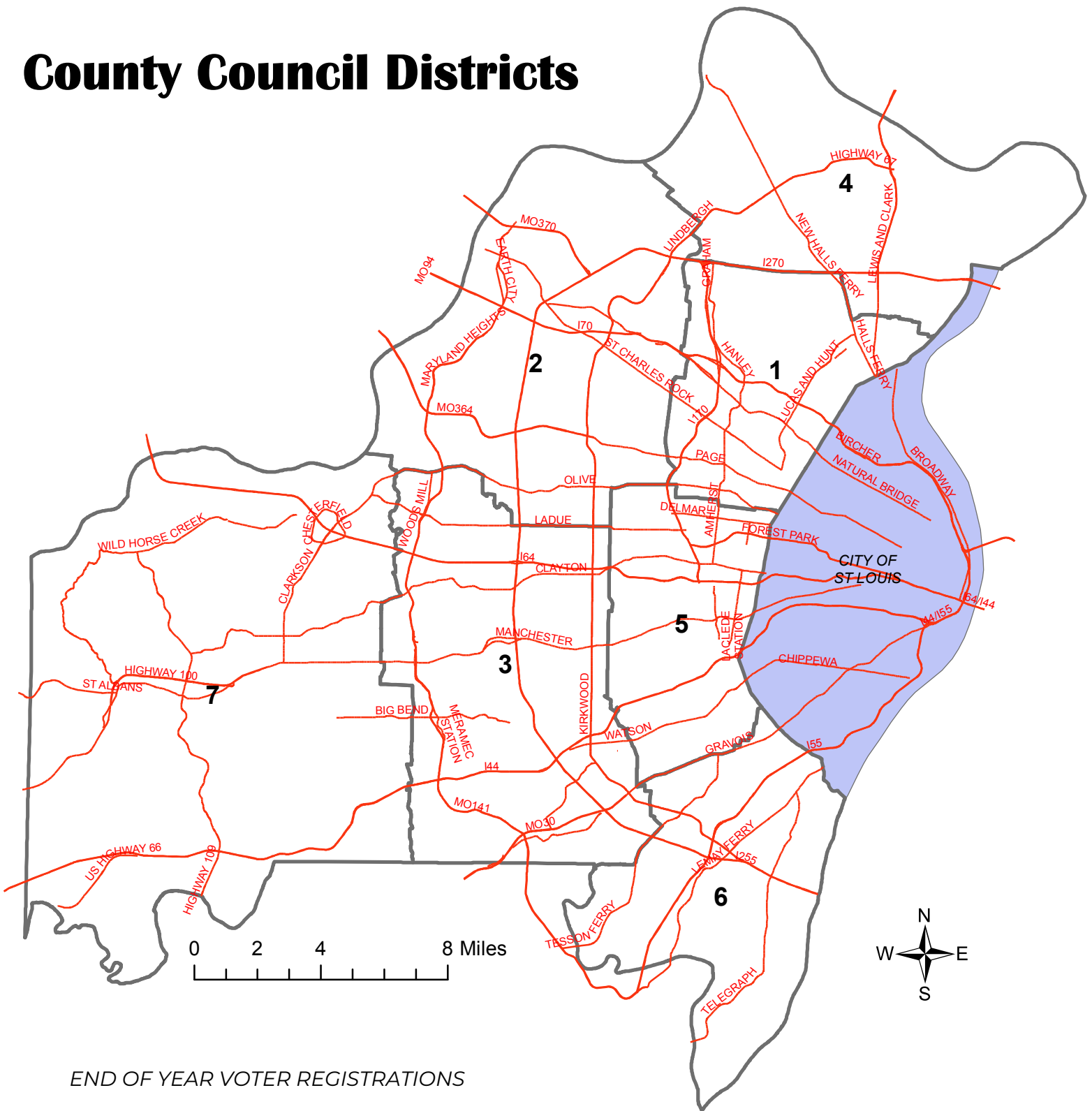


- District 71 (LaDonna Appelbaum - D) - 26,552
- District 72 (Doug Clemens - D) - 24,967
- District 73 (Raychel Proudie - D) - 24,017
- District 74 (Cora Faith Walker - D) - 24,182
- District 75 (Alan Gray - D) - 24,771
- District 83 (Gina Mitten - D) - 20,713\*
- District 85 (Kevin Windham Jr. - D) - 26,080
- District 86 (Maria Chappelle-Nadal - D) - 29,501
- District 87 (Ian Mackey - D) - 31,312
- District 88 (Tracy McCreery - D) - 30,072
- District 89 (Dean Plocher - R) - 33,298
- District 90 (Deb Lavender - D) - 31,707
- District 91 (Sarah Unsicker - D) - 29,205\*
- District 92 (Doug Beck - D) - 28,339
- District 93 (Bob Burns - D) - 19,775\*

- District 94 (Jim Murphy - R) - 26,429
- District 95 (Michael O'Donnell - R) - 28,238
- District 96 (David Gregory - R) - 31,141
- District 97 (Mary Coleman - R) - 2,237\*
- District 98 (Shamed Dogan - R) - 29,423
- District 99 (Jean Evans - R) - 28,365
- District 100 (Derek Grier - R) - 30,942
- District 101 (Bruce DeGroot - R) - 30,381
- District 110 (Dottie Bailey - R) - 23,314\*

\* St. Louis County only

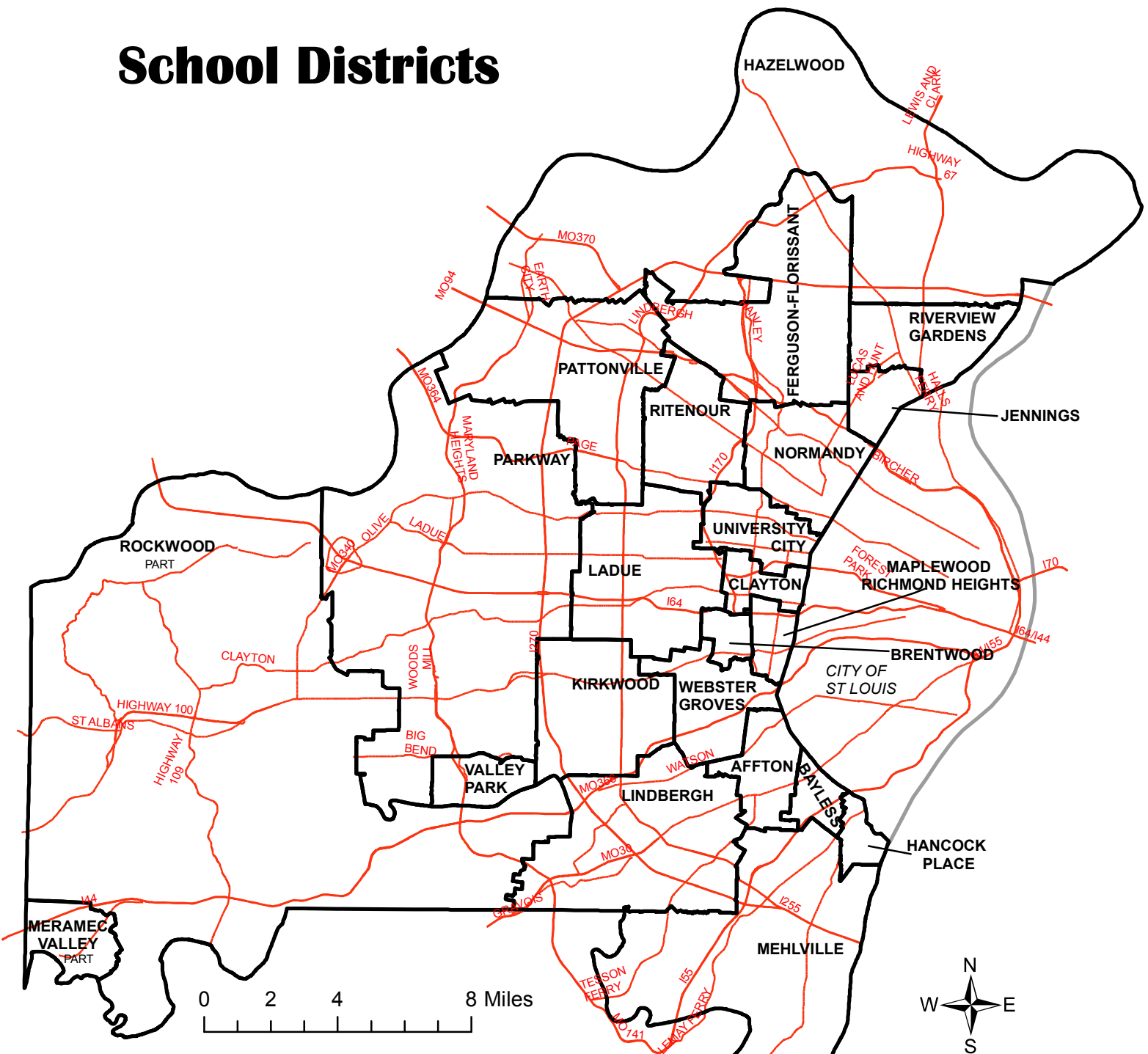
# County Council Districts



## END OF YEAR VOTER REGISTRATIONS

District 1 (Sam Page - D)	-	97,985
District 2 (Hazel Erby - D)	-	101,107
District 3 (Tim Fitch - R)	-	119,085
District 4 (Rochelle Gray - D)	-	101,477
District 5 (Lisa Clancy - D)	-	117,262
District 6 (Ernie Trakas - R)	-	107,293
District 7 (Mark Harder - R)	-	115,185

# School Districts



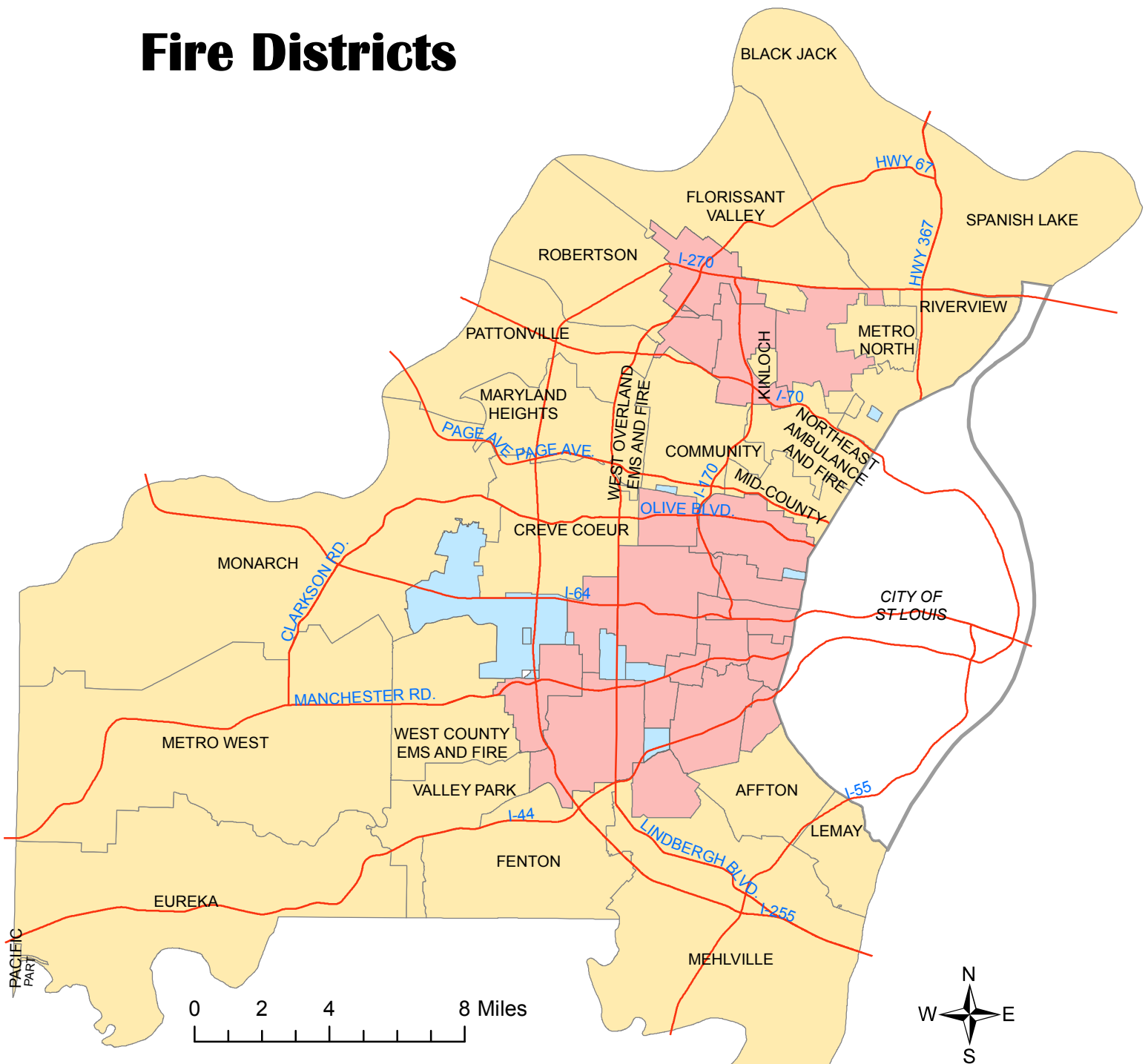
## END OF YEAR VOTER REGISTRATIONS

Affton	- 20,087	Lindbergh	- 39,713	Rockwood	- 91,531*
Bayless	- 8,580	Maplewood-		University City	- 31,321
Brentwood	- 6,755	Richmond Heights	- 11,207	Valley Park	- 6,058
Clayton	- 13,323	Mehlville	- 71,916	Webster Groves	- 26,963
Ferguson-Florissant	- 49,076	Meramec Valley	- 73*		
Hancock Place	- 5,265	Normandy	- 25,510		
Hazelwood	- 85,940	Parkway	- 112,182		
Jennings	- 11,272	Pattonville	- 31,671		
Kirkwood	- 35,259	Ritenour	- 27,955		
Ladue	- 22,692	Riverview Gardens	- 25,045		

\*St. Louis County only



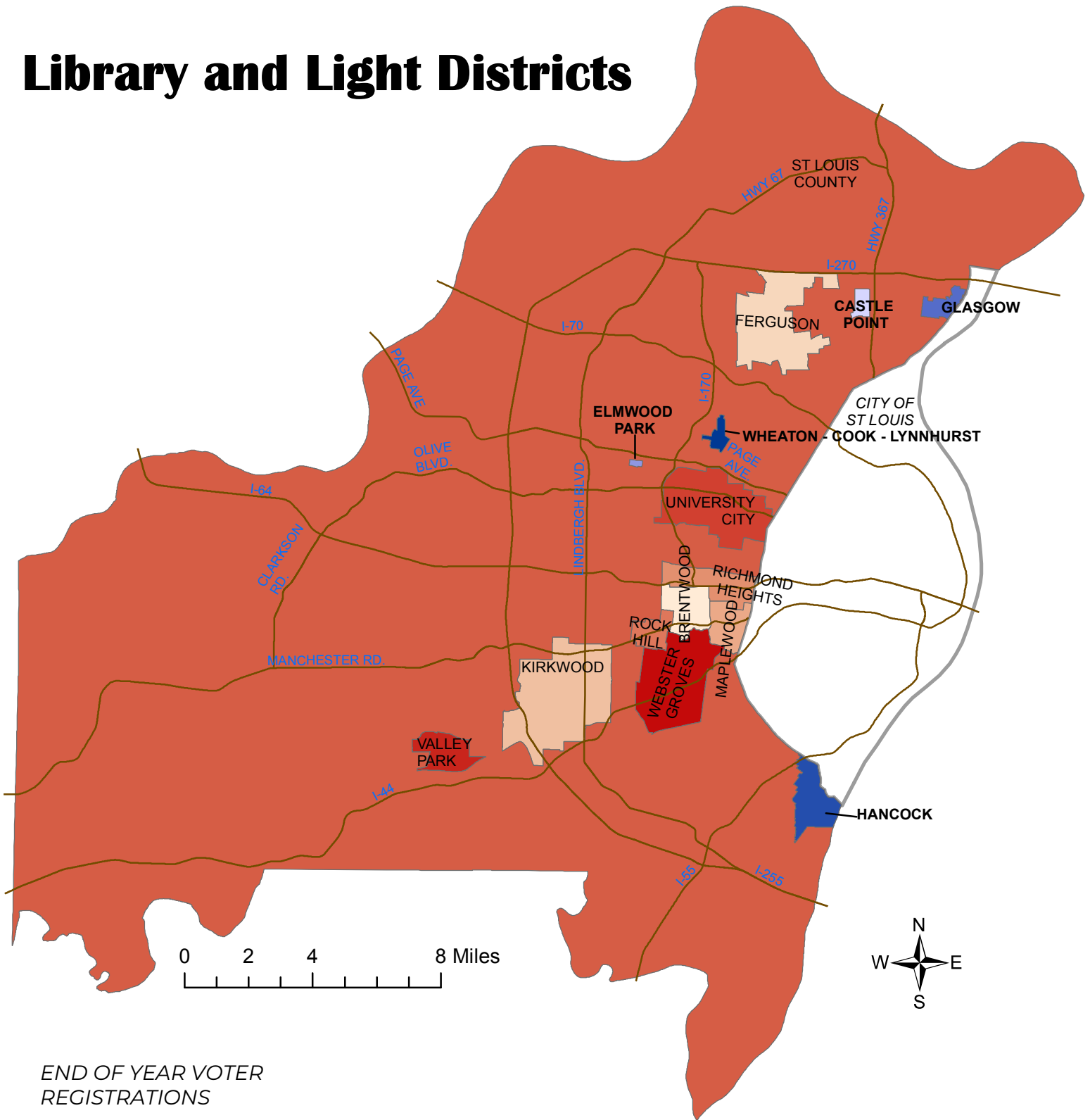
# Fire Districts



## END OF YEAR VOTER REGISTRATIONS

Affton	- 26,590	West County EMS	- 28,339	Robertson	- 3,763
Black Jack	- 35,216	Maryland Heights	- 15,099	Spanish Lake	- 12,496
Monarch	- 49,123	Mehlville	- 89,745	Valley Park	- 9,442
Community	- 29,539	Metro West	- 61,649	West Overland	
Creve Coeur	- 28,648	Mid-County	- 8,338	EMS & Fire	- 5,283
Eureka	- 10,323	Metro-North	- 12,184	Pacific	- 11
Fenton	- 21,245	Northeast			
Florissant Valley	- 52,121	Ambulance & Fire	- 19,051		
Kinloch	- 226	Pattonville	- 9,950		
Lemay	- 11,407	Riverview	- 22,246		

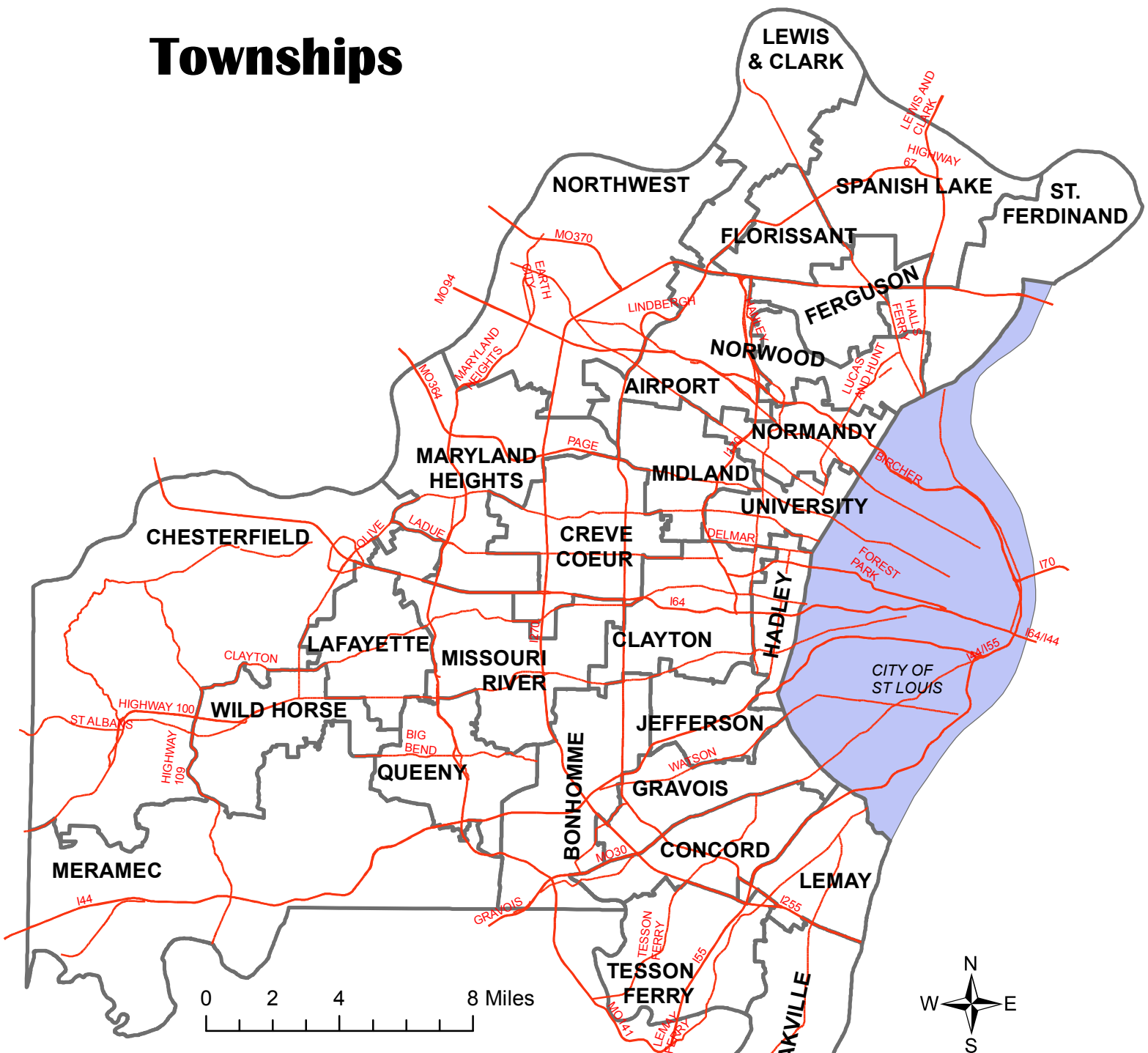
# Library and Light Districts



## END OF YEAR VOTER REGISTRATIONS

St. Louis County Library	-	646,202	Valley Park Library	-	2,058
Brentwood Library	-	6,453	Webster Groves Library	-	19,177
Ferguson Municipal Library	-	14,139	Castle Point Light District	-	1,613
Kirkwood Library	-	23,534	Hancock Light District	-	5,330
Maplewood Library	-	6,159	Wheaton-Cook-Lyndhurst Light District	-	863
Richmond Heights Library	-	7,484	Glasgow Light District	-	2,588
Rock Hill Library	-	3,853	Elmwood Park Light District	-	410
University City Library	-	30,335			

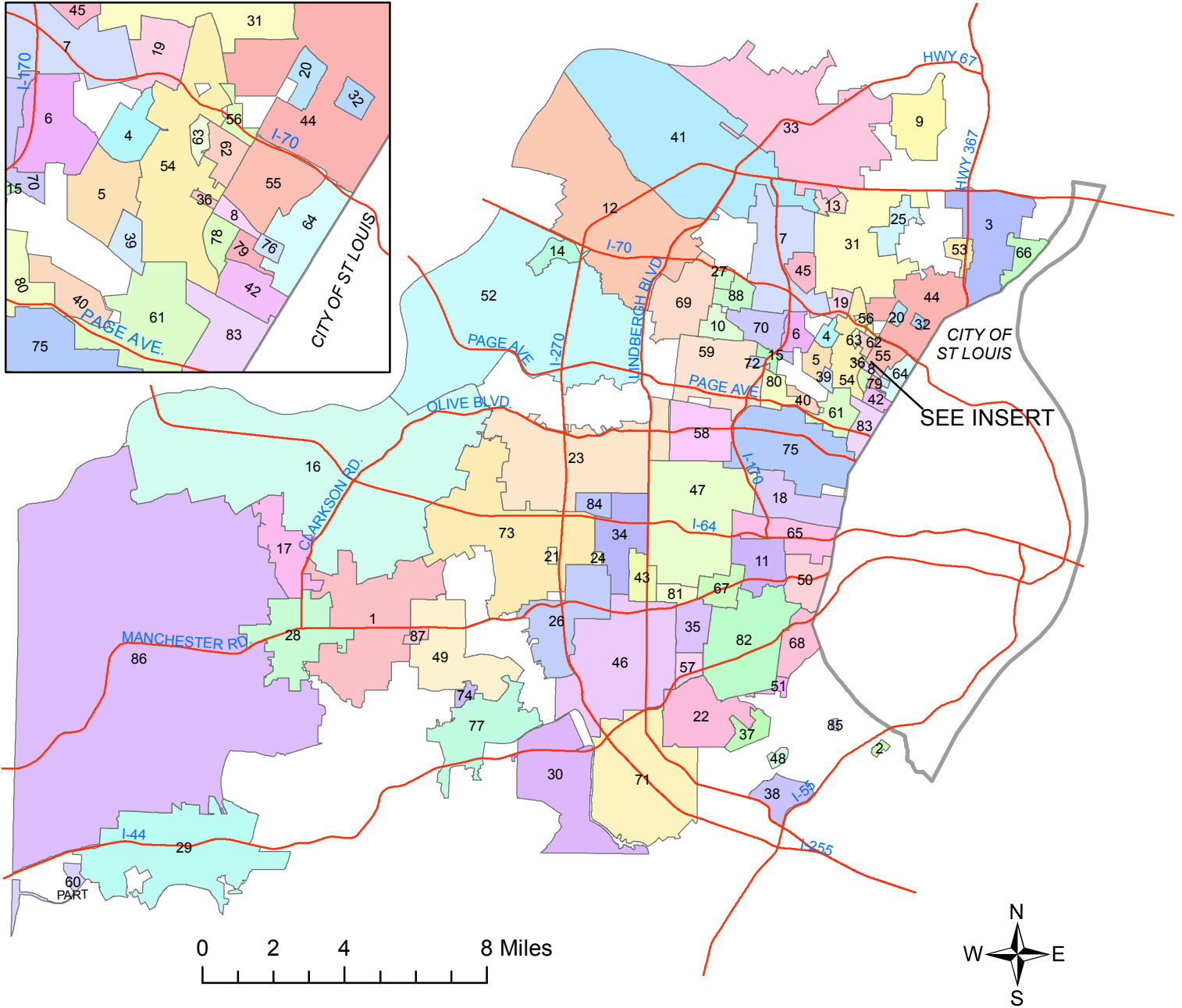
# Townships



## END OF YEAR VOTER REGISTRATIONS

Airport	- 23,317	Jefferson	- 29,056	Northwest	- 25,561
Bonhomme	- 30,484	Lafayette	- 29,350	Oakville	- 28,160
Creve Coeur	- 29,585	Lewis & Clark	- 26,346	Queeny	- 26,598
Chesterfield	- 29,648	Lemay	- 23,937	St. Ferdinand	- 22,344
Clayton	- 30,631	Meramec	- 27,684	Spanish Lake	- 26,753
Concord	- 28,381	Maryland Heights	- 27,090	Tesson Ferry	- 27,891
Ferguson	- 25,130	Midland	- 24,292	University	- 28,241
Florissant	- 23,317	Missouri River	- 31,570	Wild Horse	- 28,303
Gravois	- 28,196	Normandy	- 23,668		
Hadley	- 28,376	Norwood	- 22,944		

# Municipalities





END OF YEAR VOTER  
REGISTRATIONS

0 Unincorporated	-237,870
1 City of Ballwin	- 24,420
2 City of Bella Villa	- 525
3 City of Bellefontaine Neighbors	- 7,667
4 City of Bellerive Acres	- 178
5 City of Bel-Nor	- 1,206
6 City of Bel-Ridge	- 1,710
7 City of Berkeley	- 6,217
8 City of Beverly Hills	- 418
9 City of Black Jack	- 5,049
10 City of Breckenridge Hills	- 2,406
11 City of Brentwood	- 6,453
12 City of Bridgeton	- 8,529
13 City of Calverton Park	- 908
14 Village of Champ	- 11
15 City of Charlack	- 1,000
16 City of Chesterfield	- 38,849
17 City of Clarkson Valley	- 2,329
18 City of Clayton	- 11,907
19 City of Cool Valley	- 857
20 City of Country Club Hills	- 770
21 Village of Country Life Acres	- 96
22 City of Crestwood	- 10,162
23 City of Creve Coeur	- 15,029
24 City of Crystal Lake Park	- 438
25 City of Dellwood	- 3,511
26 City of Des Peres	- 7,563
27 City of Edmundson	- 488
28 City of Ellisville	- 7,828
29 City of Eureka	- 8,146
30 City of Fenton	- 3,406
31 City of Ferguson	- 14,139
32 City of Flordell Hills	- 531
33 City of Florissant	- 37,221
34 City of Frontenac	- 3,240
35 City of Glendale	- 5,022
36 Village of Glen Echo Park	- 115
37 Town of Grantwood Village	- 781
38 City of Green Park	- 1,996
39 City of Greendale	- 535
40 Village of Hanley Hills	- 1,508
41 City of Hazelwood	- 17,934
42 Village of Hillsdale	- 933
43 City of Huntleigh	- 357
44 City of Jennings	- 9,856

45 City of Kinloch	- 226
46 City of Kirkwood	- 24,258
47 City of Ladue	- 7,815
48 City of Lakeshire	- 1,089
49 City of Manchester	- 14,174
50 City of Maplewood	- 6,159
51 Village of Marlborough	- 1,389
52 City of Maryland Heights	- 18,635
53 City of Moline Acres	- 1,705
54 City of Normandy	- 2,861
55 City of Northwoods	- 3,211
56 Town of Norwood Court	- 505
57 City of Oakland	- 1,063
58 City of Olivette	- 6,198
59 City of Overland	- 10,789
60 City of Pacific	- 11
61 City of Pagedale	- 2,212
62 City of Pasadena Hills	- 799
63 Village of Pasadena Park	- 348
64 City of Pine Lawn	- 2,324
65 City of Richmond Heights	- 7,484
66 Village of Riverview	- 1,587
67 City of Rock Hill	- 3,853
68 City of Shrewsbury	- 4,957
69 City of St. Ann	- 9,099
70 City of St. John	- 4,257
71 City of Sunset Hills	- 7,439
72 Village of Sycamore Hills	- 497
73 City of Town & Country	- 9,214
74 City of Twin Oaks	- 317
75 City of University City	- 30,335
76 Village of Uplands Park	- 328
77 City of Valley Park	- 4,833
78 City of Velda City	- 1,034
79 City of Velda Village Hills	- 877
80 City of Vinita Park	- 1,548
81 City of Warson Woods	- 1,711
82 City of Webster Groves	- 19,177
83 Village of Wellston	- 1,514
84 City of Westwood	- 268
85 Village of Wilbur Park	- 344
86 City of Wildwood	- 29,149
87 City of Winchester	- 1,039
88 City of Woodson Terrace	- 2,559
-- Village of Mackenzie	- 89
(Not pictured - dissolved by vote in Nov '18)	

# Missouri's Voter ID Law: Do You Need to Show It to Vote?

In November 2016, Missouri voters approved new photo ID provisions for voting, Constitutional Amendment 6, with 63% of the vote. While the margin of victory in St. Louis County was slimmer, the amendment still received approval from 53.72% of voters. This law gave registered Missouri voters three options at the polling place: Option 1 – show a piece of photo identification provided by the state of Missouri or the Federal Government (e.g. a MO Driver's License, MO Non-Driver's ID, a Passport, or Military ID, etc.) with a photo to vote normally; Option 2 – show another valid form of identification (e.g. a Voter ID Card, a Notice of Election Card, a Bank Statement, an out-of-state Driver's License, etc.) and sign a legally binding statement swearing that you are who you say you are, you know you need a photo ID to vote, and that you know you can receive one for free from the Secretary of State of Missouri; Option 3 – if you had no ID at all, but were a registered voter, you could cast your ballot via Blue Provisional as long as the signature on the outside of the provisional ballot matched the signatures on file in your voter registration record. Fully in effect from June 2017 through October 2018, the photo ID law has drawn much attention from the media, activists, officials, and the public. Let's take a closer look at its history, implementation, the 11th hour court decision, and where the law stands now.

**If you're a registered voter, you can vote!**

**Option 1**  
Present ONE of the following forms of valid photo ID.

Missouri Driver License, Missouri Non-Driver License, Passport, Military ID

**Option 2**  
Present ONE of the following forms of acceptable identification and sign the provided statement.

Voter Registration Card, ID from a Missouri University, College, Vocational or Technical School, Utility Bill, Bank Statement, ID issued by MO institution of higher education, including a university, college, vocational and technical school

**Option 3**  
Registered, but have no ID. Vote a provisional ballot.

There are two ways your vote counts:  
1. If you come back to your polling place and show a photo ID, your vote counts.  
2. If your signature matches the signature in the voter registry, your vote counts.

Published by Missouri Secretary of State John R. Ashcroft

*ID Sign Initially Provided by the Secretary of State's Office*

**If you're a registered voter, you can vote!**

Present ONE of the following forms of valid ID.

Missouri Driver License, Missouri Non-Driver License, Passport, Military ID

Voter Registration Card, ID from a Missouri University, College, Vocational or Technical School, Utility Bill, Bank Statement

**Registered, but have no ID. Vote a provisional ballot.**

There are two ways your vote counts:  
1. If you come back to your polling place and show a photo ID, your vote counts.  
2. If your signature matches the signature in the voter registry, your vote counts.

*Modified ID Sign Used in STL Co for the November 2018 Election*

**If you're a registered voter, you can vote!**

Present ONE of the following forms of valid ID.

Missouri Driver License, Missouri Non-Driver License, Passport, Military ID, ID issued by MO institution of higher education, including a university, college, vocational and technical school, ID issued by the federal government, state of MO, an agency of the state, or a local election authority (i.e. Notice of Election Card or Voter ID Card)

Voter Registration Card, ID from a Missouri University, College, Vocational or Technical School, Utility Bill, Bank Statement, Driver's license or state identification card issued by another state, A current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, government check or other government document that contains the name and address of the voter

**Registered, but have no ID. Vote a provisional ballot.**

There are two ways your vote counts:  
1. If you come back to your polling place and show a photo ID, your vote counts.  
2. If your signature matches the signature in the voter registry, your vote counts.

*ID Sign that Will be Used in 2019 in STL Co*

## Passage

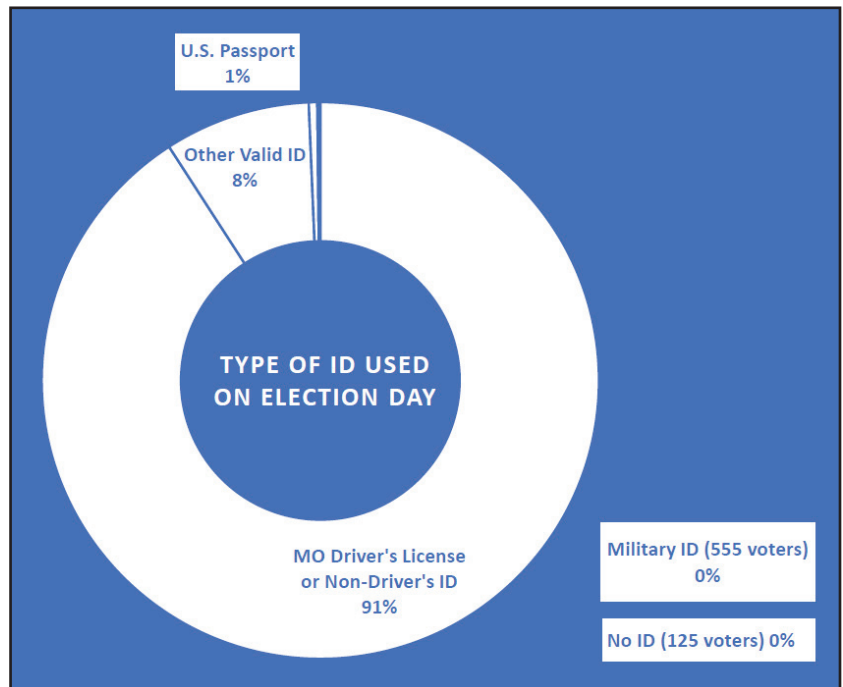
Before going to the ballot, Amendment 6 survived a veto by then Governor Jay Nixon on July 7, 2016. The law is an example of what is referred to as a "legislatively-referred constitutional amendment" which is one of three ways in which the Missouri Constitution can be amended. When the amendment is legislatively referred, it means that either the Missouri House of Representatives or the Missouri Senate has proposed the amendment and both bodies have passed it with a simple majority. Once it has been passed by both houses, it then goes before voters. If voters approve the measure with a simple majority, the Constitution is

amended. The amendment was initially proposed in the Missouri House. It was one of two measures: the first, House Joint Resolution 53, asked voters to amend the constitution to enact a photo ID requirement – this is ultimately what became Amendment 6; the second, HB 1631, provided a legal basis for a photo ID requirement if the amendment passed. Gov. Nixon vetoed HB 1631 to undermine the legal foundation of the measure. However, because the bill initially passed with such high margins (112-40), the legislators were able to override the veto in a special September session.

## Implementation

After the amendment was approved by voters in November 2016, it went into effect in June 2017. In order to raise voter awareness of the new photo ID law, Jay Ashcroft - the Secretary of State of Missouri – spent 4 million dollars on voter education efforts. Generally, St. Louis County voters use a Missouri Driver's license to vote. For example, in November 2018 91% of voters showed a Missouri Driver's License or Non-Driver's ID. Thus, the transition for most of our voters to the new law was a relatively simple one. To educate our Election Judges, we incorporated the new law into all of our Election Judge classes, as well as into the manuals.

One significant change for our Election Judges, though, was having provisionals available in every election. Previously, Yellow Provisionals were only available in Federal and State Elections. Yellow Provisionals allow voters to mark selections on a paper ballot if election workers are uncertain if they are registered or have already submitted an absentee ballot. If, once the provisional is evaluated at the Board of Elections, we discover that the voter is registered in St. Louis County and has not submitted an absentee ballot then the ballot is cast. In order to receive a Yellow Provisional, voters still have to show some form of ID. Blue Provisionals were called for in Amendment 6 and provided registered St. Louis County Voters with a way to cast a ballot without showing an ID in local elections for the first time. While election judges are still adjusting to the difference between Yellow and Blue Provisionals, providing Blue Provisionals makes all elections accessible to all registered voters even those with no identification.



*Types of IDs shown by voters on Election Day - November 6, 2018*

## Court Decision

But there was one aspect of the law that remained unclear, if voters chose "Option 2" - i.e. showing a non-photo ID and signing the sworn statement - no one knew if they would then be required to get a photo ID or if they would be penalized for not getting a photo ID. Additionally,

no one seemed to know if voters could sign this same statement multiple elections in a row and continue to vote without a photo ID.

It was this vagueness that ultimately led a Cole County judge to block part of the photo ID law in October of 2018. A group called Priorities USA filed the lawsuit and Judge Richard Callahan ruled that it was misleading to say that a "Photo ID" was necessary to vote and that the sworn statement for "Option 2" voters was also misleading as again it stated that a photo ID was necessary to vote.

## Blue Provisionals: How do they work?

Blue Provisionals allow registered St. Louis County Voters with no ID to cast a ballot if we are able to verify the voter's identity through signature matching.

PRN # 027645 This section to be filled out by voter  
Provisional Ballot for Registered Voter

Enclose your Provisional Ballot in this envelope

Last Name	First Name	Mobile Number
CRUZ	TERRIE	
Residential Address (the PO Box)	City	Zip Code
9207 MANGANESE ST	ST LOUIS	63173 (914) 726 1944
Mailing Address if different from above	City	State
		Zip Code
Date of birth (month/day/year)	Last 4 digits of social security	
9/8/73	6742	

I do solemnly swear that I am the person identified above and the information provided is correct.

I understand that my vote will not be counted unless:

- I return to the polling place today between 6 a.m. to 7 p.m. and provide one of the following forms of identity:
  - Nonexpired Missouri driver's license;
  - Nonexpired or nonexpired Missouri nondriver's license;
  - A document that satisfies all of the following requirements:
    - contains the name of the individual to whom the document was issued, and the name substantially conforms to the most recent signature in the voter registration record;
    - shows a photograph of the individual;
    - indicates an expiration date, and is not expired, or expired after the date of the most recent general election; and
    - was issued by the United States or the state of Missouri; or
    - identification containing a photograph of the individual issued by the Missouri National Guard, the U.S. Armed Forces, or the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs to a member or former member, that has not expired or has no expiration date.
- The election authority verifies my identity by comparing my signature on this envelope to the signature on file with the election authority and determines that I was eligible to cast a ballot at this polling place.

and

3) The provisional ballot otherwise qualifies to be counted under law.

Signature of voter: Terrie Cruz Date: 8/7/18

This section to be filled out by the election judges

Pursuant to Sec. 115.427, RSMo, of Missouri election laws, this voter has been allowed to cast a provisional ballot by the judges of elections at this polling place because the voter's identity was not verified.

Terrie Cruz 8/7/18 147  
Election Judge Signature  
Haley Miller  
Republican Election Judge Signature

Before beginning the provisional process with voters, election workers verify that the voter is registered. If they are registered but do not have any form of ID with them at the polling place, the voter is allowed to complete a paper ballot. This paper ballot is then placed in the Blue Provisional Envelope. The voter seals this envelope and signs the outside. The ballot is NOT run through the scanner at the polling place.

The envelope with the ballot inside is delivered to the BOE on Election Night. During the certification process (the 2 weeks following the election when we verify official results), Election Board staff check the signature from the Blue Provisional envelope against that voter's record. If the signatures match, then the envelope is opened and the ballot inside is counted. If the signature is missing or does not match, then the envelope is NOT opened and the ballot inside is not counted.

When the initial ruling on October 9 was released, Secretary of State Jay Ashcroft argued that, "the timing of this ruling is unduly creating mass confusion. Judge Callahan's decision directs the STATE not to use the statement; however, local election authorities enforce the statement requirement and so it is not clear if they are bound by the judge's decision." It was not until October 23 – just weeks before the November 6 election - that the judge clarified this ruling applied to local election authorities.

The timing of the decision left the Board of Elections with very little time to react. The majority of our workers had already been trained on the Photo ID law as it stood before the court decision. To get the updated information out to our workers we sent text messages, robo-calls, and emails. The updates were also included in the What's New Letter sent to all Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors. Each polling location was also given a new voter ID sign. Luckily our incredible Election Judges adapted quickly and there were few problems on Election Day.

Where do we go from here?



We still do not know exactly what will happen with the photo ID law in the future, but we have updated all materials and training classes to reflect the law as it stands now. Voters have many options on Election Day – they may show any of the acceptable forms of identification (all those formerly included in Option 1 and Option 2) to vote normally and no voter will be required to sign the additional statement. Registered voters with no ID may still vote via Blue Provisional.

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Acceptable Forms of Identification</h2> <p style="margin: 0;"><i>include but are not limited to:</i></p>
<p><b>MO Driver's License*</b></p> <p><b>MO Non-Driver's ID</b></p> <p><b>United States Passport or Passport Card</b></p> <p><b>Military ID</b></p> <p>ID from a MO Institute of Higher Education</p> <p>Voter ID Card</p> <p>Notice of Election/Sample Ballot Card (w/ barcode)</p> <p>Bank Statement</p> <p>Current Utility Bill</p> <p>Government or Payroll Check</p>
<p><b>*Bolted options may be unexpired or expired</b></p>

*Types of IDs voters can show to vote normally as of October 2018*



**npr**

NATIONAL

### Missouri Judge Blocks Parts Of State Voter Photo ID Law

October 10, 2018 - 4:37 AM ET

EMILY SULLIVAN

Voters cast their ballots at a polling station at Hazelwood Central High School on November 6, 2016 in Florissant, Missouri. A state judge has ruled state election authorities can no longer tell voters they must show a photo ID to cast a ballot, blocking parts of a law.

Michael G. Thomas/Getty Images

A Missouri judge ruled on Tuesday that state election officials can no longer tell voters they must show a photo ID in order to cast a ballot. The ruling blocks part of

<https://www.npr.org/2018/10/10/656049638/missouri-judge-blocks-parts-of-state-voter-photo-id-law>



# St. Louis County Political Central Committees

## Democrat

## Republican

## Libertarian

### AIRPORT

Marianne Solari	(314) 428-7283	Bruce Buwalda	(314) 291-4483	Tom Rowlette	(314) 303-6867
Curt Pierce, II	(314) 681-9659	Becky Buwalda	(314) 291-4483	Ashley Vinson	(808) 292-3896

### 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	Norm Baxter	(636) 532-3949	Vacant
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### CLAYTON

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Steve Stenger		David Stokes	(314) 276-6305	Vacant	

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Otto Schoenberg, III	(314) 630-2894	Anthony Pousosa	(314) 517-1482	Vacant

### CREVE COEUR

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Boxerman	(314) 994-9133	Neal Breitweiser	(314) 805-6020	LaDonna Higgins	(314) 997-0291

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

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Sean Weller	(314) 458-8673	John Keck	(314) 600-8027	Vacant	

### GRAVOIS

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

## Democrat

## Republican

## Libertarian

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Nelson Mitten	(314) 644-0919	Dan O'Sullivan	(314) 781-7187	Vacant

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Ron Zager	(314) 961-4279	Scott Boston	(314) 914-7853	Vacant

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Bob Levine	(636) 394-4370	Patti Carroll	(314) 527-8557	Vacant

### LEMAY

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## Democrat

## Republican

## Libertarian

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Bernie Ryan	(314) 416-7194	John Judd	(314) 416-4605	Vacant

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Dennis Lavallee	(636) 458-5900	Ken Newhouse	(636) 236-3757	Vacant



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Beau Coker-R (314) 615-1890  
Kali Dean-R (314) 615-1818  
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Darrick Tatum-D (314) 615-1814

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Karen Buttice-R (314) 615-1823  
Terry Conyers-R (314) 615-1838  
Marie Ellison-D (314) 615-1975  
Amber Hellems-D (314) 615-1845  
Jennifer Kiser-D (314) 615-1856  
Linda Mclain-R (314) 615-1859  
Melissa Moore-D (314) 615-1900  
Mark Pursley-R (314) 615-1891  
Sherry Sides-D (314) 615-1837  
Adrienne Hodges-R (314) 615-1839  
Diana Turner-R (314) 615-1824

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Jeffrey Moore-D (314) 615-1965

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Hadley, Lafayette, Maryland Heights,  
Missouri River, University City, & Wild  
Horse

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Linda Kuchar-R (314) 615-1861

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Clark, Midland, Normandy, Norwood,  
Northwest, St. Ferdinand, & Spanish  
Lake

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Matthew Harms-R (314) 615-1871

Bonhomme, Concord, Gravois,  
Jefferson, Lemay, Meramec, Oakville,  
Tesson Ferry, & Queeny

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LaTasha Jackson-D (314) 615-1847

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This 2018 Biennial Report is dedicated to the memory of BOE employees Dan Sigler, Richard Wall, and Mel Rollins.



### *Recent Retirements from Public Service*

Sally  
Shaw  
2004-2018

Richard  
Sides  
1998-2018

Jeanne  
Suntrup  
1984-2000  
2006-2018  
Mapping

Judges

Warehouse

### **A Look Ahead**

At the BOE we are already hard at work preparing for the local elections in 2019 and the national elections ahead in 2020. In 2019 we look forward to working to make sure our voter lists are as up-to-date as possible, completing a cyber security risk assesment, and potentially investing in new voting equipment. We hope that the increased engagement seen in 2018 carries over to 2019 and beyond!