

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)

➤ **

➤ Miscellaneous ... Misc

➤ **01hr_AC-CE_Misc_pt02**

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN

SOUTH SHORE REPUBLICAN CLUB

Cudahy · South Milwaukee · Oak Creek

Milwaukee County · 4th Congressional Dist.

8540 S. PENNSYLVANIA AVE., OAK CREEK, WI 53154 • (414) 762-8946

APPROVED Caucus February 14, 2000

RD Cudahy, Wisconsin

RESOLUTIONS TO RESTORE ELECTION INTEGRITY



2000-22. ELECTIONS: PARTY COMMITTEEMEN/WOMEN APPOINTMENT OF ELECTION INSPECTORS

WHEREAS community election of party committeemen/women assures partisan recognition by clerks of party appointment of election officials, and

WHEREAS party appointment of election inspectors has been diluted by use of registration officers and greeters at polling places, and

WHEREAS party inspector verification of electors and vote tallies must be restored to continue honest elections,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the South Shore Republican Club in caucus assembled that party committeemen/women continue to be elected by the community (appointed by the party county chairman/woman if no filers), and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that all election officials shall be appointed from names submitted by the partisan committeeman/woman, city committee, or county/unit committee if lists are submitted.

2000-23. VOTER REGISTRATION (CHICAGO STYLE)

WHEREAS permitting voters to register at the polls often results in long lines, congestion, and confusion at polling places, particularly in presidential elections, and

WHEREAS on-site voter registration facilitates election fraud, especially in urban areas, since registrants' addresses and eligibility cannot be checked until after the fact, and

WHEREAS President Clinton and a Democrat-dominated Congress have exhibited the Democrats' traditional contempt for state sovereignty and the Tenth Amendment by requiring states to register voters at all manner of state offices,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the South Shore Republican Club in caucus assembled, that the State of Wisconsin prohibit voter registration at the polls or within 10 days of any election, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that federal laws dictating how states register voters be repealed.

2000-25. NO TAXPAYER FUNDING OF POLITICAL CAMPAIGNS

WHEREAS the Wisconsin Legislature passed a law permitting citizens to donate an extra dollar with each income tax return for a campaign financing fund, and

WHEREAS a Democrat gubernatorial partial veto perverted the intent of the law by replacing such voluntary donations with tax dollars and a phony check-off on the tax returns, and

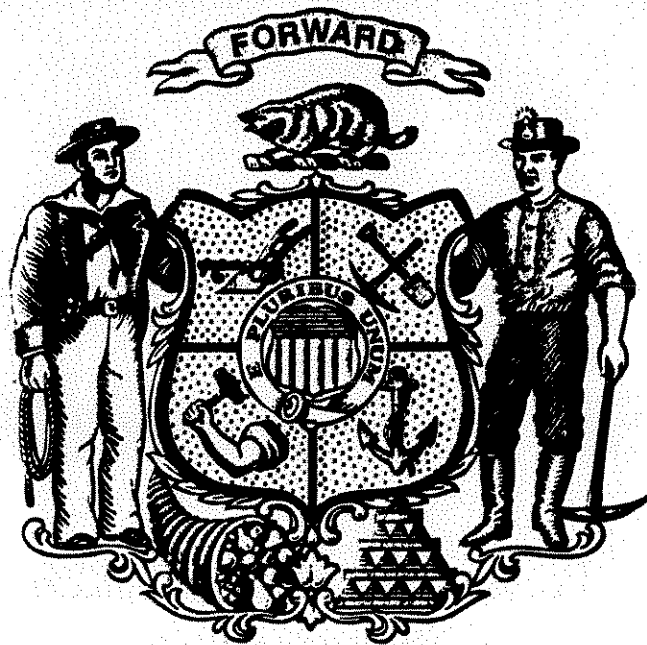
WHEREAS the federal government uses a similar scheme of phony check-offs to finance presidential campaigns, and

WHEREAS people were voting against this expenditure of tax dollars by checking the "NO" box, whereupon the federal government increased the amount spent per "YES" box checked from \$1 to \$3, and

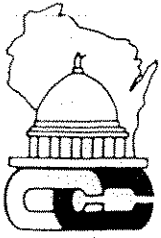
WHEREAS as President Thomas Jefferson stated, to compel a man to contribute to the propagation of ideas he opposes is sinful and tyrannical,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the South Shore Republican Club in caucus assembled, that the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund be eliminated, and elections be financed with voluntary donations, rather than involuntary taxes, in keeping with the original intent of the law, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a similar change be made on the federal level.



Phone Calls



Common Cause In Wisconsin

152 W. Johnson Street, #210 ♦ P.O. Box 2597 ♦ Madison, WI 53701-2597 ♦ (608) 256-2686

Contact: Jay Heck 608/256-2686

For Immediate Release: Thursday, October 19, 2000

Reform Leaders to Push for Bipartisan Measure to Rein in Phony Issue Advocacy

Sen. Robson, Rep. Freese and Waukesha County Executive Finley join Common Cause in Effort

(MADISON) - With less than three weeks to go before Election Day, outside special interest groups are stepping up spending on campaign advertising masquerading as issue advocacy in several key legislative contests. Wisconsin citizens will likely never know who is funding the ads or how much is actually being spent. But reform leaders from both political parties will press for passage of a bipartisan measure early in 2001 that passed overwhelmingly in a key legislative committee earlier this year, to address this growing problem

"Phony issue advocacy is possible because of a massive, gaping loophole in Wisconsin's campaign finance law through which hundreds of thousands of special interest dollars are flowing undetected to undermine the integrity of state elections," said Jay Heck, executive director of Common Cause In Wisconsin (CC/WI), the non-partisan citizens reform advocacy group. "Fortunately, the Legislature has at its disposal, an effective, bipartisan measure that it could utilize early in the next legislative session to end this fraud being perpetrated on the voters of Wisconsin," Heck added.

Heck was joined at a Capitol press conference by Democratic State Senator Judy Robson of Beloit, State Representative Stephen Freese, Republican of Dodgeville and Waukesha County Executive Daniel Finley, all leaders in the effort to reform Wisconsin's campaign finance laws. Robson is the Co-Chair of the Joint Committee on Review of Administrative Rules (JCRAR) which last May adopted her measure—strongly backed by CC/WI— that would require restriction and disclosure of communications containing the name or likeness of a candidate up for election, 60 days or less prior to election day. This measure would treat phony issue ads as campaign ads subject to the same rules that presently govern independent expenditures and ads run by candidates. The JCRAR measure passed by an overwhelming, bipartisan 8 to 2 margin and must be calendered for consideration by the Legislature within forty days of the beginning of the 2001-2002 legislative session. Freese, the Chair of the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections, strongly backed the JCRAR measure and helped to secure Republican support. Three

-MORE-

Republicans joined all five JCRAR Democrats in supporting the measure in May. Finley has been leading a statewide effort to urge voters to vote yes on an advisory referendum question on the November ballot urging the Legislature to reform Wisconsin's campaign finance laws.

Heck noted that new, outside special interest are engaging in phony issue advocacy this Fall joining the state's largest business group, Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce (WMC), which largely pioneered the practice on a massive scale beginning four years ago. Groups in support of Democratic candidates have begun to weigh in for the first time such as "Independent Citizens for Democracy" and "People for Wisconsin's Future," both based in Madison. "Americans for Job Security" has been running issue ads in the LaCrosse area and joins WMC as a Republican-oriented phony issue advocacy organization. Another group opposing Democrats and supporting Republicans based in Waunakee, "Alliance for a Working Wisconsin," actually boasts of providing donors "total confidentiality" if they contribute to their phony issue advocacy efforts. Two other special interest groups, the Wisconsin Realtors Association, which generally is supportive of Republican candidates and "On Wisconsin Issues, Inc." have been preparing to run phony issue ads but may or may not do so this Fall. And a group in support of Democrats utilizing tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars laundered through a Washington, D.C. - based Democratic Party entity, the Democratic Legislative Campaign Committee, is "rumored" to be mobilizing to weigh in heavily in the remaining days before November 7th. But there is no way of actually confirming any or all of this information because these groups are able to escape disclosure and regulation.

"Phony issue advocacy is the fastest growing campaign finance abuse in Wisconsin and it is getting worse with each passing day," Heck said. "It has become a very serious bipartisan problem plaguing both Republicans and Democrats as it insults the intelligence of Wisconsin's citizens. Fortunately, there is a bipartisan solution to the problem available and ready for the Legislature's consideration which, with strong leadership and political will, could be enacted into law and end this madness," Heck concluded.

###

Attached is a listing of state legislative races where phony issue ads are thought to be running and documentation, when available of the amounts being spent. The information is neither complete nor comprehensive as it is virtually impossible to track all of this information because disclosure is not mandatory.

Phony Issue Ads
September - November 7, 2000

32nd State Senate District

LaCrosse & Surrounding Area

Open Seat: Dan Kapanke (Republican) v. Mark Meyer (Democrat)

Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce (Pro - Kapanke):

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
\$19,610	Television	Invoices
4,511	Radio	Invoices

Americans for Job Security (Pro - Kapanke):

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
\$20,575	Television	Invoice

People For Wisconsin's Future (Pro - Meyer):

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Documentation</u>
\$33,000	Television	Committee to Elect A Republican Senate Press Release

Independent Citizens for Democracy (Pro - Meyer):

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Source</u>
\$87,000	?	Committee to Elect A Republican Senate Press Release

WMC - 32nd District
 Spot Title: LaCrosse :
 September 15-22
 October 11-17
 October 18-24
 October 25-31
 November 1-7

WKBT

		Cost/ Spot	Total Cost
5	x M-F 5:30A-7A Morning News	\$35.00	\$175.00
5	x M-F 7A-9A The Parly Show	\$25.00	\$125.00
5	x M-F 12N-12:30P News	\$90.00	\$450.00
5	x M-F 4P-5P Montel	\$40.00	\$200.00
5	x M-F 5P-5:30P News	\$100.00	\$500.00
3	x M-F 6P-6:30P News	\$250.00	\$750.00
1	x Sat 6P-6:30P News	\$75.00	\$75.00
2	x M-F 10P-10:30P News	\$250.00	\$500.00
1	x Sat 10P-10:30P News	\$150.00	\$150.00
1	x Sat 10:35P-11:35P Simpson	\$75.00	\$75.00
<u>33</u>	x		<u>\$3,000.00</u>
<u>5-Week Totals</u>			
<u>Spots</u>			<u>Total \$</u>
165			\$15,000.00



SHOCKLEY COMMUNICATION CORP.
PO Box 100
Madison, WI 53701
WXOW 507-895-9969
WQOW 715-835-1881

100415

KENNEDY COMMUNICATIONS
SUITE 200
9 ODANA CT
MADISON WI 53719

WMC

REF#:
DESC:

REP: DEB DORNACK
SLS: POL ISSUE GRP/WI MANUF & COM
ADV: WI MANUF & COMM/32ND DST/REP

REMIT TO WXOW-TV
SHOCKLEY COMM. CORP.
P.O. BOX 100
MADISON WI 53701

INVOICE

DATE 9/24/00 1322-00001

ORDER TYPE POLITICAL	QXTV
INVOICE NO 00930247	PAGE 3
SCHEDULE DATES 9/16/00-11/07/00	BROADCAST MONTH SEPTEMBER
BILLING INSTRUCTIONS STANDARD BROADCAST CALENDAR	

SCHEDULE				ACTUAL BROADCAST				RECONCILIATION			
DESCRIPTION	PRICE	RT/SPW PER	DATE	DAY	TIME	LENGTH	M/G FOR	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	PRICE	REMARKS	DR/CR
FRASIER	150.00	56	9/19	TU	11:04P	:30		WMC/WI CHAMB OF COMM	150.00	19	
			9/20	WE	11:07P	:30		WMC/WI CHAMB OF COMM	150.00	19	
			9/21	TH	11:04P	:30		WMC/WI CHAMB OF COMM	150.00	19	
			9/22	FR	11:08P	:30		WMC/WI CHAMB OF COMM	150.00	19	
PERIOD COST											
PER CONFIRMATION	4,650.00										
41 TOTAL UNITS								ACTUAL GROSS BILLING		4,610.00	
AGENCY COMMISSION										691.50	
NET DUE										3,918.50	
SUB-TOTALS								Debits		40.00	
TOTAL RECONCILING ITEMS								Credits		40.00	

We warrant that the actual broadcast information shown on this invoice was taken from the program log and will be available, on request, for inspection by Advertiser or Agency, for at least 90 days.

Notwithstanding to whom bills are rendered, Advertiser, Agency and Service, jointly and severally shall remain obligated to pay to station the amount of any bills rendered by station within the time specified, and until payment in full is received by station. Payment by Advertiser to Agency or to Service, shall not constitute payment to this station.

STATION FORM NO. W3000174-02

FILE

TERMS: NET 30 DAYS

WIZM-AM/Z-93/WKTY/WRQT
 Contract Confirmation
 9/21/00

Advertiser: WI. Manufacturers & Commerce Contract Number: 35302 - Monthly

Page: 1

NOTE: 32nd Senate District

Salesrep: 18 DRAKE, SUE

Billing: Standard Broadcast

WIS816 KENNEDY COMMUNICATIONS

Affidavit: D&T w/Notary

9 O'DANA COURT

Customer Type: POLITICAL

SUITE 200

Contact: Candice

MADISON, WISCONSIN 53719

Line #	Begin Date	End Date	Rate	Len	AM FM	Cart	--Spots/Day--							Schedule Range	Total Spots
							M	T	W	T	F	S	S		
Stations to Air WIZM AM SALE TYPE:															
	9/18/00	9/22/00	25.00	30		SD16	4	5	4	2			6:00a 10:00a	15	
Stations to Air WIZM AM SALE TYPE:															
	9/18/00	9/22/00	23.00	30		SD16	3	2	3	2			10:00a 3:00p	10	
Stations to Air WIZM AM SALE TYPE:															
	9/18/00	9/22/00	24.00	30		SD16	2	3	2	3			3:00p 7:00p	10	
Stations to Air WIZM AM SALE TYPE:															
	9/18/00	9/22/00	7.00	30		SD16	2	1	1	1			5:00a 6:00a	5	
Stations to Air WIZM AM SALE TYPE:															
	9/18/00	9/22/00	14.00	30		SD16	3	2	3	2			7:00p 12:00a	10	
Total Spots and Programs :						50	1,020.00								
Total of Monthly Billing :							0.00								
Total Charges for Contract:							1,020.00								

September 00 Amount 1,020.00

WIZM-AM/Z-93/WKTY/WRQT
 Contract Confirmation
 9/21/00

Advertiser: WI. Manufacturers & Commerce Contract Number: 35304 - Monthly

Page: 1

NOTE: 32nd Senate District

Salesrep: 18 DRAKE, SUE

Billing: Standard Broadcast

WIS816 KENNEDY COMMUNICATIONS

Affidavit: D&T w/Notary

9 O'DANA COURT

Customer Type: POLITICAL

SUITE 200

Contact: Candice

MADISON, WISCONSIN 53719

Line	Begin Date	End Date	Rate	Len	AM FM	Cart	---Spots/Day---							Schedule Range	Total Spots	
							M	T	W	T	F	S	S			
Stations to Air WIZM FM SALE TYPE:																
	9/18/00	9/22/00	58.00	30		SD16	3	2	3	2				6:00a 10:00a	10	
Stations to Air WIZM FM SALE TYPE:																
	9/18/00	9/22/00	51.00	30		SD16	2	3	2	3				10:00a 3:00p	10	
Stations to Air WIZM FM SALE TYPE:																
	9/18/00	9/22/00	53.00	30		SD16	3	2	3	2				3:00p 7:00p	10	
Stations to Air WIZM FM SALE TYPE:																
	9/18/00	9/22/00	7.00	30		SD16	2	1	1	1				5:00a 6:00a	5	
Total Spots and Programs :							35	1,655.00								
Total of Monthly Billing :								0.00								
Total Charges for Contract:								1,655.00								

September 00 Amount
 1,655.00

La Crosse Radio Group

Broadcast Order Contract/Confirmation

WMC AGAINST MEYER

KQEG-FM THE EAGLE LA CROSSE RADIO GROUP
 P.O. Box 2017
 La Crosse, WI 54602-2017

Client: 32ND SENATE DISTRICT
 Order #: 41740
 Description: WMC ISSUE AD
 Order Date: 10/09/2000
 P.O.#:
 Salesperson: Trevaskis, John
 Billing: Billied at end of each Calendar Month, Sorted by Date X

KENNEDY COMMUNICATIONS
 Attn: BILL KENNEDY
 9 ODANA CT.
 SUITE 200
 MADISON, WI 53719

Original Schedule

Start Date	End Date	Station	Scheduled Time/Event	Repeated	Length	Quantity	Rate	Total	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	MPS Total
10/11/2000	10/13/2000	KQEG-FM 1	06:00:00 to 10:00:00	Weekly	:30	6	21.00	\$126.00	0		X	X	X			6
10/15/2000	11/03/2000	KQEG-FM 1	06:00:00 to 10:00:00	Weekly	:30	30	21.00	\$630.00	0	X	X	X	X	X		10
11/06/2000	11/07/2000	KQEG-FM 1	06:00:00 to 10:00:00	Weekly	:30	4	21.00	\$84.00	0	X	X					4
10/11/2000	10/13/2000	KQEG-FM 1	10:00:00 to 15:00:00	Weekly	:30	6	16.00	\$96.00	0		X	X	X			6
10/16/2000	11/03/2000	KQEG-FM 1	10:00:00 to 15:00:00	Weekly	:30	30	16.00	\$480.00	0	X	X	X	X	X		10
11/06/2000	11/07/2000	KQEG-FM 1	10:00:00 to 15:00:00	Weekly	:30	4	16.00	\$64.00	0	X	X					4
10/11/2000	10/13/2000	KQEG-FM 1	15:00:00 to 19:00:00	Weekly	:30	6	17.00	\$102.00	0		X	X	X			6
10/16/2000	11/03/2000	KQEG-FM 1	15:00:00 to 19:00:00	Weekly	:30	30	17.00	\$510.00	0	X	X	X	X	X		10
11/06/2000	11/07/2000	KQEG-FM 1	15:00:00 to 19:00:00	Weekly	:30	4	17.00	\$68.00	0	X	X					4

Order Start Date: 10/11/2000	Order End Date: 11/07/2000	Spots: 120	Total Charges:	\$2,160.00
			Combined Discounts:	324.00
			Adjusted Gross Billing:	1,836.00
			Total Net:	\$1,836.00

Projected Calendar Month Billing Totals for 32ND SENATE DISTRICT / 41740				
		Gross Billing	Combined Disc.	Adj. Gross Billing
October	2000	1,620.00	243.00	1,377.00
November	2000	540.00	81.00	459.00
Total:		2,160.00	324.00	1,836.00

Confirmed & Accepted for KQEG-FM THE EAGLE LA CROSSE RAD

Accepted for KENNEDY COMMUNICATIONS BY

Please Sign and Return One Copy

Printed: 10/11/2000 At: 9:54 AM

Client: Americans for Job Security
 Product:
 Campaign: October - November 2000

Station Estimate

312485
 #5802

Media Marketing Communications
 790 N. Milwaukee St.
 Milwaukee, WI 53202
 414-291-0984

Rev #1
 Flight From: 10/02/2000 to 11/07/2000

Estimate No.:
 Contract No.:
 Job No.:

Buyer Name: Monica Marie
 Sweeps: Manual Ratings

Actg. Order No.:
 WS Order No.:
 Contract No.:

Revised

Market: LA CROSSE
 Station: WKBT
 Station Contact: *Barb Perivsky*

Day/Time	DPI Len	Program Title/Commerc Tag	Station Gross Rate/Total	Oct 02	Oct 09	Oct 16	Oct 23	Oct 30	Nov 06	Total Spots	DMA P 25-54 (R)	DMA P 50+ (R)
MTWTF--	EM 30	CH8 AM NEWS	\$75.00		2	2	2	2	3	9	1.0	0.0
06:30A-07:00A	30	CH8 AM NEWS	\$75.00		2	2	2	2	3	9	1.0	0.0
MTWTF--	DT 30	NEWS CH8 MOON I	\$200.00		2	2	2	2	3	11	5.0	0.0
12:00P-12:30P	30	NEWS CH8 MOON I	\$200.00		2	2	2	2	3	11	5.0	0.0
MTWTF--	EF 30	NEWS CH8 5PM I	\$250.00					3	5	8	4.0	0.0
06:00P-06:30P	30	NEWS CH8 5PM I	\$250.00					3	5	8	4.0	0.0
MTWTF--	EN 30	NEWS CHL 6 SIX I	\$450.00		2	2	2	3	4	11	6.1	0.0
09:00P-06:30P	30	NEWS CHL 6 SIX I	\$450.00		2	2	2	3	4	11	6.1	0.0
MTWTF--	PT 30	NEWS CH8 10PM I	\$450.00					3	3	6	4.8	0.0
10:00P-10:30P	30	NEWS CH8 10PM I	\$450.00					3	3	6	4.8	0.0
---T---	PT 30	60 MINUTES II I	\$750.00					1	1	2	10.3	0.0
06:00P-09:00P	30	60 MINUTES II I	\$750.00					1	1	2	10.3	0.0
---T---	PA 30	48 HOURS I	\$700.00					1	1	1	7.4	0.0
07:00P-08:00P	30	48 HOURS I	\$700.00					1	1	1	7.4	0.0
---S---	EF 30	CBS SAT NEWS I	\$200.00					1	1	2	3.3	0.0
06:30P-08:00P	30	CBS SAT NEWS I	\$200.00					1	1	2	3.3	0.0
---S---	EN 30	NEWS CH8 I	\$400.00					1	1	1	3.6	0.0
06:00P-06:30P	30	NEWS CH8 I	\$400.00					1	1	1	3.6	0.0
MTWTF--	PT 30	NEWS CH8 SAT I	\$200.00					1	1	1	4.6	0.0
10:00P-10:30P	30	NEWS CH8 SAT I	\$200.00					1	1	1	4.6	0.0
---S---	EF 30	CBS EVE NEWS I	\$800.00					1	1	2	9.7	0.0
06:00P-06:30P	30	CBS EVE NEWS I	\$800.00					1	1	2	9.7	0.0
MTWTF--	EN 30	NEWS CH8 5PM I	\$200.00					1	1	3	8.6	0.0
05:30P-06:00P	30	NEWS CH8 5PM I	\$200.00					1	1	3	8.6	0.0
---S---	EN 30	60 MINUTES CBS I	\$600.00					1	1	2	11.8	0.0
06:00P-07:00P	30	60 MINUTES CBS I	\$600.00					1	1	2	11.8	0.0
---S---	PT 30	TOUCH BY ANGEL I	\$1,500.00					1	1	1	12.4	0.0
07:00P-08:00P	30	TOUCH BY ANGEL I	\$1,500.00					1	1	1	12.4	0.0
---S---	PT 30	NEWS CH8 SUN I	\$750.00					1	1	1	4.5	0.0
10:00P-10:30P	30	NEWS CH8 SUN I	\$750.00					1	1	1	4.5	0.0
---S---	PT 30	NEWS CH8 SUN I	\$450.00					1	1	1	8.2	0.0
10:00P-10:30P	30	NEWS CH8 SUN I	\$450.00					1	1	1	8.2	0.0
---S---	EM 30	COVER STORY I	\$275.00					1	1	2	8.2	0.0
06:30A-10:00A	30	COVER STORY I	\$275.00					1	1	2	8.2	0.0
			\$70,575.00	6	6	6	20	32	1	66		

Handwritten signature and number 10/5/00

WISPOLITICS.COM

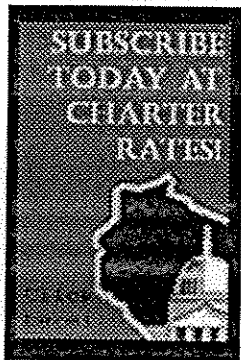
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PRESS RELEASES

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CERS

Committee to elect a republican senate

Majority Makers

The future of Wisconsin's Republican Movement

October 11, 2000

For Your Information Spending by Dem-leaning outside groups
State Senate Races Summary

For further information, contact: Brian Fraley 608-846-6878

**Many stations are now not including outside groups' spending in their public file, so this list could very well be incomplete.

30th District.

Independent Citizens for Democracy has been spending \$40,000 a week on TV

10th District

WEAC and other outside groups have reserved in excess of \$375,000 from October 19 until Election Day. Radio ads have been running for a month.

32nd District

WEAC has reserved \$68,000 on Channel 8 up through Election Day
People for Wisconsin's Future has reserved \$33,000 in total TV time.
Independent Citizens for Democracy has reserved \$87,000 total.

www.majoritymakers.com

post office box 2741

madison, wisconsin 53701

paid for by cers, brian fraley, treasurer

10th State Senate District

Northwestern Wisconsin

Alice Clausing (Democratic Incumbent) v. Sheila Harsdorf (Republican)

?

30th State Senate District

Green Bay & Northeastern Wisconsin

Gary Drzewiecki (Republican Incumbent) v. Dave Hansen (Democrat)

Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce (Pro - Drzewiecki)

Amount
\$7,939

Medium
Television

Documenatation
Invoice

Independent Citizens for Democracy (Pro - Hansen)

Amount
\$40,000+

Medium
?

Documenataion
Committee to Elect A
Republican Senate Press Release

FROM : WMC GREEN BAY



WLUC - TV
P.O. Box 5046
Indianapolis, IN 46255-5046

WMC

920-494-8711

Mailing Address KENNEDY COMMUNICATIONS IN 9 ODANA COURT SUITE 200 MADISON, WI 53719	Contract # 9426	Revision # 1	Print Date 10/13/00	Entry Date 10/13/00	
	Advertiser WIS MANUFACTURERS & COMMERCE		Brand POLITICAL	Network WLUC	
	Contract Description KRAWCZYK/BIES		Dates 10/14/00 - 11/04/00	Revenue Type POI	
	Estimate #	Proposal #	Primary Salesperson House Local	Buyer:	

Line	M	TU	W	TH	F	S	SU	Spots Week	Ordered Dates	Ordered Times	Spot Type	Spot Length	Total Spots	Spot Rate
1						1		1	10/14 - 10/28	08:00:00 p 09:00:00 p	POL	:30	2	\$300.00
						1		1	10/09 - 10/15					
						1		1	10/23 - 10/29					
2	X	X	X	X	X			6	10/16 - 11/03	05:30:00 a 06:00:00 a	POL	:30	18	\$75.00
3	X	X	X	X	X			6	10/16 - 11/03	06:00:00 a 07:00:00 a	POL	:30	18	\$120.00
4	X	X	X	X	X			6	10/16 - 11/03	08:00:00 a 09:00:00 a	POL	:30	18	\$90.00
5	X	X	X	X	X			6	10/16 - 11/03	04:00:00 p 05:00:00 p	POL	:30	18	\$150.00
6						2		2	10/21 - 10/21	05:00:00 p 05:30:00 p	POL	:30	2	\$155.00
7						2		2	11/04 - 11/04	07:00:00 p 08:00:00 p	POL	:30	2	\$300.00

Booked

Broadcast	Gross	Net	Spots
Oct 2000	\$6,130.00	\$5,210.50	52
Nov 2000	\$3,210.00	\$2,728.50	26
Totals:	\$9,340.00	\$7,939.00	78

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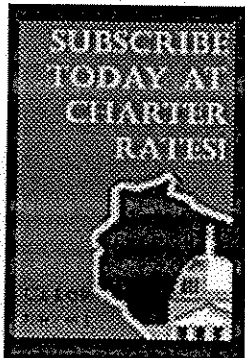
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CERS

Committee to elect a republican senate

Majority Makers

The future of Wisconsin's Republican Movement

October 11, 2000

For Your Information Spending by Dem-leaning outside groups
State Senate Races Summary

For further information, contact: Brian Fraley 608-846-6878

**Many stations are now not including outside groups' spending in their public file, so this list could very well be incomplete.

30th District.

Independent Citizens for Democracy has been spending \$40,000 a week on TV

10th District

WEAC and other outside groups have reserved in excess of \$375,000 from October 19 until Election Day. Radio ads have been running for a month.

32nd District

WEAC has reserved \$68,000 on Channel 8 up through Election Day
People for Wisconsin's Future has reserved \$33,000 in total TV time.
Independent Citizens for Democracy has reserved \$87,000 total.

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1st State Assembly District

Door County & Green Bay Area

Open Seat: Gary Bies (Republican) v. Lary Swododa (Democrat)
&

88th State Assembly District

Green Bay Area

Open Seat: Judy Krawczyk (Republican) v. Steve Peggs (Democrat)

Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce (Pro - Bies & Pro - Krawczyk)

Amount
\$34,680

Medium
Green Bay

Documentation
Invoice

70th State Assembly District

Marshfield and Surrounding Wood County and Portage County

Open Seat: Mary Ann Lippert (Republican) v. Amy Sue Vruwink (Democrat)
&

86th State Assembly District

Wausau Area/Surrounding Marathon County

Jerry Petrowski (Republican Incumbent) v. Sandi Cihlar (Democrat)

Wisconsin Manufacturers & Commerce (Pro - Lippert & Pro - Petrowski)

Amount
\$6,696

Medium
Television

Documentation
Invoices

WMC - Green Bay

WMC
 Assembly Districts 1 & 88
 10/14-10/20
 10/21-10/27
 10/28-11/3

WBAY (ABC)

		Cost/ Spot	Total Cost
6 x	M-F 5a-6a News	\$100.00	\$600.00
6 x	M-F 6a-7a news	\$150.00	\$900.00
6 x	M-F 7a-9a GMA	\$150.00	\$900.00
6 x	M-F 9a-10a Martha Stewart	\$75.00	\$450.00
6 x	M-F 10a-11a The View	\$95.00	\$570.00
x	M-F 11a-12p All My Children	\$95.00	\$0.00
6 x	M-F 12p-1p News	\$100.00	\$600.00
6 x	M-F 1p-3p Soap Rotation	\$90.00	\$540.00
x	M-F 5p-5:30p News	\$600.00	\$0.00
4 x	M-F 6p-8:30p News	\$750.00	\$3,000.00
4 x	M-F 10p-10:30p News	\$1,000.00	\$4,000.00
50 x			\$11,560.00

3-Week Totals

Spots
150

Cost
\$34,680.00

WSAW (CBS)

WMC - 66th Assembly
10/1/00-10/13/00

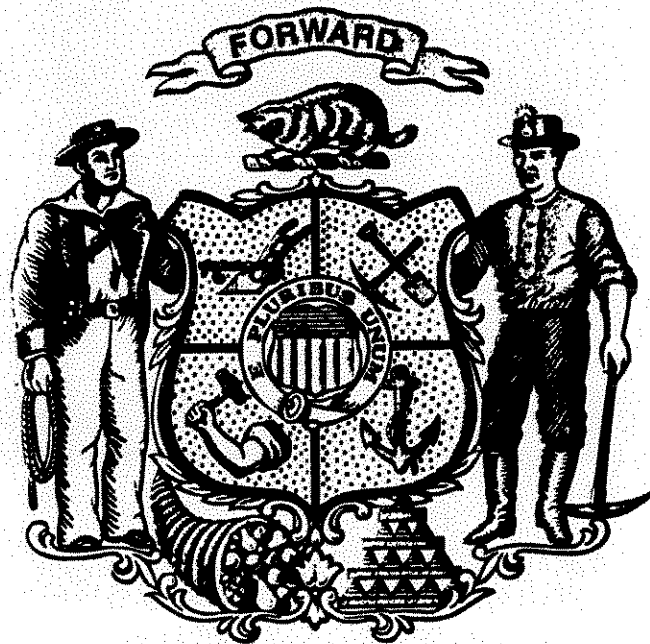
5 x M-F	6A-8A 7 This Morning
5 x M-F	12P-12:30P Noon News
1 x Sun	10:35P-11:05P Cheers
11 x	

<u>Cost/ Spot</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
\$100.00	\$500.00
\$125.00	\$625.00
\$115.00	\$115.00
	<u>\$1,240.00</u>

2 Week Totals

Spots
22

Cost
\$2,480.00



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Monday, December 11, 2000

A 'Modern' Democracy That Can't Count Votes

■ **Special Report:** What happened in Florida is the rule and not the exception. A coast-to-coast study by The Times finds a shoddy system that can only be trusted when the election isn't close.

By TIMES STAFF WRITERS

Because ballots can be bought, stolen, miscounted, lost, thrown out or sent to Denmark, nobody knows with any precision how many votes go uncounted in American elections.

For weeks, Florida has riveted the nation with a mind-numbing array of failures: misleading ballots, contradictory counting standards, discarded votes--19,000 in one county alone. But an examination by The Times in a dozen states from Washington to Texas to New York shows that Florida is not the exception. It is the rule.

State and local officials give priority to curbing crime, filling potholes and picking up trash. That often leaves elections across the country underfunded, badly managed, ill equipped and poorly staffed. Election workers are temporaries, pay is a pittance, training is brief and voting systems are frequently obsolete.

"You know why we never paid attention to this until now?" asks Candy Marendt, co-director of the Indiana Elections Division. "I'll tell you: because we don't really want to know. We don't want to know that our democracy isn't really so sacred. . . ."

"It can be very ugly."

The examination shows:

* New York City voters use metal lever-action machines so old they are no longer made, each with 27,000 parts. Similar machines in Louisiana are vulnerable to rigging with pliers, a screwdriver, a cigarette lighter and a Q-Tip.

* In Texas, "vote whores" do favors for people in return for their absentee ballots. Sometimes the canvassers or consultants, as they prefer to be called, simply buy the ballots. Failing all else, they steal them from mailboxes.



* Alaska has more registered voters than voting-age people. Indiana, which encourages voting with sign-ups by mail and at driver's license bureaus, has jammed its registration lists with hundreds of thousands of people who should not be on them. They include felons, the dead and many who have registered repeatedly.



* In Oregon, a preliminary survey indicates that more than 36,000 of the state's 1.5 million voters may have mailed in ballots this year that were signed by someone else. Some students in Wisconsin say they voted as many as four times.

* Louisiana's former election commissioner, Jerry Fowler, pleaded guilty 14 days ago to a kickback scheme with a voting machine dealer. Even when relationships are legal, lines of authority blur. In the state of Washington, dealers program vote counters. In Arizona, they go as far as to help feed in the ballots.

To many Americans, the right to vote is sacred, a hard-won legacy of the women's suffrage and civil rights movements. Memories of those 20th century struggles remain fresh among voters of the new century. Yet the system that counts their ballots has fallen into disarray and dysfunction.

The voting system is so troubled that the National Bureau of Standards, a federal agency now known as the National Institute of Standards and Technology, said 12 years ago that an election mainstay, prescored punch-card ballots, should be junked—but more than 500 counties throughout the nation still use them.



Federal standards for voting equipment took effect in 1990, but they are not mandatory. A number of states, including Florida, have written some or all of the standards into their own codes. But all existing equipment was exempted, meaning that decades-old systems in Florida and elsewhere are exempt.

America has learned two things from the 2000 election, says Robert Richie, executive director of the Center for Voting and Democracy, a nonprofit, nonpartisan election watchdog group in the Washington suburb of Takoma Park, Md.: "Your vote certainly counts.

"On the other hand, your vote may not be counted."

Long-Term Neglect

If the problem were out-and-out fraud, many would recognize it as an object so familiar on the political landscape as to be a running joke. The late Earl Long used to say that he wanted to be buried in Louisiana so he could stay politically active.

This year's election did include corruption, but the real problem was less obvious: In almost innumerable ways, the election system that counts the votes has suffered from long-term neglect and mismanagement.

Much of the bumbling is caused by inexperience and lack of funding. "People ask, 'If we can put a man on the moon, why can't we have an election system that works?'" says William Kimberling, a deputy director at the Federal Election Commission. "I say, 'Yes, and it will cost just about as much.'"

The Board of Elections in New York City, for instance, hired 25,000 temporary workers this year. The job pays \$130 for a day that stretches from before 6 a.m. until after 9 p.m. "Would you sit there for 15 hours for \$130?" asks Danny DeFrancesco, the board's executive director.

"Most of [the workers] can't read the manual," says Martin Connor, state

Senate minority leader and one of New York's leading election lawyers. "You're not going to get bankers, businesspeople and teachers sitting there."

New York has trouble finding voting machine technicians who will start at \$21,000 a year. "You make more money servicing laundry machines," says Douglas Kellner, a commissioner on the election board. As a result, machines break down, voting is delayed and people leave.

Some critics blame patronage. Election workers in New York get their job through political leaders. Former Mayor Edward I. Koch calls it "a terrible system."

But much is ineptitude. Four years ago, Susan Marler, the Yuma County, Ariz., recorder, enlisted two female inmates from the Yuma jail to help send out ballots. Some were mailed more than two days late. By that time, says County Supervisor Tony Reyes, many migrant laborers, mostly Latinos, had left to work on farms in California and could not vote.

Some places cannot even keep election directors. Several years ago, Tamira Bradley held the job in Longview, Wash. She was paid \$1,800 a month. "I really felt that nobody took me seriously," she says, so she quit to become a waitress at a Sizzler. "I made more money."

Long-term neglect introduces so many errors into voting and counting ballots that it is impossible to know after an election exactly what the totals are and how many people may have been robbed of their votes.

Rebecca Mercuri, a computer scientist at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, and Curtis Gans, director of the nonpartisan Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, estimate that at least 2 million ballots did not get counted this year across the country.

That would disenfranchise a city the size of Houston.

But these estimates include deliberate race skipping, when voters do not like any of their choices. Experts do not know how much of that goes on.

The only mistakes that can be estimated with any confidence are those committed by vote-counting machines. Providers say the machines have error rates of 0.01% to 0.1%. If that is true, counting machines alone could have made as many as 100,000 mistakes this year--an average of 2,000 votes per state.

That is far more than Texas Gov. George W. Bush's margin in Florida for the presidency.

But machine counts do not differentiate race skipping, either, and that makes it impossible, even in the case of machines, to know with any certainty how many voters get robbed.

"Counting votes is like playing horseshoes," says Jim Mattox, a former Texas attorney general who investigated the voting machine industry in the 1980s. "You get points for being close."

Weak Equipment

Voting jurisdictions across the country use five varieties of lever-operated machines, six kinds of punch cards, 10 sorts of optical scanning systems and six types of touch-screen computers.

Every system has its weaknesses.

In 1998, the most recent year with records available, New York City reported trouble calls on 474--or nearly 8%--of the 6,221 metal lever-action machines that it deployed.

Each is a 900-pound hunk of metal parts crammed into a gray steel cabinet that

stands 6 feet, 4 inches and looks like it dispenses cigarettes. Voters flip toggle switches to choose their candidates, then pull a big lever to record the choices on a mechanical counter.

The machines are called Shoups, after the Ransom Shoup family in Pennsylvania that began making them decades ago. They are stored in five warehouses and hauled each election day to 1,300 polling sites from the northern reaches of the Bronx to Rockaway Beach in Queens.

For 38 years, these clunky monsters have taken a pounding. "We had one that fell onto the hood of a Buick," says Richard Wagner, a voting machine technician since 1968. "An automobile has 5,000 parts; a voting machine has 27,000 parts. If a guy drops it from the moving truck, it goes out of alignment. If it's put out of alignment enough, it won't work."

The machines also are comparatively easy to rig. Louisiana changed to a Shoup competitor in lever machines several years ago after state Rep. Emile "Peppi" Bruneau showed fellow lawmakers, with coaching from a voting machine technician, how to steal a Shoup-equipped election.

With his cigarette lighter, Bruneau softened a lead plug that sealed the machine. With a pair of pliers, he removed a copper wire embedded in the plug. With a screwdriver, he took off the back cover and a Plexiglas lid protecting the vote counting mechanism. With a Q-Tip, he prodded the counter digit by digit, manipulating the vote total as easily as he might reset an alarm clock.

Punch card systems that produce chads are particularly prone to problems.

Sometimes the chads--tiny rectangular pieces of cardboard--are left hanging. Counting machines force them back into their holes and read what should be a vote as a non-vote.

Prompted by problems in last month's election, officials in Wisconsin have decided to scrap their chad-producing systems by the end of next year. The systems deliver votes at only 7 cents a ballot, however, and they remain popular in voting jurisdictions coast to coast. Nine are in California, including Los Angeles, San Diego and Alameda.

Optical scanners have their own special problems.

They require precisely printed ballots, and they cannot count ballots when voters mark them with Xs, circles or check marks instead of filling in ovals, boxes or arrows. When the scanners fail to count those ballots, election workers in some states may create duplicate ballots or enhance the originals with a small graphite stamp to clarify voter intentions. They are meant to work in pairs with members from competing political parties.

Election officials say this system works, but Shawn Newman, an attorney who represents Citizens for Leaders with Ethics and Accountability Now (CLEAN), based in Tacoma, Wash., considers the practice a sham. "Your ballot can be re-marked, remade totally," he says, "without your knowledge or permission. . . ."

More than 8% of counties nationwide have upgraded to fully computerized touch-screen systems, similar to automated teller machines at banks.

Apart from their expense--an estimated \$100 million to outfit Los Angeles County, for instance--some election officials do not trust them. Some of these systems provide no paper records for recounts or disputed elections.

Even those that do, some experts say, might be programmed to lie.

Other security concerns are raised by Internet voting. Despite what Arizona Democrats regard as a successful experiment in their primary this year, William

Kimberling, the Federal Election Commission deputy director, calls it "a breeding ground for fraud."

What is never trouble-free is the combination of computers and humans.

Four years ago in Yolo County, Calif., a system reversed results between the first- and last-place candidates in a City Council race.

Someone had positioned two of the six candidates out of order when the computer was programmed.

"The [actual] winner knew something was wrong," says County Clerk-Recorder Tony Bernhard, "when he got one vote in the precinct where his mother and father lived."

Trouble With Rolls

Just as troubling is voter registration.

Alaska has 38,209 more names on its rolls than it has voting age population. Virginia Breeze, spokeswoman for the state Division of Elections, says the rolls are hard to purge because people come and go. "Alaska has always been boom or bust."

One of every five names on the Indiana rolls is bogus, according to Aristotle International, a Washington, D.C.-based firm that helps clean up registration rolls. Indiana officials dispute the number, but most agree it is somewhere between 10% and 20%.

Aristotle representatives say six other states have rolls with bogus names of 20% or higher: Arizona, Idaho, Texas, Oklahoma, Utah and Wisconsin. Officials in those states too believe the figure is inflated, but none denies that his or her state has serious problems.

In many cases, much of the blame rests with the so-called motor-voter law. Passed by Congress, its provisions were adopted by Indiana on Jan. 1, 1995. Under the law, Indiana makes it possible for voters to register by mail or by filling out a form at any of 3,000 state offices, including every branch of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

During the five years since the beginning of Indiana's motor-voter program, the number of new registrations has increased by 1 million. Tens of thousands, however, are the names of people who have registered more than once. Others are people who no longer live in Indiana. Still others are in prison--or dead.

To compound these troubles, Indiana makes it very difficult to remove voters from the rolls. One person might register six variations of his name. On the rolls, he would become six different people. Unless he got caught, he could vote six times.

Votes for Sale

Voting repeatedly is one kind of election fraud. Another, says Jack Compton, police chief in Alice, Texas, is hiring a "vote whore" to help you win.

While they prefer to be called political consultants or canvassers, vote whores are paid by campaigns to do favors for people in return for their absentee votes. "The last I heard," Compton says, "it was \$20 a vote."

Alice is where operatives stuffed Ballot Box 13 with 200 votes to save Lyndon B. Johnson's political career. The extra ballots were cast in alphabetical order and marked in the same handwriting and with the same dark ink. Johnson had planned to abandon politics if he lost his second campaign for the U.S. Senate in 1948, but Box 13 gave him enough votes to win. He went on to become vice president and

finally president.

Since the bad old days, much of Texas has gone straight, says Buck Wood, an Austin attorney who specializes in electoral law. But South Texas is distinctive, he says, because its vote whores are so integral to its political system. "They're generally elderly. They're retired. You can make \$6,000 or \$7,000 a year. Of course, they don't pay income tax on it. That's a lot of money. It's kind of like a little part-time job."

Rick Sisson, an Alice businessman, pushed for a recent investigation. "They are paid to go out and solicit people for their mail-in ballots. [Sometimes] they actually pay people for these ballots. . . . The political prostitute comes to me and says, 'I will pay you \$3, \$5. You put your signature, I vote it the way I want. Here's your money.'"

Sometimes they steal votes outright. "My brother and a co-worker and a lady were stealing ballots from mailboxes to vote for [a candidate] in 1986," says an Alice resident, who declines to be identified. "My brother wasn't being paid; he just wanted [the candidate] to win. So they would take the ballots and give them [to him]. They'd put them in the microwave. The heat would open the envelope. They'd make the vote for whoever they wanted. . . ."

"[My brother] knew when the mailman was coming by. They stole hundreds of ballots. My brother told me about it. He said he was scared."

One woman in the trade describes the people she solicits as "customers."

The woman, who requested anonymity but agreed to be called Anita, says she actually cares about her customers and does many small kindnesses for them throughout the year. In return, they permit her to request mail-in ballots for them and let her tell them how to vote. Many, she says, also give her "gifts" of votes for the candidates of her choice.

Anita says each of her candidates pays her \$150 a week during the election season. "By the time the politics is over, you'll have \$1,500. I have 167 people on my list."

"There's a girl in my neighborhood that I bring beer to. I see her three times a year. She says, 'Oh, it's you! It must be election time.' I go to get her mail-in ballot request, and she says, 'Do you have any money?' When I say yes, she says, 'Go get me a quart of beer.' So I do, and then I'll request her ballot. . . ."

"You keep up with obituaries. If somebody dies, you get a new person."

Students are more straightforward. At Marquette University in Milwaukee, where the campus newspaper polled 1,000 of them, 174 said they voted two, three or four times.

One told The Times he voted twice for Bush--once at a polling place on the Marquette campus and then by absentee ballot in Florida, where he would have been among those who gave Bush his whisper-thin margin.

"It's easy to vote more than once," the student said. "No one seems to care."

By most accounts, however, the preferred way to cheat is with mail-in ballots. And that makes Oregon a target, as well.

This was the first presidential election in which all Oregon votes were cast by mail. The ease of send-in voting gave the state an 80% turnout--among the highest in the nation.

Part of the concern is about possible intimidation from family or friends when voters mark their ballots at home--or at "ballot parties," where group leaders might pressure others to vote as instructed. But a bigger worry is about forged signatures.

It is a felony to sign someone else's ballot. Workers try to match signatures on ballot envelopes with those on the voter rolls.

"I don't have much faith in that process," says Melody Rose, an assistant professor of political science at Portland State University. "I can forge my husband's signature perfectly."

In a pilot study, Rose gathered preliminary survey data this year on voters in Washington County, outside Portland. About 5% of 818 respondents said other people marked their ballots, and 2.4% said other people signed their ballot envelopes. Rose suspects the real number is higher, because people are reluctant to admit being party to a crime.

If the trend holds, it could mean that more than 36,000 of Oregon's 1.5 million voters submitted illegal ballots.

Bill Bradbury, the Oregon secretary of state, says it is troubling if some people are signing other people's ballots. But Bradbury maintains that he still has confidence in voting by mail.

An Oregon practice that many consider foolhardy is allowing anyone, including campaign workers, to collect ballots. Political operatives go door-to-door to gather them. In the crush of election day, people walked away with ballots collected from cars pulling to the curb outside the county clerk's office in Portland.

Vicki Ervin, the Multnomah County director of elections, says she has no idea where they were going, but she has no evidence of foul play.

Turned Away at Polls

While some people vote more than once, others are barred from voting at all.

Thousands on the mostly African American east side of Cleveland went to vote this year, only to be turned away.

Because of a 1996 state law cutting Cleveland precincts by a quarter, their polling places had been changed. The Cuyahoga County Board of Elections says it sent postcards to registered voters telling them of the switch.

But of 85 blacks who were asked about the postcards during 2 1/2 days of interviews in east Cleveland, only one said he received notification.

"I never got a card, never," says Francis Lundrum, an east side native. He says he bellowed at an election worker: "I am a veteran of the United States armed forces! I want to vote!"

It did no good.

Lundrum and the others who were turned away should have been given provisional ballots, to be certified later. Among those who did not get one was Chuck Conway Jr. "I think there was some stinky stuff going on."

Sometimes the post office robs people of their votes. In a few small counties in Oregon, long and heavy ballots were returned this year for postage due. But the most egregious postal failure came in Washington state.

Steven and Barbara Forrest and their 29-year-old son mailed in ballots from Bellevue on election day. Several days later, two of the ballots were found on the island of Fyn, 100 miles from Copenhagen, in Denmark.

Brian and Helle Kain of Odense, Denmark, discovered them in a large envelope containing navigational charts they had ordered from a company on Shaw Island, 50 miles north of Seattle. They called the U.S. Embassy in Copenhagen, which told them not to worry because it was too late to count the ballots anyway.

A Danish reporter telephoned Forrest, and he called Julie Anne Kempf, the King County election superintendent. Kempf was miffed. She phoned the embassy. Her county, she said, was far from certifying its election.

At last notice, the two ballots were on their way home. But the Forrests have no idea what happened to their son's vote. "We hope it got counted," Forrest says. "We feel very strongly about voting."

"We told the department of elections that we are upset about it. But I guess if you're going to assess blame, it almost certainly has to go to the Postal Service."

Voluntary Standards

Some of this voting chaos is because there is actually no such thing in this country as a national election. Americans vote in a hodgepodge of 3,141 counties with 10,000 local jurisdictions.

Yet, election officials have never come up with uniform, binding rules for voting.

Federal standards, now in the process of being updated, are voluntary. Each state, for instance, decides which voting machine systems can be sold within its borders. Then, like patients in a health insurance network, counties and cities make their purchases from the state list.

Gary L. Greenhalgh says he favored "mandatory standards with teeth" when he directed the Federal Election Commission's national clearinghouse on election administration from 1975 to 1985, while election rules were under discussion.

But Congress did not want to impose new cost requirements on the states, he says, and the standards became voluntary.

The Federal Election Commission had no money to enforce standards, and vendors were wary of picking up the cost. So an association of state election directors hired a consultant to find laboratories to test voting systems. The group agreed to mediate among vendors, labs and authorities.

It became an example of interdependence between public election officials and private companies that critics say can grow too intimate. In this instance, there was no illegality, not even over-reliance upon the vendors to do official duties—but there was unchallenged secrecy.

The first vendor to sign up for testing complained about Election Technology Laboratories, says R. Doug Lewis, executive director of the Houston-based Election Center, which helps administer the program. Among the vendor's concerns was the lab's desire to examine its actual lines of computer programming code.

Administrators sided with the vendor, saying they had not intended such a deep level of examination.

"What's going on inside [the machine] is of no concern," said consultant Robert Naegelc, who wrote the standards. "My major concerns were accuracy, reliability and maintainability."

"That's not rigorous testing," counters Arnold B. Urken, a co-founder of the Election Technology lab. Mischief or mistakes could go undetected.

"I'm not saying vendors are evil, but unless you test the code, you don't know," Urken says. Cars and airplanes are regulated at that deep level, he adds. "Why should we demand anything less when we're electing the president of the United States?"

* * *

About These Stories

These stories were reported by Michael Finnegan in New York; Claudia Kolker in Alice, Texas; Judy Pasternak and Alan C. Miller in Washington, D.C.; Stephanie Simon in St. Louis and Baton Rouge, La.; Eric Slater in Indianapolis; Kim Murphy in Seattle; Terri Yue Jones in Milwaukee and Madison, Wis.; Michael Krikorian in Cleveland; Robert J. Lopez in Phoenix and Yuma, Ariz.; Rich Connell in Portland and Salem, Ore.; William C. Rempel in New York and Philadelphia; Mark Arax in Fresno; Julie Cart in Denver; and Steve Berry, Nona Yates and Ray F. Herndon in Los Angeles. They were researched by Jacquelyn Cenacveira, Vicki Gallay, John Jackson, Janet Lundblad and Cary Schneider in Los Angeles, John Beckham in Chicago, Lynn Marshall in Seattle and Sunny Kaplan in Washington. They were written by David Ferrell and Richard E. Meyer in Los Angeles and Judy Pasternak in Washington.

* * *

Proposals for Improving National Election System

There is no unanimity on how to fix the myriad problems with the election system nationally that have been spotlighted by the razor-thin presidential vote in Florida. But among the many proposals circulating, the following have been culled from interviews with scores of county, state and federal elections officials, voting equipment vendors and other experts:

- * Adopt minimum mandatory national standards for voting equipment used in elections for federal offices and provide funds to help counties meet them. This could include hardware, software and ballots that would be phased in.

Current standards are voluntary. Congress has been reluctant to intervene in election procedures, which the U.S. Constitution delegates to states.

- * Require periodic recertification of all voting equipment.

Some current equipment, which has never been certified, is decades old and the manufacturers are no longer in business.

- * Encourage states and counties to upgrade training for county election officials and poll workers. This could be done through federal mandates, federal grants or both.

- * Urge all states to set uniform standards for how to determine a voter's intent if it is not clear.

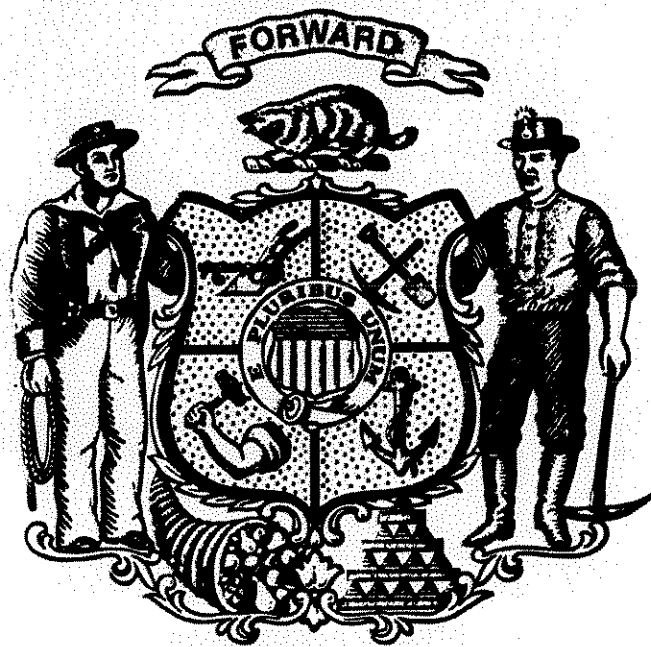
Many states already do this, but there is no national consistency, as evidenced by various counties imposing different standards in the Florida recount.

- * Adopt uniform standards and provide funding to help prevent voting in more than one state by purging county rolls of voters who have moved or died.

Currently, in many counties, when new residents register to vote, the information is sent back to the county where they previously resided. But the practice is uneven.

- * Establish an ethics code for county elections officials to prevent revolving-door and conflict-of-interest problems. Set standards as well for gifts from vendors.

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Jan. 10, 2001

WHO IS CHARLES J. MUELLER

Chuck was first elected to public office in 1966 and served for 6 years as Alderman, retiring so as not to challenge another alderman after both were put in the same ward by the 1970 census.

In 1978, Chuck, was elected to serve the citizens of Sun Prairie on the Dane County Board. He was elected nine times, and retired in 1996, after serving for 18 years.

In 1990, Chuck was challenge for his seat on the Board by a young woman who was working as an aid to a local representative in the Assembly. She submitted forged nomination papers, that were signed by a well known notary at the Capitol and submitted them to the County Clerk for ballot status.

She falsified her drivers license to show that she lived in Sun Prairie, and then proceeded to use her license to apply for "voter registration". After submitting sworn affidavits to the Wisconsin Elections Board, she was disqualified for ballot status as she was found not to be a resident of our city. Her statements were sent to the DA's office, but since they were both from the same party he buried them. The point that I am trying to make is that this same women, after 10 years is still on our voter registration list in Sun Prairie. My own daughter is still found on our voter registration list , and she has been gone for over 12 years.

How many deceased are still registered to vote in Sun Prairie? No wonder the press states that over one half of the people didn't vote. Half of them are dead, and the rest have moved away! Our voter registration in Sun Prairie hasn't been purged for over, 15 years. NOW here is a BIG! Story for you to have your cub reporters work on.

Chuck Mueller



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The Wisconsin State Journal
PO Box 8058
Madison Wisconsin 53708

Jan 10, 2001

LETTER TO THE EDITOR: ELECTION REFORM

So, the Wisconsin State Journal wants to know what should be President Bush's first priority after taking office? Are you kidding me?

His first priority must be to fix the election process. Most people would say it was FIXED!

Do you for one minute think that I want my vote to be canceled by some foreign exchange student, (not a citizen) going to the University of Wisconsin, (on my tax dollars) and voting 4 times for President?

President Bush, and every other elected official from Dog Catcher to Senator, from Alderman to County Supervisor, must insist on eliminating fraud in our election process. This must not only be the Presidents top priority, but ours as well!

The 2000 census figures are in, and they show that one in ten people that live in America are foreign born. Unless these people are naturalized they cannot vote! They all can obtain a drivers license, social security number, a hunting and fishing license, and own homes. They all fill out 1040 forms, and pay state income and sales taxes. They can own two boats, three cars, and live as well or better than most American citizens. However, they cannot vote!

The second group of people who cannot vote are all those who have been convicted of a felony. This could be the person up the block, across the street, or even living next door. You may not even be aware of their voting status, do you think that any of the poll workers are?

Why is it, that a moral, upright, citizen of the United States has to wait 3 days after purchasing a hand gun so the government can do a background check to make sure that the store is not selling the gun to a felon, when presently a convicted felon can go into any polling place in Wisconsin, register to vote, and vote at the same time? Now, he has committed another felony! And who cares? I DO!

Vice President Al Gore said "I want every LEGALLY cast vote to count" We all do, and we know that he is 100% correct. However, he thinks the problem was in counting the ballots.. So, he had them counted 3 times in 3 counties that he had already won. (No candidate for public office in Wisconsin has ever ask for a re-count in counties that they have already won!) I wish that Al Gore had realized the problem wasn't in counting the ballots. The problem we have in

Wisconsin, and yes in America isn't counting the votes, its who are casting the ballots.

"Voter Registration and Reform" must be President Bush's, and our top priority, as no elected official wants to be elected by fraud, or maybe they do.

Our State Constitution clearly states in Article III that all electors must be citizens of the United States 18 years or older, and cannot be an elector if a convicted felon.

The first order of business must be to restore the voting rights of all citizens of the United States, and make 100% sure that they, and only they, can vote. Counting the ballots is simple. Our State Legislature must pass a bill requiring all qualified voters to possess a valid "Voter Registration Card", with a photo ID and registration number.

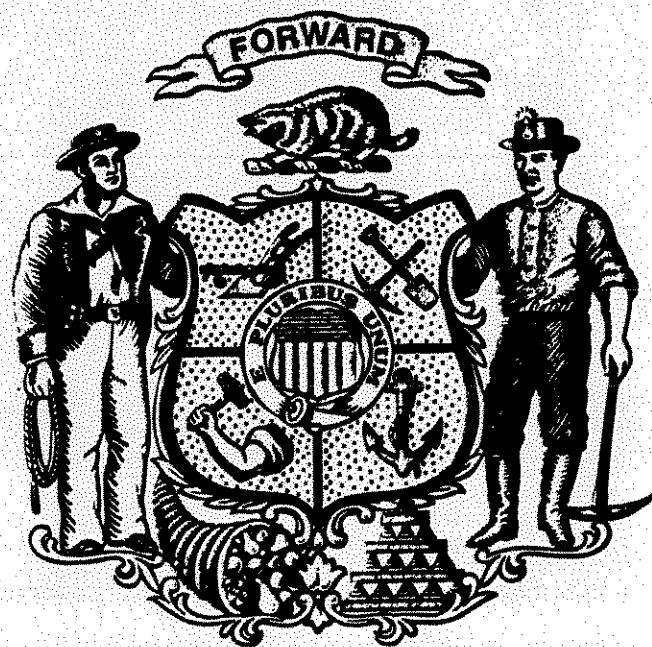
The present "Motor Voter" bill does not prove that a person is either a citizen, a felon, or even a resident of the district in which they live. It is totally unconstitutional to use a drivers license to establish voter registration. We must have a voter registration system that is totally foolproof. It will cost money, it will be challenged by those who may have been elected to office by fraud, it will allow some inconvenience to people who have to re-register to vote, but it must be done.

Presently, we have to have a fishing license to fish, a hunting license to hunt, and a drivers license to drive. Why then don't we need a "Voter Registration Card" to vote? In all cases the burden of proof is on the individual to prove that they are a valid fisherman, hunter or driver. Why is it wrong to have a person prove that he is a "Valid Voter". Our total voting process is obsolete, and must be totally updated. It is sad that in America you can vote without anyone questioning who you really are!

The past election and all its faults provide absolute proof that we must overhaul the entire election process. The candidates for office have spent millions and millions of dollars to bring their views to the citizens of our country. Isn't it a shame that the courts had to finally decide the outcome? I believe that this calls for a total re-evaluation of our election process, and I am sure every voter thinks so to. Let's start with getting every elector a valid voter registration card, and eliminate voter fraud in Wisconsin.

Sincerely Yours

Charles J. Mueller





Wisconsin Speaker Pro Tempore Representative Stephen J. Freese

For more information, contact
Representative Steve Freese:
Office: (608) 266-7502
Home: (608) 935-3789

For immediate release

January 11, 2001

Freese Announces Campaigns & Elections Public Hearing

MADISON.....State Representative Steve Freese (R-Dodgeville) announced today that the Committee on Campaigns and Elections will be holding a public hearing in the Milwaukee area on Thursday, January 18th. This forum will consist of invited testimony and discussion of possible solutions to the problems experienced in this last election cycle. Possible solutions include the use of a statewide registration list, photo identification and poll worker training.

In an effort to increase public participation Freese announced that the public is invited to submit their testimonies via the Internet at www.legis.state.wi.us/assembly/committees/campaigns. The committee will then consider these testimonies in further meetings.

"This meeting will be an important first step in addressing the allegations of voter fraud in this past election," stated Freese. "These allegations were disturbing and have a corrosive effect on citizens' confidence in their democracy. We need to look at ways to ensure the integrity of our electoral process and restore voters' confidence in the electoral system."

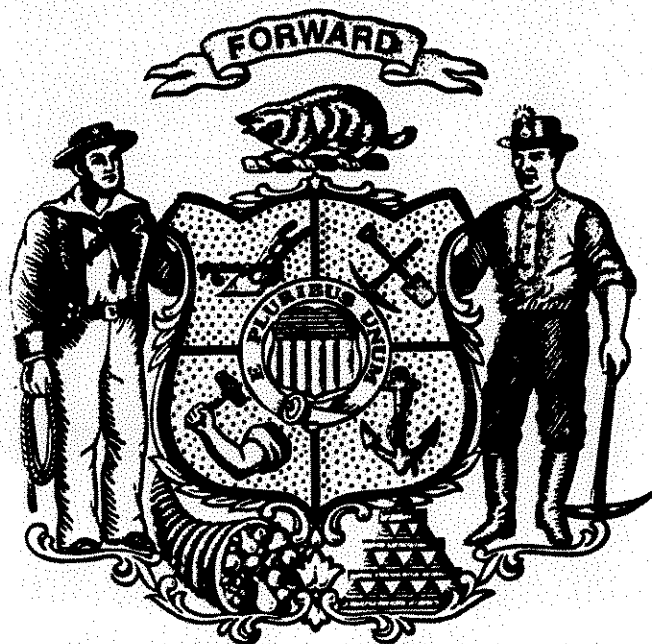
Freese said the committee plans to entertain viable ideas to prevent voter fraud such as the reported cases of multiple votes by individuals. He says legislators must balance individual freedom and taxpayer costs against the need for protection by the state.

"We are holding this committee hearing in the state's most heavily populated area in hopes to generate more solutions from the public," said Freese. "However, by utilizing the power of the Internet, we will ensure a statewide response."

#

Fifty-First Assembly District

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REP. G. SPENCER COGGS

17TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

State Capitol
Room 214-North

Toll-free: 888-534-0017
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News Release
Friday, Jan. 12, 2001

For Immediate Release

Coggs decries Republican voter "reform" measures as anti-voter "Proposals aim to disenfranchise people from voting"

MADISON – So-called election "reform" legislation proposed by Republicans in the Assembly and Senate would discourage voters from exercising their constitutional right, unfairly targeting minorities, the elderly and the poor, Rep. G. Spencer Coggs said.

The Milwaukee Democrat referred to sweeping proposals pushed by GOP legislators to eliminate same-day election registration, narrow absentee voting, and require all voters to present photo identification at the polls.

"These proposals are anti-voter. They aim to disenfranchise people from voting," Coggs said. "Wisconsin has a long and proud tradition of clean elections and access to voting. When occasional irregularities occur, they are investigated."

Milwaukee County District Attorney E. Michael McCann has found no evidence of multiple voting as alleged by Marquette University students. One MU student later admitted he lied on national television when he claimed to have voted four times.

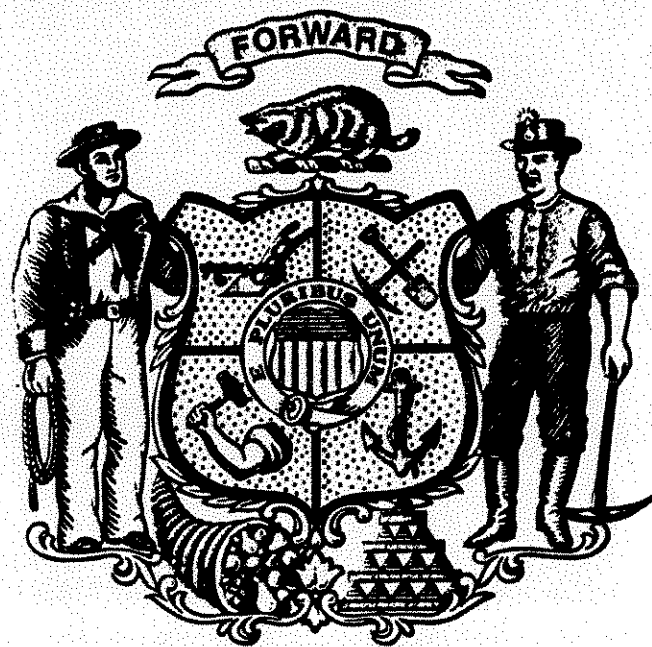
"Same-day voter registration has worked for 26 years in Wisconsin and allows new residents, college students, renters who move frequently and people with limited access to transportation to participate in the democratic process," Coggs said.

"Perhaps these 'reform' proposals are nothing more than sour grapes. Republicans are four-time, consecutive losers in Wisconsin presidential elections while Al Gore won more votes Nov. 7th in a single election than anyone in Wisconsin history. I guess the new strategy is if they can't get more Republicans to the polls, they try and keep Democrats away. It's winning by subtraction."

Coggs credited African-American voters in Milwaukee and the rest of the state with helping to push Wisconsin to the largest overall turnout in state history Nov. 7 and third-highest in the nation.

"It was inspiring to see all those voters go to the polls, many voting for the first time. We ought to encourage more people to vote, not devise 21st century Jim Crow laws. If you want to improve elections in Wisconsin, let's encourage more positive avenues to increase participation," Coggs said.

###



HAND DELIVERED

State Senator
GWENDOLYNNE MOORE

Issued January 12, 2001

*****Action Alert*****

Capitol Office:
 P. O. Box 7882, Madison, WI 53707-7882
 Phone: (608) 266-5810 Fax: (608) 267-2353
 District Telephone: (414) 442-3080
 Toll-free Legislative Hotline: 1-800-362-9472
 E-Mail: sen.moore@legis.state.wi.us
 Member: Joint Finance Committee
 Board Member: Wisconsin Housing and
 Economic Development Authority

Three days after the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. holiday, this Republican-led Legislative Committee is meeting to develop ways to suppress and restrict voices in our community and across our state.

What: The Wisconsin State Assembly Committee on Elections and Campaigns is holding a public hearing to discuss alleged problems experienced during the last election cycle.

Where: UW-Milwaukee Center on Continuing Education, Room 7970
 The Plankinton Building, 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, WI

When: Thursday, January 18, 2000 at 10:00 am

Republican leaders dedicated to imposing additional and unnecessary restrictions on Wisconsin's most vulnerable voters have decided to hold this hearing. Disguising their proposals as necessary "election reforms" which would ensure the integrity of the system, partisans in the Republican camp are proposing initiatives that would disproportionately disenfranchise Wisconsin's low-income, minority, elderly, handicapped, and homeless population. As Dr. King said in his Letter from a Birmingham Jail, "sometimes a law is just on its face, but unjust in its application". These unjust initiatives are not reforms--they are deforms—and they would have a devastating effect on all of us!

The public is invited to give testimony on the subject in order to entertain viable ideas to prevent voter fraud such as the reported cases of multiple voting. The Milwaukee County District Attorney's office found all of those reported cases to be false! No widespread voter fraud occurred in Milwaukee or anywhere else in the state. In fact, since 81,500 new voters registered at the polls in Milwaukee alone and Wisconsin was third in the nation in voter turnout, with 66.5% of our voting aged population casting a vote, November 7, 2000, was a very successful election day for Wisconsin. However, this year's surge in voter turnout occurred in many of Milwaukee's largely minority, low-income, and Democratic districts, however, it is no secret whose votes these Republican proposals would affect. We need to continue Dr. King's fight to ensure access to the ballot for all people. Therefore, the Committee needs to hear your voice on this issue! Tell them:

- **NO!** to the proposal that would require all voters, even those already registered, to show photo id before receiving their ballot. Literally hundreds of thousands of elderly, low-income, and handicapped persons across the state do not have this kind of documentation and would have to pay for it in order to vote. That's a poll tax in disguise! In fact, most states do not require registered voters to show photo id at the polls. Twenty nine states are prevented by law from asking for it! Ironically, Republicans are calling for photo ids as a way to prevent voter fraud which never occurred based on the deliberate prank of a college student whose side business was making fraudulent photo id's. The student, who gained national attention by claiming that he voted multiple times and later recanting his statement when faced with criminal charges for voter fraud, was later charged with five counts of selling fake ids!

Vice Chair: Senate Committee on Economic Development, Housing and Government Operations; Senate Committee on Human Services and Aging

Printed on recycled paper using soy-based ink.

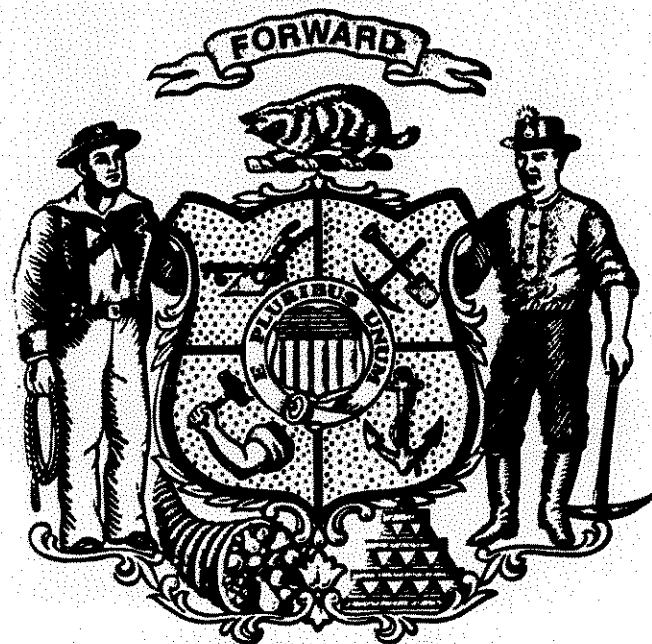
- **NO!** to ending voter registration by corroboration. Currently, a person who does not have a residential address can vote if that person brings with them to the polls another registered voter from the same municipality. Ending voter registration by corroboration would silence the homeless vote in Wisconsin. 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.
- **NO!** to placing more restrictions on absentee ballots. 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 or unwilling to go to the polls. 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. There is nothing fraudulent or wrong with increasing voter turnout by encouraging people to vote, even if they do so before the election.
- **NO!** to statewide voter registration lists. Many of Florida's African American voters were systematically disenfranchised via a statewide voter registration list. 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 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.) Why should we bring this system, ripe for true voter fraud, to Wisconsin?
- **YES!** to increased pay and training for poll workers, as well as increased recruitment efforts. This election season, around the state and particularly in Milwaukee, many wards experienced unprecedented voter turnout. 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.

Wisconsin has a long and proud history of fair, inclusive elections. We need to fight to preserve our current system and promote changes that increase voter turnout and access to the ballot. Please tell the committee how you feel about this issue on Thursday, January 18, 2001!!

The Committee is also accepting written testimony via the internet at:
www.legis.state.wi.us/assembly/committees/campaignselections.

Contact Senator Moore's office toll-free at 1-888-326-6673 if you would like more information.

Please share this action alert with a friend or any other interested parties.



The Capital Times January 15, 2001

Sick leave plan serves gov well

Matt Pommer

CAPITOL WATCH

Gov. Tommy Thompson may never, ever have to worry about his personal health insurance.

When Thompson resigns as governor, he will have more than \$275,000 in credits that can be converted to post-retirement health insurance for himself and his wife, Sue Ann Thompson.

This stems from sick leave policies of state government, including a supplemental plan that took effect during his tenure as governor.

At the start of the year 2000, Thompson had 2,688 hours of unused sick leave, according to Department of Administration records.

Thompson has been on the state payroll since 1967. He was a member of the Assembly for 20 years and has served just over 14 years as governor.

Employees who have been on the state payroll for 15 continuous years before retirement are entitled to

a sick leave "supplement" under which the state — as the worker goes out the door — matches part of the accumulated sick leave.

Thompson's 34 years entitles him to a 2,288-hour "supplement" boosting his sick leave bank to 4,976 hours, according to the state's compensation plan.

The final step in the whole process is to multiply the sick leave balance by the final hourly rate of pay. In Thompson's case that's more than \$55 per hour.

The original state employee sick leave conversion plan was signed into law by Gov. Patrick Lucey in 1972.

It had a two-fold goal — prudent use of sick leave by state workers and helping them with post-retirement health insurance costs.

At the time, many private and public employers were providing post-retirement health insurance help, according to John Vincent of the Department of Employment Relations.

But health costs have skyrocketed in the last dozen years, with workers seeing health insurance premiums as the major stumbling block to any retirement before Medicare coverage.

It gets even more complicated when there is a substan-

tial difference in the age of the worker and his spouse.

Two actions have occurred in Thompson's tenure as governor. Sick leave for most state workers has been increased by 25 percent to 16.25 days per year. University faculty members get 12 days per year.

Then the supplemental plan was adopted, benefiting those with at least 15 years of continuous service before retirement.

To qualify for the sick bank provisions, a worker leaving

state service must:

- Have reached the age at which he could receive a Wisconsin Retirement System annuity.

- Must have proof, if he is delaying using the accumulated conversion credits, that he has other health insurance coverage.

Thompson, of course,

qualifies on both accounts. He'll be 60 in November, and he'll have fine health insurance in his new federal job.

The supplemental plan really came to life in state negotiations with the Wisconsin State Employees Union, whose contracts include thousands of protective workers, such as the State Patrol and prison staffs.

These workers usually retire before age 60, leaving them many years before Medicare coverage begins.

Meanwhile, soaring health insurance costs have eroded much of the value of the supplemental plan.

While the Thompsons may be in fine shape for post retirement health insurance, the average worker has concerns.

A final note: Lt. Gov. Scott McCallum, who will soon become governor, had 1,940 hours of unused sick leave at the start of 2000.

Milwaukee Journal Sentinel January 12, 2001

New voting procedures on legislative agenda

Lawmakers will focus on ways of improving process, identification

By DENNIS CHAPMAN
of the Journal Sentinel staff

Madison — Better training for poll workers, improved election technology and uniform hours for Wisconsin voters will be on the agenda when a legislative committee meets in Milwaukee next week.

The Assembly Campaigns and Elections Committee will hear invited witnesses speak on irregularities in November's elections, and what state and local officials can do to improve the election process, said Rep. Stephen Freese (R-Dodgeville), chairman of the committee.

"It is one of the utmost important issues we will deal with in this session," he said. "We will be allowing an opportunity for people across Wisconsin to talk about their concerns so we can regain the confidence of Wisconsin voters."

The hearing is scheduled for 10 a.m. Thursday in Room 7970 of the University of Wisconsin Center for Continuing Education in the Plankinton Building, above the Grand Avenue mall.

The task of improving the process in Wisconsin already has begun, spurred on in part by the uproar over the presidential

election in Florida. The State Elections Board last month voted to eliminate punch-card voting by the end of this year, and began discussing other ways to reform the system.

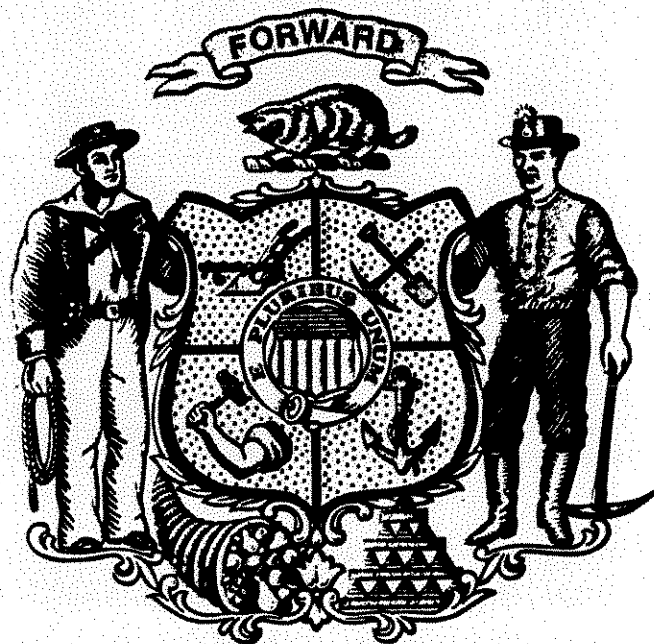
Freese said lawmakers are likely to look at a number of changes, including mandatory training and certification for poll workers; creation of a statewide voter registration list; and use of a computer card system for identifying voters.

Some lawmakers have called for requiring voters to display a photo identification card at the polls, but that idea has run into opposition on the basis that many homeless or low-income people do not carry photo ID.

State Sen. Gwendolynne Moore (D-Milwaukee) said the proposal puts a roadblock in the way of otherwise eligible electors.

"Thousands of low-income, minority, elderly, homeless and handicapped citizens do not have this kind of identification," she said. "Often on a fixed income, these voters would be forced to sacrifice their wallet or surrender their franchise."

Freese, however, suggested a card system similar to one used by voters in Taiwan. The free computer card, similar to a credit card that is swiped through a card reader, allows voters there to vote only once and provides a means of identifying them.





**Wisconsin Speaker Pro Tempore
Representative Stephen J. Freese**

Assembly Committee on Campaigns & Elections

Thursday, January 18, 2001

10:00 a.m.

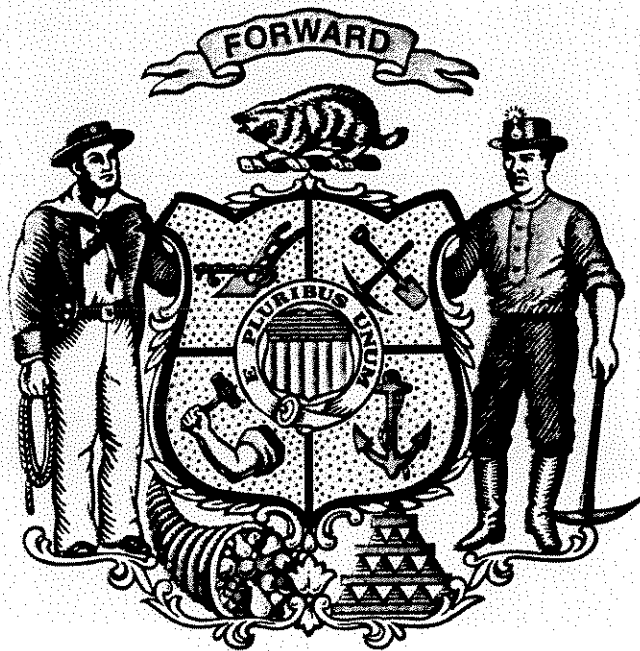
John Plankinton Bldg., above the Grand Avenue Mall

Agenda

1. Introduction and welcome by Chair Freese
 - a. Committee guidelines
 - b. Special instructions for this hearing
 1. Speakers should limit their testimony to 5 minutes
 2. Written testimony will be accepted; however, speakers are encouraged to highlight their testimony rather than reading it verbatim
 3. Members of the public wishing to speak on any of the drafts before the committee should fill out a green slip and get it to the Page.
2. Invited speakers will include the attached list.
3. Bills: AB 10, 11, 12
4. Drafts
5. Executive action?
6. Adjourn
- 7.

Fifty-First Assembly District

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Assembly Committee Travel Approval Form

CHAIRPERSON'S NAME: Steve Freese

ROOM #: 115 W PHONE: 266-7502

NAME OF COMMITTEE: Campaigns & Elections

CITY AND DATE: (If holding more than one hearing outside of Madison, please list each of them.)

CITY: Milwaukee DATE: Jan. 18, 2001

PURPOSE OF HEARING: (Please include Bill and LRB numbers.)

LRB 1848, 1849, 1850, 1032, 1033, 1034
Invited speakers on election reform

Is a page requested to attend? YES NO

Is an overnight stay required? YES NO

Will a state car be needed? YES* NO (*If yes, contact Mary Ellis at 6-1108)

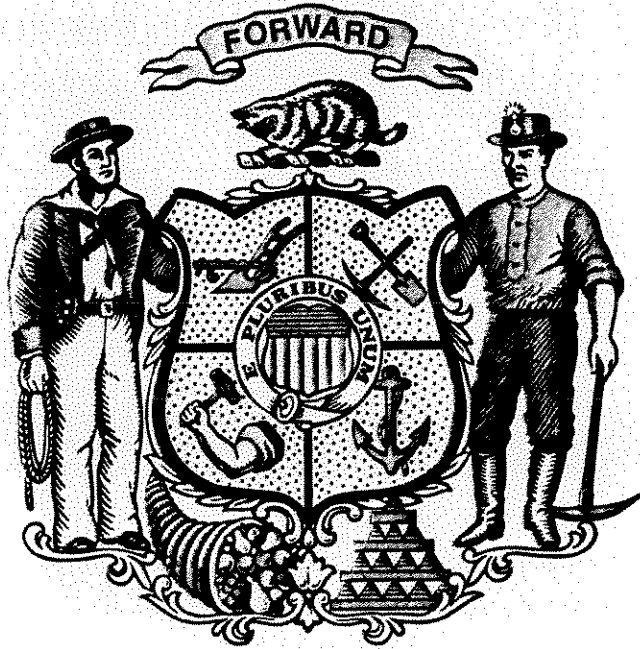
DATE OF THIS REQUEST: (Approval MUST be granted prior to trip) 1/10/01

CHAIRPERSON'S SIGNATURE: Stephen J. Freese

Approved Disapproved

[Signature]
Chief Clerk Signature

1-11-01
Date



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John Goldstein
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COUNTY LABOR COUNCIL AFL-CIO

633 S. Hawley Road, Suite 110

Milwaukee, WI 53214

January 18, 2001

State Assembly Campaign and Elections Committee Public Hearing on Election Reform

Esteemed Representatives:

Thank you for the opportunity to appear before you. These are very important hearings. Our electoral system has just faced the greatest challenge in the history of our nation. We would be foolish to proceed without carefully reviewing the process of election 2000 – not only in Florida – but also here at home.

And while I am not happy that my candidate will not be standing on the steps of the Capitol on Saturday, I do think there is a lot to be proud of in the way that the election was conducted in Wisconsin.

First of all, you can't imagine how happy I am that I did not have to use a punch card ballot...or worse yet...a butterfly punch card ballot. I spent some time in Florida after the election interviewing voters. It is very reassuring to know that if I inadvertently vote twice for a candidate, my ballot will immediately be spit out, and I can correct my mistake. Statistics are clear...punch cards are less accurate than other methods. We should outlaw punch cards in our state.

Second, the changes that we made in registration procedures and absentee balloting were a tremendous success. A universal, statewide registration form makes it much easier to register voters prior to election day. We should consider further expanding absentee balloting. We still have voters who cannot make it to the polls because of difficult work and family schedules.

Third, our same day registration procedure insured an additional 80,000 voters in the City of Milwaukee alone. Wisconsin rated among the highest states in the percentage of eligible voters who cast ballots. That, indeed, is more good news. It is an indication that we have a system that is more encouraging than other states. Yes, I'm sure that there were a handful of ineligible voters that cast ballots. But that is a small price to pay if we are able to encourage hundreds of thousands to get to the polls with same day registration.

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The not-so-good news is that we could have had thousands more voting. I observed polling places on the North and South side of Milwaukee where lines were over an hour long. I saw people leave the lines.

In some wards with large numbers of Spanish speaking voters, I saw people unable to get help in filling out registration forms. The scene made me think of my own great-grandparents. They lived in this country for 65 years. Their native languages were Russian and Yiddish. Although they were hard-working, productive citizens of the United States, they never learned to read and write English. I certainly hope there was someone to help them understand voting registration forms. Or perhaps, like thousands of others in the South at the time, they were barred from voting.

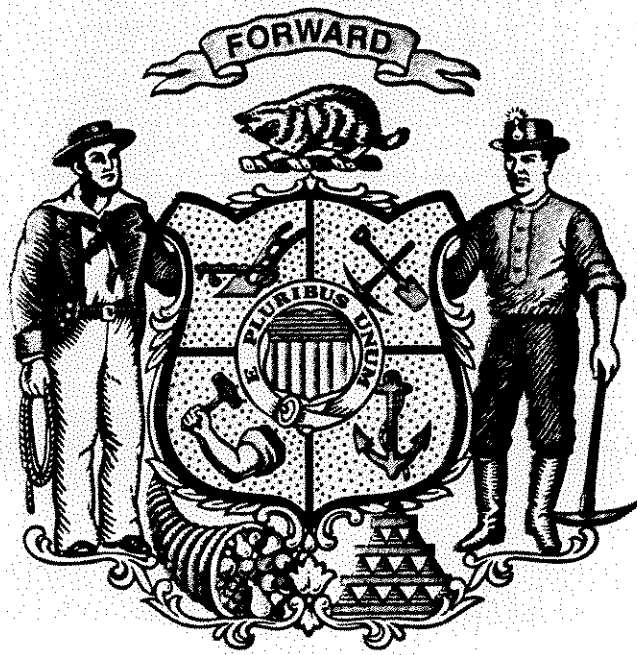
There is no excuse for these kinds of barriers for people who are citizens, and who care enough to vote. The legislature needs to help us increase the pay for poll workers. We need to mandate...and pay for...poll workers who match the demographics of the districts they work in.

Finally, we certainly don't need more barriers to voting. Requiring a State ID card reminds me of the apartheid that existed in my home town when I was growing up. African-Americans were allowed in my City...but they needed to carry a valid work permit or they were subject to arrest. There is no reason to require people to go through the expense and bureaucratic hassles of getting a State ID card in order to vote. There is one guaranteed outcome of such a requirement. Fewer people will vote.

This is a good news/bad news scenario. The good news is that we are far ahead of Florida and other states in making voting accessible to the majority of our citizens. The bad news is that there are still significant barriers. We need to continue to remove those barriers that still exist. And the suggestions of new barriers are clear attempts at discrimination...and must be avoided at all costs.

John Goldstein
President

skopeiu9affcio



ASSEMBLY CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS COMMITTEE

PUBLIC HEARING January 18, 2001 10 am UW-M Ctr. for Continuing Education,
161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Rm.7970, Milwaukee

Subject: Pro forma Election Integrity

Chairman, Committee Members, Legislators:

I'm Arden Degner from Oak Creek in Milwaukee County appearing as the 3rd Aldermanic District Republican Committeeman elected biennially since 1964 with a few lapses.

ELECTION BASIS

Compliance by an honest citizenery with rules properly administered locally to ensure fair elections at lowest cost to taxpayers. This negates proposals for another Statewide bureauacy database listing and numbering every citizen for any sanction at will of the bureaucrats, i.e. Dept. of Revenue, Transportation, etc. I am opposed to universal use of a photo ID card, for our FREEDOM will be restricted by our socialist masters/bureaucrats exactly per communist nations. To continue citizen FREEDOM in our Representative Republic we tolerate those who mock our noble standards, knowing that in the end our just laws will prevail.

ELECTION RULES

Committeemen are issued biennial cards but receive no compensation and have none authority regarding conduct of elections. This pro forma silence of election law is illustrated by the lack of response or acknowledgement by all as follows:

WSEB 10/30/98 letter

Milw.Cty.Bd.of Elect.Comm. ltrs, 10/30/98 and 4/11/2000(attached)

Gov.,Rep.Legislators ltr.1/16/2000

Please require elected and appointed officials to review and reply to written requests by Committeemen.

COMPENSATION

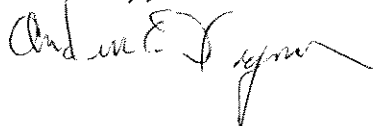
Salary determines respect. In the past elections were conducted by citizens volunteering their time as a civic duty. The tax cost of survival today requires fair compensation(Say 1/50 paid to local data processing managers on a yearly basis for Committeemen and daily basis for Election Inspectors. Elected city clerks are paid 50% less then the high paid city bureaucrats. Bureaucrats historically thumb their noses at requests of say 2yr. term elected officials when they have life time jobs(see ASCSME contracts).

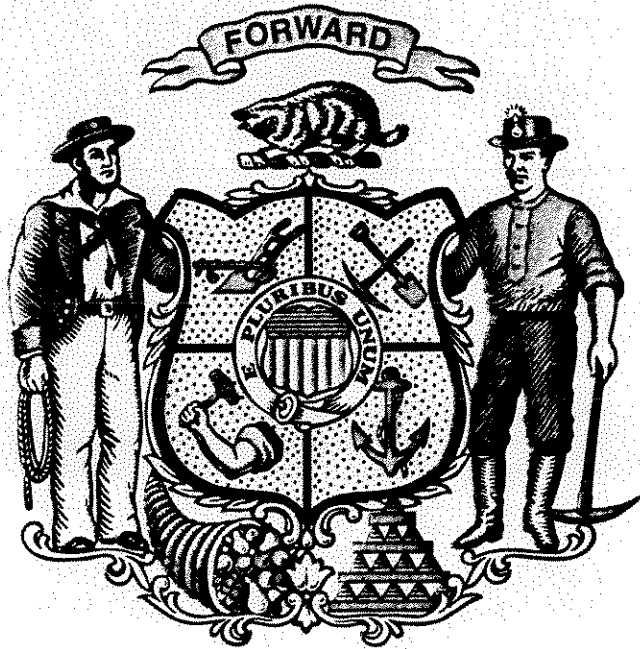
ENFORCEMENT

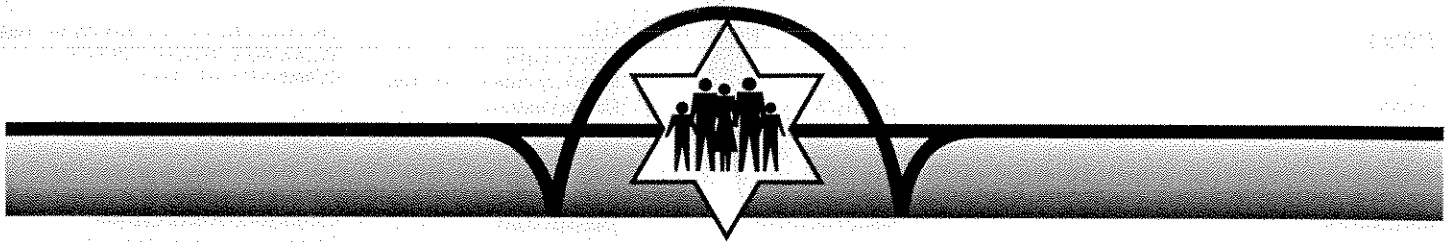
On Election Days require immediate access to District Attorneys and Judges to resolve fraud complaints within 2 hrs.

All of the efforts of the elected Milwaukee County Republican Committeemen/women to obviate election fraud have been ignored by all those in authority.

Sincerely,







Milwaukee Jewish Council for Community Relations

**Testimony to State Assembly and Elections Committee
Re: Electoral Reforms to Reduce Possibility of Fraud and Increase Voter Participation**

**Prepared by Barbara Beckert, Assistant Director
January 18, 2001**

The Milwaukee Jewish Council for Community Relations, which represents 27 local Jewish organizations, agencies and synagogues, strongly supports election reforms that both reduce the possibility of fraud and increase voter participation.

During the November election, the Council coordinated a Get Out the Vote effort, transporting older adults to the polls. This included many seniors from the Former Soviet Union. We want to express our concern regarding the following barriers to voter participation that we observed:

- Because of the shortage of poll workers, lines were extremely long. The older adults we assisted had to stand in line for one to two hours waiting to vote, much of the time standing outside in harsh weather conditions. Some seniors were too frail to endure the long wait in the cold and had to return home without voting.
- Older adults from the Former Soviet Union are proud that they have become American citizens and take the responsibility of voting very seriously. Unfortunately, some of these individuals faced barriers at the polls from English-only speaking poll workers and the lack of translation assistance. As a result, some were unable to vote. Overall, the availability of interpreters was very limited. Some sites serving significant number of Russians did not have interpreters available. At others, they were available for just a few hours. Individuals who needed to register to vote were not able to do so because of the lack of translation services.

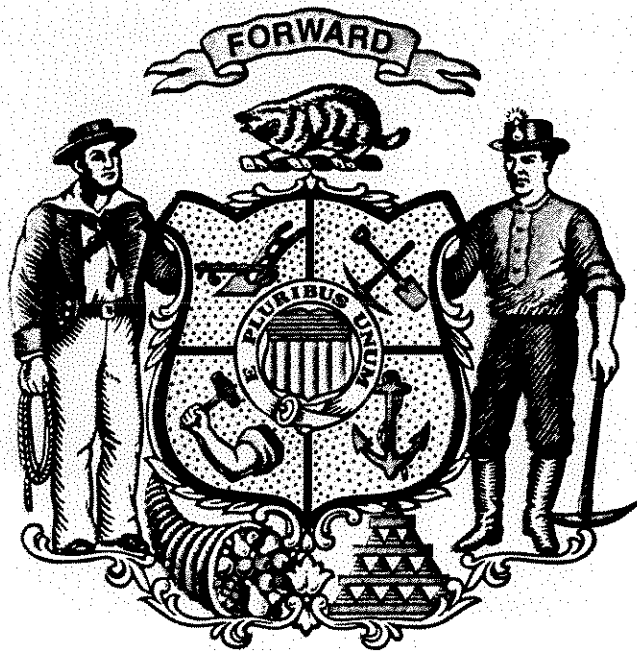
To address these concerns, we strongly support enhanced training and certification of election officials, expansion of voting hours to alleviate lines, provision of bilingual poll watchers and bilingual ballots in areas with significant concentration of bilingual populations.

In addition, we support increased use of absentee ballots to increase voter participation, remove barriers for the elderly and for working people, and to reduce congestion at the polls. Also as a result of our Get Out the Vote effort, we learned that a significant number of our community members vote routinely by absentee ballot, including many seniors who live in the community, as well as those in long-term care facilities, and numerous working people, for whom poll hours are not appropriate.

We urge you to support election reforms that both reduce the possibility of fraud and increase voter participation and to reject measures which may limit voter participation. Thank you for your leadership and consideration on this matter.

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**Comments before the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections**

January 18, 2001

Chairman Freese and members of the committee, thank you for giving me the opportunity to address you today on this important issue.

Amid widespread reports of voter irregularities, shortly after the November 7th election I urged a review of Wisconsin's election laws. While these reports are alleged occurrences, the present system allows for any of these to potentially or actually occur, and are an indication that there are serious flaws in our current system.

Since I have publicly asked for the review, my office has been flooded with phone calls, letters and emails identifying problems and urging changes. I believe it is necessary that the Legislature take action to restore the voter's trust in our system.

The proposals that are on the agenda today are common sense proposals that will help to reduce the potential for fraud without limiting the access of voters.

- Requiring someone to present photo identification prior to voting will not hinder qualified voters, it simply helps poll workers ensure voters are who they say they are, and makes it more difficult for someone to commit voter fraud. Currently it is common practice that a person must show identification when writing a check, renting a movie, etc. People don't object to these practices because they realize it protects both themselves and the business they are dealing with. I believe the public supports this provision because they are both accustomed to the protections it offers in retail transactions, and because they realize the importance of ensuring a fair election.

I also want to try and dispel a notion that there would be a large segment of the population that would be unable to vote because they lacked identification. At the end of 1999, the Department of Transportation had issued 3,979,216 drivers licenses or ID cards to individuals over the age of 18. On July 1st of 1999, the U.S. Census Bureau was estimating that only 3,902,178 individuals over the age of 18 resided in Wisconsin. My point is that a significantly high number of Wisconsin residents currently have identification. For those that don't, the legislation allows for a birth certificate to be shown, or maybe it should be considered to provide free voter registration cards as is done in a number of states and Puerto Rico.

- A statewide voter registration list, utilizing the latest technology, would be more accurate than individual lists because it would include voters that are currently not on a list and because a more effective maintenance system could be implemented to purge nonvoters, persons that have changed addresses, and those that are deceased. Currently, municipalities under 5,000 are not required to maintain a list. The lack of a statewide voter list, coupled with no identification requirement, allows an individual to fraudulently vote in multiple municipalities if they wish.
- The current law allowing individuals to register to vote on election day through a corroborating witness should also be eliminated. This provision makes it easy for people to commit fraud because poll workers have no way to verify if the person is eligible to vote in the municipality or not. If a person has no way of proving he or she is a resident of a municipality, most likely they are not.

Recently, in several of the communities in my district, I greeted taxpayers as they paid their property tax bill. While doing so, I handed out a survey on various election reform issues to my constituents. Of the 251 responses I received back, 90 percent of the people supported requiring voters to present photo identification and 91.6 percent supported a statewide voter registration list. While I would not categorize this survey as scientific, I believe it does indicate that the public strongly supports changing Wisconsin's laws to help reduce the potential of fraud.

The integrity of our system is paramount. The Legislature must implement these reasonable and common sense reform measures to ensure the public has faith that our elections are just.