

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_pt04**

Griffiths, Terri

From: Richard, Rob
Sent: Friday, July 06, 2001 9:33 AM
To: Griffiths, Terri
Subject: FW: Election Reform is needed Now

-----Original Message-----

From: JLauer [mailto:Tiger@acronet.net]
Sent: Wednesday, July 04, 2001 12:10 AM
To: "WI State Rep. Assembly"
Subject: Election Reform is needed Now

July 4, 2001

I am writing you to urge you and your fellow Republican's in the Assembly and Senate to keep the picture "Voter ID" in the budget. Republicans need to fight to make sure it stays in the budget, even if that means Wisconsin does not have a passed budget. It is high time that Republicans fought, stood firm and show that Democrats are for fraudulent voting.

I, along with everyone else in Wisconsin when writing a check to a retailer or grocery need to show a drivers license or a state picture ID with a current residential address. A voter showing a picture ID with the current residential address is only a start. Same day registration for voting needs to stop as well.

By stopping as much fraudulent voting as possible, Republicans should "WIN" more elections, it just makes common sense. Why should fraudulent votes "cancel" my vote and hundreds and thousands of others? It is not right and something needs to change, now.

Finally, requiring a picture ID with a voters current address is the right thing to do, just as it is the right thing for a clerk to ask me for my driver's license or state ID when writing a check.

I hope you and the Republicans will not back down regarding election reform and take to the air-ways and mass mailings informing citizens in Wisconsin that showing a picture ID with a current residential address when voting is the right way to go to help stop fraudulent voting in Wisconsin.

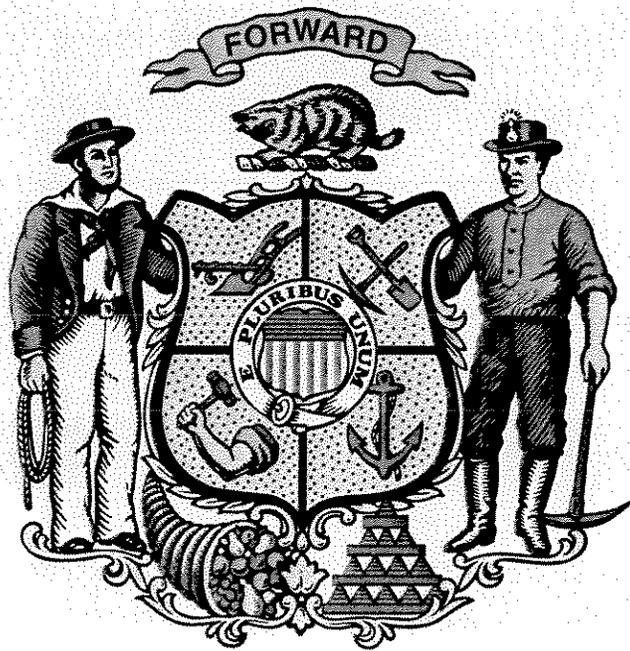
I look forward to hearing from you soon. Thank you very much for your time.

Respectfully,

07/12/2001

Jeff Lauer, Chairman, Republican Party of Kenosha County
3245 124th St
Pleasant Prairie, WI 53158
(262) 697-6144 Party Phone
(262) 942-8892 Home Phone

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MR. CHAIRMAN:

I APPRECIATE HEARING YOUR SUPPORT OF SAME DAY REGISTRATION AND ALSO YOUR DESIRE TO MAKE IT EASIER TO VOTE. THAT BEING SAID, SOME OF THE PROPOSALS OF THIS COMMITTEE WOULD SEEM TO CONFLICT WITH THESE SENTIMENTS -

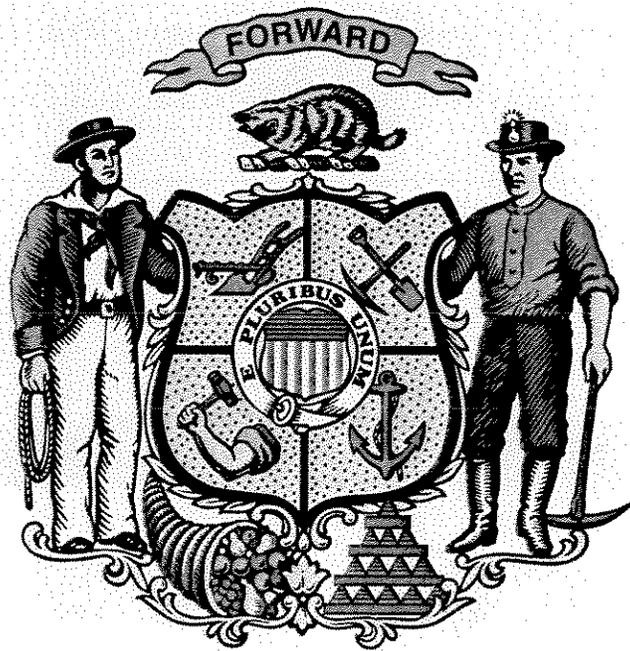
I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SECOND REP. COOK'S MOTION THAT YOU HAVE IT HALF RIGHT.

JEFFERSON SAID "THE EXECUTION OF LAWS IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN MAKING THEM" WE HAVE GOOD, PROGRESSIVE LAWS IN WI. WE'VE MADE THEM WORK. LET'S WORK IN OUR COMMUNITIES TO ASSIST ELECTION OFFICIALS WITH HAVING APPROPRIATE AND TRAINED STAFFING OF POLL PLACES.

I WAS NOT INVITED AND I DO HAVE OTHER BUSINESS TO TEND TO. ~~DOES~~ A SPIRIT OF BI-PARTISANSHIP LEAD YOU TO ONLY INVITE THE TWO MAJORITY MEMBERS OF THE MILWAUKEE COUNTY ELECTION COMMISSION?

THESE 2 GENTLEMEN DO NOT SPEAK FOR ME AND NO REPRESENTATION OF UNANIMITY OF THE COMMISSION SHOULD BE ACCEPTED WITHOUT INPUT FROM MYSELF

John Henderson
1850 N 74TH ST
WAUWATOSA, WI 53213
414-778-2178



* Jim McFarland

414/299-2720

Milwaukee Elections Commission

INCIDENT: Voter was carrying a backpack with a Bush sticker and was threatened and stopped by Gore workers at polling place doors. Gore workers were handing out registration cards at the door.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Thomas Reed (Home) 4148739653 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Voters didn't know which ward was their proper voting place, and poll workers allowed them to vote. Young children were given green registration slips and were allowed to vote.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Rube Ziehlsdorf (Home) 4144632889 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Poll worker in Mequon at MATC Wards 5 and 6 witnessed a Russian Realtor, Joseph Velednitsky, driving Russians back and forth to the polls. Many had no documentation for citizenship. 187 new registrants were reported in these two wards.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Catherine Smith (Home) 2622426473 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: A voter was approached by a man at Sentry Foods at 76th & Perkins on election day at 3:30 pm and offered \$10 in food stamps in exchange for her vote for Gore.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Donna Bishcoff (Home) (WORK/OTHER) 4147785600

Answer Mach
✓

INCIDENT: Was not able to vote because when she arrived at the polling location, her name was checked off as already voting. The election official "humiliated her and sent her home". There were lines in the building made up mostly of Russian immigrants, many of whom did not have proof of naturalization.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Khaya Vaynberg (Home) 4149629821 (WORK/OTHER)

Spike w/
✓

INCIDENT: Campaign flyers were inside the polling place -- she kept seven of them. The flyers were paid for by Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

VOTING LOCATION: Washington H.S.

CONTACT: Kaye & Shawn Sabel (Home) 4144443746 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Felons were seen voting.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Dan Brown (Home) 2627636040 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Voter has voted at UW-M Sandberg hall for two years. Poll workers told her that this was not her polling place.

VOTING LOCATION: UW-M Sandberg Hall

CONTACT: Helen Priske (Home) 4143320377 (WORK/OTHER)

voice mail @ work
~~*~~

INCIDENT: Some ballots were not being filled out in voting stations and multiple ballots were being given out to one person.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Christine Perfect (Home) 4144663193
(WORK/OTHER) 4142477168

*1842 W Palmetto Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53218-3760*

Answer mach.
~~*~~

INCIDENT: Ballot would not fit in box after voting. Witnessed machine being opened with key and handfuls of ballots being removed.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Paul Mackaway (Home) 4145417602 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Individuals were inside the polling place flashing Gore signs and telling them to vote for Al Gore.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Carol Schneider (Home) 4143552128 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Doors were still open at 9:30 PM at City Hall. They should have been closed at 8:00 PM in previous elections.

VOTING LOCATION: Milwaukee City Hall

CONTACT: Gary Begal (Home) 4142813537 (WORK/OTHER)

text message
~~*~~

INCIDENT: Voter was suppose to be poll watcher, but because of shortage of poll workers became a poll worker herself. People were joining the line outside after 8:00 PM. One poll worker was handing out registration cards in the line after 8:00

VOTING LOCATION: 62 & 63/Convent Hill

CONTACT: Lois Mellen (Home) 4143470163 (WORK/OTHER)

*Yes
Will attend*

INCIDENT: Several ballots were destroyed by machine. 30 - 40 ballots mangled

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: David Berther (Home) 4143511811 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Co-worker voted twice. McKenzie Mason

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Jessica (Home) 4149630550 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: There were Gore Lieberman signs/pictures within 100 feet of the polling location. Also, was wearing a Bush sweatshirt and the poll worker(s) said, "you are an idiot to vote for Bush". Were harassed by being yelled at. Poll workers were wearing Gore t-s

VOTING LOCATION: Marquette Union

CONTACT: Jane Niebler (Home) 4142448547 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: DEA agent has a confidential source who reported an NAACP rally that encouraged people to vote regardless of their status as felons. Source also knows felons that voted in the 17th Precinct. Also knows that the NAACP was paying individuals \$75 to drive people to the polls.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Randy Fermac (Home) (WORK/OTHER) 4142973395

INCIDENT: Voter was told she could come back in a couple of hours and revote inside of the polling location.

VOTING LOCATION: 2241 S. 34th St.

CONTACT: Charity Wickman (Home) 4146478161 (WORK/OTHER)

*Yes
will come*

INCIDENT: At Marquette witnessed people being handed 2 ballots if they said they were Gore supporters

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Andy Scheider (Home) 4143552128 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Witnessed people receiving multiple ballots.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Lonny Leutner (Home) 4142440329 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: At 11:30 bus load of Marquette students registered. They went to six district polling places

VOTING LOCATION: District 7

CONTACT: John Simon (Home) 2627961248 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Pollworkers were telling voters to only vote straight ticket.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Wanda Buffey (Home) 414/342-3060 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Elections board sent two absentee ballots and encouraged his father to vote twice. Voter has paperwork to prove it.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Thomas Ruka (Home) 4144814430 (WORK/OTHER)4144811950

INCIDENT: Poll worker was asking Hispanic voters if they understand how to vote. Many were instructed to vote straight Democratic ticket. Voter witnessed this happening numerous times. Says the poll worker lives in the same building as he does.

VOTING LOCATION: S. Division H.S.

CONTACT: Michael Pluta (Home) 4146729453 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Ballots were left unattended.

VOTING LOCATION: Ward 277 & 278/

CONTACT: Jess Bogart (Home) 7455 N. 107th St. Milwaukee, 53224

He will call back

INCIDENT:

Voter saw a stack of 200 completed ballots on top of a tabulator at the Milwaukee School of Languages on Monday, November 13, 2000.

VOTING LOCATION: Milwaukee School of Languages

CONTACT: Karla Wyse (Home) 4142711772 x 48 (WORK/OTHER)

OK
Sunday after
w/ signatures
of poll workers

talked to him

INCIDENT:

Voter was marked as having voted prior to arriving at the polls. Has name of the election officials and supervisors. Poll workers eventually let him vote.

VOTING LOCATION: 31st and Scott

CONTACT: Brian Reed (Home) 4145592628 (WORK/OTHER)

Yes will be there

INCIDENT: 100-125 new Russian registrants, not required to show proof of naturalization.

VOTING LOCATION: Bayside Middle School

CONTACT: Mary Beth Killian (Home) (WORK/OTHER)4143521200

INCIDENT: 3925 N. 75th St. House is vacant, but he and his daughter used it as their voting address.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Dineen Pouk (Home) 414-461-9128 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Two individuals came to his mother's nursing home and filled out the ballot for her.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: John Hense (Home) 414/545-2219 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Claims her brother was bragging to family members that he voted multiple times.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Susan Scaise (Home) 4148751301 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Witnessed a felon whom she works with voting.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Donna Tritz (Home) 2622501123 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Poll worker wearing Gore and Hillary Buttons.

VOTING LOCATION: Hartford Ave.

CONTACT: Katy Zehms (Home) 4149674729 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Probation officers at the Community Correctional Center at 10th & Highland told felons that their vote would count for 1/2 of a vote.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: David Karst (Home) 4145811554 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Ballots were stacked on top the ballot counting machine. The machine jammed and voters were not allowed to feed their ballots into the machines.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Laura Wieloch (Home) 2627812465 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Voter was given two ballots.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Quadir El-Amin (Home) 4147087937 (WORK/OTHER)

no **INCIDENT:** Poll workers were seen using an eraser on the ballot sheets.

VOTING LOCATION: 3600 Block of S. 17th street

CONTACT: Amy Winters (Home) 4146459781 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: A convicted felon came to vote and was challenged, and the city clerk called. Clerk allowed him to vote.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Jerry & Maryann Miller (Home) 4147744298 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Claims to have seen suspicious registration of 7 to 8 teenage girls accompanied by one adult at 7:45 PM. Mr. Lex's address is 1486 S. 86th St. West Allis, WI

VOTING LOCATION: Precincts 19-20

CONTACT: Wilfred Lex (Home) (WORK/OTHER)

copy

INCIDENT: A voter registered on election day because he had moved to new house in the same area. They nor anyone else in the registration line around them was asked for ID of proof of residence. Home address is: 5617 W. Vliet St., Milwaukee, WI 53208

VOTING LOCATION: Neeskara School

CONTACT: Kristen & Magdaleno Villegas (Home) 4144536640

no copy

INCIDENT: He registered for the first time and was not asked for any form of ID. He said he heard 2 people in line behind him who claimed to have moved the day before yet were still permitted to vote.

VOTING LOCATION: 28th & Harrison

CONTACT: Jim Ferrier (Home) 4143971944 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: A voter tried to register to vote in new ward (Franklin) but only lived there for 5 days, when he tried to go back to old polling place he couldn't vote. He was not able to vote at all.

VOTING LOCATION:

CONTACT: Nodil Salos (Home) 4148311066 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: A voter tried to register to vote and was not asked for any proof of residence. When he inquired he was told that it wasn't needed. Girl behind him produced an electric bill form 1997 and was also permitted to vote.

VOTING LOCATION: Ward 225/18th & Beecher

CONTACT: Louis A. Rodriguez (Home) 4143842339 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Was not asked to present any form of ID when she registered for the first time.

VOTING LOCATION: Grand Ave. School

CONTACT: Sophia Varnasidis (Home) 4142442435 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Says people were allowed to register to vote without showing any proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION: Webster Middle School
CONTACT: Curtiss Ulm (Home) 4143582315 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: He was not asked for any proof of residence when she registered to vote. Voter witnessed other voters not being asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION: Shepherd Hills Elementary School
CONTACT: Pamela Werra (Home) 4145708941 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION: College Park
CONTACT: Jim Scharanberg (Home) 4144217173 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Marlene Larsen (Home) 4142738086 (WORK/OTHER)

Spoke w/ spouse? **INCIDENT:** Says she was not asked for ID even after she gave the wrong address to poll worker.
VOTING LOCATION: Cumberland School
CONTACT: Cynthia M. Meyer-Oppenhaimer (Home) 4149634012 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION: Marquette Univ.
CONTACT: James Michel (Home) 4142448131 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Cheryl Kolsch (Home) 4146071026 (WORK/OTHER)

Two small children w/ parent. **INCIDENT:** Went to vote absentee, inconsistent procedures at Milwaukee City Hall
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Maggie Murphy (Home) 4144865763 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Jeff Krueger (Home) 4149622178 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Saw a poll worker instruct people to mark the presidential slot, in addition to straight ticket, when voting straight ticket.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Pat Hurteau (Home) 2626793403 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Person in line in front of her was given three different ballots. Poll workers were not seen disposing previously damaged ballots
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Tracy Seet (Home) 4148712333 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Took a friend to the polling place who had just moved to the area, no proof of residence was required.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Daoud Faraj (Home) 4143722010 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Kathleen Jentsch (Home) 2626623847 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Marge Mahood (Home) 4142733910 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Wendy Schlinsog (Home) 4146049402 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Kyle DeBoer (Home) 4149649569 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: 2121 N. Newhall Milwaukee. New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Brian Hardin (Home) 4143475547 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Poll workers looked at the ballots, and put the ballot on the scanner for voters.
VOTING LOCATION: Deer Creek Elementary
CONTACT: Chris Buckmaster (Home) 4144824865 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION: Eisenhower HS
CONTACT: Robert Jaeger (Home) 414-427-9612 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Voter number 700 when checking in, and ballot machine showed 636. At 1:00 pm.
VOTING LOCATION: Thomas Jefferson Middle School
CONTACT: Jo Aschuen (Home) 262-251-1780 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Voted at Oak Creek library. Moved to area and filled out blue change form and was given a ballot. Voter was never asked for proof of residency. Wife voted late on Tuesday and reported that the doors were left open after 8:00 p.m.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Mark Gengler (Home) 4145700270 (WORK/OTHER) 2627840687 x 600

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION: Milwaukee Languages & Arts Bldg
CONTACT: Erik Lumzmann (Home) 4144454662 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Workers telling residents of a group home how to vote (basically for Gore)
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Melissa Reynolds (Home) 4142989133 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Dennis Bohn (Home) 4143040248 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Naturalized citizens were not required to show any documentation.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Debbie Ellis (Home) 4143576739 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Alissa Kastel (Home) 4144423802 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Robert Campbell (Home) 4144636129 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Machines were off by 10 from the number of pink slips taking in to account the number of people voting. When questioned the woman in charge said they were looking in to it. Has every reason to believe they were doing so.

VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Trent Jay (Home) 4147746860 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: She is a tutor for a developmentally disabled girl (Joe Marie Scaffadi) who was denied the right to vote. She had a photo ID from her group home with her. The girl has a serious speech disability.

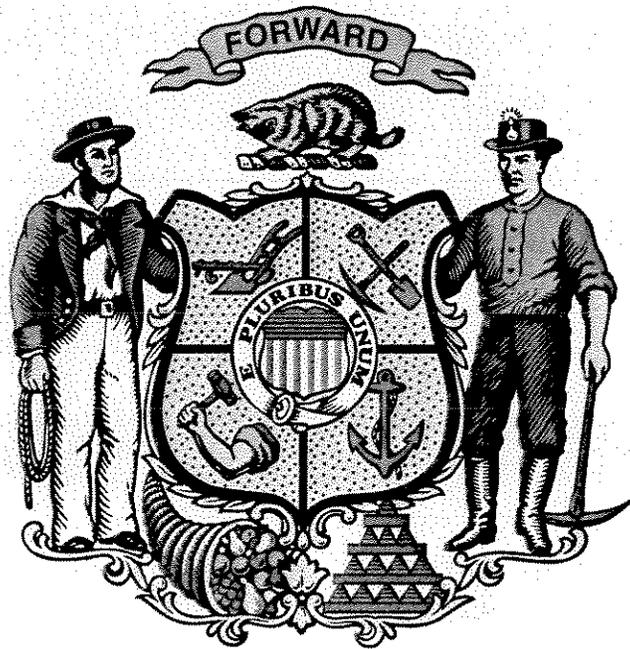
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Nina Whitsel (Home) 4144817754 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION: Ward 67
CONTACT: Paul Bergl (Home) 414/244-2763 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: Had preregistered, but name was in book twice-one with wrong address and name

VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Dawn Considino (Home) 4146048851 (WORK/OTHER)

INCIDENT: New registrant was not asked for proof of residence.
VOTING LOCATION:
CONTACT: Shania Conn (Home) 2627829300 (WORK/OTHER)





Joseph T. Parisi
DANE COUNTY CLERK
City-County Building, Room 112
210 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd.
Madison, Wisconsin 53709

Representative Steve Freese, Chair
Committee on Campaigns and Elections
PO Box 8952
Madison, WI 53708

Dear Representative Freese and Committee Members:

We are the currently serving election canvassers of Dane County, and appreciate your interest in evaluating the electoral process in our state. Such periodic reviews are useful even when things seem to run satisfactorily on the whole. Attached are copies of the minutes of some of our recent board meetings which, we believe, will give you some insight into how Dane County and the City of Madison conduct and report elections.

Some six years ago, thanks largely to the efforts of former County Clerk Carol Nelson, we abandoned punch card ballots (for reasons now well known) and voting machines (that tended to jam and require the attention of a "mechanic-on-call"). Many municipalities purchased the electronic counter system (optech). Only a few of the smaller rural municipalities still use paper ballots. The optech machines count the votes as the ballots are inserted, and separate out those ballots with write-in votes, putting them in a separate compartment. If an elector over votes, the ballot is returned with a message as to what the error is, and the elector has an opportunity to correct the ballot. The newer models of the optech system have the capability of sending the election results via modem to the County Clerk's office. Some local clerks installed a modem even in their older models. Thus the preliminary election results reach the County Clerk's office shortly after the polls close. The City of Madison, and several other outlying communities have opted not to install the modem, so their preliminary results do not arrive until much later.

After receiving the data, the County Clerk's office staff provides worksheets for the Board of Canvassers. All original election-related papers and documents are hand delivered to the County Clerk's office by the local clerks. The Board of Canvassers meets on Thursday after the election to examine the original tapes, tallies, notes, etc. and makes necessary corrections on the worksheets to yield the official returns, which are then forwarded to the State Elections Board. You will find the criteria we use to evaluate the data, the procedural rules we adopt, and the decisions we make described in the enclosed minutes, especially those of November, 1998. Our guiding principle is "perceived voter intent".

We believe that elections in Dane County are clean, fair and, on the whole, reliable. Official recounts have, to the best of our recollection, always confirmed the original outcomes, even if numbers have had to be amended. We had occasion to do counts on the same material run through three different electronic counters: the results were identical and agreed with the parallel hand count.

But, this overall success does not mean that we have no problems: preparing and running an election demands many long and stressful hours of work from county and local clerks and their staff; poll workers are a hard-working group of dedicated citizens; but altogether it is a complicated undertaking. Problems arise mostly when confusion sets in at the polling place and that is caused primarily by a. too many people trying to vote and/or facing more than one ballot choice, b. too few and inadequately trained poll workers, c. both aggravated by budgetary constraints.

1. Elections will run smoothly when voters arrive in a steady slow stream and there are enough poll workers on hand to permit the parceling out of specific tasks and assigning them to separate locations in the room.
 - a. There should be a quiet corner where new on-site registrants can be attended to and such questions as what polling place a voter belongs to can be resolved with maps, master lists and other pertinent reference material. New registrants should be made aware of the fact that they are engaged in a serious legal transaction and are taking an oath as to the truthfulness of their age, citizenship and residency. Armed with an appropriate slip, they can then join the line(s) of pre-registered people.
 - b. By law, the poll lists and registration lists are in the safe keeping of two persons representing the two major political parties: they assign a voter number from a pre-printed slip of paper to each registrant and enter that number next to the voter's name on the poll list.
 - c. It is good practice, especially when turn-out is big, to set up a third site where each voter can hand in his/her voter slip, receive a ballot in exchange, and have questions regarding proper voting procedures answered. If the voter spoils the ballot, he/she returns it to be destroyed, and is issued a second, and even a third ballot. The voter number slips are collected and kept as part of the official election papers.
 - d. It might be worthwhile to remind the local clerks that they are authorized, by statute, to organize special crews of tabulators who can be brought in at the end of the day to assist tired poll workers in counting and recording chores, thus preventing commonly made mistakes (see minutes).
 - e. Ever more frequently, one polling place is being created to serve two or more voting districts. The reasons are either budgetary, reapportionment, or cities annexing adjacent rural areas that belong to different, school, aldermanic, supervisory, assembly or senatorial districts. Different colored (and different coded) ballots are distributed depending on what district the voter is in. The use of different colored ballots helps, but is not error proof, even though the machines are programmed to accept several different ballots.
 - f. Voter turnout has become largely unpredictable over the last 20 or so years. The November elections in 1998 and 2000 were busy beyond

all expectations and gave rise to much discontent. With proper ballots and voting machines there is no limit to the number of voters that can be accommodated. Electronic counters require special pre-printed ballots, and that means estimates must be submitted by local clerks at least a month before the election. Overestimates are a costly waste of money, while underestimates produce angry voters, harassed staff and much criticism in the media. It is difficult to see how this problem can be resolved, except that experienced election officials are generally able to make a fair assessment of probable further needs by about 1:00 p.m. on election day. The preparation of additional ballots should then proceed expeditiously and, if necessary, special arrangements should be made for hand counting of these ballots. All of this implies much advance planning and election day monitoring by local clerks. Student wards in Madison may defy all precautions taken.

- g. Purging diseased or otherwise non-voting registrants from pre-printed poll lists is desirable but expensive and quite a chore. It is supposed to take place after each presidential election and requires the local clerk to mail a non-forwardable inquiry to each non-voter. If the letter is returned undeliverable, the name may be purged. What with developing suburbs and job displacements, the transient population, even outside the City of Madison, may number in the thousands over the 4 year period. When the citizen re-registers from his new address, he/she is supposed to also complete a form indicating his former voting address so that the clerk in the previous location can remove his/her name from their list. This provision is often overlooked, especially with on-site registrations.
2. The need for adequate numbers of competent poll workers is particularly urgent in the City of Madison, but is beginning to show up elsewhere also. Causes include:
 - a. There is a need for more polling places to accommodate a growing population while keeping the number of voters per polling place within manageable bounds.
 - b. Voter-turnout has become difficult to predict (see above) and budgets are under tight control.
 - c. The County Clerk's office conducts training sessions periodically for local clerks and inspectors (the poll workers who serve as chairs at the several polling places). Attending these sessions is voluntary and some individuals, unfortunately, elect not to attend. Many recurring difficulties could be avoided if training became mandatory, at least for the local clerks. This would be especially important when provisions in the statutes change.
 - d. In former years it was largely the stay-at-home wives who served as poll workers. This pool has shrunk with women becoming wage earners.

- e. Retired people make up a new pool, but often do not have the stamina to stay on the job for 14-16 or more hours. Hence two crews, working in shifts, have already become necessary at many polling places.
 - f. The major political parties used to recruit poll workers and submit lists of nominees to local clerks. The various municipal boards and councils then made 2-year appointments. This practice has pretty much been abandoned, leaving the clerks to do whatever they can. There is no reason why the parties should not be asked to resume the job.
 - g. Pay for service is rather minimal, especially in places outside of Madison. Volunteering in these money-focused times is not popular while municipal budgets are kept tight. Some state support might be called for.
 - h. We would also suggest that high school seniors who have already reached the age of 18 might be permitted to train, serve and be paid as poll workers. Perhaps they could earn course credits for the service. We believe they would be serious and reliable workers and also get a worthwhile introduction into the electoral process and the duties of citizenship.
3. The increase in write-in votes, within as well as outside of Madison, is becoming a real nuisance for poll workers who are required to record all the names entered on the ballots. No doubt many, if not most of them are protest votes that might find an outlet if offered the option of "None of the Above" on the ballot. It might be an interesting figure to have in any case. Wisconsin experimented briefly with this option some years ago. It may be worthwhile to try it again. On the other hand, many of the write-ins are apparently nothing but inappropriate cynical jokes. In fact, a write-in is the tentative nomination of a candidate for elective office. If a name is encountered with some frequency, canvassers have to keep track of it and record the final tally, for the information may be of interest to potential future or disappointed former candidates and their supporters. The abuse of this privilege of private citizens to initiate a draft is a big waste of time and effort for election officials. A few years ago Representative Skindrud introduced a bill that would have authorized the poll workers to eliminate from their records nonsensical write-ins, such as the names of cartoon characters, sports or pop stars, etc. The bill did not pass. We, the members of the Board of Canvassers, did not agree on the advisability of the bill. What to do about this problem in these cynical times is difficult to know, but, perhaps, community leaders, elected officials, political candidates and others who communicate well with our young people would be willing to do some educating on this point. Having students work at the polls might also help. Candidates also have the option to run as "registered" write-ins if they failed to bring in their nomination papers. Their tallies are recorded officially.

4. Finally, and in contrast to word reaching us from Florida, Dane County voters need assistance.
 - a. The design of the ballot is critical but also difficult. No doubt experience will continue to teach us.
 - b. Senior citizens mostly, but others also, especially when handicapped in some way or accompanied by an attendant, often ask for explanations and clarifications and sometimes for the actual help of a poll worker. Such assistance is recorded on the poll list. Sometimes they appreciate being offered a quiet little corner where they can sit and take their time to fill in their ballot. Young mothers come with pre schoolers in tow, etc., etc. If a citizen's name is not on the local poll list he/she may need help in identifying and locating the proper polling place or may have to become an on-site registrant.
 - c. Hospitalized, homebound, institutionalized and absent-from-home voters need help or an established mechanism for requesting, completing and delivering their ballots. In Dane County, the system appears to work satisfactorily at present.
 - d. On-site registration on election day has become an accepted routine procedure, especially since driver's licenses and other ID's now include photographs. Complaints arise only occasionally in student wards when an inordinate number of applicants suddenly appear.
 - e. The question of felons voting has recently come to public attention. We have no experience to contribute in this area.

We will be glad to answer any questions you may have.

Respectfully yours,

Nancy Harper
Karen Hill
Robert Olsen

**MINUTES OF THE DANE COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS' MEETINGS
HELD ON NOVEMBER 5, 6 & 9, 1998 FOLLOWING THE
NOVEMBER 3, 1998 GENERAL ELECTION**

The Board of Canvassers consisted of the following persons: Helen Hift, Democrat; Nancy Harper, Republican; Robert Ohlsen for the Dane County Clerk.

No special problems were encountered anywhere except in the City of Madison. The write-in vote was unusually popular throughout Dane County this time. We decided to discount votes for obvious cartoon characters and past or present pop-stars or sports stars. When the same name was written in for several offices on the same ballot, we counted it only for the first office listed. Mr. Ron Greer, the runner-up to Ms. Jo Musser in the September 8th Republican primary, collected a total of 658 votes county-wide for the Congressional 2nd District seat.

FINDINGS: TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE – There were separate totals for votes cast in the 46th and 48th Assembly Districts. However, they combined the write-in votes on one list. We added all of these votes to the 46th Assembly District, and none to the 48th, as we couldn't tell which districts the votes were from.

TOWN OF MONTROSE AND TOWN OF PERRY – All "non-official" write-in votes were reported as "scattering" without listing names. We had to disregard them.

CITY OF MADISON – Although we feel that the returns for the several offices and candidates can be accepted as valid, we encountered a number of problems – not all of them related to the reported inadequate supply of pre-printed ballots, but probably aggravated by the resulting confusion. There were a total of 93,600 ballots furnished to the city and a total of only 85,390 voters were reported. We estimate 459 paper ballots were used on election day in wards where the pre-printed ballot supply was exhausted. Although there appears to have been a sufficient number of pre-printed ballots for the entire city, there were several factors contributing to the "running out of ballots": A – ballots can be transferred between wards and polling places, only if they do not belong to different assembly and senate districts. If they do, additional estimated is required, thus increasing the likelihood of indiscrepancies; B – Nobody can predict the number of on-site registrations at the polls. These two difficulties were increased by the unexpectedly high voter turnout reaching 66% or more in a number of wards.

The old voting machines were rather slow, but they could accommodate endless numbers of voters, as long as they did not suffer mechanical difficulties. With 60% voter turnouts, long waiting lines were a common occurrence then. In fact, the statutes permit citizens to take up to 2 hours off from work, without pay loss, in order to vote. The electronic counters are a decided improvement, but they do

require the municipal clerks to estimate the pre-printing of an adequate number of ballots.

Our criteria for evaluation election returns are: **Criterion A** – The number of checked-in eligible voters (determined by means of the “voter number” assigned to each voter) must be within 3 of the number of ballots reported as cast. Sometimes a voter collects a ballot and then walks out without voting. More often the poll workers, in issuing voter numbers, forget to detach the numbered slip from the book and use the same number two times. Sometimes two slips stick together and a number is skipped. Hence we allow a discrepancy of at the most, 3 (especially when voter turn-out is heavy) before we begin to ask questions. Experienced poll workers usually catch such a problem and send us a not with an explanation, or that they had no explanation to offer.

Criterion B – The maximum total number of votes cast for any particular office must not exceed the number of ballots reported as cast. On November 3rd, the total votes (including the accepted and discarded write-in votes) were always highest in the U.S. Senatorial race, followed by the 2nd Congressional race. The totals in these two races were always checked to be sure they did not exceed the number of ballots cast. The majority of the returns from the 65 polling places servicing the 94 wards in the City of Madison gave us no problems. If the inspectors had to use supplemental ballots that could not be run through the electronic, they hand-counted them and added those figures to the totals on the tapes. In a number of cases, they sent us 2 sets of data, which we added together to get the correct total. Ward 13 sent 34 pre-printed ballots, stating that the machine had not accepted them: we handed counted those ballots and added them to the total. Ward 67 sent a number of uncounted paper ballots (not preprinted), which were apparently counted by the City Clerk’s office, who in turn reported the totals to us.

PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED:

1. The voter number was considerably greater than the ballots-cast number, often by 10 or more. In a couple of these wards the inspectors sent us a note to the effect that most, if not all, of those “missing” returns were due to voters leaving who did not, or could not, wait any longer after voter numbers had already been given to them. We assumed that the same had occurred elsewhere also, and since criterion B (from above) had been met, we accepted the vote counts as reported. We did not attempt to estimate the number of frustrated voters in Madison.
2. The voter number was lower than the number of ballots cast. The red flag immediately goes up – ballot box stuffing. However, this difficulty, in almost all cases, could be traced to the city’s practice of not reporting the number of on-site registrants while adding their ballots and votes to the return totals. The excuse is the poll workers are too busy attending to voters. Still other places find the time. If criterion B was met we accepted

the vote counts as valid, but hope to see this practice discontinued. A list of new registrations should be submitted with the poll list so that the correct number of voters can be determined.

3. We were confronted by 3 or 4 wards where neither criterion A or B was satisfied. We traced this problem to those places where 2 or more wards used the same polling place; namely 57 & 86; 62 & 77; and especially 64, 65 & 74. When we added up the voters, ballots, and maximum vote totals reported for the several participating wards, and, where necessary, allowed for the unreported number of on-site registrants, everything fell into line. We concluded that, in the general confusion, some entries had been made in wrong places. We accepted the votes cast as probably valid, even if the distribution might be questioned.
4. Ward 86, it was discovered, was voting in the wrong Assembly & Senate districts. We discounted these votes, but accepted the votes for the other offices and referenda. Several voters wrote in the names of the candidates in the correct districts. These votes were counted.
5. Madison's most severely stressed polling place was Ward 26, where apparently 149 supplemental ballots contributed to the total of 1649 ballots cast, and as many as 180 voters could have left without voting. It should be noted that a total of 1525 ballots were supplied to this ward prior to election day. On election day, an additional 650 ballots were printed, but had to be distributed between 16 wards.
6. It was brought to our attention that in Ward 10, when while they were waiting for more ballots to come, an Inspector had people write on blank sheets of paper who they wished to vote for, and promised to count them later. There were 18 such sheets. These votes could not be allowed, as they were not on official ballots. These sheets are in the City Clerk's vault.

This was as difficult a canvass as we have had in a very long time. The high voter turn-out after so many years of apathy was most gratifying, but also apparently caused problems that ought to be addressed.

After a lengthy discussion, we, the members of the Board of Canvassers felt the need to at least list the following suggestions:

1. No doubt the City and County Clerk should meet soon to resolve any coordination and/or communication concerns and prepare a contingency plan for emergencies such as we just experienced. The number of on-site registrations must be reported as part of the official voter turn-out.
2. Perhaps more generous funding for supplies and additional election personnel is indicated.
3. The State Republican and Democratic Parties have been negligent in their statutory function of providing lists of poll works willing to serve long-term. With experience, it is possible to predict fairly accurately by lunchtime, how many voters can be expected over the course of the rest of the day.

4. Citizens would be well advised to pre-register (by mail or in person) and to do their voting during the slower hours of late morning and mid afternoon, if possible

Our elections process is a major expression of our democratic ways, and we ought to be ready, each and everyone of us, to participate and do our part to make it a success.

Respectfully submitted,

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS FOR THE APRIL 4, 2000 ELECTION

We met April 6 and 7, 2000.

The electronic voting process was complicated this time because the partisan Presidential Primary appeared on one side of the ballot sheet and the non-partisan judicial/county races on the reverse. Many voters spoiled their first ballot and had to be reissued new ones. Even though many complained that the presidential races had, in the media, been decided already, it was still the presidential ballot that yielded the maximum numbers as well as the greatest diversity of votes at nearly all polling places.

Since no third parties were listed, we accepted write-in votes for president whether they appeared in the Republican or Democrat columns and counted all valid names that appeared more than three times:

	<u>Rep. Votes</u>	<u>Dem. Votes</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ralph Nader	25	378	403
Russ Feingold	0	22	22
Pat Buchanan	12	1	13
Jesse Ventura	0	10	10
Ross Perot	3	0	3
Liddy Dole	2	0	2

Elsewhere, write-in votes (mostly the count of the arrows blackened in as the last option on the ballot) were discounted when no supporting names were recorded on the tally sheets (in the City of Madison this sometimes seemed to be an omission on the part of the poll workers) or when the names entered were those of well-known cartoon characters, entertainment or historical personalities. We counted all valid names, as long as the person was not running officially for a different office on the same ballot, whether or not the arrow accompanying the name had been blackened on the ballot sheet; hence our write-in totals were occasionally greater than the count given on the official tape.

Eugene Parks was the only "registered" write-in candidate in Dane County. He won 9, 29, 42, and 26 votes in Madison's wards 33, 34, 35 and 36 respectively, and 3 judicial votes elsewhere. The only non-registered write-in who received more than 10 votes in total was Dan (or D. Sykes) who garnered 19 votes in Madison's ward 31.

At quite a few polling places the number of voters admitted was a little larger than the number of votes cast (e.g. Village of Deerfield, City of Fitchburg, City of Stoughton, City of Madison wards 53 & 68). Even if unexplained we accepted the vote count reported as long as the vote totals/office were smaller than the number of ballots cast.

Special Decisions:

1. Village of Belleville: one person was given a second ballot because he had forgotten to vote in the Presidential Primary. Also, three Green County residents were issued Dane County ballots by mistake; their votes for President & Supreme Court Justice could be counted but the rest of the ballot had to be ignored.
2. Village of Brooklyn: difficulties could apparently be straightened out by the local election officials, even though 99 ballots of ward 3 were counted in Wards 1 & 2 (133 ballots) by mistake.
3. Village of Cambridge: 169 voters but 170 ballots cast – apparently one voter number was used twice by mistake.
4. City of Middleton Ward 2: 233 voters but 235 ballots cast – discrepancy remained unexplained but we accepted results as reported because vote totals/office were less than 233.
5. City of Madison Ward 19: 955 voters and 851 ballots cast – poll workers believed that 4 replacement (reissued second) ballots were assigned new voter numbers by mistake. We accepted results as reported because vote totals/office were less than 851.
6. City of Madison Ward 24: 479 voters and 475 ballots cast – poll workers report that 3 absentee ballots had to be rejected after being assigned voter numbers, no explanation otherwise. We accepted results as reported because vote totals/office were less than 475.
7. City of Madison Ward 32: 274 voters but 275 ballots – no explanation offered by poll workers. Furthermore, the Deputy City Clerk discovered after the election that 82 of the election day on-site registrants were actually residents in supervisory district 5 rather than 9 and should have been sent to ward 42 by the poll workers. There was no ready remedy. The presidential and judicial votes were acceptable, even though cast in the wrong ward. The vote differentials for the supervisory races in District 5 as well as District 8 could be estimated from preliminary data to be more than 200, hence an error of 82 votes would not have affected the election outcome in either district. We therefore accepted the figures as reported by the poll workers.
8. City of Madison Ward 48: 1158 voters and 1155 ballots – poll workers report that 2 absentee ballots had to be rejected after voter numbers had been assigned to them. No further explanation was otherwise given. We accepted the results as reported because vote totals/office were less than 1155.
9. City of Madison Ward 49: Major problem – City Clerk inadvertently sent Ward 6 ballots to Ward 49 residents who requested absentee ballots. The mistake was discovered and the voters were sent the correct ballots along with explanations and instructions. Nevertheless, poll workers discovered that 18 of those residents had returned the wrong Ward 6 ballots. Presidential and judiciary votes could be counted but not the supervisory votes. The supervisory race in District 11 hinges on a 13 vote differential,

hence the 18 votes lost by Ward 49 have become significant. The two candidates were notified of the situation.

10. City of Madison Ward 55: after we had corrected all the name-identified write-in votes the Presidential total was 787 versus 785 ballots supposedly issued, the total for Supreme Court Justice was 791. We discovered that an unrecorded number of absentee ballots had not been assigned any voter numbers and had not been run through the electronic counter but had been hand-counted and reported on the official forms. We accepted the votes as corrected by us, on the assumption that a total of more than 791 ballots had been issued before plus during the election.
11. City of Madison Ward 63: 789 voters but 791 ballots cast – no explanation offered by the poll workers. We accepted the reported figures because the error was acceptably small and the vote totals/office were less than 789.

Respectfully submitted,
Helen Hift

**BOARD OF CANVASSERS
SEPTEMBER 14, 2000**

The Board of Canvassers met on September 14, 2000 at 8:30 a.m. to canvass the votes of the September 12, 2000 primary election. Voter turn-out was the lowest in memory – sometimes fewer than 15-20 voters per polling place. Participation was enhanced if some local budgetary issue or a heavily contested race was also on the ballot.

Voters could vote a party preference, which was the first item on the ballot, whether or not the party had registered candidates running for office. In any case the voter, in addition, needed to vote for candidates within his/her preferred party. It is likely that some voters became confused and neglected to vote for individual candidates. Others spoiled their ballots by following up with attempts at cross voting. All of this would account for the fact that the number of ballots issued (voter turnout) and the number of ballots counted as cast often were considerably larger than the total votes cast for all candidates in the most popular contest – almost always was the US Senate race.

There were 2 "registered write-in candidates: a Republican in the 77th Assembly District – Nick Kho, and an Independent in the 79th Assembly District – Bob Menamin. Their vote totals were recorded separately. Otherwise, write-in votes were counted only if the candidate's name, party affiliation and office were properly identified on the tally sheets and found to be valid under our rules (cartoon characters and such were unacceptable; a candidate in on party could not become a write-in in another party. Only Ben Masel's name appeared several times for a variety of offices, but we did not record a vote total for him.

Only a few questions had to be resolved this time. The County Clerk's office credited the workshops that had been held county-wide for local clerks and poll workers for this success.

Special actions taken:

1. Town of Perry: write-ins were reported as "scattering" without a list of names – they had to be discounted.
2. Village of Cross Plains: write-ins listed without party affiliation. We discounted all the write-ins.
3. Village of Deerfield: voter-turnout, enhanced by a school referendum, reported 569 ballots issued and 570 ballots cast, but vote-maximum was only 520. We accepted the candidate votes as reported without further inquiry.
4. City of Madison Wards 4, 6, 11, 12: Write-ins were reported in such a way that we could not determine party affiliation with certainty (e.g. some well known Democrats appeared listed on the Republican tally sheet and vice-versa. We disqualified all write-in votes in these wards.

5. City of Madison Wards 7 & 9: write-ins were not properly listed on tally sheets. We disqualified all write-in votes in these wards.

Respectfully submitted,
Helen Hift

CANVASS NOVEMBER 7, 2000 ELECTION

Board of Canvassers: Nancy Harper, Republican; Helen Hift, Democrat; Robert Ohlsen, Chief Deputy County Clerk

We met full time on Thursday 11/9, Friday 11/10, and Monday 11/13.

Voter turnout, based on the number of potential pre-registered voters on the master list in each polling district exceeded all expectations, running well in the 61%-98% range in all but a single Madison city ward – it went above 100% in some places because of large numbers of new on-site registrants. In several Madison city wards, voting continued for up to 2 hours after the polls had officially closed at 8 p.m. In quite a few places, election officials had to resort to Xeroxing additional ballots which then had to be hand counted and added to the machine totals because they would not run through the electronic counter.

Many poll workers worked into the early morning hours to complete their reports. The Dane County Clerk's office did not close until after 3:00 a.m. on Wednesday. Additional workers, if not 2nd or 3rd shifts (legally permissible at the discretion of the local clerk) might have been useful. No unpleasantness of any sort was reported anywhere. The electorate showed commendable patience and the clerks and election officials performed in truly exemplary manner.

The write-in vote was unusually large, especially in the uncontested races, in rural as well as suburban and urban districts. In the "student wards" in Madison, they ran between 30-70, up to a maximum of 121 per office. Presumably, these were "fun" or "protest" votes, listing private individuals, but in the process, they consumed the time and energy of hard-pressed personnel without accomplishing much. The poll workers in student Ward 30 left us a note saying that they had had it with write-ins and refused to record more than summary numbers. As usual, we had to discount all the votes that failed to give names or referred to cartoon characters or TV, pop music, etc. personalities. We established separate counts for "persons of political interests" who were mentioned with some frequency. John McCain, with 58 votes, was the top vote-getter in the presidential race. Ben Masel, as usual, was mentioned repeatedly for several county offices, but we kept no record of his votes.

As always, we tried to find an explanation whenever the number of ballots issued differed significantly from the number of ballots counted after adjustments for absentee voters and on-site registrants. The most popular races were mostly the presidential, and occasionally the US Senatorial contests. The vote maxima thus achieved had to be no higher than the lowest total ballot count in the district. This was a partisan election that permitted cross-voting and treated a party preference vote as a straight party vote.

This report uses the following abbreviations: AD = Assembly District; SD = Senatorial District; PD = polling or election district (i.e. where voters in different wards vote at the same polling place).

SPECIAL ACTIONS TAKEN OUTSIDE OF THE CITY OF MADISON:

1. Towns of Blue Mounds, Deerfield, Montrose and Primrose, and the Village of Blue Mounds sent us separate little bundles of ballots left uncounted because voters had indicated a "straight-party" preference, but had then marked cross-over votes for certain candidates. We followed established rules and treated these ballots as "split-party" tickets and added the numbers to the vote totals otherwise already reported by the polling place.
2. Town of Deerfield poll workers sent an isolated ballot on which 2 US Senatorial candidates had been marked noting that they had disregarded those 2 votes. We agreed with them.
3. Town of Middleton, Wards 1, 2 & 3 sent us a bundle of Xeroxed ballots which they had been unable to run through the electronic counter. We hand-counted them and added the votes to the machine counts reported by the polling district.
4. Town of Montrose – their report was so confusing that we asked them to conduct a complete recount. After adding the results of the 15 "split-party" tickets they had sent us earlier (as per #1 above) we had ballots issued = 630; ballots counted = 630, and vote maximum = 629; we accepted the results.
5. Village of Blue Mounds sent us a confusing uncounted ballot on which the connecting lines drawn by the voter were very thin and unsteady. We decided that we could not count any of the 3 "votes" on the ballot because 2 of them would, at best, have constituted an over-vote in the presidential race, and the third, a vote for State Representative Skindrud, seemed to have been crossed out again.
6. City of Fitchburg, Wards 1, 3 & 4 – we were given 2 somewhat dissimilar ballot totals of 3378 and 3391, without any explanation. Since the vote maximum (cast in the presidential race) was 3373, i.e. smaller than either ballot total, we decided to accept the voting results as reported by the poll workers for the time being.
7. City of Middleton currently has a potential voter turn-out of about 10,000 and belongs to 3 AD and 3 state SD but otherwise shares the same federal and county elective officials. On election day, the city clerk maintains only one polling place with one registration desk where voters are issued ballots of 3 different colors which are counted in two electronic counters. Wards 1, 6, 7, 8 & 10 are in AD 81 (candidates Travis & Russell) and SD 27 (Erpenbach, who ran in 1998). Wards 2, 3, 4, 9 & 11 are in AD 77 (Black running unopposed) and SD 26 (Risser running unopposed). Ward 5 is in AD 47 (Hahn and Sousie) and SD 16 (Chvala & Nelson). It was discovered that Ward 11 voters were given SD 27 rather than SD 26 ballots. From the registration list, the city clerk determined

that 146 voters were involved. Thus, AD 81 ended up with an undeterminable over-vote of maximally 146 votes distributed in an undeterminable way between candidates Travis & Russell, while Black in AD 77 had lost up to 146 votes. The city wide ballot and vote totals were otherwise acceptable except that their distributions between SD 27 and SD 26 were inaccurate.

	SD 27	SD 26	SD 16	Total
# of ballots issued	4815 + 146 = 4961	3563	871	9249
# of ballots counted	4874	3450	860	9184
vote maxima	4855	3431	854	9140

We decided that the city-wide totals for federal & county offices were acceptable though their distributions between SD 27 & SD 26 were off. The results in SD 16 were acceptable because the district was not involved in the problem. Vote totals for SD 26 and AD 77 could be accepted (even if low) because both Risser and Black were running unopposed, and a vote gain of 146 would not affect the outcome of their elections. We determined the vote totals for AD 27 without the City of Middleton were: Travis – 17,443; Russell – 8,028; difference = 9,415. Vote totals for AD 27 in the City of Middleton were: Travis – 2,849; Russell – 1,652; difference = 1,197. Thus the totals for AD 27 were: Travis – 20,282; Russell – 9,680; difference = 10,602. Even if we argued, unrealistically, that Travis had not received any of the 146 votes of Ward 11, and Russell had received all of them, the election outcome for AD 27 would not have been affected. Travis would have won. We decided to accept the Middleton vote in spite of the inaccuracy.

8. The City of Sun Prairie votes at 4 different locations - PD #1 = Wards 1 & 2; PD #2 = Wards 3 & 4; PD #3 = Wards 5 & 6; PD #4 = Wards 7 & 8, all of which belong in AD 46 (Hebl vs. Jones). It recently annexed adjacent pieces of land and discovered, late in October, that the new Wards 9 & 12 belonged in AD 81 (Travis vs. Russell) and Wards 10 & 11 belonged in AD 47 (Hahn vs. Soucie). AD 81 is in SD 27 where Senator Erpenbach was not running in 2000. Bot AD 46 and 47 are in SD 16 (Chvala vs. Nelson). The County Clerk's office printed new ballots of varying colors on a one-week's notice, thus the new wards could be identified even though they voted at shared polling places.

	# of ballots issued	# of ballots counted	vote maxima
PD #1	2728	2696*	2692
PD #2 (incl. Wd 11)	1855	1838*	1838
PD #3 (incl. Wd 9)	2569	2672*	2541
PD #4 (incl. Wd 10 & 12)	2876	2875	2870

*The discrepancies between ballots issued and ballots counted are not readily explained, but since the vote maxima were smaller than either ballot total, in each case, we felt we could accept the reported vote totals for the 2 SD's and 3 AD's for the time being, at least.

9.	City of Verona	# of ballots issued	# of ballots counted	vote maxima
	Wards 1-4	2031	2530*	2021
	Wards 5-8	1943	1943	1937

Poll workers explained this as a recording error and we accepted their conclusions.

ACTIONS IN THE CITY OF MADISON:

Repeated trouble arose at those polling places which served more than one ward. Most troubling were the cases where the total number of ballots counted (by machine and/or by hand) and the vote maxima were considerably larger than the voter turnout as measured by the total by the total number of ballots that had supposedly been issued to voters as they registered. The only explanation we could come up with was confusion at the polling place created by too many clients (pre-registered and on-site registrants) and too few poll workers who either were too busy to enter new registrants and/or absentee voters on the poll list and assign numbers to them or ran bundles of absentee ballots or ballots with write-ins through the machine a second time without paying attention to changes thus produced in the ballot counts.

1.	sharing a polling place	# of ballots issued	# of ballots counted	vote maxima
	Ward 8 (AD 48)	1428 (4 short)	1432	1431
	Ward 82 (AD 46)	117 (10 surplus)	100 + 7*	107
	Total	1545	1539	1538

*machine & hand count

Perhaps an error in assigning voter numbers, we accepted the vote counts as reported, for now, because we are open to doing a recount if asked for.

2. Ward 9, accommodating Ward 81, kept the two operations successfully separated except for combining the write-in votes. We assigned all write-in votes to Ward 9, and none to Ward 11.
3. Ward 30 reported the write-in votes by number only, without listing names. They sent a note that recording all the names was too much work; therefore, none of the write-in votes could be counted.

4.		# of ballots issued	# of ballots counted	vote maxima
	Ward 31	2034 (67 surplus)	1967	1963
	Ward 32	1978 (7 short)	1985	1982
	Total	4012	3952	3945

Either the voter numbers were incorrectly assigned and/or residual numbers were not corrected for in calculating the ballot issued total. The voter numbers are supplied in bundles of 250 successive numbers. If the poll workers work with more than one bundle at a time, the last number assigned, when the polls close at the end of the day, will leave unused numbers in some of these bundles. These "residual" numbers need to be

deducted from the "highest" reached for the day in order to arrive at the correct total of issued ballots. We decided to accept the election results, as reported, for now.

5. Ward 33: Of 121 write-in votes listed, only 3 could be recorded
- | | # of ballots issued | # of ballots counted | vote maxima |
|---------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Ward 35 | 1642 | 1644 | 1641 |
| Ward 36 | 494 | 495 | 494 |

These two wards vote at the same place, but vote in duplicate set-ups. This is an example of a ballot differential which is acceptable within our common error allowance.

- 7.
- | | # of ballots issued | # of ballots counted | vote maxima |
|---------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Ward 49 | 1715 (32 short) | 1747 | 1746 |

Poll workers sent an explanatory note which we could not decipher. We accepted the votes as reported, for the time being.

8. Ward 52: There was no number for ballots issued available without opening the bag, but ballots counted were 2271, and the vote maxima were 2270. We accepted the numbers as reported.

9. Wards 59, 60, 73, 75, 88 & 93 vote at the same place, but 73, 75 & 88 have no voters.

	# of ballots issued	# of ballots counted	vote maxima
Ward 59	2797 (251 surplus)	2546	2540
Ward 60	250 (174 short)	416 + 8 = 424*	422
Ward 93	0 (6 short)	6	6
Total	3047 (71 surplus)	2976	2968

*machine and hand counted

Poll workers reported that they supplied slips with voter numbers to each other as need arose. Most likely "residual" numbers were overlooked. We accepted the election results as reported, for now.

10. Ward 63 sent a note about having to reject some ballots, but we did not quite understand what to make of it. They reported:

	# of ballots issued	# of ballots counted	vote maxima
	2104	2105	2103

We accepted the election results as reported.

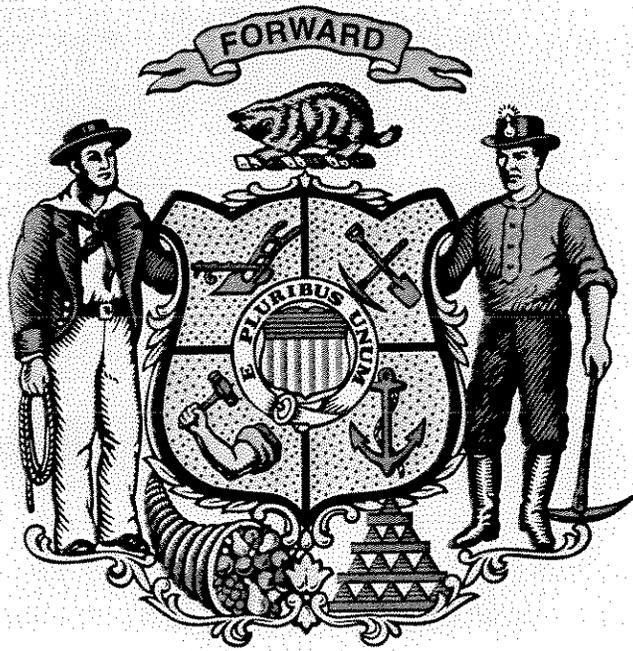
11. Wards 64, 69, 72, 78 and 89 vote together – Ward 69 has no voters.
- | | # of ballots issued | # of ballots counted | vote maxima |
|---------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Ward 64 | 2959 (92 short) | 3051 | 3045 |
| Ward 71 | 12) | 13) | 13) |
| Ward 78 | 17) 140 | 17) 136 | 17) 134 |
| Ward 89 | 111) | 106) | 104) |
| Total | Not reported | 3189 (reported) | 3179 |
| | 3099(counted here) | 3187(counted here) | |

The trouble involves Ward 64. We consulted the City Clerk. The City Clerk's office went through their papers and notes, located a bundle of 99 ballots with write-in votes, and suggested that perhaps these ballots had been separated for recording purposes and then were run through the machine to be counted a second time by mistake without attention being paid to the thus altered ballot total. We accepted the results, for the time being.

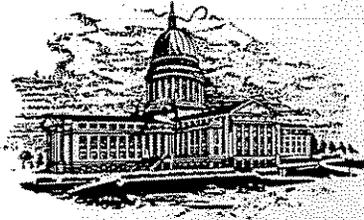
12. Ward 90 and Ward 38 shared the same facility successfully, but Ward 90 left us to hand count 12 ballots. Final figures were:

# of ballots issued	# of ballots counted	vote maximum
106	92 + 12 = 104	104

Overall we find that election results in the City of Madison are not as reliable as usual. Recounts may be indicated. Presumably mistakes such as described in #4 and #11 above occurred elsewhere also. Furthermore some of the suggestions we made following the November 3, 1998 election appear to be not yet fully implemented. In particular the City of Madison seems to be in great need of more experienced personnel.



Rickard
LRB
266-6034



WISCONSIN STATE REPRESENTATIVE
STEPHEN J. FREESE

1 position FTE

1 position LTE

\$67,400

FTE \$52,500

32,000 salary

17,800 fringe

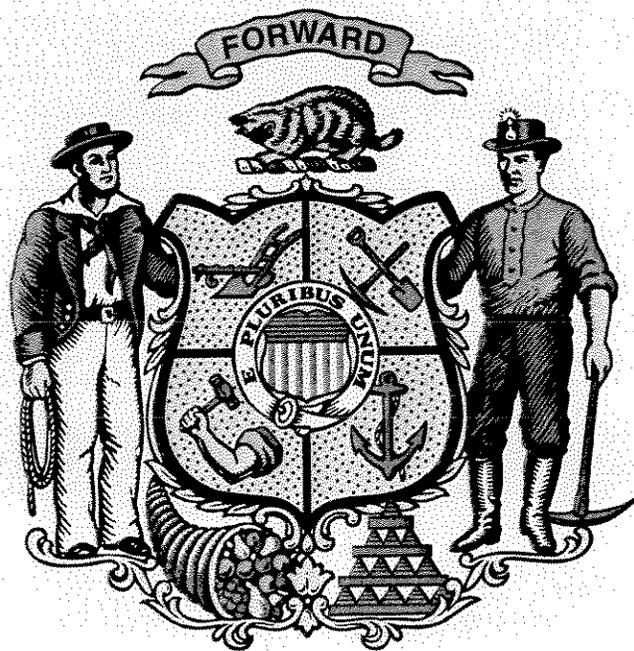
8,700 set up

LTE \$11,400 salary

1,000 fringe

25,000 supplies-services

17,900



New nominating calendar means even longer presidential campaign

The Democrats, bless 'em, have done it to the country again. Just when you think we have reached the limit on early-starting, endless presidential campaigns, they have tinkered with their rules again to assure that the next round in 2004 will be even longer.

With virtually no public debate, the nominating calendar was changed to guarantee that even more states will hold delegate primaries even earlier in the winter of '04 than in '00. Every party official and campaign strategist I talked to agrees that the race to choose the next Democratic nominee will begin in earnest less than a year from now, as soon



DAVID S. BRODER

as the mid-term election is out of the way.

The change was engineered by Democratic National Committee Chairman Terry McAuliffe, whose goal, he told me, is to get the intra-party fighting over early and settle on an opponent for President Bush fast enough to mobilize money and manpower for "what we have to assume will be a tough fight against an incumbent with unlimited finances."

Under the new calendar, already unanimously approved by the DNC rules and bylaws committee and due to be ratified by the full DNC in January, the Iowa caucuses are scheduled for Jan. 19, 2004, and the New Hampshire primary for Jan. 27.

By moving each of them almost a week closer to Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's than they were last year, the Democrats will force most of the campaigning in those states into the summer of 2003 and the pre-holiday autumn season.

Moreover, instead of mandating a five-week pause between New Hampshire and the next contests, as the old rules did, the new ones invite any and all states to move up their primaries to as early as Feb. 3, 2004, — a deliberate front-loading of the calendar.

"My speculation," Massachusetts National Committeeman James Roosevelt, the co-chairman of the rules committee, told me, "is that more and more states will move to the earliest date the parties allow. We are moving toward a de facto national primary."

McAuliffe said he is certain that South Carolina, Michigan and Arizona Democrats will move up into February, matching the early dates already in use by Republicans in those states. You can bet that other states will also join the rush, either to increase their influence or to bolster the chances of favorite candidates

from their state or region.

Every campaign veteran I interviewed said the new calendar will require White House aspirants to hit the hustings, start their fund raising and assemble their staffs early in 2003. That may pose no problems for people out of office, such as Al Gore, or senators in mid-term, such as Joe Lieberman, John Kerry or Joe Biden. But what about California Gov. Gray Davis? Can he go right from a re-election campaign into a presidential race requiring his presence on the other side of the continent? What about Dick Gephardt and Tom Daschle? Would they have to abandon their leadership roles in the House and Senate to pursue the nomination from the beginning of 2003?

All I know is that McAuliffe says he vetted the new calendar with 10 potential candidates and none had any objections.

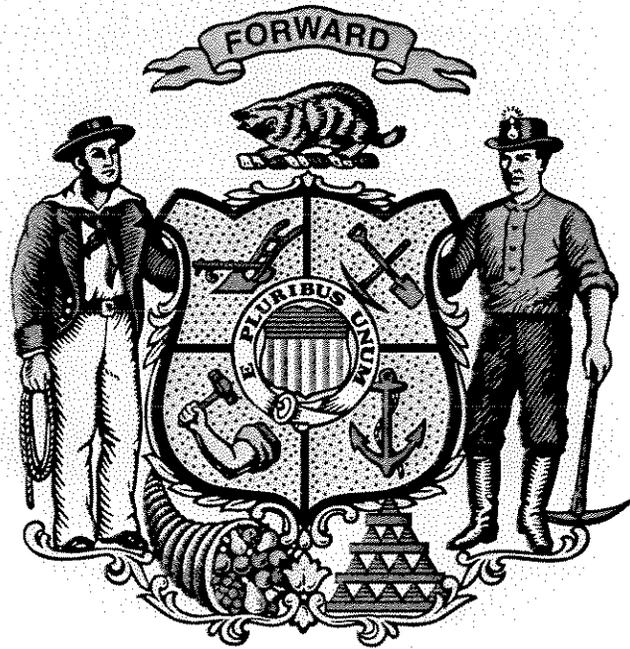
Most of those I interviewed said the new calendar would not diminish — and might even increase — the importance of Iowa and New Hampshire, given their ability to create momentum for their winners. Gore won both in 2000, but Kerry is well-known in New Hampshire thanks to Boston television. Gephardt took Iowa in 1988 and Daschle too is from a neighboring state, South Dakota.

Everyone agrees the financial demands on candidates will be even higher than in the past, given the breakneck pace at which the contests will unfold. Many say the name-brand, established candidates — Gore, Lieberman, Daschle, Gephardt — will have an advantage over "outsiders" such as North Carolina Sen. John Edwards. But the Iowa and New Hampshire electorates are small enough that a skillful face-to-face campaigner can woo enough people to make himself a contender. New Hampshire especially has a habit of dealing upsets to favorites. A front-runner who stumbles will have less time to recover under the new rules.

All that is certain is that the respite from presidential politics will be even shorter than usual this time and the campaign season even longer. It's not even a sure thing that McAuliffe will achieve his principal goal of settling the nomination by early March. More and more Democratic presidential primaries are operating under proportional rules, which allocate delegates on the basis of the percentages won, rather than winner-take-all.

It is possible that a campaign that begins next January could go right into the convention hall 20 months later. Now there is a stomach-turning thought.

Broder writes for the Washington Post. His column runs Wednesdays on the Wisconsin State Journal Opinion page.



Jerry's copy

copy to Kevin Kennedy

FREESE CAMPAIGN FINANCE PLAN

SPENDING LIMITS:

(JFC \$870,000 designated)

- (1) Governor \$2,500,000
- (2) Lt. Governor \$400,000
- (3) Attorney General \$400,000
- (4) Const. Offices (includ S. Ct.) \$250,000
- (5) Senate \$70,000
- (6) Assembly \$35,000

Supreme Court \$400,000

GRANT:

- (1) All offices except S. Ct. 33%
- (2) Supreme Court 66%

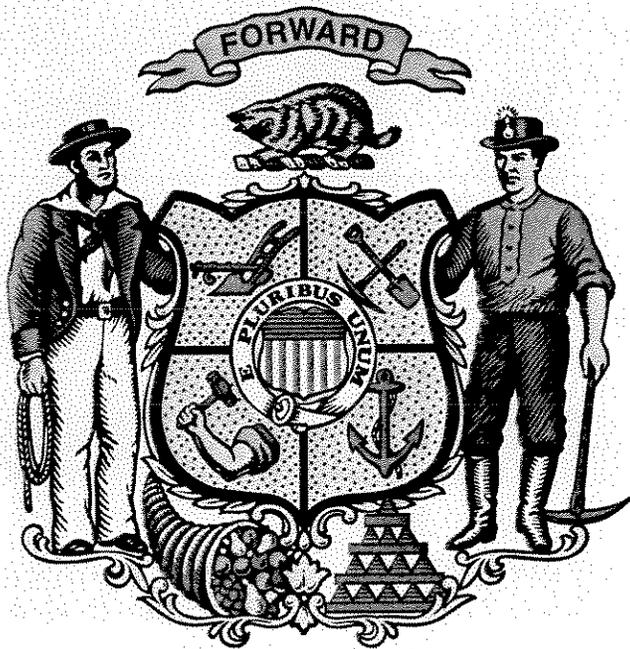
FUNDING MECHANISM:

\$5 checkoff (GPR) with specific party designation for all parties with gubernatorial ballot status.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- (1) 6% of vote in primary.
- (2) 10% of spending limit raised in \$100 or less increments with 50% coming from within the district.

counties of the



Reuter's

Frank US

Directions to Mayfair Mall, Wauwatosa

Ernegalauß

- **Take I-94 East towards Wauwatosa**
- **Exit Hwy 45 North**
- **Take Hwy 45 North to Exit Hwy 100 (otherwise known as Mayfair Rd)**
- **Continue North on to Hwy 100 until you see Mayfair Mall on your right**
- **Turn right into Mayfair Mall closest to Marshall Fields**
- **The Community Room is in the rear of the mall**
- **Enter mall and take elevator to the basement and look for Room G110**

No Show Postcards

Introduce my self
Dead People Voting 12

Straight Ticket Problem

Running out of Ballots

making Problems

Intensation
felons Voting

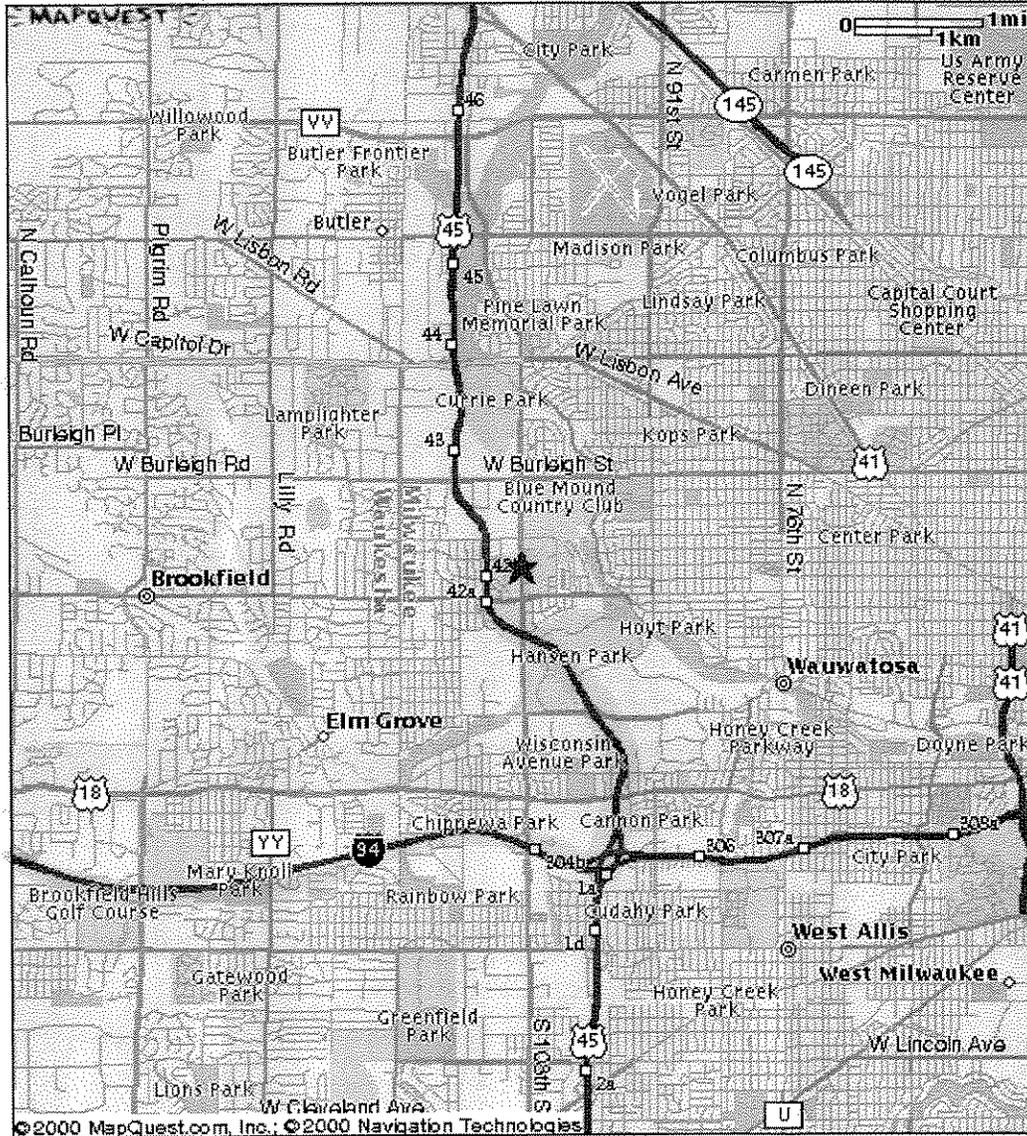


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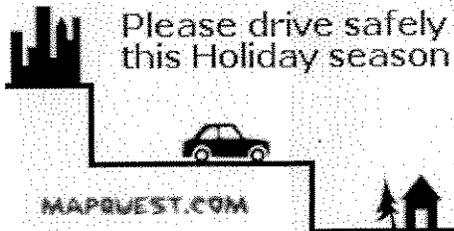
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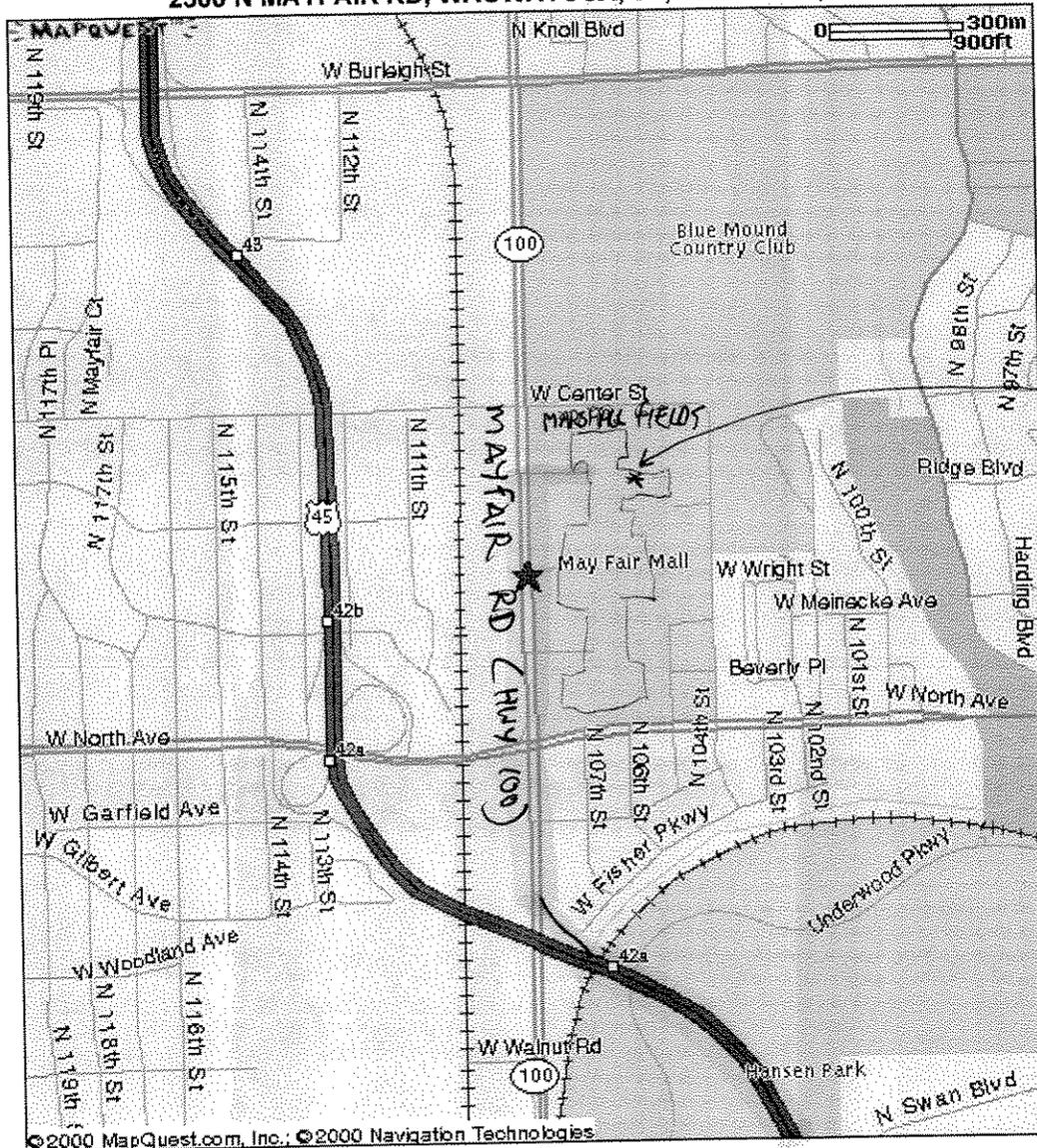


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