

WISCONSIN STATE
LEGISLATURE
COMMITTEE HEARING
RECORDS

2001-02

(session year)

Assembly

(Assembly, Senate or Joint)

Committee on
Campaigns &
Elections
(AC-CE)

File Naming Example:

Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

- 05hr_AC-Ed_RCP_pt01a
- 05hr_AC-Ed_RCP_pt01b
- 05hr_AC-Ed_RCP_pt02

Published Documents

➤ Committee Hearings ... CH (Public Hearing Announcements)

➤ **

➤ Committee Reports ... CR

➤ **

➤ Executive Sessions ... ES

➤ **

➤ Record of Comm. Proceedings ... RCP

➤ **

*Information Collected For Or
Against Proposal*

➤ Appointments ... Appt

➤ **

➤ Clearinghouse Rules ... CRule

**

➤ Hearing Records ... HR (bills and resolutions)

➤ **01hr_ab0039_AC-CE_pt01**

➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc

➤ **

Vote Record

Assembly - Committee on Campaigns and Elections

Date: 1/18/01
Moved by: _____ *LRB1848* Seconded by: _____
Clearinghouse Rule: _____
Appointment: _____
Other: _____

AB: _____ SB: _____
AJR: _____ SJR: _____
AR: _____ SR: _____

A/S Amdt: _____
A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Amdt: _____
A/S Sub Amdt: _____
A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Sub Amdt: _____
A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Sub Amdt: _____

Be recommended for:

- Passage
- Introduction *by committee*
- Adoption
- Rejection

- Indefinite Postponement
- Tabling
- Concurrence
- Nonconcurrence
- Confirmation

Committee Member

Rep. Stephen Freese, Chair
Rep. Bonnie Ladwig
Rep. Jeff Stone
Rep. Jeff Fitzgerald
Rep. David Travis
Rep. Mark Pocan

	<u>Aye</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Absent</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
Rep. Stephen Freese, Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Bonnie Ladwig	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jeff Stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jeff Fitzgerald	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. David Travis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Pocan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Totals: _____

unanimous consent

Motion Carried

Motion Failed

Vote Record

Assembly - Committee on Campaigns and Elections

Date: 1/23/01
 Moved by: Stone Seconded by: Ladwig
 AB: 39 SB: _____ Clearinghouse Rule: _____
 AJR: _____ SJR: _____ Appointment: _____
 AR: _____ SR: _____ Other: _____

A/S Amdt: _____
 A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Amdt: _____
 A/S Sub Amdt: _____
 A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Sub Amdt: _____
 A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Sub Amdt: _____

- Be recommended for:
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Passage <i>as amended</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> Indefinite Postponement |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Introduction | <input type="checkbox"/> Tabling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Adoption | <input type="checkbox"/> Concurrence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection | <input type="checkbox"/> Nonconcurrence |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Confirmation |

Committee Member	Aye	No	Absent	Not Voting
Rep. Stephen Freese, Chair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Bonnie Ladwig	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jeff Stone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jeff Fitzgerald	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. David Travis	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Pocan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totals:	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	_____	_____

Motion Carried Motion Failed

Vote Record

AB 39

Assembly - Committee on Campaigns and Elections

Date:

4/24/01

Moved by:

Seconded by:

Clearinghouse Rule:

AB:

SB:

Appointment:

AJR:

SJR:

Other:

AR:

SR:

A/S Amdt:

A/S Amdt:

to A/S Amdt:

A/S Sub Amdt:

A/S Amdt:

to A/S Sub Amdt:

A/S Amdt:

to A/S Amdt:

to A/S Sub Amdt:

Be recommended for:

Passage

Introduction

Adoption

Rejection

amended
unanimous

Indefinite Postponement

Tabling

Concurrence

Nonconcurrence

Confirmation

Committee Member

Rep. Stephen Freese, Chair

Rep. Bonnie Ladwig

Rep. Jeff Stone

Rep. Jeff Fitzgerald

Rep. David Travis

Rep. Mark Pocan

Aye

No

Absent

Not Voting

Totals:

Change April 14, 2001 to 90 days after passage by both houses.

Motion Carried

Motion Failed

Vote Record

Assembly - Committee on Campaigns and Elections

Date: 1/23/01 Moved by: rb 0022/1 to AB 39 Seconded by: _____
 Clearinghouse Rule: _____
 Appointment: _____
 Other: _____

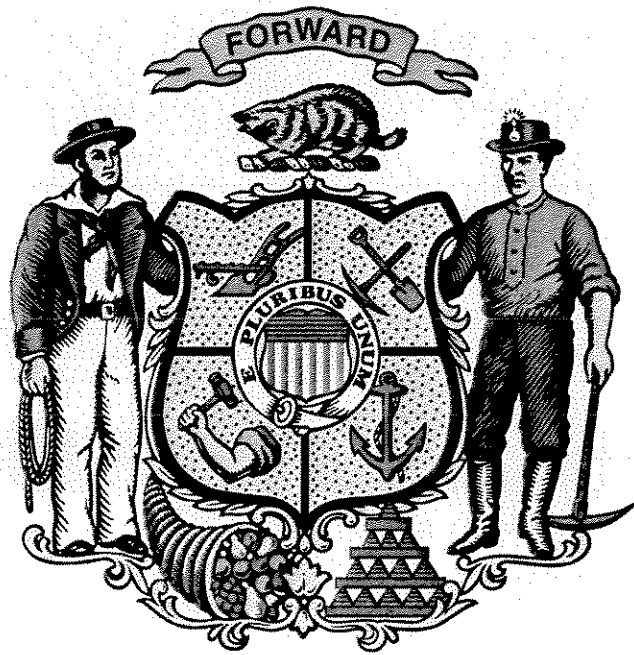
AB: _____ SB: _____
 AJR: _____ SJR: _____
 AR: _____ SR: _____

A/S Amdt: _____
 A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Amdt: _____
 A/S Sub Amdt: _____
 A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Sub Amdt: _____
 A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Amdt: _____ to A/S Sub Amdt: _____

- Be recommended for:
- Passage
 - Introduction *unanimous consent*
 - Adoption
 - Rejection
 - Indefinite Postponement
 - Tabling
 - Concurrence
 - Nonconcurrence
 - Confirmation

Committee Member	Aye	No	Absent	Not Voting
Rep. Stephen Freese, Chair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Bonnie Ladwig	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jeff Stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Jeff Fitzgerald	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. David Travis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rep. Mark Pocan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Totals: _____





**WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
AMENDMENT MEMO**

2001 Assembly Bill 39	Assembly Amendments 1 and 2
Memo published: February 6, 2001	Contact: Robert J. Conlin, Senior Staff Attorney (266-2298)

Current law requires every municipality with a population of greater than 5,000 to maintain a voter registration list.

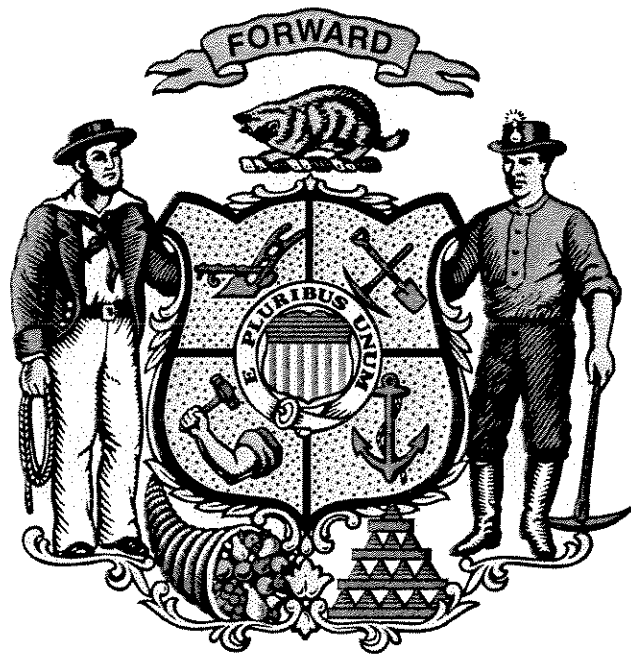
Assembly Bill 39 directs the Elections Board to prepare recommendations with regard to requiring voter registration in every municipality and maintaining a statewide voter registration list. The board's recommendations must be submitted to the Legislature for distribution to the appropriate standing committee of both houses by April 16, 2001.

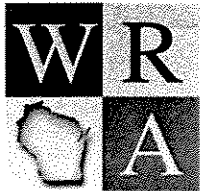
Assembly Amendment 1 provides that the Elections Board's recommendations must address issues relating to the privacy of each elector's voter registration information.

Assembly Amendment 2 provides that the board's recommendations must be submitted to the Legislature no later than 90 days after the effective date of the bill, instead of April 16, 2001.

Adoption of Assembly Amendment 1 was recommended by the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections, 6 Ayes, 0 Noes, January 23, 2001.

Adoption of Assembly Amendment 2 was recommended by the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections, 6 Ayes, 0 Noes, January 23, 2001.





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Matthew Miller, GRI, Chairman
E-mail: mmiller@starkhomes.com

William Malkasian, CAE, President
E-mail: wem@wra.org

November 5, 2001

TO: Members, Wisconsin State Assembly

FROM: Joe Murray
Wisconsin REALTORS Association

RE: Assembly Bill 39

The Wisconsin REALTORS Association (WRA) supports Assembly Bill 39, a bill that requires the State Elections Board to make recommendations to the Legislature on how to compile and maintain a statewide voter registration list.

The idea for the statewide voter registration list was first introduced as part of Governor McCallum's budget earlier this year, but was removed from the budget document by the Joint Finance Committee.

The original provision and AB 39 were proposed by the Governor to address problems associated with the November 2000 Election and bring a feeling of legitimacy to our voting process.

The WRA believe the statewide registration requirement would address the patchwork system in Wisconsin that requires large local governments to register voters but exempts small units of government from the registration requirements.

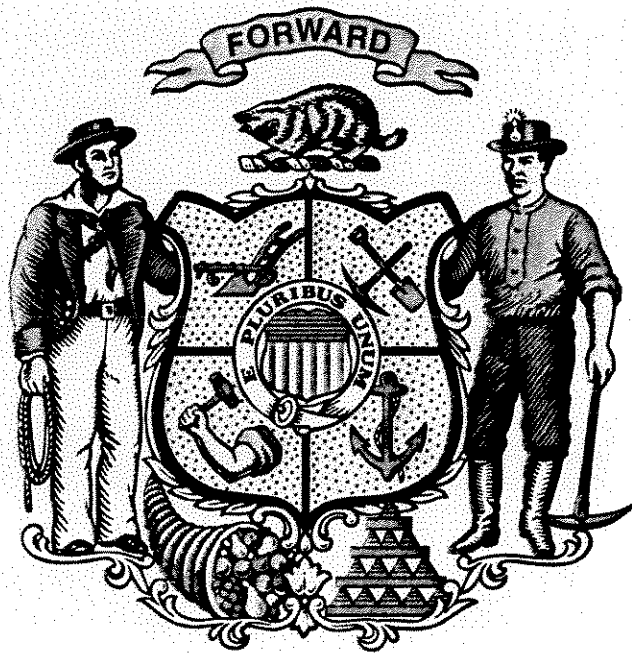
Currently, only 450 local governmental units with populations of 5,000 or more must register local voters, but 1,400 of the smallest units do not.

The statewide master list would help local polling station workers deal more effectively with potential fraud and long lines at the polls during presidential elections.

The Wisconsin REALTORS Association respectfully urges passage of AB 39.



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LRB—FILE COPY
(Return to Room 215 North)

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 2

to _____

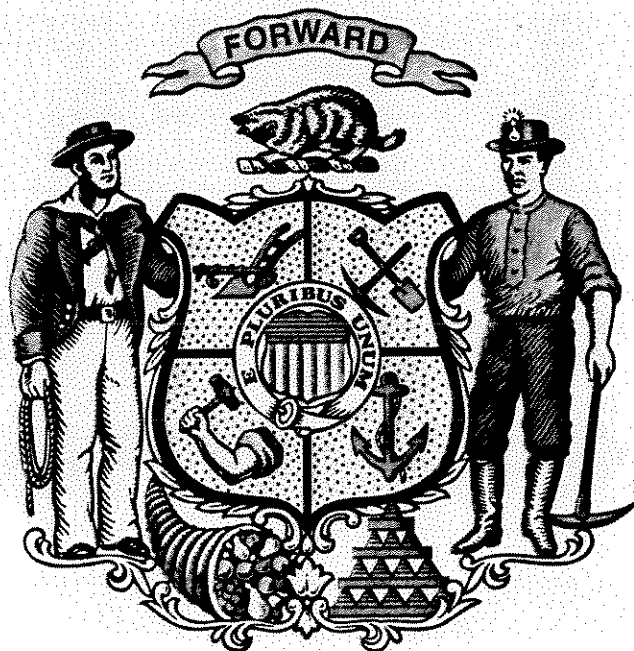
TO Assembly BILL 39

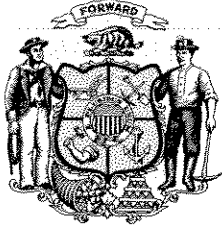
Offered by _____

Amend the Bill as follows:

1. On page 1, line 7, delete "April 16, 2001" and substitute "90 days after the effective date of this section."

(end)





MARK POCAN

WISCONSIN STATE REPRESENTATIVE

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. Steve Freese and Legislative Reference Bureau

FROM: Representatives Mark Pocan

DATE: January 22, 2001

RE: Amendments to LRB-1848/1 and LRB-1849/1

In accordance with the 24 hour rule on amendments before an executive session, I would like to draft the following two amendments for tomorrow's meeting:

LRB-1848/1 (AB 39)

On page 1, line 7 insert after 'statewide voter registration list'

"and addressing issues of personal privacy."

LRB-1849/1 (AB 40)

On page 1, line 5 insert after 'establishing a program for the'

"recruitment, compensation,"

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 266-8570.

2001 ASSEMBLY BILL 39

January 19, 2001 - Introduced by COMMITTEE ON CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS.
Referred to Committee on Campaigns and Elections.

1 **AN ACT relating to:** requiring the elections board to make recommendations
2 regarding statewide voter registration and maintenance of a statewide voter
3 registration list.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under current law, every municipality with a population of greater than 5,000 is required to maintain a voter registration list. This bill directs the elections board to prepare recommendations with regard to requiring voter registration in every municipality and maintaining a statewide voter registration list. The elections board must submit the recommendations to the legislature for distribution to the appropriate standing committees of both houses by April 16, 2001.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

4 **SECTION 1. Nonstatutory provisions.**

5 (1) The elections board shall prepare recommendations with regard to
6 requiring voter registration in every municipality in this state and maintaining a
7 statewide voter registration list. No later than April 16, 2001, the elections board

insert text here

2001 ASSEMBLY BILL 40

January 19, 2001 - Introduced by COMMITTEE ON CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS.
Referred to Committee on Campaigns and Elections.

1 **AN ACT relating to:** requiring the elections board to make recommendations
2 relating to the training and certification of election officials.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Current law requires the elections board to conduct regular information and training meetings at various locations in the state for county and municipal clerks and other election officials. In addition, each municipal clerk must instruct election officials in their duties. Although current law does not require election officials to be certified, the governing body of any municipality may require all persons serving as election officials in that municipality to prove their ability to read and write English and to have a general knowledge of the election laws. A municipality may administer examinations to determine whether these qualifications are met.

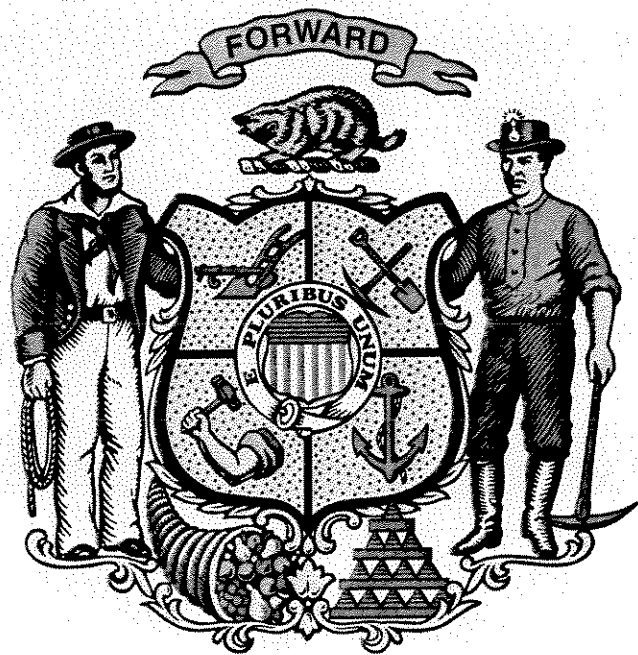
This bill directs the elections board to prepare recommendations with regard to establishing a program for the training and certification of election officials. The elections board must submit the recommendations to the legislature for distribution to the appropriate standing committees of both houses by April 16, 2001.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

3 **SECTION 1. Nonstatutory provisions.**

4 (1) The elections board shall prepare recommendations with regard to
5 establishing a program for the training and certification of election officials. No later

insert text here





Testimony Before the Assembly Campaigns & Elections Committee

Hearing

January 18, 2001

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today at this important hearing. My name is Larry Marx and I'm Co-Executive Director of Wisconsin Citizen Action, the state's largest public interest organization. We have 53,000 members statewide and 250-dues-paying affiliate organizations from labor, community, senior citizen, faith, environmental, family farm and other organizations. Our interest in voter participation comes out of our recent experience with a non-partisan get-out-the-vote effort we conducted in the Latino community in Milwaukee, traditionally the lowest turnout area in the entire city. We succeeded in raising turnout some 30% in 21 targeted wards, bringing 2,453 brand new voters to the polls. For some it was the first time in their lives that they exercised their franchise and it was an incredibly moving and exciting experience to see them take their .

We very much appreciate the interest of the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections in voter reform. We want to emphasize from the start that we applaud your efforts to reduce the opportunity for fraud in Wisconsin elections, but we think it is a false dichotomy to assume that the goals of reducing voter fraud and increasing voter participation are at odds.

Wisconsin has a proud tradition of being a high voter participation state. As you know, Wisconsin ranked third in the nation in voter turnout on November 7th with 66% of eligible voters going to the polls, as compared to 53% nationally. Wisconsin's turnout also marked an 8.6% increase over 1996, the sharpest rise of any state in the nation. In Milwaukee, 245,670 people voted, 53% of those eligible to vote and 67% of those pre-registered to vote by October 25th. We believe we need to build on this tradition of increasing voter participation while also reducing the opportunity for fraud.

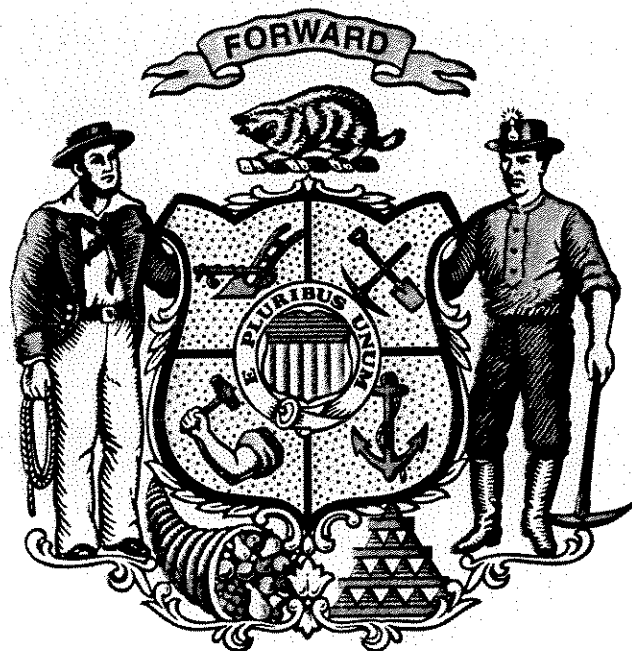
The problem is *not* too many voters having too easy a time of voting -- it's too *few poll workers having too hard a time of overseeing and processing our elections*. The same factors that open the door to fraud also work to slam the door on increased voter participation. I personally witnessed last November incredibly long lines and more than hour-long waits for people to vote in Milwaukee. We suggest that the committee adopt a standard for its list of reforms that asks "Will it make it both harder to cheat and easier to vote?" Under that standard, we applaud and support LRB 1848, 1849 and 1850. Adding better training for poll workers, a state-maintained computerized database of registered voters, and standardizing and expanding polling hours will go a long way to both reduce

fraud and increase the participation of voters. But LRB 1032, 1033 and 1034 increase the barriers to voting in the name of fraud reduction. We are opposed to these changes in voting procedures because they would roll back the clock and have the effect of reducing turn-out, particularly amongst lower income voters and voters of color who already vote at rates far below the white middle class.

We believe that the committee should consider the following agenda of 6 progressive electoral reforms could both enhance voter participation and reduce the instances of fraud:

1. More poll watchers and more and better training to prevent fraud (increase funding for both). LRB 1849 goes part of the way there.
2. Provision of bilingual poll watchers and/or translators in areas with a heavy concentration of bilingual populations.
3. Bilingual ballots where appropriate or available on request everywhere. Currently, Hispanic, Hmong and other populations with primary languages other than English are hindered from voting on referenda and from correct filling out of ballots due to the provision English-only language on ballots. I have personally witnessed some new American citizens almost giving up out of frustration in not having anyone able to answer their questions about voting and how to use the ballot.
4. Expansion and standardization of voting hours to alleviate lines of voters and the accompanying stress on poll workers (such as LRB 1850). This will simultaneously make it easier for working people to vote and reduce the opportunity for mistakes and fraud that comes from a few number of poll workers processing a heavy concentration of voters filing through in a sharply limited amount of time.
5. Statewide, centrally maintained computerized database of registered voters to prevent fraud (LRB 1848).
6. Use a portion of the millions spent to advertise the state lottery for advertising campaigns on registering to vote and following correct voting procedures. It's incredible that our state government teaches people how to gamble better than it teaches them how to vote.
7. **Maintain Wisconsin's pride of place as one of the nation's traditionally, highest turnout states, behind only Maine and Minnesota in the last presidential election. Retain same day voter registration, and maximal means (personal corroboration, utility bills, no photo ID requirement, etc.) to prove residence status for registration, and maintain ease of voting absentee.**

With more poll workers, better training, a statewide, computerized list of registered voters and better education around voting procedures, we can make it both harder to cheat and easier to vote. On behalf of our 53,000 members and our coalition of 250 affiliates, we urge this committee to use a standard for reforms of doing both and not forcing us to choose between two important American principles.



State Senator GWENDOLYNNE MOORE

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E-Mail: sen.moore@legis.state.wi.us
Member: Joint Finance Committee
Board Member: Wisconsin Housing and
Economic Development Authority

**Testimony by State Senator Gwendolynne Moore
Assembly Committee on Elections and Campaigns
Thursday, January 18, 2001, at 10:00 a.m.
UW-Milwaukee Center on Continuing Education, Room 7970
The Plankinton Building (above the Grand Avenue Mall)
161 West Wisconsin Avenue**

Good Morning. I would like to thank the members of the Committee for holding today's public hearing on this issue of vital importance. The 2000 elections have certainly posed the nation and its individual states with questions about the soundness of the electoral process. Given the experiences in Florida, it is without question a matter of national interest to ensure that each citizen truly has equal access to the ballot and that each American voice is unquestionably recorded. It is also in our national interest for states to vigorously enforce their laws to combat voter fraud. However, we must proceed with extreme caution in this post-election aftermath and not be swayed to change the basic tenets of our election laws based solely upon the *perceived* fear of voter fraud.

Based largely on unsubstantiated claims of multiple voting which were proven by the Milwaukee County District Attorney's office to be untrue, the perception of widespread voter fraud in Wisconsin has fueled the calls for election reform across the state. Certain answers to this call, such as increased training and pay for poll workers, would be effective and proactive changes to our system. However, other proposed reforms, including the photo-identification requirement, restrictions on the absentee ballot, elimination of voter registration by corroboration, and an untested and unstudied statewide voter registration list would not serve to positively reform our system, but negatively deform it for many of the state's most vulnerable voters. *Measures like a photo id requirement, a restrictive absentee ballot, and a statewide voter registration list are not going to protect the integrity of the vote. Florida, which has all three in place, is a perfect example of this.*

- **No widespread voter fraud occurred in Wisconsin during this election cycle as it did in other states.**

The Milwaukee County District Attorney's office determined that claims of multiple voting by Marquette University students were nothing but "unfounded, spoof responses" and that no voter fraud had occurred. Despite this finding, many Republicans continue to call for quick legislative responses to these alleged incidences but fail to acknowledge that the claims of widespread voter fraud were nothing more than fiction. While the Marquette student who gained national notoriety for voting multiple times eventually

retracted his statement when faced with the possibility of criminal charges for voter fraud, he was later charged with five counts of selling false identification cards to other students for profit. I find it quite ironic that certain state and local officials are now calling for a photo id's as a way to prevent voter fraud which never actually occurred based upon a deliberate prank of a person whose side business was making fraudulent photo id's.

- **In fact, November 7, 2000, was a very successful election day for Wisconsin:**
- 66.5% of eligible voters turned out statewide—the third highest turnout in the nation, behind only Minnesota and Maine (two other same-day registration states).
- Total turnout was by far the largest in the state's history.
- **November 7, 2000, was a successful election day for Milwaukee, as well:**
- 81,500 Milwaukee residents alone registered to vote at the polls on election day,
- Turnout in many of Milwaukee's African-American and Hispanic wards soared to unprecedented heights. In the 9th Assembly District in the southwestern side of Milwaukee, for example, turnout this year was 43% higher than in 1996.

While Republicans turned out voters in record numbers this year, Democrats got out more votes than anyone could have predicted, particularly Democratic voters in Milwaukee's African American neighborhoods. Now, under the guise of election reform, a litany of Republican proposals which will have the effect of disenfranchising many of Wisconsin's poor, minority, elderly, handicapped, and homeless voters, most of whom tend to vote Democratic, are being offered by the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections here today. While I certainly hope that the intent of these proposals is not to silence the voices of Wisconsin's most vulnerable who happen to vote Democratic, the effect of these proposals will do just that.

1. Photo Identification Requirement : AB 10 / AB12

- **Contrary to what some Republican leaders have reported to the media, not everyone has a photo id card. Significant portions of the low income, elderly, homeless, and handicapped populations of our state do not have driver's licenses or state-issued photo identification cards.**

While the notion of photo identification seems a normal part of every-day life to many residents of Wisconsin, many others do not and have never required photo identification to go about their daily business. For example, evidence shows that many low-income persons cannot afford a car, and, therefore, do not own a driver's license. As such, a photo identification requirement could have a dramatic chilling effect on this portion of the electorate. According to a 1998 report issued by John Pawasarat and Frank Stetzer of the University of Wisconsin- Milwaukee Employment and Training Institute entitled

Removing Transportation Barriers to Employment: Assessing Driver's License and Vehicle Ownership Patterns of Low Income Populations:

- While 95% of Waukesha County residents, 93% of Washington/Ozaukee County residents, 91% of northern Milwaukee County suburban residents, and 92% of southern Milwaukee County suburban residents used a car to drive to work, only 62% of central city residents did the same.
- 23% of the central city residents used public transportation to get to their place of employment.
- Furthermore, only 77.7% of Milwaukee County females and 57.4% of Milwaukee county males hold valid licenses.
- **Requiring persons who do not have a photo id card to purchase such documentation in order to vote would be akin to a poll tax.**

While persons who do not hold valid driver's licenses could potentially obtain a state-issued photo identification card, the constitutionality of requiring members of the electorate to do so in order to vote is highly questionable. This measure would place a monetary burden on voters, for those persons who would be required to obtain a photo identification card in order to prove their identity prior to voting would be charged a \$9 initial fee and \$6 renewal fee charged by the Department of Motor Vehicles. While some might see this cost as miniscule, this cost would certainly place an undue hardship on low-income and elderly persons on a tight budget. According to the January edition of the Journal of Public Health, many poor, elderly women across the country cannot even afford to buy food. To impose this additional restriction on this large group of non-drivers would not only be unconscionable, but would be certain to disenfranchise them.

Furthermore, the institutionalization of a monetary cost as a prerequisite to voting equals one thing and one thing only – a poll tax. Poll taxes are prohibited in federal elections by the 24th Amendment and similarly prohibited in state elections by the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment.

- **In fact, most states do not require registered voters to show photo id at the polls.**

According to a November 27, 2000, paper issued by the National Council of State Legislators (NCSL):

- 29 states are precluded by state statute from asking for voter id at the polls (voter id means any state-issued form of identification, which can include, but is not limited to driver's licenses and identification cards),
- Only 13 states actually require voter identification at the polls, and
- 8 states may, in certain circumstances, require voter identification at the polls. (Wisconsin and Minnesota, two states who do not require photo id are 2 of the 8, since both states have same-day voter registration and voter id must be provided at the polls in order to register.)

This is a far cry from the 46 states that Assembly Speaker Scott Jensen (R-Brookfield) claimed in a December 4, 2000, article in the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel* that "have some form of photo id required".

- **A birth certificate requirement would create the same roadblocks for voters as the photo identification requirement.**

A person's birth certificate is included with the state-issued driver's license or photo identification card as an acceptable form of identification to prove one's identity under AB 10 and AB 12. Under current policies established by the Department of Transportation (DOT) for obtaining a driver's license or a photo id card, a hospital birth certificate or a baptismal birth certificate does not satisfactorily meet the requirement for a birth certificate. Since November 1, 1986, hospitals have been prohibited from issuing birth certificates. However, anyone born before that date (i.e. all current voters!) may only have hospital birth certificates or baptismal certificates. *As such, persons without properly certified birth certificates would have to pay \$12 to obtain one, if they were born in Wisconsin, in order to vote! The cost could be greater if they were born outside of the state.*

2. Statewide Voter Registration List: LRB 1848/1

Statewide voter registration lists are certainly not immune from abuse or fraud. A December 7, 2000, *New York Times* article detailed the systematic disenfranchisement of Florida voters via Florida's statewide voter registration list. According to the article, Florida hired a private Texas firm with close ties to the Republican Party to "cleanse" its voter registration rolls. Due to huge errors by the firm, however, large numbers of primarily African-American voters were mistakenly removed from the registration rolls and prevented from exercising their fundamental right to vote (i.e. mistakenly named as felons, mistakenly presumed dead, shared the same name as someone else, etc.)

This proposal needs to be studied before it is implemented.

- What are the estimated costs and how would we pay for it?
- How would we ensure that no voter disenfranchisement similar to what occurred in Florida would occur here in Wisconsin?
- How would the Elections Board handle this dramatic responsibility when it is entering its fourth year of working on its database software conversion and campaign finance electronic filing project with no end in sight? Appropriated well over \$1 million since the project's inception in 1997, the Elections Board originally promised that both projects would be completed by May 1, 1998. At the December 19, 2000 quarterly meeting of the Joint Committee on Finance, the Elections Board, far from finished and out of compliance with the statutory requirements for electronic filing, submitted a request for additional funds for the project.
- Do we want to follow Florida's example and place the responsibility for a maintaining a voter registration list in the hands of a partisan body?

Why should we bring this system, ripe for true voter fraud, to Wisconsin?

3. Elimination of Voter Registration by Corroboration: AB 10

- **Ending voter registration by corroboration would silence the homeless vote in Wisconsin.**

Homelessness in Wisconsin does not mean disenfranchisement. Currently, a person who does not have a residential address can vote if that person brings with them to the polls another registered voter from the same municipality. The Republican proposal would not only take away a person's right to vote by corroboration but would further require that person to show photo id.

According to the January 8, 2001, edition of the Journal of the American Medical Association, 1% of the US population is homeless throughout the course of a year. Given the unprecedented closeness of this year's election, it should be even clearer to us that each and every vote in our country has enormous importance. We should not strip a voter of his or her rights simply because that person lacks an address.

4. Re-instating restrictions on absentee ballots: AB 11

- **There is nothing fraudulent or wrong with increasing voter turnout by encouraging people to vote, even if they do so before the election.**

Last year, the Legislature voted in a bipartisan fashion to change Wisconsin's election laws to allow a person to vote absentee if that person is unable to go to the polls for any reason. *All six of the members sitting on this Committee who served in the Legislature last session voted in favor of this change.* This year, the Reverend Jesse Jackson utilized the progressive changes made by that law and took busloads of young people who might not have otherwise voted in Racine and Milwaukee to vote by absentee ballot in this year's Presidential race.

Now, Republicans who voted in favor of this change last session are proposing to do away with the current system and reserve absentee ballots for only those who can prove beyond a shadow of a doubt that they are unable to be at the polls on voting day. While the recent elimination of the restrictions on absentee ballot voting did not result in voter fraud, it was used in "Get Out the Vote" efforts led by Democrats and it did result in greater numbers of people voting absentee this year than in election years past. With the success of the new law in increasing turnout and the lack of any confirmed voter fraud via absentee ballot, there is no reason to impose additional restrictions on Wisconsin's voters.

5. Positive Changes

- **Increased pay and training for poll workers, as well as additional dollars for increased recruitment efforts would help reduce potential ballot errors and incidences of fraud more than any voter restrictions ever could.**

Given the high number of voters in this election, it is no doubt that the system was stressed to the very limit and that some ballot errors did occur, as they do in every election. However, if any changes are to be made to current law, the allocation of additional funding to municipalities to assist in election administration would be preferable. Such funding could be used to provide training to those volunteers staffing the polling places, to recruit additional poll volunteers, and to send out materials which advertise the election, direct citizens to their proper polling place, and encourage voters to pre-register. These measures would help our elections to run smoothly and efficiently, instead of simply creating additional restrictions for voters.

While it can always be improved upon, Wisconsin's system is based on the promotion of voter turnout and in the good faith of our citizens. The high level of voter turnout across the state, which was fueled by Wisconsin's successful open election laws, is something that all elected officials alike should be celebrating. Instead, we are sitting here discussing ways to prevent the voter fraud that has never occurred under our system and was proven by the Milwaukee County District Attorney not to have occurred this year. Members of this Committee are about to vote on proposals which will *discourage* voter turnout and will hinder the democratic process in Wisconsin.

It is also important to remember that, despite our intent, it is the effect that these changes will have on voters that will be scrutinized – not only by the public, but also by the law. The effect of additional restrictions on voters will be voter disenfranchisement. The effect of this disenfranchisement will be felt the most by poor, minority, elderly, handicapped and homeless voters. The effect of implementing changes to our successful election laws which encourage voter turnout when there has been no evidence of voter fraud will be the unconstitutional violation of the Voting Rights Act.

I encourage the Committee to think long and hard about passing these bills quickly. This is not a process that should be "fast tracked". We must ensure that we have thoughtfully considered the upsides and downsides to all of these proposals, as well as other proposals presented here today. Three days after the celebration of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Day, I urge the Committee not to develop ways to suppress and restrict voices in our community and across our state. Wisconsin has a history of being a progressive, and not a regressive, state. I encourage the Committee to keep it that way.

I thank the members of the Committee and all those in attendance for your time and attention today.