

WISCONSIN STATE
LEGISLATURE
COMMITTEE HEARING
RECORDS

2005-06

(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)

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> Committee Reports ... CR

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> **05hr_AC-CE_Misc_pt40**

ELECTION DAY REPORTS

Compiled by Robert Trapp

ROCK COUNTY

Written by Susan Jacobson:

Most of Rock problems were from outside groups showing up and overwhelming the election workers. Many, many attorneys from ILL. If we tightened up our laws, in my opinion, it would not make us such sitting ducks for our liberal neighbors to get involved in the election process.

Many of our poll watchers were so busy and unprepared because of some problems with the information we had from the State, that actual fraud would have been very hard to see. We did have some poll watchers challenge ballots, and we did the reporting as required, but I don't have that information, it was sent to the State office.

Moveon.com (and Actup) were very visible in almost all of our large polling places. Many inside building, walking around and talking to people, handling out literature. At one ward, they were so obviously politicking, that the Democratic attorney poll watching, told them they had to leave.

One of our poll watchers actually saw two of them going through a box of what appeared to be absentee ballots that had not been counted yet. Our guys approached the election official who hesitantly told them they should not be touching the paperwork.

We had large groups of people entering smaller wards (under 5000) and gave names and addresses where there were no master lists required, so they just wrote them down, and without ID, allowed to vote.

In one of our poorest districts, there were very disheveled looking people coming in that could not read or write and asked our pole workers how they should mark their ballot to vote democratic. Not that they didn't have that right, but it has appeared there wasn't much forethought, like they were just told to vote that way.

We are working on a new program to reach out to some of these people through the Republican Party of Rock County. They need to know that we care for them and about their needs.

KENOSHA COUNTY

By Janice Mary Hoey

In the precinct where I work (Ward 15-Precinct 29 at Forest Park School in Kenosha, WI), we had three extra people just registering new voters. I'm not sure of the number they registered, though. I didn't see their numbers. We also had a helper from the Mayor's

office, as someone complained about their long wait, and yes, we did allow the newly registered voters to vote without standing in a long line, as instructed.

However, I do know that our count was over & above the number that we had registered (on our original sheets) by approximately 165. So, in our precinct, over 100% of registered voters voted.... which does not mean that each & every one of our named voters voted.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY

By David Karst

Last week I attended the Southwest Republican Meeting in Franklin. Back in the summer I volunteered to help reelect the President. I was a Ward Captain in Greenfield and did whatever I was asked to do at the West Greenfield office. I would go in after work each day, weekends and helped with the rallies. Needless to say I was energized and wanted to do my civic duty. I was also a Poll Runner in the Greendale and Milwaukee area.

I believe that the day of only senior citizens working the polls are over. Some of the nice people were poorly trained or believe that individuals wanted to only follow the rules while voting. Some of the workers weren't attentive and would allow people to hover over each other when voting.

There were poll workers explaining to individuals how to vote and would say "All you have to do is draw a line attaching the arrows for Democrats". There were HAVA workers at my locations that were bused in from an area North of 94. The individuals were in groups and did not prevent election fraud. I asked them whom they worked for and they could barely explain to me where they came from. They finally gave me a number and it was a consulting firm. They did tell me that they voted for Kerry/Edwards.

I came in to the West Greenfield office at 8 pm. and was sent out to a North side polling location. I did not know what to expect but I was told earlier in the day they had the registration table set out in the school hallway. This location was not visible for poll watchers. When I got there at 8:15 pm the polling location was closed however there was a candidate that was running for office sitting there talking to the workers. He stayed for about 1 hour. I felt this was a conflict of interest and he should not have been there. At this location Move on .org had a lawyer and 2 other people. The one individual was deputized earlier in the day since they were short of people. The other person had been handing out ballots to voters. A lawyer from the Republican team and myself helped go through the questionable ballots without handling them with the election officials. There were stacks of empty ballots left over.

At a Southside location there was a Latino lady bringing in a number of people throughout the day and vouching for them. Overall I don't know how much fraud was involved however I believe that individuals need to be better educated when they work the polls. I believe only election officials such as workers should be able to handle the

ballots. Individuals from all organizations should not be deputized the day of the election because of a conflict of interest.

KENOSHA COUNTY

By Alex Tianhybok

Observations of questionable activity on 11/2/2004:

As a poll watcher, my primary activity at the polling place was to track incoming voters and report back to campaign HQ. The polling place (Village of Pleasant Prairie Hall -- Wards 1-3) was arranged in a fashion where voters entered the polling place first had a chance to see a map of the geography covered by VPP 1-3, and then after a zigzag cue they first checked in at the registration desk. When the line lengthened, occasionally one of the judges would intercept incoming people to ask if they were registered or not, and IF NOT they were handed a same-day registration form so that they could fill it out while in the waiting line. Those same voters after checking in at the registration desk were forwarded to the same-day registration desk.

There were a few waves of HEAVY turnout:

- 1) When the polls opened the line was out the door--my guess approx 1-hour wait from end of line to registration desk.
- 2) A rush in mid morning (approx 1.5 hours).
- 3) And then again in mid afternoon (the couple of hours after lunch -- again around an hour)

In between, and most surprisingly during lunch voters were able to essentially walkup directly to the registration desk. Longest gap without any voters was probably 5 minutes during around noon.

My Carol Beach neighbor Jeff Szulczewski arrived at the polling place around 11am to assist with poll watching and also to give me a chance to take a break (he ultimately stayed until the end). This was very fortunate because Jeff gave me a chance to observe the registration process a little more carefully. As we sat near the registration desk, we noticed several times during the course of the day (mostly the latter part) that something in the range of 1/2 of the voters were carrying the same day registration forms (actually there were at least 5 periods during which the same-day registration line had gotten longer than the line waiting for the check in desk). We found this strange since although Pleasant Prairie does have a fair amount of new construction, it seemed high. Jeff took over the poll voter watching duty while I move over to the other end to 'see' what was going on in the same-day line.

This is what I saw happening:

- I saw at least 100 people show correct location WI drivers licenses--they were allowed to vote in accordance with the election laws.

- I saw at least 50 people show out of area drivers licenses with in-area secondary info such as bank statements, utility bills, and mortgage statements -- also in compliance.
- I also witnessed at least 20 people get through using items like cell phone bills. I asked the election judges sitting at the same-day table what criteria they were using for allowing voters to pass through--they informed me that 'anything with a address was good enough'. I reminded them that it needed to be more official such as a bank statement or a utility bill with a 90 day or less date/postmark. They told me I was wrong. I spoke to the chief judge and reminded her of the requirements. She told me that the 'rule manual' did not specify such, that the training they received did not cover this in detail, and that they knew what they were doing.

I returned to the same-day desk and then I saw these exceptions:

- One female voter arrived with a WI driver license (out of area Kenosha address), and a **Jiffy Lube oil change reminder card**. I approached the judge reviewing the info, and said 'certainly an oil change card cannot be enough'. I was asked to step away from the judge's area. The Jiffy Lube person was allowed to vote! I spoke to the chief judge again, and told her this was not acceptable. This is when I place the first call to HQ. Spoke with attorney Jay Nixon--he reaffirmed that I was correct. I reminded the judges again that they needed to be more restrictive.
- Then later I saw a female voter arrive with an ILLINOIS driver license and a **Peggy Fleming Skate-A-Thon mailer**. Again, I stepped up to the same-day desk and protested. Again I was told that I was too close and that my interference was going to be recorded. In fact one judge appeared to document such. The Peggy Fleming voter was allowed to vote also. At this point I called in again and requested legal support. Later an attorney did arrive, and reviewed the election rules with the chief judge.

Unfortunately, this was pretty late in the day (at least 5pm), and traffic flow had reduced dramatically. Actually by 7pm there was barely a trickle. I continued to observe and there were no glaring examples like that again.

I never saw anyone 'vouch' for anyone's residency.

The matters that make me wonder about an 'organized' effort was that the same-day registrations seem to come in waves. We checked to see if any 'buses' arrived, and did not see any. Also interestingly, the most questionable period came in mid to later afternoon. By that time, we felt as though the election judges were already fatigued and less likely to challenge questionable credentials.

KENOSHA COUNTY

By Cathryn Bothe

Here are a few things I heard answering phones at the campaign office:

1. A woman called asking for help. She said that the Move On.org people were going up and down the lines outside the polling place with clipboards and copies of the voter lists (which can be purchased for about \$7/ward). The person was pretending to be helpful-- "With the lines so long you want to be sure you are on the list. What is your name?" When people answered she would get that info but so was able to "pre-poll watch" for comparison to the Dem voters BUT people were also telling her things like "our daughter is on the list but she lives in Oshkosh." Of course that meant that they now knew of a person who was not coming in to vote and a fake voter could easily vote in their place. **HARD TO PROVE** that someone else took the place of the missing daughter.
2. Kerry people at the Grevenow school site on the school property with campaign stuff.
3. The 10 busloads that were at the Union Club and Local 72--brought many young people (license plates were mostly Illinois but a few from Oklahoma). Kids were bothering motorists, impeding traffic at intersections and yelling and pounding on cars with Bush stickers on them.
4. Stacey Stanich at Curtis Strange was yelled at by MoveOn.org people. Also there were two young women who were "vouched for" by someone who she said she was sure were under age.
5. Jan Anderson at Lincoln El said he saw more than one person whom he felt was drunk/drugged coming in saying "I want to vote for Kerry".

KENOSHA COUNTY

By Matt Augustine

Students were telling students they could vote in Madison as well as through absentee ballots in their home city. They were told, "You cannot get caught cheating till after you vote is counted."

=====
By Moe Zabel (Kenosha GOP and poll worker)

I saw too many people who never saw a voting machine before (Over fifty percent). We also noted many people who spoke little or no English. (Were they citizens?) People whose polling list address did not match their driver's license address. They volunteered their license. People who did not look as if they were residents of the neighborhood because of their manner of speech or dress. A lot of irregularities slipped through because we were too busy! We also had no time to record any of this. The poll watchers should be recording that stuff instead of checking their lists. I hate to think how many illegal votes were cast just at the polling place where I worked.

Presidential Election Observations- Nov. 2, 2004

By Amy Klemko, Town Clerk of Bristol, Kenosha County

Once voter registration closed in Illinois I had a few people call the office asking if they could register to vote in Bristol because they had missed the deadline in Illinois. Most of these calls were from Antioch and neighboring Illinois municipalities. They didn't understand that they had to live in Wisconsin let alone Bristol to register and vote here.

I had a call from one woman on her cell phone asking where she should vote, when I asked her where she lived she gave me the address of the **Bristol Renaissance Faire**. All she had for identification was a library card and an out of state drivers license. I immediately became suspicious of this and asked for her number so I could call her back. After further investigation I discovered that she did not live at the address given and was actually a resident of California. I told her nicely that her proof of identification was not sufficient enough to vote in Bristol. She graciously hung up!

One man (a former Bristol resident) came in to register on Election Day with a driver's license with his former Kenosha address. I happen to know that he no longer lives in Bristol and he stated that he is living with family in Somers, but still owns a house (which was up for sale) in Bristol and felt he should be allowed to vote here. After some consideration I let him vote, but put his ballot in a provisional envelope to be counted after he provided the proper identification needed. As far as I know he never brought the information to the county clerk so that his ballot could be counted.

Another former Bristol resident who moved to a Kenosha hotel (where she works) at least six months before the election called on election day and wanted to vote in Bristol. She is living there temporarily until she moves to Florida. I told her to register and vote in Kenosha, since she lives there and she had her voter registration canceled in Bristol months before the election.

For months before the election I received numerous voter registrations from the Internet and/or groups that set up registrations at Wal-Mart stores, colleges etc. My biggest complaint is that the majority of the registration cards were not filled out completely or they didn't have the required information/identification and signatures that are required. I entered them into the computer but had the cards set aside so that the poll workers could obtain the required information before they were allowed to vote.

Another BIG problem was the enormous amount of absentee ballot requests. I had so many people come into the office the day before the election and weeks prior to the election requesting to vote absentee because they supposedly were going to be out of town. I have found that the people who really are out of town request this in advance, because most trips are planned more than the day before. They just don't realize the tremendous amount of work the clerk has to do to send out an absentee ballot etc.

The sad part about Presidential elections is that everyone comes out to vote only every four years and the important local and state elections are bypassed with very low voter turnout.

Election Day 11/2/04 Observations by Louis T. D'Abbraccio

I spent Election Day in Racine primarily patrolling the polling locations in the inner city. I personally witnessed the following situations:

The election protection organization was represented in every inner city ward. They purported to be non-partisan but were wearing t-shirts festooned with the logos of a dozen or so left-leaning organizations, some of which had officially endorsed John Kerry and other democratic candidates. We uniformly challenged their presence as illegal electioneering, and in some cases the local poll workers agreed, and they were forced to cover their shirts. In others, however, they were allowed to remain.

In the most egregious situation, however, at Tyler Domer Community Center, "Election Protection" effectively ran the polling place. There was a greeter, a pleasant and perky young woman, at the outside door providing snacks as people entered the building, then a large, intimidating "union thug" inside the actual polling station in the gymnasium. This man was equipped with a polling place directory, and he intercepted individuals as they entered the room and directed them to the appropriate ward. He was also heard on numerous occasions by several volunteers pointing out Republican poll workers, and cautioning them that "those Republicans will try and stop you from voting" and offering assistance in that eventuality.

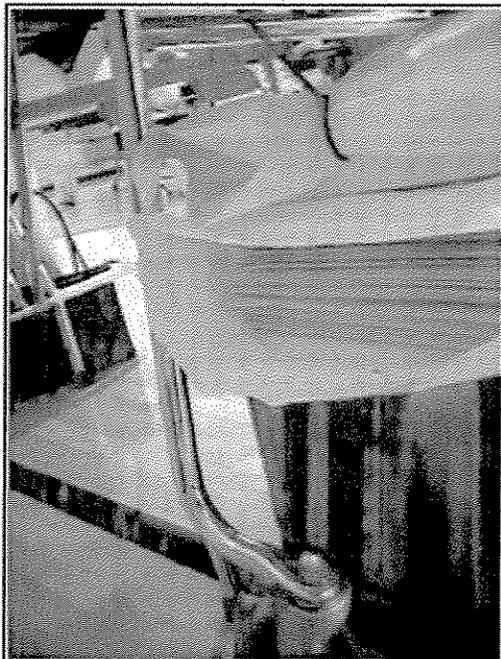
The registration table was located in the middle of the gym. Two to three additional "Election Protection" people were stationed at this location, observing the registration process. They were also wearing the shirts, and had erected an "Election Protection" yard sign immediately to the left of the registration table. If an individual did not possess valid identification and was turned away, one of the election protection people would intercept them, and serve as a "matchmaker" – finding someone who had just finished voting and asking them to vouch for the person who had been turned away.

Poll officials declined to do anything to reign in or remove the election protection people from the polling place, despite repeated requests from myself and other HAVA volunteers. When the Acting Racine City Clerk arrived, accompanied by Racine City Attorney Dan Wright, she declined to do anything about the situation as well, until I blocked her exit and told her she needed to do something about the situation. She threw up her hands and exclaimed "What do you want ME to do about it?" – I replied, "Your <expletive> job." She refused to remove the union thug greeter from the doorway, and instead told me I was free to greet people as well. She did caution him about making partisan comments, and required the group to remove their sign from the registration table. She declined to do anything about the "matchmaking".

This registration table was also the scene of other problems as well. There were frequent vanloads¹ of people arriving at Tyler Domer, as well as other polling locations in central Racine. In many cases, the arrival of these vans seemed coordinated², with multiple vans arriving simultaneously. Early in the day, HAVA volunteers at Tyler Domer determined that these large groups were attempting to swarm the voter registration table in order to create confusion.

All of the van arrivals would stand at the registration table, and some would actually register. All of them would then move, en masse, to the ward tables to receive their ballots. The individuals who had not registered at the table pulled out presumably fraudulent registration forms from their pockets, and attempted to exploit the confusion by creating the impression that they had just registered and been provided the forms. Since there was no coordination between the registration and voting tables, poll workers were either unaware or unconcerned with this situation.

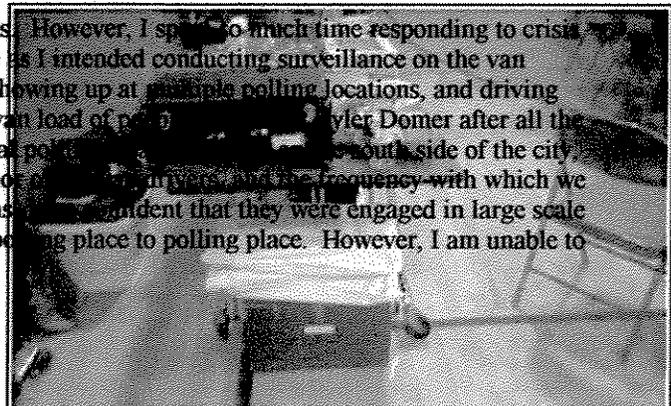
In the face of this blatant fraud, when HAVA volunteers attempted to challenge specific voters who had not registered, they were told that they had no right to challenge electors. At this, they were shown the copy of the statute provided during HAVA training. The poll workers then acknowledged our right to challenge the electors, but claimed that we could not use the forms provided to us in our HAVA packets. Instead, we needed to use the official form provided by the poll workers. The HAVA volunteers agreed to this, and requested the forms, only to be told that the forms were not available, therefore they could not challenge anyone. Eventually, we were able to contact an investigator from the Wisconsin Department of Justice, who arrived and showed the poll workers his badge. He then told them, "You can lie to them, but if you lie to me it's a felony" – At which point the workers miraculously located the forms. However, by this time, five to six hundred people had voted between the two wards, including many who used the registration table ploy.



Following the departure of the DOJ investigator, I noticed one of the poll workers going to the voting machine, and removing

_____ Racine on Election Day. These vans were rented from an GOP office, and we were able to learn that these vehicles were used as "Comin America" on the rental agreements. On Election Day, we were able to pay for the rentals. We

_____ vans. However, I spent so much time responding to crisis situations that I intended conducting surveillance on the vans as they showed up at multiple polling locations, and driving the van load of people to Tyler Domer after all the other polling locations on the south side of the city. The behavior of the poll workers, and the frequency with which we were able to identify them, was so evident that they were engaged in large scale voter intimidation. However, I am unable to



ballots. The count on that voting machine was then 341. Because the machine clearly has room for far more ballots than that, I questioned the poll worker, who declined to tell me why he was removing the ballots. In fact, he refused to answer me altogether. He took the ballots, placed them in a plastic bag, which he did not seal, and put it under the table that held the cookies and refreshments behind the voting table. He then opened a sealed bag of ballots, which he placed open end up in a box holding hamburger buns at the other end of the table. None of these ballots was secured in the wooden box provided for that purpose, and in fact I was able to get within six inches of the bag of completed ballots to take the accompanying pictures. I spent several minutes there, and was unchallenged the entire time. Unfortunately, I was called away to another polling location, and during the confusion of another rush, the HAVA volunteers at that location lost track of the bag of completed ballots. When I returned, they were no longer under the table, and nobody could or would tell me where they went.

Another situation that required my response throughout the day was the poll location at Festival Hall. The senior poll worker at this location, who also happened to be the Democrat ward captain, would walk back and forth peering over the shoulder of the voters in the booths, and pointing to their ballots and telling them, "this is how you vote the straight Democratic ticket." This man was cautioned repeatedly, but did not seem to care – He would behave for a while, and then go back to his same illegal electioneering behavior. After repeated complaints, and several visits to this polling location, I contacted the DA and the WI DOJ investigators.

Eventually, I was standing outside the plate glass window of Festival Hall with two investigators from the DOJ, and the DA and ADA, as all of us watched the poll worker continue this behavior. The ADA, Mike Nieskes, called the Acting City Clerk, and told her that he intended to arrest the poll worker. She replied that, since "nobody else was available" to serve as the senior poll worker at that location, she would just close that polling location early. Given the likelihood that such action would result in courts holding polling locations throughout the city open late in response, we had no choice but to back off – and he was eventually back to his prior behavior.

Other situations that I was informed of:

-Out of state voters: Many accounts of IL licenses used as ID for Registration - some licenses newly issued within the past few months. These individuals almost without exception had someone, generally a van driver, to vouch for him or her.

-Illegal signs at the polls

-Electioneering on public property

I intend to measure the impact of fraudulent registrations in Racine. I have requested voter registration information from the Acting City Clerk, however she informed me that her office "is way behind" in processing the registrations from election day, and consequently the data may not be available until after the New Year. Of course, my

concern is that the more time passes, the more difficult it will be to ascertain the validity of new registrations.

ROBERT T. WARRENDER
12715 210TH AVENUE
BRISTOL, WI 53104
PH: 262-857-8100

Mr. Robert S. Trapp
29412 Silver Lake Road
Salem, WI 53168
Ref: Election Irregularities

November 16, 2004

Dear Mr. Trapp,

Having served as poll watcher at the Paris Safety Building, I wish to communicate some observations. My wife, Laurie, and I served there all day together. I was on site prior to the pool opening. To begin with, a number of voters (as many as 20 people) arrived between 7:00 and 7:15 AM only to find the polling place did not open until 8:00 AM. Several of these indicated to me they had planned their day around voting early and would likely not make it back in time to vote. It seems somewhat strange that while the poll closing time is rigidly controlled, the opening time is left to the 'discretion' of community officials. I remained at Paris until all ballots were counted.

During the day, several prospective voters appeared who attempted to register without proper identification. Some were (apparently) identified by poll workers and allowed to vote while other left. Some returned with identification. I believe some that left did not return. There is also no way to determine whether all the IDs presented were valid. With the sophistication of current technology, false IDs are increasingly difficult to detect for the trained eye. Untrained people (as far as detecting false IDs are concerned) along with the time pressure of a heavy voter turnout, made the detection of any false IDs next to impossible.

I personally detected people who returned to the polling place. After seeing me there (and apparently remembering seeing me the first time through) they turned around and left. This suggests they may have been intending to attempt to vote again. Another poll watcher would not have recognized them and could not have prevented a second vote, if that indeed was the intent.

The number of voters registering at the polling place was very high, perhaps in the 40% range. It seemed the later in the day the higher this percentage was. There is no doubt that registering at the polling place significantly slowed the process.

Following completing my work in Paris and returning the documentation to headquarters, I along with Gene Glas was dispatched to Twin Lakes where reports of trouble had been received. We arrived in Twin Lakes at approx. 9:30 PM to find as many as 300 people in line waiting to vote.

ROBERT T. WARRENDER

Mr. Robert S. Trapp
29412 Silver Lake Road
Salem, WI 53168
Ref: Election Irregularities

November 16, 2004

Page 2

The number of people registering at the polling place was in the 70% range. This slowed the voting process dramatically. Along with completing the application process, poll workers then had to hand write the new voter data onto the voters list. At many times, single voters were in the booth while new registrants were being posted.

The registration process was taking place in another room, well outside my view. I cannot comment on what forms of ID were presented, but I can state I do not recall seeing a single voter being turned away. The delays were so significant that, to my knowledge (and based on questions posed to poll workers) not a single absentee ballot was processed until after the poll was closed, sometime around 11:00 PM.

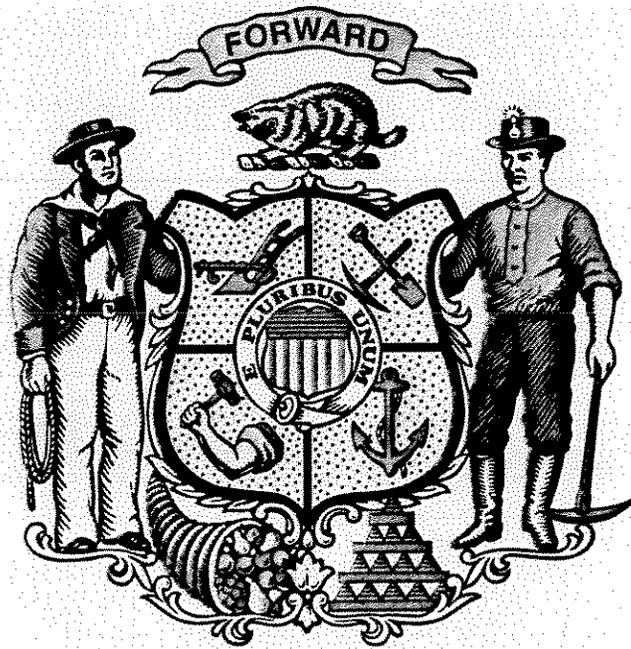
I did notice large numbers of young people arriving in vans. Some were carrying student IDs. Having had a son attend Carthage, I am aware that these IDs are not state issued and are questionable forms of identification. How many of these were used in Twin Lakes I do not know, having arrived there so late.

I am also aware that some people attempted to register at the Bristol Town Hall prior to Election Day listing the address of the Bristol Renaissance Fair as their residence.

This current process in Wisconsin is nothing short of scandalous. When one considers the process of securing a fishing license in Wisconsin, one must wonder whether the Wisconsin Governor takes fishing more seriously than voting for the most powerful office in the world. Further, should a member of the DNR find someone possessing an authentic Wisconsin fishing license while driving a vehicle with out-of-state plates a challenge can be made. Why should voting be taken any less seriously than fishing in the state of Wisconsin.

Very truly yours,







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City elections official responds to fraud questions

By GREG J. BOROWSKI
gborowski@journalsentinel.com

Posted: Jan. 18, 2005

Milwaukee's top election official said today that claims of fraud in the Nov. 2 election are overblown, noting the number of registration confirmation cards that could not be sent out this year was comparable to the last presidential election.

Lisa Artison, executive director of the city Election Commission, also noted that those who registered to vote on Nov. 2. had to present valid identification to poll workers before they were issued a ballot.

She was responding to questions raised Friday by a state Rep. Jeff Stone (R-Greendale). He noted that election workers handled an estimated 84,000 same-day registrants, but were able to send out only 73,079 confirmation cards.

He has raised concerns about the gap of some 10,000 voters, saying the number warrants a look by the Milwaukee County District Attorney E. Michael McCann. Stone also is looking into whether a state review or audit of the city election can be performed.

"The Election Commission is not in the business of perpetuating fraud," Artison said. "We are all about conducting elections within the purview of the law. Period."

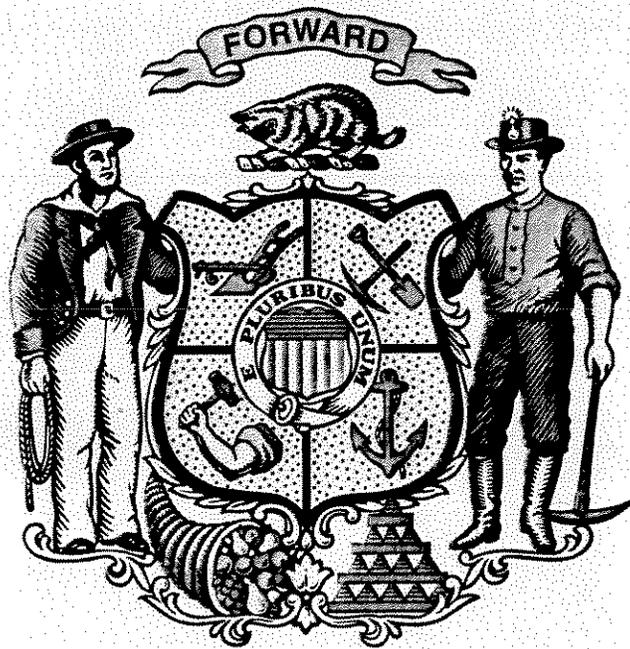
In the 2000 presidential election, she said, the initial city estimate to the state was that 81,000 people registered and voted on election day. That year, the cards that were ultimately able to be processed numbered 73,847.

Artison said there are many reasons a card might not be processed, including illegibility, or missing information, such as a signature or date of birth. Some cards may also have been duplicates.

In the weeks before the election, up to 20,000 registration cards had not been recorded and added to voting rolls. City officials have said in some cases a duplicate may represent someone that re-registered in-person if his or her earlier card could not be immediately located.

Of the 73,079 cards confirmation cards that were sent out, Artison said "a few hundred" had been returned as undeliverable.

Artison said cards could be undeliverable for a number of reasons, including a data entry error, a missing apartment number or a case where the voter has moved since the election.



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U.S. National - AP

Ariz. Requires Citizenship Proof to Vote

Associated Press

Wed Jan 26, 8:27 AM ET

MY Y! U.S. National - AP

PHOENIX - Arizona has become the first state to require proof of citizenship when registering to vote, a measure that supporters say is intended to prevent voter fraud.

The law went into effect Tuesday after being approved by voters in November. It requires that people provide proof of citizenship, such as a birth certificate, when registering to vote and show specified forms of identification when casting a ballot at a polling place.

A civil-rights group and Democratic legislators recently had urged the Department of Justice (news - web sites) to reject the law. They argued the changes will erect barriers that will hinder minorities' participation in elections and hamper grassroots voter registration drives.

The Justice Department (news - web sites) gave final approval Tuesday.

Arizona needs federal clearance of all election laws and regulations because of the state's history of violations of minorities' voting rights.

Arizona officials said they did not know whether the law would be implemented by March 3 elections scheduled in some local jurisdictions.

"I look at my crystal ball and say I hope we are able to make this as smooth for the public as possible," said Secretary of State Jan Brewer, who oversees elections. "But any time you have a change of this magnitude, there's going to be some hiccups along the way."

Full Coverage More about Immigration

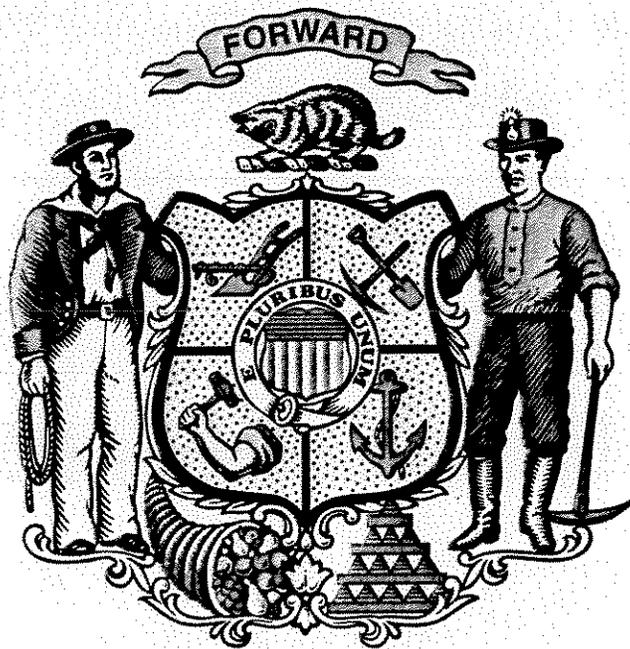
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Ariz. Requires Citizenship Proof to Vote

AP Associated Press

Wed Jan 26, 8:27 AM ET

PHOENIX - Arizona has become the first state to require proof of citizenship when registering to vote, a measure that supporters say is intended to prevent voter fraud.

The law went into effect Tuesday after being approved by voters in November. It requires that people provide proof of citizenship, such as a birth certificate, when registering to vote and show specified forms of identification when casting a ballot at a polling place.

A civil-rights group and Democratic legislators recently had urged the Department of Justice ([news](#) - [web sites](#)) to reject the law. They argued the changes will erect barriers that will hinder minorities' participation in elections and hamper grassroots voter registration drives.

The Justice Department ([news](#) - [web sites](#)) gave final approval Tuesday.

Arizona needs federal clearance of all election laws and regulations because of the state's history of violations of minorities' voting rights.

Arizona officials said they did not know whether the law would be implemented by March 3 elections scheduled in some local jurisdictions.

"I look at my crystal ball and say I hope we are able to make this as smooth for the public as possible," said Secretary of State Jan Brewer, who oversees elections. "But any time you have a change of this magnitude, there's going to be some hiccups along the way."

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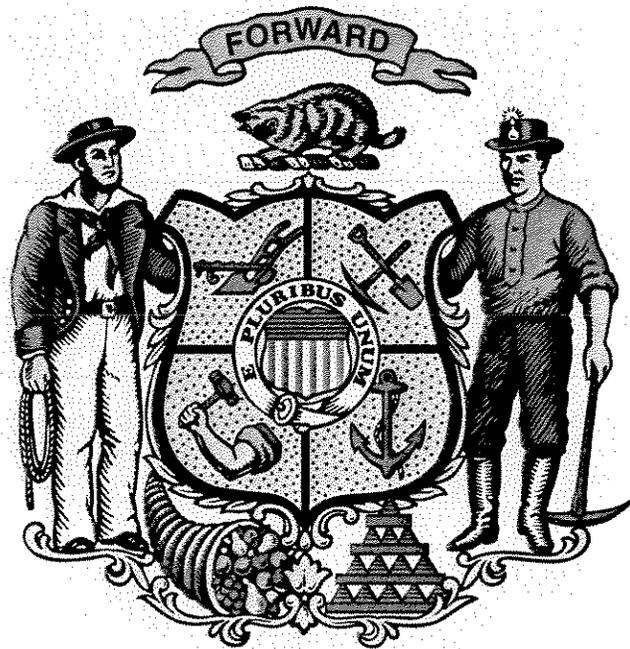
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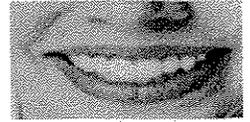
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GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN

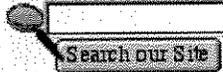
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LOCAL NEWS



Posted Jan. 26, 2005

St. Norbert College grad's vote results in fraud charges

Lacher wasn't state resident on Nov. 2, poll watchers say

By **Andy Nelesen**

anelesen@greenbaypressgazette.com

A recent St. Norbert graduate has been charged with election fraud for voting in De Pere despite being an Illinois resident.

Prosecutors have charged Marc Lacher, 23, with illegal voting after he allegedly voted in the November election without being a qualified Wisconsin resident. State law mandates a voter live in Wisconsin for at least 10 days prior to the election to qualify for a ballot.

According to court documents, two poll watchers and a poll worker challenged Lacher's qualification to vote in De Pere's Fourth Aldermanic District poll at the De Pere Community Center.

One of the watchers, Mark Gaber, knew Lacher from serving with him on the student government board and was aware Lacher had moved to Hinsdale, Ill. Gaber also was aware that different St. Norbert students were living at the address Lacher used to vote.

Witnesses told a poll watcher that Lacher bragged about coming to Wisconsin to vote because it was a swing state in a close election, the criminal complaint said.

Lacher, a May 2004 graduate, was president of the college's student government association in 2003 and a student member of the college's Board of Trustees in 2003-04.

Lacher cast ballot No. 2,474 at the community center.

Lacher answered the phone Tuesday evening at a listing for Albert and Rita Lacher in Hinsdale, Ill.

"Once all the facts are established, it will set everything straight," Lacher said. He declined further comment.

According to the criminal complaint, Lacher used a Hinsdale, Ill., address when he was ticketed for speeding in Outagamie County on Dec. 12.

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Brown County District Attorney John Zakowski said this is the first time he has filed an election fraud complaint.

"This is the first of its kind that I'm aware of where we think someone voted illegally," Zakowski said. No other cases are pending from the November race.

"This is the one referral we had where we had sufficient evidence and we felt we should issue charges," Zakowski said. "The evidence we had would indicate he was not a resident of Brown County, let alone Wisconsin."

Lacher faces up to 3½ years in prison and a \$10,000 fine if convicted. He is due back in court for the balance of his initial appearance on Feb. 9.

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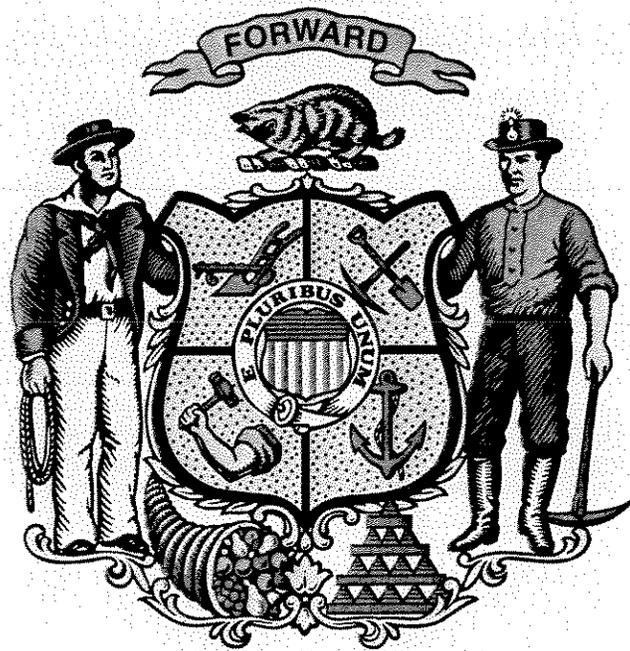
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voting process or of
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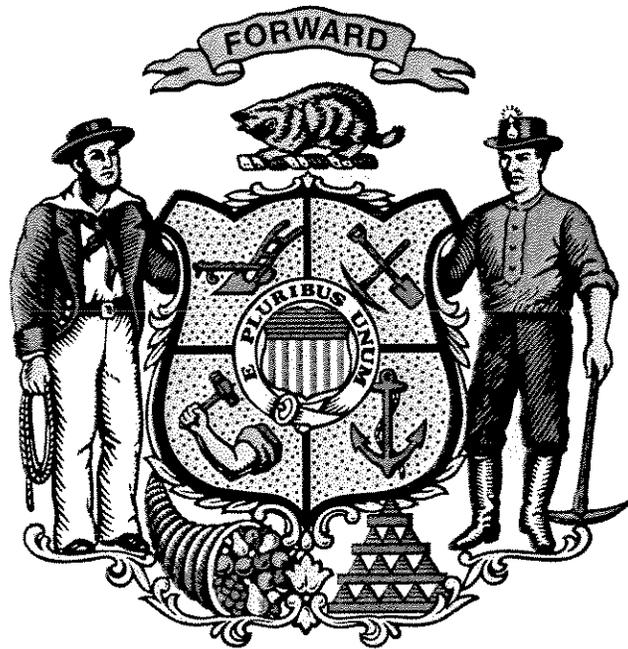
- Believes it reflects
the desire of the vast
majority of the population.

- Fraud has been
found -
100 voted twice
used wrong names

Travis

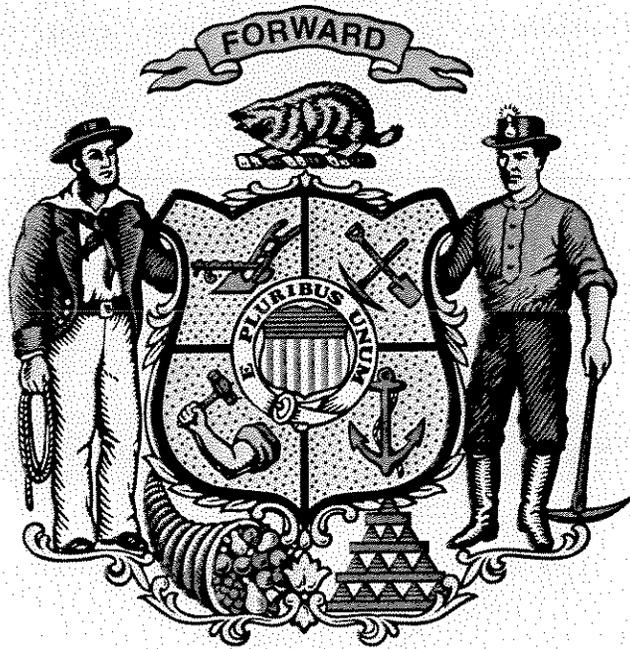
Outrageous partisan
attempt to deny
certain groups of people
to vote -

*this will enshrine an obsolete
technology in the Constitution



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towns + villages

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should not have ballot mix-ups



Original URL: <http://www.jsonline.com/news/state/jul05/343402.asp>

Campaign fund transfer ban blocked

Lawmakers say Elections Board overstepped authority

By STEVEN WALTERS
swalters@journalsentinel.com

Posted: July 23, 2005

Madison - Legislators on Friday blocked a new state Elections Board rule to stop candidates for Congress from transferring large amounts of cash to their state campaign funds.

On a 4-2 vote, the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections told the board that it overstepped its authority by drawing up the proposed rule.

Two Democrats backed the rule, saying current law could give a potential fund-raising advantage to candidates for Congress who change their minds and then run for governor or the Legislature.

The committee vote stops the Elections Board from implementing the rule, at least temporarily, said Elections Board Counsel George Dunst.

A change that important should be made by the full Legislature, said Rep. Steve Freese (R-Dodgeville), the committee chairman.

He said state law has allowed the transfer of campaign cash from federal to state committees since 1977, and there was no reason for the Elections Board to try to change that now.

"For 28 years, we have never done this," Freese said of the proposed new policy.

Freese said the board first tried to ban those transfers in January to stop a Republican candidate for governor, U.S. Rep. Mark Green (R-Wis.), from moving \$1.3 million from his congressional campaign fund to a state campaign account to run against Democratic Gov. Jim Doyle.

Green moved the money, and the new rule could not reverse that transfer, Dunst said.

Before Green's transfer to his campaign for governor, only three other candidates - including Milwaukee Mayor Tom Barrett - had moved money from their federal campaign funds to run for governor, Dunst said.

In 2002, Barrett was a member of Congress from Milwaukee when he transferred more than \$600,000 to a state fund to run for governor, officials said.

Barrett lost in the Democratic primary to Doyle.

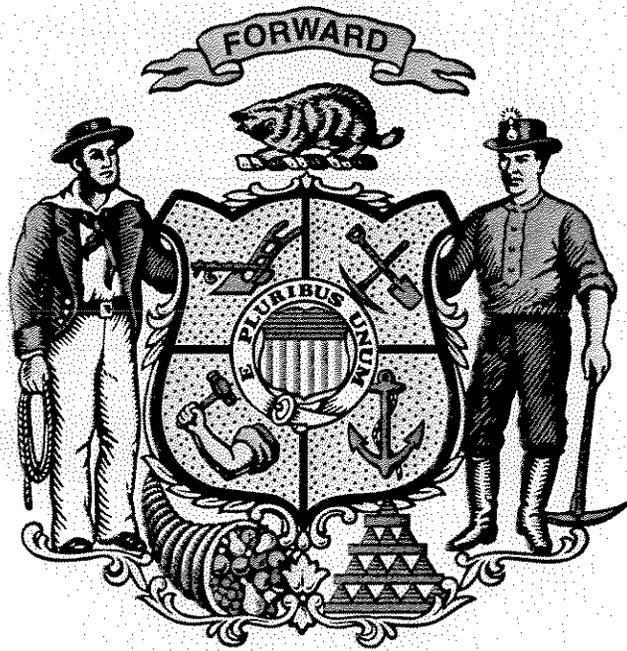
Democratic legislators voted to allow the Elections Board to stop candidates for Congress from transferring more than \$43,100, the maximum allowed by state law, to their state accounts.

Democratic Rep. Marc Pocan of Madison said anyone could say they are running for Congress, set up a federal committee and then get donations of \$5,000 from political action committees and \$2,100 from individuals - donations much larger than those allowed by state law.

Those candidates would then have much more cash to run for governor or the Legislature, Pocan said.

"I can see the potential for abuse."

Pocan and Rep. Dave Travis (D-Waunakee) said blocking the rule could make it easy for three Republican legislators running for the 8th District seat in Congress to raise larger amounts of money, then decide to run again for the Legislature next year with donations first given to



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Caps may be lessened for candidates

Committee backs having no limit on fund transfers

By Todd Richmond
Associated Press writer

MADISON — Wisconsin lawmakers vying for Mark Green's congressional seat could dump any leftover federal campaign money back into their state accounts for future legislative campaigns.

The move comes after a GOP-led committee Friday blocked caps on federal-to-state campaign transfers.

The Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections voted 4-2 to object to the state Election Board's proposal to impose caps. The vote temporarily freezes the plan and sends it to the Joint Committee on Review of Administrative Rules, which can permanently eliminate the proposal.

Committee member Rep. Dave Travis, D-Waunakee, complained the move was meant to benefit Republican state lawmakers planning to run for Congress. It also could help state candidates evade restrictions on money they can use for their campaigns under Wisconsin law, Travis said.

Rep. Stephen Freese, R-Dodgeville, the committee's chairman, said the Legislature, not a state agency such as the Elections Board, should make changes to the state's election laws.

He questioned why Travis didn't complain when former Democratic congressman Tom Barrett transferred about \$750,000 from his federal campaign into a failed bid for governor in 2002.

State law now places no limits on how much money Wisconsin federal candidates can transfer to their campaign accounts for state office. But the state Elections Board approved new

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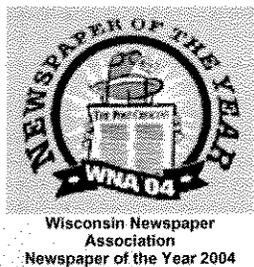
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restrictions earlier this year to limit the practice.

For example, the rule would allow federal candidates to transfer a maximum of \$43,128 to a state account to run for governor.

Travis said the change also would help Republican legislators mulling a run for Green's seat. Green, a Green Bay Republican, is leaving federal office to run for governor. He transferred \$1.3 million from his congressional account to his state account this past winter.

If the state lawmakers lose in the primary, they could still use the federal funds they raised to bolster their state campaign accounts.

Candidates also could raise substantially more through their federal accounts from political action committees than they can through their Wisconsin accounts. State Assembly candidates, for example, can accept up to \$500 from a single PAC. Federal candidates face a limit of \$5,000.

Travis said candidates who could funnel that extra money back into their state races would have an advantage.

Assembly Speaker John Gard, R-Peshtigo, and Rep. Terri McCormick, R-Appleton, have said they will run for Green's seat. Fellow GOP Reps. Frank Lasee of Bellevue is also considering whether to run.

Lasee doesn't have a federal campaign accounts yet, according to Federal Election Commission records. McCormick had \$7,383 in her federal account as of June 30, and Gard had \$177,620 in his.

McCormick said she supports the Election Board's proposal.

"(Candidates are) asked to play by the rules of the race they're running for," she said. "It makes common sense."

A message The Associated Press left at Gard's Capitol offices Friday afternoon wasn't immediately returned.

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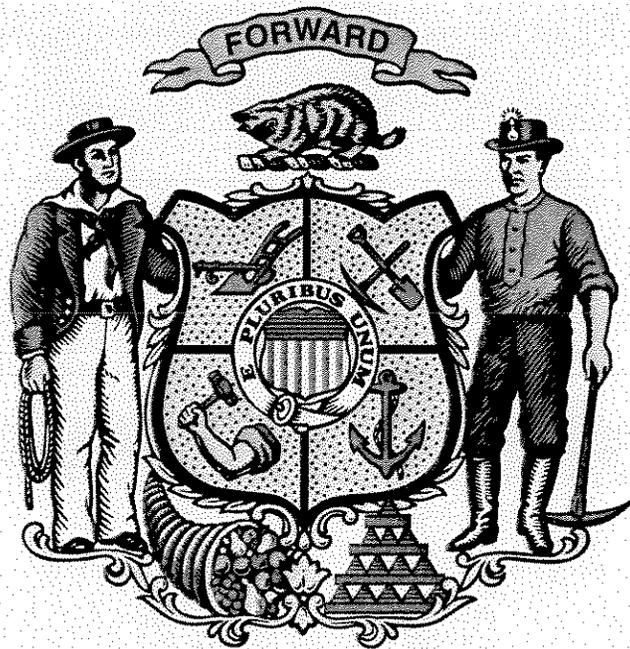
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Committee Proposals
Items in committee
Committee on Campaigns and Elections

02/01/2005 **Assembly Bill 66** *Hearing held 2/3/05*
relating to: acceptance of certain political contributions by certain elective state officials and committees.

By Representatives Freese, Bies, Black, Hahn, Hines, Jeskewitz, Lehman, Pocan and Townsend; cosponsored by Senators Harsdorf, Cowles, A. Lasee and Roessler.

04/12/2005 ~~Assembly Bill 157~~ *Let die*
relating to: rule making with respect to use of certain funds for political purposes.

By Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules.

03/10/2005 **Assembly Bill 196**
relating to: filing of declarations of candidacy and recording of votes received by write-in candidates in certain elections.

By Representatives Freese, Ainsworth, Hahn, Hines, Kerkman, Ott, Petrowski, Pridemore, Strachota, Townsend, Van Roy and Vos; cosponsored by Senators Reynolds, Grothman and Olsen.

5/26

03/16/2005 **Assembly Bill 220**
relating to: reducing the number of legislative districts.

By Representative Black.

*19 senate
eflec. 2006 57 representatives*

5/26

03/16/2005 **Assembly Bill 226**
relating to: campaign financing, designations for the Wisconsin election campaign fund by individuals filing state income tax returns, creating a nonrefundable individual income tax credit for contributions to the Public Integrity Endowment, candidate time on public broadcasting television stations and public access channels, statewide voter registration, staffing of the Elections Board, providing exemptions from emergency rule procedures, granting rule-making authority, and providing penalties.

*Companion
to E113
SB46*

By Representatives Freese, Vruwink, Kaufert, Kessler, Albers, Zepnick, Gottlieb, Gronemus and Musser; cosponsored by Senators Ellis, Risser, Harsdorf, Schultz, A. Lasee, Lassa and Cowles.

04/04/2005 **Assembly Bill 289**
relating to: restriction of political contributions to certain elective state officials and committees and exemption of certain candidates from certain contribution limitations.

By Representatives Schneider and Lehman.

5/26

04/27/2005 ~~Assembly Bill 377~~ *Out 5/12/05*
relating to: absentee balloting by certain military electors.

By Representatives Davis, Freese, Gard, Gundrum, Friske, Vos, Towns, Jensen, Hines, Vrakas, J. Fitzgerald, Pridemore, M. Williams, Moulton, Lamb, Kleefisch, Strachota,

Musser, Kestell, Albers, Hundertmark, Ott, Mursau, Nischke, Van Roy, McCormick, Suder and Kreibich; cosponsored by Senators Leibham, Zien, Brown and Erpenbach.

04/27/2005

Assembly Bill 392

relating to: campaign financing, lobbying regulation, designations for the Wisconsin election campaign fund by individuals filing state income tax returns, nonrefundable income tax credits for certain donations to the Wisconsin election campaign fund, candidate time on public broadcasting television stations and public access channels, statewide voter registration, staffing of the Elections Board, providing exemptions from emergency rule procedures, granting rule-making authority, making appropriations, and providing penalties.

By Representatives Black, Pope-Roberts, Travis, Parisi, Turner, Molepske, Berceau, Lehman, Seidel and Boyle; cosponsored by Senators Erpenbach, Carpenter, Hansen, Lassa and Miller.

2003
Ellis/
Erpenbach
bill

04/27/2005

Assembly Bill 393

relating to: establishing a requirement that a petition for the recall of a city, village, town, or school district officer include a statement of the grounds that constitute cause for the recall.

By Representatives Ott, Bies, Gottlieb, Lothian, Ainsworth, Musser, Owens, Boyle, Towns, Krawczyk, Sherman, Townsend, Hahn, Jeskewitz, Hines, Loeffelholz, Kestell, Meyer and Albers; cosponsored by Senators A. Lasee, Roessler, Harsdorf and Breske.

5/26

01/25/2005

Assembly Joint Resolution 7

relating to: appointment of temporary acting senators and representatives to the assembly for legislators performing ordered military duty (first consideration).

By Representative Schneider; cosponsored by Senator Carpenter.

5/26

03/10/2005

Assembly Joint Resolution 22

Relating to: directing the Joint Legislative Council to study and recommend legislation providing for redistricting by an independent citizens commission.

By Representatives Black, Berceau, Boyle, Turner, Pope-Roberts, Ziegelbauer, Staskunas, Zepnick, Lehman, Pocan, Parisi, Sheridan and Molepske; cosponsored by Senators Wirch, Miller, Carpenter, Hansen, Erpenbach and Risser.

5/26

04/27/2005

Assembly Joint Resolution 31

relating to: terms of office members of the senate and assembly (first consideration).

By Representatives Schneider, Jeskewitz, Hines, Ainsworth, Hahn and Musser.

5/26

05/03/2005

Assembly Joint Resolution 36

relating to: requiring a photographic identification to vote, or register to vote, at the polls on election day (first consideration).

By Representatives Stone and Vukmir; cosponsored by Senator Leibham.

EXEC on 5/26

Exec.
5/26

05/12/2005

Assembly Joint Resolution 41

relating to: standards for redistricting assembly and senate districts (first consideration).

By Representative Kessler; cosponsored by Senator Risser.

5/26

04/26/2005

Funding for Transition from Punch Card Voting Machines

— Hearing 5/12

The 2001-2003 Budget included a provision that authorized the State Elections Board to help counties with the transition to new voting technologies by providing training assistance and funding.

05/04/2005

LRB 1835/1

Relating to: deletion of changes to campaign finance and related laws made by 2001 Wisconsin Act 109. With certain exceptions, LRB 1835/1 deletes those provisions deemed unconstitutional by Wisconsin Relators Association et al. v. Ponto et al., 299 F Supp 2d 889 (W.D. Wis., 2002)

05/11/2005

LRB 1835/2

Redraft of LRB 1835/1 deletes the portions that relate to authorization for the Elections Board to allocate up to 1 percent of the annual designations for the Wisconsin elections campaign fund to provide public information concerning the purposed and effect of WECF. *By committee 5/12*

05/11/2005

LRB 2998/1

Relating to deletion of changes to campaign finance and related laws made by 2001 Wisconsin Act 109 affecting public information concerning the Wisconsin election campaign fund. *By committee 5/12*

05/10/2005

Senate Bill 171

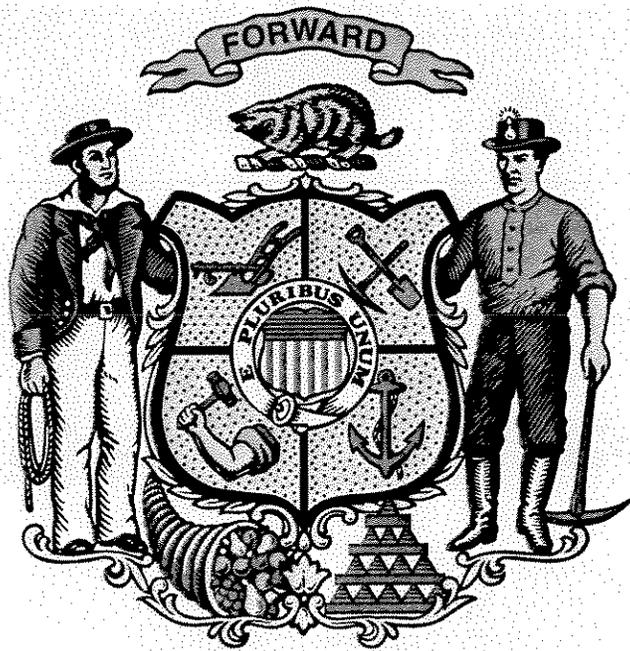
relating to: the scheduling of referenda to approve school district borrowing or exceed a school district's revenue limit.

By Senators A. Lasee, Darling, Grothman, Leibham, Reynolds, Kanavas, Brown, Stepp, Kedzie and Lazich; cosponsored by Representatives Hines, Suder, Freese, Bies, Vukmir, Kerkman, Pettis, Van Roy, Ainsworth, Kreibich, Vos, Musser, Wood, Pridemore, Nass, Gunderson, F. Lasee and Vrakas.

5/26

5/26

5/24



Potential
hearing
on Oct. 13?

Committee Proposals Items in committee tee on Campaigns and Elections

04/12/2005

Assembly Bill 157

relating to: rule making with respect to use of certain funds for political purposes.

By Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules. *HOLD*

03/10/2005

Assembly Bill 196

relating to: filing of declarations of candidacy and recording of votes received by write-in candidates in certain elections.

By Representatives Freese, Ainsworth, Hahn, Hines, Kerkman, Ott, Petrowski, Pridemore, Strachota, Townsend, Van Roy and Vos; cosponsored by Senators Reynolds, Grothman and Olsen.

03/16/2005

Assembly Bill 220

relating to: reducing the number of legislative districts.

By Representative Black. *take no action*

03/16/2005

Assembly Bill 226

relating to: campaign financing, designations for the Wisconsin election campaign fund by individuals filing state income tax returns, creating a nonrefundable individual income tax credit for contributions to the Public Integrity Endowment, candidate time on public broadcasting television stations and public access channels, statewide voter registration, staffing of the Elections Board, providing exemptions from emergency rule procedures, granting rule-making authority, and providing penalties.

By Representatives Freese, Vruwink, Kaufert, Kessler, Albers, Zepnick, Gottlieb, Gronemus and Musser; cosponsored by Senators Ellis, Risser, Harsdorf, Schultz, A. Lasee, Lassa and Cowles.

04/04/2005

Assembly Bill 289

relating to: restriction of political contributions to certain elective state officials and committees and exemption of certain candidates from certain contribution limitations.

By Representatives Schneider and Lehman. *take no action*

04/27/2005

Assembly Bill 392

relating to: campaign financing, lobbying regulation, designations for the Wisconsin election campaign fund by individuals filing state income tax returns, nonrefundable income tax credits for certain donations to the Wisconsin election campaign fund, candidate time on public broadcasting television stations and public access channels, statewide voter registration, staffing of the Elections Board, providing exemptions from emergency rule procedures, granting rule-making authority, making appropriations, and providing penalties.

By Representatives Black, Pope-Roberts, Travis, Parisi, Turner, Molepske, Berceau, Lehman, Seidel and Boyle; cosponsored by Senators Erpenbach, Carpenter, Hansen, Lassa and Miller.

5/26 P.H.
6/9 pulled from bill

5/26 P.H.

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04/27/2005

Assembly Bill 393

relating to: establishing a requirement that a petition for the recall of a city, village, town, or school district officer include a statement of the grounds that constitute cause for the recall.

no movement - Not optimistic per. ^{Brin in.} Ott's office
Compromise may be ready

*5/26 P.H.
6/9 pulled from
exec. per Ott.*

By Representatives Ott, Bies, Gottlieb, Lothian, Ainsworth, Musser, Owens, Boyle, Towns, Krawczyk, Sherman, Townsend, Hahn, Jeskewitz, Hines, Loeffelholz, Kestell, Meyer and Albers; cosponsored by Senators A. Lasee, Roessler, Harsdorf and Breske.

05/19/2005

Assembly Bill 435

relating to: disclosures required in certain campaign advertisements.

9/1 P.H.

By Representatives Pope-Roberts, Pocan, Boyle, Black, Parisi, Lehman, Zepnick, Turner, Berceau, Freese, Shilling, Albers, Sheridan, Travis and Molepske; cosponsored by Senators Lassa, Carpenter, Erpenbach and Hansen.

06/01/2005

Assembly Bill 452

relating to: acceptance of certain political contributions by certain elective state officials and committees.

*9/1 P.H.
pulled by request of Travis.*

By Representatives Travis, Kreuser, Turner, Black, Lehman and Berceau; cosponsored by Senator Erpenbach.

06/23/2005

Assembly Bill 513

relating to: leave provided to employees for voting on election day and granting certain state employees a holiday on the day of the general election.

9/1 P.H.

By Representatives Parisi, Zepnick, Black, Sheridan, Young, Berceau, Turner and Pocan.

07/07/2005

Assembly Bill 542

relating to: administration of elections and making an appropriation.

*9/1 P.H.
over working*

By Representatives Cullen, Seidel, Shilling, Grigsby, Kreuser, Richards, Pocan, Travis, Kessler, Benedict, Turner, A. Williams, Zepnick, Fields, Lehman, Sheridan, Vruwink, Van Akkeren, Nelson, Molepske, Sherman, Toles, Pope-Roberts, Hebl, Staskunas, Steinbrink, Gronemus, Berceau, Young, Sinicki, Wasserman and Colon; cosponsored by Senators Coggs, Taylor, Robson, Decker, Hansen, Wirch, Risser, Erpenbach, Miller, Breske, Jauch, Lassa, Carpenter and Plale.

08/24/2005

Assembly Bill 626

relating to: public financing of elections for certain state offices, providing an exemption from emergency rule procedures, granting rule-making authority, providing a penalty, and making appropriations.

Wald

By Representatives Pocan, Benedict, Berceau, Black, Boyle, Hebl, Lehman, Musser, Parisi, Pope-Roberts, Seidel, Sinicki and Travis; cosponsored by Senators Risser, Carpenter, Coggs, Erpenbach and Miller.

08/24/2005

Assembly Bill 627

relating to: electronic voting system standards.

*BF
all.*

ok w/ Pocan

By Representatives ~~Pocan~~, Freese, Ainsworth, Berceau, Black, Grigsby, Gunderson, Kessler, Lehman, Lothian, Molepske, Musser, Nelson, Parisi, Pope-Roberts, Richards, Seidel, Sheridan, Sherman, Shilling, Sinicki, Townsend, Travis, Wood and Gundrum;

cosponsored by Senators Plale, Carpenter, Erpenbach, Grothman, Hansen, A. Lasee, Olsen, Reynolds and Risser.

09/26/2005

P.H.

Assembly Bill 689 *OK w/ Pocan*
relating to: use of preferential voting to determine the results of elections for local offices and granting rule-making authority.

By Representatives Pocan, Berceau, Wood and Zepnick; cosponsored by Senators Miller and Hansen.

09/27/2005

all

Assembly Bill 707
relating to: voter registration for certain victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking.

By Representatives Kreibich, Kaufert, Berceau, Hundertmark, Freese, Owens, Shilling, Albers, Parisi, Hines, Van Roy, Musser, Turner, Molepske, Lehman and Cullen; cosponsored by Senators Roessler, Brown, Darling, Olsen, A. Lasee, Kanavas, Erpenbach and Taylor.

03/10/2005

5/26 P.H.

Assembly Joint Resolution 22
Relating to: directing the Joint Legislative Council to study and recommend legislation providing for redistricting by an independent citizens commission.

By Representatives Black, Berceau, Boyle, Turner, Pope-Roberts, Ziegelbauer, Staskunas, Zepnick, Lehman, Pocan, Parisi, Sheridan and Molepske; cosponsored by Senators Wirch, Miller, Carpenter, Hansen, Erpenbach and Risser.

take no action

05/12/2005

5/26 P.H.

Assembly Joint Resolution 41
relating to: standards for redistricting assembly and senate districts (first consideration).

By Representative Kessler; cosponsored by Senator Risser.

take no action

06/23/2005

Assembly Joint Resolution 45
relating to: prohibitions on fund-raising social events and related campaign contributions by the legislative leaders and members of the legislature before the date of enactment of the executive budget bill.

By Representative Schneider.

09/07/2005

Clearinghouse Rule 05-061
relating to the identification of individual contributors on campaign finance reports

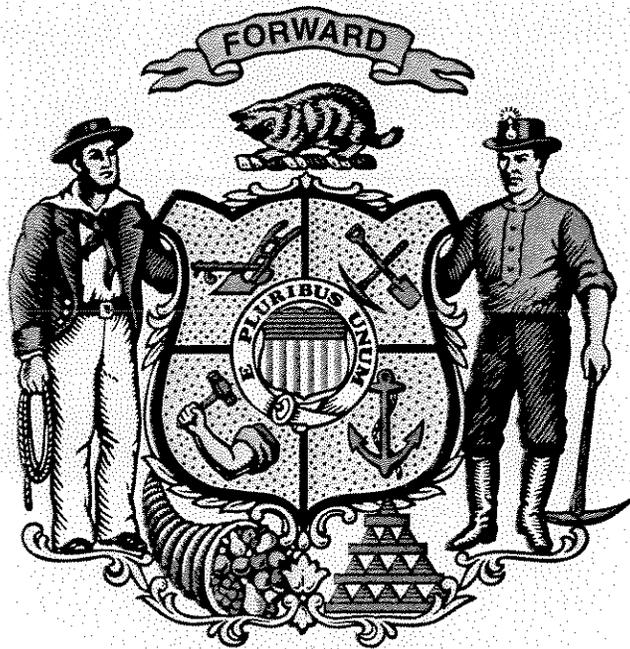
request meeting & modification

09/26/2005

all

Senate Bill 119
relating to: funding for identification cards provided without charge by the Department of Transportation and making appropriations.

By Senators Lazich, Leibham, Reynolds and Darling; cosponsored by Representatives Stone, Jensen, Wood, Krawczyk, Gundrum, Nischke, Hines, Vos, Albers, Pridemore, Hahn, Townsend, LeMahieu, Ainsworth, Freese and Davis.



AB 726
AB 542 SB 1

Committee Proposals
Items in committee with no Executive Sessions and with no Public Hearings
Committee on Campaigns and Elections

NO
04/12/2005

Assembly Bill 157
relating to: rule making with respect to use of certain funds for political purposes.

Green Rule

By Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules.

04/27/2005

Assembly Bill 392
relating to: campaign financing, lobbying regulation, designations for the Wisconsin election campaign fund by individuals filing state income tax returns, nonrefundable income tax credits for certain donations to the Wisconsin election campaign fund, candidate time on public broadcasting television stations and public access channels, statewide voter registration, staffing of the Elections Board, providing exemptions from emergency rule procedures, granting rule-making authority, making appropriations, and providing penalties.

By Representatives Black, Pope-Roberts, Travis, Parisi, Turner, Molepske, Berceau, Lehman, Seidel and Boyle; cosponsored by Senators Erpenbach, Carpenter, Hansen, Lassa and Miller.

08/24/2005

Assembly Bill 626
relating to: public financing of elections for certain state offices, providing an exemption from emergency rule procedures, granting rule-making authority, providing a penalty, and making appropriations.

By Representatives Pocan, Benedict, Berceau, Black, Boyle, Hebl, Lehman, Musser, Parisi, Pope-Roberts, Seidel, Sinicki and Travis; cosponsored by Senators Risser, Carpenter, Coggs, Erpenbach and Miller.

10/20/2005

Assembly Bill 782
relating to: the deadline and procedure for voter registration and the determination of residency for voting purposes.

By Representatives Jeskewitz, Pridemore, Nischke, J. Fitzgerald, Nass, Albers, Kerkman, Lothian, Kleefisch, F. Lasee, Bies, Ainsworth, McCormick, Suder, Gundrum, Strachota and Gunderson; cosponsored by Senators Reynolds, Grothman, Stepp and Ellis.

11/03/2005

Assembly Bill 808
relating to: requiring certain identification in order to vote at a polling place or obtain an absentee ballot, verification of the addresses of electors, absentee voting procedure in certain residential care apartment complexes and adult family homes, registration and voting procedures for certain persons who are convicted of felonies, and the fee for an identification card issued by the Department of Transportation.

By Representatives Cullen, Lehman, Sheridan, Van Akkeren and Shilling; cosponsored by Senators Decker and Breske.

11/09/2005

Assembly Bill 814

ASK Freese again

relating to: registration and reporting by principals who employ lobbyists to attempt to influence certain actions of state agencies.

By Representative ~~Black~~.

12/08/2005 Assembly Bill 865

relating to: restoring the right to vote to a person barred from voting as a result of a felony conviction.

By Representatives ~~Parisi~~, Grigsby, Albers, Black, Boyle, Fields, Pocan, Pope-Roberts, Berceau and Kessler; cosponsored by Senators Taylor and Miller.

12/09/2005 Assembly Bill 872

relating to: political contributions by government contractors.

By Representatives ~~McCormick~~, Freese, Krawczyk, Gundrum, Kreibich and Berceau; cosponsored by Senator Olsen.

12/20/2005 Assembly Bill 888

relating to: voter registration at offices of county clerks and boards of election commissioners.

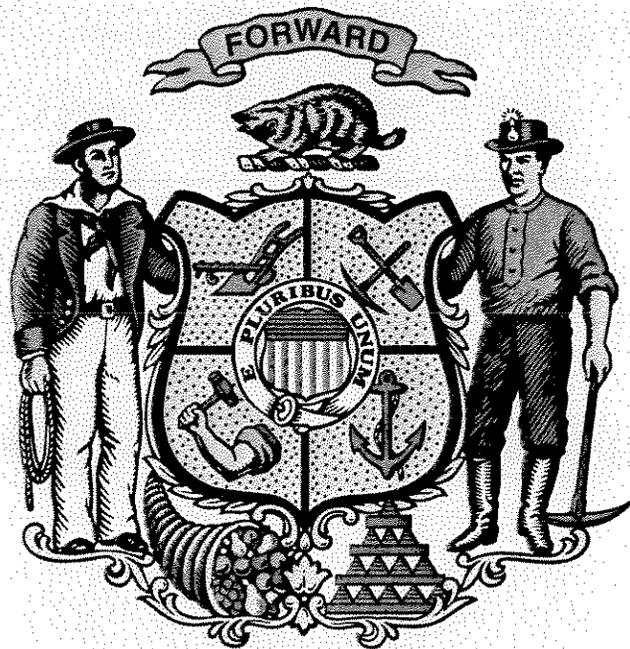
By Representatives ~~Wood~~, Bies, Freese, Hahn, Hines, Musser, Parisi, Seidel, Vos and Wasserman; cosponsored by Senators Grothman, A. Lasee, Olsen and Reynolds.

06/23/2005 Assembly Joint Resolution 45

relating to: prohibitions on fund-raising social events and related campaign contributions by the legislative leaders and members of the legislature before the date of enactment of the executive budget bill.

By Representative ~~Schneider~~.

*confirmed
hold bill
purpose 1/10/06*
*Hold
per
author*

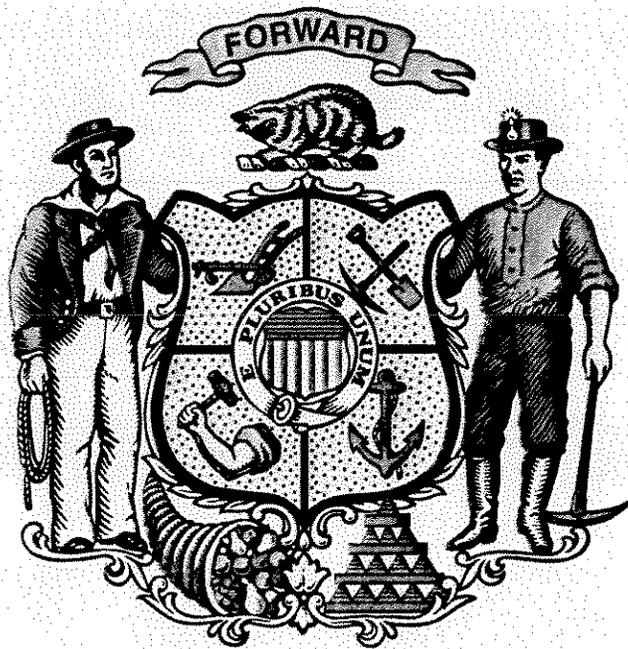


1795
534

2329

Protecting the Votes of Military Electors Talking Points

- There is a problem with military absentee ballots not being counted, both across the country and here in Wisconsin.
- A survey by the non-profit National Defense Committee found that in the 2004 general election, 29% of those in the military who requested absentee ballots either were not returned or not counted in 2004. Of those not returned, we can only guess how many of those military voters didn't bother to send an absentee ballot back because they got it so late in the pre-election period to send it back in time.
- Here in Wisconsin in the 2004 Fall General election, almost a third of the military absentee ballots were not returned (1795 out of 5175). 534 were received after Election Day and did not count. (From survey conducted by the State Elections Board. Kevin Kennedy believes the number are representative of the whole state)
- These numbers are unacceptable. Every vote counts. How can we let fighting men and women sacrifice so much for our country and spread freedom around the world, and then deny them the right to vote here at home?
- Extending the amount of time that military absentee ballots can be counted (up to 7 days after the Fall Primary and up to 10 days after the Fall General) is just a common sense thing to do.
- 13 other states already have extended the amount of time that military absentee ballots can be counted after Election Day. In fact, the Chicago Election Commission asked last year before the 2004 election that every state extend their deadline to 14 days.
- Absentee ballots are often being counted for days after Election Day and including these military ballots in this tally should not be undue burden.



THE CASE FOR FULL PUBLIC FINANCING

ONION HEADLINE

“VOTERS MAY HAVE TRIED TO INFLUENCE THE LAST ELECTION”

SENATOR BOB DOLE SAID,

“People who give money to campaigns expect more than good government”.

STATE SENATOR MICHAEL ELLIS SAID,

“Public policy should be determined on merits”.

JOHN NICHOLS SAID,

“Consider how powerful the media and communication lobbies are in Washington, D.C., as they routinely use the campaign contribution scalpel to remove politicians' backbones”.

Election campaigns should be independent of special interests, fair for the candidates, educational for the public, and simple to administrate.

REASONS FOR “CLEAN MONEY”

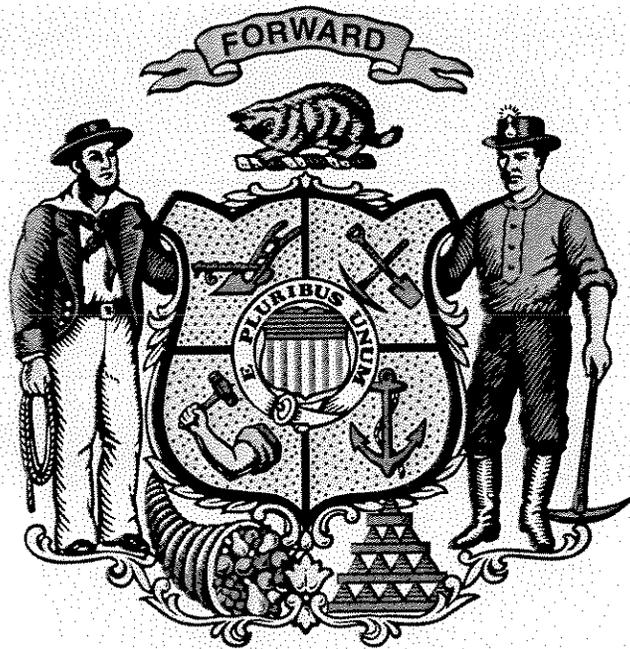
- Eliminates corruption and the appearance of corruption
- Saves taxpayers many times the cost of public funding when the influence of money is eliminated from policymaking
- Provides financial help to encourage good candidates to participate in the primary election
- Eliminates dependence on special interests
- Eliminates fund raising and the spending arms race
- Eliminates the need for spending money to raise money
- Eliminates the time and energy spent by the candidate and staff for fundraisers
- Reduces the short radio and TV ads which are conducive to negative and distorting images
- Provides more time for candidate to study the issues, participate in debates and forums and respond to questionnaires
- Provides more free speech
- Encourages the public to attend political meetings knowing they won't be asked to contribute to candidates
- Encourages the public to learn about the issues since they won't be bombarded with misleading TV ads
- Eliminates accounting for contributions and submitting reports
- Eliminates auditing of contribution reports by Elections Board
- Eliminates confusion over who, where or when contributions may be made
- Eliminates accumulation of war chests
- Reduces public cynicism and engages people in the election process
- Restores the public's faith in the election process
- Restores Wisconsin's reputation for clean government
- Revitalizes Democracy

REASONS AGAINST

- Taxpayers should not finance elections of candidates they don't support
- Legislators don't want reform that may jeopardize their election
- Certain reformers are willing to accept partial corruption

IF THE ABOVE WAS A SCALE OF JUSTICE, WHICH REASONS WEIGH MORE?

Herman Holtzman
6530 Schroeder Road - Madison, WI 53711
274-5388



45%

Data Summary – Military Electors
Election Day 11-02-2004

Mandatory Reporting		Voluntary Survey Responses		
Military Absentee Requests	Military Absentee Ballots Returned	Military Absentee Ballots Counted	Returned after election day	Returned as undeliverable
5175	3380	3,282	534	429
TOTALS				
Summary on numbers				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 5175 Military Personnel Requested Absentee Ballots ▪ 65.31 % of the ballots were returned (3380) ▪ 97% of the ballots returned were counted (3282) ▪ Of the ballots returned 6.45% were received after election day ▪ Of the ballots returned 4.82% were returned as undeliverable 				