



Wisconsin Voter Requirements

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Wisconsin Voter Requirements

Introduction

Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution creates a right for Wisconsin residents to vote, provided that certain eligibility requirements are satisfied. Under 2011 Act 23, changes were made to Wisconsin voter requirements related to voter identification and election administration.

This informational paper discusses the requirements to vote under Wisconsin law as affected by the passage of 2011 Act 23, in particular the photo identification requirement. In addition, this paper summarizes subsequent legislative changes, court decisions that have affected enforcement of voter identification requirements, and court orders in effect (as of this writing) that relate to voter identification and residency requirements. Finally, this paper provides information regarding funds provided to the state's election agency to implement the provisions of Act 23.

Recent Court Decisions

Two state Supreme Court decisions determined that the photo identification provisions of Act 23 may be enforced. However, in the second case, the Court specified that the state Department of Transportation (DOT) must use its discretion to issue an identification card for the purpose of voting to an individual who does not possess identifying documents that would require payment of a fee to obtain, and who submits a petition, to be granted an exception.

In March and July of 2012, two Dane County

Circuit Courts in separate actions granted permanent injunctions against the enforcement of the photo identification requirement of Act 23 [*League of Women Voters of Wisconsin v. Walker* and *Milwaukee Branch of the NAACP v. Walker*]. The courts found the photo identification requirement to violate Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution. Both decisions were appealed by the Attorney General to the Court of Appeals. One of the decisions was reversed on appeal, and both cases went before the state Supreme Court. In July, 2014, the state Supreme Court issued a decision in each case to uphold the photo identification provisions of Act 23, and vacated the remaining state circuit court injunction. In one of the cases, the decision to uphold the law was made by ordering changes to the interpretation and administration of DOT administrative rules. The majority opinion explains that the decision "employs a saving construction of § Trans 102.15(3)(b), conforms to Act 23's mandate and relieves a severe burden on the right to vote that would otherwise exist." The court expressed concern regarding fees charged by governmental agencies for documents, such as birth certificates, that are required to receive a state-issued identification card for the purpose of voting. Specifically, Act 23 changed state law to prohibit DOT from charging a fee to an applicant for the initial issuance or reinstatement of an identification card if the applicant requests the free card for the purpose of voting, but did not address fees charged for secondary documents needed to obtain an identification card. The Supreme Court decision addressed such secondary documents and required DOT to use its discretion in issuing identification cards for the purpose of voting "in a constitutionally sufficient manner" in granting an exception to an individual who does not possess identifying documents that would require payment of a fee to obtain, and who submits a petition to be granted an exception. Therefore, with respect to

state law, the Court ruled that with this change regarding administrative rules, the photo identification provisions of Act 23 may be enforced.

In addition to the litigation in state court, several legal challenges to the enforcement of provisions of Act 23 were filed in federal court.

Two federal court cases [*Frank v. Walker* and *LULAC v. Deininger*] upheld the photo identification provisions of Act 23. One of the two cases is still pending before the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals. In a third federal court case [*One Wisconsin Institute v. Thomsen*], a judge ruled that the implementation of the DOT petition process, through which an applicant can receive a free identification card for voting, was unconstitutional. This case is also pending before the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals.

On April 29, 2014, a federal judge considered the first two cases jointly [*Frank v. Walker* and *LULAC v. Deininger*] and issued a permanent injunction against the enforcement of the photo identification provisions of Act 23. On May 12, 2014, the state Attorney General appealed the decision to the U.S. 7th Circuit Court of Appeals. On September 12, 2014, the federal appeals court issued an order that stayed the remaining injunction against enforcement of photo identification requirements. This decision would have allowed the photo identification requirements to become enforceable. However, the plaintiffs in the cases then requested relief from the U.S. Supreme Court. On October 9, 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a conditional order vacating the September 12, 2014, stay of the permanent federal injunction. The court specified that the order would terminate automatically in the event that the plaintiffs' petition for a writ of certiorari were denied. Following the general election, the injunction against enforcement was lifted in March, 2015, when the U.S. Supreme Court denied the plaintiffs' petition for a writ of certiorari.

In November, 2015, *Frank v. Walker* was

returned to the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals. On February 24, 2017, the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals heard oral arguments for *Frank v. Walker*. As of November, 2018, the 7th Circuit had not issued a decision. Therefore, the photo identification provisions of Act 23 may still be enforced.

On July 29, 2016, a judge for the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin issued a judgment in the third case [*One Wisconsin Institute v. Thomsen*, hereafter referred to as the July, 2016, federal court decision or court order], ruling in favor of the plaintiffs on several counts relating to various election laws, while ruling in favor of the defendants on other complaints brought by the plaintiffs. The judge upheld the requirement to provide proof of identification, but determined that the following laws are unconstitutional under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution: (a) limiting in-person absentee voting to one location per municipality (also determined to violate the Voting Rights Act); (b) restricting the hours and days for in-person absentee voting, except to prevent in-person voting from occurring on the Monday before an election (also determined to violate the Voting Rights Act and the Fifteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution); (c) the requirement that citizenship information be included for dorm lists to be used as proof of residence; (d) the increased durational residency requirement from 10 days to 28 days; (e) the prohibition on distributing absentee ballots by fax or email to voters other than military or overseas voters; and (f) the requirement for student identification cards to be unexpired to be used as proof of identification. The court granted the plaintiffs' request for a permanent injunction against enforcement of these provisions. Further, the petition process, as implemented by the state, for receiving a free identification card for the purpose of voting was determined to be unconstitutional under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. The judge issued specific orders regarding the identification card petition process, including a requirement that the state promptly provide an applicant with a credential,

such as a receipt, that could be used for voting.

On February 24, 2017, the 7th Circuit Court of Appeals heard oral arguments for *One Wisconsin Institute v. Thomsen*. As of November, 2018, the 7th Circuit had not issued a decision. Therefore, the District Court's decision of July, 2016, still stands.

Right to Vote Under the Wisconsin Constitution

Article III of the Wisconsin Constitution outlines the right to vote as follows:

"Electors. Section 1. Every United States citizen age 18 or older who is a resident of an election district in this state is a qualified elector of that district.

Implementation. Section 2. Laws may be enacted:

1. Defining residency.
2. Providing for registration of electors.
3. Providing for absentee voting.
4. Excluding from the right of suffrage persons:
 - a. Convicted of a felony, unless restored to civil rights.
 - b. Adjudged by a court to be incompetent or partially incompetent, unless the judgment specifies that the person is capable of understanding the objective of the elective process or the judgment is set aside.
5. Subject to ratification by the people at a

general election, extending the right of suffrage to additional classes.

Secret Ballot. Section 3. All votes shall be by secret ballot."

Article III creates a right for Wisconsin residents to vote provided that the individual: (a) is a U.S. citizen; (b) is age 18 or older; (c) is a resident of a Wisconsin election district as residency is defined under implementing legislation; and (d) is not denied the right to vote on the grounds of a felony conviction or incompetency or partial incompetency as determined by a court.

Article III also provides that the Legislature may adopt laws implementing the right to vote under Article III by: (a) defining residency; (b) providing for registration of electors; (c) providing for absentee voting; (d) denying convicted felons and individuals adjudged to be incompetent or partially incompetent the right to vote; and (e) extending the right to vote to additional classes of individuals, subject to statewide ratification at a general election. [This summary of Article III does not address any inherent authority of the Legislature to regulate elections that Wisconsin courts have found or may find the Legislature possesses under other provisions of the Wisconsin Constitution.]

General Voter Eligibility Requirements

Under Wisconsin statute, an individual is generally eligible to vote in Wisconsin (is an "eligible elector") if he or she:

1. is a U.S. citizen;
2. is 18 years of age or older; and
3. has resided in the election district or ward in which he or she desires to cast his or her ballot for 28 consecutive days before the election.

However, the residency requirement in effect is currently 10 days. Although the provisions of 2011 Act 23 changed the residency requirement to vote from 10 days before any election to 28 consecutive days before any election, the provision was determined to be unconstitutional under the July, 2016, federal court decision.

An otherwise eligible elector who moves within or to Wisconsin later than 10 days before an election must generally vote in his or her previous election district or ward. If an elector qualifies under the 10 day prior to an election residence requirement at the new address, the individual may vote at the new election district or ward if the other voter eligibility requirements are satisfied. If a person is otherwise qualified to vote in Wisconsin except for meeting the 10 day residency requirement prior to a presidential election, the individual may vote for the offices of President and Vice President, but no other office.

Under Wisconsin statute, an individual may not vote in Wisconsin if the person: (a) is incapable of understanding the objectives of the election process; (b) is under guardianship pursuant to the order of a court (unless the court has determined that the individual is competent to exercise the right to vote); (c) was convicted of treason, felony or bribery and has not had his or her civil rights restored through pardon or completion of his or her sentence; or (d) has made or become interested, directly or indirectly, in any bet or wager depending upon the result of the election. No person may be denied the right to vote on grounds that the individual is incapable of understanding the objectives of the election process unless the person has been adjudicated incompetent in Wisconsin.

Under Wisconsin law "military elector" means any of the following (including spouses and dependents who reside with or accompany the following): (a) members of a uniformed service; (b) members of the U.S. merchant marine; (c) civilian employees of the U.S. and civilians

officially attached to a uniformed service who are serving outside the U.S.; and (d) Peace Corps volunteers. A military elector generally retains the right to vote in the ward or election district in which he or she last resided before becoming a military elector.

Further, an "overseas elector" may vote in any election for national office, but may not vote in an election for state or local office unless the elector qualifies as a resident of Wisconsin under s. 6.10 of the statutes (as could be the case for electors overseas temporarily). An overseas elector must vote in the ward or election district in which the elector was last domiciled or in which the elector's parent was last domiciled prior to departure from the United States. An "overseas elector" is an individual who: (a) is a U.S. citizen who is not disqualified from voting under Wisconsin law; (b) is at least 18 years old; (c) was last domiciled in Wisconsin, or whose parent was last domiciled in Wisconsin immediately prior to the parent's departure from the United States; and (d) is not registered to vote or voting in any other state, territory or possession.

General Voter Registration

An individual must register (with certain limited exceptions for new residents voting in a presidential election, military electors, and former residents) before being allowed to vote in any election. Municipal clerks must collect on a registration form the following standardized information from each applicant for registration: (a) name; (b) date; (c) current residence location; (d) immediate prior residence location; (e) citizenship; (f) date of birth; (g) age; (h) the number of a valid DOT driver's license issued to the individual or the last four digits of the individual's Social Security number; (i) whether the individual has resided within the ward or election district for at least 10 days before the election; (j) whether the individual is

disqualified from voting as a result of a felony conviction or for any other reason; and (k) whether the individual is currently registered to vote at any other location.

The registration form must also include: (a) the applicant's signature; (b) a space for the election official to sign affirming that he or she accepted the form; (c) any applicable ward and aldermanic district where the elector resides and any other information required to determine the offices and referenda for which the individual is certified to vote; (d) a space for the municipal clerk to record the type of identifying document submitted as proof of residence, the name of the entity or institution that issued the document, and a specified number of digits of any identifying number associated with the document for the individual; (e) a space for the municipal clerk to record whether the form was received by mail; and (f) a space for the municipal clerk to record the identifying serial number on voting identification cards that are issued to victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking to preserve their confidential voter listings.

Registration in person for any election closes at 5 p.m. on the third Wednesday preceding the election (with certain exceptions for late registrations in person, registrations at the polling place on election day, and registrations by hospitalized electors). Registrations made by mail must be delivered to the office of the municipal clerk or post-marked no later than the third Wednesday preceding the election. Electronic registration, discussed in a subsequent section, closes at 11:59 p.m. on the third Wednesday preceding the election.

Proof of Residence

An individual must have resided for 10 days before an election in a Wisconsin election district or ward to be eligible to vote in that election

district or ward for state or local election. A provision under 2011 Act 23 increasing the residency requirement to 28 consecutive days before an election was determined to be unconstitutional under the July, 2016, federal court decision.

As a part of establishing residency, a new resident to the election district or ward is required to provide proof of residency when registering to vote. The election official must record the type of document submitted as proof of residence, the name of the entity or institution that issued the document, and a specified number of digits of any identifying number associated with the document for the individual.

Acceptable proof of residence includes: (a) a driver's license issued by DOT; (b) a DOT identification card; (c) any other official identification card or license issued by a Wisconsin governmental entity; (d) any other official identification card or license issued by an employer in the normal course of business (other than a business card) that contains a photograph of the cardholder or license holder; (e) a bank statement; (f) a paycheck; (g) a check or other document issued by a unit of government; (h) a real estate bill or receipt for the current or preceding year; (i) a current residential lease; (j) a utility bill covering service for not earlier than 90 days before registration; or (k) a contract or intake document prepared by a residential care facility that specifies that an occupant currently resides in the facility. Any such document must include a current and complete name and residential address to be deemed an acceptable proof of residence.

Prior to Act 23, a university, college, or technical college fee or identification card that contained a photograph of the cardholder was acceptable proof of residence if it included a current and complete name and residential address. Alternatively, if the university, college, or technical college fee or identification card did not include both the current and complete name and residential address of the student, the fee or identification

card would nonetheless be considered proof of residence if the institution that issued the card provided a certified and current list of students who resided in its housing to the municipal clerk prior to the election showing the current address of the students and if an election official verified that the student presenting the card was on the list.

Under Act 23, a university, college, or technical college identification card that contains a photograph of the cardholder represents acceptable proof of residency if accompanied by a fee payment receipt issued to the cardholder by the university, college, or technical college dated no earlier than nine months before the date of election at which the receipt is presented.

For university, college, or technical college students who live in university, college, or technical college housing, the requirement for a fee payment receipt can be avoided if the institution that issued the card provides a certified and current list of students in its housing who are U.S. citizens to the municipal clerk prior to the election showing the current address of the students provided the election official verifies that the student presenting the card is on the list. (However, the state is permanently enjoined from enforcing the requirement that citizenship information be included with the list of students in accordance with the July, 2016, federal court decision.) To satisfy the proof of residency requirement under this latter alternative, the student would still need to present an identification card issued by the university, college, or technical college that contained a photograph of the cardholder.

When an individual registers to vote, he or she must attest to U.S. citizenship. A false attestation of U.S. citizenship, or falsification of any other information, when registering to vote is punishable under Wisconsin law as a Class I felony. [A Class I felony is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$10,000; imprisonment not to exceed three years and six months (confinement in prison not to exceed one year and six months, and extended

supervision not to exceed two years); or both.]

Prior to Act 23, if an individual could not provide one of the acceptable forms of proof of residence identified above, an individual could still satisfy the proof of residency requirement by having his or her residence corroborated in a certified statement signed by another elector of the municipality, which contained the current street address of the corroborating elector. If residence was corroborated in this manner, the corroborating elector was required to provide acceptable proof of residence as outlined above. Act 23 eliminated this alternative procedure for an individual to establish residency.

Proof of Identification

Generally. The provisions of 2011 Act 23 created a proof of identification requirement for electors voting at the polling place or by absentee ballot (subject to some limited exceptions).

Under state statute, the following documents issued to an individual are "identification" for purposes of proving identification to be permitted to vote:

1. a driver's license issued by DOT (either unexpired or expired after the date of the most recent general election);
2. an unexpired driving receipt issued by DOT;
3. an identification card issued by DOT (either unexpired or expired after the date of the most recent general election);
4. an unexpired identification card receipt issued by DOT;
5. an identification card issued by a U.S.

uniformed service (either unexpired or expired after the date of the most recent general election);

6. a U.S. passport (either unexpired or expired after the date of the most recent general election);

7. a certificate of U.S. naturalization that was issued not earlier than two years before the date of an election at which it is presented;

8. an identification card issued by a federally recognized Indian tribe in Wisconsin;

9. an identification card issued by an accredited university, college, or technical college in Wisconsin that contains the date of issuance and signature of the individual to whom it is issued containing an expiration date which is no later than two years after the date of issuance if the student establishes that he or she is enrolled at the university, college, or technical college on the date that the card is presented (although statute specifies the card must be unexpired, the July, 2016, federal court order deemed this requirement to be unconstitutional); and

10. an unexpired veterans identification card issued by the Veterans Health Administration of the federal Department of Veterans Affairs.

Act 23 provides varying acceptance for expired forms of identification. There is no explicit limit provided for in the statutes as to how long any identification card issued by a federally recognized Indian tribe in this state may be accepted for purposes of proof of identification. Expired driver's licenses and identification cards issued by DOT, as well as identification cards from a U.S. uniformed service and U.S. passports may continue to be utilized for purposes of proof of identification if the document expired after the date of the most recent general election (and until the next general election takes place). As noted previously, although Act 23 required that university or college identification cards be unexpired to be utilized for

purposes of proof of identification, the July, 2016, federal court order deemed this requirement to be unconstitutional. While a certificate of naturalization does not expire, the statute only permits it to be utilized as proof of identification if it was issued not earlier than two years before the date of an election at which it is presented.

"Proof of identification" to be permitted to vote means "identification" (as explained above) that includes the name of the individual to whom the document was issued, which name conforms to the individual's voter registration form, if the individual is required to register to vote, and that contains a photograph of the individual (unless a DOT driver's license or identification card is issued without a photograph due to a sincerely held religious belief against being photographed).

Exceptions to Proof of Identification Requirement. Under 2011 Act 23, the following exceptions to the general requirement that electors must present proof of identification to vote were created:

1. A military elector is not required to provide a copy of proof of identification when voting absentee.

2. An overseas elector is likewise not required to provide a copy of proof of identification when voting absentee, if the elector does not qualify as a resident of Wisconsin under election laws.

3. A victim of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking with a confidential listing may present his or her confidential identification card, or give his or her name and confidential identification serial number, in lieu of presenting proof of identification.

4. If an absentee elector has received an absentee ballot from the municipal clerk by mail for a previous election, provided proof of identification with that ballot, and since then has

not changed his or her name or address, the elector is not required to again provide proof of identification for subsequent absentee ballots (unless his or her name or address changes).

5. In lieu of providing proof of identification, an elector who has applied for and qualified to receive absentee ballots automatically and who is indefinitely confined because of age, physical illness, or infirmity, or is disabled for an indefinite period may submit with the absentee ballot a statement signed by the same individual who witnessed voting of the ballot which contains the name and address of the elector and verifies that the name and address are correct.

6. An absentee elector who resides in a nursing home, qualified retirement home, community-based residential facility, residential care apartment complex, or adult family home to which special voting deputies are sent by the municipality may, in lieu of providing a copy of proof of identification, submit with the absentee ballot a statement signed by both special voting deputies that contains the name and address of the elector and verifies that the name and address are correct.

7. An absentee elector who resides in a qualified retirement home, community-based residential facility, residential care apartment complex, or adult family home to which special voting deputies are not sent by the municipality may, in lieu of providing a copy of proof of identification, submit with the absentee ballot a statement signed by the same individual who witnessed voting of the ballot (that also contains the required certification of an authorized representative of the residence) that contains the name and address of the elector, and verifies that the name and address are correct.

8. An elector who receives a citation or notice of intent to revoke or suspend a DOT driver's license from a law enforcement officer in any jurisdiction that is dated within 60 days of the date of an election, and is required to surrender the driver's license or driving receipt at the time the

citation or notice is issued, may enclose a copy of the citation or notice if voting by mail, or may present an original copy of the citation or notice in lieu of the driver's license or driving receipt if voting in person.

Department of Transportation Identification Cards

Identification Cards. The Department of Transportation generally charges \$28 for the issuance, renewal, or reinstatement of an identification card. An individual applying for an identification card must provide proof of identity, name, date of birth, Wisconsin residency, and U.S. citizenship or legal status.

Any of the following documents may serve as proof of identity when applying for an identification card: (a) a previously-issued driver's license with a photograph or photo identification card issued by Wisconsin or another state (which may be expired, but not more than eight years prior to the date of application); (b) military discharge papers; (c) U.S. Government and Military Dependent identification card; (d) certified copy of a marriage certificate or judgment of divorce; (e) a social security card; (f) a form of valid photo identification issued by any U.S. university, college, or technical college; (g) any document permitted under proof of name and date of birth, if it bears a photograph; (h) an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Wage and Tax Statement (Form W-2), if it includes the applicant's name, address, and social security number; (i) an IRS 1099 form (for social security benefits, dividends, interest, or other miscellaneous income); (j) a paystub with the applicant's name and social security number; (k) a U.S. passport or passport card (either unexpired or expired for less than five years); or (l) a Transportation Worker Identification Credential card (issued by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Transportation Security Administration).

Any of the following documents may serve as proof of name and date of birth: (a) a certified birth certificate issued by Wisconsin or another state; (b) a current U.S. passport; (c) a U.S. certificate of naturalization or citizenship; (d) a U.S. Armed Forces identification card; (e) a copy of a court order with a court seal related to adoption or divorce or name or gender change that contains the person's full legal name, date of birth, and the person's prior name; (f) a driver's license or identification card issued by Wisconsin; or (g) an identification card issued by a federally recognized Indian tribe in Wisconsin. [Other documents, such as alien registration or refugee card are also accepted, although these documents are not valid for persons who are eligible to vote.]

Any of the following documents may serve as proof of Wisconsin residency when applying for an identification card: (a) a pay check, stub, or earning statement with the employer's name and address issued within the past 90 days; (b) a utility bill for water, gas, electricity, or landline telephone service issued in the past 90 days; (c) a cellular phone bill issued in the past 90 days; (d) an account statement from a bank or financial institution issued in the past 90 days; (e) a deed or title, mortgage, rental or lease agreement for a Wisconsin property; (f) a homeowner's, renter's, or vehicle insurance policy dated within one year of application; (g) any government-issued correspondence or product issued within the past year; (h) Department of Corrections documentation issued within the past 90 days; (i) certified school record or transcript issued within the past 90 days; (j) college enrollment documentation with a current Wisconsin address; (k) a photo identification card issued by a Wisconsin accredited university, college, or technical college that includes the person's address, date of issuance, and expiration date no later than two years after the date of issuance; (l) an employee photo identification card issued by a current employer, containing the employer's name and address; (m) a valid Wisconsin hunting or fishing license; or (n) homeless shelter documentation.

For proof of U.S. citizenship or legal presence, the person must present a birth certificate issued by a U.S. state or local government, a valid U.S. passport, or a U.S. certification of citizenship or naturalization. [Other documents that are accepted are applicable to noncitizens who are legally present in the United States, although these are not applicable to a person who has voting eligibility.]

An identification card may be issued to an applicant without a photograph being taken of the applicant if the individual provides to DOT an affidavit: (a) stating that the individual has a sincerely held religious belief against being photographed; (b) identifying the religion to which he or she belongs or the tenets of which he or she adheres to; and (c) stating that the tenets of the religion prohibit him or her from being photographed.

Identification Cards Provided Free of Charge. Under 2011 Act 23, DOT may not assess fees to an applicant for the initial issuance or reinstatement of an identification card if the applicant: (a) is a U.S. citizen; (b) will be at least 18 years of age on the date of the next election; and (c) requests that the identification card be provided without charge for purposes of voting.

To receive a Wisconsin identification card free of charge from DOT for the purpose of voting, an applicant must meet the three requirements above and present documentation for the following: (a) proof of identity; (b) proof of name and date of birth; (c) proof of Wisconsin residency; and (d) proof of U.S. citizenship, legal permanent resident status, conditional resident status, or legal presence.

Identification Petition Process. Pursuant to the July, 2014, state Supreme Court decision, if an applicant does not have required documentation for which the applicant would be charged a fee by a governmental agency, DOT must use its administrative discretion to provide a method by which the applicant can verify the required information without paying a fee.

To this end, DOT established an identification card petition process by which means an applicant could receive assistance in obtaining documentation required for a state identification card for the purpose of voting. The identification card petition process was codified in statute under 2017 Act 369. Under statute, if the petition process application is made seven days prior to or two days after a statewide election, DOT will issue a receipt that can be used for voting within 24 hours of when the application is filed (or revived) and will send the receipt by overnight or next-day mail. Through the petition process, an applicant may request an exception to the identification requirement if they are unable to provide proof of name, date of birth, or citizenship (such as in the case of a missing birth record). The Department of Transportation then verifies the individual's birth record information with the Department of Health Services (DHS). If DHS does not verify the birth record information within 30 days, DOT may issue an identification card to the person only if DOT receives acceptable secondary documentation from the applicant.

Late Pre-Election Voter Registration in Person

Registration in person for any election closes at 5 p.m. on the third Wednesday preceding the election (with certain exceptions for late registrations in person, registrations at the polling place on election day, and registrations by hospitalized electors). Registrations made by mail must be delivered to the office of the municipal clerk or post-marked no later than the third Wednesday preceding the election.

Late registrations in person (after the third Wednesday preceding the election) are accepted at the office of the municipal clerk up to the later of 5 p.m. or the close of business on the Friday before an election. All registrants, including late pre-election registrants, must provide acceptable proof

of residence.

Electronic Voter Registration

Under 2015 Act 261, the state's election agency was required to develop an electronic voter registration system prior to the February, 2017, spring primary election. The Elections Commission completed the state's online voter registration system and made it publicly available on January 9, 2017.

Act 261 provides for electronic voter registration and requires the state's elections agency to maintain a secure online registration form. The electronic registration system may be used by an eligible voter who holds a current and valid Wisconsin driver's license or state identification card to register or make changes to his or her registration. Electronic registration closes at 11:59 p.m. on the third Wednesday before the election.

Act 261 also exempts certain voters who register electronically from having to provide proof of residence if the voter provides a name, date of birth, and driver's license number or state ID card number, and the state's elections agency is able to verify the information with DOT.

Under 2003 Act 265, the state's elections agency and DOT must enter into an agreement to match personally identifiable information submitted as part of electronic voter registration with information in the DOT record file database and vehicle registration records. Under 2017 Act 59, DOT is authorized to share information with the Commission's electronic voter registration system to verify, on an instant basis, a voter's information with the DOT system.

Under Act 261, the electronic registration system requires a voter to authorize use of the voter's electronic signature from DOT's database to affirm that the registration information he or she

provided is correct. The electronic signature is integrated into the voter registration application and has the same effect as if the voter signed the application personally.

Act 261 eliminates the authority of a municipal clerk or board of election commissioners to appoint special registration deputies to register voters as of the date that the electronic voter registration system is complete and performance of the system is satisfactory. Prior to Act 261, special registration deputies were authorized to register voters of a municipality more than 20 days prior to an election or to register voters at polling places. The elimination of special registration deputies took effect in January, 2017, when the Commission published the state's online voter registration system.

Act 261 also creates “election registration officials,” individuals assigned by a municipal clerk or board of election commissioners to register voters for in-person absentee voting, at polling places, or at residential care facilities.

Election Day Voter Registration

An individual may register to vote at the polling place on election day. In addition to the information normally required to be provided in any voter registration form, the individual registering on election day must certify that he or she: (a) is a qualified elector; (b) has resided in the ward or election district for at least 10 days immediately prior to the election; and (c) has not previously voted at the election. In addition, the individual must provide acceptable proof of residence, which must be documented by the election official with regard to the type of document, issuing entity or institution, and a specified number of digits of any identifying number associated with the document for the individual. Any falsification of information in the registration form is subject to punishment as

a Class I felony. [A Class I felony is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$10,000; imprisonment not to exceed three years and six months (confinement in prison not to exceed one year and six months, and extended supervision not to exceed two years); or both.]

Voting at the Polling Place

Under 2011 Act 23, for all persons registered to vote in Wisconsin, an individual must state his or her full name and address and present proof of identification before receiving a ballot. Election officials must verify that the stated name and address conforms to those on the poll list. Election officials must also verify that the name on the proof of identification conforms to the name on the poll list and must verify that the photograph on the proof of identification reasonably resembles the elector. Election officials must then require the elector to sign the poll list unless a physical disability precludes the elector from signing.

If an individual refuses to give his or her name and address, the individual generally may not be permitted to vote. However, if a victim of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking has a confidential listing, such an individual may present his or her voting identification card or give his or her name and voter identification serial number in lieu of stating his or her name and address and presenting proof of identification. If the individual's name and identification serial number appear on the confidential portion of the poll list, election officials must issue a ballot to the individual. Voters with confidential listings must generally still sign the poll list.

Under Act 23, if proof of identification is not provided by the elector, if the name appearing on the presented document does not conform to the name on the poll list, or if any photograph appearing on the document does not reasonably

resemble the elector, the elector may cast a provisional ballot. A provisional ballot will be counted if the elector provides the required proof of identification at the polling place before the closing hour, or at the office of the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners no later than 4 p.m. on the Friday after the election.

If the poll list indicates that proof of residence is required, election officials must require the individual to provide proof of residence. If proof of residence is provided, the officials must verify that the name and address on the provided proof of residence is the same as the name and address shown on the registration list. If proof of residence is required and not provided, the officials must offer the opportunity for the individual to vote provisionally. The provisional ballot will be counted if residence is subsequently established no later than 4 p.m. on the Friday after the election.

Voting by New Residents for the Offices of President and Vice-President

If an individual is otherwise qualified to vote except that he or she has been a resident of the state for less than 10 days prior to the date of the presidential election, the person may still vote for the offices of President and Vice-President, but no other offices. Such an individual may apply for a presidential ballot not sooner than 9 days before, nor later than 5 p.m. on the day before the election, or may apply for a presidential ballot at the proper polling place in the ward or election district in which the elector resides on election day. An individual voting in this manner must complete an affidavit swearing that the person: (a) is a U.S. citizen; (b) is at least 18 years of age; (c) has resided in the state for less than 10 days; (d) is qualified to vote for the offices of President and Vice-President; and (e) will not vote at any other place during the election. The affidavit must also indicate the person's prior residence as well as current

Wisconsin residence.

The individual must also complete a cancellation card stating the intention to vote for the offices of President and Vice President in Wisconsin and canceling voting privileges at the person's previous residence. The municipal clerk must immediately forward the cancellation card to the proper election official at the applicant's prior residence.

Under 2011 Act 23, when making application for an absentee ballot in person at the office of the municipal clerk, the individual must also present proof of identification and proof of residency.

General Absentee Voting Provisions

General Provisions. Any registered voter in Wisconsin who is otherwise eligible may vote by absentee ballot if the elector is unable or unwilling for any reason to appear at the polling place in his or her ward or election district. A municipal clerk generally may not issue an absentee ballot to an elector unless the clerk first receives a written application for the ballot.

Any elector may make written application to the municipal clerk for an absentee ballot by fax or email. The fax or email need not contain a copy of the applicant's original signature. When the elector returns the completed absentee ballot, the elector must include a copy of the original request for an absentee ballot with an original signature of the elector. The elector must also generally include a copy of his or her proof of identification with the application for an absentee ballot.

If a qualified elector applies for an absentee ballot in person at the clerk's office, the clerk generally may not issue the elector an absentee ballot unless the elector presents proof of identification. An individual who changes residence within Wisconsin by moving to a different ward or municipality later

than 10 days before an election may vote by absentee ballot in the ward or municipality where the person was qualified to vote before moving.

Subject to a possible \$1,000 fine and six months imprisonment for falsification of information, an individual voting absentee must certify all of the following: (a) the elector's current Wisconsin residence; (b) that the elector is entitled to vote in the ward or election district for the upcoming election; (c) that the elector will not vote at any other place during the election; (d) that the elector is unable or unwilling to appear at the polling place on election day or has changed residence within the state from one ward or election district to another later than 10 days before the election; (e) that the elector exhibited to a required witness that the enclosed ballot was received unmarked; and (f) that the elector marked the ballot in the presence only of the witness and sealed the ballot in the provided envelope such that no one but the elector (or legally authorized assistant) could know how the individual voted.

The elector voting absentee must generally make the above certification and sign it before one witness who is an adult U.S. citizen. (As indicated below, for absentee voting in nursing homes and related types of facilities, the required certification may be made before more than one witness. Additionally, under 2017 Act 369, the witness need not be a U.S. citizen for military and overseas electors.) The elector must mark the ballot in the presence of the witness in such a manner as to preserve the confidentiality of the voter's choice. In the presence of the same witness, the absentee voter must fold the ballot without showing the ballot markings and place the ballot in the proper envelope. Where an elector voting absentee is unable to read, has difficulty in reading, writing, or understanding English, or cannot mark the ballot due to a disability, the person may select someone (other than the voter's employer, employer's agent, or an officer or agent of a labor organization that represents the voter) to assist in marking the ballot. The person providing the assistance must then sign a certification on the

back of the ballot.

If the individual is required to provide proof of residence, and has not provided proof of residence previously, the elector voting absentee must enclose proof of residence in the envelope. Proof of residence is not required if: (a) an individual is a military or overseas voter; or (b) an individual who submitted an electronic application provided the number of a current and valid driver's license or current and valid state identification card together with the elector's name and date of birth and the state's elections agency is able to verify the information using the electronic registration system.

The return envelope must then be sealed and witnessed by a person other than a candidate. The envelope must then be mailed by the elector or delivered in person to the municipal clerk issuing the ballot.

Except for municipalities with a board of absentee ballot canvassers, while the polls are open on election day, the election inspectors in the ward or election district where the elector has voted absentee must open the carrier envelope containing the sealed ballots and announce the name or confidential domestic abuse identification serial number of the absentee voter. The inspectors must note on the poll list by the elector's name that the person has cast an absentee ballot, provided the inspectors find that the: (a) absentee ballot certification has been properly executed; (b) individual is a qualified elector of the ward or election district; and (c) individual has not voted in the election. The inspectors must open the envelope containing the ballot (without destroying the certification), remove the ballot, and verify that it has been endorsed by the issuing clerk. The inspectors must then deposit the ballot into the proper ballot box and enter the absentee voter's name or voting number after his or her name on the poll list as if the individual had been present and voted in person. Where the poll list indicates that proof of residence is required and none is enclosed, or the name or address on the provided proof of residence documents do not match those

on the poll list, the absentee ballot must be treated as a provisional ballot. The provisional ballot will be counted if residence is subsequently established no later than 4 p.m. on the Friday after the election.

Identification. Under 2011 Act 23, the elector must generally include with his or her absentee ballot application a copy of his or her proof of identification unless an exception discussed under the "Proof of Identification" section applies. The municipal clerk must verify that the name on the proof of identification conforms to the name on the application. The municipal clerk may not issue an absentee ballot to an elector who is required to enclose a copy of proof of identification or an authorized substitute document with the absentee ballot application unless the copy is enclosed and the proof is verified by the clerk.

Also under Act 23, if a qualified elector applies for an absentee ballot in person at the municipal clerk's office, the clerk may not issue the elector an absentee ballot unless the elector presents proof of identification. The clerk must verify that the name on the proof of identification presented by the elector conforms to the name on the elector's application and must further verify that any photograph appearing on the document reasonably resembles the elector. The municipal clerk must then enter his or her initials on the certificate envelope indicating that the absentee elector presented proof of identification to the clerk.

Absentee Voting by Those Indefinitely Confined

Where an individual is indefinitely confined due to age, physical illness or infirmity, or is disabled for an indefinite period, the person may sign a statement to that effect and require that an absentee ballot be sent automatically to the individual for every election. A municipality must provide an application form and instructions for this

purpose upon the request of any indefinitely confined individual. An individual who ceases to be indefinitely confined must notify the municipal clerk to that effect.

Registration and Absentee Voting by Hospitalized Individuals

A registered voter who is hospitalized may apply for and obtain an official ballot through an agent (someone who can represent an individual's interests). The agent may apply for and obtain a ballot for the hospitalized individual by presenting a form prescribed by the state's elections agency containing the required information supplied by the hospitalized individual and signed by the hospitalized individual. If the individual is unable to sign due to a physical disability, the individual may authorize another elector to sign on his or her behalf, in which case the person signing must attest that the application is made on behalf of and authorized by the named hospitalized individual, who is unable to sign the form due to physical disability. The agent must present this statement along with all other required information. Under 2011 Act 23, the agent must also present any required proof of identification.

A hospitalized individual who is not registered to vote may register through the agent at the same time that the individual applies for a ballot. To register the hospitalized individual, the agent must present a completed registration form with the required information supplied by the hospitalized individual and that person's signature. If the individual is unable to sign due to a physical disability, the individual may authorize another elector to sign on his or her behalf, in which case the person signing must attest that the application is made on behalf of and authorized by the named hospitalized individual, who is unable to sign the form due to physical disability. The agent must present this statement, all other required information, and acceptable proof of

the hospitalized individual's residence.

**Absentee Voting by Individuals in
Qualified Retirement Homes and
Residential Care Facilities**

For the purpose of in-person absentee voting in qualified retirement homes, adult family homes, community-based residential facilities, nursing homes, and residential care apartment complexes, the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of the municipality in which such a home or facility is located must appoint at least two special voting deputies for the municipality. Prior to 5 p.m. on the sixth working day preceding the election, these deputies must arrange one or more convenient times for absentee voting with the administrator of each home or facility from which one or more applications for absentee voting has been filed, and which has at least five registered voters of the municipality who are occupants of the home or facility. The time arranged cannot be earlier than the fourth Monday before the election nor later than 5 p.m. on the Monday before the election. The municipal clerk must give notice of each visit by special voting deputies to a home or facility no less than five working days before the visit.

Upon request of a relative of an occupant of such a home or facility, the home or facility administrator may notify the relative of the time or times when the special voting deputies will conduct absentee voting at the home or facility and permit the relative to be in the room where the voting is conducted. At the designated time, two special voting deputies must visit the home or facility with a supply of absentee ballots sufficient for the number of valid applications received (as well as a reasonable number of additional ballots). The municipal election official must accurately account for all ballots issued and require the deputies to return every ballot issued to them.

The special voting deputies must personally offer each individual who has applied to vote absentee the opportunity to cast an absentee ballot. The deputies may not accept an absentee ballot that was not issued to the voter by the deputies. Under Act 23, in lieu of providing a copy of proof of identification with the absentee ballot, the elector may submit with the ballot a statement signed by both special voting deputies that contains the name and address of the elector and verifies that the name and address are correct. The deputies must enclose this statement or a copy of any provided proof of identification in the certificate envelope. If an individual is present at the home or facility who has not filed a proper application for voting absentee, the special voting deputies may also accept an application from any such individual at the home or facility who wishes to vote, if the deputies determine that: (a) the individual is qualified to vote; (b) the application is proper; and (c) proof of identification is provided in the manner required for absentee voters generally, or through the alternative method identified above.

The special voting deputies must each witness the individual's completion of the certification required to vote absentee and may, upon the request of the individual, assist in marking the individual's ballot. An individual may request a relative present in the room to assist the individual in marking the ballot. All voting must be conducted in the presence of the deputies. No person other than a deputy may witness the certification, and no person other than a deputy or relative of an individual may render voting assistance to the individual.

Following the voting on each day at the home or facility, the deputies must seal the absentee ballot envelopes and any absentee ballot applications inside a carrier envelope and must seal the carrier envelope and sign their names to the seal. The deputies must then place the carrier envelope inside a ballot bag or container and as soon as possible after visiting each home or facility, but no later than 18 hours after the visit, must deliver the ballot bag

or container to the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners.

If an individual is not able to cast a ballot during two separate visits of the special voting deputies to the home or facility, the deputies must inform the appropriate municipal election official who may then send the ballot to the individual no later than 5 p.m. on the Friday preceding the election.

Residents of such homes or facilities who wish to instead vote in person or vote absentee, from an address outside the home or facility, may do so under procedures established for voters in general.

Public Information and Outreach

2011 Act 23 provides that eligible electors voting absentee prior to the 2012 spring primary would not be required to provide proof of identification. The act further provides that election officials would be required to request proof of identification from eligible electors voting in a polling place prior to the 2012 spring primary, but if the eligible elector did not possess the required proof of identification the elector's ballot would nonetheless be counted without providing proof of identification and without the requirement to cast his or her ballot provisionally. For any such eligible elector voting without required proof of identification in a polling place prior to the spring 2012 primary, the election official would be required to provide the eligible elector with written information prescribed by the state's elections agency briefly describing the photo identification requirement and informing the eligible elector that he or she will be required to comply with the new requirement at future elections beginning with the 2012 spring primary unless an exemption applies.

Act 23 further provides that, "In conjunction with the first regularly scheduled primary and

election at which the voter identification requirements of this act initially apply, the government accountability board shall conduct a public informational campaign for the purpose of informing prospective voters of the voter identification requirements of this act."

Finally, Act 23 directs the state's elections agency on an ongoing basis to engage in outreach to: (a) identify and contact groups of electors who may need assistance in obtaining or renewing a document that constitutes proof of identification for voting; and (b) provide assistance to electors in obtaining or renewing a document that constitutes proof of identification for voting.

Elections Administration and Resources to Implement 2011 Act 23

Funding to implement the requirements of 2011 Act 23 was provided primarily through the 2011-13 biennial budget act through one-time funding of \$1.8 million general purpose revenue (GPR) for various purposes and ongoing annual funding of \$82,600 GPR (\$165,200 over the biennium) for costs to the state to train county and municipal clerks regarding voter identification requirements. Because state and federal court actions made numerous changes to the status of the law, 2011-13 funds for implementation were not fully expended. Therefore, funding was later appropriated in the 2013-15 biennial budget, which could be released to the state elections agency if the law were to become enforceable. Although funds were not appropriated in the 2015-17 biennial budget for the specific purpose of implementing Act 23 requirements, funding was transferred in June, 2016, by the Joint Committee on Finance to the Elections Commission for a public information campaign and voter outreach. Following is additional information relating to resources provided in the 2011-13, 2013-15, 2015-17, and 2017-19 biennia for implementing the

Table 1: Expenditures to Implement 2011 Act 23

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19**	Total
Public Information and Outreach									
Public Information Multi-									
Media Campaign	\$181,000	\$0	\$0	\$28,000	\$37,800	\$263,800	\$5,400	\$0	\$516,000
Public Outreach Campaign	<u>121,300</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>121,300</u>
Subtotal	\$302,300	\$0	\$0	\$28,000	\$37,800	\$263,800	\$5,400	\$0	\$637,300
Program Support									
Personnel (Salary and Fringe									
Benefits)	\$52,500	\$65,500	\$1,300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$119,300
Staff Travel	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,000
Equipment	9,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,000
Administrative Expense	<u>46,900</u>	<u>3,600</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>700</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>52,000</u>
Subtotal	\$108,400	\$70,100	\$1,300	\$0	\$0	\$700	\$800	\$0	\$181,300
Statewide Voter Registration System									
Modifications for Implementing									
Photo ID	\$138,700	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$138,800
Training									
Voter Identification Training									
for Clerks	<u>\$82,600</u>	<u>\$19,300</u>	<u>\$2,600</u>	<u>\$13,200</u>	<u>\$9,800</u>	<u>\$4,500</u>	<u>\$13,800</u>	<u>\$54,900</u>	<u>\$200,700</u>
Total	\$632,000	\$89,500	\$3,900	\$41,200	\$47,600	\$269,000	\$20,000	\$54,900	\$1,158,100

* 2013-14 personnel expenditures are due to a delayed payment for fringe benefit expenses incurred in 2012-13.

** Expenditures through November 1, 2018.

requirements of Act 23. Expenditures for implementation of Act 23 from 2011-12 to 2017-18, as well as for 2018-19 through November 1, 2018, are shown in Table 1.

2011-13 Biennial Budget and Expenditures.

The 2011-13 biennial budget act (2011 Act 32) provided one-time funding of \$1.8 million GPR in 2011-12 in a biennial appropriation, and 5.0 two-year project positions to the Government Accountability Board (GAB, formerly the state's elections agency) to implement the provisions of Act 23. In addition, Act 32 deleted the program under the GAB which reimbursed municipalities for the additional costs (or any portion of those costs) incurred to adjust polling hours to begin at 7 a.m., at any election held after April 29, 2006, and the associated expenditure authority of \$82,600 annually. Instead, Act 32 provided \$82,600 annually to a new GPR annual voter identification training appropriation for costs incurred by the Board to train county and municipal clerks

concerning voter identification requirements under Act 23.

The 2011-13 biennial budget act also provided that no later than July 1, 2011, and prior to making any expenditures for public information and outreach under Act 23, the Board was required to submit to the Co-Chairs of the Joint Committee on Finance, in writing, a plan identifying the specific proposed purposes for the expenditures and the proposed amounts to be expended for each purpose. On July 1, 2011, the GAB submitted the required written plan to the Joint Committee on Finance. In addition to providing information on proposed expenditures for public information and outreach under Act 23, the submitted plan provided information on how the Board would expend the \$1,965,200 provided under the 2011-13 budget to implement Act 23. No objections were raised to the plan and on July 15, 2011, the Joint Committee on Finance approved the plan. Table 2 summarizes the spending plan to implement Act

Table 2: 2011-13 Budget Summary for Act 23 Implementation

<u>One-Time Funding</u>	
Public Information and Outreach	
Public Information Multi-Media Campaign	\$436,100
Public Outreach Campaign	<u>150,000</u>
Subtotal	\$586,100
Program Support	
Personnel (Salary and Fringe Benefits)	\$599,300
Staff Travel	30,000
Equipment	10,000
Administrative Expense	<u>59,400</u>
Subtotal	\$698,700
Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS)	
Modifications for Implementing Photo ID	<u>\$515,200</u>
Subtotal One-Time Funding	\$1,800,000
<u>Ongoing Funding</u>	
Voter Identification Training for Clerks	<u>\$165,200</u>
Total	\$1,965,200

23 that was approved by the Joint Committee on Finance.

Public Information, Outreach, and Training/Education. Under the approved plan, Board staff would develop the content of the public informational ad campaign that was provided \$436,100 in funding during 2011-13. However, the Board would retain an advertising and public relations firm under one of the existing state contracts to: (a) identify target audiences and demographics; (b) tailor campaign themes to reach these audiences; (c) produce advertisements; (d) develop strategies and budgets for the use of paid media including radio, print, outdoor and online advertising; and (e) oversee media buys and place advertisements. The Board also planned to retain broadcasting services under an existing state contract to schedule non-commercial sustaining announcements for television and radio airing. The campaign would consist of television, radio, billboards, transit, online and print ads. The Board estimated that the program could generate over 70 million impressions or viewings by the public. Finally, the Board indicated that in addition to utilizing paid media, the Board would seek to make extensive use of free media, such as public service announcements, news releases, news conferences,

and interviews with the media.

Under the plan, \$150,000 was also approved over a two-year period for expenditure for public outreach to identify and contact groups of electors who may need assistance in obtaining or renewing a document that constitutes proof of identification for voting, and providing assistance to electors in obtaining or renewing that document. Board staff indicated that, in order to comply with this provision, it would work with local community groups and social service programs to reach out to various groups of people to provide this assistance. As with the public informational campaign, Board staff would be responsible for developing the content of the outreach campaign.

Again, the Board would utilize one of the existing state contracts for advertising and public relations services to obtain assistance in developing and deploying the outreach campaign. The firm would be responsible for such things as: (a) developing a short video explaining how to obtain or renew the required identification for voting; (b) developing a PowerPoint presentation that could be customized for different target audiences; (c) creating banners to be used at events; (d) creating posters; and (e) creating brochures and other printed materials for distribution to community resource centers, senior citizen housing and retirement facilities, colleges, churches, physician offices, grocery stores, restaurants, libraries, and government buildings. The Board indicated that the likely targets of the outreach campaign would include the elderly, rural and urban populations, individuals with disabilities, minority groups, and college students.

Finally, Board staff noted that the funding for training, education, and technical assistance (\$165,200 for voter identification training for clerks) would complement the public information and outreach efforts to inform the public of the requirements under Act 23. These latter training and educational efforts would primarily target local election officials and be conducted by Board staff.

Statewide Voter Registration System. Under the plan approved by the Joint Committee on Finance, the Board may utilize \$515,200 during 2011-13 to modify the statewide voter registration system (SVRS) to account for law changes under Act 23. Under the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), each state must have in place a uniform, centralized, and interactive computerized statewide voter registration list system at the state level by January 1, 2004. The SVRS required by HAVA must: (a) contain the name and registration information of every legally registered voter in the state; (b) assign a unique identifier to each legally registered voter; (c) serve as the statewide single system for storing and managing the official list of registered voters; (d) permit any state or local election official in the state to obtain immediate electronic access to the information or list; (e) permit all voter registration information obtained by a local election official to be electronically entered into the database on an expedited basis at the time the information is provided to the local official; (f) be coordinated with other state agency databases to verify the accuracy of the information provided on applications for voter registration; and (g) provide adequate technological security measures to prevent unauthorized access to the computerized list.

Federal HAVA requirements specify that the list must be continuously maintained to ensure that: (a) the name of each registered voter appears on the computerized list; (b) only voters who are not registered or who are not eligible to vote are removed from the computerized list; and (c) duplicate names are eliminated from the computerized list. The state is required to ensure that its voter registration records are accurate and updated regularly, including: (a) a system of file maintenance that makes a reasonable effort to remove registrants who are ineligible to vote from the official list of eligible voters; and (b) safeguards to ensure that eligible voters are not removed in error from the official list of eligible voters. The federal act requires that the SVRS verify the accuracy of the information provided by voter registration

applicants.

As noted previously, under Act 23 certain electors are exempt from providing proof of identification. Under the approved plan, the SVRS would be modified so that the voter list and absentee ballot log printouts used on election day indicate if the elector is required to provide proof of identification. This permits election officials to identify electors to whom the proof of identification requirement does not apply.

In addition, the following changes were planned for the SVRS: (a) a new "ID Required" field would be added to the SVRS; (b) a number of SVRS reports would be updated; (c) the Voter Public Access website associated with the SVRS would be modified to display the "Proof of Residence Required" and "Statutory ID Required" fields; (d) the SVRS would be modified to reflect that an elector may no longer establish residency through a corroborating witness; and (e) the SVRS would be modified to reflect new voting procedures for certain electors in a nursing home, qualified retirement home, community-based residential facility, residential care apartment complex, or adult family home. In February and March, 2012, the SVRS was updated to track the requirements of Act 23.

2011-13 Expenditures to Implement Act 23. In accordance with the approved plan to implement Act 23, the Board expended \$632,000 in 2011-12 and \$89,500 in 2012-13 for a total of \$721,500 for the biennium. During this period, the photo identification requirement was in effect only for the February, 2012, spring primary election, prior to the March and July, 2012, Dane County Circuit Court decisions. Therefore, funds provided under the 2011-13 budget act were not fully expended.

Other provisions of the 2011-13 budget act required the Secretary of Administration to lapse \$174.3 million during each of the 2011-13 biennium from the unencumbered balances of general purpose revenue and program revenue

appropriations of executive branch state agencies, other than sum sufficient and federal appropriations. Before lapsing any moneys under this provision, the Secretary was required to develop a plan and submit the plan to the Joint Committee on Finance for approval under a 14-day passive review process.

Under the approved lapse plan for 2011-12, a lapse of \$227,335 was made from the Board's GPR biennial general program operations appropriation. The lapse included \$178,549 associated with delaying filling 5.0 two-year project positions that were created to implement the new voter identification requirements under Act 23 and \$48,786 in supplies and services funding provided for voter identification training and outreach.

Under the lapse plan for 2012-13, a lapse of \$58,838 was allocated to the Board's general program operations appropriation, associated with delaying filling the aforementioned 5.0 two-year project positions.

As noted previously, of the \$1,965,200 provided to the GAB in 2011-13 to implement Act 23, \$1.8 million was one-time funding. While the Board was directed on a one-time basis to conduct a public informational campaign to inform voters of the photo identification requirement, Act 23 creates ongoing responsibilities for the state's elections agency to engage in outreach to: (a) identify and contact groups of electors who may need assistance in obtaining or renewing a document that constitutes proof of identification for voting; and (b) provide assistance to electors in obtaining or renewing a document that constitutes proof of identification for voting. In addition, the Board has ongoing responsibilities to administer the law changes under Act 23, including modifying and maintaining the statewide voter registration system to account for Act 23 law changes.

2013-15 Biennial Budget and Expenditures.

Under 2013 Act 20, the 2013-15 biennial budget bill, the 5.0 project positions for implementing

2011 Act 23 were extended for an additional two years. The Act removed \$230,400 GPR annually from the Board's general program operations appropriation, associated with funding for the project positions. Instead, Act 20 provided \$230,400 GPR annually to the Joint Committee on Finance's supplemental appropriation, for potential release if the permanent injunction against the enforcement of Act 23 photo identification provisions was lifted. Because the photo identification requirements were not enforced for most of the period between February, 2012, and March, 2015, this funding was not released from the Committee's supplemental appropriation, and was therefore not expended for that purpose.

The photo identification requirement was in effect for a period of several weeks preceding the November, 2014, general election due to federal court actions (from September 12, 2014, to October 9, 2014), though the requirement was not in effect for the election itself. During this period, the Board used base resources to carry out its duties, including a limited informational campaign, by updating informational materials and purchasing broadcast media advertising time through a state contract. In addition, the Board expended \$3,900 in 2013-14 for fringe benefits and training of clerks. In the following year, the agency used base resources to update its voter identification informational website subsequent to the law going into effect in the spring of 2015, when the U.S. Supreme Court denied the federal case plaintiffs' petition for a writ of certiorari. In 2014-15, the Board expended \$28,000 for public information campaign purposes and \$13,200 for voter identification training for clerks.

2015-17 Biennial Budget and Expenditures.

Additional funds for conducting a public information campaign prior to the first regularly scheduled non-primary election were not appropriated to the GAB through legislation for the 2015-17 biennium. Although the April, 2016, spring election was the first regularly scheduled non-primary election at which the photo identification

requirements applied, the GAB did not purchase advertising time for the election from its base resources, indicating it did not have sufficient resources to do so. Instead, the Board requested that members of the Wisconsin Broadcasters Association run the agency's public service announcements prior to the election.

In May, 2016, the GAB submitted a request to the Joint Committee on Finance for \$250,000 of supplemental funding to conduct a voter identification informational campaign prior to the November, 2016, general election. The Board indicated in its request that it had spent base resources of \$19,600 in 2015-16 updating the campaign and website to make it more compatible with mobile devices, and that it would use base resources of \$26,800 to modify the campaign's branding and message to reflect the transition under 2015 Act 118 from the GAB to the Elections Commission, and to add veterans' identification cards as an acceptable form of photo identification (enacted by 2015 Act 261). In June, 2016, under s. 13.10 of the statutes, the Committee approved a transfer of \$250,000 GPR to the biennial general program operations appropriation of the Elections Commission (which replaced the GAB as the state's elections agency, effective June 30, 2016) in 2016-17 for a public informational campaign. In approving the transfer, the Committee specified that the Commission could determine the specifics of how to implement the campaign, including engaging in outreach to identify and contact groups of electors who may need assistance in obtaining or renewing a document that constitutes proof of identification for voting and providing assistance to the electors in obtaining or renewing that document, as it deemed appropriate.

Subsequent to the June, 2016, Committee meeting, on July 29, 2016, a judge for the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin issued a judgment in a federal court case relating to election administration and voter requirements. The judge upheld the requirement that voters provide proof of identification, but

determined that the identification card petition process, as implemented by the state Department of Transportation, for receiving an identification card free of charge for the purpose of voting, was unconstitutional under the First and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. The judge issued specific orders regarding the identification card petition process, including a requirement to inform the public that credentials valid for voting will be issued to persons who enter the process and a requirement that the state promptly provide an applicant with a credential, such as a receipt, that could be used for voting. At this time, the federal district court (the Western District of Wisconsin) retains jurisdiction to monitor the state's compliance with its orders.

In October, 2016, the Elections Commission issued a declaration detailing increased outreach efforts related to the identification petition process. The Commission updated its main agency website and its voter outreach website, which provides information about voter identification requirements in Wisconsin, to reflect current law. The Commission also modified all trainings and pre-election reminders to include information on the petition process. Wisconsin county clerks, municipal clerks, the Milwaukee County and City Election Commissions, and the Accessibility Advisory Group received court-approved identification petition palm cards in both English and Spanish for distribution. The Commission also distributed 13,000 printed copies of the palm cards to the following entities to use as they deemed most effective: (a) VoteRiders; (b) Citizen Action; (c) One Wisconsin; (d) League of Women Voters; (e) Second Harvest Food Bank; (f) Porchlight, Inc.; (g) the cities of Green Bay, Kenosha, Racine, Beloit, and Milwaukee. In addition to state-run information campaigns, Milwaukee County ran identification petition process-specific ads in six local print publications and on bus shelters.

In total, the Elections Commission expended \$316,600 to implement 2011 Act 23 during the

2015-17 biennium. State public information and outreach campaign expenditures totaled \$301,600 (\$37,800 in 2015-16 and \$263,800 in 2016-17). Additionally, the Commission spent \$700 on administrative expenses and \$14,300 on voter identification training for clerks during the 2015-17 biennium.

2017-19 Biennial Budget and Expenditures.

The Elections Commission did not receive additional funding to implement 2011 Act 23 during the 2017-19 biennium. However, the Commission continued to allocate existing resources for implementation-related expenditures. In 2017-18,

spending associated with Act 23 totaled \$20,000 (\$5,400 for a public information multi-media campaign, \$13,800 for voter identification training for clerks, and \$800 for administrative expenses). In 2018-19, through November 1, 2018, the Commission reported spending \$54,900 on voter identification training related to Act 23 (of which, \$53,100 was spent on electronic poll books).

The Commission indicates that it continues to work with the Division of Motor Vehicles to revise documents as needed.