

# Mary Lazich

State Senator - Senate District 28

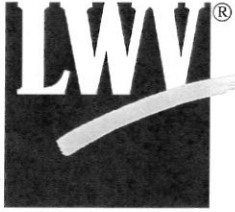
**Senate Committee on Elections and Urban Affairs  
Senate Bill 267 Testimony  
September 4, 2013**

Voter registration applications currently contain a space election officials are supposed to record the type of proof of residence used by the registrant. However, this is not specifically required by state statute, and is not always done in practice. The failure to do so makes investigation and enforcement of voting integrity laws difficult.

Senate Bill 267 (SB 267) requires election officials include on the official registration list an indication of whether an elector was required to provide proof of residence and record the type of document submitted by the elector as proof of residence. The GAB is required to include in the Statewide Voter Registration System the type of proof of residency submitted by the voter.

This will provide a paper trail in case of controversy, and ensure that poll workers pay close attention to the documentation shown to them by registrants. This small and simple step will go a long way to ensure the integrity of our elections in Wisconsin.

Thank you for your attention to SB 267.



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS® OF WISCONSIN  
EDUCATION NETWORK

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September 4, 2013

To: Senate Committee on Elections and Urban Affairs

Re: Statement on SB 20, SB 267 and SB 268

Thank you for holding a public hearing on these proposals. The League of Women Voters of Wisconsin makes the following statements based on our belief that voting is a fundamental citizen right which must be guaranteed.

**Support of SB 20:** The League supports SB 20 which provides that, in general, election inspectors be electors of the county in which the polling place is located. While it is preferable that election inspectors be residents of the municipality in which they serve, we appreciate that this legislation would help municipal clerks in recruiting inspectors for their polling places. We urge you to support SB 20.

**Opposition to SB 267:** The League opposes SB 267, which requires municipal clerks to record on the registration form and/or poll list the type of document submitted by the elector as proof of residence. This bill further requires the Government Accountability Board to include this information in the Statewide Voter Registration System. We see this legislation as an unneeded additional administrative requirement for election officials. It should be rejected.

**Opposition to SB 268:** The League strongly opposes SB 268, which doubles the number of nominees submitted by the Government Accountability Board candidate committee to the Governor. This proposal would upset the delicate system of checks and balances, unique in the United States, which keeps our state election agency independent of partisan interests. The League supported the current system, set up in 2007 with strong bipartisan support, which provides for a limited number of candidates to be selected by a panel of Appeals Court judges for vacant seats on the Board. The Governor then nominates one candidate per seat, and that nominee must be confirmed by the State Senate. By doubling the nominations sent to the Governor, this bill doubles the opportunity for the Governor – current or future – to make politically motivated appointments. We urge you to oppose SB 268.

Thank you.

**Testimony of Kevin J. Kennedy  
Director and General Counsel  
Wisconsin Government Accountability Board**

**Senate Committee on Elections and Urban Affairs**

**September 4, 2013**

**Room 411 South, State Capitol**

**Public Hearing**

**Senate Bills 20, 262, 264, 265, 267 and 268**

Chairperson Lazich and Committee Members:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the many bills before you today. I am appearing here for information purposes and to answer any questions you or Committee members may have. The Government Accountability Board is not taking a position for or against any of these bills. While these bills address some technical administrative issues, we encourage the committee to focus its attention on AB 225, which passed the Assembly overwhelmingly. That legislation makes a tremendous leap forward in the administration of elections in Wisconsin by allowing online voter registration. By taking advantage of innovative technology, the efficiency and integrity of Wisconsin elections can be improved even more.

**Senate Bill 20**

Senate Bill 20 would allow municipal clerks to appoint election inspectors who live within their county, instead of limiting them to municipal residents. This would be a departure from having purely local election workers at the municipal level, but it would also provide flexibility to clerks who may have difficulty finding sufficient numbers of local poll workers. However, some municipal clerks have expressed concern about losing the ability to appoint highly-qualified local residents as poll workers if one or both political parties submitted first-choice nominees from elsewhere in the county.

## **Senate Bill 262**

Senate Bill 262 would require uniform labeling of duplicate ballots in the upper right-hand corner of the ballot. We are concerned that writing in this area could interfere with the scanning of the codes for timing and security printed in that area on optical-scan ballots, which comprise 90 percent of the ballots cast in Wisconsin. If this is something the committee wishes to pursue, we would suggest duplicate ballots be labeled as such in the endorsement area of the ballot, which will not interfere with ballot markings for security and timing.

## **Senate Bill 264 and Senate Bill 265**

Senate Bill 264 would require that only the chief inspector and one other inspector whose party affiliation is different than the chief inspector's party affiliation may secure the ballot container. Senate Bill 265 provides that whenever two or more inspectors are required to perform a function within a polling place and both parties that are entitled to submit nominees have done so, the chief inspector must assign, insofar as practicable, an equal number of inspectors from the nominees of each party.

The G.A.B. staff has undertaken a survey of Wisconsin municipal clerks to ascertain what proportion of clerks received election worker nominations from each party. Within five days including the Labor Day Weekend, we received 646 responses by early today. Here are some initial numbers from our survey:

- 176 of 703 clerks reported receiving nominations for poll workers (24.6%)
- 54 of 176 received nominations from both parties (30.7%)
- 82 clerks received nominations from the Democratic Party
- 28 clerks received nominations only from the Democratic Party
- 129 clerks received nominations from the Republican Party
- 75 clerks received nominations only from the Republican Party
- About half (52.3%) of the clerks who received nominations said at least one nominee declined to serve
- About 20 percent of those who received nominations said at least one party made first-choice nominations
- 24 of 176 who received nominations said they received a sufficient number (13.6%) for all poll worker vacancies.

The G.A.B. gave clerks the opportunity to make open-ended comments. Here are some initial observations:

- Clerks are generally against nominations of poll workers by either political party
- Clerks prefer to assign roles and tasks based on the clerk's assessment of poll worker capabilities from training
- Clerks generally prefer election inspectors who are not politically affiliated
- Clerks emphasized the importance of poll workers being properly trained
- Clerks were opposed to having to use party-nominated individuals over experienced and well-trained poll workers.

We believe the proportion of clerks receiving poll worker nominations is rather small. In the event a clerk does receive nominations from both parties, it is unlikely that poll workers from both parties will be available at most polling places. We are concerned about the practicality of training poll workers in procedures that will apply in so few situations.

### **Senate Bill 267**

Senate Bill 267 adds a requirement that the type of proof of residence documents used by first-time Wisconsin voters be added to the poll list. Wisconsin Statute §6.79 (4) already requires listing the type of proof of residence and any applicable unique number on supplemental voter lists for:

- New Wisconsin residents (Presidential-only voters (§6.15)),
- Late registrants (in the clerk's office after close of registration, 20 days before election (§6.29)), and;
- Election Day registrants (new voter, name change or address change (§6.55)).

The Statewide Voter Registration System (SVRS) already has the capability to record the type of proof-of-residence document, and it is used. The proposed requirement to list these changes on registration or application forms is practical. Requiring that SVRS list the type of proof-of-residence document ensures that the data will be entered into SVRS by local municipal clerks. While we were not able to assemble information about proof of residence for Presidential-only voters and late registrants, we do have information for Election Day registrants:



<b>Proof of Residence Source</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
WI Driver License or ID Card	470,835	65%
Utility Bill	84,109	12%
Other Document	63,233	9%
No Information Available	31,030	4%
Bank Statement	28,681	4%
Residential Lease	18,227	3%
Paycheck	15,765	2%
College Student ID	7,979	1%
Government ID Card	3,423	0%
Tax Bill	2,500	0%
Employment ID Card	274	0%
Affidavit for Homeless Electors	102	0%

We would suggest a change in current Section 6.79 (4) so that any unique number for a proof of residence document is recorded on the voter registration form, and not on the supplemental poll list. The supplemental poll list would then contain the voter's name, address, voter number, and type of proof of residence document, but not any unique number. That way, it would be open to public inspection without any need to redact sensitive information.

### **Senate Bill 268**

Senate Bill 268 would double the number of nominees submitted to the Governor by the Government Accountability Candidate Committee. We would urge some caution here. Other than the initial appointment, there have never been more than two vacancies in the seven times the Candidate Committee has met. The size of the applicant pool is not large, and in recent years it has dropped from more than a dozen for each vacancy to seven in 2013. However, we anticipate the applicant pool will likely increase in size and diversity as more judges will be leaving the bench in coming years. There will be more women and minorities leaving the bench.

The structure of the Government Accountability Board, with its reliance on former judges who are trained decision makers, is unique in the country. Academics from around our nation have lauded the Wisconsin Legislature's vision in creating the Board as a means of providing integrity, independence and fairness in the regulation of campaign finance,

elections, ethics and lobbying. (Rather than doubling the number of nominations provided to the Governor, it might be more practical to increase the number by one, so there would be three names for one vacancy, five names for two vacancies, seven names for three vacancies, and nine names for four vacancies, and 11 for five vacancies.)

The Candidate Committee which nominates Board members to the Governor is a temporary body which is reconstituted every two years by a random selection of Court of Appeals judges from each district. Their nominations must be unanimous. This year, on its own initiative, the Candidate Committee provided the Governor with four nominations instead of two for one vacancy. My observation of that committee's process and selections over the years is that its members are thoughtful and conscientious about evaluating their colleagues' qualifications for service on the Board and maintaining the Board's impartiality.

### **Conclusion**

Thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts with you. I hope this testimony will help inform the Legislature's consideration of these bills. As always, we are available to answer questions and work with you in developing proposed legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kevin J. Kennedy". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

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**Testimony of Lisa Subeck**  
**Executive Director, United Wisconsin**  
**SB 20, 262, 264, 265, 267, and 268**  
**Election and Urban Affairs Committee, 9/4/13**

Chair Lazich and Committee Members,

My name is Lisa Subeck, and I am the Executive Director of United Wisconsin, a grassroots organization of over 200,000 Wisconsin citizens committed to supporting Wisconsin's longstanding tradition of democracy in action. On behalf of our members, I am here today to raise a number of concerns with the broad implications of the package of bills that are before you today.

I speak to you today not only representing United Wisconsin, but also as a City Council member in Madison and as an individual who has served many times as a poll worker. I am concerned that together, the proposed bills make administration of our elections more complicated; introduce more elements of partisanship into the polling place; add new hurdles for administration; and perhaps most alarming, requires that some individuals give up the right to cast a truly secret ballot.

I am also concerned about bills introduced along with several of the bills before your today that increase the use of draw down to discount ballots at random in the case of clerical errors. However, I will focus my comments on the bills before you today.

Partisanship in the Polling Place

While I recognize that political parties have long had the ability to designate poll workers, I must admit that I have never even known the political leanings or partisan choices of my fellow poll workers on election day – and I would prefer to keep it that way.

Poll workers are trained not to discuss electoral races, political parties, and other such topics while working at the polling place. Working at the polls and as a voter, I have found each and every poll worker I have encountered over the years to take this responsibility seriously and to maintain a high level of professionalism.

These new bills encourage more consideration of partisanship when hiring poll workers – but more importantly, actually assign some particular tasks based on party affiliation. This calls attention to and identifies party affiliation in a space most of us expect to be impartial and free of partisanship.

These more stringent requirements regarding party representation may also result in the termination of work for some of our longstanding - and most experienced election - officials in our community. Our poll workers take their work seriously and treat our voters and our election integrity with the high level of professionalism it deserves. Let's not try to fix an unbroken system by introducing more partisanship and by putting the positions our most professional and dedicated election officials in jeopardy.

Lack of Secret Ballot

One of the bills before you today introduces a new measure that would require voters issued duplicate ballots to



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have their names on the discarded ballots. Again, this is a solution in search of a problem – and for some voters puts the very nature of our “secret ballot” elections at risk.

When voters are issued duplicate ballots under our current rules, their name is recorded as having been issued a second ballot, but their mismarked ballot is not individually labeled. I am unsure of what the bill’s authors hope to accomplish by labeling such mismarked or erroneous ballots, but the effect on voters is potentially chilling.

Imagine completing your ballot to discover that you made an extra line somewhere that prevents it from feeding through the machine properly. Or perhaps you were confused about how to mark your ballot in a primary – a frequent problem in my experience – and your ballot is rejected because you marked votes for candidates in both parties. Currently, you are given a duplicate ballot, and your old ballot is marked by an election worker as invalid and placed in an envelope to be returned to the Clerk. Additionally, it is noted that you received a duplicate ballot. Each invalid ballot is secured, and the integrity of our elections is intact.

Under the proposed bill, though, your name would go on your mismarked ballot – leaving a record of for whom you voted, or at least for whom you tried to vote, on that invalid ballot. You are left without the confidence that your vote was truly cast by secret ballot.

#### Complicating the Administration Process

Another proposal before you today requires poll workers to note the type of proof used by voters registering at the polls in several different locations. This simply adds more work for our election officials and makes elections harder to administer – potentially resulting in longer lines at the polls. We have already slowed down the voting process with recent requirement that voters sign the poll book.

By adding to the workload of those registering voters at the polls, the process for those registering and those voting is slower. The result is longer lines at the polls – and citizens who are discouraged from voting because of long waits, especially during busy elections.

I conclude by asking that you reject the bills before your today. Together, these bills comprise a solution in search of a problem and aim to fix a system that just isn’t broken. Instead of making election administration more difficult, we should focus on seeking ways to modernize our elections to be more efficient and to ensure that EVERY citizen has not only the right but also the opportunity to vote.

Comments to Senate Elections and Urban Affairs Committee  
Chairman, Senator Mary Lazich  
September 4, 2013 Public Hearing

Members of the Committee,

**Senate Bill 20:** I urge support for this bill which allows partisan poll worker nominees to be assigned within their county of residence in order to enlarge the pool of available volunteer partisan poll workers.

- Some municipalities within a county have difficulty finding enough resident poll workers to staff their polls but other municipalities in that county may have more than enough volunteers and are unable to use all the nominees the parties can provide. This bill would provide a greater opportunity for those who volunteer to serve and would help to provide equal numbers of nominees from the two majority parties in more municipalities as the law envisioned as a means of protecting the integrity of Wisconsin's election process.
- Some county municipalities need poll workers with language abilities but are unable to recruit enough resident poll workers to meet this need. Again, the bill allows for consideration of a larger pool of partisan poll worker volunteers.

**Senate Bill 262:** Support. The bill details a uniform process that will help easily identify ballots that require poll workers to re-make to enable machine tabulation. Requiring the use of permanent black markers to identify these ballots by notations in a required specific place on both the original and the duplicate ballot will assist the post-election audit process as well as the post-election required canvass processes. An extra feature of the bill requires that when both majority parties have submitted partisan nominees to serve as election officials, that both parties' nominees are responsible for the duplicate ballot process. Good idea.

**Senate Bill 264:** The concept is good but because all Chief Inspectors are appointed by their clerks and there is no requirement that political party affiliation be a consideration, most CIs would be considered "nonpartisan" election inspectors. Thus, there would not be an election inspector of a different party affiliation of a non-partisan CI. Amending the proposed bill to require that the CI and one election inspector representing each of the two majority parties, if both parties have submitted nominees, shall work together to secure ballot containers would accomplish the purpose of this bill.

**Senate Bill 265:** Question: Page 2, line 15---what exactly does "hold no public office" mean? Does it mean elected office or does it mean appointed public office as well? If it is elected office, that word should be added. If it includes appointed offices that should be specified clearly as well.

The concept of requiring that both majority party election inspector nominees be assigned by the CI to work together reflects both the intent and language of current statutes.

**Senate Bill 267:** I would support requiring that the specific name of the institution or utility on the offered POR be recorded on the registration form. In the event there is a question regarding the validity of a Proof of Residence, what good is the generic word "bank" or "utility bill" ?

**Senate Bill 268:** Providing the Governor with more choices to consider for nominees to serve on the Government Accountability Board is fine. The Governor is clearly accountable to the voters for the choice made.

**In conclusion,** I would urge drafting legislation that establishes the accountability of the Senate elections committee and the Assembly elections committee for reviewing and approving G.A.B. administrative rules and G.A.B. manuals governing the administration of Wisconsin's elections. Legislative review and approval of these documents, which have the force of law, would reassure Wisconsin voters that the intent of the laws passed is clearly and uniformly represented in the rules written to enforce those laws.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Mary Ann Hanson

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