Subject: RE: Public Records Law Request (WI-REP-22-0103)
Date: Thursday, February 24, 2022 at 1:06:04 PM Eastern Standard Time
From: Redell, Carol
To: AO Records
CC: Rep.Brandtjen, Blazel, Ted
Attachments: image001.png

EXTERNAL SENDER

https://wilegis-my.sharepoint.com/:u:/g/personal/credell_legis_wisconsin_gov/Ebyy3VAPQddJq9H91XGVlJEB_4fV1262w0kJ15CQQua_XA?email=records%40americanoversight.org&e=FNEWnG

Marwah Adhoob
Pronouns: she/her
Paralegal
American Oversight
records@americanoversight.org

Dear Marwah:

Open records requests are processed through the Assembly Chief Clerk's office for billing purposes only. You submitted an open records request to Representative Brandtjen. The records are being provided in electronic format and, thus, there is no charge for any location or reproduction costs. Accordingly, all records that are responsive to your request are attached to this email.

Carol Redell
Office of the Assembly Chief Clerk
17 West Main Street, Suite 401
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
608.266.1501
carol.redell@legis.wi.gov

From: Rep.Brandtjen <Rep.Brandtjen@legis.wisconsin.gov>
Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2022 11:53 AM
To: AO Records <records@americanoversight.org>
Cc: Blazel, Ted <Ted.Blazel@legis.wisconsin.gov>; Redell, Carol <Carol.Redell@legis.wisconsin.gov>
Subject: RE: Public Records Law Request (WI-REP-22-0103)

American Oversight,

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

This is in response to your public records request in the attached document.

Responsive records have been delivered to the Office of the Assembly Chief Clerk and they will contact with you with instructions on how to retrieve those records.

We now consider this matter closed.

Thank you,

Janel Brandtjen
Wisconsin State Representative
22nd Assembly District

cc: Ted Blazel, Assembly Chief Clerk
Carol Redell, Assembly Chief Clerk's Office

From: AO Records <records@americanoversight.org>
Sent: Monday, January 31, 2022 5:01 PM
To: Rep.Brandtjen <Rep.Brandtjen@legis.wisconsin.gov>
Subject: Public Records Law Request (WI-REP-22-0103)

Dear Public Records Custodian:

Please find attached a request for records under Wisconsin's public records law.

Sincerely,

--
Marwah Adhoob
Pronouns: she/her
Paralegal
American Oversight
records@americanoversight.org
www.americanoversight.org | @weareoversight

PRR: WI-REP-22-0103

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: "Rep.Brandtjen" <Rep.Brandtjen@legis.wisconsin.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, January 18, 2022, 1:34 PM

*To: *Legislative All Assembly <ALLASM@legis.wisconsin.gov>; *Legislative All Senate <ALLSEN@legis.wisconsin.gov>*

Subject: Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections - EXECUTIVE SESSION

Assembly

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Committee on Campaigns and Elections

The committee will hold an executive session on the following items at the time specified below:

Wednesday, January 19, 2022
2:00 PM
400 Northeast

Executive session to begin at 2:00 pm or after the conclusion of the informational hearing.

Committee Motion to support Special Counsel

_____
Representative Janel Brandtjen
Chair

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: "Rep.Brandtjen" <Rep.Brandtjen@legis.wisconsin.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, January 18, 2022, 11:44 AM

*To: *Legislative All Assembly <ALLASM@legis.wisconsin.gov>; *Legislative All Senate <ALLSEN@legis.wisconsin.gov>*

Subject: Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections - Hearing published

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Assembly

INFORMATIONAL HEARING

Committee on Campaigns and Elections

The committee will hold a public hearing on the following items at the time specified below:

Wednesday, January 19, 2022
1:00 PM
400 Northeast

Invited speakers only

WEC Database Analysis

Committee Motion to support Special Counsel

_____
Representative Janel Brandtjen
Chair

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

eMail Communication Summary

The following is a set of communications between

Claire Woodall-Vogg	Milwaukee Elections Commission Director
Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein	National Vote at Home Institute (WI Lead)

Pertaining To

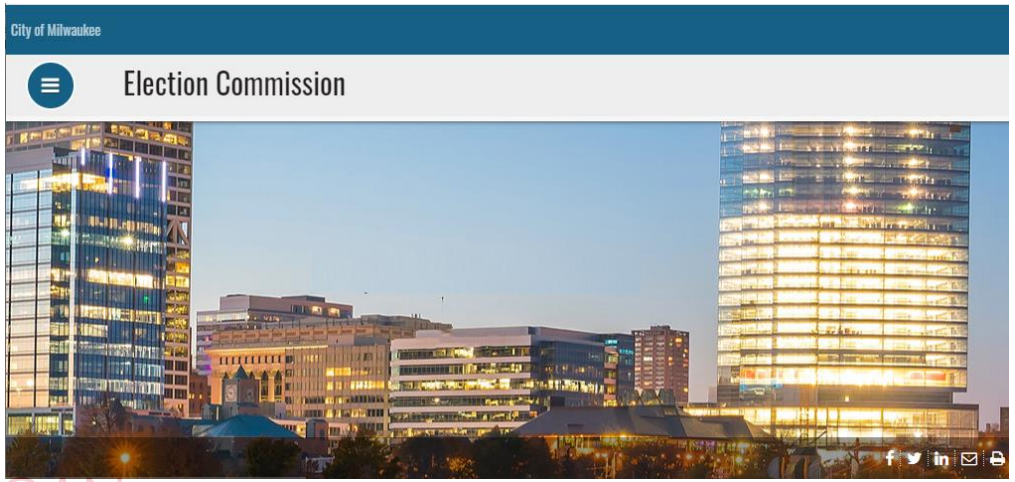
Data acquisition/database development activities

Time Period

Aug 2020 – Nov 2020

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Claire Woodall-Vogg, Executive Director



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Wolfe, Meagan - ELECTIONS <Meagan.Wolfe@wisconsin.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 24, 2020 7:49 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Cc: Elections HelpDesk;Rydecki, Richard H - ELECTIONS
Subject: Re: WIsVote Logins Update?

Thanks Claire, I followed up with the team and they should be getting back to you this morning.

Meagan

On Mar 24, 2020, at 7:07 AM, Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

Good Morning,

Any update on when we could expect to receive logins that were sent yesterday? I sent some over the weekend and would ask that yesterday's be prioritized for the City of Milwaukee. We literally have 10 people sitting at home with their FIDO keys ready to enter 200 apps a day for us. I know you guys are swamped, but we get more swamped here the longer it takes!

Thanks for all you are doing! This email isn't to nag, but just to stress that you are about to be our saviors when you send me those logins. ☺

Who knew we would all be considered essential workers during a pandemic?!?!?!

Thanks again,

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Aug 2020

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Date: Friday, August 21, 2020 at 5:19 PM
To: cwooda@milwaukee.gov <cwooda@milwaukee.gov>
Subject: Update + Questions: QuickBase, Drop boxes, Voter Instructions, Processes

Hi Claire,
Following up on yesterday, I have an update and a few questions. Apologies that this is a longer email; feel free to answer in parts if that's easier.

- Quickbase: their data analysis should be done Monday and I'll get the information to you as soon as we have it.

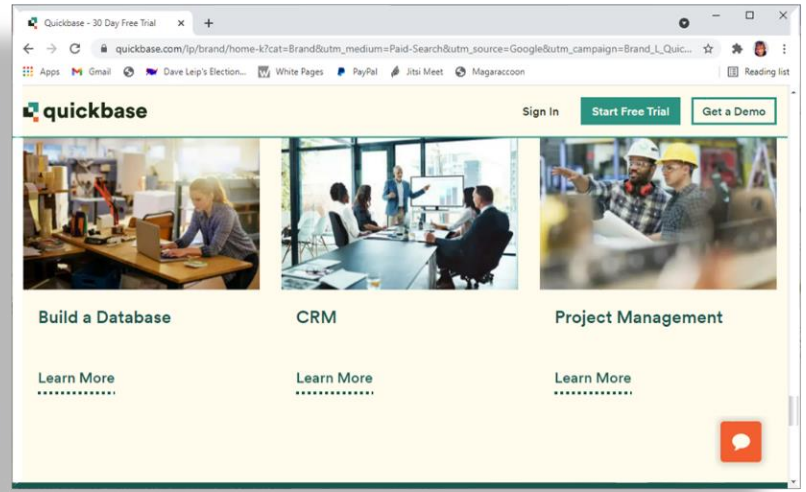
- Dropbox Siting: either before or after your tour, do you want me to run any numbers? We generally look at distance from voters (both maximum and average) and density (how many voters per dropbox), as well as how they fit into existing neighborhood and transportation patterns. If you're evaluating a few different sites or need to justify locations, I'm happy to provide my statistical skills.

- Voter Instructions/Marketing Materials: do you have any existing marketing materials that we should review in advance of the call on Wednesday? Hillary thought any voter instruction sheets would be good but if anything else seems useful, we're happy to take a look.

- Mail Ballot Processing: Do you have any benchmarks for how long each step should take or how many ballots a given worker should be able to do? e.g. the machine that opens envelopes can handle 400/minute, it takes 15 seconds on average to check a ballot in and verify the signature, etc. If you don't have these already, we can talk through it on Thursday.

Thanks, Claire, and have a good weekend!

Michael



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Friday, August 28, 2020 10:17 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Ops Meeting Follow-up

Claire,

Great talking to you yesterday. Just a few notes on follow-ups:

- Can you connect me to Reid Magney and anyone else who might make sense at the WEC?
- Would you also be able to make the connection with the Milwaukee County Clerk?
- If you could send the procedures manual and any instructions for ballot reconstruction, I'd appreciate that.

On my end:

- By Monday, I'll have our edits on the absentee voter instructions.
- We're pushing Quickbase to get their system up and running and I'll keep you updated.
- I'll revise the planning tool to accurately reflect the process.
- I'll create a flowchart for the VBM processing that we will be able to share with both inspectors and also observers.
- I'll take a look at the reconstruction process and try to figure out ways to make sure it's followed.

Thanks,
Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 28, 2020 10:55 AM
To: Magney, Reid - ELECTIONS <Reid.Magney@wisconsin.gov>; Wolfe, Meagan - ELECTIONS <Meagan.Wolfe@wisconsin.gov>; Rydecki, Richard H - ELECTIONS <Richard.Rydecki@wisconsin.gov>
Cc: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>; Hillary Hall <hillary@voteathome.org>
Subject: Introduction to Vote At Home

Hi Meagan, Richard, and Reid,

I just wanted to reach out and connect you with Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein and Hillary Hall from the Vote at Home Institute in case you think other clerks or the WEC staff would find working with them useful.

I have been working with Hillary since early May. She was a tremendous resource in helping me decide to seek out a vendor to automate our absentee assembly process, as well as selecting drop boxes early on that were secure and met all of the requirements the WEC put forth last week.

I have been working with Michael to create inputs and outputs to help us determine staffing needs and staffing responsibilities at Central Count based on actual quantitative data. They have created a tool that is extremely useful in visualizing the time certain processes take. They will also be helping the Election Commission with our voter education communications around absentee voting and the messaging we will use. They have an extremely useful communications toolkit for clerks with zero resources to those that are hiring communication firms.

Hillary used to be a clerk in Colorado, so she also understands all of the other work we are doing and how precious and valuable time is.

All in all, they have essentially made my life much easier with the absolutely free technical assistance they are offering.

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Friday, August 28, 2020 12:42 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire; Wolfe, Meagan - ELECTIONS; Magney, Reid - ELECTIONS; Rydecki, Richard H - ELECTIONS

Cc: Hillary Hall
Subject: Re: Introduction to Vote At Home

Thank you, Claire! Good to meet you, Meagan, Reid, and Richard.

We already have meetings scheduled about working with Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, Racine, Eau Claire, Wauwatosa but are certainly interested in other jurisdictions, as well.

We're working on a Wisconsin-specific version of our communications toolkit with language about voter ID and absentee witness requirements informed by behavioral science. It would be great to do Zoom trainings for clerks about communications/voter education, operational planning, and could also facilitate sessions on more technical issues like curing absentee ballots, signature verification, etc.

Do you have any time to talk next week about how we can support your work? Right now, it looks like Monday morning, Wednesday, or Friday morning are probably best for us but we can work around your schedules.

Michael

From: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov>
Date: Friday, August 28, 2020 at 12:01 PM
To: Wolfe, Meagan - ELECTIONS <Meagan.Wolfe@wisconsin.gov>, Magney, Reid - ELECTIONS <Reid.Magney@wisconsin.gov>, Rydecki, Richard H - ELECTIONS <Richard.Rydecki@wisconsin.gov>
Cc: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>, Hillary Hall <hillary@voteathome.org>
Subject: RE: Introduction to Vote At Home

Absolutely! They should reach out to Michael and I am happy to provide a reference. They are extremely respectful of time, are not "selling" anything, and have incredible resources.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Hi Claire,

Monday, August 31, 2020 3:30 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Voter Instructions + QuickBase + Drive-Thru
2020 November Instructions DRAFT_comments.docx

I'm attaching the voter instructions with our edits and comments (using track changes). Let me know if anything is unclear or you want to talk through it.

As far as QuickBase, I have a call with them tomorrow morning--really hoping you'll be able to start using it after that.

We also have a video from Harris County about drive-thru voting. Do you want me to connect you with folks there to speak more about it?
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3m27Q8F6PM4&feature=youtu.be

Hope you're having a decent start to the week,
Michael

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Tuesday, September 1, 2020 3:00 PM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Cc: Xanthe Thomassen; Hillary Hall
Subject: Quickbase - Talk Tomorrow?

Hi Claire, we just got the Quickbase access; expect an email to create an account and login momentarily.

However, I think it's going to need some work before it's really useful. Do you have a few minutes to talk tomorrow (10:30-12 or after 3 PM)? I want to nail down what we should prioritize.

99

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sep 2020

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Thursday, September 3, 2020 11:34 AM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Re: Voter Instructions + QuickBase + Drive-Thru

Hi Claire! You've gotten a lot of great news hits lately. Congrats!

I wanted to follow up on these:

1. Let me know if you need any more eyes on the voter instructions or anything else.
2. Happy to connect you with the Harris County, Texas election administrators about drive-thru voting.
3. You should have received a login to Quickbase. It's not done yet (we're still working on building out all the reporting and some of the features) but quickly getting there.

Also had a couple other questions for you:

4. Are you using unique intelligent mail barcodes (IMB) to track each ballot or just standard ones?
5. How did you end up getting dropboxes? Middleton is trying to get a new outdoor dropbox and was hoping you could point them to a source.

Thanks!
Michael

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Thursday, September 10, 2020 4:59 PM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Cc: Boushell, Molly;Hersch, Harrison;Hillary Hall;Hinshaw, Alice;MacIntyre, Jacob;Xanthe Thomassen
Subject: Re: Call: Vote At Home & Quick Base

I can do 12-12:30 (central, 1-1:30 Eastern) 2:30-3 (3:30-4) or after 4 (5 PM Eastern).

Quick Base team, do any of those other options work for you all?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com>

Sent: Thursday, September 10, 2020 4:38 PM

To: Boushell, Molly; MacIntyre, Jacob; Hersch, Harrison; Hinshaw, Alice; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein

Cc: Hillary Hall; Xanthe Thomassen

Subject: Fwd: Call: Vote At Home & Quick Base

When: Friday, September 11, 2020 2:00 PM-2:30 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).

Where: https://quickbase.zoom.us/j/97352085354?pwd=MjU1ZmdMdENISmdoTnB6RlFESm5XUT09

Hi Claire, we have a VAH - Quick Base call scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at 1 PM Central. Would you happen to be free then to explain some of the data questions we have?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

11th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2020 9:59 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Scheduling Follow-Ups

Claire, love the dropbox news stories! They look great.

Wanted to check about scheduling a meeting with CMR to go over working together. We should also do another meeting to go over operations: the process flow-chart I put together, the VBM time calculations, and the reconstruction instructions (I want to get Ideas42's feedback on that, as well).

Here's our availability for next week (all times Central).
Monday: 2-5:30 PM
Tuesday: 1:30-3
Wednesday: 8:30-10, 12-1, 1:30-2:30, 3:30-4:30
Friday: before 10 AM

Can we get two meetings on the calendar, one with CMR (for comms), and one with you (about ops)?

Thanks and speak later today about Quick Base and the data.
Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2020 4:56 PM
To: GIS <GIS@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Census Tracts Question

Hi,

I wasn't sure whether this would be RITS-ticket-worthy or not. I was wondering if the City has any type of database file that lists the city address with census tract. We are trying to overlay our voting data with census tracts and addresses seems to be the most efficient way. The group I am working with says that the census data for this info is less than accessible. I thought that since Map Milwaukee has Census 2010 data, it might exist in a CSV file or something similar.

Thanks!

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

14th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 8:23 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

151

Hey Claire,

No problem that this is not a RITS ticket at this time. Can I ask what program you are trying to use this data using takes in this format.

ArcGIS REST Services Directory

Home > services

JSON | SOAP

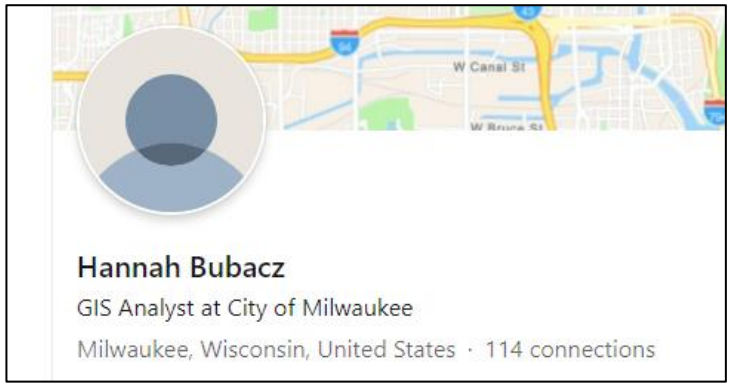
Folder: /

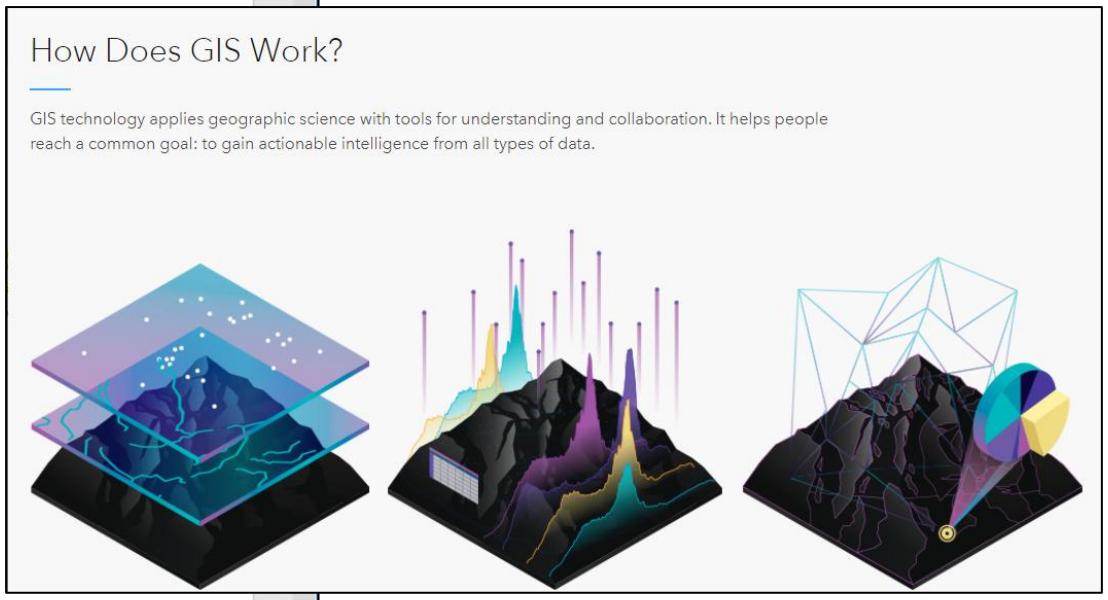
Current Version: 10.71

View Footprints In: ArcGIS Online Map Viewer

Folders:

- Accela
- AGO
- assessor
- census
- DPW
- ECO
- election
- GeoEventFleet
- Locator
- MFD
- MPD
- MPDTritech
- planning
- property
- reference
- regulation





AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 9:22 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >; Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >;
Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

Hi Hannah!

Can you send me that REST URL? I can take a look. In short, we are looking for a 1-to-1 mapping of a street address and Census Tract.

Harrison Hersch

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 9:51 AM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer - Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >
Subject: FW: Census Tracts Question

Hi Hannah,

I'm looping in a whole bunch of people who are working on the tool from Quickbase that can likely answer the question about what we are looking for more accurately than I can. In short, they are building a tool that overlays voting data with census data so we can get a better picture of trends and demographics within voting (which surprisingly doesn't exist already!).

Thanks!

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 9:59 AM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >;
Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

Thanks. It looks like a lot of this content is intended for the visualization layer. We aren't quite there yet. Is there somewhere in this data that we can find a more streamlined set of data? Or is what you are suggesting that we would need to take the coordinates from the Census boundaries and correlate that to the coordinates of address boundaries?

Another way to ask the question would be, how would you use this data to find out the Census Tract associated with this address: 726 W GALENA ST APT 103, MILWAUKEE, WI 53205-2203

Harrison Hersch

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Monday, September 14, 2020 10:31 AM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
10 Min Later Today? County Collaboration

Claire,
Hope you had a good weekend and thanks for connecting the Quickbase team with Hannah Bubacz.

Do you have 10 minutes to talk this afternoon (1 PM or later)? Have been talking with George and Julietta with the County and want to run some ideas past you about working together.

310-980-2872

Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 10:50 AM
To: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >;
Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

The REST URL is https://milwaukeemaps.milwaukee.gov/arcgis/rest/

You will have to bring in the layers yourself using this URL. Are you able to join the layers within the program that you are using to get the map layer that you want?

Hannah Bubacz

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 2:54 PM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

Hi Hannah –

I'll try and do a better job clarifying the current need. We are not actually using anything visual right now (though will in the future). In the state of affairs now, we are just looking for raw data. The end result of this data will be some formulas, algorithms and reports that cross reference information about ballots and the census data. For example, we want to deliver to Milwaukee + Voteathome answers to questions like "How many of age residents are also registered to vote?" or "what percentage of ballots are unreturned in areas with predominantly minorities?". To do that, we need a clear link between address + Census Tract. We need this for all ~300k voters and the ~200k+ absentee ballots, and it needs to be able automatic as we perform more inserts. To accomplish this, we were making calls to the Census API. They allow you to pass in an address and get the Census Tract. That solution "works", but is far too slow. Their batch solution isn't working either.

So, we are looking for a single file that has all addresses and Census Tracts. We could then keep those stored in the application and do the joins. Does that help?

Harrison Hersch

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Hey Harrison,

Yes, I think I understand what you need. I will start working on getting you the files and then ask you to please check and make sure all is good. The files I will provide will be addresses joined with what census tract they are in and give a CSV and shapefile. Does that work for you?

Thanks,

Hannah Bubacz

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 3:30 PM
To: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

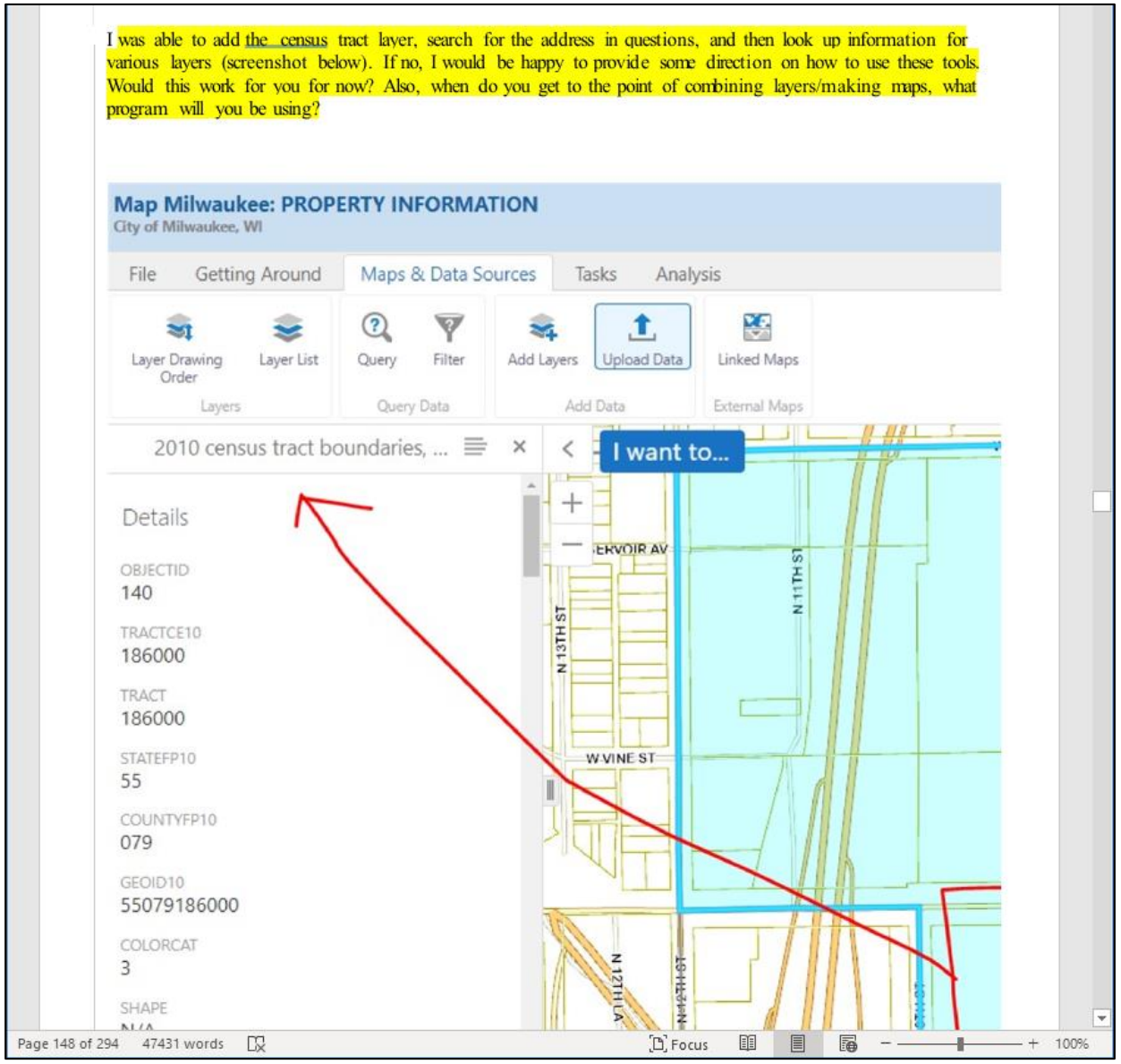
Hey Harrison,

Have you used our Map Milwaukee web apps? Found here https://web-maps1.milwaukee.gov/Html5Viewer_2_10/Index.html?configBase=https://web-maps1.milwaukee.gov/Geocortex/Essentials/REST/sites/MKE_Parcels_Lite/viewers/HTML5_Viewer/virtualdirectory/Resources/Config/Default

I was able to add the census tract layer, search for the address in questions, and then look up information for various layers (screenshot below). If no, I would be happy to provide some direction on how to use these tools. Would this work for you for now? Also, when do you get to the point of combining layers/making maps, what program will you be using?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

I was able to add the census tract layer, search for the address in questions, and then look up information for various layers (screenshot below). If no, I would be happy to provide some direction on how to use these tools. Would this work for you for now? Also, when do you get to the point of combining layers/making maps, what program will you be using?



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

15th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >
Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 11:19 AM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >;
Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos,
John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

One other question – what data would be in the CSV vs the Shapefile?

Harrison Hersch

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 11:25 AM
To: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Let me make sure on the apartment numbers/suffixes before I let you know.

The two files would be the same data- wise. Using ArcMap, I can export the joined files to an Excel/CSV table. So the shapefile could be loaded to see it visually into whatever system you are using and the Excel/CSV would be a table of all the same fields without shapes. Does that help?

Hannah Bubacz

GIS Technician II

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison
Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 11:57 AM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

That…would…be…amazing!

If you want to send me a couple of sample records, I can check in advance too. One quick question, how will the permutations of things like apartment numbers work?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 12:47 PM

142

To: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Hey Harrison,

Here is the setup of our data for apartments/multiple units. The main address is in a field called HouseNumber (first red box). When they are letter based, it will be in the Suffix field (second red box) and the units with numbers in the Unit field (third field).

Publication.Parcel.ParcelPolygonAddress

FK_Tax	FK_LandUse	HouseNumber	Suffix	Direction	StreetName	StreetType	Unit	FK_Zip	Plu
2061401000	8830	4821	<Null>	N	22ND	ST	3105	53209	
2061401000	8830	4821	<Null>	N	22ND	ST	3106	53209	
2061401000	8830	4821	<Null>	N	22ND	ST	3107	53209	
2061401000	8830	4821	<Null>	N	22ND	ST	2411	53209	
2061401000	8830	4821	<Null>	N	22ND	ST	2412	53209	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

16th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Wednesday, September 16, 2020 2:13 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
WisVote data - Walkthrough with USDR?

Hi Claire!
We're bringing on US Digital Response to help with the Quick Base dashboard project. (They're also a CTCL technical assistance partner).

We're hoping there's an easier way to get the data out of WisVote than you having to manually export it every day or week. To that end, we have two questions:

1. Would you or someone else on your team be able to do a screen-share so we can see the process for an export?

2. Do you know if WisVote has an API or anything similar so that it can connect with other software apps? That would be the holy grail (but I'm not expecting it to be that easy).

Thanks,
Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

US DIGITAL RESPONSE

Our Work Governments Volunteers About Careers

About

U.S. Digital Response (USDR) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that helps governments and organizations respond quickly and efficiently to support the critical needs of the public.

Leveraging a network of pro-bono technical expertise and modern, resilient technology, USDR addresses and uncovers solutions for common, systemic challenges that public servants are facing, leaving them better equipped to deliver services and support to millions of people nationwide.

We operate with humility and deep respect for our partners and believe that modern and resilient technology applied in the public interest can deliver people-centered services at the speed of need.

As of May 2021, USDR has partnered with more than 230 government and nonprofit partners on 300+ projects, impacting more than 42 million people across 36 states and territories, and we've built a dedicated community of nearly 7,000 pro bono specialists driven to serve in a time of need.

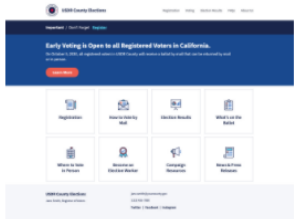
US DIGITAL RESPONSE

Our Work Governments Volunteers About Careers

Templates and Graphics

COVID-19 Vaccine Website Template

USDR created a vaccine website template, designed for communication and development teams to launch their own vaccine website or webpages in hours.



Election Website Template

Our elections website template has been built in partnership with the Center for Tech and Civic Life, based on research from the Center for Civic Design. In just a few hours, you'll set up a modern, user-friendly site that works on desktops and mobile phones. Your new website comes pre-built with a navigational home-page and over 20 pages of content, featuring the most important election resources voters care about.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Woodall-Vogg, Claire

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent:
To:
Subject:

That sounds like a real pain. It would be helpful to just understand the system and maybe the USDR folks can figure out a way to simplify something for you.

Would any of these times work?
Friday 10-1 CT
Tuesday after 3 CT

If it's okay with you, they'd also like to record the screen-share to refer back to, if needed.

Thanks,
Michael

On Wed, Sep 16, 2020 at 3:40 PM Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

> Our export process is so cumbersome that I am the only person on staff that can do it with the confidence that it is accurate and includes everyone. Sad, right? There isn't even a way to set up the system to have a report that automatically runs on a nightly basis. I have to go in every single night to remember to run the report that generates our current absentee application number...
>
> I'm going to guess it is a definite no to the API and hesitate to involve the WEC staff on any more external projects right now...

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2020 4:21 PM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Re: WisVote data - Walkthrough with USDR?

I completely understand. Will just ask them to work on other aspects of the project.

On Wed, Sep 16, 2020 at 5:13 PM Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

While I completely understand and appreciate the assistance that is trying to be provided, I am definitely not comfortable having a non-staff member involved in the functions of our voter database, much less recording it.

While it is a pain to have to remember to generate a report each night and less than ideal, it takes me less than 5 minutes. Without consulting with the state, which I know they don't have the capacity or interest in right now, I don't think I'm comfortable having USDR get involved when it comes to our voter database. I hope you can see where I am coming from – this is our secure database that is certainly already receiving hacking attempts from outside forces.

Thanks,

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

17th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 17, 2020 11:44 AM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov>; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com>; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com>; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com>; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

Hi Hannah –

Unfortunately we don't have any sort of visualization/GIS software to open this or leverage as we are a database/application platform.

Are you able to export in chunks or is that too much work? Could you give us a JSON file? We could take virtually any sort of file that has the relational data like csv, tsv, xls, json, xml, etc.

Harrison Hersch

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Thursday, September 17, 2020 11:48 AM
To: Hersch, Harrison
Cc: Bubacz, Hannah;Woodall-Vogg, Claire;Boushell, Molly;MacIntyre, Jacob;Hinshaw, Alice;Enos, John
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Harrison, I'm going to bring in our partners with US Digital Response to work on this.

Thank you for your help with this project, Hannah.

Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Thursday, September 17, 2020 12:15 PM
To: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Hey Harrison,

Attached is a zip file of parcel point address with census information joined as a shapefile. I cannot export it to a CSV as there are too many records. I also could not do polygons at this time but let me know if you need those in the future when you do need these as a visual representation. Does this work?

Thanks,

Hannah Bubacz

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Thursday, September 17, 2020 12:42 PM
To: Bubacz, Hannah
Cc: Hersch, Harrison;Woodall-Vogg, Claire;Boushell, Molly;MacIntyre, Jacob;Hinshaw, Alice;Enos, John
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Give me a day or so. I'm waiting to hear back about whether USDR can make this all easier and save you from more work, Hannah.

Thanks,
Michael

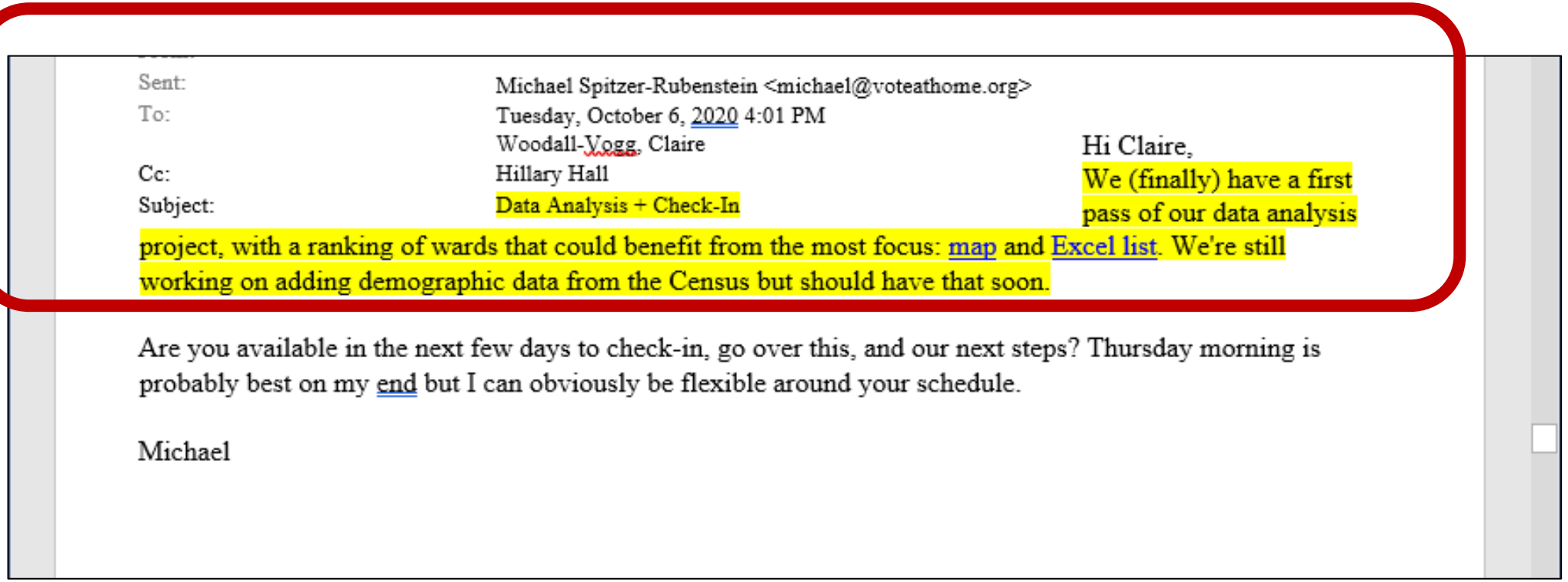
On Thu, Sep 17, 2020 at 12:50 PM Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

> Ah, I see. Yes, I could break the city into chunks and export as a CSV, if needed.
>
> Michael, please let me know if that is the route you want to go.
>
> Hannah Bubacz

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Oct 2020

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Sent: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
To: Tuesday, October 6, 2020 4:01 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Cc: Hillary Hall
Subject: Data Analysis + Check-In

Hi Claire,

We (finally) have a first pass of our data analysis project, with a ranking of wards that could benefit from the most focus: map and Excel list. We're still working on adding demographic data from the Census but should have that soon.

Are you available in the next few days to check-in, go over this, and our next steps? Thursday morning is probably best on my end but I can obviously be flexible around your schedule.

Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Friday, October 9, 2020 11:04 AM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Update & Data Questions

Hi Claire,
In order to get the data by ward, are you able to run a summary in WisVote or do you have to download all the active voters, absentee applications, etc. and then do an Excel pivot table or something similar?

We added Census data and zip codes to the map and so now we're moving to figure out how we'll update this.

Also, if you can send these reports (whether in summary form or just the raw data), we can put them in:

- Active voters
- Absentee applications
- Ballots received
- Ballots rejected/returned to be cured

Thanks!
Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Friday, October 9, 2020 11:12 AM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire Re:
Update & Data Questions

Thank you!

In that case, then, we can just use the raw data. We already have the code from dealing with the previous export, so we'll just need to test and make sure it works for this and future exports.

Thanks,
Michael

On Fri, Oct 9, 2020 at 12:06 PM Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

I have to run the full report and then sort it to get the ward data. Sadly.

I forgot to take my security key home with me last night, so I didn't have a chance to run the absentee stats. I will already ran them this morning and will also run active voters. Thank you!

The map keeps looking more amazing!

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Monday, October 12, 2020 10:52 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Re: Ballot Stats by Ward

Thank you, Claire! Here's the updated map:
https://voteathome.carto.com/builder/501807d9-7657-4d0f-8d7b-5649468b0a91/embed

How difficult was it to set up and run this report? This will be very easy to update on my end but there might be the things we can do to make it easier for you.

Michael

On Sun, Oct 11, 2020 at 1:26 PM Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

> Claire Woodall-Vogg

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

19th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Monday, October 19, 2020 12:13 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Quick Q: Update and Share Map?

Hi Claire, question about the map of voting data:

1. Through partners, we should be able to access the voter file to update the map without you needing to pull the data from WisVote.

2. They'd want to be able to share the map internally.

Is that okay with you or should we create a separate map for them?

Thanks,
Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

On Mon, Oct 19, 2020 at 5:59 PM Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

Additionally, would you be okay if we actually shared the map on our website? I think it is fascinating data all around that media might love. We could promote the partnership and that this has been available through Vote at Home. Let me know!

Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Monday, October 19, 2020 7:46 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: [redacted]
Attachments: Carto Map Embed Code.txt

Sure, feel free to share it! I'm attaching code so that you can embed it in your website.

And I can update this daily going forward if it's not too much hassle to send the data. Should we have separate layers for in-person absentee versus mail ballots or do you just want to combine that data?

Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

30th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Friday, October 30, 2020 5:43 PM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Re: Green Bay central count consult

Hi Claire! Sorry about the delay—lots of schedules to coordinate. Would Monday work instead? If not, 4 PM tomorrow works and I can send a Zoom link around.

Thank you so much for your generosity!!

Michael

P.S. Will send a separate email but bringing in another person from Vote at Home to help with assigning wards to machines and any other data needs that come up.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Nov 2020

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Monday, November 9, 2020 4:46 PM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Wrap-up call Thursday or Friday?

Claire,

I'm glad we could support Milwaukee in this election and it was a relief that Election Day was generally smooth, albeit long.

My term with Vote at Home ends on Friday. Before I go, do you want to do a final wrap-up call Thursday or Friday? Morning would be better or could do early afternoon either day before 2 PM.

It would be helpful to discuss how everything went from your perspective and if there are additional areas where the National Vote at Home Institute could support you and other cities, whether in the recount or future elections.

Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Voter Registration in Wisconsin

Dr Douglas G Frank

12/8/2021

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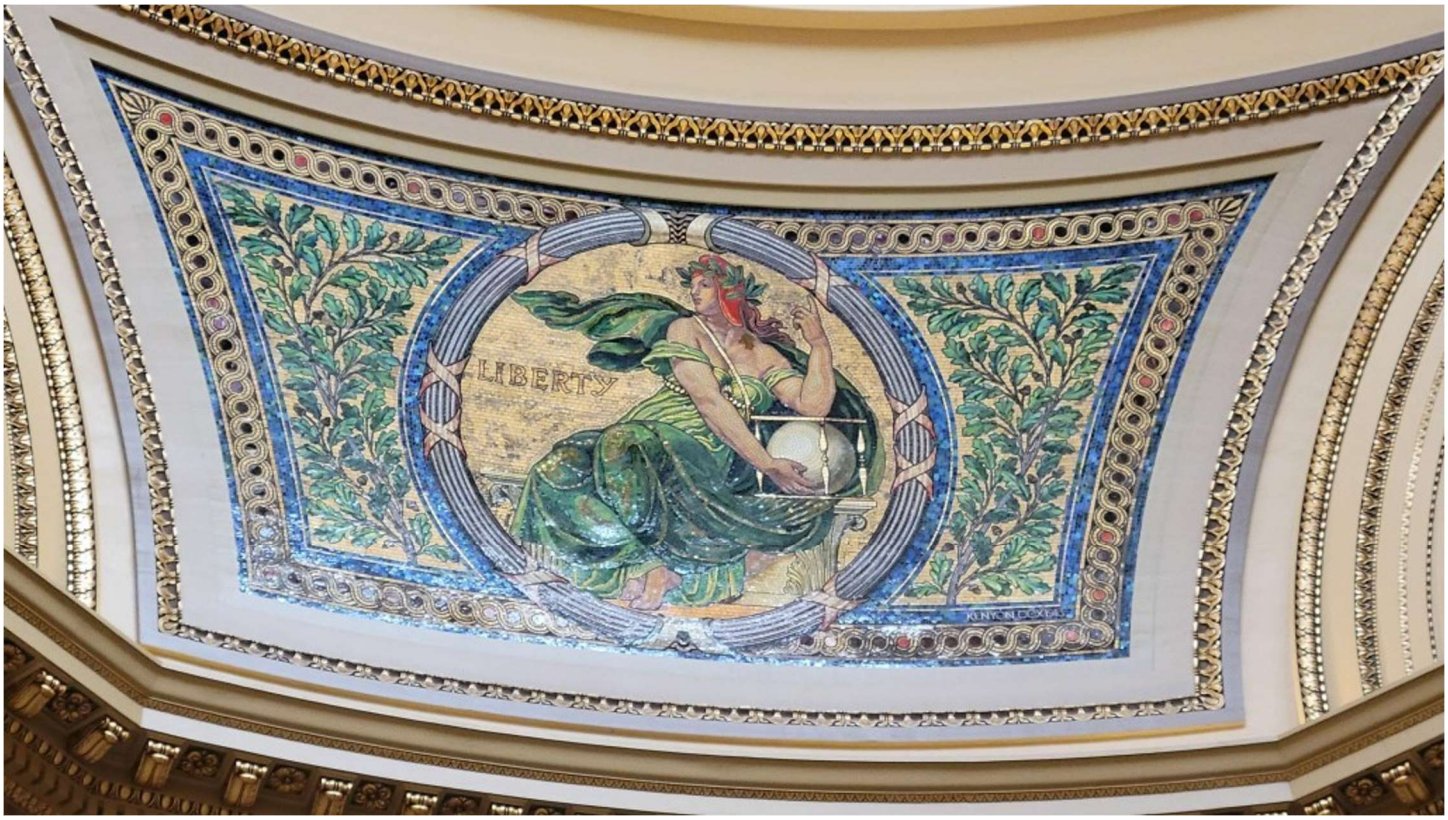
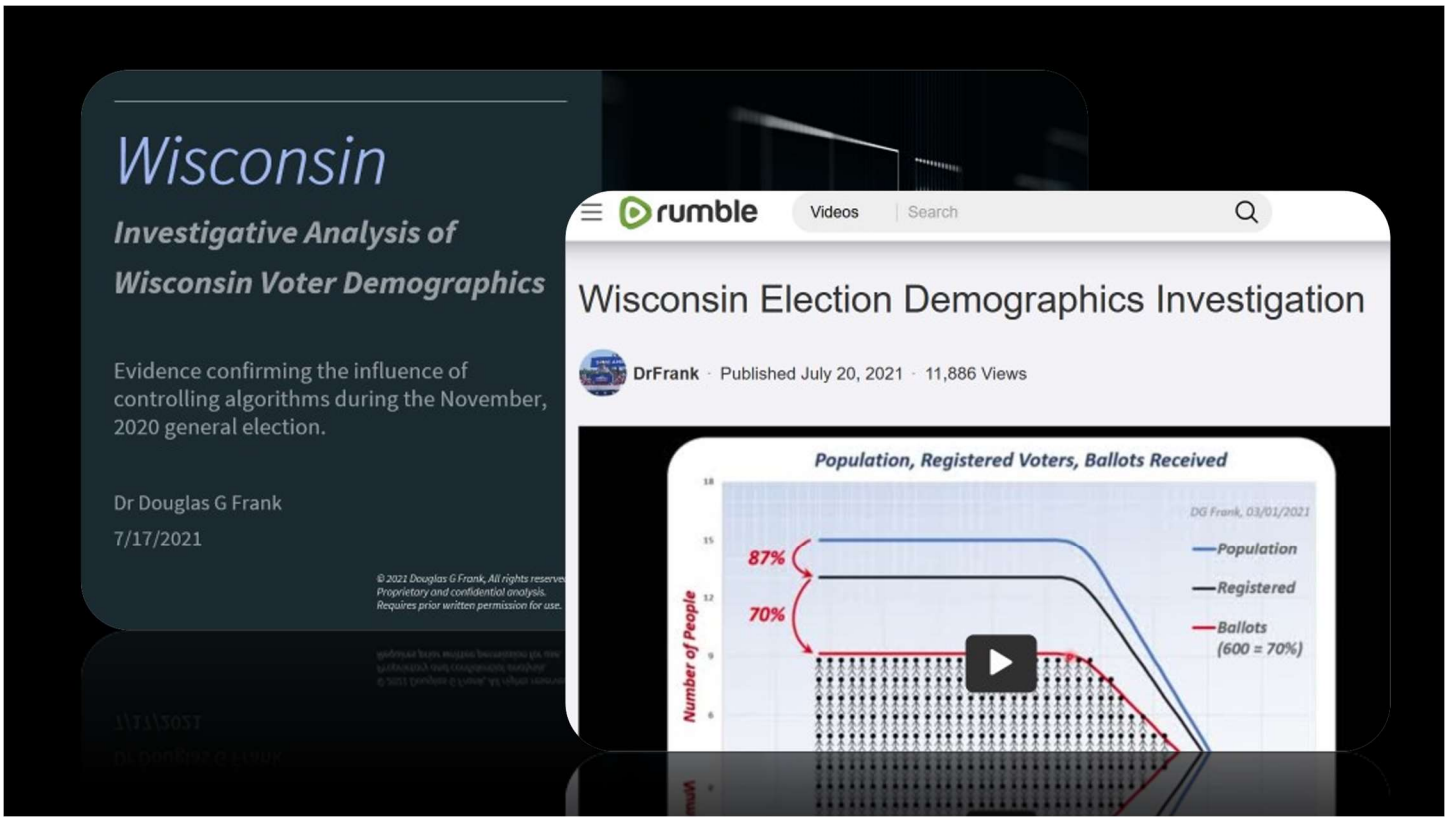
Requires prior written permission for use.

- *PhD Scientist – Forty Years*
- *Business – Precision Analytical Instruments*
- *Teacher – The Schilling School for Gifted Children*

Dr Douglas G Frank

FORENSIC
AUDIT
FORENSIC
AUDIT
August, 2020


LIBERTY

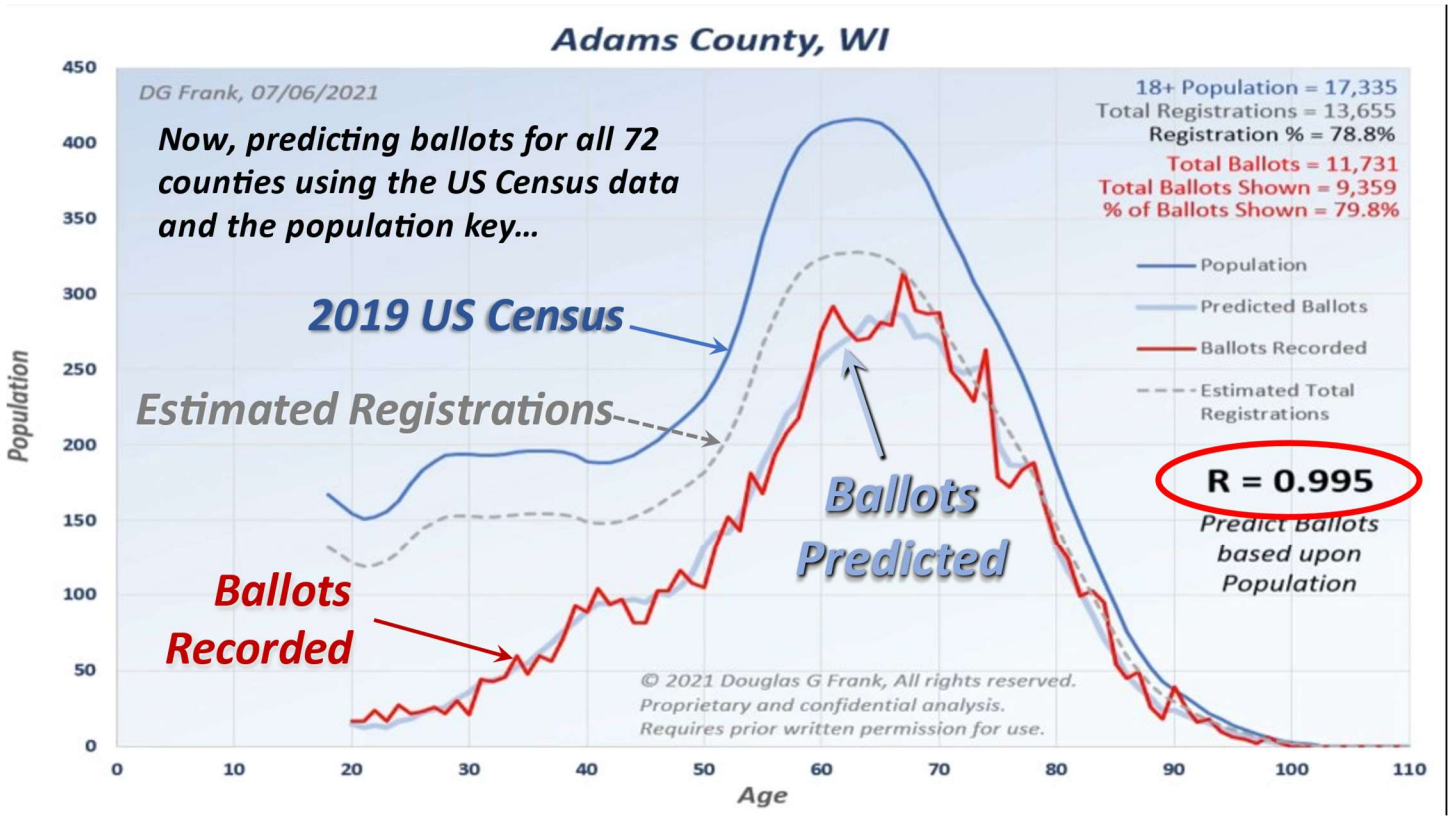


How the Election Was Stolen…

In a Nutshell…

- ***Before the Election…***
  - ***Decide*** What the Outcome Will Be for Each State
    - Regulated at the County Level *(3,142 Counties)*
  - Inflate the Registration Databases
    - "Credit Line" of Phantom Voters
  - Program the ***Machines***
- ***During the Election…***
  - Databases and Machines are Hacked & Tracked
    - Manipulate Votes and Voters
    - Regulate County Outcomes
- ***After the Election…***
  - Pair Last Minute Voter ID's with Phantom Voters
  - Clean Up the Evidence
    - Remove Phantom Voters

- **Computer Algorithms Deployed Throughout!**



County	18+ Pop	Registrations Number	Registrations % of 18+	Ballots Total	Ballots Shown	Ballots % Shown	Voter Turnout	R Value
Adams	17,335	13,655	78.8%	11,731	9,359	79.8%	85.9%	0.995
Ashland	12,068	10,355	85.8%	8,616	6,109	70.9%	83.2%	0.986
Barron	35,594	29,329	82.4%	25,054	19,190	76.6%	85.4%	0.992
Bayfield	12,413	12,261	98.8%	10,659	8,039	75.4%	86.9%	0.992
Brown	202,267	166,241	82.2%	142,878	107,859	75.5%	85.9%	0.998
Buffalo	10,338	8,843	85.5%	7,734	5,999	77.6%	87.5%	0.987
Burnett	12,715	11,491	90.4%	9,926	7,428	74.8%	86.4%	0.992
Calumet	38,514	34,253	88.9%	30,660	24,396	79.6%	89.5%	0.992
Chippewa	50,627	40,937	80.9%	35,720	27,816	77.9%	87.3%	0.997
Clark	24,617	16,669	67.7%	14,750	11,777	79.8%	88.5%	0.989
Columbia	45,508	38,400	84.4%	33,596	26,368	78.5%	87.5%	0.996
Crawford	12,897	9,994	77.5%	8,593	6,859	79.8%	86.0%	0.988
Dane	435,323	398,680	91.6%	340,308	229,528	67.4%	85.4%	0.997
Dodge	70,814	54,724	77.3%	48,184	38,431	79.8%	88.0%	0.996
Door	23,170	22,475	97.0%	19,864	15,782	79.5%	88.4%	0.992
Douglas	34,599	28,889	83.5%	24,211	17,931	74.1%	83.8%	0.990
Dunn	35,863	27,275	76.1%	23,375	16,787	71.8%	85.7%	0.993
Eau Claire	82,983	68,259	82.3%	57,473	41,778	72.7%	84.2%	0.993
Florence	3,641	3,300	90.6%	2,852	2,207	77.4%	86.4%	0.972
Fond du Lac	81,395	64,257	78.9%	56,723	44,998	79.3%	88.3%	0.998
Forest	7,170	6,024	84.0%	4,991	4,038	80.9%	82.9%	0.984
Grant	39,918	29,352	73.5%	25,343	18,998	75.0%	86.3%	0.995
Green	28,844	24,003	83.2%	21,242	16,760	78.9%	88.5%	0.994
Green Lake	14,770	12,192	82.5%	10,553	8,278	78.4%	86.6%	0.994
Iowa	18,409	15,807	85.9%	13,863	10,974	79.2%	87.7%	0.990
Iron	4,792	4,565	95.3%	3,934	2,930	74.5%	86.2%	0.978
Jackson	16,127	11,898	73.8%	10,081	7,808	77.5%	84.7%	0.986
Jefferson	66,768	54,391	81.5%	47,592	36,947	77.6%	87.5%	0.995
Juneau	21,374	15,675	73.3%	13,512	10,095	74.7%	86.2%	0.991
Kenosha	131,144	103,711	79.1%	87,331	62,952	72.1%	84.2%	0.994
Kewaunee	16,052	13,571	84.5%	12,033	9,544	82.6%	88.7%	0.983
La Crosse	93,935	80,020	85.2%	67,125	47,689	71.0%	83.9%	0.996
Lafayette	12,651	9,544	75.4%	8,471	6,795	80.2%	88.8%	0.986
Langlade	15,456	12,893	83.4%	11,070	8,950	80.8%	85.9%	0.991
Lincoln	22,647	18,604	82.1%	16,327	13,113	80.3%	87.8%	0.995
Manitowoc	62,937	50,831	80.8%	44,397	35,957	81.0%	87.3%	0.995
Marathon	105,170	87,793	83.5%	76,120	58,471	76.8%	86.7%	0.997
Marinette	32,737	26,899	82.2%	22,725	17,742	78.1%	84.5%	0.993
Marquette	12,554	10,269	81.8%	9,024	7,220	80.0%	87.9%	0.988
Menominee	3,001	2,055	68.5%	1,572	961	61.1%	76.5%	0.902
Milwaukee	718,486	571,976	79.6%	451,741	303,808	67.3%	79.0%	0.998
Monroe	34,654	25,759	74.3%	22,388	16,917	75.6%	86.9%	0.996
Oconto	30,321	26,183	86.4%	23,073	18,648	80.8%	88.1%	0.992
Oneida	29,534	26,874	91.0%	23,777	18,690	78.6%	88.5%	0.997
Outagamie	144,259	122,955	85.2%	107,482	80,259	74.7%	87.4%	0.997
Ozaukee	70,198	67,922	96.8%	61,149	48,161	78.8%	90.0%	0.992
Pepin	5,720	4,676	81.7%	4,092	3,154	77.1%	87.5%	0.976
Pierce	33,387	26,774	80.2%	22,980	16,849	73.3%	85.8%	0.994
Polk	34,867	29,878	85.7%	26,035	19,539	75.0%	87.1%	0.995
Portage	56,712	46,455	81.9%	40,432	30,873	76.4%	87.0%	0.994
Price	10,540	9,535	87.2%	8,442	6,924	82.0%	88.5%	0.992
Racine	151,739	123,693	81.5%	105,524	80,005	75.8%	85.3%	0.996
Richland	13,490	10,412	77.2%	8,957	7,077	79.0%	86.0%	0.982
Rock	125,998	100,597	79.8%	84,483	64,391	76.2%	84.0%	0.996
Rusk	11,282	8,509	75.4%	7,745	6,082	78.5%	91.1%	0.987
St. Croix	68,638	64,402	93.8%	55,816	40,591	72.7%	86.7%	0.996
Sauk	49,962	41,327	82.7%	36,029	27,638	76.7%	87.2%	0.995
Sawyer	13,339	12,204	91.5%	10,323	7,476	72.4%	84.6%	0.987
Shawano	32,293	25,802	80.0%	22,466	17,743	79.0%	87.1%	0.992
Sheboygan	90,276	74,660	82.7%	65,469	51,745	79.0%	87.7%	0.998
Taylor	15,581	12,106	77.7%	10,599	8,546	80.6%	87.6%	0.983
Trempealeau	22,240	17,651	79.4%	14,938	11,504	77.0%	84.6%	0.992
Vernon	22,858	17,581	76.9%	15,806	12,382	78.3%	89.9%	0.994
Vilas	18,446	17,446	94.6%	15,044	11,358	75.5%	86.2%	0.990
Walworth	82,443	65,835	79.9%	56,768	40,768	71.8%	86.2%	0.997
Washburn	12,737	11,676	91.7%	10,159	7,889	77.7%	87.0%	0.988
Washington	106,887	97,202	90.9%	87,773	70,769	80.6%	90.3%	0.995
Waukesha	318,797	296,544	93.0%	266,836	212,131	79.5%	90.0%	0.995
Waupaca	40,782	33,180	81.4%	28,758	22,829	79.4%	86.7%	0.995
Waushara	19,990	15,417	77.1%	13,414	10,802	80.5%	87.0%	0.993
Winnebago	136,450	108,519	79.5%	93,005	70,851	76.2%	85.7%	0.997
Wood	57,357	47,065	82.1%	41,027	32,781	79.9%	87.3%	0.996

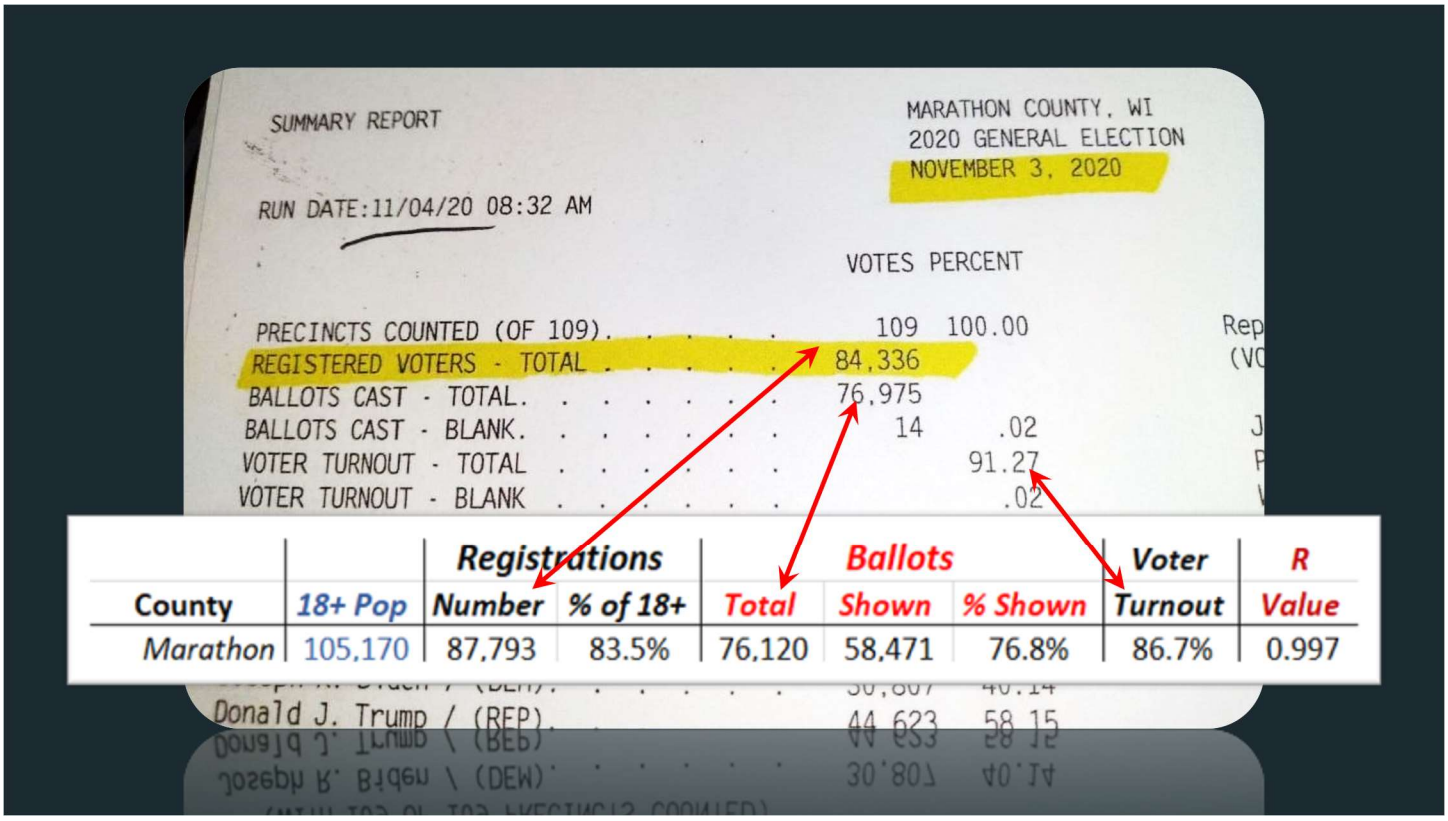
Average Registration = 83% **Average Turnout = 87%** **Average Ballots Tracked = 77%** **Average R Value = 0.991**

*Cells marked in red denote values over 90%

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

A Serious Loophole…

- *Counties only report their registration database to the state once per month (the beginning).*
- *Same day registration and voting is permitted.*
- *A voter can be registered and a ballot cast for them on election day.*
- *The new "voter" registration record can be removed before the next reporting cycle.*
- *The only way to catch this is to obtain detailed election records county-by-county. Like this…*



		Registrations		Ballots			Voter	R
County	18+ Pop	Number	% of 18+	Total	Shown	% Shown	Turnout	Value
Marathon	105,170	87,793	83.5%	76,120	58,471	76.8%	86.7%	0.997

Serious Issues…

Crying for investigation.

FrankSpeech.com

Voter Registration in Wisconsin

Dr Douglas G Frank

12/8/2021

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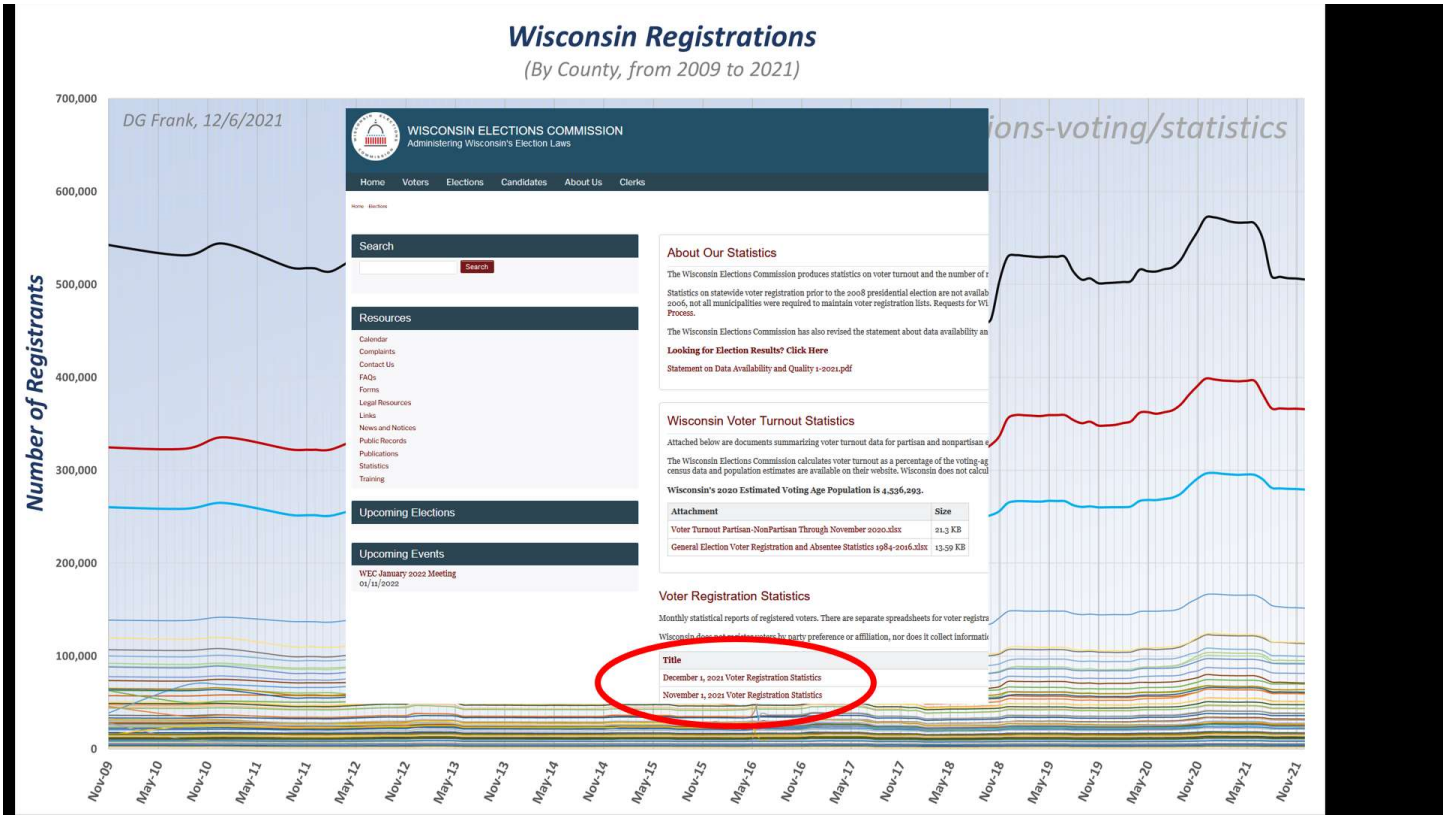
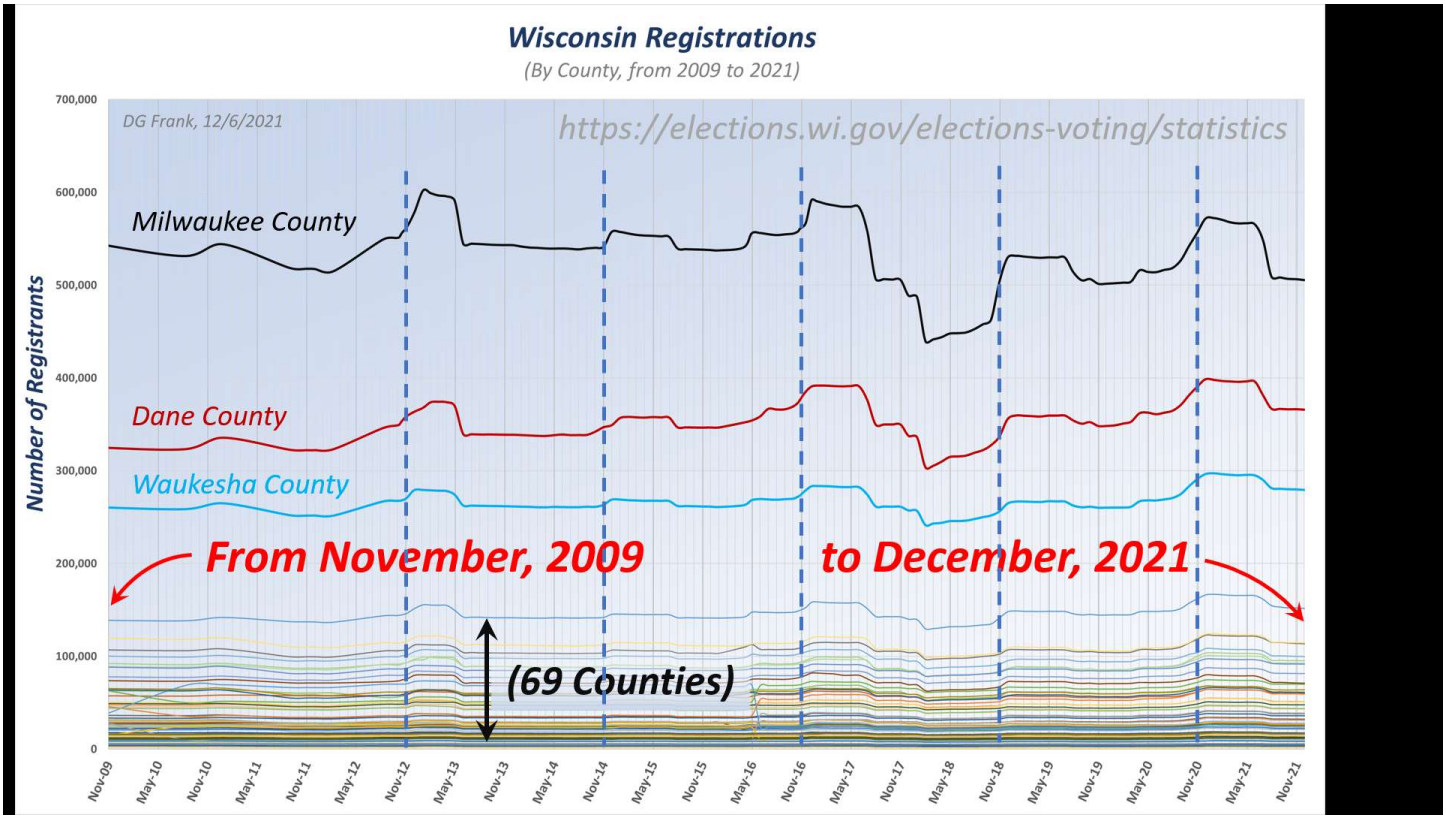
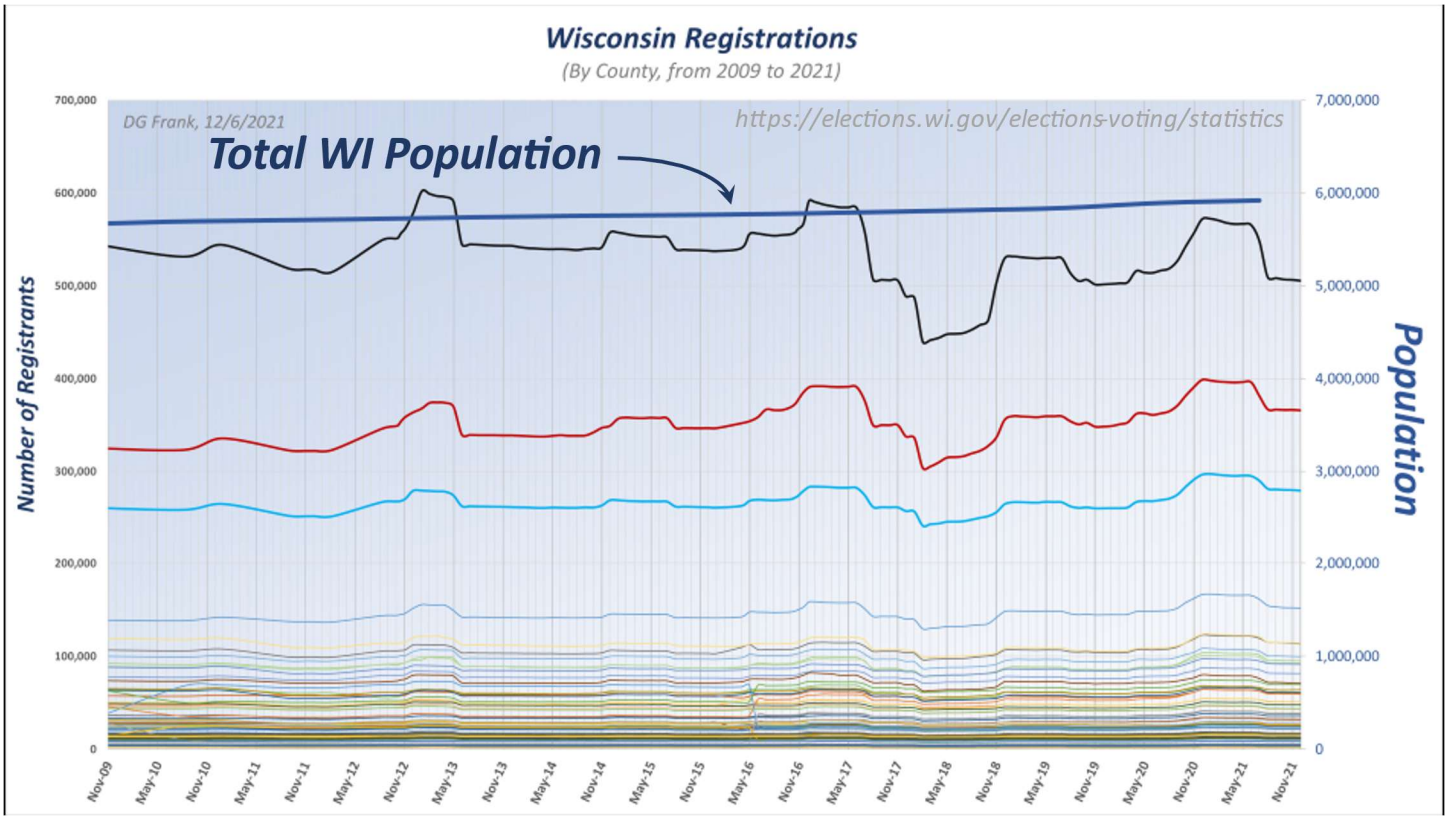
Requires prior written permission for use.

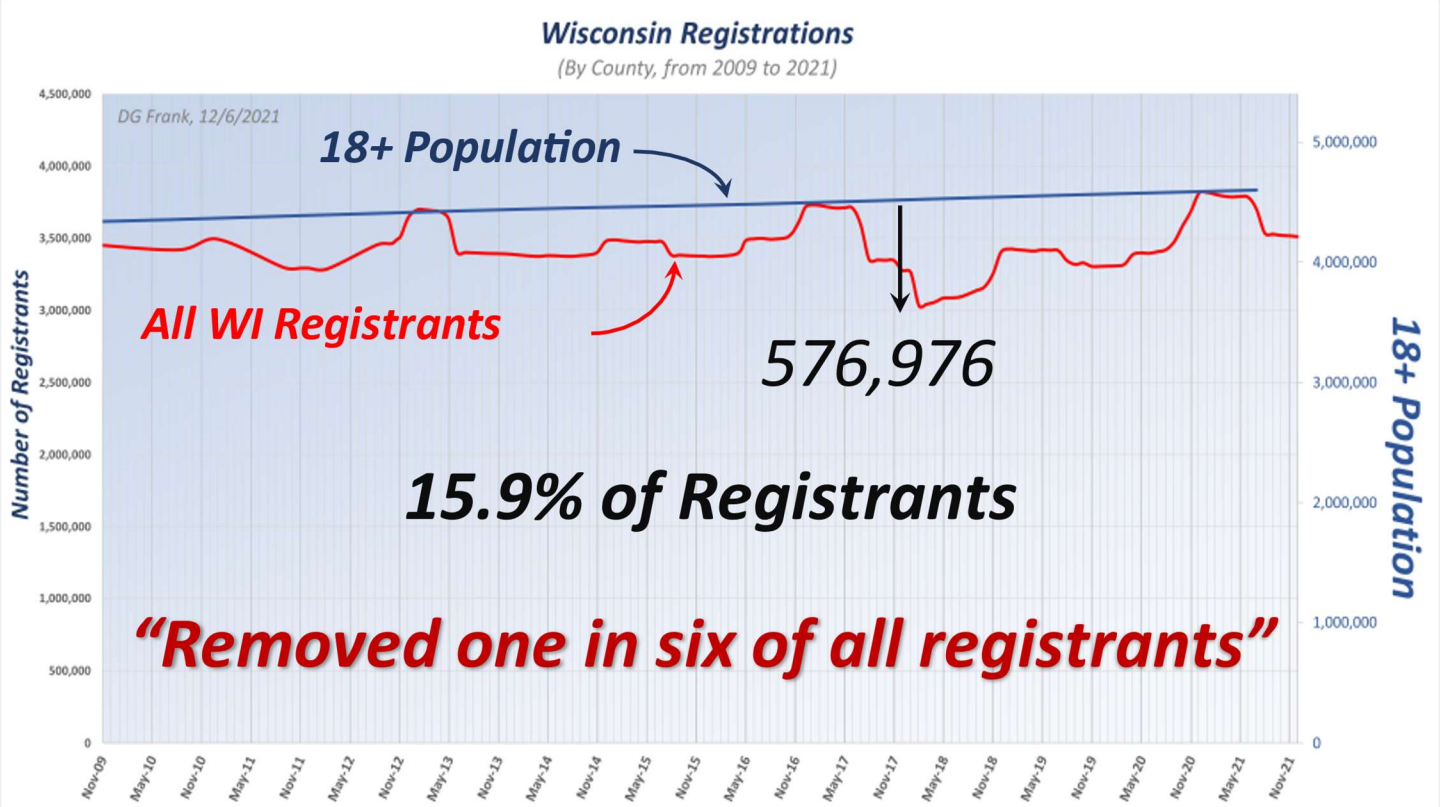
Wisconsin Registrations

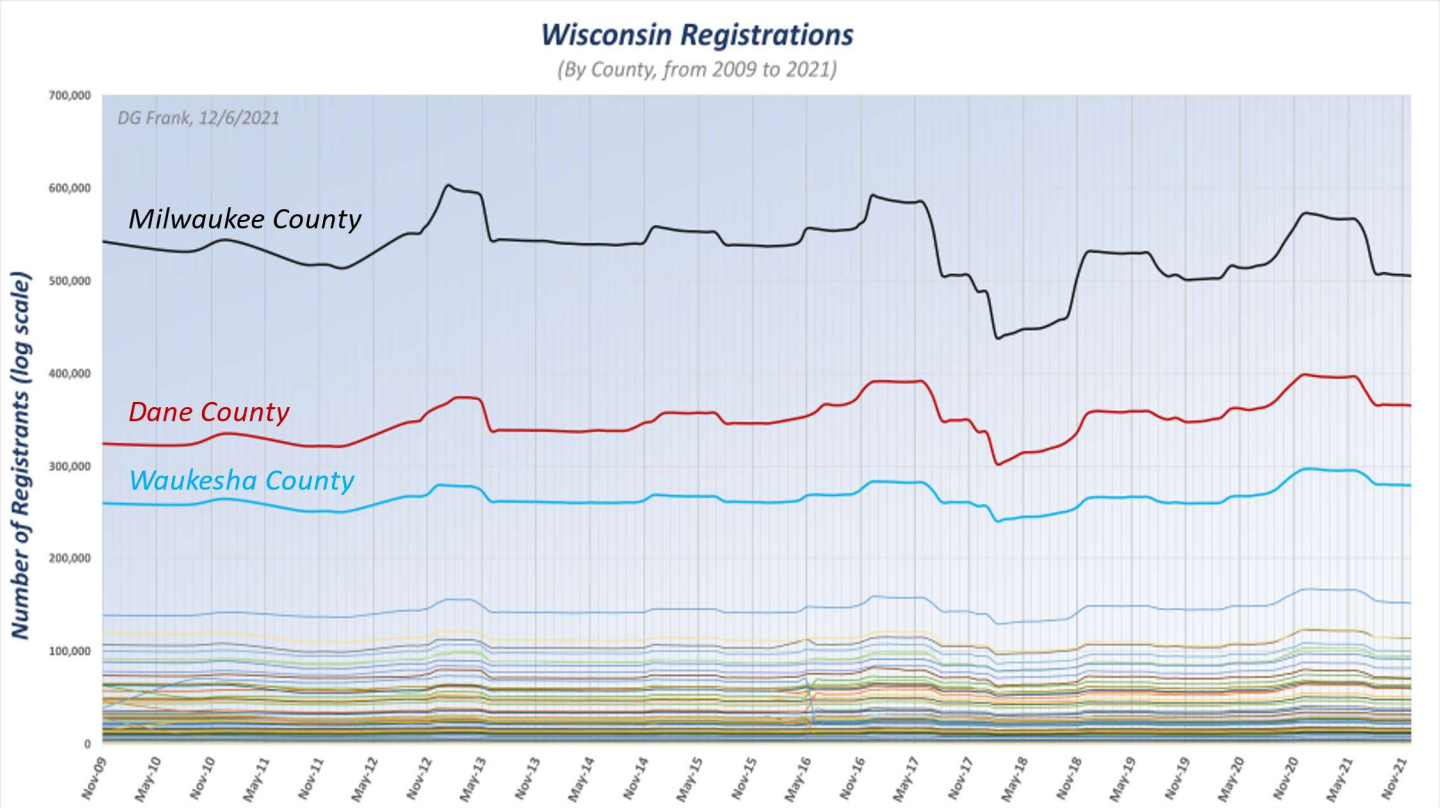
(By County, from 2009 to 2021)

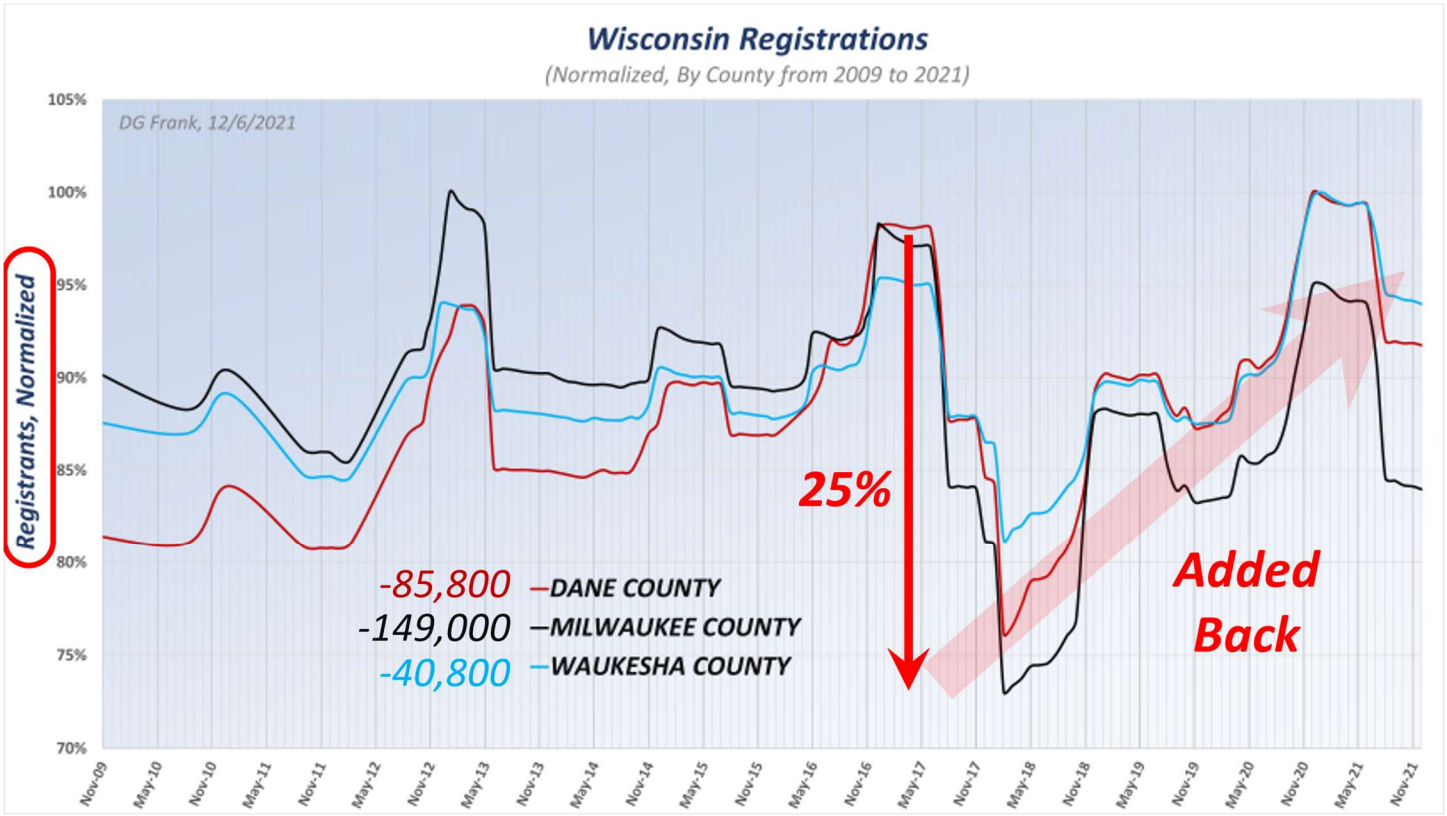


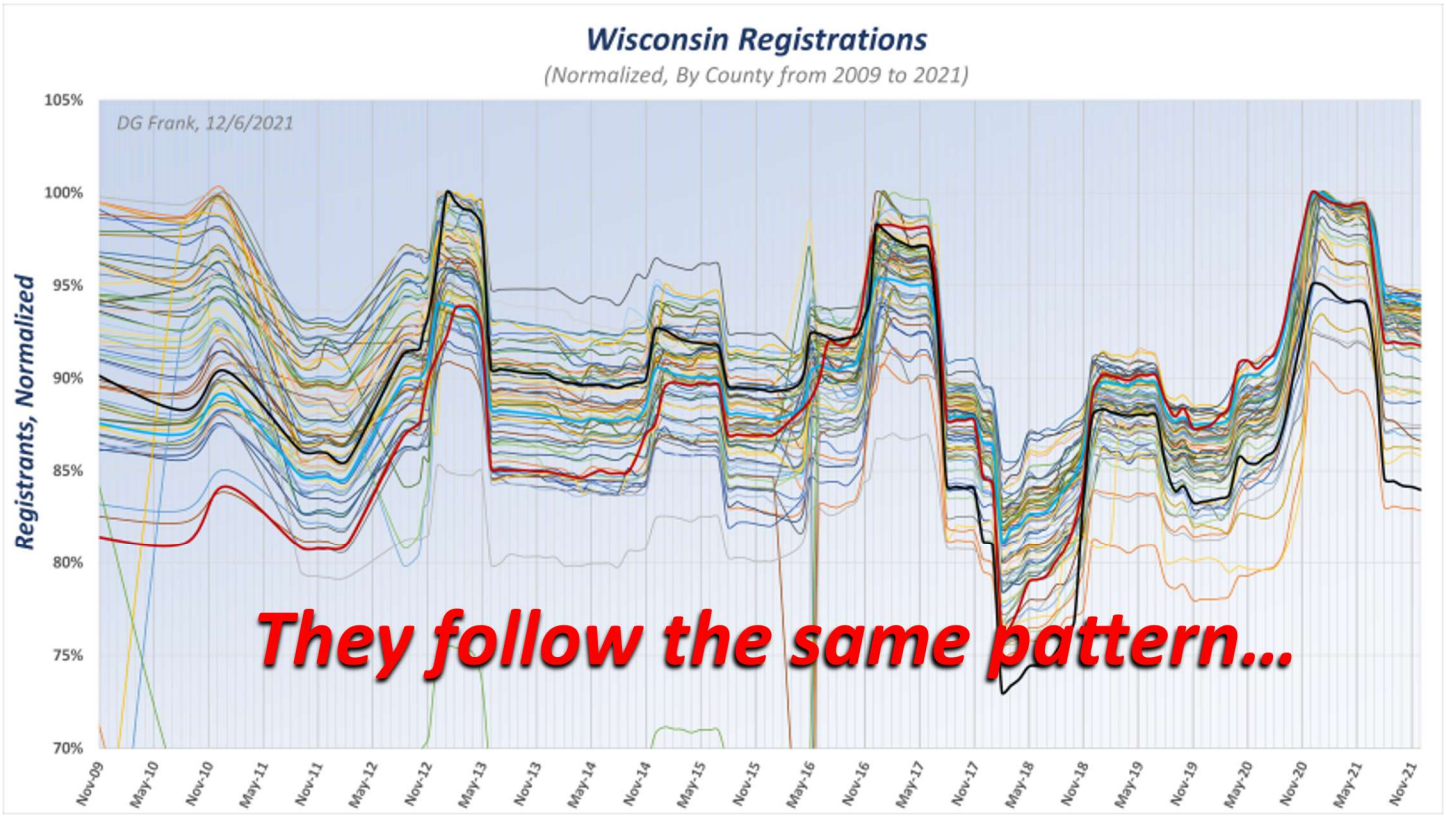

Wisconsin Registrations
(By County, from 2009 to 2021)
DG Frank, 12/6/2021
https://elections.wi.gov/elections-voting/statistics
Number of Registrants
Milwaukee County
Dane County
Waukesha County
From November, 2009
to December, 2021
(69 Counties)

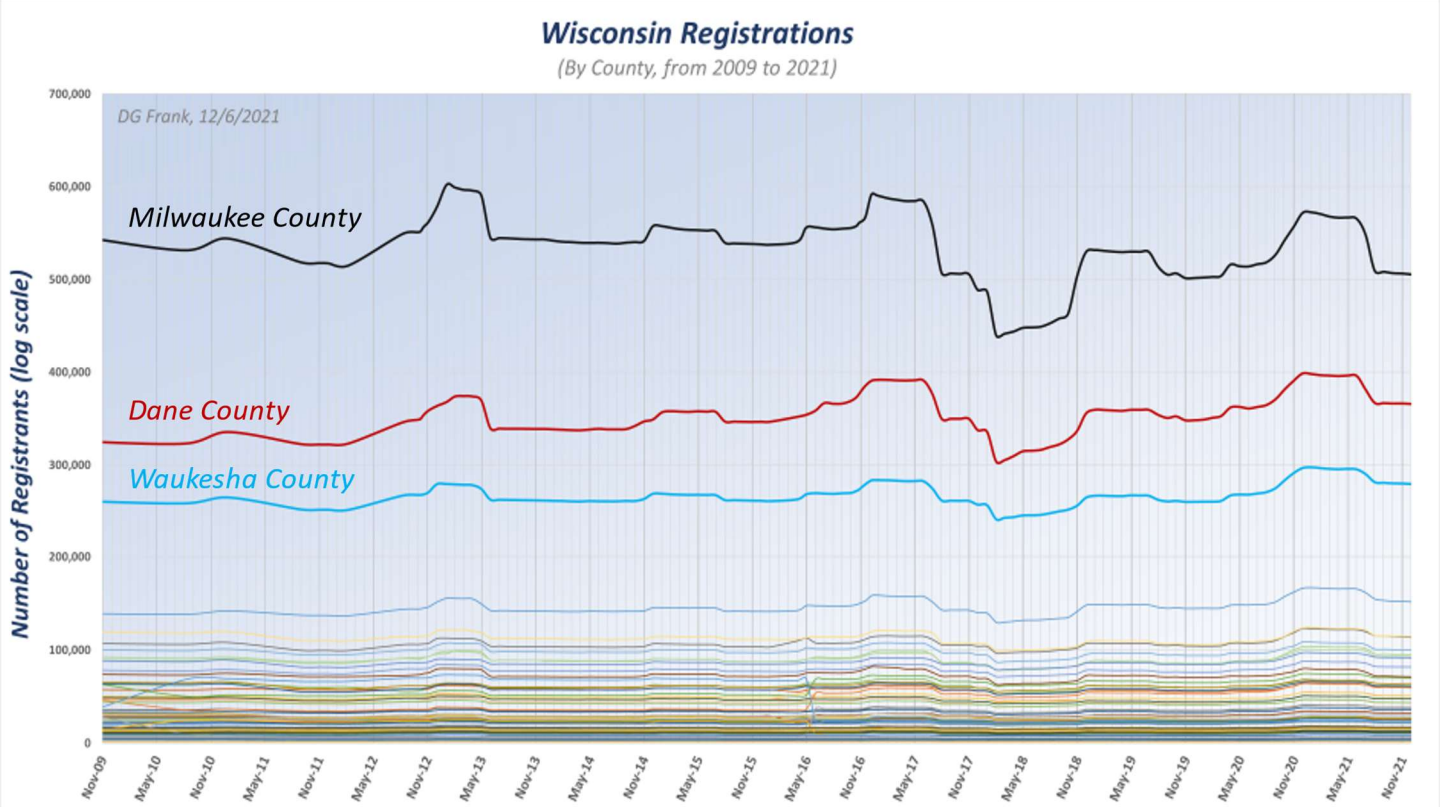

Wisconsin Registrations
(By County, from 2009 to 2021)
DG Frank, 12/6/2021
https://elections.wi.gov/elections-voting/statistics
Total WI Population
Number of Registrants
Population

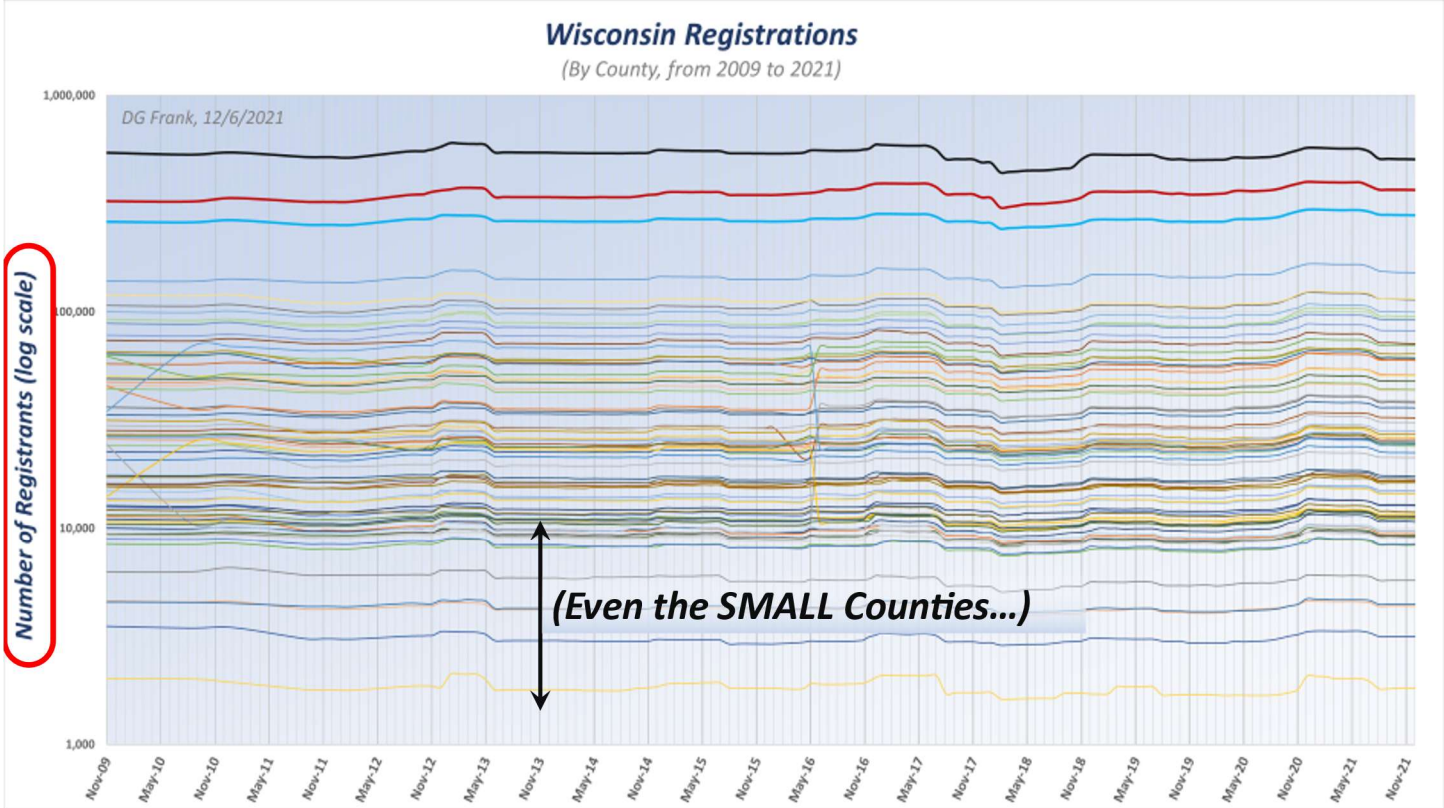

Wisconsin Registrations
(By County, from 2009 to 2021)
DG Frank, 12/6/2021
18+ Population
All WI Registrants
576,976
15.9% of Registrants
"Removed one in six of all registrants"
Number of Registrants
18+ Population


Wisconsin Registrations
(By County, from 2009 to 2021)
DG Frank, 12/6/2021
Milwaukee County
Dane County
Waukesha County
Number of Registrants (log scale)


Wisconsin Registrations
(Normalized, By County from 2009 to 2021)
DG Frank, 12/6/2021
Registrants, Normalized
105%
100%
95%
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
25%
-85,800 –DANE COUNTY
-149,000 –MILWAUKEE COUNTY
-40,800 –WAUKESHA COUNTY
Added Back
Nov-09
May-10
Nov-10
May-11
Nov-11
May-12
Nov-12
May-13
Nov-13
May-14
Nov-14
May-15
Nov-15
May-16
Nov-16
May-17
Nov-17
May-18
Nov-18
May-19
Nov-19
May-20
Nov-20
May-21
Nov-21


Wisconsin Registrations
(Normalized, By County from 2009 to 2021)
DG Frank, 12/6/2021
Registrants, Normalized
105%
100%
95%
90%
85%
80%
75%
70%
They follow the same pattern…
Nov-09
May-10
Nov-10
May-11
Nov-11
May-12
Nov-12
May-13
Nov-13
May-14
Nov-14
May-15
Nov-15
May-16
Nov-16
May-17
Nov-17
May-18
Nov-18
May-19
Nov-19
May-20
Nov-20
May-21
Nov-21





AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

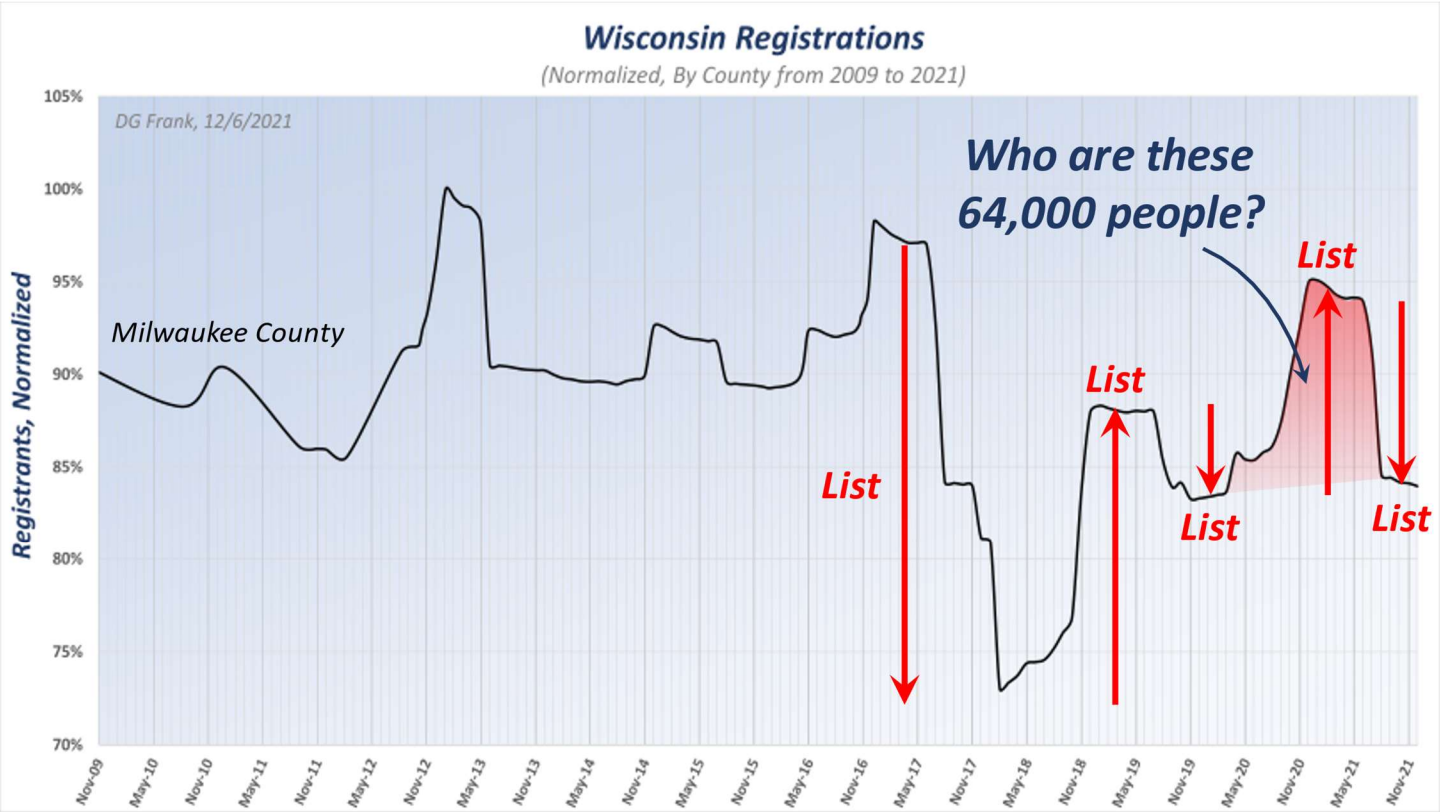
A "Simple" Question…

"Can you provide me with a list of everyone who voted in the November, 2020 election?"

"Reconciliation."

They can't.

Because voters are removed before the counties report.



Conclusion

Your elections are not free and fair.

They are being manipulated by computer algorithms.

"What do we need?"

We need to see a list of the voters.

We need an investigation.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

BonnieMARIEDownload

Partition	County	Voter Reg ID	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Phone	Address1	Address2	Voter Status	Voter Status Reason	ApplicationDate	Application Source	Voter Type	Municipality	Election 1 Name	Election 1 Voted	Election 2 Name	Election 2 Voted
2020.12.01	OCONTO	701444319	Bonnie	Marie	Buelteman	9062824207	5530 CHICKEN SHACK RD	OCONTO WI 54153-9598	Active	Registered	Oct 11, 2020, 5:00 AM	Online Registration	Regular	TOWN OF STILES	2020.11	At Polls	2016.11	Absentee
2020.12.01	OCONTO	701584815	Bonnie	Marie	Buerteman		5530 CHICKEN SHACK RD	OCONTO WI 54153-9598	Active	Registered	Nov 3, 2020, 6:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	TOWN OF STILES	2020.11	At Polls		
2020.12.01	OCONTO	701194920	Michael	Joseph	Cody	9208343374	5530 CHICKEN SHACK RD	OCONTO WI 54153-9598	Inactive	Deceased	Sep 12, 2006, 5:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	TOWN OF STILES	2014.11	Absentee	2014.08	Absentee
2020.12.01	OCONTO	703127880	Amy	R	Meunier		5530 CHICKEN SHACK RD	OCONTO WI 54153-9598	Active	Registered	Nov 8, 2016, 6:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	TOWN OF STILES	2020.11	At Polls	2018.11	At Polls
2020.12.01	OCONTO	709784500	Jamie	J	Meunier		5530 CHICKEN SHACK RD	OCONTO WI 54153-9598	Active	Registered	Nov 8, 2016, 6:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	TOWN OF STILES	2020.11	At Polls	2018.08	At Polls

LARRISSAjo3

Partition	County	Voter Reg ID	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Phone	Address1	Address2	Voter Status	Voter Status Reason	ApplicationDate	Application Source	Voter Type	Municipality	Election 1 Name	Election 1 Voted	Election 2 Name	Election 2 Voted
2021.08.19	SHEBOYGAN	700318565	Dawn	Marie	Zeier	9202071596	6303 DEER PATH TRL	SHEBOYGAN WI 53081	Active	Registered	Nov 8, 2016, 6:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	TOWN OF WILSON	2020.11	At Polls	2016.11	At Polls
2021.08.19	SHEBOYGAN	701560613	Larrissa	Jo	Wrensch		6303 DEER PATH TRL	SHEBOYGAN WI 53081	Active	Registered	Nov 3, 2020, 6:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	TOWN OF WILSON	2020.11	At Polls		
2021.08.19	SHEBOYGAN	701567259	Larrissa	Jo	Wrensen		6303 DEER PATH TRL	SHEBOYGAN WI 53081	Inactive	Administrative Action	Nov 3, 2020, 6:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	TOWN OF WILSON	2020.11	At Polls		
2021.08.19	SHEBOYGAN	701544761	Larrissa	Jo	Wrensch	9206272043	6303 DEER PATH TRL	SHEBOYGAN WI 53081	Inactive	Merged	Nov 3, 2020, 6:00 AM	Clerks Office	Regular	TOWN OF WILSON				
2021.08.19	SHEBOYGAN	46930984	Sue	Ann	Zeier	9202877545	6303 DEER PATH TRL	SHEBOYGAN WI 53081	Active	Movers	Apr 7, 2015, 5:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	TOWN OF WILSON	2021.02	At Polls	2020.11	At Polls

AadventureAMBROSE

Partition	County	Voter Reg ID	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Phone	Address1	Address2	Voter Status	Voter Status Reason	ApplicationDate	Application Source	Voter Type	Municipality	Election 1 Name	Election 1 Voted	Election 2 Name	Election 2 Voted
2021.08.19	FOND DU LAC	701594943	Ambrose	A	Aadventure	9205397906	632 WISCONSIN AVE APT BB	NORTH FOND DU LAC WI 54937	Active	Registered	Nov 3, 2020, 6:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular					

HEFTYemilyMAIDENname[1]

Partition	County	Voter Reg ID	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Phone	Address1	Address2	Voter Status	Voter Status Reason	ApplicationDate	Application Source	Voter Type	Municipality	Election 1 Name	Election 1 Voted	Election 2 Name	Election 2 Voted
2021.08.19	DANE	700700696	Emily	Nichole	Hefty-Dieckhoff		983 COUNTY ROAD U	VERONA WI 53593	Active	Registered	Nov 6, 2018, 6:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	TOWN OF PRIMROSE	2021.04	At Polls	2020.11	Absentee
2021.08.19	DANE	700566703	Emily	Nichole	Hefty		983 COUNTY ROAD U	VERONA WI 53593	Inactive	Administrative Action	Aug 14, 2018, 5:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	TOWN OF PRIMROSE	2020.11	Absentee	2019.04	At Polls

AndrewsASHLEYtwice

Partition	County	Voter Reg ID	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Phone	Address1	Address2	Voter Status	Voter Status Reason	ApplicationDate	Application Source	Voter Type	Municipality	Election 1 Name	Election 1 Voted	Election 2 Name	Election 2 Voted
2021.08.19	RACINE	701572710	Cindy	Marie	Andrew		1344 WEST BLVD APT 1/2	RACINE WI 53405	Active	Registered	Nov 3, 2020, 4:47 PM	Polling Place	Regular	CITY OF RACINE	2020.11	At Polls	2014.11	At Polls
2021.08.19	RACINE	701572751	ASHLEY	MARIE	ANDREWS		1344 WEST BLVD	RACINE WI 53405	Active	Registered	Nov 4, 2020, 12:20 AM	Polling Place	Regular	CITY OF RACINE	2020.11	At Polls		
2021.08.19	RACINE	701572757	ASHLEY	MARIE	ANDREW		1344 WEST BLVD	RACINE WI 53405	Active	Registered	Nov 4, 2020, 12:27 AM	Polling Place	Regular	CITY OF RACINE	2020.11	At Polls	2012.11	At Polls
2021.08.19	RACINE	2402184	Dinah	L	Dacquisto		1344 WEST BLVD	RACINE WI 53405	Inactive	4-Year Maintenance	Sep 10, 2002, 5:00 AM		Regular	CITY OF RACINE				
2021.08.19	RACINE	2409736	Anthony	J	Dacquisto		1344 WEST BLVD	RACINE WI 53405	Inactive	Undeliverable Mailing	Feb 17, 2004, 6:00 AM		Regular	CITY OF RACINE				
2021.08.19	RACINE	2430444	Rachel	Lee	Bleichner	2625040257	1344 WEST BLVD	RACINE WI 53405	Active	Registered	Nov 8, 2016, 6:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	CITY OF RACINE	2020.11	At Polls	2018.11	At Polls
2021.08.19	RACINE	2440408	Kathleen	M	Karabetsos	2629949050	1344 WEST BLVD	RACINE WI 53405	Inactive	Merged	Apr 5, 1988, 5:00 AM		Regular	CITY OF RACINE				
2021.08.19	RACINE	2451278	Dinah	L	Dacquisto	2629949050	1344 WEST BLVD	RACINE WI 53405	Inactive	Merged	Nov 3, 1992, 6:00 AM		Regular	CITY OF RACINE				
2021.08.19	RACINE	2458688	Monika	E	Lee	2629949050	1344 WEST BLVD	RACINE WI 53405	Inactive	Merged	Sep 15, 1992, 5:00 AM		Regular	CITY OF RACINE				
2021.08.19	RACINE	2458689	Kathy	A	Selander	2629949050	1344 WEST BLVD	RACINE WI 53405	Inactive	Administrative Action	Oct 29, 1992, 6:00 AM		Regular	CITY OF RACINE				
2021.08.19	RACINE	703974210	Terahl		Hansen	2629397814	1344 WEST BLVD	RACINE WI 53405	Inactive	Undeliverable Mailing	Nov 7, 2006, 6:00 AM	Polling Place	Regular	CITY OF RACINE	2006.11	At Polls		

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: "Rep.Brandtjen" <Rep.Brandtjen@legis.wisconsin.gov>

Sent: Monday, December 6, 2021, 11:00 AM

*To: *Legislative All Assembly <ALLASM@legis.wisconsin.gov>; *Legislative All Senate <ALLSEN@legis.wisconsin.gov>*

Subject: Hearing Published - Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections

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Assembly

INFORMATIONAL HEARING

Committee on Campaigns and Elections

The committee will hold a public hearing on the following items at the time specified below:

Wednesday, December 8, 2021
1:00 PM
417 North (GAR Hall)

Invited Speakers Only

Wisconsin Voter Rolls
Report - Voter Rolls

_____
Representative Janel Brandtjen
Chair

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Campaigns & Elections Committee

December 8, 2021

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

eMail Communication Summary

The following is a set of communications between

Claire Woodall-Vogg	Milwaukee Elections Commission Director
Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein	National Vote at Home Institute (WI Lead)

Pertaining To

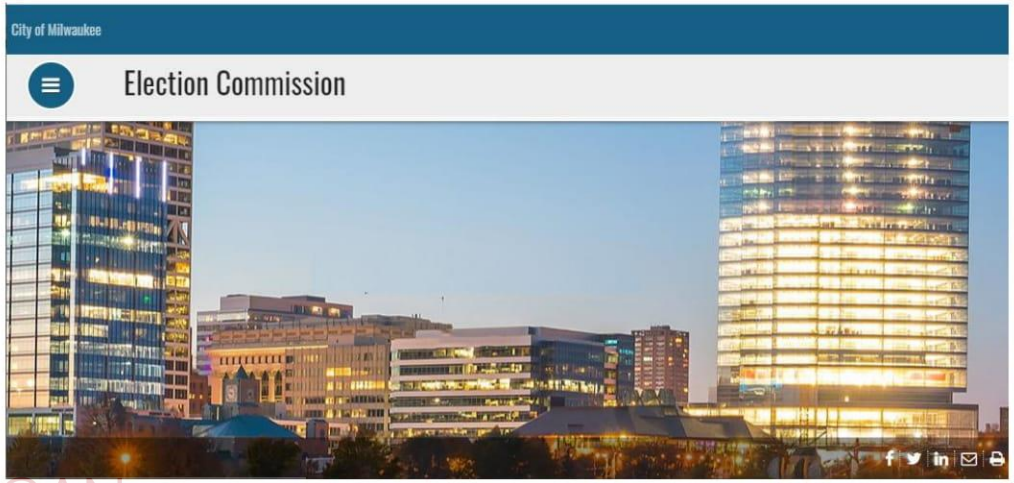
Data acquisition/database development activities

Time Period

Aug 2020 – Nov 2020

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Claire Woodall-Vogg, Executive Director



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Wolfe, Meagan - ELECTIONS <Meagan.Wolfe@wisconsin.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, March 24, 2020 7:49 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Cc: Elections HelpDesk;Rydecki, Richard H - ELECTIONS
Subject: Re: WIsVote Logins Update?

Thanks Claire, I followed up with the team and they should be getting back to you this morning.

Meagan

On Mar 24, 2020, at 7:07 AM, Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

Good Morning,

Any update on when we could expect to receive logins that were sent yesterday? I sent some over the weekend and would ask that yesterday's be prioritized for the City of Milwaukee. We literally have 10 people sitting at home with their FIDO keys ready to enter 200 apps a day for us. I know you guys are swamped, but we get more swamped here the longer it takes!

Thanks for all you are doing! This email isn't to nag, but just to stress that you are about to be our saviors when you send me those logins. ☺

Who knew we would all be considered essential workers during a pandemic?!?!?!

Thanks again,

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Aug 2020

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Date: Friday, August 21, 2020 at 5:19 PM
To: cwooda@milwaukee.gov <cwooda@milwaukee.gov>
Subject: Update + Questions: QuickBase, Drop boxes, Voter Instructions, Processes

Hi Claire,
Following up on yesterday, I have an update and a few questions. Apologies that this is a longer email; feel free to answer in parts if that's easier.

- Quickbase: their data analysis should be done Monday and I'll get the information to you as soon as we have it.

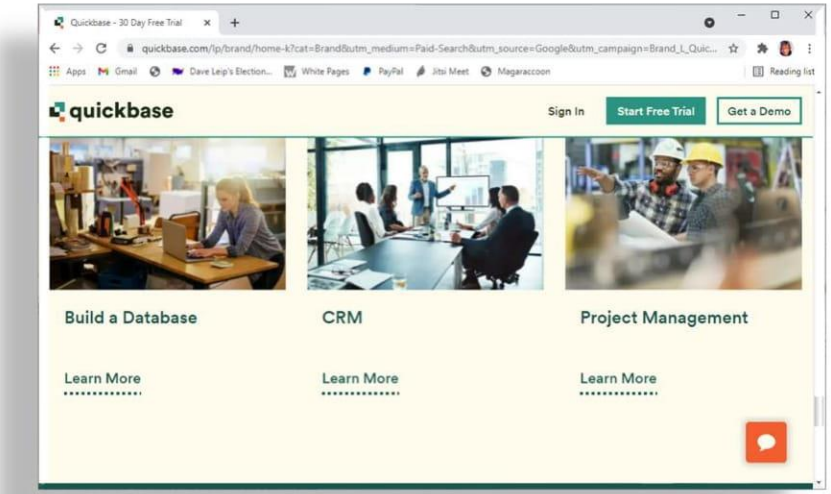
- Dropbox Siting: either before or after your tour, do you want me to run any numbers? We generally look at distance from voters (both maximum and average) and density (how many voters per dropbox), as well as how they fit into existing neighborhood and transportation patterns. If you're evaluating a few different sites or need to justify locations, I'm happy to provide my statistical skills.

- Voter Instructions/Marketing Materials: do you have any existing marketing materials that we should review in advance of the call on Wednesday? Hillary thought any voter instruction sheets would be good but if anything else seems useful, we're happy to take a look.

- Mail Ballot Processing: Do you have any benchmarks for how long each step should take or how many ballots a given worker should be able to do? e.g. the machine that opens envelopes can handle 400/minute, it takes 15 seconds on average to check a ballot in and verify the signature, etc. If you don't have these already, we can talk through it on Thursday.

Thanks, Claire, and have a good weekend!

Michael



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Friday, August 28, 2020 10:17 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Ops Meeting Follow-up

Claire,

Great talking to you yesterday. Just a few notes on follow-ups:

- Can you connect me to Reid Magney and anyone else who might make sense at the WEC?
- Would you also be able to make the connection with the Milwaukee County Clerk?
- If you could send the procedures manual and any instructions for ballot reconstruction, I'd appreciate that.

On my end:

- By Monday, I'll have our edits on the absentee voter instructions.
- We're pushing Quickbase to get their system up and running and I'll keep you updated.
- I'll revise the planning tool to accurately reflect the process.
- I'll create a flowchart for the VBM processing that we will be able to share with both inspectors and also observers.
- I'll take a look at the reconstruction process and try to figure out ways to make sure it's followed.

Thanks,
Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov>
Sent: Friday, August 28, 2020 10:55 AM
To: Magney, Reid - ELECTIONS <Reid.Magney@wisconsin.gov>; Wolfe, Meagan - ELECTIONS <Meagan.Wolfe@wisconsin.gov>; Rydecki, Richard H - ELECTIONS <Richard.Rydecki@wisconsin.gov>
Cc: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>; Hillary Hall <hillary@voteathome.org>
Subject: Introduction to Vote At Home

Hi Meagan, Richard, and Reid,

I just wanted to reach out and connect you with Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein and Hillary Hall from the Vote at Home Institute in case you think other clerks or the WEC staff would find working with them useful.

I have been working with Hillary since early May. She was a tremendous resource in helping me decide to seek out a vendor to automate our absentee assembly process, as well as selecting drop boxes early on that were secure and met all of the requirements the WEC put forth last week.

I have been working with Michael to create inputs and outputs to help us determine staffing needs and staffing responsibilities at Central Count based on actual quantitative data. They have created a tool that is extremely useful in visualizing the time certain processes take. They will also be helping the Election Commission with our voter education communications around absentee voting and the messaging we will use. They have an extremely useful communications toolkit for clerks with zero resources to those that are hiring communication firms.

Hillary used to be a clerk in Colorado, so she also understands all of the other work we are doing and how precious and valuable time is.

All in all, they have essentially made my life much easier with the absolutely free technical assistance they are offering.

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Friday, August 28, 2020 12:42 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire;Wolfe, Meagan - ELECTIONS;Magney, Reid - ELECTIONS;Rydecki, Richard H - ELECTIONS

Cc: Hillary Hall

Subject: Re: Introduction to Vote At Home

Thank you, Claire! Good to meet you, Meagan, Reid, and Richard.

We already have meetings scheduled about working with Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, Racine, Eau Claire, Wauwatosa but are certainly interested in other jurisdictions, as well.

We're working on a Wisconsin-specific version of our communications toolkit with language about voter ID and absentee witness requirements informed by behavioral science. It would be great to do Zoom trainings for clerks about communications/voter education, operational planning, and could also facilitate sessions on more technical issues like curing absentee ballots, signature verification, etc.

Do you have any time to talk next week about how we can support your work? Right now, it looks like Monday morning, Wednesday, or Friday morning are probably best for us but we can work around your schedules.

Michael

From: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov>
Date: Friday, August 28, 2020 at 12:01 PM
To: Wolfe, Meagan - ELECTIONS <Meagan.Wolfe@wisconsin.gov>, Magney, Reid - ELECTIONS <Reid.Magney@wisconsin.gov>, Rydecki, Richard H - ELECTIONS <Richard.Rydecki@wisconsin.gov>
Cc: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>, Hillary Hall <hillary@voteathome.org>
Subject: RE: Introduction to Vote At Home

Absolutely! They should reach out to Michael and I am happy to provide a reference. They are extremely respectful of time, are not "selling" anything, and have incredible resources.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Hi Claire,

Monday, August 31, 2020 3:30 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Voter Instructions + QuickBase + Drive-Thru
2020 November Instructions DRAFT_comments.docx

I'm attaching the voter instructions with our edits and comments (using track changes). Let me know if anything is unclear or you want to talk through it.

As far as QuickBase, I have a call with them tomorrow morning--really hoping you'll be able to start using it after that.

We also have a video from Harris County about drive-thru voting. Do you want me to connect you with folks there to speak more about it?
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3m27Q8F6PM4&feature=youtu.be

Hope you're having a decent start to the week,
Michael

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Tuesday, September 1, 2020 3:00 PM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Cc: Xanthe Thomassen;Hillary Hall
Subject: Quickbase - Talk Tomorrow?

Hi Claire, we just got the Quickbase access; expect an email to create an account and login momentarily.

However, I think it's going to need some work before it's really useful. Do you have a few minutes to talk tomorrow (10:30-12 or after 3 PM)? I want to nail down what we should prioritize.

99

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Sep 2020

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Thursday, September 3, 2020 11:34 AM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Re: Voter Instructions + QuickBase + Drive-Thru

Hi Claire! You've gotten a lot of great news hits lately. Congrats!

I wanted to follow up on these:

1. Let me know if you need any more eyes on the voter instructions or anything else.
2. Happy to connect you with the Harris County, Texas election administrators about drive-thru voting.
3. You should have received a login to Quickbase. It's not done yet (we're still working on building out all the reporting and some of the features) but quickly getting there.

Also had a couple other questions for you:

4. Are you using unique intelligent mail barcodes (IMB) to track each ballot or just standard ones?
5. How did you end up getting dropboxes? Middleton is trying to get a new outdoor dropbox and was hoping you could point them to a source.

Thanks!
Michael

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Thursday, September 10, 2020 4:59 PM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Cc: Boushell, Molly;Hersch, Harrison;Hillary Hall;Hinshaw, Alice;MacIntyre, Jacob;Xanthe Thomassen
Subject: Re: Call: Vote At Home & Quick Base

I can do 12-12:30 (central, 1-1:30 Eastern) 2:30-3 (3:30-4) or after 4 (5 PM Eastern).

Quick Base team, do any of those other options work for you all?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com>

Sent: Thursday, September 10, 2020 4:38 PM

To: Boushell, Molly; MacIntyre, Jacob; Hersch, Harrison; Hinshaw, Alice; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein

Cc: Hillary Hall; Xanthe Thomassen

Subject: Fwd: Call: Vote At Home & Quick Base

When: Friday, September 11, 2020 2:00 PM-2:30 PM (UTC-05:00) Eastern Time (US & Canada).

Where: https://quickbase.zoom.us/j/97352085354?pwd=MjU1ZmdMdENISmdoTnB6RlFESm5XUT09

Hi Claire, we have a VAH - Quick Base call scheduled for tomorrow afternoon at 1 PM Central. Would you happen to be free then to explain some of the data questions we have?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

11th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2020 9:59 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Scheduling Follow-Ups

Claire, love the dropbox news stories! They look great.

Wanted to check about scheduling a meeting with CMR to go over working together. We should also do another meeting to go over operations: the process flow-chart I put together, the VBM time calculations, and the reconstruction instructions (I want to get Ideas42's feedback on that, as well).

Here's our availability for next week (all times Central).
Monday: 2-5:30 PM
Tuesday: 1:30-3
Wednesday: 8:30-10, 12-1, 1:30-2:30, 3:30-4:30
Friday: before 10 AM

Can we get two meetings on the calendar, one with CMR (for comms), and one with you (about ops)?

Thanks and speak later today about Quick Base and the data.
Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Friday, September 11, 2020 4:56 PM
To: GIS <GIS@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Census Tracts Question

Hi,

I wasn't sure whether this would be RITS-ticket-worthy or not. I was wondering if the City has any type of database file that lists the city address with census tract. We are trying to overlay our voting data with census tracts and addresses seems to be the most efficient way. The group I am working with says that the census data for this info is less than accessible. I thought that since Map Milwaukee has Census 2010 data, it might exist in a CSV file or something similar.

Thanks!

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

14^{th}

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 8:23 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

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Hey Claire,

No problem that this is not a RITS ticket at this time. Can I ask what program you are trying to use this data using takes in this format.

ArcGIS REST Services Directory

Home > services

JSON | SOAP

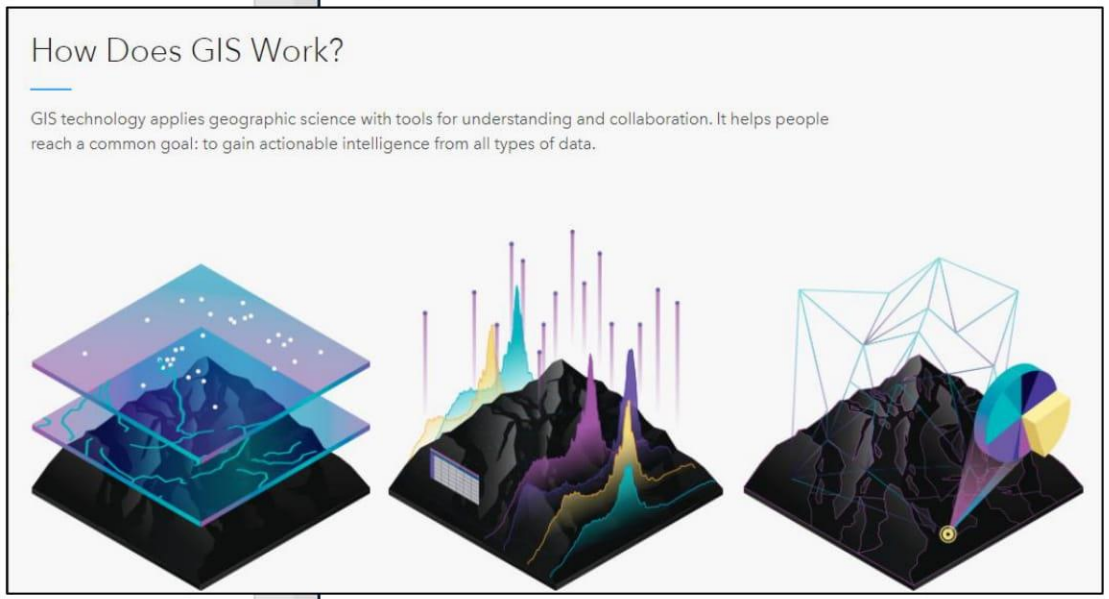
Folder: /

Current Version: 10.71

View Footprints In: ArcGIS Online Map Viewer

Folders:

- Accela
- AGO
- assessor
- census
- DPW
- ECO
- election
- GeoEventFleet
- Locator
- MFD
- MPD
- MPDTritech
- planning
- property
- reference
- regulation



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 9:22 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >; Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >;
Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

Hi Hannah!

Can you send me that REST URL? I can take a look. In short, we are looking for a 1-to-1 mapping of a street address and Census Tract.

Harrison Hersch

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 9:51 AM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer - Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >
Subject: FW: Census Tracts Question

Hi Hannah,

I'm looping in a whole bunch of people who are working on the tool from Quickbase that can likely answer the question about what we are looking for more accurately than I can. In short, they are building a tool that overlays voting data with census data so we can get a better picture of trends and demographics within voting (which surprisingly doesn't exist already!).

Thanks!

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 9:59 AM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >;
Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

Thanks. It looks like a lot of this content is intended for the visualization layer. We aren't quite there yet. Is there somewhere in this data that we can find a more streamlined set of data? Or is what you are suggesting that we would need to take the coordinates from the Census boundaries and correlate that to the coordinates of address boundaries?

Another way to ask the question would be, how would you use this data to find out the Census Tract associated with this address: 726 W GALENA ST APT 103, MILWAUKEE, WI 53205-2203

Harrison Hersch

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Monday, September 14, 2020 10:31 AM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
10 Min Later Today? County Collaboration

Claire,
Hope you had a good weekend and thanks for connecting the Quickbase team with Hannah Bubacz.

Do you have 10 minutes to talk this afternoon (1 PM or later)? Have been talking with George and Julietta with the County and want to run some ideas past you about working together.

310-980-2872

Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 10:50 AM
To: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >;
Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

The REST URL is https://milwaukeemaps.milwaukee.gov/arcgis/rest/

You will have to bring in the layers yourself using this URL. Are you able to join the layers within the program that you are using to get the map layer that you want?

Hannah Bubacz

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 2:54 PM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

Hi Hannah –

I'll try and do a better job clarifying the current need. We are not actually using anything visual right now (though will in the future). In the state of affairs now, we are just looking for raw data. The end result of this data will be some formulas, algorithms and reports that cross reference information about ballots and the census data. For example, we want to deliver to Milwaukee + Voteathome answers to questions like "How many of age residents are also registered to vote?" or "what percentage of ballots are unreturned in areas with predominantly minorities?". To do that, we need a clear link between address + Census Tract. We need this for all ~300k voters and the ~200k+ absentee ballots, and it needs to be able automatic as we perform more inserts. To accomplish this, we were making calls to the Census API. They allow you to pass in an address and get the Census Tract. That solution "works", but is far too slow. Their batch solution isn't working either.

So, we are looking for a single file that has all addresses and Census Tracts. We could then keep those stored in the application and do the joins. Does that help?

Harrison Hersch

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Hey Harrison,

Yes, I think I understand what you need. I will start working on getting you the files and then ask you to please check and make sure all is good. The files I will provide will be addresses joined with what census tract they are in and give a CSV and shapefile. Does that work for you?

Thanks,

Hannah Bubacz

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Monday, September 14, 2020 3:30 PM
To: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

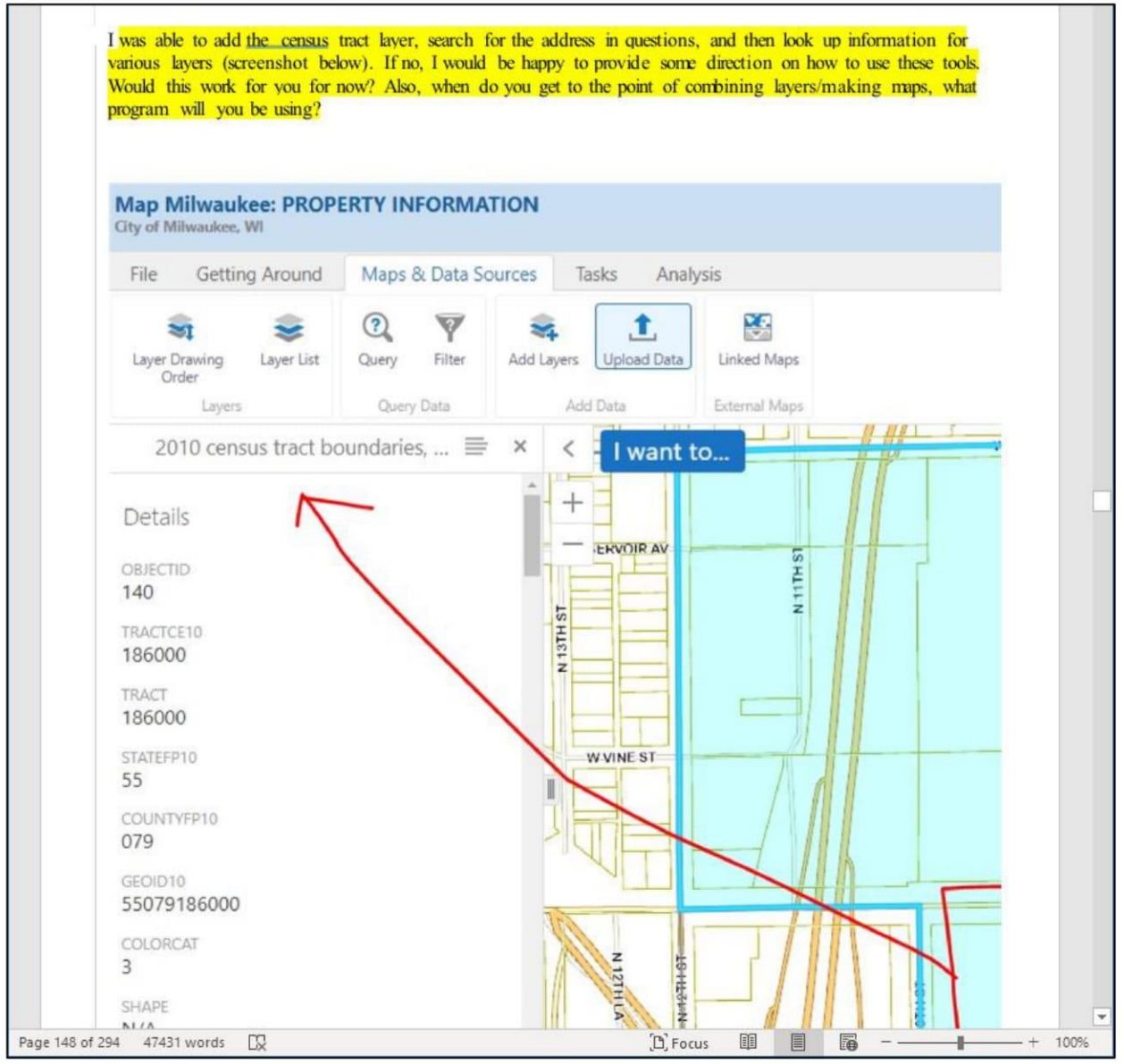
Hey Harrison,

Have you used our Map Milwaukee web apps? Found here https://web-maps1.milwaukee.gov/Html5Viewer_2_10/Index.html?configBase=https://web-maps1.milwaukee.gov/Geocortex/Essentials/REST/sites/MKE_Parcels_Lite/viewers/HTML5_Viewer/virtualdirectory/Resources/Config/Default

I was able to add the census tract layer, search for the address in questions, and then look up information for various layers (screenshot below). If no, I would be happy to provide some direction on how to use these tools. Would this work for you for now? Also, when do you get to the point of combining layers/making maps, what program will you be using?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

I was able to add the census tract layer, search for the address in questions, and then look up information for various layers (screenshot below). If no, I would be happy to provide some direction on how to use these tools. Would this work for you for now? Also, when do you get to the point of combining layers/making maps, what program will you be using?



AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

15th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >
Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 11:19 AM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >;
Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos,
John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

One other question – what data would be in the CSV vs the Shapefile?

Harrison Hersch

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 11:25 AM
To: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Let me make sure on the apartment numbers/suffixes before I let you know.

The two files would be the same data- wise. Using ArcMap, I can export the joined files to an Excel/CSV table. So the shapefile could be loaded to see it visually into whatever system you are using and the Excel/CSV would be a table of all the same fields without shapes. Does that help?

Hannah Bubacz

GIS Technician II

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison
Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 11:57 AM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

That…would…be…amazing!

If you want to send me a couple of sample records, I can check in advance too. One quick question, how will the permutations of things like apartment numbers work?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Tuesday, September 15, 2020 12:47 PM

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To: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Hey Harrison,

Here is the setup of our data for apartments/multiple units. The main address is in a field called HouseNumber (first red box). When they are letter based, it will be in the Suffix field (second red box) and the units with numbers in the Unit field (third field).

Publication.Parcel.ParcelPolygonAddress

FK_Tax	FK_LandUse	HouseNumber	Suffix	Direction	StreetName	StreetType	Unit	FK_Zip	Plus
2061401000	8830	4821	<Null>	N	22ND	ST	3105	53209	
2061401000	8830	4821	<Null>	N	22ND	ST	3106	53209	
2061401000	8830	4821	<Null>	N	22ND	ST	3107	53209	
2061401000	8830	4821	<Null>	N	22ND	ST	2411	53209	
2061401000	8830	4821	<Null>	N	22ND	ST	2412	53209	

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

16th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Wednesday, September 16, 2020 2:13 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
WisVote data - Walkthrough with USDR?

Hi Claire!
We're bringing on US Digital Response to help with the Quick Base dashboard project. (They're also a CTCL technical assistance partner).

We're hoping there's an easier way to get the data out of WisVote than you having to manually export it every day or week. To that end, we have two questions:

1. Would you or someone else on your team be able to do a screen-share so we can see the process for an export?

2. Do you know if WisVote has an API or anything similar so that it can connect with other software apps? That would be the holy grail (but I'm not expecting it to be that easy).

Thanks,
Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

US DIGITAL RESPONSE

Our Work Governments Volunteers About Careers

About

U.S. Digital Response (USDR) is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that helps governments and organizations respond quickly and efficiently to support the critical needs of the public.

Leveraging a network of pro-bono technical expertise and modern, resilient technology, USDR addresses and uncovers solutions for common, systemic challenges that public servants are facing, leaving them better equipped to deliver services and support to millions of people nationwide.

We operate with humility and deep respect for our partners and believe that modern and resilient technology applied in the public interest can deliver people-centered services at the speed of need.

As of May 2021, USDR has partnered with more than 230 government and nonprofit partners on 300+ projects, impacting more than 42 million people across 36 states and territories, and we've built a dedicated community of nearly 7,000 pro bono specialists driven to serve in a time of need.

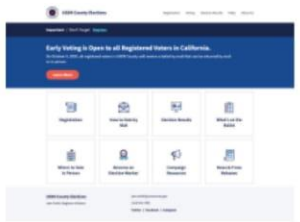
US DIGITAL RESPONSE

Our Work Governments Volunteers About Careers

Templates and Graphics

COVID-19 Vaccine Website Template

USDR created a vaccine website template, designed for communication and development teams to launch their own vaccine website or webpages in hours.



Election Website Template

Our elections website template has been built in partnership with the Center for Tech and Civic Life, based on research from the Center for Civic Design. In just a few hours, you'll set up a modern, user-friendly site that works on desktops and mobile phones. Your new website comes pre-built with a navigational home-page and over 20 pages of content, featuring the most important election resources voters care about.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Woodall-Vogg, Claire

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent:
To:
Subject:

That sounds like a real pain. It would be helpful to just understand the system and maybe the USDR folks can figure out a way to simplify something for you.

Would any of these times work?
Friday 10-1 CT
Tuesday after 3 CT

If it's okay with you, they'd also like to record the screen-share to refer back to, if needed.

Thanks,
Michael

On Wed, Sep 16, 2020 at 3:40 PM Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

> Our export process is so cumbersome that I am the only person on staff that can do it with the confidence that it is accurate and includes everyone. Sad, right? There isn't even a way to set up the system to have a report that automatically runs on a nightly basis. I have to go in every single night to remember to run the report that generates our current absentee application number...
>
> I'm going to guess it is a definite no to the API and hesitate to involve the WEC staff on any more external projects right now...

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 16, 2020 4:21 PM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Re: WisVote data - Walkthrough with USDR?

I completely understand. Will just ask them to work on other aspects of the project.

On Wed, Sep 16, 2020 at 5:13 PM Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

While I completely understand and appreciate the assistance that is trying to be provided, I am definitely not comfortable having a non-staff member involved in the functions of our voter database, much less recording it.

While it is a pain to have to remember to generate a report each night and less than ideal, it takes me less than 5 minutes...Without consulting with the state, which I know they don't have the capacity or interest in right now, I don't think I'm comfortable having USDR get involved when it comes to our voter database...I hope you can see where I am coming from – this is our secure database that is certainly already receiving hacking attempts from outside forces.

Thanks,

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

17th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com>
Sent: Thursday, September 17, 2020 11:44 AM
To: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov>; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com>; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com>; Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com>; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>; Enos, John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: RE: Census Tracts Question

Hi Hannah –

Unfortunately we don't have any sort of visualization/GIS software to open this or leverage as we are a database/application platform.

Are you able to export in chunks or is that too much work? Could you give us a JSON file? We could take virtually any sort of file that has the relational data like csv, tsv, xls, json, xml, etc.

Harrison Hersch

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Thursday, September 17, 2020 11:48 AM
To: Hersch, Harrison
Cc: Bubacz, Hannah;Woodall-Vogg, Claire;Boushell, Molly;MacIntyre, Jacob;Hinshaw, Alice;Enos, John
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Harrison, I'm going to bring in our partners with US Digital Response to work on this.

Thank you for your help with this project, Hannah.

Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov >
Sent: Thursday, September 17, 2020 12:15 PM
To: Hersch, Harrison <hhersch@quickbase.com >; Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov >
Cc: Boushell, Molly <mboushell@quickbase.com >; MacIntyre, Jacob <jmacIntyre@quickbase.com >;
Hinshaw, Alice <ahinshaw@quickbase.com >; Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org >; Enos,
John <jenos@milwaukee.gov >
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Hey Harrison,

Attached is a zip file of parcel point address with census information joined as a shapefile. I cannot export it to a CSV as there are too many records. I also could not do polygons at this time but let me know if you need those in the future when you do need these as a visual representation. Does this work?

Thanks,

Hannah Bubacz

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Thursday, September 17, 2020 12:42 PM
To: Bubacz, Hannah
Cc: Hersch, Harrison;Woodall-Vogg, Claire;Boushell, Molly;MacIntyre, Jacob;Hinshaw, Alice;Enos, John
Subject: Re: Census Tracts Question

Give me a day or so. I'm waiting to hear back about whether USDR can make this all easier and save you from more work, Hannah.

Thanks,
Michael

On Thu, Sep 17, 2020 at 12:50 PM Bubacz, Hannah <hbubac@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

Ah, I see. Yes, I could break the city into chunks and export as a CSV, if needed.

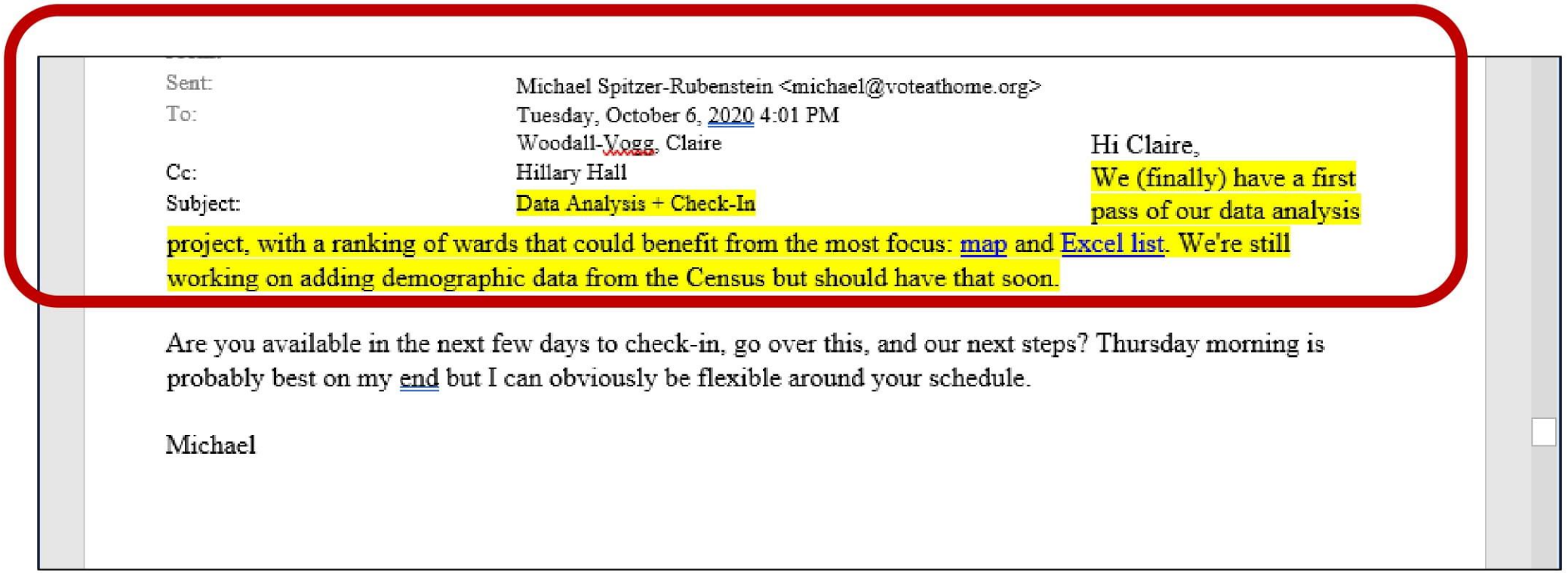
Michael, please let me know if that is the route you want to go.

Hannah Bubacz

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Oct 2020

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



Sent: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
To: Tuesday, October 6, 2020 4:01 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Cc: Hillary Hall
Subject: Data Analysis + Check-In

Hi Claire,

We (finally) have a first pass of our data analysis project, with a ranking of wards that could benefit from the most focus: map and Excel list. We're still working on adding demographic data from the Census but should have that soon.

Are you available in the next few days to check-in, go over this, and our next steps? Thursday morning is probably best on my end but I can obviously be flexible around your schedule.

Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Friday, October 9, 2020 11:04 AM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Update & Data Questions

Hi Claire,
In order to get the data by ward, are you able to run a summary in WisVote or do you have to download all the active voters, absentee applications, etc. and then do an Excel pivot table or something similar?

We added Census data and zip codes to the map and so now we're moving to figure out how we'll update this.

Also, if you can send these reports (whether in summary form or just the raw data), we can put them in:

- Active voters
- Absentee applications
- Ballots received
- Ballots rejected/returned to be cured

Thanks!
Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Friday, October 9, 2020 11:12 AM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire Re:
Update & Data Questions

Thank you!

In that case, then, we can just use the raw data. We already have the code from dealing with the previous export, so we'll just need to test and make sure it works for this and future exports.

Thanks,
Michael

On Fri, Oct 9, 2020 at 12:06 PM Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

I have to run the full report and then sort it to get the ward data. Sadly.

I forgot to take my security key home with me last night, so I didn't have a chance to run the absentee stats. I will already ran them this morning and will also run active voters. Thank you!

The map keeps looking more amazing!

Claire

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Monday, October 12, 2020 10:52 AM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Re: Ballot Stats by Ward

Thank you, Claire! Here's the updated map:
https://voteathome.carto.com/builder/501807d9-7657-4d0f-8d7b-5649468b0a91/embed

How difficult was it to set up and run this report? This will be very easy to update on my end but there might be the things we can do to make it easier for you.

Michael

On Sun, Oct 11, 2020 at 1:26 PM Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

Claire Woodall-Vogg

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

19th

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Monday, October 19, 2020 12:13 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Quick Q: Update and Share Map?

Hi Claire, question about the map of voting data:

1. Through partners, we should be able to access the voter file to update the map without you needing to pull the data from WisVote.

2. They'd want to be able to share the map internally.

Is that okay with you or should we create a separate map for them?

Thanks,
Michael

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

On Mon, Oct 19, 2020 at 5:59 PM Woodall-Vogg, Claire <cwooda@milwaukee.gov> wrote:

Additionally, would you be okay if we actually shared the map on our website? I think it is fascinating data all around that media might love. We could promote the partnership and that this has been available through Vote at Home. Let me know!

Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Monday, October 19, 2020 7:46 PM
Woodall-Vogg, Claire
[redacted]
Attachments: Carto Map Embed Code.txt

Sure, feel free to share it! I'm attaching code so that you can embed it in your website.

And I can update this daily going forward if it's not too much hassle to send the data. Should we have separate layers for in-person absentee versus mail ballots or do you just want to combine that data?

Michael

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30th

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From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Friday, October 30, 2020 5:43 PM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Re: Green Bay central count consult

Hi Claire! Sorry about the delay—lots of schedules to coordinate. Would Monday work instead? If not, 4 PM tomorrow works and I can send a Zoom link around.

Thank you so much for your generosity!!

Michael

P.S. Will send a separate email but bringing in another person from Vote at Home to help with assigning wards to machines and any other data needs that come up.

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Nov 2020

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From: Michael Spitzer-Rubenstein <michael@voteathome.org>
Sent: Monday, November 9, 2020 4:46 PM
To: Woodall-Vogg, Claire
Subject: Wrap-up call Thursday or Friday?

Claire,

I'm glad we could support Milwaukee in this election and it was a relief that Election Day was generally smooth, albeit long.

My term with Vote at Home ends on Friday. Before I go, do you want to do a final wrap-up call Thursday or Friday? Morning would be better or could do early afternoon either day before 2 PM.

It would be helpful to discuss how everything went from your perspective and if there are additional areas where the National Vote at Home Institute could support you and other cities, whether in the recount or future elections.

Michael

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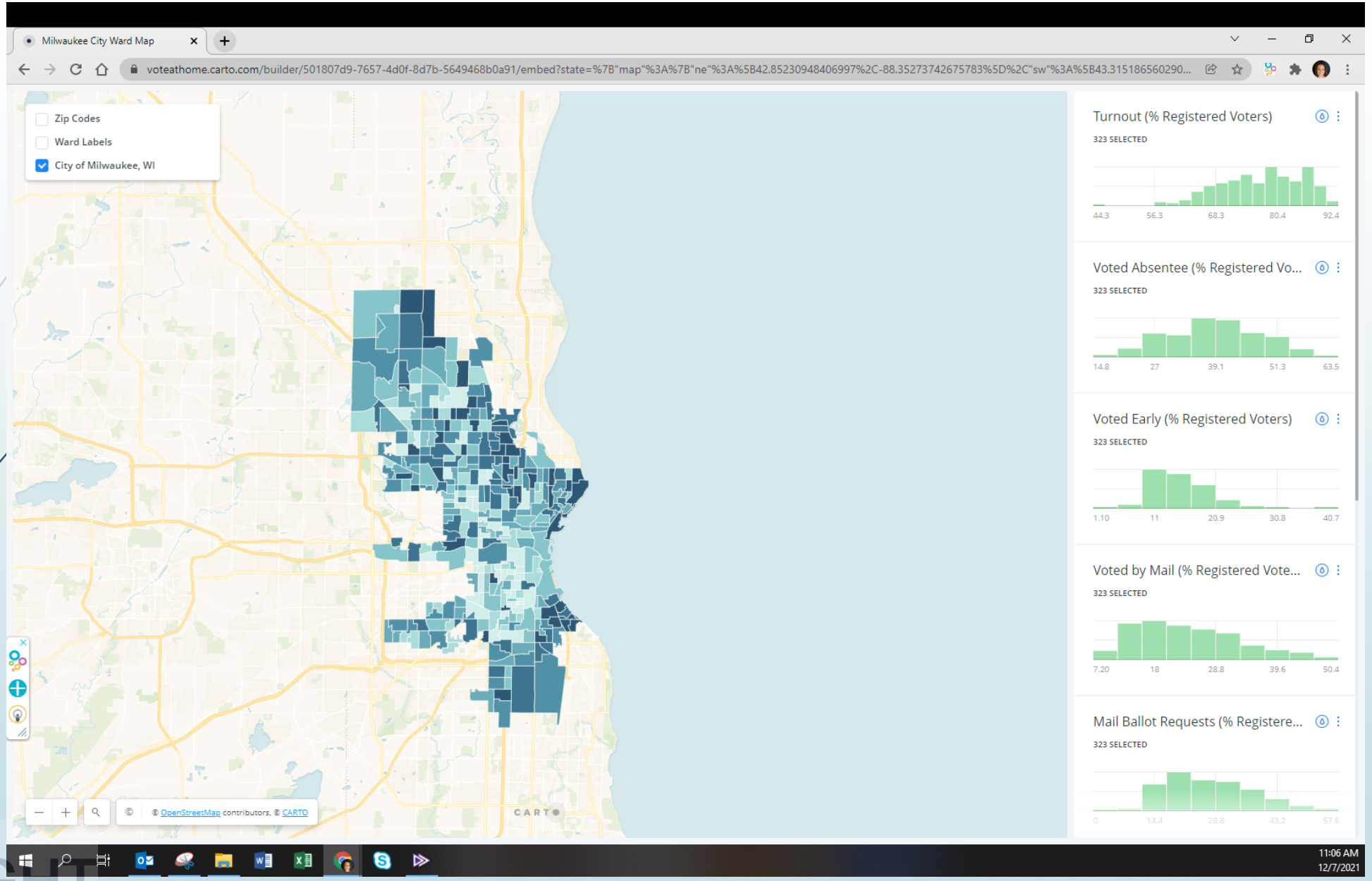

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Google Play

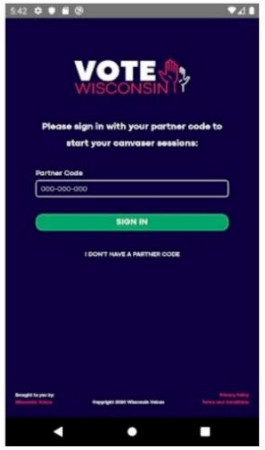
VoteWisconsin

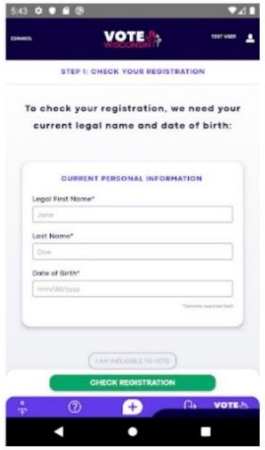
Wisconsin Voices, Inc. **Tools**

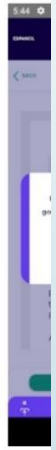
E Everyone

Install

Add to Wishlist







This application checks Wisconsin voter registration status, and allows a user to complete a new registration or even modify an existing registration at the Wisconsin State site. By the end of the process, a user will be registered to vote in the State of Wisconsin. The application can be used as an official canvasser tool, or by anyone that wants to register people in Wisconsin to Vote.

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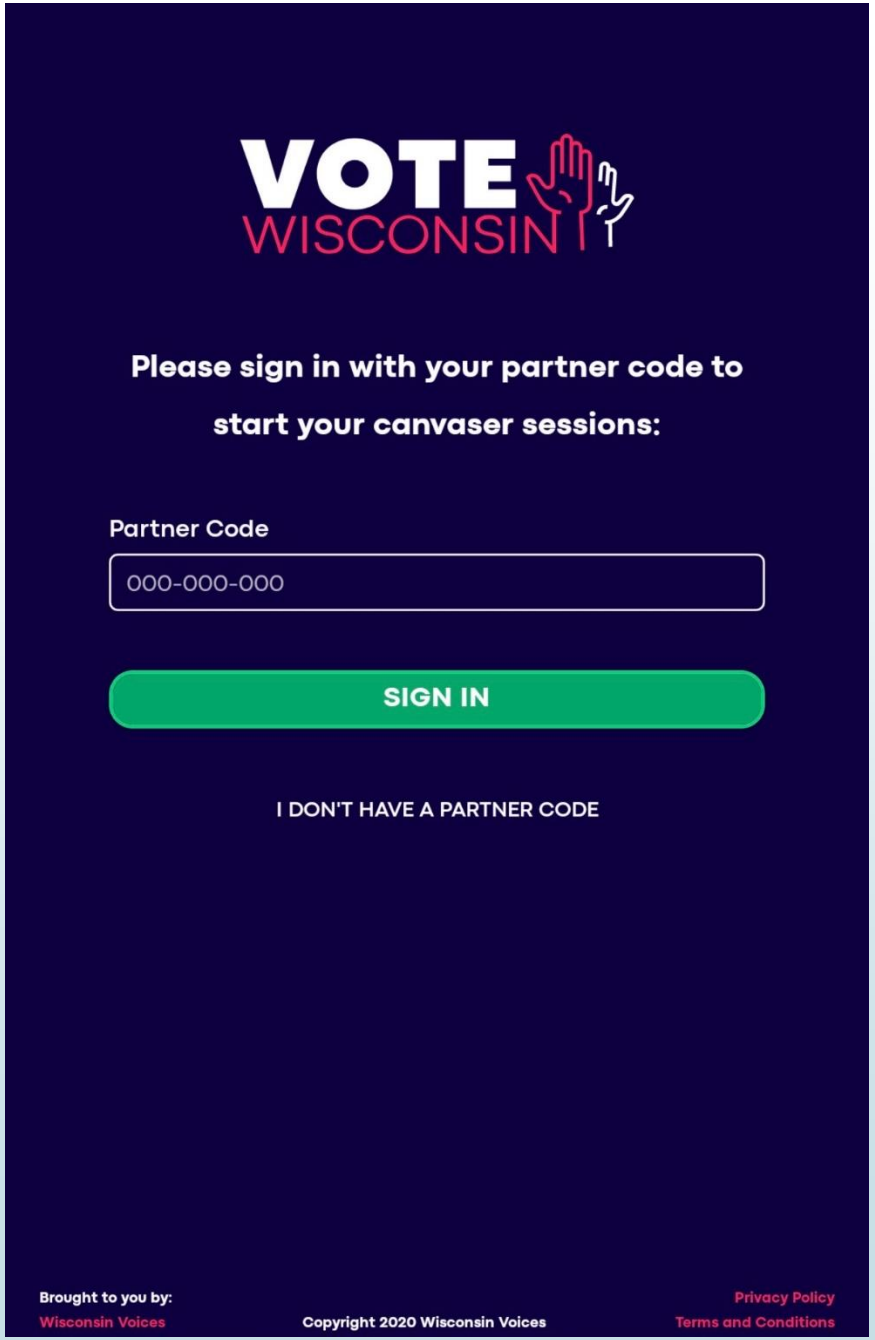

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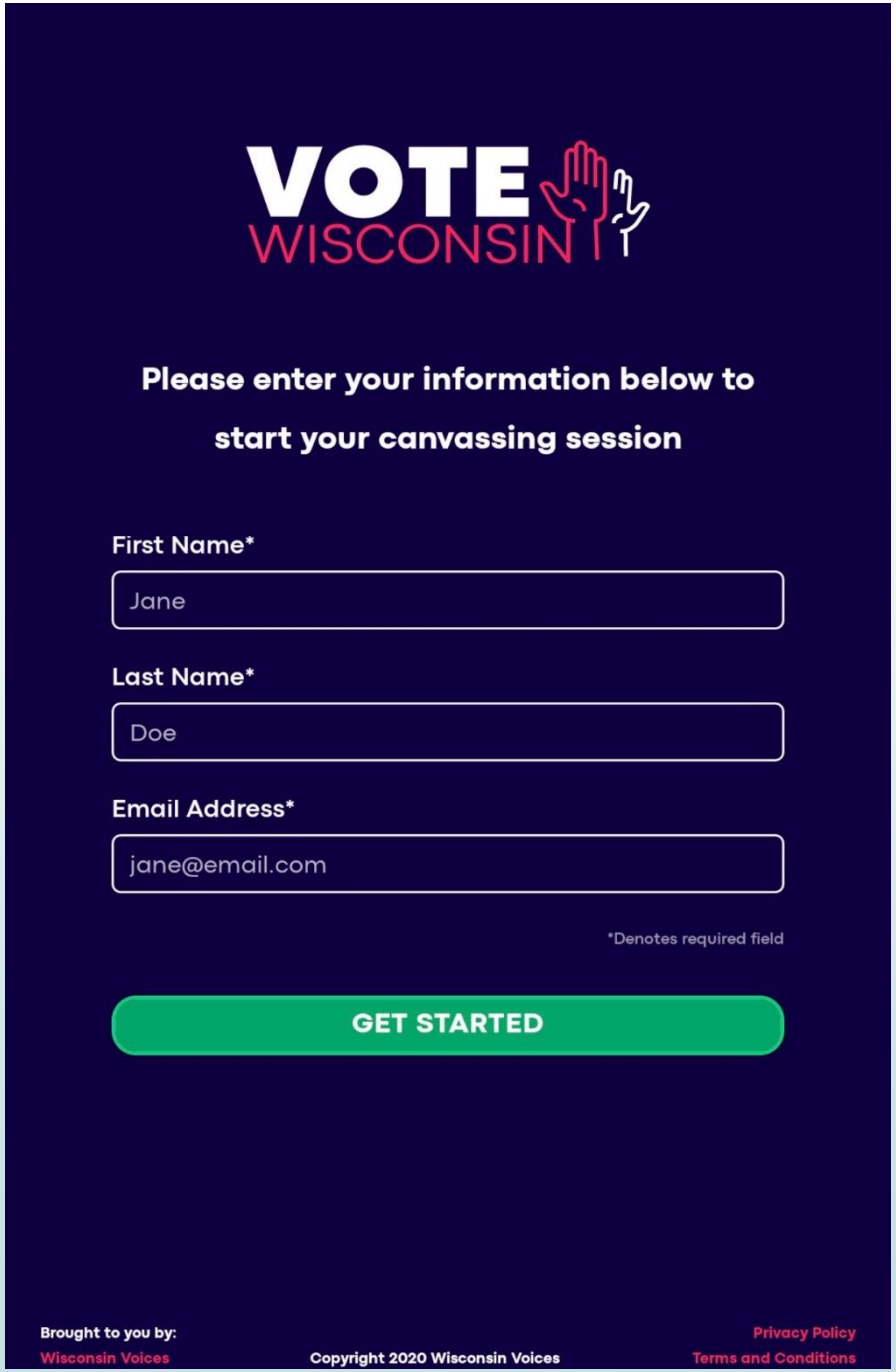

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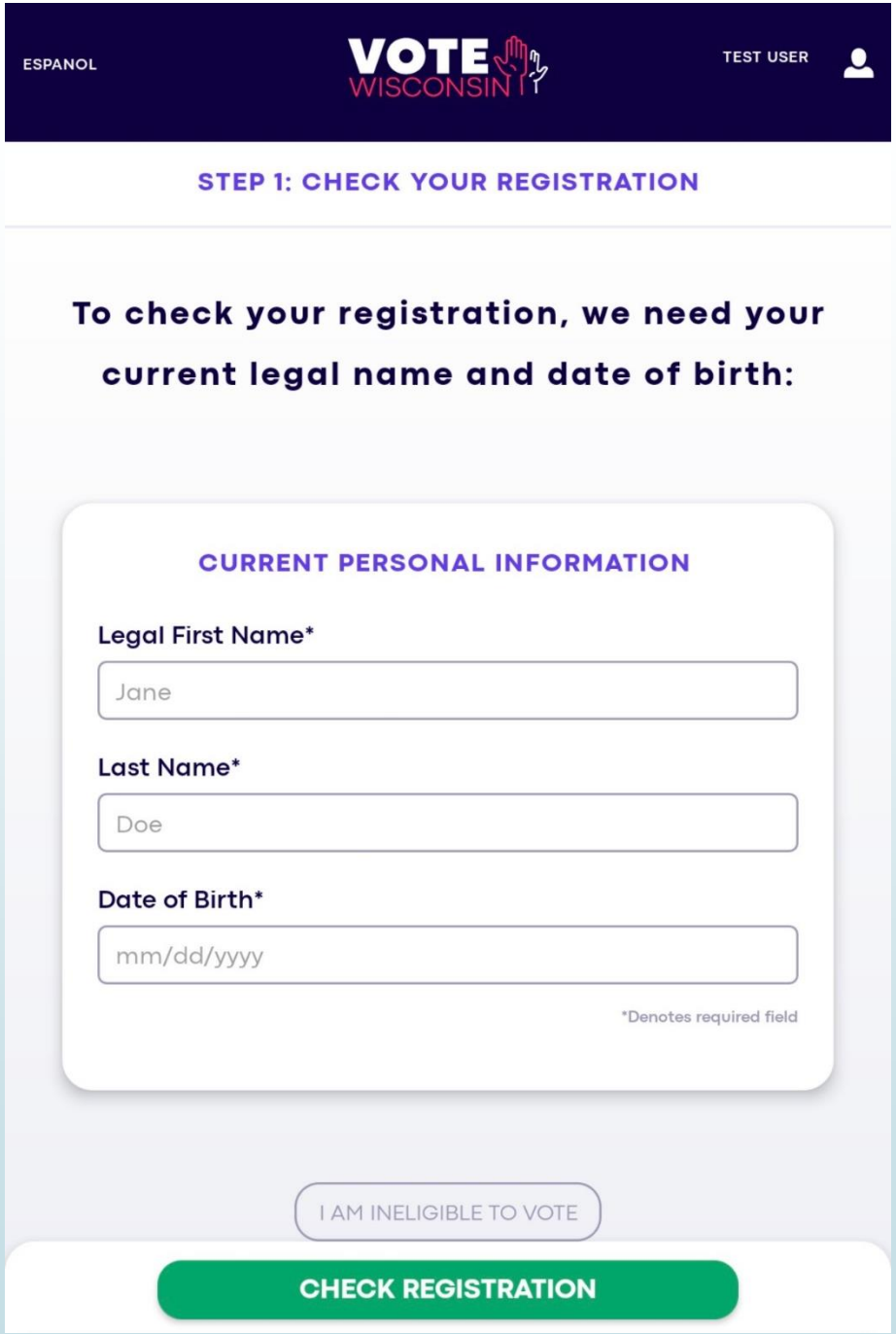

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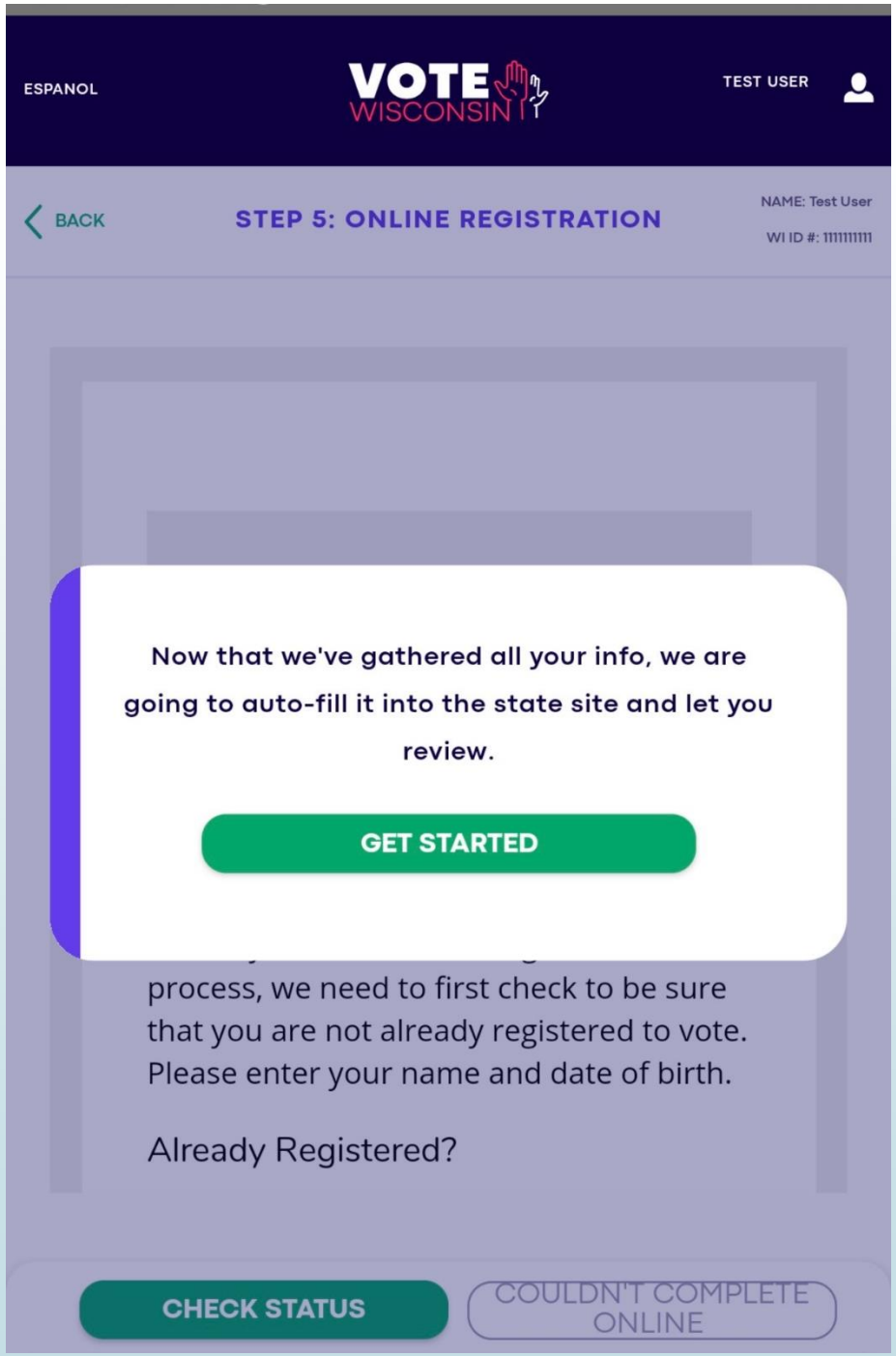
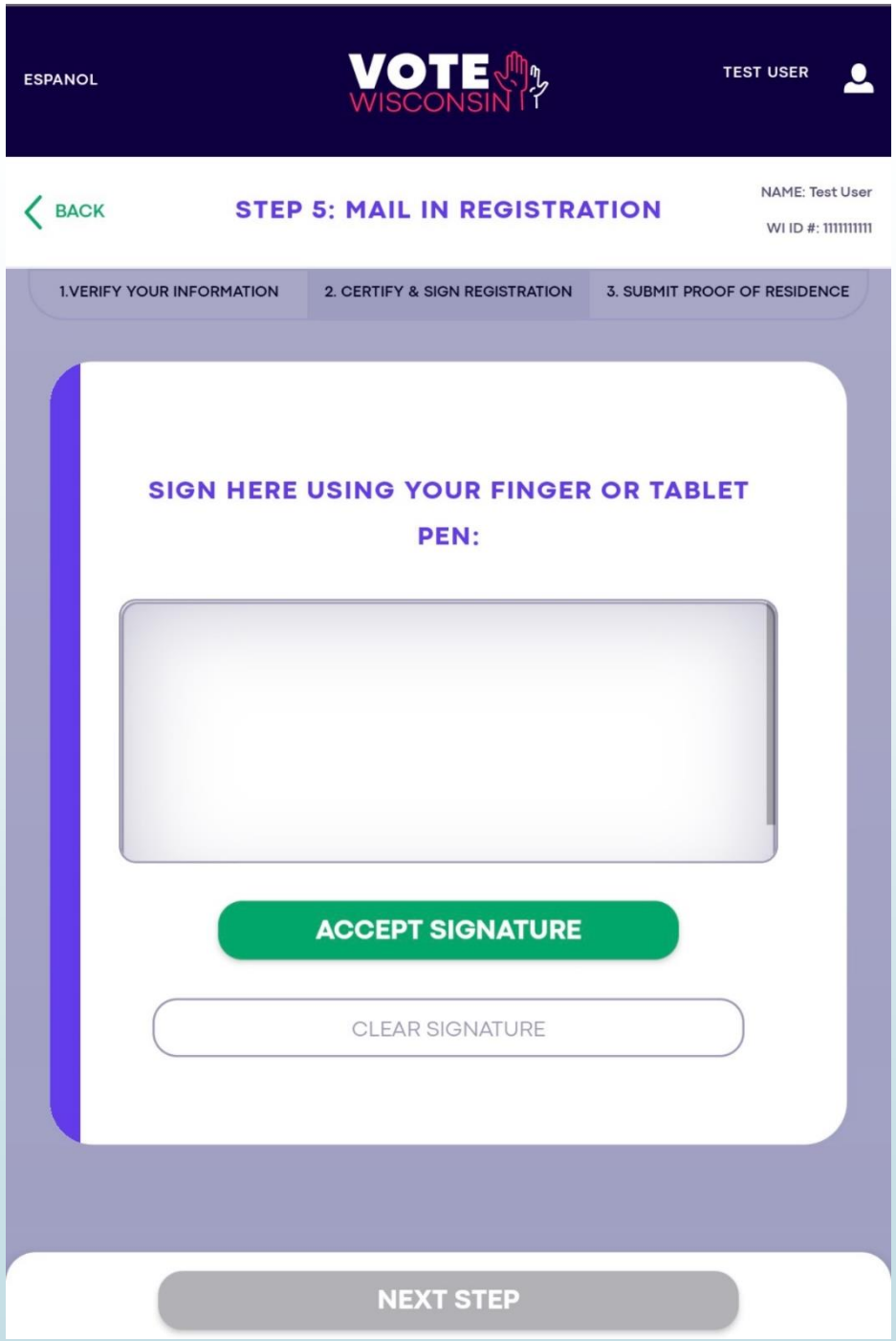
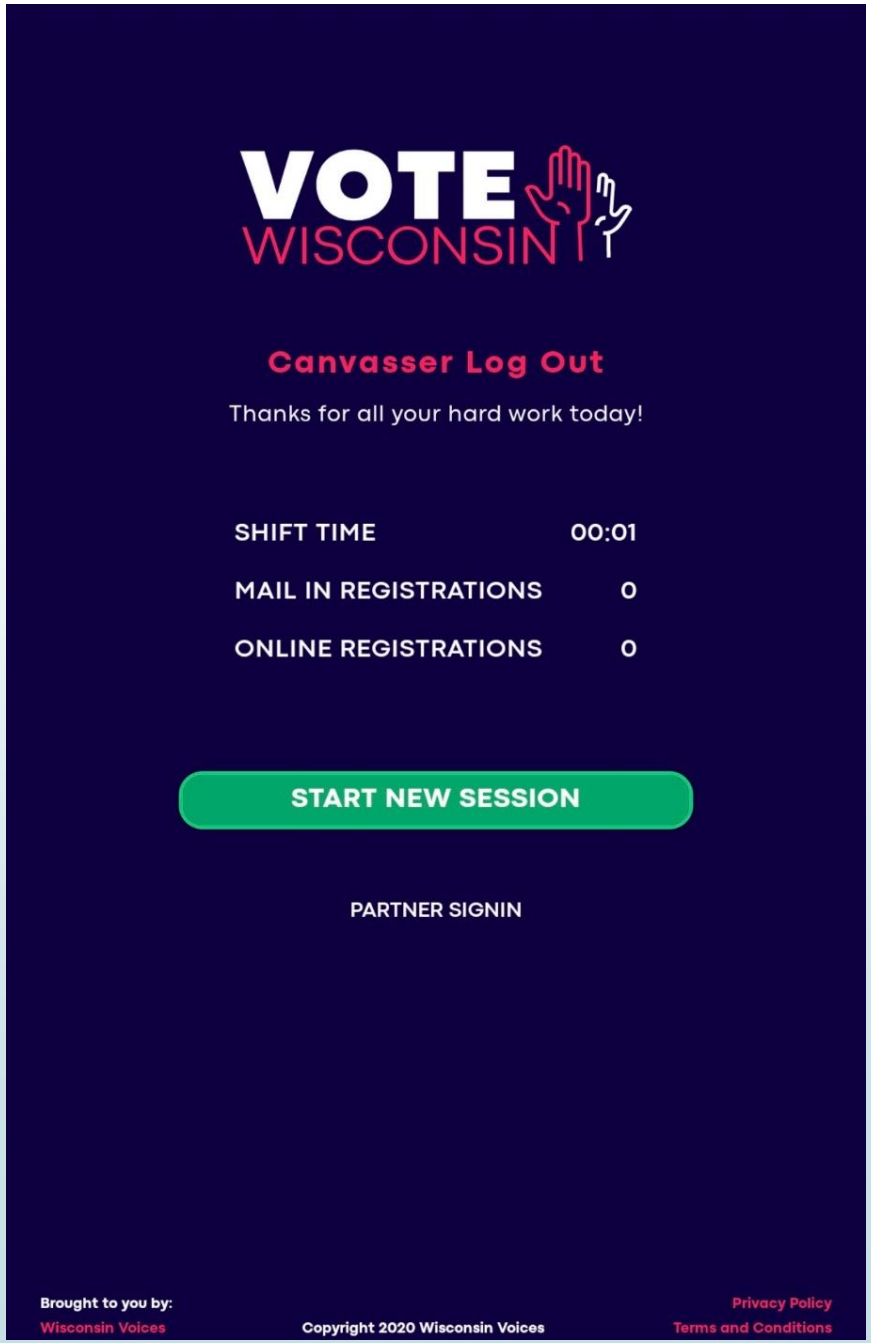

ESPANOL
VOTE WISCONSIN
TEST USER
BACK
STEP 5: ONLINE REGISTRATION
NAME: Test User
WI ID #: 111111111
Now that we've gathered all your info, we are going to auto-fill it into the state site and let you review.
GET STARTED
process, we need to first check to be sure that you are not already registered to vote. Please enter your name and date of birth.
Already Registered?
CHECK STATUS
COULDN'T COMPLETE ONLINE


ESPANOL
VOTE WISCONSIN
TEST USER
BACK
STEP 5: MAIL IN REGISTRATION
NAME: Test User
WI ID #: 111111111
1.VERIFY YOUR INFORMATION
2. CERTIFY & SIGN REGISTRATION
3. SUBMIT PROOF OF RESIDENCE
SIGN HERE USING YOUR FINGER OR TABLET PEN:
ACCEPT SIGNATURE
CLEAR SIGNATURE
NEXT STEP



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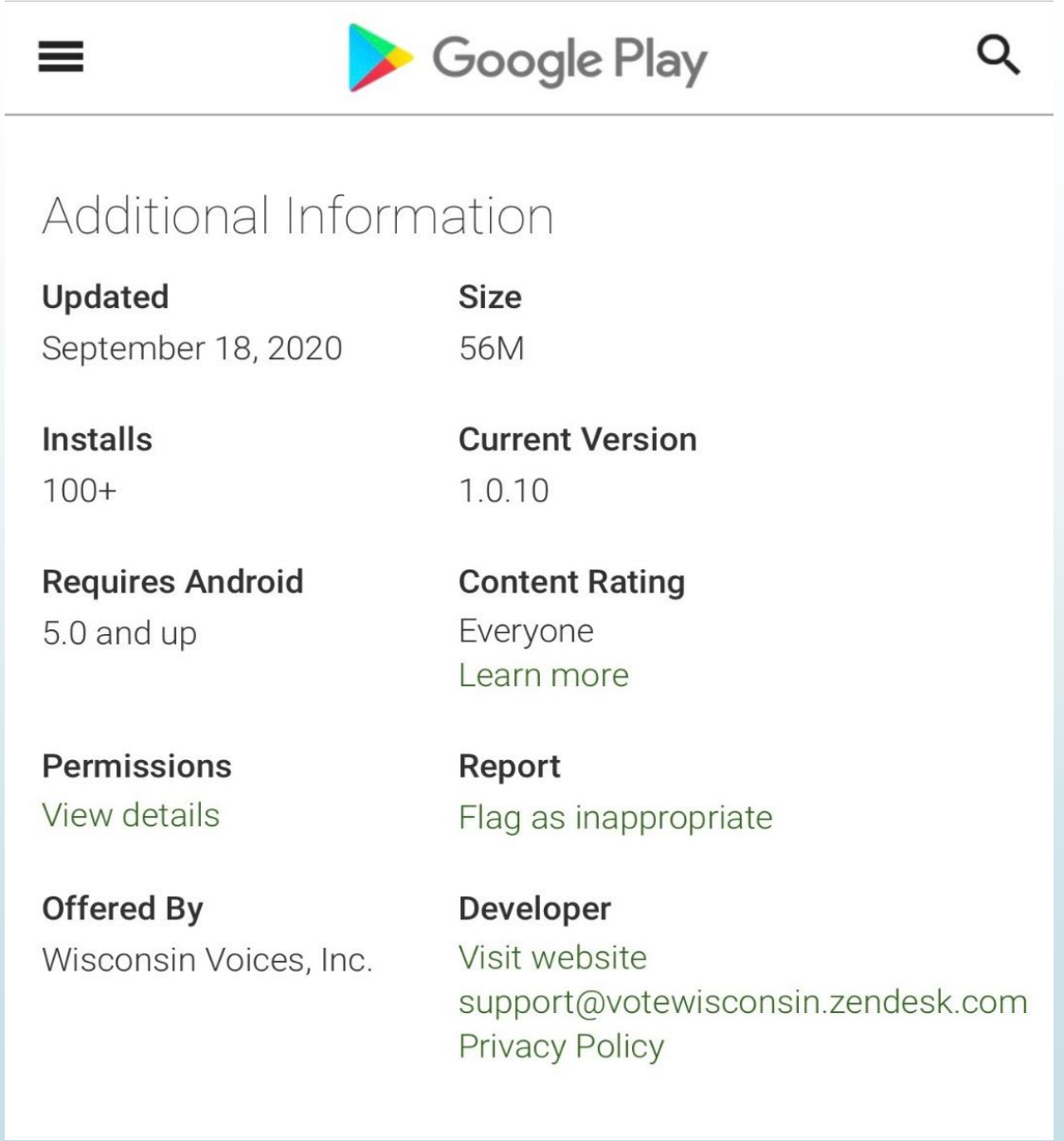

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VOCES DE LA FRONTERA

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Our Purpose

Wisconsin Voices provides essential resources to neighborhoods and community partners.

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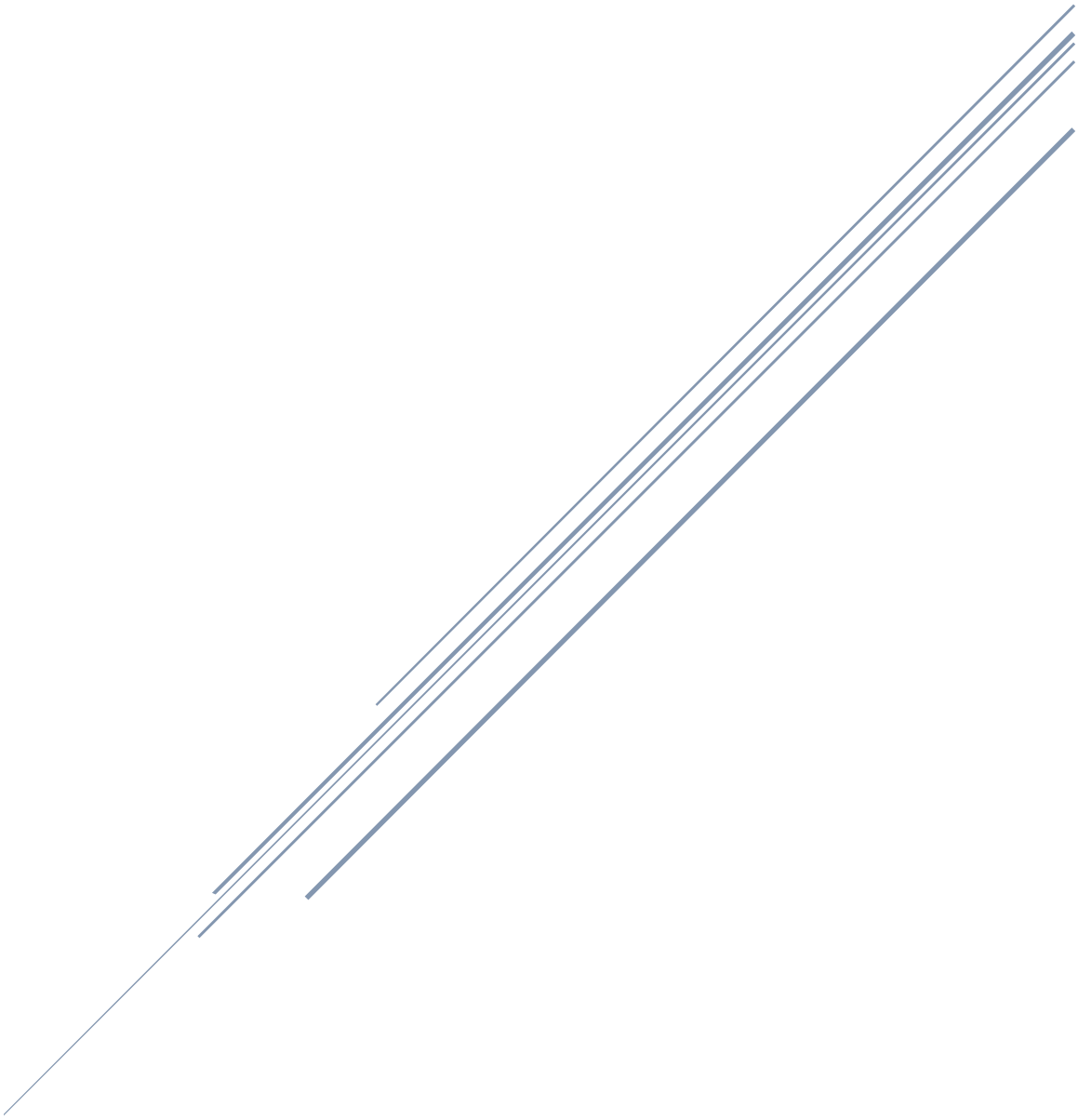
WISCONSIN VOTER FILE ANALYSIS

Jeff O'Donnell



12/4/2021

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About the Author

Jeffrey O'Donnell has been a professional software and database engineer for 40 years. During that time, he has worked or consulted for numerous Fortune 500 companies, including Rockwell International, Westinghouse Electric, Mellon Bank, and U.S Steel. He has been working with Microsoft SQL Server since its inception and has designed and worked with software data systems containing hundreds of millions of data points.

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Introduction

An analysis of the Wisconsin voter file revealed significant "red flags" in the data, some in concert and some in addition to the issues identified in the report authored by Jay Valentine (the "Valentine Report"). These anomalies are summarized below, but generally center around the use of non-"best practices" in the database design, and non-standardized processes by which voters are added. As a result, highly suspicious issues have been found in the data.

General Information and Observations

Data from the August version of the Wisconsin Voter Roll and History export has been used to create this report. The file contains 7,098,448 separate voter records. According to World Population Review, the population of Wisconsin is currently approximately 5,852,490. Based upon these numbers, it seems probable that voters are never actually removed from the database, but rather a status field is used to set them to "Inactive".

The Wisconsin Elections Commission's site lists the number of "of age" Wisconsin citizens at the time of the 2020 General election as 4,536,417.

In the file, 3,529,835 are listed as "active" voters. This indicates that approximately 60% of Wisconsin citizens are registered as active voters.

In the November 2020 election, the voting method used by Wisconsin Voters broke down as:

Absentee	1,970,059
At Polls	1,338,575
Total	3,308,634

If there are 4,536,417 of-age voters, and 3,308,634 of them voted, then the state-wide turnout for the national election would calculate as 72.9%. The percent of active voters who cast a vote was 93.7%.

The Wisconsin Elections Commission's site reports the presidential vote total as 3,297,352. The number of votes reported for the various U. S. House Races in Wisconsin totals only 3,238,051. Thus, the state undervotes / unreported Write-In totals would have to be 10,593 for the Presidential race, and 70,583 for the House races in order to make the numbers from the two sources match. Because Wisconsin does not disclose total vote or card counts, an investigation is necessary to determine if these numbers reconcile.

Registration Number Dangerous Practice Summary

As outlined in the Valentine Report, the registration number field is a string rather than an actual number, with inconsistent "0" paddings, i.e. zeros have been added at the beginning of the registration number field. This is a dangerous practice to employ in a database because duplicate numeric values can exist with differing numbers of zeroes as padding. This caused duplication of the "numeric" values of registered voters.

My findings on the duplicates are:

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157,758 voters have the same registration number if the "zero padding" is disregarded and they are interpreted numerically.

In 62,175 of these cases, multiple voters with the same numeric registration number are listed as active

In 52,720 of these cases, multiple voters with the same numeric registration number voted in November 2020

It is also found that these registration numbers are not sequentially allocated. For instance, if the last registration given was 10, database best practices would dictate that the next voter added would automatically be assigned 11. This method of automatically allocating sequential identification numbers eliminates human error and removes the possibility of intentionally placing new records between two existing records, which happens regularly in the Wisconsin Registration System. Because of how registration numbers are allocated, it is impossible to determine the actual entry order of voters into the system, which makes investigation of the sequence in which voters were entered impossible.

Wisconsin's method of registration number creation also allowed 16 records with non-numeric registration numbers to exist in the system.

Registration Number Length Analysis

In most database systems which use an identification field that is not numeric, there is a standardized field length. For instance, driver's license numbers in most states are not numeric, but all have the same number of characters.

The registration number strings in the Wisconsin Voter file show a variety of lengths. For analysis purposes, here are each "length of registration number", the number of occurrences, and the earlies and latest application dates of each length.

Length	Occurrences	Earliest Application Date	Latest Application Date
1	13	2006-04-04	2012-06-05
2	24	2005-11-08	2020-04-07
3	**54**	**2006-04-04**	**2020-11-03**
4	1	2007-04-03	2007-04-03
6	3	2008-05-28	2008-10-01
7	1	2006-04-04	2006-04-04
8	**61783**	**1917-10-29**	**2021-08-16**
9	**1596226**	**1918-01-01**	**2021-11-03**
10	**5440341**	**1900-01-01**	**2021-11-18**
11	1	2006-03-29	2006-03-29
15	1	2006-11-07	2006-11-07

*Note: Lengths of registration numbers assigned in 2020 or 2021 are indicated in **bold***

This indicates that registration numbers of lengths 8, 9, and 10 are still being commonly used, and the reason that they are not standardized is not known. It could be understood if the registration number length used in different counties or precincts was not the same when they were merged together, but the recent use of three different lengths would remove that possibility. This is another "red flag", because the differing lengths could indicate that multiple entities are creating these records, and not

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just the Election Commission. The WEC procedure manuals which dictate how registration numbers are created should be made public in order to provide public confidence in the procedure.

Sequential Voter Registration ID Analysis – Supplemental Analysis

As noted in the Valentine Report, there were consistent sequential gaps in voter registration IDs. Although gaps themselves could be remnants of voters moving out of state, it's very unusual that these consistent gaps span thousands of voter registration IDs. Registration IDs where gaps of 10 sequential numbers were present appear to be very prevalent with voter IDs that started with a 7. Also, there is no definable pattern between the sequences and the application dates. This is further proof that the numbers are ***not*** assigned sequentially, nor are they being auto-assigned by a computer as expected.

Application Date Analysis (Active Voters Only)

The voter file contains the application date for each voter. An analysis of these dates shows the following ranges of years that currently active voters have been registered:

Years Registered	**Voters**
120+	9
110-119	121,251
100-109	12
90-99	41
80-89	491
70-79	6,884
60-69	18,658
50-59	60,501
40-49	95,840
30-39	186,846
20-29	815,882
10-19	2,176,300
0-9	47,067

Please note that these are not ages of voters. The Wisconsin voter file did not contain Birth Dates, for an unknown reason. These numbers represent how many years the active voters have been registered. Thus, each voter in a category is at least 18 years older than yearly figures identified above.

The most obvious "red flag" in this table is the 120K+ voters who have, according to the system, been registered between 100 and 119 years. This is explained by the following table, which lists the 5 dates in history where, according to the voter file, the most people were registered who are still active:

#	**Date**	**Voters (still active)**
1	2020-11-03	205,355
2	2018-11-06	181,047
3	2004-11-02	176,022
4	2016-11-08	136,190
5	**1918-01-01**	**119,283**

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Sitting in 5th place all time is the improbable date of 1/1/1918, with 119,283 voters. The most likely reason for this would seem to be some date-type incompatibility in a merge. However, analyzing the application source field (where merges are listed) revealed it to be empty in more than 112,000 cases. This is a red flag because these records are obviously inaccurate. Should there be some reason that the records were created with those incorrect dates, then the next question is why no steps were taken to correct them.

It should be noted that the total count of voters with the 1/1/1918 application date, active or inactive, is 569,277. This is far too large a number to be explained simply.

November 3, 2020 was the single most significant registration date in Wisconsin's history with 205,355 people registering to vote that day. Given the findings of the Legislative Audit Bureau ("LAB") detailed in their October 2021 Report, and the use of API's granting third parties access to Wisconsin's registration database, such numbers raise a number of significant red flags.

For example, the LAB Report detailed the WEC's and other elections officials' lack of cooperation noting that the City of Madison refused to let the LAB auditors handle absentee ballots despite their county (Dane County) having the highest percentage of absentee ballots in the state at 74.4 percent of ballots. [LAB Report at 6] The LAB also stated that county clerks for Milwaukee County and the Town of Little Suamico refused access to their ballots. Combined, these areas accounted for 623,700 of the 3.3 million ballots cast in the November 2020 election. (18.9 percent). Lab Report at 7. The LAB also noted that three WEC members refused to speak with the auditors. *Id*. at 5.

The LAB also found that, nearly 220,404 voters said they were indefinitely confined in the 2020 election—thereby avoiding statutory voter identification requirements—including 169,901 individuals (77.1 percent) who indicated for the *first time* that they were indefinitely confined. [LAB Report at 50]. Moreover, according to WEC's data, 48,554 of those first-time individuals (22.0 percent) had not previously voted by methods that required them to have provided photo identification or did not have photo identifications on file with clerks. [LAB Report 51].

Lastly, according to the LAB Report, in 2020, 957,977 Wisconsinites registered to be a new voter. Of that figure, 45,665 new voters registered with driver's license information that did *not* match DMV records or 4.8% of registrants. Of the 45,665 total non-matches, 63.1 percent were from a name non-match, meaning the name submitted by the new voter on the ballot application did not match the name on file at the DOT. [Lab Report at 21-22]

All of the above issues, raise significant red flags as to whether Wisconsin's registration database contains a material number of illegal voters or voters who are not who they say they are.

Voters Who Voted in November 2020 but are now inactive

Focusing on 2021, the data shows that 779,237 voters, around 10% of the total voter roll and 22% of all active voters, registered within the six months prior to and including November 3, 2020. Of those, 31,872 (about four percent) are now listed as inactive. These 31,872 voters should be investigated to determine why they were removed. Wisconsin Public Radio reported on August 4, 2021, that the WEC had removed 174,307 voters from the rolls that had not voted in four years, and another 31,854 who

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were on a 2019 voter list because of a lawsuit. None of these 31,872 people would seem to be on either of these lists of removals.

Perhaps partially because of this anomaly, Wisconsin lists 42,114 voters currently marked as "inactive" who voted in the 2020 Election. This is another "reg flag" because there would be few reasons to remove a voter from the rolls when they had voted just ten months earlier. The number of voters involved would seem to be more than can be explained by any known reason.

Inactive Voters Registered Prior to 2016 and Have Not Voted in at least Four Years

When reviewing the voter registration database, it was noted that just under 2.8M inactive voters were registered prior to 2016 but hadn't voted in 4 years. Given the known vulnerabilities with the Wisconsin registration database API, it would be possible to switch these voters to active at any time as needed by a nefarious actor to vote those individuals without their knowledge. An investigation into whether that event occurred could be undertaken by examining the computer log files for the Wisconsin registration database.

Additionally, 9,749 active voters who were registered prior to 2016 and voted in November 2020, had not participated in any election since at least November 2015. Going back even farther, 1,578 voters who had been registered prior to 2011 and had **never voted** in any election since and including 2011 are recorded as having voted in 2020. These are additional "red flags" because it may indicate that votes were cast in their name as they were not considered likely to vote for themselves.

Conclusion

The irregularities and red flags found by both this report and the "Valentine Report" indicate a huge potential for nefarious actors to access the Wisconsin voter registration system and allow them to manipulate any voter's status. There needs to be an investigation by competent outside database experts to explain the causes of the specific anomalies stated in the reports. This investigation needs to determine the complete database structures, hosting locations, access lists, and to examine the system log files for evidence of external intrusion. The investigation also needs to determine if third party voter organizations have been granted access to the system to create, manipulate, or improperly utilize voter records in contravention of state law.

In addition, the procedures and standards for creating and updating voter registration records must be determined, published, and rigorously followed. Only by these actions can we assure the public that their duly appointed election officials, have been, are being, and will be faithful executors of the duties with which they are entrusted.

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Avoiding 2022 Election Abuses in Wisconsin

Remedying the "Wisconsin 5" Cities' 2020 Safe Voting Plan

Erick Kaardal
Attorney

MOHRMAN, KAARDAL & ERICKSON, P.A.

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Objectives

This presentation will summarize the following

- Preventing election abuses in 2022 election and beyond
- Using Election Bribery Statute as a catalyst for discussion
- Wisconsin 5 Safe Voting Plan background
- Safe Voting Plan provisions
- Legal analysis of Election Bribery Statute
- Wisconsin Election Commission response
- Recommendations

Wisconsin Election Bribery Statute: Relevant Sections

Wisconsin Statutes § 12.11

- **Definition of "anything of value"** Includes any amount of money, or any object which has utility independent of any political message it contains and the value of which exceeds $1. Statute also applies to the distribution of material printed at public expense and available for free distribution if such materials are accompanied by a political message.

- **Whether anything of value is "given" to a "person"** Violators of this statute must offer or give anything of value to another person. The word "person" is not defined in this section; so, it could have a broad definition for enforcement purposes including municipalities and their public officials.

- **The offer or provision of anything of value must induce an elector to go to polls, to vote or not to vote** Anything of value given to another person must influence electors in regard to going to the polls, or their voting decision or who they will vote for while filling out their ballot.

Wisconsin Election Bribery Statute: Relevant Sections

Wisconsin Statutes § 12.11

- **Exceptions (subsection 3)**

Certain activities are exempt from being violations of the Election Bribery Statute. These include:

1) candidates pledging support for any other candidate running on the same ballot;
2) authorized election related legal expenses;
3) uniform paid holidays offered by employers;
4) free transportation of people to polling stations; and
5) candidate promises to reduce government taxes or expenditures

Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan: Background

- **Chan Zuckerberg Initiative**

In 2020 the Chan Zuckerberg Initiative provided over $400 million dollars to the Center for Tech and Civic Life and the Center for Election Innovation and Research.

- **Center for Tech and Civic Life (CTCL)**

After the 2020 spring primaries, CTCL solicited the City of Racine to apply for a $100,000 grant to recruit other cities to apply for grants offered by CTCL.

- **City of Racine recruits the other four cities of the Wisconsin 5**

The City of Racine Mayor's Office recruits the Mayors from Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Racine, and Kenosha to develop a grant proposal eventually titled the "Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan" (WSVP). The Wisconsin 5 submitted the WSVP as a group.

- **CTCL approves WSVP Grant – Sends Wisconsin 5 cities $8.8 million for election purposes**

CTCL approves the grant, subject to certain requirements, and eventually gives $8.8 million to the Wisconsin 5 cities. This private funding represented 87% of all CTCL funding in Wisconsin. The private grant included numerous provisions for increasing absentee and in-person voting opportunities, as well as access to several CTCL preferred partner organizations.

Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan: Racine Recruits

➢ City of Racine acted as CTCL Recruiting Agent

On or about May 28, 2020, the Racine Common Council approved, and signed, the CTCL conditional grant in the amount of $100,000 to recruit cities to join in a "Safe Voting Plan" to submit to the CTCL.

➢ Racine Focused on five Largest Cities in Wisconsin

CTCL utilized Racine for recruitment and information to prepare the WSVP grant in advance of distribution of the offered funds.

➢ Meetings between Mayors and Staff of the Wisconsin 5

Hosted by the Mayor of Racine, the Wisconsin 5 Mayors met virtually on May 16, 2020, June 13, 2020, and August 14, 2020. The mayors and their staff were invited to the meetings, but Common Council members apparently were not informed of the meetings, nor was the public informed of the meetings. The Common Council members of Racine were later asked to vote to approve what was decided at the meetings. It is believed that the Common Councils of the other four cities of the Wisconsin 5 were not asked to vote on the $100,000 grant, except perhaps long after they had already received the money and committed to accepting the larger grant and its conditions.

Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan: Racine Recruits

➢ City of Racine Distributes $10,000 to other 4 Cities

Each Wisconsin 5 city was provided $10,000 for preparing the WSVP. Racine received an additional $50,000 for recruiting the other cities.

➢ CTCL's offer of conditional grants is accepted- $6.3 Million

On July 6, 2020, CTCL emailed Racine city employee Vicky Selkowe stating CTCL intends to fund each of the Wisconsin 5 Cities for election purposes:

Green Bay--$1,093,400
Kenosha--$862,779
Madison--$1,271,788
Milwaukee--$2,154,500
Racine--$942,100
TOTAL: $6,324,567

Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan: CTCL Partners

➢ CTCL Directs Wisconsin 5 Cities to Organizations

On July 10, 2020, Racine employee Vicky Selkowe started contacting each of the Wisconsin 5 cities to let them know CTCL will contact each of the Wisconsin 5 Cities to introduce CTCL's "partners" and to start engaging the services of CTCL's "partners" on behalf of the Wisconsin 5 Cities.

"Tiana and her team have arranged for extensive expert technical assistance from fantastic and knowledgeable partners across the country, to help each City implement our parts of the Plan."

➢ First Time Cities were aware of the conditions attached to the Grant

In the July 10th E-mail, Ms. Selkowe notes, "Tiana will send a draft grant agreement for the city's review and approval on Monday."

➢ By the end of July, the Wisconsin 5 cities agreed to the CTCL private monetary grants and the attached conditions

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Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan: Grant Conditions

- To keep grant money, the Wisconsin 5 Cities promised to keep CTCL's Conditions
- And, to use CTCL's "partners" for election administration.
- And, to report on the city's use of the CTCL funds for election administration

Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan: Grant Conditions

➢ No budget reductions for Election Administration

On July 24, 2020, Dennis Granadas of CTCL wrote Celestine Jeffreys of Green Bay:
"Please find attached the revised grant agreement for review and signature. Please note that we made a few edits to clean up language, but this did not change the substance of the agreement, unless an update was requested. If you have any concerns please let me know. In addition, we also updated Section 7 for clarity to the following (changes highlighted in bold): **"The City of Green Bay shall not reduce or otherwise modify planned municipal spending on 2020 elections…"**

➢ No sub-recipients of Grant Funds

The Wisconsin 5 cities were prohibited to pay any part of the grant money to another organization "unless CTCL agrees … in advance, in writing."

➢ NOT Boilerplate

CTCL provided a grant tracking form the Wisconsin 5 cities to keep track of their expenditures, which they would later have to report to CTCL. After the election in November 2020, CTCL demanded that the grant recipient cities, i.e. the Wisconsin 5, submit forms to CTCL to prove they complied with the grant conditions by January 31, 2021.

Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan: Analysis

➢WSVP Not Just About Safe Voting in a Pandemic: Government Runs Private GOTV

Documents and personal testimony indicate the WSVP and the justification to provide voting in accordance with public health requirements in the midst of the COVID-19 epidemic was a Trojan Horse. Once funding was approved, the WSVP allowed CTCL to lend or engage the services of other private corporations, through the use of the $8,800,000 on behalf of the Wisconsin 5 cities, to increase voter turnout in their respective cities and target "communities of color."

WSVP Provisions: Government Run Private GOTV

Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan Provisions

The WSVP included 8 provisions for increasing access to absentee and in-person ballots during the COVID-19 epidemic.

Provision #1: Intentional Voter Targeting

The WSVP's first provision commits the Wisconsin 5 to "be intentional and strategic in reaching our historically disenfranchised residents and communities; and, above all, ensure the right to vote in our dense and diverse communities"

Problems: Government Run Private GOTV prioritizes targeted voters of Wisconsin 5 Cities

WSVP fails to provide equal access or resources to non-Wisconsin 5 voters or even voters within the same city. In addition, the WSVP commits the Wisconsin 5 cities to target specific communities to increase turnout.

WSVP Provisions: Government Run Private GOTV

- **Provision #2: Government Action to Promote Turnout**

The WSVP's second provision commits the Wisconsin 5 to "be an opportunity to plan for the highest possible voter turnouts…"

- **Problems: Government Run Private GOTV prioritizes targeted voters of Wisconsin 5 Cities**

WSVP fails to provide equal access or resources to non-Wisconsin 5 voters or even voters within the same city. In addition, the WSVP commits the Wisconsin 5 cities to target specific communities to increase turnout.

WSVP Provisions: Government Run Private GOTV

- **Provision #3: Target GOTV to Disenfranchised City Residents**

The WSVP's third provision commits the Wisconsin 5 to devote one-half of the grant money to "encourage and increase … in-person" voting and "dramatically expand strategic voter education & outreach efforts"—"particularly to historically disenfranchised residents"

- **Problems: Government Run Private GOTV prioritizes targeted voters of Wisconsin 5 Cities**

WSVP fails to provide equal access or resources to non-Wisconsin 5 voters or even voters within the same city. In addition, the WSVP commits the Wisconsin 5 cities to target specific communities to increase turnout.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

WSVP Provisions: Government Run Private GOTV

- **Provision #3: Target GOTV to Disenfranchised City Residents**

Recommendation	Green Bay	Kenosha	Madison	Milwaukee	Racine	Totals
Encourage and Increase Absentee Voting By Mail and Early, In-Person	$277,000	$455,239	$548,500	$998,500	$293,600	$2,572,839
Dramatically Expand Strategic Voter Education & Outreach Efforts	$215,000	$58,000	$175,000	$280,000	$337,000	$1,065,000
Totals:	$1,093,400	$862,779	$1,271,788	$2,154,500	$942,100	$6,324,567

WSVP Provisions: Government Run Private GOTV

- **Provision #4: Voter Education and Outreach to Specific Communities**

Dramatically Expand Voter & Community Education & Outreach, Particularly to Historically Disenfranchised Residents"

- **Problems: Government Run Private GOTV prioritizes targeted voters of Wisconsin 5 Cities**

Examples Include:

Green Bay – Intentional targeting of organizations serving African immigrants, LatinX residents, and African-Americans.

Kenosha – Social Media Advertising, targeted radio and print advertising, graphic posters.

Milwaukee – Target Felons, LatinX and African-American communities with a communications effort.

Madison - Publications serving communities of color such as Spanish language newspapers and radio and African-American print and online publications.

Racine – Purchase of a Mobile Voting Precinct (government owned RV) to enable people to vote at targeted community centers and partner locations.

WSVP Provisions:
Government Run Private GOTV – Milwaukee CTCL Worksheet

- **Milwaukee intended to utilize protests and citizen unrest to drive private GOTV**
  - "…we would like to find a marketing consultant who could create an edgy but non-partisan and tasteful campaign ***to harness current protests that are highlighting inequity***."
  - "focus on appealing to a variety of communities within Milwaukee, including LatinX and African American voters."
  - "focusing on the re-enfranchisement of voters who are no longer on probation or parole for a felony."
- For example, there is no mention of driving or encouraging all Milwaukee residents to the polls or of informing all Milwaukee residents of the importance of exercising rights.
- *Notably, there is nothing wrong with getting out the vote; but, here, instead of government-funded policy, private offers of promised money are given to government officials to induce targeted residents to go to the polls or vote.

WSVP Provisions:
Government Run Private GOTV – Green Bay CTCL Worksheet

- **Green Bay city government committed to racial GOTV goals**
  - "…we'd like to…increase voter participation in underrepresented groups by 25% for November…reach out to the Hmong, Somali and Spanish-communities with targeted mail, geo-fencing, posters (billboards), radio, television and streaming PSAs, digital advertising, robo calls and robo texts, as well as voter-navigators. We would also employ our voter navigators to have town halls, registration drives in trusted locations and conduct virtual events."
  - "We believe this would establish trust and encourage voters from underrepresented groups to participate in greater numbers…."
  - *Notably, there is nothing wrong with getting out the vote; but, here, instead of government-funded policy, private offers of promised money are given to government officials to induce targeted residents to go to the polls or vote.

WSVP Provisions:
Government Run Private GOTV – Madison CTCL Worksheet

Madison city government prioritized race to target GOTV

"…we'd like to…run ads on Spanish language radio and in our municipality's Spanish language newspapers. We would also like to run ads on our local hip hop radio station, in our local African-American print publications, and in our online publications run by and for communities of color."

*Notably, there is nothing wrong with getting out the vote; but, here, instead of government-funded policy, private offers of promised money are given to government officials to induce targeted residents to go to the polls or vote.

WSVP Provisions:
Government Run Private GOTV – Kenosha CTCL Worksheet

- **Kenosha city government prioritized race in public transportation to the polls.**

"…Care-a-vans, team up with a local van service, would provide much more affordable and practical transportation for the elderly, people of color and disabled voters who prefer to vote in person. The vans could also be used to transport the voters before election day to the municipal building to early vote, or to a library to request a ballot."

*Notably, there is nothing wrong with getting out the vote; but, here, instead of government-funded policy, private offers of promised money are given to government officials to induce targeted residents to go to the polls or vote.

WSVP Provisions:
Government Run Private GOTV - Racine CTCL Worksheet

- **Racine City Government targeted large increases in early voting and new registrations.**
- "…Billboards, voter ambassadors, and social media outreach. I believe this will greatly increase our number of early voters, especially new registered voters."

  *Notably, there is nothing wrong with getting out the vote; but, here, instead of government-funded policy, private offers of promised money are given to government officials to induce targeted residents to go to the polls or vote.

WSVP Provisions: Absentee Ballot Promotion

Provision #5: Encourage Voters to Vote Absentee as part of GOTV Plan

The WSVP states the following for the Wisconsin 5 cities:

Absentee Voting (By Mail and Early, In-Person)

- Provide assistance to help voters comply with absentee ballot requests & certification requirements
- Utilize secure drop-boxes to facilitate return of absentee ballots
- Deploy additional staff and/or technology improvements to expedite & improve accuracy of absentee ballot processing
- Expand In-Person Early Voting (Including Curbside Voting)

Problems: Government Run Private GOTV prioritizes targeted voters of Wisconsin 5 Cities

WSVP fails to provide equal access or resources to non-Wisconsin 5 voters or even voters within the same city. In addition, the WSVP commits the Wisconsin 5 cities to target specific communities to increase turnout.

WSVP Provisions: Absentee Ballot Assistance

Provision #6: Government Guidance to Fill Out Absentee Ballots

The WSVP commits the Wisconsin 5 cities to "provide assistance to help voters comply with absentee ballot request & certification requirements" within the Wisconsin 5 cities."

Problems: Privately-funded and prioritizes specific communities of voters in Wisconsin 5 cities

Examples Include:

Green Bay – Bilingual "Voter Navigators," and Create Social Media and print advertising to advise on filling out absentee ballots

Kenosha – Train library staff to help residents complete absentee ballots

Milwaukee –Train library staff to help residents complete absentee ballots

Madison – Pay for technology and promotional materials for "Get your ID on file" events so voters could register and vote all at once.

Racine – Employ and train "Voter Ambassadors" who would assist with absentee ballot requests at Community Centers.

WSVP Provisions: Unsecured Drop Boxes

Provision #7: "Secure" Drop Boxes

The WSVP commits the Wisconsin 5 cities to "Utilize Secure Drop-Boxes to Facilitate Return of Absentee Ballots." These boxes were not subject to constant surveillance or monitoring.

Problems: Privately-funded, unsecured and prioritizes specific communities of voters in Wisconsin

Examples Include:

Green Bay – Unsecured Drop Boxes at Transit Center, Fire Stations, Libraries, Police Buildings and other locations like grocery stores or the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay along with City Hall.

Kenosha – 4 Unsecured Drop Boxes at libraries and the Water Utility

Milwaukee –24 hour unsecured drop boxes at all public libraries.

Madison – One unsecure drop box for every 15,000 voters.

Racine – 3 unsecure Drop Boxes.

WSVP Provisions: Expand Early In-Person Voting

Provision #8: Expand Early In-Person Voting

The WSVP commits the Wisconsin 5 cities to , "Expand In-Person Early Voting (Including Curbside Voting)"

Problems: Privately-funded and prioritizes specific communities of voters in Wisconsin

Examples Include:

Green Bay – Establish three new early in-person voting sites.

Kenosha – City Hall Drive Through Voting.

Milwaukee – Three in-person early voting locations for August Primary and 15 in-person early voting locations and 1 drive through location for General Election.

Madison – 18 Early In-Person Absentee ballot locations. Begin 4 weeks before election.

Racine – Three Early In-Person locations for a week before the August Primary and 4 two weeks for the general election as well as one at the Clerk's office 6 weeks before.

Legal Analysis - WSVP

- **Three Questions Regarding WSVP and the laws such as the Bribery Statute**

1) Whether the CTCL transfer of $8,800,000 to the Wisconsin 5 Cities would satisfy "anything of value" requirement under Wisconsin Statutes § 12.11 (1)?
2) Whether the CTCL transfer of $8,800,000 to the Wisconsin 5 Cities would satisfy "given" to "another person" requirement under Wisconsin Statutes § 12.11 (1m)?
3) Whether the CTCL transfer of $8,800,000 to the Wisconsin 5 Cities would satisfy "induce electors" to "go to the polls" and to "vote" requirement under Wisconsin Statutes § 12.11 (1m)?

Election Bribery or other Exceptions?

- **The CTCL money does not fall under any of the exceptions to the Bribery Statute because they are narrowly defined and limited.**

First Amendment exception

- **The WSVP does not fall under protection of the First Amendment because CTCL was transferring private money to the Wisconsin 5 cities. Thus, there is no private speech, protected by the First Amendment, involved.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Legal Analysis – Issue of First Impression?

- **No case law precedents under the Election Bribery Statute exist to analyze WSVP.**

Wisconsin Election Commission: not involved with WSVP and "up to the Legislature to decide"

From Wisconsin Election Commission website (https://elections.wi.gov/node/7533):

Grant Funding in the Election Process

On the matter of grant funding in elections, the Wisconsin Elections Commission Administrator provided written and in-person testimony on this topic to the Wisconsin Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections on March 31, 2021.

WEC also complied with a Committee request to produce all emails and documents related to this matter prior to the hearing… In brief, the Commission Administrator testified that the agency was not involved in municipalities applying for or receiving private grant funds. WEC did not inform clerks about the private grants and did not promote them. Acceptance of grant funds by a municipality is a municipal decision that is subject to a municipality's approval structure, be it by the clerk's supervisor, mayor, City Council, or Town or Village Board. Whether statutes should regulate private election grants in the future is up to the Legislature to decide…

Recommendations

- The Legislature needs to lead on prohibiting private money directing public election administration.
- If that doesn't work, the counties and cities need to lead on prohibiting private money directing public election administration.

Contact

Erick Kaardal

Kaardal@mklaw.com

612.465.0927

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

WI-REP-22-0103-A-000175

Wisconsin State Legislature

Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections - Motion 1

1. The Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections (the Committee) authorizes the Office of the Special Counsel, and Justice Michael Gableman, as Special Counsel, to assist the Committee in carrying out its duties under 2021 Assembly Resolution 15.

2. The Committee or the Office of the Special Counsel, as authorized by the Assembly Committee on Organization, may compel the production of documents, tangible items, and intangible items within the scope of the committee's jurisdiction and authority, by use of a legislative subpoena.

3. The Committee or the Office of the Special Counsel, as authorized by the Assembly Committee on Organization, may compel the appearance of a person to give testimony within the scope of the committee's jurisdiction and authority in open Committee sessions by use of a legislative subpoena. The Chair of the Committee may permit the Special Counsel or his designee to question persons or witnesses testifying before the Committee. The questions by the Special Counsel or his designee permitted by this paragraph shall be in addition to any questions asked by the members of the Committee and in no manner shall preclude members of the Committee from questioning any person or witness.

4. The Office of the Special Counsel, as authorized by the Assembly Committee on Organization and the Assembly Committee on Campaigns and Elections, may compel the appearance of a person to give testimony within the scope of the Committee's jurisdiction and authority, in open or closed session before the Office of the Special Counsel, under oath, by use of a legislative subpoena and as provided by law. Interviews may be conducted by the Special Counsel or his designee.

5. All interviews conducted by or on behalf of the Special Counsel shall be stenographically or electronically recorded and reduced to a transcript. In addition to stenographic or electronic recordation, the Special Counsel may have a video recording made of any interview.

6. The Committee or the Office of the Special Counsel may permit witnesses to testify remotely by audio-visual, video, or other appropriate means.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

RESPONSES TO WEC "FAQ" ITEMS REGARDING MY ANALYSIS

Jeffrey O'Donnell – 1/18/2021

Recent changes to the Wisconsin Election Commission "Frequently Asked Questions" pages have clearly been made in response to my report (as well as Jay Valentine's report) on the serious issues that have been found using the official Wisconsin Voter Roll files.

After carefully reviewing the FAQ pages, I see nothing that provides sufficient explanation to change any of the opinions I expressed in my original report.

In this document, I address the items I feel are directed at my findings as well as add a bit more context to those findings.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Did 200,000 people vote without a photo ID?

This section goes into the “indefinitely confined” issue and has statements with no facts. If each of the incredible number of IC voters had a witness verify their identity, what process was used to validate all of them? Did they check to see if the same witness validated many people? And all the witness is doing, according to this, is verifying identity. What steps are taken to verify that the individual met the IC requirements and that the voter actually filled out the ballot (in other words, that it wasn’t just filled out by the “witness” without informing the voter?). I also see no explanation as to why the IC numbers ballooned so greatly for 2020 – they cannot use Covid as a valid explanation for this as Covid was excluded as an IC reason in Wisconsin.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Were there “ghost" or "phantom" voters in Wisconsin’s 2020 election?

This response rebuts the argument by calling it absurd and claiming numerous items which are unproven. We see evidence that third parties do have access to the voter rolls and can alter them. We see no consistency to the “four year” rule being applied. And they “straw man” the whole “deactivate vs. delete” issue as I do not claim for my analysis that registrations are deleted, quite the opposite. This entire rebuttal hinges on the fact that we need to trust that nobody is activating and deactivating voters at the database level. Given the scope of the data issues found and documented in the rolls, this trust has not been earned.

The fact that so many application dates are wrong or defaulted in the voter rolls means that any serious attempt to purge the rolls via that “four year” rule is disingenuous at best. There are 3,808 voters in the voter rolls who are active, were registered before 2016, but have not voted since before 2016. These should be removed via the “four year” rule but still exist in the rolls in mid-2021.

I have personally discovered evidence of thousands of “phantom voters” in the November 2020 General Election in Wisconsin, and this evidence has been confirmed by other researchers.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Why did Milwaukee County report so many ballots for Democrats in the middle of the night?

There are several problems with the logic used in this area. First off, a comparison to 2016 is invalid unless we make the assertion that the vote count in this county was fair in that election. We have made no such assertion. Secondly, the differences in third party numbers seem irrelevant to the explanation.

The fact remains that the Milwaukee County vote dump which occurred at 5:51 AM EST was the largest single update of votes in the state (211,196 combined votes for Trump and Biden) as well as the single most "Biden heavy" update in the state (80.2% Biden) for updates of more than 2,000 total votes. (If that restriction is not made, only one small county update exceeded 80.2%). Only Dane County's updates of 78.5%, 76.3%, and 74.7% (which totaled 338,946 votes) came close to this mark. As another way of expressing, this single update contained 83% of all Biden votes from the county while comprising just 52% of the total county votes for the whole election.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Will voting equipment updates cause the loss of data and "IP logs" containing evidence of fraud from the November 2020 General Election?

Given what has been learned about Dominion Voting Systems, any county in Wisconsin which was updated to 5.13 Dominion Trusted Build lost their election data unless they did a complete backup of everything on the drives of the Election Management Server. The answer to this FAQ contains many falsehoods, half-truths, and evasions.

Installation of the Dominion "trusted build" is not like updating Windows, it entails a complete overwriting of the Election Management Server's hard drive, obliterating any previous data and files. This has been confirmed in numerous counties, including Mesa County, Colorado and Maricopa County, Arizona.

In addition, everywhere we have had the chance to examine a Dominion EMS, all of the Windows log files are set to automatically overwrite every few days, a deliberate action to leave no trace of information that would be crucial to detect everything from security intrusions to unexpected database activity.

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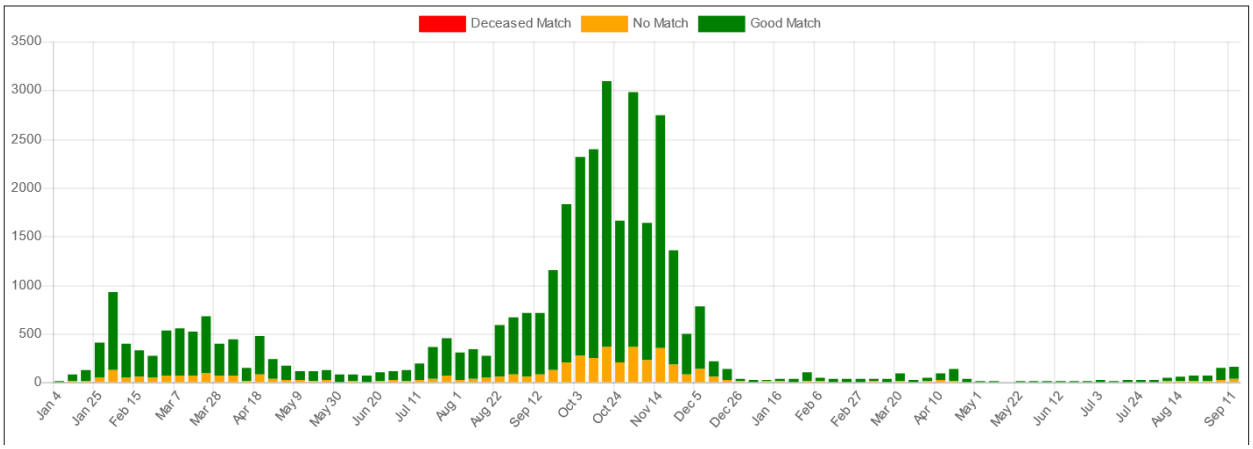
Did thousands of voters fail driver's license checks because they are not real people and possess fraudulent licenses?

Although "HAVV" registration checks are briefly mentioned, they are a part of the Wisconsin problem nonetheless. According to open records available on SSA.Gov, between September and December 2020, Wisconsin had over 2,800 HAVV voter registration checks denied for "non match" reasons, meaning that the person trying to vote did not have sufficient ID and when their information was checked against the last 4 digits of their SSN, no match was found. The following graph shows the number of HAVV checks that succeeded in green, and the ones which there were no match in yellow. This shows that in the time period around the election, approximately 12% of all Wisconsin voters whose identity was checked with HAVV failed the check, indicating that they may have been attempting to register to vote illegally.



So, to the statement "*The Wisconsin Elections Commission has not received a single substantiated report of a specific person who misrepresented their identity and/or provided a fraudulent driver's license to election officials*", I reference the above as making this statement no longer true.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Why does the statewide voter registration database include multiple voters with birth dates of 1/1/1900 and registration dates of 1/1/1918?

This page of the FAQ makes a very cogent, psychologically compelling argument, which is rendered unusable by its lack of (damning) hard numbers.

They describe a process where tiny communities were the only ones which had a birth or registration date problem. I remind the Commission that there are in the voter roll file from mid-2021 the staggering number of 569,277 voters with the application date of 1/1/1918. That is one out of ever 14 voters in the system. 119,283 of these voters are marked as active, and 115,252 voted in November, 2020. None of these numbers are consistent with a 15 year old issue involving small towns.

Even If the "merge" excuse were valid, (which it is not), it would seem that while birthdates might not have been required, dates of application/registration should always be maintained, otherwise it is impossible to purge the rolls of inactive voters. If this critical information was not transferred to the central rolls in 2006, what steps have been made in the intervening 16 years to recover and fix this data? This merge of data occurred before the first iPhone was sold.

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Does Wisconsin have duplicate voter Registration numbers?

This section does not really answer the questions which were asked of the WEC. My report clearly labeled the registration number field as alphanumeric, which is not best practices for an ID field in a system like this. They are trying to justify this bad practice by saying the field is alphanumeric for capacity reasons. If this is so, why of the more than 7 million records in the system only 16 are not numeric?

This page also dodges the issue of why the WEC uses registration numbers of differing lengths, and sometimes issues them sequentially and sometimes in no discernable pattern. They do not reference the "gaps" in ID numbers. Until the WEC produces a detailed explanation of 1) who creates Registration Numbers and 2) what established procedure exists for each of these entities regarding creation of new registration numbers, this issue remains unanswered and very troubling.

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ADDITIONAL CONCERNS

The WEC FAQ page ignores numerous serious findings. I list them here for completeness.

- Why are there 26,259 active voters who voted in November, 2020 but have Application Dates after 11/4/2020?

- Why are there many votes with multiple, active, registrations? Are the many who voted twice in November 2020 being properly investigated for the crime?

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Informational Hearing Chair's Notes

Wednesday, December 8, 2021
1:00 PM
417 North (GAR Hall)

Introductory Items

- *Strike the gavel.*
- The Committee on Campaigns and Elections is called to order; would the clerk please call the roll.
- *Invite a member to lead the Pledge of Allegiance.*
- Today, the committee will hold an informational hearing on Voter Rolls; testimony will be heard only from our invited speakers only.
    - I will be speaking first, so if my co-chair can take the gavel, I will begin.
    - Next we will hear from Mr. Jeff O'Donnell. Mr. O'Donnell, you have the floor.
    - Finally, we will hear from Dr. Douglas Frank. Dr. Frank, you have the floor.
- That concludes the testimony for this informational hearing.
- The committee is adjourned, but I will be gaveling in immediately after I gavel out to begin the 2:20 informational hearing. *Strike the gavel.*
- *Strike the gavel again and say:*
- The Committee on Campaigns and Elections is called to order for the noticed informational hearing; the roll call can carry over from our earlier hearing.
    - At this time, we will hear testimony from our invited speaker, Erick Kaardal. Mr. Kaardal, the floor is yours.

Ending Comments

- That concludes the testimony for this informational hearing.
- *Make any announcements regarding future meetings of the committee.*
- The committee is adjourned. *Strike the gavel.*

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Assembly

INFORMATIONAL HEARING

Committee on Campaigns and Elections

The committee will hold a public hearing on the following items at the time specified below:

Wednesday, December 8, 2021
2:20 PM
417 North (GAR Hall)

Invited Speaker - Erick Kaardal

Election Abuses

_____
Representative Janel Brandtjen
Chair

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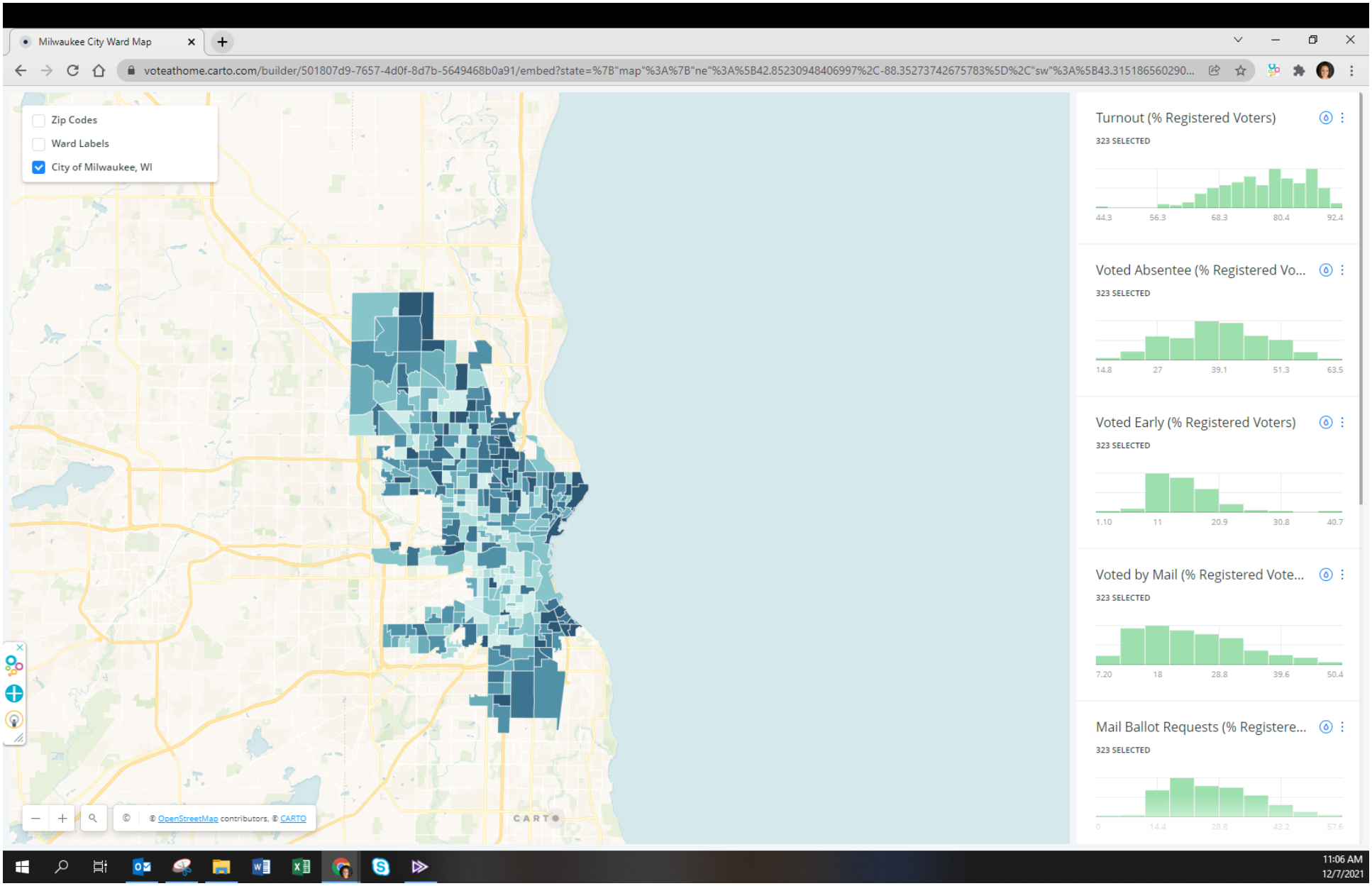

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

Issues With WEC Voter Identification Coding System

States use voter registration "numbers" to uniquely identify individual voters.

Any numbering system, even one using computer strings with alpha-numeric characters, is expected to have order.

Order demands two characteristics be present: Each number/string must uniquely identify one and only one voter and it must be able to be sequenced in such a way that it can be audited and understood by commonly used computer programs.

The WEC voter registration system creates a voter ID, using alpha-numeric characters, that one would expect to be able to sequence in some order.

Sequencing means voters who registered in 1925 always appear before those who registered in 2015.

If there is no sequencing possible with traditional tools, voters can be inserted anywhere, at any time, and neither citizens nor traditional computer programs could identify them.

If sequencing were not a necessary characteristic for audit, the state could generate a random number, check for a duplicate and assign one to each new voter.

Such a system would immediately be challenged because there is neither order nor the ability to audit.

According to the WEC FAQ page, "***Wisconsin voter registration numbers consist of at least 9 characters and are alpha-numeric."***

(Previous Summary Provided To State Legislature)

WEC Non-Best Practice Approach

Best practices exist to make data easy to understand by both common software programs and by humans. Systems that do not follow best practices produce data that is confusing for both common software programs (such as Excel) and for humans.

WEC's approach to Voter IDs is a variable width, multi-data type, optionally 0-padded string.

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This choice “works” in that it is possible to write a program that works with strings of this type – but it makes the exported data from the WEC system confusing and increases the difficulty of auditing and data checking. If the data is more difficult to check and verify, it opens the door to unwanted activities that are difficult to detect.

WEC Voter ID strings can look like the following:

“717827990” “0717827990”

This is potentially very confusing to typical software programs that the average citizen would use to examine the data.

For example, Excel will likely interpret both Voter IDs (above) as being the same ID – making the average citizen believe that two different records are referring to the same person.

In the WEC database, this results in significant confusion.

For instance, WEC has 147,537 IDs, similar to those above, that appear to be duplicates when searched with commonly used technology. Thus, citizens cannot be assured that these 147,537 IDs are duplicates or not.

(End of Previous Summary)

The WEC voter identification system, by WEC’s own admission, cannot be sequenced by common, traditional computer programs:

“This small distinction sometimes causes confusion because people (and some common programs) often ignore leading zeros.”

WEC FAQ January 2022

WEC created a system, by its own admission, where neither people nor computers can determine if a voter ID is a duplicate or not. Any voter identification system with such a characteristic is not auditable with current traditional technology.

WEC admits its numbering system is not a numbering system at all. It is a “code.”

“Thus, the registration number is really a special code and not merely a number.”

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WEC FAQ January 2022

WEC's admission that they use a "code" in place of a voter ID number is simply breathtaking.

There should never be any system tracking voter identification where non-discernable "codes" which do not sequence and may be invisible to traditional computer technology are used.

Such an admission, on its face, demands a full data audit for all the data in all the WEC and WisVote possession.

When one further analyzes the WEC FAQ statement, one can see that on its face it does not hold up.

In the Exhibit 1 below, WEC has characters such as periods, hyphens, full text, even an apostrophe as valid voter identification numbers:

WASHINGTON	wd4	Robert	J	Hammen		2626448481	
BUFFALO	s	Abbey	Jo	Whitehead			
BROWN	`	Erin	E	Schounard		9204974549	
DUNN	U	Benjamin	N	Koerner		5072815810	
RACINE	Q	Katelin		Thompson			
DANE	NEW	Kendal	L	Howard			
DANE	N425-8573-0...	Usha		Nilsson		6082383681	
GREEN LAKE	D	Kalyn	M	Meisner		9202902736	
DANE	B	Daniel	Thomas	Siehr		6088252620	
MARINETTE	A	Nicolas	Foster	Brown			
TREMPEALEAU	93	Willis	G	Gaddy			
TREMPEALEAU	92	Barbara	A	Gaddy			
LA CROSSE	900064244	Kristen	L	Meyers		6083857162	
TREMPEALEAU	90	Patricia	A	Truax			
TREMPEALEAU	9	Hansel		Reimer			
LANGLADE	82	Joseph	A	Vanden Heuvel			

We remind the reader that the symbols … used in one of the red circles is neither alpha nor numeric. Nor is the hyphen nor is the apostrophe used as the entirety of a person's voter ID.

By its own admission in the recent FAQ response, WEC states it uses “codes” that are not able to be sequenced by either humans or traditional computers.

In Exhibit 1, the reader can see WEC’s own data from the August 2021 voter file, contradicts WEC that other characters that are neither alpha nor numeric are used for voter IDs.

By its own admission, the WEC voter identification system is inherently unable to be audited by humans or traditional computer programs.

The entire WEC database, for all elections, all voters should be fully audited with technology that can bypass the built-in hurdles WEC has created and give the citizens of Wisconsin visibility to their voter rolls.

Jay Valentine
ContingencySales.com

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Voter Registration Numbering: State of Wisconsin
December 2, 2021

The voter registration data was downloaded from the WEC database on 8/19/2021 and contains 7,098,446 registered voters' name and assorted information.

Definition of Terms:

WEC = Wisconsin Election Commission

Voter ID: a unique data representation attached to each voter identity for the purposes of tracking that individual's address and other identifying information and election voting history. This is typically a primary key for a computer search of a database.

String: In this context, a string is any series of characters. A string can contain alpha/numeric characters, spaces or other characters on a keyboard, such as an asterisk or apostrophe.

WEC Numeric String Voter IDs

The objective of this review is to examine if WEC applies best practices for its voter data files that promote honesty, transparency and citizen confidence. Any citizen should be able to look at the voter registration files, understand them and peruse them with traditional, commonly used, inexpensive computer programs.

The voter registration information for any state uses a unique identifier for every voter. That representation is commonly the voter identification number otherwise called a voter ID.

The voter ID provided by WEC is a numeric string.

A numeric string is NOT a number.

A numeric string is a string where the only characters that are used in the string are numeric characters (the characters 0 – 9). Strings are commonly used by computers and the use of a string in this context is not an unusual choice. Strings are often indicated by surrounding them with double quotes.

This is a number: 1345

This is a string: "1345"

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Best Practices

There are best practices for the implementation of numeric strings in the context of voter rolls or other similar tabular information.

WEC does not follow best practices and their voter ID numbering system is fraught with inconsistent voter ID identifier types, sequencing variances and other data in voter ID fields that are inconsistent with data best practices. Because of this lack of best practices, there is a lack of transparency using common data analysis tools.

If one chooses to use strings, there are two best practices.

1. Create a **variable width string** with no leading zeros

Examples look like this:

"9"
"10"
"14"
"1003"
"104057"

The width (number of characters) can vary. To the left of the character string there are no zeros, spaces or other characters, visible or hidden.

They are easy for other computer programs to check. They are easy for humans to check. They make sense to both computers and humans.

2. Create a **fixed width string** and zero pad it.

Here, one determines how many instances the set is likely to contain over a reasonable period and chooses that many spaces.

For a state like Wisconsin, one might choose 100 million knowing that for the next few decades, all existing and new voter IDs would not exceed that number of zeros. The prior examples would look like this:

"000000009"
"000000010"
"000000014"
"000001003"
"022104057"

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The strings are padded with zeros on the left in order to make the length of the strings consistent.

They are easy for other computer programs to check. They are easy for humans to check. They make sense to both computers and humans.

WEC Non-Best Practice Approach

Best practices exist to make data easy to understand by both common software programs and by humans. Systems that do not follow best practices produce data that is confusing for both common software programs (such as Excel) and for humans.

WEC's approach to Voter ID' is a variable width, multi-data type, optionally 0-padded string.

This choice "works" in that it is possible to write a program that works with strings of this type – but it makes the exported data from the WEC system confusing and increases the difficulty of auditing and data checking. If the data is more difficult to check and verify, it opens the door to unwanted activities that are difficult to detect.

WEC Voter ID strings can look like the following:

"717827990"
"0717827990"

This is potentially very confusing to typical software programs that the average citizen would use to examine the data.

For example, Excel will likely interpret both Voter IDs (above) as being the same ID – making the average citizen believe that two different records are referring to the same person.

In the WEC database, this results in significant confusion.

For instance, WEC has 147,537 IDs, similar to those above, that appear to be duplicates when searched with commonly used technology. Thus, citizens cannot be assured that these 147,537 IDs are duplicates or not.

In other places the Voter ID's take on an entirely different format like:

"10/10/2008"

and in another it looks like this: "12-08-2005"

According to WEC, all are voter IDs. **Exhibit 1b** below:

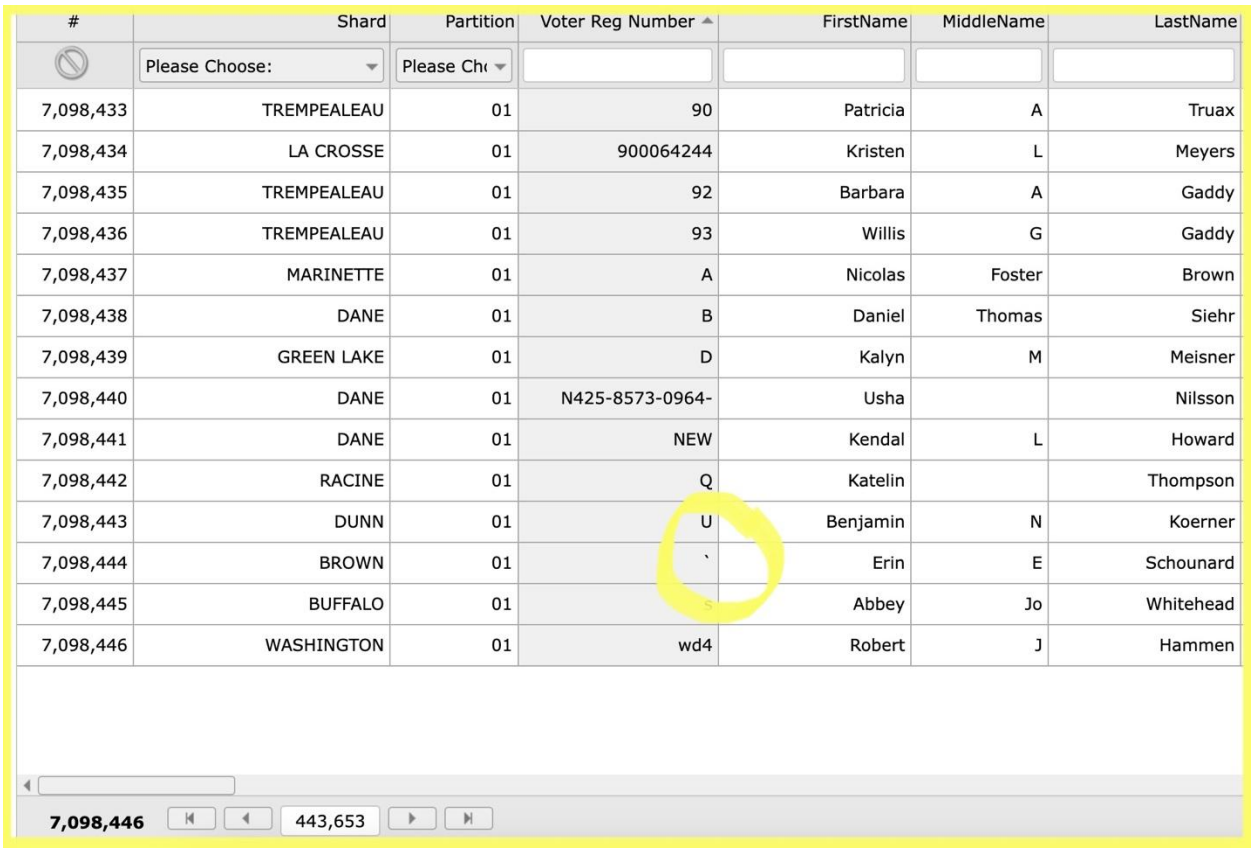
AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

#	Shard	Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName
	Please Choose:	Please Ch				
5,440,337	WAUSHARA	01	0717827990	Macy	Catherine	Klabunde
5,440,338	BROWN	01	0717828000	Carmen	Elizabeth	Roskos
5,440,339	OUTAGAMIE	01	0717828010	Mark	Russell	Eanes
5,440,340	RACINE	01	0717828020	Kathleen	E	Musselman
5,440,341	RACINE	01	0717828030	Randy	D	Musselman
5,440,342	MILWAUKEE	01	0717828040	Benjamin	Johnathan	Havens-Hansen
5,440,343	VERNON	01	1	Judith	Lee	Alf
5,440,344	KENOSHA	01	10/10/2008	Deanna	M	Williams
5,440,345	LA CROSSE	01	1000064244	Kristen	L	Meyers
5,440,346	BARRON	01	107	Marvin	Thomas	Solie
5,440,347	MILWAUKEE	01	11/7/2006	James	E	Walgrave
5,440,348	LA CROSSE	01	1100064244	Kristen	L	Meyers
5,440,349	WASHBURN	01	12-08-2005	Mark	D	Peterson
5,440,350	DANE	01	122	Joan	Newbury	Oosterwyk
5,440,351	DANE	01	125	Mari	Megan	Kay
5,440,352	WASHINGTON	01	136	John	P	Aspenleiter

7,098,446 340,022

They sometimes create a voter ID with a character that is neither alpha nor numeric. **Exhibit 3b.**

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT



#	Shard	Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName
	Please Choose:	Please Ch				
7,098,433	TREMPEALEAU	01	90	Patricia	A	Truax
7,098,434	LA CROSSE	01	900064244	Kristen	L	Meyers
7,098,435	TREMPEALEAU	01	92	Barbara	A	Gaddy
7,098,436	TREMPEALEAU	01	93	Willis	G	Gaddy
7,098,437	MARINETTE	01	A	Nicolas	Foster	Brown
7,098,438	DANE	01	B	Daniel	Thomas	Siehr
7,098,439	GREEN LAKE	01	D	Kalyn	M	Meisner
7,098,440	DANE	01	N425-8573-0964-	Usha		Nilsson
7,098,441	DANE	01	NEW	Kendal	L	Howard
7,098,442	RACINE	01	Q	Katelin		Thompson
7,098,443	DUNN	01	U	Benjamin	N	Koerner
7,098,444	BROWN	01	`	Erin	E	Schounard
7,098,445	BUFFALO	01		Abbey	Jo	Whitehead
7,098,446	WASHINGTON	01	wd4	Robert	J	Hammen

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Look carefully, the yellow circle is NOT highlighting a spec on the reader's screen. The circle is pointing out that WEC uses an apostrophe for a voter ID number.

An apostrophe is the smallest symbol on the keyboard; it is the character between the t and s in it's. Here WEC has made an apostrophe a voter ID "number."

Data best practices exist for a reason. They make data import/export efficient. They enable computers and humans to make sense of oceans of data. They are easily auditable by humans using widely available computer software.

Most importantly, in this context best practices protect the data from unwarranted intrusion and malicious insertion of false data.

Let's take an example.

If everyone has a sequential voter ID, there is no chance anyone can insert a number between 0000123456 and 0000123457. There is no space.

However, WEC does not apply sequential numbering (strings) throughout its voter ID system.

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WEC has strings where the sequencing is 1,2,3,4 increases by one digit for tens of thousands of voter IDs. Then, the sequence increases by 2 for tens of thousands of IDs. There is no apparent reason for this change. Later, the sequencing increases by 10.

Thus, there are empty slots for voter ID insertions. In the yellow circle in **Exhibit 4**, the reader will see the digits increasing by 2 as well as some insertions in that sequence.

Exhibit 4.

#	Shard	Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName
	Please Choose:	Please Ch				
3,663,985	CALUMET	01	0057870492	Daniel	A	Klotz
3,663,986	CHIPPEWA	01	0057870493	Robbyn	J	Schirmer
3,663,987	WOOD	01	0057870494	Pamela	Kay	De Boer
3,663,988	FLORENCE	01	0057870496	Robert	Allen	Fuller
3,663,989	DUNN	01	0057870498	Susan	C	Abitz
3,663,990	MILWAUKEE	01	0057870500	Kenneth	L	Ross
3,663,991	WAUKESHA	01	0057870502	MICHAEL	A	SEARS
3,663,992	WAUPACA	01	0057870504	Ruth	B	Scherwinski
3,663,993	MARATHON	01	0057870505	Theresa	E	Wetzsteon
3,663,994	WASHBURN	01	0057870506	Brian	D	Christiansen
3,663,995	WOOD	01	[illegible]	Kathleen	Ann	Ter Maat
3,663,996	WAUKESHA	01	0057870509	Brian	James	Whitney
3,663,997	OUTAGAMIE	01	0057870510	Kimberlee	K	Kane
3,663,998	SAWYER	01	0057870512	Sylvia	S	Buchanan
3,663,999	CALUMET	01	0057870513	Donald	Herbert	Goeldi
3,664,000	DUNN	01	0057870514	Gerald	Eugene	Wolf

7,098,446 229,000

Why is this important?

If voter ID numbers go from 000001230 to 000001240, to 000001250 there are 9 slots where a third party can insert 9 new IDs without easy detection in each sequence.

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#	Shard	Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName	Su
	Please Choose:	Please Ch					
5,419,745	DANE	01	0717621880	GAGE	HARRISON	MEYER	
5,419,746	KENOSHA	01	0717621890	Edvardo		Cabrera	
5,419,747	DANE	01	0717621900	Alicia		Wright	
5,419,748	KENOSHA	01	0717621910	Destiny	Marie	Caithamer	
5,419,749	DANE	01	0717621920	Eric	Harvey	Hochberg	
5,419,750	JEFFERSON	01	0717621930	Sandra	Kay	Midtlien	
5,419,751	SHAWANO	01	0717621940	Alisha	Ann	Konig	
5,419,752	SAWYER	01	0717621950	Elaine	Marie	Corbine	
5,419,753	SHAWANO	01	0717621960	Lisa	Marie	Lechterman	
5,419,754	SHAWANO	01	0717621970	Sherry	A	Kitchenmaster	
5,419,755	DANE	01	0717621980	Lindsey	Beyer	Albright	
5,419,756	ST CROIX	01	0717621990	Melissa	Mary	Jorgensen	
5,419,757	MILWAUKEE	01	0717622000	Rachel	Anneliis	Kiefer	
5,419,758	DANE	01	0717622010	Elyse	Christoff	Freiberger	
5,419,759	DANE	01	0717622020	Nicholas	J	Handrick	
5,419,760	SHAWANO	01	0717622030	Preston	L	Raasch	

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Exhibit 6, above shows the sequencing which skips 9 lines jumping by 10 for each row.

The question with WEC is: did anyone insert numbers into these sequences? The answer is YES as the **Exhibit 5**, below, yellow circle shows.

Examining **Exhibit 5**, below, one sees that the digits (strings) grow from 0515 to 0517 growing by 2 as the last thousand such numbers grew. One would be surprised to see a new number inserted as 0518 which is the case. Here an even number is inserted in a 2 digit odd number sequence.

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#	Shard	Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName
	Please Choose:	Please Ch				
3,664,001	IOWA	01	0057870515	Cheryl	Ann	Banachowski-Fuller
3,664,002	SAWYER	01	0057870517	Joyce	Marie	Mikow
3,664,003	WAUKESHA	01	0057870518	Marilyn	C	Hopper
3,664,004	WAUKESHA	01	0057870520	Margaret	L	De Witt
3,664,005	WASHINGTON	01	0057870522	Bernice	R	Gloede
3,664,006	KENOSHA	01	0057870524	Robert	C	Vennetti
3,664,007	DANE	01	0057870525	John	D	Schneider
3,664,008	DUNN	01	0057870526		Matthew	Raehsler
3,664,009	OUTAGAMIE	01	0057870528		C.	Rademacher
3,664,010	JACKSON	01	0057870530	Cassandra	Marie	Johnson
3,664,011	MARQUETTE	01	0057870532	Curt	A	Gast
3,664,012	WOOD	01	0057870533	Clara	Marie	Elsen
3,664,013	MARINETTE	01	0057870535	Carl	L	Renikow
3,664,014	BUFFALO	01	0057870536	Daniel	Lee	Noll
3,664,015	BAYFIELD	01	0057870538	Jennifer	Ann	Tosch
3,664,016	OUTAGAMIE	01	0057870540	Tiffany	R	Ostenson

Loading...

7,098,446 229,050

Exhibit 5.

More interesting in Exhibit 5, one would expect to see the sequence revert back to the odd digit sequence after the insertion. That is NOT what happens. The sequence is resequenced at 0518 into an even number sequence until another insertion, where it goes back to odd.

Thus it appears that when WEC or another party inserts a new voter ID into an empty slot, all subsequent VOTER IDs resequence back to 2s or 10s.

With this approach to sequencing, it is more challenging to detect if an unauthorized party has inserted data into the sequence of records.

Merges

There are best practices for data merges and they do not appear in the WEC system.

WEC has what appear to be multiple ID schemes in the data, some are dates, some are variable width string, some are fixed width strings, some are zero-padded, some are keyboard characters.

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Best practices for data merges are to map identifiers into a single consistent representation – and then use that representation on an ongoing basis.

If a data merge had followed best practices, these different ID schemes would have disappeared or they would have been segmented into one traceable such merge set.

WEC has a current voter ID system with space for over 700 million entries. There are plenty of places where WEC could find the precise number of voter IDs to assign to any type of merge. Instead, WEC has voter IDs inserted throughout its system and the different data types of date, keyboard character, digit with hidden spaces remain.

WEC not only has sequencing that is hard to follow and open to insertions, it has many different numbering sequences (strings). For instance:

#	Shard	Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName
	Please Choose:	Please Ch				
5,440,369	LANGLADE	01	200	Elisabeth	A	Strobel
5,440,370	SAUK	01	200000246	Ingrid	Desiree	Wadsworth
5,440,371	WINNEBAGO	01	200007718	Kristan	A	Fischer
5,440,372	OCONTO	01	200053337	Jennifer	Lynn	Lynch
5,440,373	JEFFERSON	01	200053452	Jessica		Bailey
5,440,374	BROWN	01	200064201	Laura	Jeanne	Norton
5,440,375	WASHINGTON	01	200064232	Werner	Harland Gero...	Schwabe
5,440,376	LA CROSSE	01	200064244	Kristen	L	Meyers
5,440,377	MARATHON	01	200064246	Tricia	Ann	Knetter
5,440,378	CALUMET	01	200064257	Mariah	Lynn	Tasch
5,440,379	GREEN	01	200064288	Jacob	Allan	Rhyner
5,440,380	EAU CLAIRE	01	200064298	Brittany	C	Cloud
5,440,381	FOND DU LAC	01	200064307	Rachel	Angeline	Grutza
5,440,382	MILWAUKEE	01	200064351	Nicholas	Pearce	Steele
5,440,383	WAUKESHA	01	200064360	Morgan	A	Lang
5,440,384	KENOSHA	01	200064376	Courtney	Lynn	Bockrath

7,098,446 340,024

Here in **Exhibit 6a,** WEC is using a sequencing of 200000246 followed by sequences with insertions, as the sequence changes from odd to even to odd.

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Comparing **Exhibit 6a** with **Exhibit 6** above, looking at the left most column, one sees that the WEC sequence for WEC provided voter IDs jumps from the 700 million sequence in **Exhibit 6** to the 200000246 sequence yet both remain around the 5400000 sequence of voters.

Exhibit 7, below shows that around the same left column sequence, WEC moves to a different numbering system beginning with 575xxxxxx.

#	Shard	Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName
	Please Choose:	Please Ch				
5,495,985	ONEIDA	01	57521913	Harvey	F	Goglin
5,495,986	ONEIDA	01	57521914	Joanna	K	Gudel
5,495,987	ONEIDA	01	57521915	Dolores	L	Gottschalk
5,495,988	ONEIDA	01	57521916	Lewis	G	Gottschalk
5,495,989	ONEIDA	01	57521917	Kelly	D	Green
5,495,990	MARATHON	01	57521918	Lee	A	Guenther
5,495,991	ONEIDA	01	57521919	Dana	L	Hammond
5,495,992	ONEIDA	01	57521920	Kari	L	Hanek
5,495,993	ONEIDA	01	57521921	Sylvia	J	Held
5,495,994	ONEIDA	01	57521922	David	L	Henrichs
5,495,995	ONEIDA	01	57521923	Laurel	J	Henrichs
5,495,996	ONEIDA	01	57521924	Carole	A	Hielke
5,495,997	ONEIDA	01	57521925	Ronald	W	Hielke
5,495,998	ONEIDA	01	57521926	Jean	M	Hilt
5,495,999	ONEIDA	01	57521927	Stephen	D	Hilt
5,496,000	ONEIDA	01	57521928	Rodney	P	Huber

7,098,446 343,500

Exhibit 8 demonstrates that WEC uses another sequencing approach in the general vicinity of 5400000. This sequence begins with the 300xxxxxx then reverts to voter IDs with only two or three digits.

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#	Shard	Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName
	Please Choose:	Please Ch				
5,494,033	CLARK	01	292	Brittany	Lee	Vandeberg
5,494,034	BROWN	01	300064201	Laura	Jeanne	Norton
5,494,035	LA CROSSE	01	300064244	Kristen	L	Meyers
5,494,036	MARATHON	01	300064246	Tricia	Ann	Knetter
5,494,037	GREEN	01	300064288	Jacob	Allen	Rhyner
5,494,038	EAU CLAIRE	01	300064298	Brittany	C	Cloud
5,494,039	WINNEBAGO	01	300064351	Nicholas	P	Steele
5,494,040	WAUKESHA	01	300064360	Morgan	A	Lang
5,494,041	KENOSHA	01	300064376	Courtney	Lynn	Bockrath
5,494,042	TAYLOR	01	300064461	Evelin		Correia
5,494,043	MILWAUKEE	01	300130661	Albertina		Dimartino
5,494,044	WAUPACA	01	300294945	Ellen	Sue	Chowning
5,494,045	ROCK	01	300432055	Shane	Lee	Niedzwecki
5,494,046	KENOSHA	01	31	Dawn	Marie	Zabroski
5,494,047	WASHINGTON	01	316	Lawrence	N	Thomas
5,494,048	WASHINGTON	01	317	Jody	L	Strupp

7,098,446 343,378

Exhibit 8.

WEC does not appear to use generally accepted best practices for its voter ID system. The voter ID is the most important identifier in the entire system because it is unique to every voter, past or present, active or inactive.

The key question one must ask is whether individuals can insert voter ID numbers into the WEC voter registration system without going through its inherent number assigning program. The answer would appear to be yes as the data shows.

Let's revisit **Exhibit 1b**.

Like other states, Wisconsin assigns voter ID numbers by a machine, a computer. There is some mechanism for a central agency to assign a voter identification number to a person and it should generally be an identifier that is incremented as each new voter is registered.

Can individuals enter the WEC system and apply arbitrary identifiers to a voter?

As Exhibit 1b below demonstrates, humans can and do enter arbitrary strings:

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

#	Shard	Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName
	Please Choose:	Please Ch				
5,440,337	WAUSHARA	01	0717827990	Macy	Catherine	Klabunde
5,440,338	BROWN	01	0717828000	Carmen	Elizabeth	Roskos
5,440,339	OUTAGAMIE	01	0717828010	Mark	Russell	Eanes
5,440,340	RACINE	01	0717828020	Kathleen	E	Musselman
5,440,341	RACINE	01	0717828030	Randy	D	Musselman
5,440,342	MILWAUKEE	01	0717828040	Benjamin	Johnathan	Havens-Hansen
5,440,343	VERNON	01	1	Judith	Lee	Alf
5,440,344	KENOSHA	01	10/10/2008	Deanna	M	Williams
5,440,345	LA CROSSE	01	1000064244	Kristen	L	Meyers
5,440,346	BARRON	01	107	Marvin	Thomas	Solie
5,440,347	MILWAUKEE	01	11/7/2006	James	E	Walgrave
5,440,348	LA CROSSE	01	1100064244	Kristen	L	Meyers
5,440,349	WASHBURN	01	12-08-2005	Mark	D	Peterson
5,440,350	DANE	01	122	Joan	Newbury	Oosterwyk
5,440,351	DANE	01	125	Mari	Megan	Kay
5,440,352	WASHINGTON	01	136	John	P	Aspenleiter

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A human entered the system and inserted the “apostrophe” for a voter registration number.

There is no question the WEC system is open to human intervention and from the inconsistent naming conventions seen throughout the WEC system and highlighted in **Exhibit 1b**, there appears to be neither proper security nor control.

If citizens are not able to reasonably deal with the voter rolls either by reviewing them manually or with commonly available computer programs, there will continue to be a lack of trust in the voting institution.

The danger in Wisconsin is significant that a bad actor can access the WEC system and can take advantage of the egregious poor data practices to influence an election outcome.

Report prepared by:

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AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

WEC FAQ January 2022

"Wisconsin voter registration numbers consist of at least 9 characters and are alpha-numeric."

"This small distinction sometimes causes confusion because people (and some common programs) often ignore leading zeros."

"Thus, the registration number is really a special code and not merely a number."

number

nŭm′bər

noun

1. A member of the set of positive integers; one of a series of symbols of unique meaning in a fixed order that can be derived by counting.
2. A member of any of the following sets of mathematical objects: integers, rational numbers, real numbers, and complex numbers. These sets can be derived from the positive integers through various algebraic and analytic constructions.
3. Arithmetic.

The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, 5th Edition.

More at Wordnik

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WEC Voter ID strings can look like the following:

"717827990"

"0717827990"

#	Shard	Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName
	Please Choose:	Please Ch				
5,440,337	WAUSHARA	01	0717827990	Macy	Catherine	Klabunde
5,440,338	BROWN	01	0717828000	Carmen	Elizabeth	Roskos
5,440,339	OUTAGAMIE	01	0717828010	Mark	Russell	Eanes
5,440,340	RACINE	01	0717828020	Kathleen	E	Musselman
5,440,341	RACINE	01	0717828030	Randy	D	Musselman
5,440,342	MILWAUKEE	01	0717[illegible]	Benjamin	Johnathan	Havens-Hansen
5,440,343	VERNON	01	1	Judith	Lee	Alf
5,440,344	KENOSHA	01	10/[illegible]/2008	Deanna	M	Williams
5,440,345	LA CROSSE	01	1000064244	Kristen	L	Meyers
5,440,346	BARRON	01	107	Marvin	Thomas	Solie
5,440,347	MILWAUKEE	01	11/7/2006	James	E	Walgrave
5,440,348	LA CROSSE	01	1100064244	Kristen	L	Meyers
5,440,349	WASHBURN	01	12-08-2005	Mark	D	Peterson
5,440,350	DANE	01	122	Joan	Newbury	Oosterwyk
5,440,351	DANE	01	125	Mari	Megan	Kay
5,440,352	WASHINGTON	01	136	John	P	Aspenleiter

7,098,446 | 340,022

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Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName
ease Ch				
01	0057870542	CHRISTOPHER	B	SCHELLINGER
01	0057870544	Matthew	J	Schimke
01	0057870546	Theresa	Maureen	Mccrorey
01	0057870548	Dale	Gerard	Wienkes
01	0057870549	Donald	D	Franklin
01	0057870551	Mary	Alfreda	Moore
01	0057870552	Heather	Redstar	Pero
01	0057870554	Ronald	K	Owens
01	0057870556	Damond	Dean	Richardson
01	0057870557	Carol	A	Bruss
01	0057870559	Clinton	L	Ringersma
01	0057870561	Arthur	E	Shrader
01	0057870563	Jeffrey	James	Woitczak
01	0057870565	James	Richard	Hanke
01	01-28-2006	Sherry	Ellen	Schroeder
01	0700000040	Heidi	E	Hastings

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#	Shard	Partition	Voter Reg Number	FirstName	MiddleName	LastName
	Please Choose:	Please Ch				
7,098,433	TREMPEALEAU	01	90	Patricia	A	Truax
7,098,434	LA CROSSE	01	900064244	Kristen	L	Meyers
7,098,435	TREMPEALEAU	01	92	Barbara	A	Gaddy
7,098,436	TREMPEALEAU	01	93	Willis	G	Gaddy
7,098,437	MARINETTE	01	A	Nicolas	Foster	Brown
7,098,438	DANE	01	B	Daniel	Thomas	Siehr
7,098,439	GREEN LAKE	01	D	Kalyn	M	Meisner
7,098,440	DANE	01	N425-8573-0964-	Usha		Nilsson
7,098,441	DANE	01	NEW	Kendal	L	Howard
7,098,442	RACINE	01	Q	Katelin		Thompson
7,098,443	DUNN	01	U	Benjamin	N	Koerner
7,098,444	BROWN	01	`	Erin	E	Schounard
7,098,445	BUFFALO	01	S	Abbey	Jo	Whitehead
7,098,446	WASHINGTON	01	wd4	Robert	J	Hammen

7,098,446 443,653

AMERICAN OVERSIGHT

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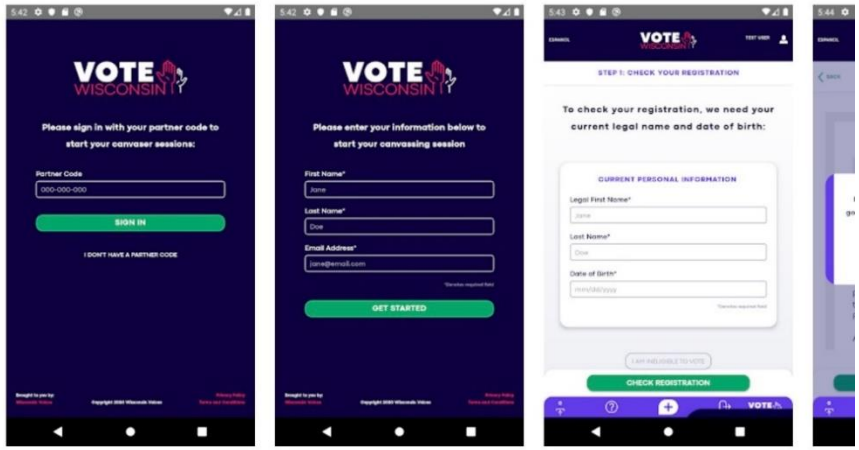
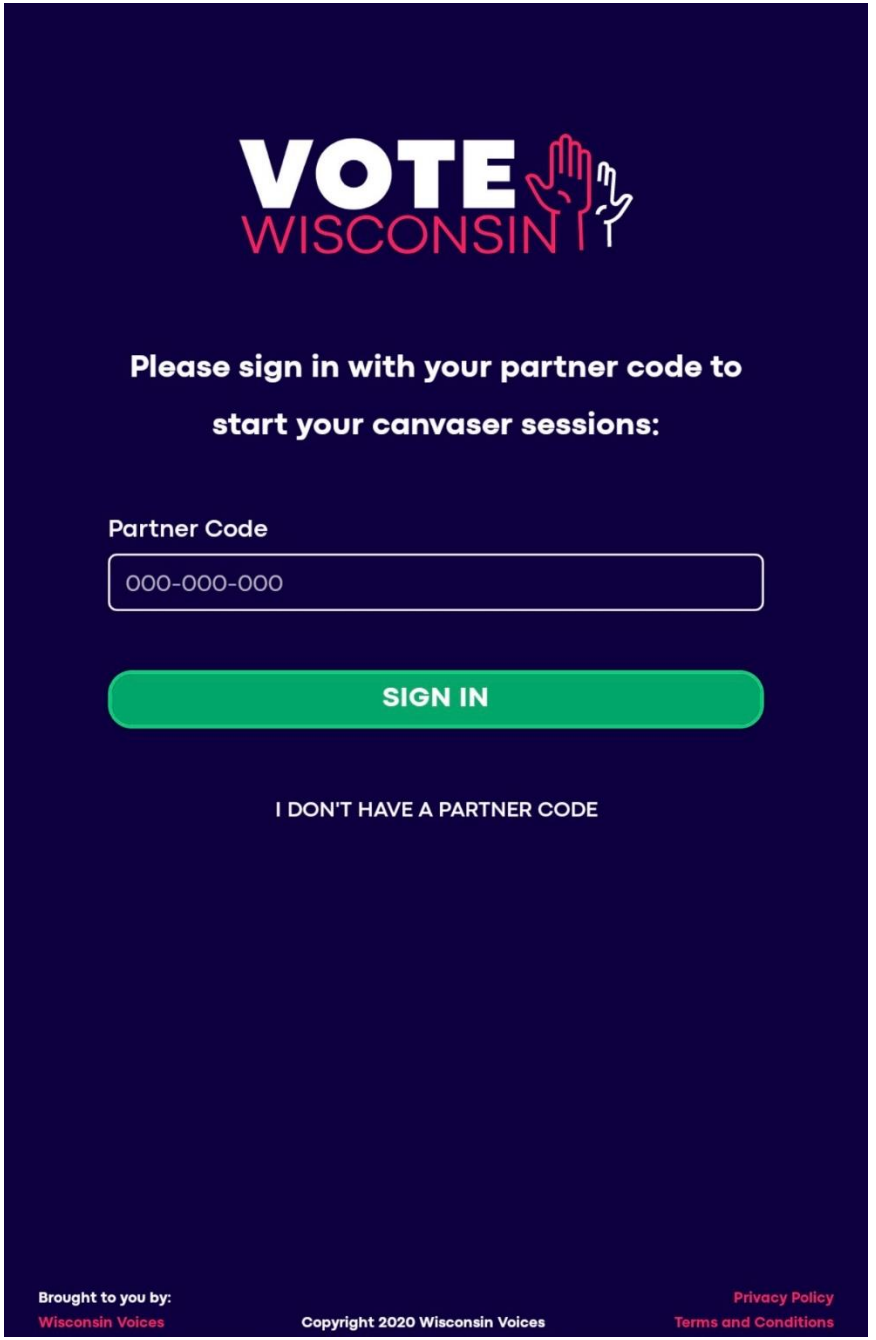


This application checks Wisconsin voter registration status, and allows a user to complete a new registration or even modify an existing registration at the Wisconsin State site. By the end of the process, a user will be registered to vote in the State of Wisconsin. The application can be used as an official canvasser tool, or by anyone that wants to register people in Wisconsin to Vote.



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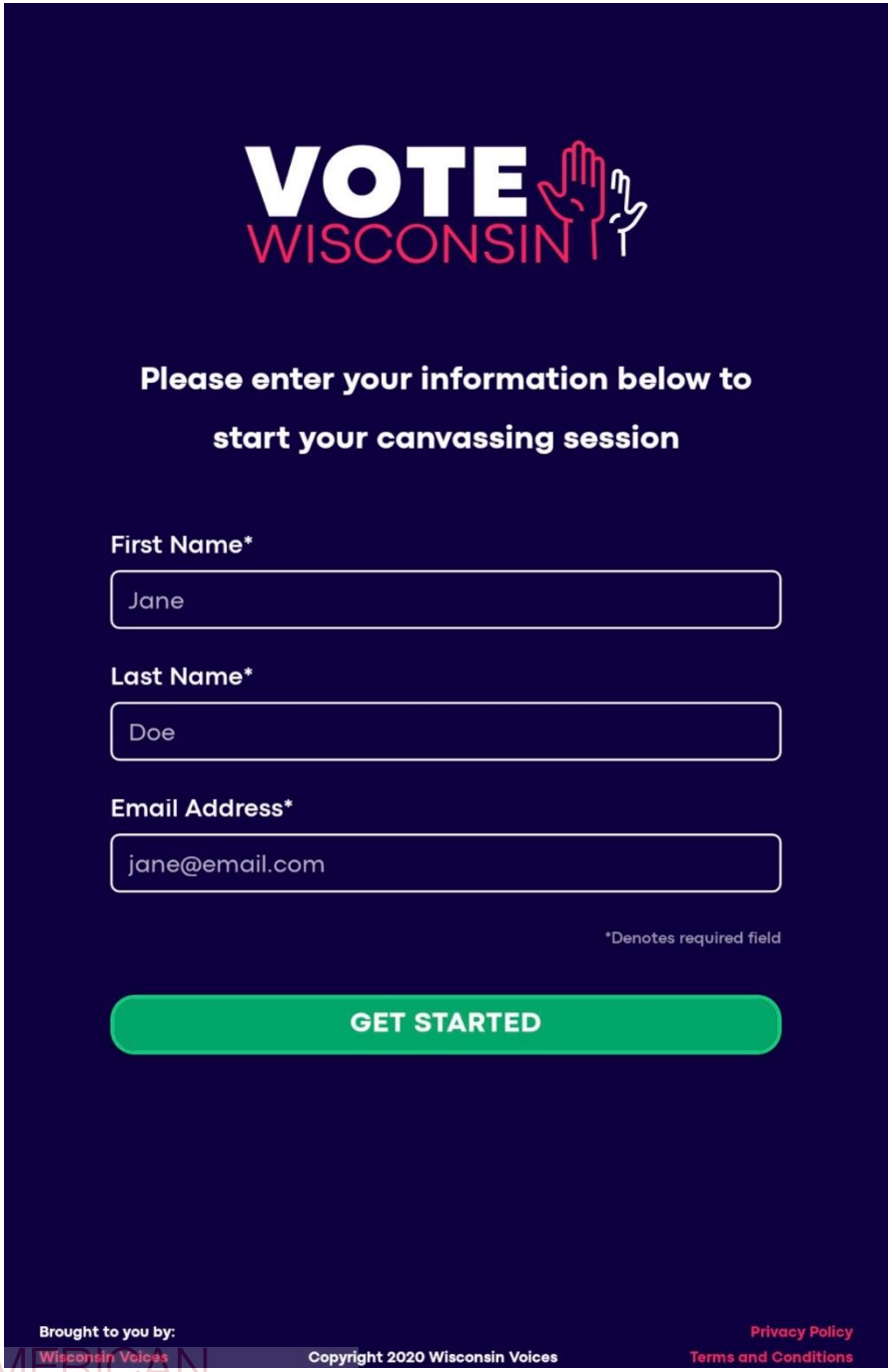

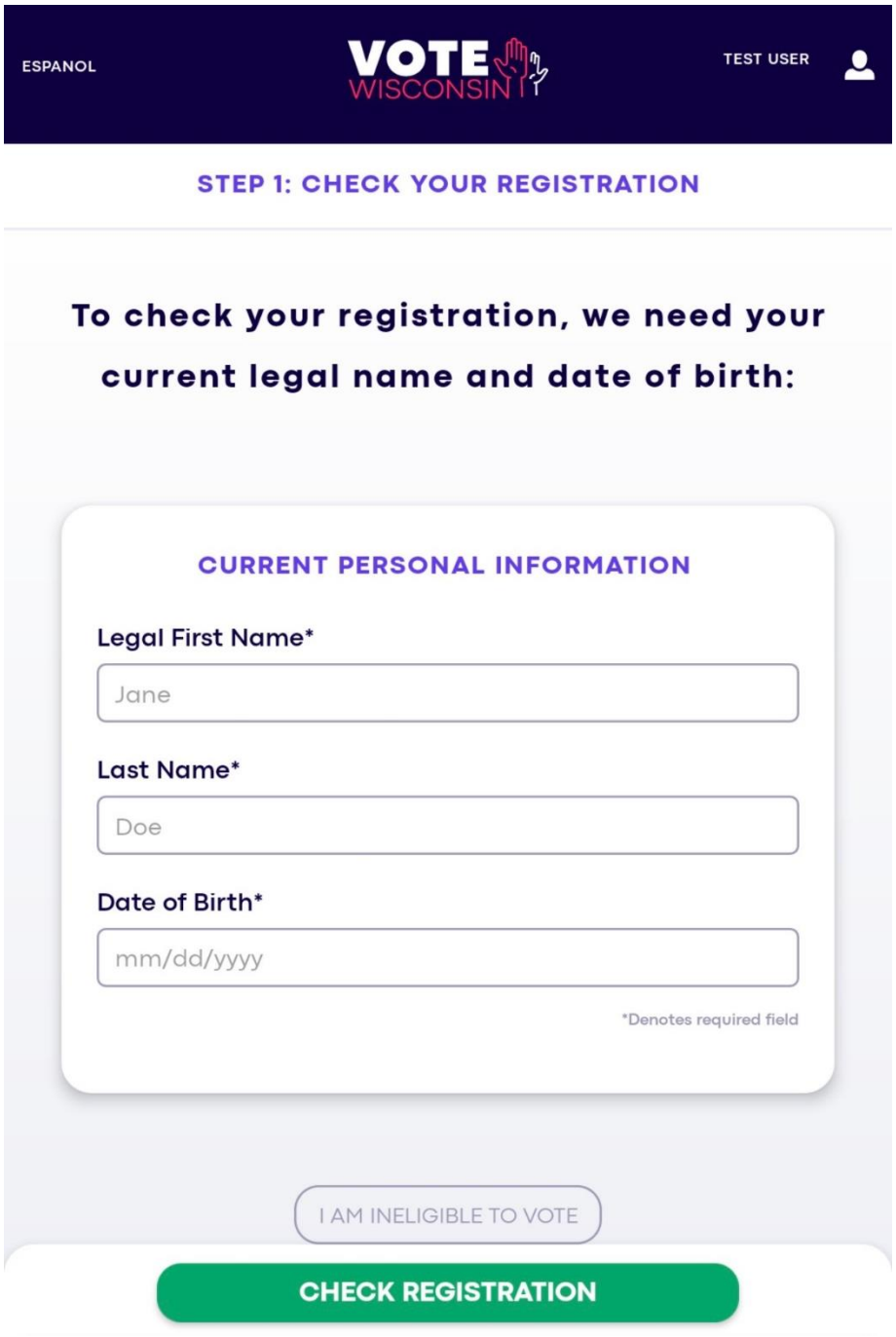

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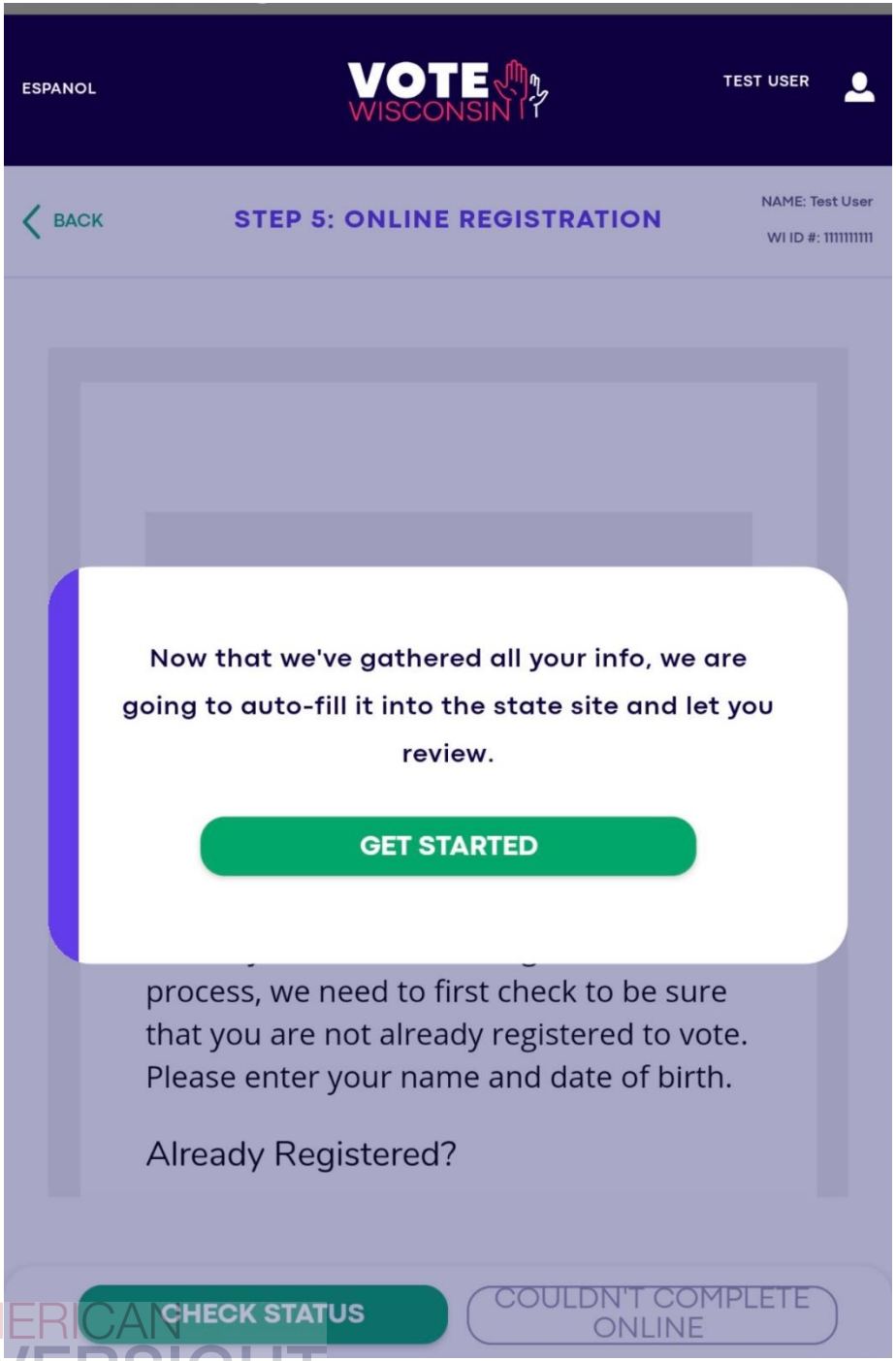

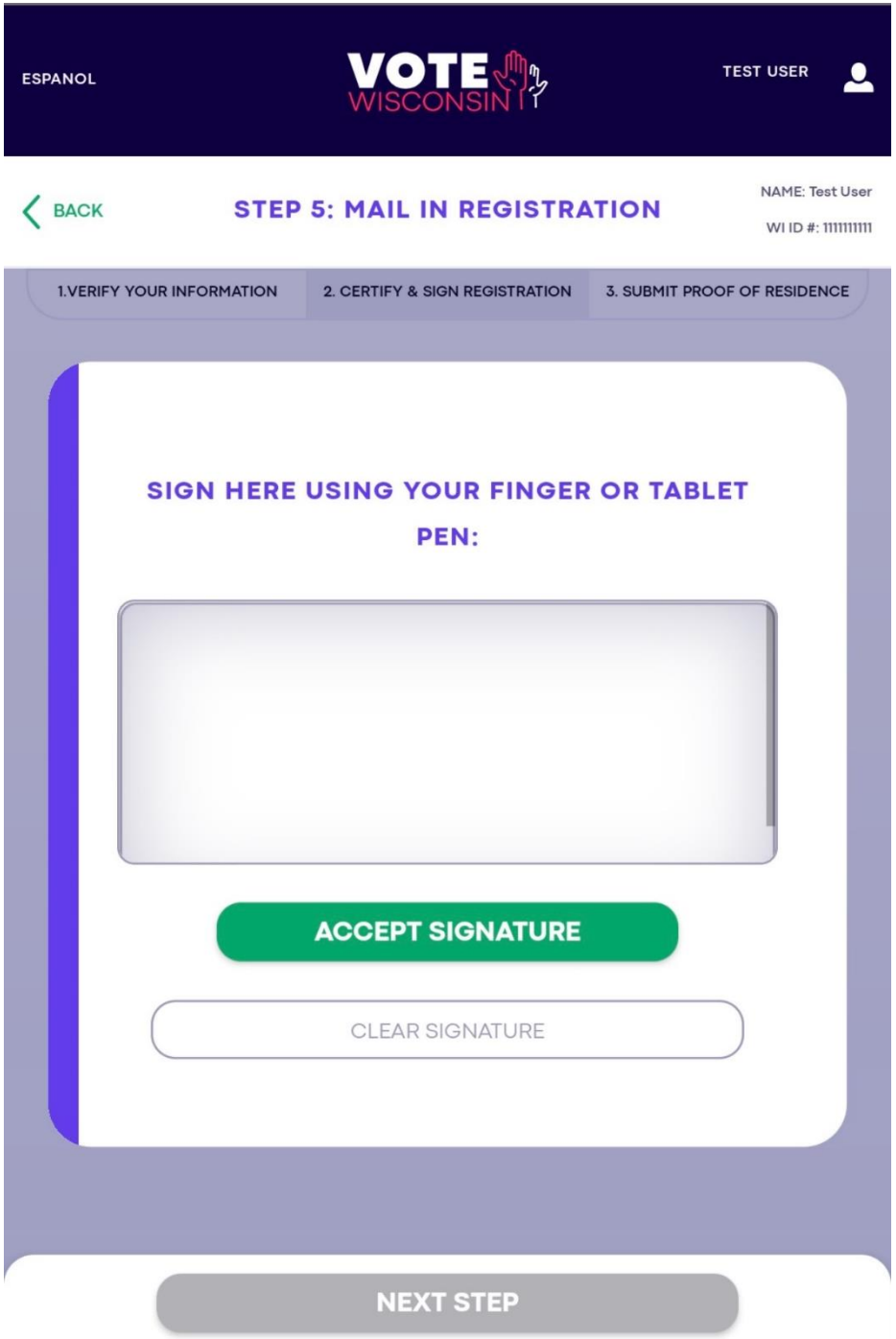

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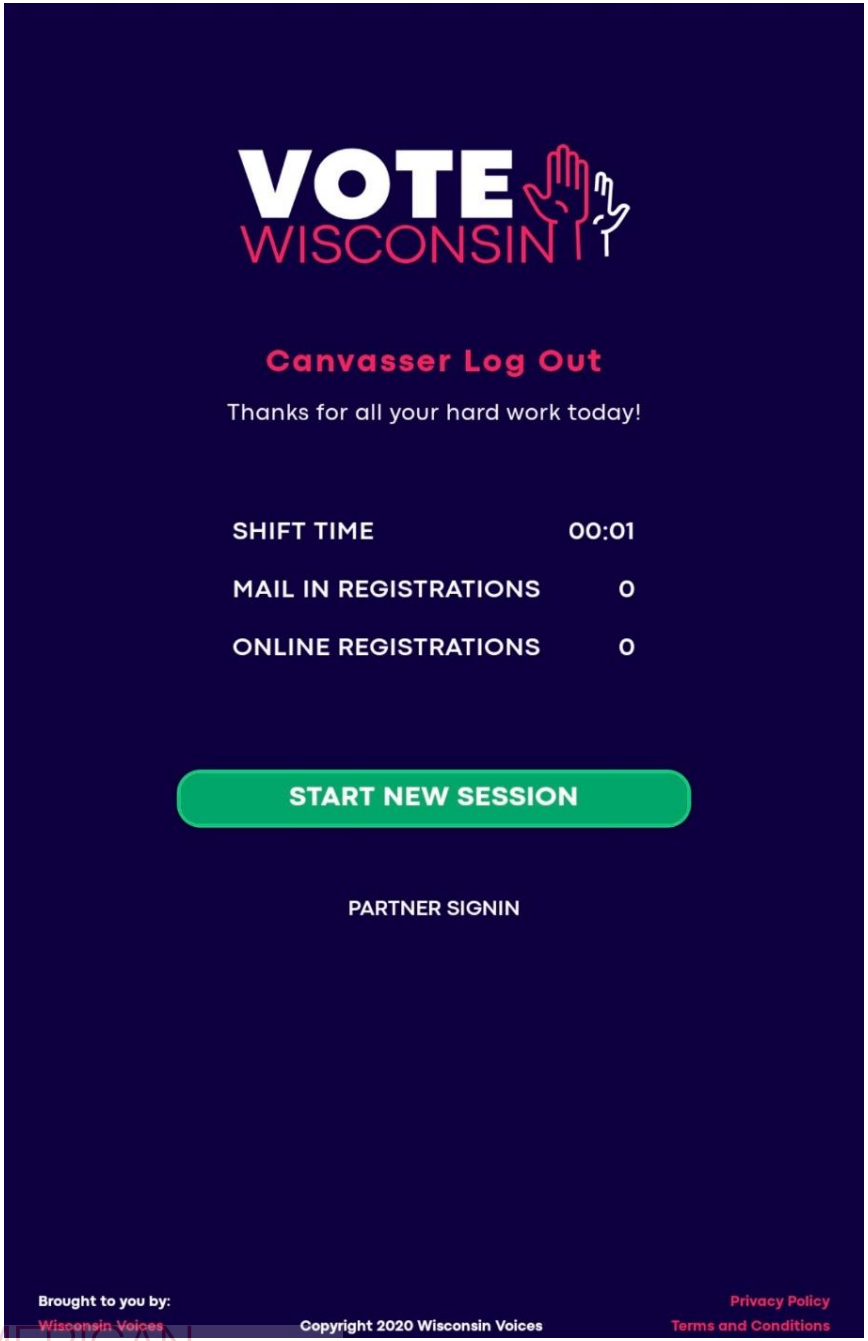

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September 18, 2020

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100+

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Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020
Submitted to the Center for Tech & Civic Life
June 15, 2020

The State of Wisconsin found itself in the midst of an historic election in April of 2020 when statewide elections occurred in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. These elections included not only the presidential preference vote, but also local races for city councils, county boards, school board, and mayors, a statewide election for a seat on the Wisconsin Supreme Court, and numerous district-wide school referenda.

Municipalities were required to make rapid and frequent adjustments to ensure compliance with the rapidly changing Supreme Court, Wisconsin Supreme Court, and Wisconsin Election Commission (WEC) rulings about the election. (The April 2020 Election may go down in history as the only election in which the Wisconsin Supreme Court and the US Supreme Court weighed in on the same day on how the election would be conducted.)

The shifting legal landscape was also complicated by the extraordinary lengths municipal clerks went to to ensure that both voting and election administration were done in accordance with prevailing public health requirements.

As mayors in Wisconsin's five biggest cities - Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, and Racine - we seek to work collaboratively on the two remaining 2020 elections (August 11th and November 3rd) to: safely administer elections to reduce the risk of exposure to coronavirus for our residents as well as our election officials and poll workers; identify best practices; innovate to efficiently and effectively educate our residents about how to exercise their right to vote; be intentional and strategic in reaching our historically disenfranchised residents and communities; and, above all, ensure the right to vote in our dense and diverse communities.

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Table 1: Summary of Municipalities' Electorate Data, June 2020

	Green Bay	Kenosha	Madison	Milwaukee	Racine
Estimated Eligible Voters	71,661	73,000	213,725	430,000	56,000
Registered Voters	52,064	47,433	178,346	294,459	34,734
2020 Election Budget	$329,820	$205,690	$2,080,283	$2,986,810	$409,529

All five jurisdictions share concerns about how to best facilitate voter participation and limit exposure to coronavirus. All five jurisdictions spent all or most of the budgeted resources for all of 2020 on the extraordinary circumstances this Spring. If no plan is approved, it will leave communities like ours with no choice but to make tough decisions between health and the right to vote; between budget constraints and access to fundamental rights. The time that remains between now and the November Election provides an opportunity to plan for the highest possible voter turnouts in the safest possible ways.

We are collectively requesting a total of $6,324,527 as summarized in Table 3 below and detailed extensively in the plan.

Review of the April 2020 Election

The April 2020 election placed two sacred duties of cities in conflict: keeping our residents safe and administering free and fair elections. Since Wisconsin's elections are administered at the municipal level, each municipality was on its own to deal with these dynamics. Our Municipal Clerks and their staff are all remarkable public servants, who responded nimbly and effectively to marshal the resources needed to run these elections under exceedingly challenging circumstances. In this election, all five of our municipalities faced:

- Precipitous drop-offs of experienced poll workers;
- A scramble to procure enough PPE to keep polling locations clean and disinfected and to mitigate COVID-19 risk for election officials, poll workers, and voters;
- A never-before-seen increase in absentee ballot requests;
- High numbers of voters who struggled to properly submit required photo ID and/or provided insufficient certification of absentee ballot envelopes; and
- Voters who, understandably, were completely confused about the timeline and rules for voting in the midst of a pandemic and required considerable public outreach and individual hand-holding to ensure their right to vote.

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See Table 2, below, for detailed data on all five municipalities' April 2020 absentee mail and in-person early voting experiences.

Table 2: Summary of Municipalities' Experiences in April 2020 Election

	Green Bay	Kenosha	Madison	Milwaukee	Racine
# of voters who requested absentee ballots for April election	15,509	16,017	89,730	96,712	11,615
# of absentee ballots successfully cast in April	11,928	13,144	77,677	76,362	9,570
# of absentee ballot requests unfulfilled due to insufficient photo ID	Unknown	Unknown	1,840	2.5%	Estimated hundreds
# of absentee ballots rejected due to incomplete certification	312	196	618	1,671	368
# of secure drop-boxes for absentee ballot return	1	2	3	5	1
# of days of early voting	12	10	19	14	13
Use curbside voting for early voting?	✔	✖	✔	✔	✔
# of voters who voted in-person early absentee	778	85	4,930	11,612	1,543
# of additional staff enlisted for election-related efforts	86	60	225	95	20
$ spent on PPE	$2,122	$13,000	$6,305	Unknown	Unknown
# of polling locations	2	10	66	5	14
Use drive-thru or curbside voting on Election Day?	✔	✖	✔	✔	✔

Comprehensive Election Administration Needs for 2020

In early June 2020, all five municipal clerks and their staff, with review and support from all five cities' Mayors and Mayoral staff, completed a detailed, multi-page template (attached) providing both data and information about the municipalities' election plans and needs. This Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020 is based on that comprehensive information. All five of our municipalities recommend the following four strategies to ensure safe, fair, inclusive, secure, and professional elections in our communities for the remaining 2020 elections:

Recommendation I: Encourage and Increase Absentee Voting (By Mail and Early, In-Person)

1. Provide assistance to help voters comply with absentee ballot requests & certification requirements
2. Utilize secure drop-boxes to facilitate return of absentee ballots
3. Deploy additional staff and/or technology improvements to expedite & improve accuracy of absentee ballot processing
4. Expand In-Person Early Voting (Including Curbside Voting)

Recommendation II: Dramatically Expand Strategic Voter Education & Outreach Efforts, Particularly to Historically Disenfranchised Residents

Recommendation III: Launch Poll Worker Recruitment, Training & Safety Efforts

Recommendation IV: Ensure Safe & Efficient Election Day Administration

As detailed in this plan, our municipalities are requesting **a total of $6,324,567** to robustly, swiftly, comprehensively, and creatively implement these four strategic recommendations in each of our communities. That request is summarized as follows in Table 3, below, and detailed extensively in the remainder of this plan.

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Table 3: Summary of Resources Needed to Robustly Implement All Four Recommendations

Recommendation	Green Bay	Kenosha	Madison	Milwaukee	Racine	Totals
Encourage and Increase Absentee Voting By Mail and Early, In-Person	$277,000	$455,239	$548,500	$998,500	$293,600	**$2,572,839**
Dramatically Expand Strategic Voter Education & Outreach Efforts	$215,000	$58,000	$175,000	$280,000	$337,000	**$1,065,000**
Launch Poll Worker Recruitment, Training & Safety Efforts	$174,900	$145,840	$507,788	$800,000	$181,500	**$1,810,028**
Ensure Safe & Efficient Election Day Administration	$426,500	$203,700	$40,500	$76,000	$130,000	**$876,700**
Totals:	**$1,093,400**	**$862,779**	**$1,271,788**	**$2,154,500**	**$942,100**	**$6,324,567**

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Recommendation I: Encourage & Increase Absentee Voting By Mail and Early, In-Person

Of all the things that need to be done to ensure access and safety at the polls, this is perhaps the most important and timely. It is time, resource, and labor intensive but results in the voter being able to vote by mail or from the relative safety of their car or at a socially distanced and carefully planned early voting site.

Overview of Absentee Voting in Wisconsin

Before discussing our strategies and plans to encourage and increase absentee voting, both by mail and in-person, early voting, it's important to first understand the absentee voting context in Wisconsin.

There are two ways to vote early in Wisconsin: in-person and through the mail. Both are technically called "absentee voting," a phrase held over from a time when absentee voting required you to affirm that you were over 80, ill, or going to be out of the municipality on Election Day. Those requirements no longer exist in the statutes, and people can vote early, or absentee, for any reason. The April 2020 election saw dramatic increases in the number of absentee ballot requests over previous elections.

While for many regular voters, absentee voting - whether completed by mail or early, in-person - is a relatively easy process, our five cities understand that absentee voting does not work easily for all voters. Our communities of color, senior voters, low-income voters without reliable access to the internet, people with disabilities, and students all have legitimate concerns about the absentee voting process.

Voting absentee by mail has been complicated by the fairly recent imposition of state law requiring voters to provide an image of their valid photo ID prior to first requesting an absentee ballot. While this works relatively easily for voters who have valid photo IDs and the technology necessary to upload an image file of that valid ID into the state's myvote.wi.gov website, it does not work well or easily for other voters who do not have valid photo ID (complicated by closure of DMVs due to the pandemic), lack access to reliable internet (also complicated by coronavirus-related closures or reduced hours at libraries and community centers, leaving those residents without regular public internet access that our municipalities normally provide), those who don't have smart phones to take and upload photos, and those who need additional education about what constitutes a valid photo ID. (For example, countless voters in our municipalities attempted to submit "selfies" as valid photo ID. Explaining to them that this was not a valid form of photo ID and instructing them on how to properly submit valid ID took considerable staff time and resources.)

Once the absentee ballot is received, it must be completed correctly to be successfully cast, and there are numerous certification requirements on the absentee ballot envelope; if not correctly completed, the ballot could be rejected. Prior to this April's

election, very small numbers of voters had traditionally chosen to cast ballots by mail. Municipal clerks' offices simply were not prepared and do not have the staffing or technological resources needed to quickly process dramatically higher numbers of absentee ballot requests, troubleshoot problems, answer voter questions, provide information and to expedite the processing of thousands of received absentee ballots on Election Day.

In-person early absentee voting also poses challenges for voters and election administrators. While all of our communities had previously offered early voting locations and hours, April's election required election officials to creatively and quickly expand in-person early voting opportunities, including curbside voting, all while prioritizing necessary COVID-19 precautions.

As indicated by Table 4, below, all five of our municipalities are already experiencing dramatic increases in the number of voters requesting to vote absentee, compared to pre-pandemic, and must procure resources to enable voters in our communities to meaningfully access absentee voting.

Table 4: Absentee Ballots in All Municipalities as of June 2020

	Green Bay	**Kenosha**	**Madison**	**Milwaukee**	**Racine**
# of voters on permanent absentee list prior to 2/18/20	1,628	1,856	2,062	6,252	613
# of voters on permanent absentee list as of 4/7/20	4,306	3,469	8,665	23,374	2,684
# of voters who have already requested absentee ballots for August 2020	5,162	9,450	36,092	53,438	3,389
# of voters who have already requested absentee ballots for November 2020	4,859	9,123	34,164	50,446	3,204

We are committed to making voting accessible via mail, in-person prior to Election Day, and at the polls on Election Day. Particularly in the midst of a global pandemic when many voters are rightfully apprehensive about in-person voting, we want to ensure that voters in our communities know they have options and we are committed to conducting the necessary voter outreach and education to promote absentee voting and encourage higher percentages of our electors to vote absentee.

Increasing the number of voters who cast votes prior to Election Day minimizes the risk of spreading COVID-19 on Election Day from in-person contacts at our polling locations, and it reduces the chance for lines and delays in voting on Election Day.

The Wisconsin Election Commission (WEC) has approved a proposal to mail all registered voters absentee ballot request forms, which allows our five communities to focus on helping voters overcome the barriers to successfully returning those forms so they can obtain, and then successfully submit, their completed absentee ballots. This measure will provide absentee request information directly to voters, alleviating the need for municipalities to expend the cost to send the mailing. However, it is unclear how this measure will affect the workload of municipal clerks. Although the WEC has directed that the forms be returned to the WEC for entry, municipal clerks must still review each record, process, mail, record receipt and canvass each absentee ballot.

All of our municipalities anticipate continued large increases in absentee voting based on the April 2020 trends. Milwaukee, for example, anticipates that 80% of residents will vote absentee by mail for both the August primary and the November general election.

All five cities have identified numerous barriers to successful absentee voting, including: voters facing numerous challenges to successfully submitting valid photo ID; voters needing assistance complying with absentee ballot certification requirements, including obtaining the required witness signature on the absentee ballot return envelope; the labor-intensive process faced by all of our clerks' offices of processing absentee ballot requests; and U.S. Postal Service errors and mail delays. All of these are challenges for our municipalities in normal elections, but they are all compounded by the coronavirus pandemic, and made exponentially more difficult by the unprecedented volume of absentee voting requests. This puts tremendous strain on municipal election clerks and their staff.

Our five cities share the desire to assist as many residents as possible with casting ballots before Election Day, serving as the greatest opportunity we have to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 in our communities. We have identified several strategies to help voters in each of our communities overcome these barriers to successful absentee voting, both by mail and in-person early voting.

Overall, our five communities are requesting **$2,572,839** in resources related to enabling our municipalities to overcome these particular barriers and ensure that our voters can meaningfully access absentee voting, both by mail and in-person early voting. These strategies and resource needs are broken down into four distinct component recommendations, within the overall umbrella of increasing and encouraging absentee voting:

1. **Provide assistance to help voters comply with absentee ballot requests & certification requirements**

- **Green Bay:** The City would like to employ bilingual LTE "voter navigators" ($45,000) to help residents properly upload valid photo ID, complete their ballots and comply with certification requirements, and offer witness signatures. These voter navigators can assist voters prior to the elections and then also be trained and utilized as election inspectors. They would also like to utilize paid social media and local print and radio advertising to educate and direct voters in how to upload photo ID and how to request and complete absentee ballots. ($2,000) **Total: $47,000**

- **Kenosha:** The City would like to have Clerk's staff train library staff on how to help residents request and complete absentee ballots, would like to produce ($3,000) and mail ($26,200) a bilingual absentee ballot instruction sheet with all absentee ballots to increase correctly completed and submitted ballots. The City would like to hire a trainer for seasonal election workers, volunteers and poll workers. This employee would also coordinate assignments to polling locations, the early driver up voting site, the Clerk's office for assistance in processing, data entry and filing of absentee requests and the Absentee Board of Canvassers (approximately $50,000). The increase in absentee ballots due to COVID-19 has tremendously increased the workload of the department. In order to properly serve the citizens and voters additional LTE employees are needed (approximately $175,000). **Total: $254,200**

- **Madison:** Plans to hold curbside "Get your ID on File" events with the Clerk this summer utilizing volunteers or paid poll workers ($15,000) equipped with PPE (estimated $5,000) and digital cameras ($4,500) to capture voter ID images for voters who are unable to electronically submit their IDs to the Clerk's office. They also need large flags to draw attention to these curbside sites ($4,000). Would also like mobile wifi hotspots and tablets for all of these sites ($100,000) so voters could complete their voter registration and absentee requests all at once, without having to wait for staff in the Clerk's office to follow up on paper forms. (These mobile wifi hotspots, tablets, and flags, could all then be repurposed for early in-person voting closer to the election.) **Total: $128,500**

- **Milwaukee:** The City notes that the biggest obstacle to Milwaukee residents, particularly those in poverty, to applying for an absentee ballot in April was access to the internet and securing an image of their photo ID. To address this, the City will be promoting and utilizing Milwaukee Public Library branch staff ($90,000 for both elections) for 3 weeks prior to each election to assist any potential absentee voters with applying, securing, and uploading images of their valid photo ID. **Total: $90,000**

- **Racine:** The City will recruit and promote ($1,000), train ($3,000), and employ paid Voter Ambassadors ($8,000) who will be provided with both PPE and

supplies ($4,000) and set up at the City's community centers to assist voters with all aspects of absentee ballot request, including photo ID compliance. Due to the increase of absentee mailed requests the City of Racine will need an additional 2 full time staff members in the Clerk's Office in order to have a reasonable turn-around time for absentee requests ($100,000). Total: **$116,000.**

Total: $635,700

2. **Utilize Secure Drop-Boxes to Facilitate Return of Absentee Ballots**

Our five communities all share a desire to expand voters' ability to easily return absentee ballots to the municipality without having to rely on the postal service, since, after April's election, many voters are (rightfully) apprehensive that putting their completed ballot in the mail does not guarantee it will be received and counted by the municipality by statutory deadlines. Voters also need to have confidence that they are returning their completed absentee ballots into secure containers that are not at risk of tampering. All five cities need resources to purchase additional secure drop-boxes and place them at key locations throughout their cities, including libraries, community centers, and other well-known places, to ensure that returning completed ballots is as secure and accessible to voters throughout our cities as possible.

- **Green Bay:** The City would like to add secure (security cameras $15,000) ballot drop-boxes (approximately $900 each) at a minimum of the transit center and two fire stations, but if funding were available would also install secure drop boxes at Green Bay's libraries, police community buildings, and potentially several other sites including major grocery stores, gas stations, University of Wisconsin Green Bay, and Northern Wisconsin Technical College, in addition to the one already in use at City Hall. **Total: $50,000**
- **Kenosha:** The City currently has two drop-boxes that are checked throughout the day, and would like to install 4 additional internal security boxes at Kenosha libraries and the Kenosha Water Utility so that each side of town has easy access to ballot drop-boxes. **Total: $40,000**
- **Madison:** The City would like to have one secure drop box for every 15,000 voters, or 12 drop boxes total ($36,000). The City would also like to provide a potential absentee ballot witness at each drop box, utilizing social distancing and equipped with PPE (staff costs unknown): **Total: $50,000**
- **Milwaukee:** The City would like to install secure 24-hour drop boxes at all 13 Milwaukee Public library branches, staffed with socially distanced volunteers to serve as witnesses. **Total: $58,500**

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- **Racine:** The City currently has one secured drop box for absentee ballots, and would like to have 3 additional drop boxes, each equipped with security cameras, to install at key locations around the City. **Total: $18,000.**

Total: $216,500

3. **Deploy Additional Staff and/or Technology Improvements to Expedite & Improve Accuracy of Absentee Ballot Processing**

The process of assembling and mailing absentee ballots is labor-intensive, slow, and subject to human error. Absentee ballot requests must be approved and entered into the statewide system, labels must be printed and applied to envelopes, ballots must be initialled, folded, and inserted into the envelope along with instructions. Ballots must be logged when received back from the voter. Undeliverable ballots must be reviewed, reissued or canceled. When voters make mistakes on ballots the requests to reissue must be completed. These tasks are time-consuming and utilizing existing clerk's office staff pulls them away from all of the other service requests, phone answering, and tasks handled by busy municipal clerks' offices.

The tremendous increase in absentee ballot requests in April was unprecedented, and municipal clerks and their staff were unprepared for the volume. They responded remarkably well - particularly since many of their staff were, by late March and early April, working remotely or, at a minimum, all needing to adhere to social distancing and masking precautions when working together in the same room - but all five municipalities need additional resources to accurately and swiftly process absentee ballot requests.

- **Green Bay:** The City needs 45 additional staff to process absentee ballot requests before the election, to open and verify envelopes on Election Day, and insert them into the tabulators. After the election, staff are needed to enter new voter registrations and assist with all election certification tasks ($140,000 for staffing) The City would also like to purchase a ballot opener and ballot folder to expedite processing ($5,000). **Total: $145,000.**
- **Kenosha:** The City needs resources for absentee ballot processing, to staff and process early, in-person absentee requests, and to answer voters' questions (approximately $100,000). Additional workers are also needed to canvass absentee ballots (approximately $11,000) **Total: $111,000**
- **Madison:** Based on data from April, the City estimates it will need additional staffing ($110,000) for hourly election clerks for the fall elections, and will incur

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additional overtime costs ($100,000) for staff processing of absentee ballots and other election-related tasks. **Total: $210,000**

- **Milwaukee:** Given its tremendous volume of absentee ballot requests and processing tasks which far exceeds that of the other municipalities, Milwaukee would like to completely automate and expedite the assembly and mailing of requested absentee ballots. The City would like to purchase a high-speed, duplex printer, a top-of-the-line folding machine, and a high quality folding and inserting machine. This would reduce staff costs and eliminate the use of absentee labels, by enabling the City to print directly onto inner and outer envelopes. This would also allow the City to have a small 2D barcode that the inserter machine would be able to scan to ensure that the outer envelope is for the same voter; increasing quality controls. This automation would enable the City to eliminate the assembly delay no matter the volume of daily absentee requests, allowing experienced election workers and previously trained election temporary employees to be re-deployed to early voting sites as supervisors and lead workers. **Total: $145,000**

- **Racine:** To process absentee ballot requests in April, the City estimates that it will need seven additional full-time employees to process fall election requests. These employees will be needed full-time for one month prior to the August Election (approximately $17,000) and seven weeks prior to the November election (approximately $30,000). **Total: $47,000**

Total: $658,000

4. **Expand In-Person Early Voting (Including Curbside Voting)**

For a variety of reasons, many voters in our municipalities do not want to vote by mail and prefer to vote in-person. As a result of the coronavirus, far more voters are interested in early, in-person absentee voting (EIPAV) than we've seen in previous elections, wishing to avoid lines or crowds on Election Day. All five municipalities would like to have resources to accommodate these early, in-person voters. Expanding access to early, in-person voting also will lessen lines at polling places on Election Day and allow for proper social distancing and other pandemic precautions to be uniformly implemented.

Curbside and drive-thru voting have been very popular with residents of our municipalities, particularly for those with health concerns who can remain in the cars and have a virtually contact-less voting process. For example, Milwaukee previously operated in-person early voting for one week leading up to the April election at three sites and then transitioned to one site of drive-thru voting. 11,612 cast ballots through these options: 5,571 via in-person and 6,041 at drive-thru, and these numbers represent a 46% increase over April 2016 "early voting" totals. However, it is slow-moving and

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labor-intensive. Additionally, particularly in the larger cities among us, it requires law enforcement and traffic control assistance to help manage traffic.

- **Green Bay:** The City would like to expand and establish at least three EIPAV sites in trusted locations, ideally on the east (potentially UWGB) and west sides (potentially NWTC or an Oneida Nation facility) of the City, as well as at City Hall. The City is planning to offer early voting starting two weeks before each election, with several weekdays available until 6:30pm and Saturdays 10am-4pm. They would like to staff these early voting sites with election inspectors who are bilingual and would like to increase the salary rate for these bilingual election inspectors to assist with recruitment and retention, as well as in recognition of their important role at these sites. The City also will need to print additional ballots, signage, and materials to have available at these early voting sites. **Total: $35,000.**

- **Kenosha:** The City plans to have one early voting location, at City Hall, and plans to hold early voting two weeks before the August election, with no weekend or evening hours planned, and 4 weeks before the November election, with access until 7pm two days/week and Saturday voting availability the week before the election. If City Hall is still closed to the public, they will explore offering early drive thru voting on City Hall property. Resources are needed for staffing (approximately $40,000), PPE ($1,050), signage ($200), laptops, printers, and purchase of a large tent ($8,789) to utilize for drive thru early voting. Staff could see voters' ID, print their label, hand them their ballot, and then collect the completed envelope. This would also allow staff to help voters properly do certification and provide witness signatures if necessary. The City could do this for one full week before elections. **Total $50,039.**

- **Madison:** The City would like to provide 18 in-person absentee voting locations for the two weeks leading up to the August election, and for the four weeks leading up to the November election. Their original plan was to offer in-person absentee voting at all nine library locations, the City Clerk's Office, a city garage, Edgewood College, two Madison College locations, and four UW-Madison locations. Due to weather uncertainties, they will need to purchase and utilize tents ($100,000) for the curbside voting locations in order to protect the ballots, staff, and equipment from getting wet and will also need large feather flags to identify the curbside voting sites. (Additional staff costs covered by the earlier question re. Absentee ballot processing.) The City would also like to get carts ($60,000) for our ExpressVote accessible ballot marking devices so we can use the ExpressVote for curbside voting to normalize the use of ExpressVote to help voters with disabilities feel less segregated during the voting process.**Total: $160,000.**

- **Milwaukee:** The City would like to set up 3 in-person early voting locations for two weeks prior to the August election ($150,000) and 15 in-person early voting

locations and 1 drive-thru location, potentially at a central location like Miller Park, for four weeks prior to the November election ($450,000). (Establishing this many EIPAV sites requires a significant investment in IT equipment, an additional ballotar printer, tents, signage, and traffic control assistance. Milwaukee would also like to offer evening and weekend early voting hours which would add additional costs for both August ($30,000) and November ($75,000). **Total: $705,000.**

- **Racine:** The City would like to offer a total of 3 EIPAV satellite locations for one week prior to the August election, as well as offering in-person early voting - curbside, if City Hall is still closed to the public - at the Clerk's office for 2 weeks prior to the August election. For the November election, Racine would like to offer EIPAV at 4 satellite locations two weeks prior to the election and at the Clerk's office (again, potentially curbside) 6 weeks prior. The City would need to obtain PPE, tents, supplies and cover staff time and training ($40,000). Racine would also like to have all satellite locations available for half-day voting the two Saturdays ($17,000) and Sundays ($17,000) prior to the November election, and the library and mall locations would be open until 8pm the week prior to the Election. Additional resources needed include one-time set-up fee per location ($7,500), laptops and dymo printers ($10,000), training ($1,100), and signage ($12,000.) As well, the City would like to host at least one drive-thru Voter Registration Day, where City Hall would be set up for residents to come get registered, curbside, and get their voting questions answered by Clerk's staff. Newly registered voters could also get assistance requesting absentee ballots for upcoming elections while they're there. ($8,000) **Total: $112,600**

Total: $1,062,639.00

Recommendation I Total for All Strategies to Encourage and Increase Absentee Voting by Mail and Early, In-Person: $2,572,839.00

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Recommendation II: Dramatically Expand Voter & Community Education & Outreach, Particularly to Historically Disenfranchised Residents

All five municipalities expressed strong and clear needs for resources to conduct voter outreach and education to their communities, with a particular emphasis on reaching voters of color, low-income voters without reliable access to internet, voters with disabilities, and voters whose primary language is not English. This outreach is particularly necessary given the voter confusion that ensued in the lead-up to the April election, and voters' concerns and questions about voting during the COVID-19 pandemic. We understand that our communities of color do not necessarily trust the voting process, and that we need to work to earn that trust. We want to be transparent and open about what happens behind the scenes in elections, and what options are available for casting a ballot. We also want to make sure we are listening to groups that have historically been disenfranchised and groups that are facing obstacles with voting during this pandemic, and working with them to effectively respond to their concerns.

Voter outreach and education is also needed to encourage and explain new voter registration, and to encourage voters to verify and update their address or other voter registration information to do so prior to the Election. None of our communities have sufficient resources budgeted or available for the strategic, intentional, and creative outreach and education efforts that are needed in our communities over the summer and into the fall.

We all want our communities to have certainty about how the voting process works, trust in our election administration's accuracy, and current, accurate information on what options are available to vote safely in the midst of the pandemic. Significant resources are needed for all five municipalities to engage in robust and intentional voter education efforts to reduce confusion; encourage and facilitate new voter registration and registration updates; provide clear, accessible, and accurate information; address voters' understandable pandemic-related safety concerns; reassure voters of the security of our election administration; and, ultimately, reduce ballot errors and lost votes and enhance our residents' trust and confidence in our electoral process.

- **Green Bay:** Would like to reach voters and potential voters through a multi-prong strategy utilizing "every door direct mail," targeted mail, geo-fencing, billboards, radio, television, and streaming-service PSAs, digital advertising, and automated calls and texts ($100,000 total). The City would also like to ensure that these efforts can be done in English, Spanish, Hmong, and Somali, since roughly 11% of households in the Green Bay area speak a language other than English. Ideally, the City would employ limited term communications staff or engage communications consultants ($50,000) from August through the November election to design these communications and design and launch paid advertising on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, also in multiple languages. The City would also like to directly mail to residents who are believed to be eligible but not registered voters, approximately 20,000 residents. It would require both

considerable staff time to construct that list of residents and directly mail a professionally-designed piece (in multiple languages) to those voters. ($50,000 total for staffing, design, printing, and postage). To assist new voters, the City would also like resources to help residents obtain required documents (i.e. birth certificates) which are needed to get a valid state ID needed for voting. These grant funds ($15,000) would be distributed in partnership with key community organizations including churches, educational institutions, and organizations serving African immigrants, LatinX residents, and African Americans. **Total: $215,000**

- **Kenosha:** Would like to directly communicate to all Kenosha residents via professionally-designed targeted mail postcards that include information about the voter's polling location, how to register to vote, how to request an absentee ballot, and how to obtain additional information. The City would have these designed by a graphic designer, printed, and mailed ($34,000). The City would also like resources for social media advertising, including on online media like Hulu, Spotify, and Pandora ($10,000) and for targeted radio and print advertising ($6,000) and large graphic posters ($3,000) to display in low-income neighborhoods, on City buses, and at bus stations, and at libraries ($5,000). **Total: $58,000**

- **Madison:** Would like to engage the City's media team to produce videos to introduce voters to the election process, voting options, and to explain the safety precautions taken at polls and early voting sites. These videos would then be shared in numerous ways, including through partner organizations and on the City's social media platforms. The City would also like to partner with community organizations and run ads on local Spanish-language radio, in the Spanish-language newspapers, on local hip hop radio stations, in African American-focused printed publications, and in online publications run by and for our communities of color (advertising total $100,000). Additionally, the City has many poll workers who are from historically disenfranchised communities. The City would like to pay those poll workers ($75,000) to conduct voter outreach and additional poll worker recruitment activities. **Total: $175,000.**

- **Milwaukee:** Would like to partner with other City divisions to develop mailings and door hangers ($10,000) that could accompany water bills, be distributed by the Department of Neighborhood Services, or hung on trash receptacles by sanitation staff. The City would also like to revamp current absentee voting instructions to be more visual, address issues specific to the pandemic such as securing a witness signature, prepare it in English and Spanish, and print 150,000 color copies (estimated total $15,000). The Election Commission would also like to produce a short video ($5,000) with visuals showing voters how to apply for an absentee ballot and how to correctly complete and return the ballot. Additionally, the Election Commission would like to hire a communications firm to prepare and implement a comprehensive voter outreach communications plan

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($250,000). This communications effort would include numerous voter education ads and PSAs on radio, billboards, buses, with some using local celebrities like Milwaukee Bucks players. This communications effort would focus on appealing to a variety of communities within Milwaukee, including historically underrepresented communities such as LatinX and African Americans, and would include a specific focus on the re-enfranchisement of voters who are no longer on probation or parole for a felony. Additionally, this campaign would include an edgy but nonpartisan and tasteful communications campaign to harness the current protests' emphasis on inequity and ties that message to voting. The video, the ads, and the PSAs could all also be placed on social media, the Election Commission and City websites, and GOTV partner websites and social media. **Total: $280,000**

- **Racine:** The City would like to retain a communications firm to design and implement a comprehensive voter outreach communications plan ($80,000). This would include ads on Facebook, Instagram, and Snapchat. The City would also like to rent billboards in key parts of the City ($5,000) to place messages in Spanish to reach Spanish-speaking voters. The City would also like to do targeted outreach aimed at City residents with criminal records to encourage them to see if they are not eligible to vote; this outreach will be accomplished with the production, editing, and sharing of a YouTube video ($2,000) specifically on this topic shared on the City's website, social media channels, and through community partners. Racine would also like to purchase a Mobile Voting Precinct so the City can travel around the City to community centers and strategically chosen partner locations and enable people to vote in this accessible (ADA-compliant), secure, and completely portable polling booth on wheels, an investment that the City will be able to use for years to come. (Estimated cost $250,000). **Total: $337,000**

Recommendation II Total For All Strategies to Dramatically Expand Strategic Voter Education and Outreach Efforts, Particularly to Historically Disenfranchised Residents: $1,065,000.00

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Recommendation III: Launch Poll Worker Recruitment, Training, and Safety Efforts

The pandemic made conducting Election Day activities extremely challenging. Most poll workers in Wisconsin are retirees doing their civic duty to help facilitate the election. Given the increased risk for the elderly if exposed to COVID-19, many experienced poll workers opted out. Milwaukee had so many poll workers decline to serve that the City went from 180 polling locations to five polling locations. Green Bay, facing a similar exodus of poll workers, went down to two polling locations. Racine usually relies on nearly 190 poll workers for a spring election; only 25 of those experienced poll workers were under the age of 60.

As fears about the coronavirus increased in mid-late March and early April, poll workers in all five municipalities declined to work the election, leaving cities scrambling to quickly recruit enough bodies to keep polling locations open. All cities were appreciative of the last minute assignment of hundreds of Wisconsin National Guard members to assist with Election Day activities, and all of our cities re-assigned City staff from other departments to serve as poll workers and election officials and to assist with the myriad of tasks related to Election Day administration. The remainder of positions were staffed by high school students, college students, and members of the National Guard. Many of our poll workers had never worked an election before.

- **Green Bay:** The City needs to hire a total of 380 workers per election (total $112,660). The City would like to pay poll workers more than they have previously received, to signify their importance in the process and to acknowledge the extra challenge it represents to serve as an election official during a pandemic. The City would like to increase poll worker salaries by 50% (additional $56,330). All poll workers will be trained through the Wisconsin Elections Commission website and the City's own training manual ($6,000). **Total: $174,900**

- **Kenosha:** The City needs to hire 350 poll workers per election ($100,000). They would like to offer hazard pay to increase pay to $160/worker and $220/chief inspectors ($10,840). To aid in recruitment efforts, the City would like to hire a recruiter and liaison position for poll workers ($35,000). **Total: $145,840.**

- **Madison:** The City utilizes the election toolkit available through the MIT Technology Project to determine the staffing levels needed to ensure that voters will not have to wait in line for more than 15 minutes. In addition to the one Chief Inspector per polling location, Madison also has additional election officials who are certified as the Absentee Lead at each polling location. Madison estimates that if 75% of votes cast are absentee, the City will need 1,559 election officials at the polls in August. The City envisions a robust and strategic poll worker recruitment effort, focusing on people of color, high school students, and college students. The City would like to have resources for hazard pay for poll workers this fall at a rate comparable to what the U.S. Census is paying in the area

($369,788). The City has also found it challenging to convince facilities to host a polling location in the midst of a pandemic, and would like to provide each facility with a small amount of funds to compensate for their increased cleaning and sanitization costs ($750/location, $138,000 total). **Total: $507,788**

- **Milwaukee:** The City plans to have 45 voting locations in August and to keep open as many of the normal 180 polling places as possible in November. August will require 3 chief inspectors per site and 20 election workers per site, for a total of 1200 election workers minimum and 150 chief inspectors. The City has a goal of recruiting 1,000 new election workers. The City would like to add an additional $100 per worker in hazard pay to the poll workers' stipends of $130 ($460,000 additional for both elections) and $100 hazard pay to chief inspector stipends of $225 ($87,750 additional for both elections). Additionally, the City of Milwaukee utilizes a Central Count of absentee ballots, which necessitates 15 chiefs and 200 election workers per election at Central Count ($50,000/day for 2- days each election for a total of $200,000). Total payroll for both elections will reach $750,000 based upon these calculations.The City will launch a recruitment campaign for a new generation of election workers to sign up and be involved in their democracy, and hopes this effort can be included in the above request for resources for a marketing firm. Recruiting new and younger poll workers means that the Election Commission will need to innovate in election training. The Commission would like to produce polling place training videos ($50,000) with live small-group, socially distanced discussions and Q&A sessions. These videos will augment existing training manuals. **Total: $800,000**

- **Racine:** The City needs approximately 150 poll workers for August and 300 for November, in addition to 36 Chief Inspectors, and would like to pay all workers a $100/election hazard pay ($118,000 total payroll for both elections). City notes that its desire to have more early voting locations and hours is directly impacted by its ability to hire and train election officials. To that end, the City would like to launch a recruitment campaign that includes radio ads ($1,000), ads on social media platforms ($10,000), billboards in strategic City locations ($5,000), and film videos for high school students in history/government classes ($500). The City would also like to enlist a communication firm to: create a training video for election officials, develop an online quiz, detailed packets for election officials, and a PPE video filmed by a health professional about necessary COVID-19 precautions during all voting operations ($22,000 total). Racine would also like to hire a liaison position to schedule, training and facilitate poll workers. ($35,000) **Total: $181,500.**

Recommendation III Total for All Strategies to Launch Poll Worker Recruitment, Training and Safety Efforts: $1,810,028.00

Recommendation IV: Ensure Safe & Efficient Election Day Administration

It is no small task to mitigate risk of a lethal pandemic at all polling locations and throughout all required Election Day processing. Municipal clerks must ensure they have done everything possible to comply with public health guidelines and mitigate the risk of COVID-19 for all of the election officials, poll workers, observers, and voters. Our five municipalities are in need of numerous resources to both ensure seamless processing of voters on the upcoming Election Days, procure Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), disinfectant, and cleaning supplies to protect election officials and voters from the coronavirus, and to aid in processing of an expected high volume of absentee ballots. Additionally, as several of our municipalities move to add or expand drive-thru voting on Election Days, those expansions come with additional unbudgeted expenses for signage, tents, traffic control, publicity, and safety measures. All of our municipalities need resources to ensure that the remaining 2020 Election Days are administered seamlessly and safely.

- **Green Bay:** Green Bay would like to purchase 135 electronic poll books ($2,100/each for a total of $283,500) to reduce voter lines, facilitate Election Day Registrations and verification of photo ID. The City would also like a high speed tabulator ($62,000) to count absentee ballots on Election Day, a ballot opener and ballot folder ($5,000), and additional staff to process absentee ballots on Election Day ($5,000). The City also needs masks, gloves, gowns, hair nets, face shields ($15,000), cough/sneeze guards ($43,000), and disinfectant supplies ($3,000). **Total: $426,500**

- **Kenosha:** The City would like to purchase automatic hand sanitizer dispensers for all polling locations ($14,500) as well as PPE (gloves, masks, disinfectant, etc.) for all poll workers and voters ($15,200). Kenosha would also like to be able to offer elderly residents and people with disabilities who wish to vote in person on Election Day two-way transportation, utilizing a local organization such as Care-A-Van ($2,000). The City also needs resources for technology improvements to include a ballot opener, a ballot folder, 12 additional laptops and dymo printers, and high-speed scanner tabulators ($172,000 total) to expedite election day processing and administration. **Total: $203,700**

- **Madison:** The City needs hand sanitizer for all poll workers and voters, disinfectant spray, plexi-glass shields to allow poll workers to split the poll books, face shields for curbside election officials, and face masks for all poll workers and observers ($20,000) as well as renting additional space to safely and accurately prepare all supplies and practice social distancing at the public test of election equipment ($20,000) If the new voter registration form is not translated by the state into both Spanish and Hmong, Madison plans to translate the form ($500). **Total: $40,500**

- **Milwaukee:** The City will be purchasing 400 plexiglass barriers ($55,000) for election workers at all polling location receiving and registration tables. Additionally, the Milwaukee Election Commission will need to acquire 400 face shields for workers not staffed behind plexiglass ($4,000), gloves for all poll workers ($3,000), masks on hand for election workers and members of the public ($5,000), hand sanitizer ($2,000) and disinfectant ($2,000). Additionally, since Milwaukee also plans to offer curbside voting as an option at all polling places, updated, larger, more visible signage is necessary ($5,000). **Total: $76,000**

- **Racine:** Racine plans to issue all 36 wards its own PPE supply box which will each include masks, cleaning supplies, pens for each voter, gloves, hand sanitizer, safety vests, goggles, etc. ($16,000). The City also needs large signs to direct and inform voters printed in English and Spanish ($3,000). Additionally, the City would like to deploy a team of paid trained EDR Specialists for each polling location ($10,000, including hourly pay, training expenses, and office supplies). As well, Racine would like iPads with cellular signal for each polling location to be able to easily verify voters' registration status and ward ($16,000). The City would like to equip all wards with Badger Books ($85,000); Racine began using electronic poll books in the February 2020 election and has found they dramatically increase and facilitate EDR, verification of voters' photo ID, expedite election processes, and reduce human error. **Total: $130,000**

Recommendation IV Total for All Strategies to Ensure Safe & Efficient Election Day Administration: $876,700.00

Conclusion

As Mayors in Wisconsin's five largest cities, we are committed to working collaboratively and innovatively to ensure that all of our residents can safely exercise their right to vote in 2020's remaining elections in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. The April 2020 election placed two of our most sacred duties in conflict: keeping our residents safe and administering free, fair, and inclusive elections. This Wisconsin Safe Voting Plan 2020 represents a remarkable and creative comprehensive plan, submitted collaboratively by all five of our cities. With sufficient resources, all five municipalities will swiftly, efficiently, and effectively implement the recommended strategies described in this plan, to ensure safe, fair, inclusive, secure, and professional elections in all of our communities this year.

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