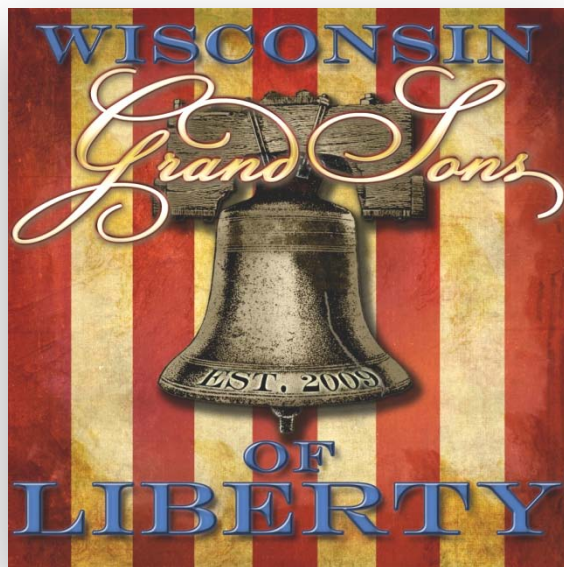


Wisconsin GrandSons of Liberty

Milwaukee County

Same Day Voter Registration Study

April 5th, 2011 Election



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Same Day Voter Registration Study
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Executive Summary.....	4
Purpose, Intent and Goals.....	6
Methodology.....	6
Notes.....	6
Principles to this review:.....	6
Numbers at a Glance – Milwaukee County.....	7
Numbers at a Glance – City of Milwaukee.....	8
Best Practice.....	8
Numbers at a Glance – Other Municipalities.....	9
Municipality / District level statistics.....	10
Legend: Definitions for the Municipality / District Level Statistics Table:.....	11
Photo ID Statistics.....	12
Photo ID Statistics and Observations.....	13
Observation:.....	13
Finding:.....	13
Verification:.....	13
Provisional Ballots for Same Day Registrants.....	15
Ward / Polling Location level statistics.....	16
Concerns with Corroboration.....	18
Corroborate Outside of District.....	18
Co-Corroboration.....	18
Corroborate for Self.....	18
Corroboration without required Proof of Residency.....	18
Poll Officials.....	19
Poll Official who registered on the same day.....	19
Poll Officials using the corroboration process.....	19
Voters Not found in Poll Book.....	19
Possible Voting Irregularities.....	20
Notable Details:.....	21
Out of State Voters.....	22
Voted in the wrong District.....	22
Missing Information.....	22
Felon voter.....	23
Final Analysis.....	25
Chart 1 – Initial Responses from Clerks for expected EDRs.....	27
Chart 2 – Historical Glance at Milwaukee County Voting.....	29

Executive Summary

This seven month study developed a historical analysis of the April 5th, 2011 election. Two key statistics leap from the results. First roughly 94 percent of the voters registering had either a Wisconsin Drivers License or State ID and second was that overall there was a 33 percent error rate among all the registration forms.

This study was performed by members of the pro-Constitution group *Wisconsin Grandson of Liberty* between May and December, 2011. Our study only looked at voter registration forms completed at the polls on April 5th, 2011. Existing registrations, early absentee and in-person, early absentee voting was beyond the scope of this project. The Open Records requests were made shortly after the April 5, 2011 election, data was entered between July and November and results tabulated in December.

It should be noted that this examination of Election Day Registrations (EDR) had neither the resources nor scope of the 2004 Milwaukee Police Department's (MPD) Special Investigation into the Nov. 2004 Election. The 2004 investigation was a collaborate effort by the US Attorney's Office, the Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office, the US Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Milwaukee Police Department. However, the findings of this report were shared with the Milwaukee County District Attorney's office for review of any suspect EDRs.

Due to the volume of forms and the cost associated with properly redacting identifiable personal information, there was some delay between making the request, paying appropriate fees and receiving the 11,000+ copies of the EDRs. It is worth mentioning that during elections, the Clerks have a daunting task and rely on the training and integrity of the Poll Workers to conduct a fair election. So, despite the issues and concerns raised, we acknowledge the clerks cannot oversee every polling location for every hour during the election. Simply put, the post election review of completed and filed voter registrations drove the findings and comments of this report. We appreciated the helpfulness of the Clerks Offices in the 19 municipalities with preparing the copies for this study.

Once we obtained the EDRs, the first task became building a database that captured the information in the fields of the forms. Total time from making the requests until completing the data entry took roughly seven months then we spent another month analyzing the data. During this analysis, we discovered a couple of statistics that we did not expect to find.

Of all the statistics gathered in this examination of Milwaukee County's EDRs, the most impressive one is the large percentage of citizens who had either a Wisconsin State ID or Drivers License when they arrived at the polls. The one disappointing statistic was the high error rate among the 11,107 EDRs and the fact that only one voter registration form noted that person received a provisional ballot.

Overall, it appears some polling locations did a poor job of ensuring the completeness of the forms and a poorer job of noting that they verified the actual identities of some same day registrants. This statement is based on the data that shows county-wide, 1,995 forms left the proof of residency verification incomplete, 142 electors registered using a corroborator then corroborated for someone else, and 164 electors voted in the wrong district. This quantity of errors presents compelling evidence that poll workers suffer from either a lack of training or they are reluctant to challenge citizens who fail to complete a registration form. Regardless of the why the forms are incomplete, the high error rate invites questions concerning the possibility that poll workers may be blatantly ignoring the provisional ballot rules in the Wisconsin Administrative Code.

If nothing else, there were enough errors to show that the entire process lacks the accuracy and accountability required to ensure election integrity.

Furthermore, the lack of traceability after the election promotes the false argument that if voter fraud isn't immediately uncovered and successfully prosecuted, then it doesn't exist. Hence, Mayor Barrett's "name the names" argument. The inability to retract fraudulent registrations and ballots after the election means that votes get counted no matter what is found after the election, thereby tainting the results of the election.

In this report, we will not "name the names" of every voter with a registration error. It is apparent the majority of the registrations were completed by honest, well intended citizens participating in the voting process. However, this report highlights enough errors to demonstrate how anyone wanting to vote fraudulently apparently could do so with ease.

Of the many errors contained in the report, some are more obvious than others.

A 40 year old citizen checked "No" as the answer to the question "will you be 18 years of age on or before election day?" Despite clear instructions printed in bold, "do not continue" the Poll Worker did not make the voter change that answer and allowed the person to vote.

A voter used a Traffic Citation from the State of Illinois to prove Wisconsin Residency.

Several citizens moved to Milwaukee County and registered to vote using out of state drivers licenses for proof of residency. There is nothing on the registration form to indicate the Poll Worker saw anything else to substantiate the residency requirements.

Three individuals used hotel receipts to substantiate their proof of residency. Two also provided out of state drivers licenses and a third person used their military identification card to register and vote.

A citizen registered once using their WI Drivers License then returned to the polling location some time later and registered a second time using a utility bill. In both cases, this person voted. It was not caught by the municipality during their review of forms to update the state Voter Registration System. However, we turned this information over to the Milwaukee County District Attorney office.

Numerous citizens completed their voter registration forms and there was no indication that the Poll Worker verified the eligibility or identity of the person registering to vote.

Numerous corroborators failed to list their address on the registration form as required.

Finally, with all news reporting on the Voter ID requirements, we were interested in those statistics. We took into account that the Voter ID Bill, passed earlier in 2011, was not mandating voters present a photo ID to vote in this election. It was presented as a "soft implementation" with this election which meant voters could produce the required ID or they could follow the old rules.

This Election Day Registrations study shows that about 94 percent of the voters possessed a driver's license or a state ID. This singular statistic cast a long shadow of doubt over most claims that identity requirements for voting discourages any students, seniors, minorities or even poor voters from voting.

One final point, the changes with the Voter ID bill eliminated the use of Corroboration. Based on the findings where poll registrars vouched for numerous people and the errors presented; it seems this was an area ripe for potential abuse.

Purpose, Intent and Goals

The purpose of this study was to examine the Election Day Registrations from the April 5, 2011 election and report findings in three key areas;

Quantity of Registrations,

Accuracy & Completeness of the Registration Forms

Identify any errors in the forms which could lead one to suspect any voting irregularity.

The intent of the study was not finding examples of voter fraud but to do a post election review of the “same day registration process” in the same vein as a manufacturer conducts a process review or quality control check.

The primary was to determine the extent to which Wisconsin’s same day registration process got utilized. Additionally, we set out to review the accuracy of the registration process as evidenced by the completeness and accuracy of each registration form.

Finally, we looked at the possible errors to identify trends and any obvious cases of potential voter fraud.

Methodology

1. Using Open Records requests, *Wisconsin GrandSons of Liberty* purchased redacted copies of Election Day Voter Registrations completed in Milwaukee County on April 5, 2011.
2. All data from the forms was entered into a database which allowed detailed analysis.
3. Examine the results then prepare this report without bias and in a non-partisan manner.

Notes

1. We did not name individual voters or poll officials in this document. If needed, the original and un-redacted registration forms could be requested by the proper officials for closer inspection.
2. The totals computed in this report reflect observations based on completeness of forms and noting any missing information from registration forms. Where possible, we broke it down to the district or ward level otherwise we kept the results at the municipal level.
3. We did the best we could with the photocopies provided. On a number of forms, some (but not all) information was too faded to read. We included as much as possible from those forms.
4. The total number of forms for each municipality might be less than they originally provided us because we found some duplicate copies of forms and those were removed from the results.

Principles to this review:

Tim Dake, *Wisconsin GrandSons of Liberty*, Group Co-Founder

Larry Gamble, *Wisconsin GrandSons of Liberty*, Communications Director

Numbers at a Glance – Milwaukee County

There were a total 11,107 Election Day Registrations provided to Wisconsin GrandSons of Liberty. Percentages on main bullet points derived from overall registrations, percentages shown in parentheses on sub-bullet points were derived from that smaller population of registrations.

94.7% – Represents the 10,521 registrants out of the 11,107 voters who presented a WI DL or ID

65.4% – Represents the 7,262 registrations that were initiated because of an address change
1,386 registrations failed to provide the previous address (19%).

33.7% – Represents the 3,739 forms containing errors of some type.

1721 registrations provided no indication if any type of proof of residency was provided (46%)

586 registrations not issued a provisional ballot despite not properly presenting ID (15.7%)

288 registrations were not signed by either the poll workers or voter (7.7%)

11 Voters did not sign their registration form

3 Voters used out of state driver's licenses as proof of residency without a corroborator or any other acceptable proof of Wisconsin residency

1 Voter's signature is legible but is a different name than listed in on the registration form

12.8% – Represents 1,425 voters where the Registrar failed to annotate Proof of Residency

208 registrations out of 285 from Oak Creek without it listed

108 registrations out of 160 from Whitefish Bay without it listed

By contrast, only 1 registration out of 234 from Franklin did not have it listed

6.4% – Represents the 718 Election Day Registrants who needed a corroborator

142 registrations showed the voter also corroborated for another voter (19.8%)

123 registrations showed the person had the Poll Worker corroborate for them

107 registrations showed the person doing the corroborating did not list their address (14.9%)

6.2% – Represents 685 registrations where the voter did not indicate if they where registering as a New Voter or Re-Registering due to a Name Change or Address Change

Given all these errors...

Only 1 voter completing an Election Day Registration was required to cast a provisional ballot

Numbers at a Glance – City of Milwaukee

7,830 unique Election Day Registrations were received from the city of Milwaukee.

- 93.9% – 7,353 of the City of Milwaukee registrants brought a WI DL or State ID with them.
- 13.0% – 1021 forms had the proof of residency left blank (by either the voter or corroborator)
- 8.4% – 656 voters needed a corroborator
 - 15.5% – 102 forms lacked the Corroborator’s address as required
- 7.9% – 622 voters were allowed to vote in the wrong ward
 - 74.6% – 456 of these were voting in the correct district, but in the wrong ward
 - 2.0% – 164 actually voted in the wrong district
- 5 voters apparently voted in the wrong city; these forms noted “inactivated, notified by mail.”

1,971 New Voters registered which represents 25.1% of all the registration on April 5th.

- 88.9% – 1,753 of these new voters brought a Drivers License or State ID with them
- 11.1% – 218 registrations were missing the name or signature of the Poll Worker on the form

Best Practice

The City of Milwaukee Clerk’s Office utilized a provision in the Wisconsin Statutes which allow municipalities to create their own Voter Registration form. They took the state’s form and added a small section at the bottom where the Clerk’s Office staff validated the information written on the form when updating the State voter registration database. We felt this qualified as a “best practice” as it helps ensure a higher quality voter database.

The City of Milwaukee voter registration form contains an “office use only” area with these fields. Using their notes, we were able to note when the clerk’s office staff identified when individuals voted in the wrong ward.

District:	Ward:	NV _____	AC _____	NC _____	DUP _____
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Where: NV = new voter,
AC = address change,
NC = name change,
DUP = duplicate,

Numbers at a Glance – Other Municipalities

This highlight reflects what we deem were the most serious of our observations and include such things as missing signatures and missing proof of residency.

Brown Deer – 132 Election Day Registrations (EDRs)

- 1 – Voter registration did not have Proof of Residency listed
- 4 – Voter registrations did not have signatures

Fox Point – 89 EDRs

- 2 – Voter registrations without Proof of Residency listed
- 3 – Voter registrations without signatures

Glendale – 173 EDRs

- 2 – Voter registrations without Proof of Residency listed
- 2 – Voter registrations without signatures
- 3 – Voter registrations listed a hotel receipt as Proof of Residency

Greenfield – 293 EDRs

- 19 – Voter registrations without Proof of Residency listed
- 1 – Voter registration without signatures

Oak Creek – 285 EDRs

- 208 – Forms had the DL/ID line redacted, but nothing listed on the Proof of Residency line

Shorewood – 267 EDRs

- 1 – Voter registration without Proof of Residency listed
- 1 – Voter appeared to complete 2 registration forms and vote twice

South Milwaukee – 147 EDRs

- 50 – Voter registrations without Proof of Residency
- 4 – Voter registrations missing signatures

Wauwatosa – 469 EDRs

- 63 – Voter registrations without Proof of Residency
- 1 – Voter registration missing signatures

West Allis – 489 EDRs

- 80 – Voter registrations without Proof of Residency
- 1 – Voter registration without signatures

West Milwaukee – 28 EDRs

- 2 – Voter registrations without Proof of Residency
- 1 – Voter registration without signatures

Whitefish Bay – 160 EDRs

- 51 – Voter registrations without Proof of Residency
- 3 – Voter registrations without signatures

Municipality / District level statistics

(Empty boxes equals zero. See the next page for descriptions of the columns)

Voting Municipality / District	Total EDRS	Missing Quals	Missing Signature	Missing Address	DL/ID Redacted	No Proof Residency	Corrob. Required	Wrong Ward	Wrong District
Bayside	26	6		3	24		1		
Brown Deer	132		4	11	130	1			
Cudahy	143			3	120		4		
Fox Point	89	19	3	5	87	2	2		
Franklin	234			17	234				
Glendale	173		2	2	169	2	3		
Greendale	129	39		5	128	3	2		
Greenfield	293	40	1	24	291	19	8		
Hales Corners	94	1	1	11	94		2		
Milwaukee	7830	456	267	1124	7353	943	658	622	164
<i>District 1</i>	548	64	10	87	524	53	70	37	7
<i>District 2</i>	560	43	13	84	535	107	45	65	21
<i>District 3</i>	1124	29	28	102	1061	76	71	60	5
<i>District 4</i>	595	46	19	66	535	28	45	57	19
<i>District 5</i>	596	25	25	108	573	29	33	3	3
<i>District 6</i>	726	71	23	176	638	100	49	108	27
<i>District 7</i>	557	29	29	96	518	59	54	64	33
<i>District 8</i>	203	4	3	27	187	27	31	17	1
<i>District 9</i>	571	38	8	54	549	132	44	54	12
<i>District 10</i>	590	16	24	83	572	86	52	30	10
<i>District 11</i>	373	17	22	29	365	19	27	20	5
<i>District 12</i>	233	15	13	31	213	30	29	18	6
<i>District 13</i>	310	6	11	46	302	19	7	19	2
<i>District 14</i>	413	20	19	37	392	26	19	25	4
<i>District 15</i>	431	33	20	98	389	152	82	45	9
Oak Creek	285	18		15	283	208	2		
River Hills	14				12		2		
Shorewood	267	2		4	255	1	14		
S. Milwaukee	147	20	4	6	146	50			
St. Francis	105	1		3	105				
Wauwatosa	469	17	1	39	444	63	7		
West Allis	489	26	1	64	460	80	8		
W. Milwaukee	28	9	1		27	2			
Whitefish Bay	160	31	3	5	159	51	5		
Totals	11107	685	288	1341	10521	1425	718	622	164
		6.2%	2.6%	12.1%	94.7 %	12.8%	6.5%	of 7830 in city 7.94%	of 7830 in city 2.09%

Legend: Definitions for the Municipality / District Level Statistics Table:

- **Total EDRs** – the total number of unique Election Day Registration forms
- **Missing Quals** – This is the count of registrations where the voter did not check any of the options to indicate whether they were a qualified elector, a new voter, making an address change (or name change on some forms).
- **Missing Signature** – A signature is missing on the form.
- **Missing Address** – For voters who indicated that they were previously registered and their name or address had changed this is the count of those who did not provide their previous address or they listed their current address as the same as their previous address.
- **DL/ID Redacted** – The count of forms on which the driver’s license or state issued ID was redacted (i.e. the voter provided it, so it needed to be redacted).
- **No Proof Residency** –this is the count of forms on which the poll official did not list what type of proof was used to verify the voter’s current street address.
- **Corrob. Required** – The number of voters needing someone to corroborate their residency.
- **Wrong ward** (*available for city of Milwaukee only*) – the number of same day registrants for whom the poll official simply filled in the wrong ward on the form. For the Apr. 5, 2011 election, there likely was not a difference in the ballots that anyone was given.
- **Wrong district** (*available for city of Milwaukee only*) – based on the corrected ward filled in by office staff a couple weeks after the election, this is the number of same day registrants who office staff categorized them in the wrong ward, but they voted at the wrong polling location in the wrong district.

Photo ID Statistics

One of the concerns often expressed about Photo ID is that it is a hardship to obtain a state ID. Using the data that we have available from the same day registrations, we looked at the percentage of same day registrants who brought either a driver's license or a state ID with them to the poll.

Municipality/District	<i>All same day registrants</i>			<i>"New" registrants *</i>				
	<i>Have ID</i>	<i>of</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Have ID</i>	<i>Of</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Bayside	24	of	26	92.31%	7	of	8	87.50%
Brown Deer	131	of	132	99.24%	46	of	46	100.00%
Cudahy	122	of	143	85.31%	58	of	64	90.63%
Fox Point	87	of	89	97.75%	28	of	30	93.33%
Franklin	232	of	234	99.15%	65	of	67	97.01%
Glendale	169	of	173	97.69%	43	of	46	93.48%
Greendale	128	of	129	99.22%	42	of	43	97.67%
Greenfield	291	of	293	99.32%	85	of	86	98.84%
Hales Corners	93	of	94	98.94%	24	of	25	96.00%
Milwaukee	7353	of	7830	93.91%	1757	of	1971	89.14%
District 1	524	of	548	95.62%	154	of	167	92.22%
District 2	535	of	560	95.54%	143	of	160	89.38%
District 3	1061	of	1124	94.40%	232	of	264	87.88%
District 4	535	of	595	89.92%	93	of	114	81.58%
District 5	573	of	596	96.14%	127	of	138	92.03%
District 6	638	of	726	87.88%	123	of	155	79.35%
District 7	518	of	557	93.00%	146	of	167	87.43%
District 8	187	of	203	92.12%	62	of	67	92.54%
District 9	549	of	571	96.15%	132	of	139	94.96%
District 10	572	of	590	96.95%	132	of	140	94.29%
District 11	365	of	373	97.86%	76	of	82	92.68%
District 12	213	of	233	91.42%	71	of	78	91.03%
District 13	302	of	310	97.42%	84	of	90	93.33%
District 14	392	of	413	94.92%	89	of	95	93.68%
District 15	389	of	431	90.26%	93	of	115	80.87%
Oak Creek	283	of	285	99.30%	3	of	79	3.8%
River Hills	12	of	14	85.71%	7	of	8	87.50%
Shorewood	255	of	267	95.51%	36	of	45	80.00%
S. Milwaukee	146	of	147	99.32%	22	of	40	55.00%
St. Francis	105	of	105	100.00%	39	of	39	100.00%
Wauwatosa	444	of	469	94.67%	100	of	128	78.13%
West Allis	460	of	489	94.07%	107	of	122	87.70%
W. Milwaukee	27	of	28	96.43%	6	of	7	85.71%
Whitefish Bay	159	of	160	99.38%	34	of	45	75.56%
County Totals	10521	of	11107	94.72%	2509		2899	86.55%
MKE city Totals	7354	of	7830	93.92%	1757	of	1971	89.14%

* Note: New Registration column only reflects forms specifically marked "new voter."

Photo ID Statistics and Observations

Observation:

In the city of Milwaukee, approximately one fourth of same day registrants were new voters. Because the Clerk's Office provided a means of accurately verify this, we considered this a "best practice."

Finding:

For "all" same day registrants county-wide, 10521 of 11107 (or 94.7 %) already possessed a driver's license or a state ID (i.e. photo ID) and used it at the polls.

Looking at all same day registrants in the city of Milwaukee, 7354 of 7830 (or 93.9 %) of them already possess either a driver's license or a state ID. When we look at just same day registrants in the city of Milwaukee whom the office staff determined were "new" voters, the percent of those who possess a driver's license or state ID only drops to 1757 of 1971 (or 89.1 %).

Verification:

The City of Milwaukee voter registration form contains an "office use only" area in which the Clerk's office staff indicated what they found when they updated the State Voter Registration database shortly after the election. It contains the fields and the office staff put a check box in the appropriate option.

District:	Ward:	NV _____	AC _____	NC _____	DUP _____
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Where: NV = new voter,
AC = address change,
NC = name change,
DUP = duplicate,

We confirmed that Duplicate indicates that the voter may have indicated address or name change, but the State's Voter Registration database already had their current information listed.

Other municipalities did not have this field available to us. The only one that indicates a new voter is NV. So we used the NV value field to filter down to just new voters. For these EDRs we used the original marking on the forms. If the voter or poll worker failed to ensure "New Voter" was check then that induces an error because as those new voters are only reflected in total numbers.

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Provisional Ballots for Same Day Registrants

The Wisconsin Administrative Code has rules regarding usage of driver's license or state ID along with the last four digits of the social security number. Referring to:

http://gab.wi.gov/sites/default/files/publication/65/gab003_pdf_33540.pdf

GAB 3.04 Requiring provision of certain information by election-day voter registration applicant:

(1) A qualified elector registering to vote at a polling place on election day, who has been issued a current and valid Wisconsin driver's license, shall list his or her Wisconsin driver's license number on the voter registration application before the registration may be accepted or processed and before the person is allowed to vote at any election in Wisconsin. A Wisconsin driver's license that has expired, or has been suspended or revoked, is not a current and valid driver's license.

(2) If a current and valid Wisconsin driver's license has been issued to the registration applicant, but the registration applicant does not list the driver's license number on the registration application, the applicant shall be allowed to vote a provisional ballot using the procedures set forth in s. 6.97, Stats. Individuals voting provisional ballots shall be given the written information required under s.6.97(1), Stats. If the person voting a provisional ballot provides his or her driver's license number to the municipal clerk, by any means feasible, including, but not limited to: in person, email, facsimile or telephone; not later than 4:00 p.m., on the day following the day of the election, the person's ballot shall be counted.

(3) If a current and valid Wisconsin driver's license has not been issued to the applicant, the applicant shall list on the registration application either the last four digits of the applicant's social security number, or the Wisconsin department of transportation identification card number if one has been issued to the applicant. If neither a driver's license nor a social security number has been issued to the applicant, and the applicant has not been issued a Wisconsin department of transportation identification card number, the applicant shall check the appropriate box on the application before the application may be accepted or processed and the registrant is allowed to vote.

History: CR 06-137: cr. Register March 2008 No. 627, eff. 4-1-08.

County-wide, 586 same day registrants (477 of those were in the City of Milwaukee) did not provide either a driver's license number or state ID number on their registration forms. In reviewing this statute, any of these voters who actually possess such an ID should have been given a provisional ballot per (2) above. If these voters failed to provide their information by 4:00 p.m. on the day following the election, their provisional ballot should not have been counted (also per (2) above).

Also in our review of those 586 same day registrations, 33 also did not provide the last four digits of their social security number on their registration form. Of those 33, several did not check the place on the form which reads "Check this circle if you have never been issued a WI Driver License, WI ID or a Social Security Number." Per (3) above, poll officials were possibly in violation of Wisconsin Administrative Code by giving a ballot to these voters without first having them check the "never been issued" option on the form.

Out of these 586 registrations only 1 form indicated that a provisional ballot was given.

Ward / Polling Location level statistics

Indicates places where (1) the proof of residence document number was blank on 50% or more of the forms or (2) the number of people who voted in the wrong district occurred 4 or more times at that polling location.

Municipality or (District) polling location	Proof of Residence / Doc. Number is blank(1)		People who voted in the Wrong district (2)	Elector did not appeared to be a city resident
Bayside	26 of 26	100%		
Glendale	167 of 173	96.5%		
Greendale	128 of 129	99.2%		
Hales Corners	68 of 94	72.3%		
Milwaukee District 1			7	2
(1) Atkinson Library			4 of 7 in Dist 2	
(1) Webster Middle School	6 of 12	50%		
Milwaukee District 2			19	
(2) Kluge Scholl	17 of 18	94.4%		
(2) MPS Greater Holy Temple	36 of 38	94.7%		
(2) Bryant School			4 of 19 in Dist 2	
(2) Silver Spring Neighborhood Center	23 of 25	92.0%	5 of 19 in Dist 2	
Milwaukee District 3			5	1
(3) Locust Court	33 of 55	60.0%		
Milwaukee District 4			19	
(4) Merrill Park Housing	40 of 41	97.6%		
Milwaukee District 5			1	
(5) River Trail School	33 of 36	91.7%		
Milwaukee District 6			27	
(6) Auer Avenue Playground Fieldhouse	33 of 33	100%	9 of 27 in Dist 6	
(6) Martin Luther King Elementary	51 of 64	79.7%	5 of 27 in Dist 6	
(6) Northcott Neighborhood House	34 of 63	54.0%	4 of 27 in Dist 6	
Milwaukee District 7			33	
(7) Benjamin Franklin School			5 of 33 in Dist 5	
(7) Samuel Clemens School	18 of 24	75.0%		
(7) Washington High School			16 of 33 in Dist 7	
Milwaukee District 8			1	1
(8) Mitchell Court	16 of 24	66.7%		

Milwaukee County ~ Same Day Voter Registration Study ~ April 5th, 2011 Election

Municipality or (District) polling location	Proof of Residence / Doc. Number is blank (1)		People who voted in the wrong district (2)	Elector did not appear to be a city of resident
Milwaukee District 9			11	
<i>(9) Milwaukee School of Sign Languages</i>	30 of 43	69.8%		
<i>(9) Spirit of Life Church</i>	76 of 90	84.4%		
Milwaukee District 10			10	
<i>(10) Sherman School</i>			7 of 10 in Dist 10	
Milwaukee District 11			5	1
<i>(11) Alcott Elementary School</i>	19 of 19	100%		
<i>(11) Curtin School</i>	18 of 25	72.0%		
Milwaukee District 12			6	
Milwaukee District 13			2	
<i>(13) Garland School</i>	17 of 24	70.8%		
Milwaukee District 14			4	
Milwaukee District 15			9	
<i>(15) Frances Starms Discovery Learn. Ctr.</i>	43 of 44	97.7%		
<i>(15) Gwen T. Jackson School</i>	15 of 24	62.5%		
<i>(15) Hi-Mount Blvd School</i>	31 of 49	63.3%		
<i>(15) Housing Authority</i>	25 of 27	92.6%		
<i>(15) West Side Academy</i>	20 of 24	83.3%		
River Hills	14 of 14	100%		
South Milwaukee	147 of 147	100%		
St. Francis	105 of 105	100%		
West Milwaukee	28 of 28	100%		
Whitefish Bay	119 of 160	74.3%		
	Proof of Residence / Doc. Number is blank (1)		People who voted in the wrong district (2)	Elector did not appear to be a city resident
County Wide Totals	1721 of 11107	15.5%	Incomplete data	N/A
Milwaukee City Totals	1021 of 7830	13.0%	164	5

1. In some municipalities, they appear to eliminate listing the Proof of Residency type or document number when a driver's license or state ID was provided in the top half of the form.
2. Wrong district numbers by polling location are only shown below if it happened 4 or more times. Otherwise only the district total is shown.

Concerns with Corroboration

Corroborate Outside of District

Electors corroborated for other voters in a district other than where they themselves reside. Our understanding of the corroboration system was that if elections are truly local events, then people know each other well enough to vouch for friends that reside in the local area.

Cudahy – a Cudahy resident corroborated for a voter in Milwaukee District 3

West Allis – a West Allis resident corroborated for a voter in Milwaukee District 3

Waukesha – a Waukesha resident corroborated for a voter in Milwaukee District 3

We understand that a city of Milwaukee resident could corroborate for any other city of Milwaukee resident; however, the corroboration rules specifically prohibited a person who needed a corroborator from immediately being the corroborator for another voter.

Milwaukee District 1 – a same day registrant in District 1 corroborated for a voter in District 2

Milwaukee District 2 – a same day registrant in District 2 corroborated for a voter in District 3

Milwaukee District 4 – a same day registrant in District 4 corroborated for a voter in District 7

Milwaukee District 9 – a same day registrant in District 9 corroborated for a voter in District 6

Milwaukee District 15 – a same day registrant in District 15 corroborated for a voter in District 10

Milwaukee District 4 – a poll official who lives in District 4 corroborated for 19 voters in District 15, at a polling location more than 20 blocks from the address given by the corroborator/poll official.

Most of the electors live 19 to 23 blocks away from that address, so it raises questions as to whether the poll official actually knew these voters.

Co-Corroboration

These are electors who could not prove their current residence by themselves yet came in together and corroborated for each other.

Milwaukee District 6 (one pair)

Milwaukee District 7 (two pairs of co-corroborators all at the same address)

Milwaukee District 9 (one pair, both with the same rather unique first name)

Corroborate for Self

Perhaps these people may have just signed the form in the wrong place, but based on the forms as written, it appears that five people corroborated for themselves:

Milwaukee Dist 2 (1) Milwaukee Dist 4 (2) Milwaukee Dist 8 (1) Milwaukee District 10 (1)

Corroboration without required Proof of Residency

Milwaukee, District 3

A voter registered and without proof of residence with the poll official corroborating for him. This voter was then allowed to corroborate for another voter.

Milwaukee, District 6

A voter registered without a driver's license nor state ID, so another elector corroborated for her. She then corroborated for another voter in District 6.

Poll Officials

Poll Official who registered on the same day

Milwaukee, District 5

A voter registered using a Milwaukee address with the voter's previous address being listed as St. Paul, Minnesota. Another person corroborated for this voter. However, no proof of residency was listed on the form for either the voter or the corroborator. Finally, the voter signed the form as the Registrar.

Poll Officials using the corroboration process

A poll official who didn't list his address on any form, worked at a poll at the Villard Avenue Library in Milwaukee, District 1 and corroborated for every person who needed corroboration in Ward 157 (two people who should have voted at Christ Memorial Lutheran church), Ward 161 (four people), and Ward 162 (28 people), in all 34 people.

A poll official who resides in Milwaukee, District 4, worked at the poll at the Washington Park Library in Milwaukee, District 15, and corroborated for 18 residents of Milwaukee, District 15.

Voters Not found in Poll Book

In the City of Milwaukee, after the election, the office staff flagged 541 entries as "DUP" or duplicate. We confirmed that this means that (1) the elector is already listed in the state voter registration database with (2) the address listed or (3) the last name listed. No change was necessary and possibly these voters had not voted in a long time and thought they needed to re-register.

Of the 541 entries flagged as "DUP" for the city of Milwaukee, 136 of them were people who voted in the wrong ward, they were probably not listed in the poll book and were asked to re-register.

Of those 136 voting in the wrong ward, 30 were not only in the wrong ward, but in the wrong polling location and district. Again, they were not found in the poll book, but instead of being directed to the correct polling location, they registered and voted in the wrong location.

In District 2, a voter (who voted in ward 29 when they should have been in ward 30) indicated that they were not happy having "to re-register for a 3rd time." The poll worker had them re-register instead of directing the voter to the correct ward. The office staff confirmed that this voter was already in the voter registration database and flagged the form as a "DUP".

In District 11, a voter (who voted in ward 193 when they should have voted in ward 194) indicated that they have registered 5 times and are still not in the books. The poll worker had them re-register instead of voting in the correct ward. The office staff confirmed that this voter was already in the voter registration database and flagged the form as a "DUP".

We suspect this causes frustration with voters based on comments written on some forms. It also highlights why it is beneficial for Clerks to close out early absentee voting by the Friday prior to the election so they have time to make sure the Voter Books are updated.

Possible Voting Irregularities

The observation of these few glaring registrations does not lessen the impact of the error rate discovered in the 11,107 Election Day Registration Forms. With loose policies or oversight regarding verification of registration forms; the potential for voting irregularities is highly probable.

Milwaukee

Two voter registration forms listed the same first name, last name, plus the same current and previous address. It appears they came into the poll at the same time (based on their consecutive ballot numbers). One used a driver's license and the other used a state ID. Both registered as an address change. When the Clerks Office staff entered these EDRs into the state voter registration database, they had small post-it notes listing the birthday for these voters.

A woman registered noting that this was a name change and had listed her maiden name properly on the form. However, someone wrote 'voted in book under "xxxx" on the form (with xxxx being the maiden name that she listed). The way the form was written on by the poll official, it's impossible to know if they allowed her to vote first and then asked her to fill out the registration for the name change. The only problem would be if this note was written after the election. In that case, it might be a case of discovering that the voter already voted under her maiden name prior to registering and voted again using the new name.

Shorewood

A voter registered and voted using one document for proof of residency and it appears the same voter came back later and registered again using another document for proof of residency. In both cases, this voter was given a ballot by the same poll official.

Glendale

Three individuals registered and voted using a hotel receipt to meet their residency requirements and two of them had out of state driver's licenses while the third used a military identification card.

Notable Details:

These are included in the counts in various tables in this report, but the details of these errors are worth noting:

Bayside

A voter did not list a driver's license, state ID nor SSN. Yet, the Registrar must have verified and written something because whatever proof of residency was given was redacted.

Greenfield

A voter brought in a typed pre-printed form, which did not specify a driver's license nor state ID, and without any poll official name or signature on the form, was allowed to register and vote.

Milwaukee, District 1

A voter used only a magazine subscription invoice as proof of residence, then corroborated for someone else.

Milwaukee, District 3

A voter listed their previous address in Milwaukee, for proof of residency they initially listed an Illinois driver's license, but then crossed that out and used a utility bill instead.

Milwaukee, District 5

A voter completed a registration form then signed their own form as the registrar. To top it off, the registration was marked by the Clerk's Office as not only voting in the wrong ward, but also in the wrong district.

Milwaukee, District 9

A voter registered without specifying whether the registration was as a new voter or for an address change. The voter did not provide a driver's license, state ID or the last four digits of their SSN. The EDR shows no type of proof of residency and the poll official did not list their name or sign the form. After the election, the Clerk's Office staff flagged this registration as 'AC' and 'DUP'.

Milwaukee District 12

A voter with no proof of residency specified has an entirely different name as the signature in the "Voter Signature" place on the form, and then the voter signed the form as the registrar.

Milwaukee District 14

A voter used an Illinois moving violation citation as their Wisconsin proof of residence.

Milwaukee, District 15

A voter registered without specifying whether they were a new voter or had an address change. The voter did not provide a driver's license, state ID or even the last four digits of their SSN. No other type of proof is listed and the poll official did not list their name or signature on the form. After the election, the Clerk's Office staff flagged this registration as a 'DUP'.

Out of State Voters

In Glendale, three voters registered using the bill from an extended stay hotel as their current address. We first heard that MediaTrackers had found one of these EDRs. We were able to provide them with two more EDRs showing voters using a hotel bill for proof of residency. We were further able to determine that all three are listed in an SEIU Employees document as “Organizers in Training” and had come to Wisconsin from FL, GA and NJ.

In Greenfield, a voter used their Ohio driver’s license and a passport as proof that they lived in Wisconsin. This person then corroborated for someone else with the same last name and at the same address, who apparently had only a passport with them.

In a Milwaukee District, a voter used their Illinois traffic citation to prove that they lived in Wisconsin.

In a Milwaukee District, a voter used their Louisiana State ID for their Wisconsin proof of residency.

In Whitefish Bay, a voter used their Michigan driver’s license to prove that they lived in Wisconsin.

These voters may have also used other documents to prove identity and show they met the residency requirements. However, these EDR forms show questionable documentation to satisfy proof of the residency requirements.

Voted in the wrong District

It appears that at least 164 people registered and voted not just in the wrong ward, but in the wrong district. Poll officials apparently did not know boundaries or did not want to turn away a voter to send them to the correct polling location; rather they simply accepted that person’s vote. This could negatively affect the outcome of some close local elections.

Missing Information

Overall, 3,739 forms of 11,107 EDRs contain errors of some type resulting in a 33.7% error rate.

There were 288 registrations that either the poll workers or voter did not sign. Of these, 224 forms, county-wide, the poll official did not sign their name to the form. Of these 112 of them the form failed to show a proof of residency document. On some forms, the DL/ID was blank and the SSN (4 digits) was redacted. This made it appear like the voter’s only proof of residence was 4 digits of their SSN. It seemed that whichever ward the voter walked into; they were given a ballot and voted.

On one form, the voter crossed out their surname and printed another surname, and then used the first surname (perhaps a married versus maiden name) for their signature. On another, the voter dated their form 2/26/2010.

In Greenfield, a voter whose previous address was in Green Bay, voting using their SSN (4 digits), but no registrar name or signature is on the form. In District 15, a voter whose previous address was in Indiana, did the same... used their SSN, with no poll official name on the form.

Felon voter

While this was not the part of the scope of this informal investigation into the Election Day Registration process, we stumbled onto one instance where we thought a felon who should not have voted had registered and voted anyway.

The corroborator was Lena J. Taylor and the poll worker wrote on several forms that the corroborator owns the property where the voter resided. We passed this information on to Media Trackers who investigated further and published their report on the address of this elector.

Wis Stats 6.03(1)(b) states that:

“Any person convicted of treason, felony or bribery, unless the person's right to vote is restored through a pardon or under s.304.078(3).”

And, s.304.078(3) states, “If a person is disqualified from voting under s.6.03(1)(b), his or her right to vote is restored when he or she completes the term of imprisonment or probation for the crime that led to the disqualification. The department or, if the person is sentenced to a county jail or house of correction, the jailer shall inform the person in writing at the time his or her right to vote is restored under this subsection.”

We learned that this means if a registered voter becomes a felon, the municipal clerk (of the municipality that the voter was registered in) should mark their voting status as inactive due to the felony status.

That opens the question of how that information gets supplied to the clerk to inactivate a felon's registration and how the process works to “inform the person in writing at the time his or her right to vote is restored.”

We learned that voting rights are restored when they complete their imprisonment term and any probation. There was misconception about how voting rights are restored.

When a person is released from custody and completes any terms of probation, our understanding is that the jailer or Department of Corrections will issue the person a letter stating the punishment term is complete. With this letter, the citizen can re-register to vote.

We discovered the individual does not have to appeal to anyone to get their voting rights restored; however, they do have to re-register to get their voting status active again.

Based on this interpretation, if this individual did have the letter, then he properly re-registered to vote in the April 5th election. This raises the question about how notification is carried out and if the preferred method to re-register would be in person at the Clerk's Office.

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Final Analysis

Even with a vast majority of honest, well intended citizens participating, the voting process in Wisconsin (under the old rules) appears to allow anyone who would want to vote fraudulently to do so with ease and with almost no risk of being discovered. With all the errors and omissions discovered, there appears to be credible threat that a determined person could engage in voting irregularities.

We discovered holes in the process that raise a great concern. Foremost was the alarming 33.7% overall error rate and that translated to a 17.9% error rate just when it came to “Proof of Residency.” One must remember this election was conducted prior to the implementation of the Voter ID requirements. Under the old rules and given this error rate, the potential for vote fraud exists with these error rates.

Based on these errors, it appears some poll officials did a poor job of ensuring completeness of the forms and a poor job of verifying the actual identities of voters for the same day registrants. Given that at least 1,995 forms left out the proof of residency information, 541 electors apparently re-registered even though they were already in the voter registration database with current information, 142 electors needed a corroborator to register and then corroborated for someone else, 164 electors voted in the wrong district. There needs to be stronger incentive for poll workers to ensure completeness of forms. Possibly, additional training or testing for poll workers to boost their confidence which will in turn insure they have the skills and tools to ensure election integrity.

The duplicate entries could happen one of a couple ways. Some voters who did not vote for several elections may have the impression their need to re-register. Other voters may show up at the wrong polling location or get into the wrong line at polling locations with multiple wards using one location. Instead of directing the elector to the correct line or to a different polling place, possibly the poll official simply instructs the elector to register rather wait in line again. Worst case, the question should be asked if these duplicate registrations could have been manipulated to double vote.

Regarding photo ID, this report shows that 94 percent of voters, only slightly lower for new voters, already possess a driver’s license or a state ID and presenting one at the polls does not make it more difficult for them to vote. This report confirms that implementing the photo ID requirement and eliminating corroboration makes an important step towards preventing voter fraud.

The skills and training that apparently need reinforcing includes; proper form completion, proper identification verification, and proper use of the provisional ballot rules in the Wisconsin Administrative Code. Since we discovered 3,739 forms with errors, yielding a 33.7% error, it seems the entire process lacks enough accuracy and accountability required for managing clean elections.

Furthermore, we do not have real time monitoring of voter books or the registration process beyond the immediate view of the poll workers. This lack of traceability until after the election promotes the false argument that if it hasn’t been uncovered and successfully prosecuted, then voter fraud doesn’t exist. This makes Mayor Barrett’s call to “name the names” a false argument. This inability to capture voter fraud in the act means that those ballots get counted no matter what is found after the election, thus tainting the results of the election.

The only way to identify problems with the registration process occurs via this type post-election quality control review. Then, elections officials must act, using the results to improve the process.

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Chart 1 – Initial Responses from Clerks for expected EDRs

Milwaukee County "Same-Day" Registrations				
		EDRs	Population	EDRs as % of Pop.
	TOTALS	11667	959,626	
1	Bayside	64	4,456	1.44%
2	Brown Deer	129	12,087	1.07%
3	Cudahy	134	19,073	0.70%
4	Fox Point	89	6,903	1.29%
5	Franklin	167	36,910	0.45%
6	Glendale	240	13,111	1.83%
7	Greendale	129	14,173	0.91%
8	Greenfield	294	36,531	0.80%
9	Hales Corners	78	7,756	1.01%
10	Milwaukee	8269	604,133	1.37%
11	Oak Creek	250	33,946	0.74%
12	River Hills	93	1,686	5.52%
13	Shorewood	267	13,373	2.00%
14	South Milwaukee	150	21,446	0.70%
15	St. Francis	107	9,848	1.09%
16	Wauwatosa	474	45,599	1.04%
17	West Allis	530	60,753	0.87%
18	West Milwaukee	40	4,068	0.98%
19	Whitefish Bay	163	13,774	1.18%

Note: due to duplications during copying, we ended up with 11,107 unique registration forms.

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Chart 2 – Historical Glance at Milwaukee County Voting

(data courtesy of WI Government Accountability Board)

	Bayside	Brown Deer	Cudahy	Fox Point	Franklin	Glendale	Greendale	Greenfield	Hales Corners	Milwaukee	Oak Creek	River Hills	Shorewood	S Milwaukee	St. Francis	Wauwatosa	West Allis	W. Milwaukee	Whitefish Bay
Registered Voters																			
Apr-10	3215	7593	10797	4983	20671	8885	11072	20672	4842	311106	19242	1274	11486	13338	5603	33007	38697	2081	9547
Nov-10	3378	8204	10312	5123	21925	9435	11471	22342	6073	343543	23379	1334	10933	11584	6057	33291	41043	2252	10312
Apr-11	3397	7987	10976	5127	21333	9285	9999	21595	5074	308323	23156	1334	10279	14485	5818	32448	39373	2134	9968
Votes Cast at Polls																			
Apr-10	386	1261	4097	871	1996	1062	1548	2364	404	6839	1229	526	1449	2469	1120	2562	2243	177	397
Nov-10	2374	5693	7707	3817	15123	6916	7250	15009	3663	187832	12974	1024	6843	8053	3873	24334	22886	1112	7707
Apr-11	1892	4322	4860	3036	11187	5598	5680	10702	2789	120895	8817	791	5619	5729	2622	17549	14963	709	6102
Absentee Votes Cast																			
Apr-10	109	212	605	205	484	358	319	908	127	6428	513	126	379	513	314	506	1083	52	63
Nov-10	493	754	1163	925	2333	1283	1025	2367	479	18493	1597	196	1605	1013	499	3296	2473	94	1163
Apr-11	296	382	551	431	1092	652	582	1380	277	9687	788	148	1026	613	337	1720	1346	66	553
Election Day Registrations																			
Apr-10	10	19	147	13	60	23	23	29	5	203	29	0	41	53	43	41	73	4	5
Nov-10	146	571	624	235	995	490	485	1455	323	38150	880	51	983	689	446	1268	2711	175	624
Apr-11	26	131	138	88	167	154	129	294	94	7690	170	14	266	149	111	472	529	27	164
Election Day Registrations as Percentage of Votes Cast																			
Apr-10	2.6%	1.5%	3.6%	1.5%	3.0%	2.2%	1.5%	1.2%	1.2%	3.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.8%	2.1%	3.8%	1.6%	3.3%	2.3%	1.3%
Nov-10	6.1%	10%	8.1%	6.2%	6.6%	7.1%	6.7%	9.7%	8.8%	20.3%	6.8%	5.0%	14%	8.6%	11%	5.2%	11%	15%	8.1%
Apr-11	1.4%	3.0%	2.8%	2.9%	1.5%	2.8%	2.3%	2.7%	3.4%	6.4%	1.9%	1.8%	4.7%	2.6%	4.2%	2.7%	3.5%	3.8%	2.7%
Voting Percentages																			
Apr-10	12%	16%	37%	17%	9.7%	12%	14%	11%	8.3%	2.2%	6.4%	41%	12%	18%	20%	7.8%	5.8%	8.5%	4.2%
Nov-10	70%	69%	74%	74%	69%	73%	63%	67%	60%	54%	55%	76%	62%	69%	63%	73%	55%	49%	74%
Apr-11	55%	54%	44%	59%	52%	60%	56%	49%	55%	39%	38%	59%	54%	39%	45%	54%	38%	33%	61%