

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

GREAT AMERICA PAC,
STOP HILLARY PAC, and
RONALD R. JOHNSON,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

WISCONSIN ELECTIONS COMMISSION,
and MICHAEL HAAS, in his official capacity
as ADMINISTRATOR OF THE WISCONSIN
ELECTION COMMISSION,

Defendant,

JILL STEIN,

Intervenor.

No. 16 Civ. 00795

**DECLARATION OF DAVID A.
LEBOWITZ**

DAVID A. LEBOWITZ declares, under penalty of perjury, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746,
that the following is true and correct:

1. I am associated with the firm of Emery Celli Brinckerhoff & Abady LLP,
attorneys for Intervenor Jill Stein.
2. I respectfully submit this declaration in opposition to Plaintiffs' motion for a
preliminary injunction, in order to place relevant evidentiary material before the Court.
3. Attached hereto as Exhibit A is a true and correct copy of the transcript of a
hearing held in Dane County Circuit Court before the Honorable Valerie Bailey-Rihn on
November 29, 2016 concerning Jill Stein's petition for an order to recount by hand all ballots
cast in all wards in the State of Wisconsin during the 2016 presidential election.

4. Attached hereto as Exhibit B is a true and correct copy of the Order for Recount issued by the Wisconsin Elections Commission on November 29, 2016.

5. Attached hereto as Exhibit C is a true and correct copy of the Wisconsin Elections Commission's Election Recount Procedures Manual, dated November 2016.

6. Attached hereto as Exhibit D is a true and correct copy of the Wisconsin Elections Commission's Counting Votes Manual, as revised August 2014.

7. Attached hereto as Exhibit E is a true and correct copy of the Wisconsin Elections Commission's Election Day Manual, dated July 2016.

8. Attached hereto as Exhibit F is a true and correct copy of a transcription of a 2016 Presidential Election Recount Planning Webinar convened by the Wisconsin Elections Commission on November 30, 2016.

9. Attached hereto as Exhibit G is a true and correct copy of a statement released by the Wisconsin Elections Commission on December 5, 2016 concerning the progress of the statewide recount of the 2016 presidential election.

10. Attached hereto as Exhibit H is a true and correct copy, in PDF format, of the "Wisconsin Recount Results Update" spreadsheet published by the Wisconsin Elections Commission on December 7, 2016. The spreadsheet dated December 7 is the most recent in a series of daily releases by the Elections Commission of statistical information about the ongoing statewide recount. The spreadsheet reports, by presidential and vice presidential candidate ticket: the number of current number of ballots recounted, the number of original ballots cast, the difference between the two counts, and the percent change by reporting unit. The original spreadsheets for each day of the recount are posted to the Wisconsin Elections Commission's website at <http://elections.wi.gov/publications/statistics/recount> the following afternoon. The

PDF version attached as Exhibit H displays the data from the December 7 spreadsheet sorted by the number of recounted ballots for Donald J. Trump and Michael R. Pence from largest to smallest, such that the reporting units whose ballots have already been recounted (shown in darker yellow) appear first.

11. Attached hereto as Exhibit I is a true and correct copy of an Order issued by the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit on December 6, 2016 in *Stein v. Thomas*, No. 16-2690, an action brought by Dr. Stein. The Order affirms the issuance of a temporary restraining order requiring a statewide recount to proceed without delay in Michigan.

12. Attached hereto as Exhibit J is a true and correct copy of the Federal Election Commission's Financial Summary for Plaintiff Stop Hillary PAC.

13. Attached hereto as Exhibit J is a true and correct copy of the Federal Election Commission's Financial Summary for Plaintiff Great America PAC.

Dated: December 7, 2016
New York, New York

/s/ David A. Lebowitz
DAVID A. LEBOWITZ

Exhibit A

STATE OF WISCONSIN

CIRCUIT COURT

DANE COUNTY

BRANCH 3

* * * * *

In the Matter of the Recount of
Votes for President of the United
States:

JILL STEIN,
c/o Emery Celli Brinckerhoff &
Abady LLP
600 Fifth Avenue, 10th Floor
New York, NY 10020,

Case No. 16CV3060

Petitioner,

vs.

WISCONSIN ELECTIONS COMMISSION,
212 East Washington Avenue
Third Floor
Madison, WI 53707, and

Members of the Wisconsin Elections Commission, each and only in his or her official capacity:

MARK L. THOMSEN, ANN S. JACOBS,
BEVERLY GILL, JULIE M. GLANCEY,
STEVE KING, and DON M. MILLIS
212 East Washington Avenue
Third Floor
Madison, WI 53707.

Respondents.

* * * * *

PROCEEDINGS: HEARING

DATE: November 29, 2016

BEFORE: The Honorable VALERIE BAILEY-RIHN,
Circuit Court Judge, Branch 3, Presiding

APPEARANCES: Attorney CHRISTOPHER M. MEULER,
Freibert Finerty & St. John,
Two Plaza East, Suite 1250,
330 East Kilbourn Avenue,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202,
appearing on behalf of the Petitioner.

APPEARANCES: (Con't)

Attorneys MATTHEW D. BRINCKERHOFF,
DEBBIE GREENBERGER and DAVID A. LEBOWITZ,
Emery Celli Brinckerhoff & Abady LLP,
600 Fifth Avenue, 10th Floor,
New York, New York 10020,
appearing as counsel on behalf of the
Petitioner.

Assistant Attorneys General S. MICHAEL MURPHY,
COLIN ROTH, DAVID V. MEANY, ANDREW COOK, and
ANTHONY RUSSAMANNO,
Wisconsin Department of Justice,
17 West Main Street,
PO Box 7857,
Madison, Wisconsin 53707,
appearing on behalf of the Respondents.

MICHAEL HAAS,
Wisconsin Election Commission,
Madison, Wisconsin, appearing in proper
person.

Attorneys JOSHUA L. KAUL and
CHARLES G. CURTIS, JR.,
Perkins Coie,
One East Main Street, Suite 201,
Madison, Wisconsin 53703,
appearing on behalf of the Intervenor
Secretary Hillary Clinton.

REPORTER: Melanie Olsen
Official Reporter

* * *

1 November 29, 2016

2 P R O C E E D I N G S

3 THE COURT: We'll call the case. Go
4 ahead and call the case, and then I'll ask
5 for the appearances.

6 THE CLERK: Calling the case of Jill
7 Stein versus Wisconsin Elections Commission,
8 et al., case number 16CV3060. Appearances,
9 please.

10 MR. MEULER: Good afternoon, your
11 Honor. Christopher Meuler from Freibert,
12 Finerty & St. John appearing on behalf of the
13 petitioner. With me at counsel table is
14 Matthew Brinckerhoff and Debra Greenberger
15 and also right behind us is David Lebowitz.
16 All three, I believe, by your order this
17 morning were admitted pro hac vice, and we
18 thank you for the quick speed with which you
19 handled that.

20 THE COURT: Thank you.

21 MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, for the
22 respondents, I'm Mike Murphy from the
23 Wisconsin Department of Justice. At counsel
24 table with me is Colin Roth and Dave Meany.
25 In the row behind me is Attorney Andy Cook,

1 Mike Haas, the administrator of the Wisconsin
2 Election Commission, and Attorney Anthony
3 Russamanno. And we thank you for finding
4 time this afternoon to hear this matter.

5 THE COURT: Thank you.

6 MR. KAUL: Your Honor, on behalf of
7 the Intervenor, Secretary Hillary Clinton,
8 I'm Josh Kaul. I'm joined at counsel table
9 by Chuck Curtis.

10 THE COURT: Okay. So, we have some
11 outstanding motions. One is the motion to
12 intervene. I am going to grant that, unless
13 anybody needs to argue it.

14 MR. MURPHY: No.

15 THE COURT: Okay. So I will grant
16 that.

17 I will also grant the motion of pro
18 hac vice of Mark Elias, and I've signed that.

19 Is there any outstanding motions that
20 I have not addressed? I did the pro hac, the
21 other ones, earlier this morning.

22 Okay. Great. Thank you.

23 So, we're here today on an expedited
24 basis. I have in fact read all the
25 affidavits, I've read all the briefs, and I

1 have taken a look at the statutory authority
2 for this proceeding. And obviously the court
3 is required to hear this as expeditiously as
4 possible. That's why we're having it for
5 4:30 tonight. I apologize for the lateness
6 of the hour, but we need to get this
7 resolved.

8 So, it is the petitioner's petition,
9 so unless there is any more preliminary
10 information that we need to address, let's
11 get started.

12 We will need -- I'm assuming we're
13 going to have an evidentiary hearing on this.

14 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Yes. We are
15 prepared to proceed. There is one slight
16 complication. And we're happy to go right
17 into the evidence if that is the Court's
18 preference, but we were only able to get one
19 witness here live. He's flown in from
20 Ann Arbor. He landed about 20 minutes ago.
21 We expect him to be here quite soon.

22 And I guess I have almost a
23 housekeeping question, which is, we obviously
24 want to do whatever we can to help the Court
25 make a determination in this case, and if the

1 Court wants to hear argument or has questions
2 or any of that sort, we're obviously here and
3 happy to entertain any of those things. But
4 if we had our druthers, we would prefer to
5 start with our first witness live as we think
6 he'll be here momentarily. But we can also
7 -- the other ones, we had made a call earlier
8 today to inquire about the possibility of
9 telephonic testimony, and we have witnesses
10 prepared or standing by to provide that
11 testimony.

12 And one other thing that -- I was a
13 little uncertain about whether or not the
14 Court would be interested in entertaining
15 evidence of this sort. I'm happy to hear
16 that the Court is. But I think there might
17 be some opportunities for some stipulations,
18 for instance, qualifying people as experts,
19 things of that sort that could speed this up,
20 and I had not yet had a chance to confer with
21 any of the counsel for their respective
22 parties to this action.

23 So, I'm just trying to figure out the
24 best way to proceed efficiently and
25 expeditiously.

1 THE COURT: Thank you. I do believe
2 that we will need live testimony. Obviously,
3 I can't decide on affidavits. I need to hear
4 the evidence. But maybe while we're waiting
5 for your first live witness, we have granted
6 approval to have witnesses appear by phone,
7 so we could always take those. But before we
8 get that far, maybe we should talk about the
9 stipulations regarding the qualifications.

10 Does the Wisconsin Election Commission
11 have any concerns about the qualifications of
12 the proposed -- well, who are your witnesses?
13 I guess that's the first question.

14 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: The first witness
15 who's attempting to get here in person is
16 J. Alex Halderman. He's a computer science
17 professor at the University of Michigan.
18 Obviously, we've submitted an affidavit on
19 his behalf in two places but with the
20 petition as well as with the -- I mean,
21 sorry, the petition before the Wisconsin
22 Election Commission and the petition before
23 the Court.

24 The next witness after that that we
25 would like to call is Professor Philip Stark

1 who would be appearing by telephone. He is
2 basically a statistics professor.

3 All of our experts have specialized
4 expertise in voting issues, irregularities,
5 integrity, and the like. But Professor
6 Halderman is a computer scientist, Professor
7 Stark is a statistician, and then we can keep
8 rolling beyond that, depending of course also
9 on the time that we have with the Court and
10 perhaps some other issues. But we want to at
11 least start with those two.

12 THE COURT: Okay. And any response to
13 that?

14 MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, I've reviewed
15 the CVs all of these people. They certainly
16 have some academic qualifications. I think
17 we'd -- I think a blanket stipulation we
18 can't do without knowing a little bit more
19 about what they're testifying to and how that
20 fits into their expertise.

21 THE COURT: Okay. You want to respond
22 to that?

23 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: For the record, we
24 are planning for the most part to keep their
25 testimony essentially within the bounds of

1 the affidavits that have already been
2 submitted. There might be a little bit of
3 rebuttal to the papers that we received this
4 afternoon at a little bit after 1 o'clock.
5 But beyond that, it wouldn't go past that.

6 I'm happy to have -- these experts are
7 incredibly well-credentialed and world
8 renowned in their field, so I'm happy to have
9 them explain all of that to the Court. I
10 just thought for efficiency purposes, I
11 didn't imagine -- and I'll be more specific
12 -- that anyone would necessarily object to,
13 for instance, qualifying Professor Halderman
14 as an expert in computer science and
15 electronic voting security.

16 MR. MURPHY: We can stipulate to the
17 qualifications but not the relevance, your
18 Honor. If we're going to have computer
19 scientists testifying about Russia, that's
20 another matter. But to their qualifications
21 in their field, we have no objection.

22 THE COURT: That's fine. Then we'll
23 take it as it comes.

24 At this point, is there any other
25 housekeeping we need before -- and you're

1 still waiting for your first witness.

2 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Yes. We could
3 start with Professor Stark and try to set up
4 the phone call. Or we could also try to
5 contact him right now and just see how close
6 he is to being here, only because it's
7 conceivable we could set up the phone call
8 and then he's here.

9 THE COURT: Okay. Why don't you have
10 one of your colleagues call him and find out.

11 In the meanwhile, we do have as long
12 as we need tonight to the point where we can
13 stay awake, and then we have cleared the
14 decks for tomorrow as well. I know that's
15 not optimal for the Elections Commission, but
16 that is a possibility if we need to continue
17 over to tomorrow. So, we'll see where we go
18 tonight.

19 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Thank you very
20 much, your Honor. We're committed to trying
21 to keep this moving as quickly as possible,
22 and we're certainly hopeful that we can
23 finish it tonight, because obviously it will
24 be a lot for you to consider in making your
25 determination. And the good news is that

1 Mr. Halderman is here, he's in the building,
2 and he should be here any minute.

3 THE COURT: Okay. Good.

4 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: So I'm prepared to
5 call him as soon as he arrives.

6 THE CLERK: Right here is fine.
7 That's fine. Raise your right hand.

8

9 J. ALEX HALDERMAN,

10 called as a witness, being first duly sworn,
11 testified on oath as follows:

12

13 THE CLERK: Thank you. Go ahead and
14 have a seat. The chair does not move; the
15 microphone does.

16 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: May I proceed?

17 THE COURT: Yes, you may.

18

19 DIRECT EXAMINATION

20 By Mr. Brinckerhoff:

21 Q. Good afternoon, Professor Halderman.

22 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: (Unintelligible.)

23 THE CLERK: No, you ask his name. Ask
24 him to spell it for the court reporter,
25 please. And also, you'll want to make sure

1 that you use your microphone as it won't pick
2 up if you're not speaking into the
3 microphone.

4 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Thank you very
5 much.

6 THE COURT: You have a soft voice so
7 you may want to get a little bit closer. The
8 microphone does move closer to you so you
9 might want to --

10 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: I'm actually not
11 known for my soft voice, so I'm quite
12 confident I can make up for that.

13 THE COURT: All right. Okay.

14 Q. Good afternoon, Professor Halderman. Could you
15 please state your full name for the record.

16 A. My full name is John Alexander Halderman, J-O-H-N,
17 A-L-E-X-A-N-D-E-R, H-A-L-D-E-R-M-A-N. Although, I
18 abbreviate it J, period, Alex, A-L-E-X.

19 Q. Could you tell me what your current employment is.

20 A. I'm a professor of computer science and engineering at
21 the University of Michigan and the director of Michigan
22 Center for Computer Security and Society.

23 Q. And do you have any particular areas of expertise?

24 A. I am an expert in computer security, network security,
25 and the security of electronic voting systems.

1 Q. And do you have any specific expertise as it relates
2 -- I'm sorry, you said voting systems. Can you tell
3 me what kind of expertise you have when it comes to
4 security with voting systems?

5 A. I have extensively studied the kinds of electronic
6 voting machines and voting systems that are used in the
7 United States and other countries including ways in
8 which they might be compromised by attackers as well as
9 methods for improving their security.

10 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: And I believe we
11 have a stipulation, but for the record, I
12 would ask the Court to recognize Professor
13 Halderman as an expert in the areas of
14 computer science and specifically in voting
15 security, election security.

16 THE COURT: Any objection?

17 MR. MURPHY: No objection.

18 THE COURT: So noted.

19 Q. Professor Halderman, do you have any experience or
20 knowledge with voting machines that are typically
21 called optical scanning or optical scanners or Opscan
22 machines?

23 A. Yes, I do.

24 Q. And in the work -- have you ever done any work or
25 testing on these kinds of machines?

1 A. I've been involved in studies sponsored by governments
2 including the California Top-to-Bottom Review that did
3 examine optical scan voting machine security.

4 Q. And are there any kinds of security problems just in
5 general that you're aware of or have identified or
6 become familiar with in the years that you've been
7 working in this area?

8 A. Yes. Optical scan voting machines are computers. Just
9 like other computers, they are subject to security
10 problems. Somebody who attempted to hack into an
11 optical scan voting machine could change the way that
12 it functions to cause it to count votes incorrectly and
13 produce any outcome that they wanted.

14 Q. And as I think you may know, have you had an
15 opportunity to review any of the affidavits or
16 materials that were submitted by the Wisconsin
17 Elections Commission earlier today?

18 A. Yes. Very briefly.

19 Q. Understood. But based on that brief review, do you
20 have any opinion about whether or not the safeguards
21 that are in place in Wisconsin to prevent some kind
22 of outside cyber interference with optical scanning
23 machines specifically gives you any degree of comfort
24 that they are secure?

25 A. My understanding is that those safeguards include

1 pre-election testing, they include tamper evidence
2 seals, and those are not effective at preventing cyber
3 attack against voting systems. We know from extensive
4 research that seals and pre-election testing can be
5 completely bypassed by attacks on the machines.

6 Q. Let's start with the seal. Can you describe for me
7 what the sealing security measure is and why it can
8 be bypassed in the way that you just described?

9 A. So a tampered evidence seal is supposed to show that a
10 voting machine has not been physically tampered with.
11 Unfortunately, in research that's been conducted over
12 the past 10 years, security experts have demonstrated
13 that the kinds of tamper evidence seals typically used
14 on voting machines are easy to bypass by an attacker
15 with simple and readily available tools. And by
16 bypassing them, you can tamper with the voting machine
17 without leaving evidence that's going to be detected
18 when the seals are checked as part of normal election
19 procedures.

20 Q. And insofar as you can, what kind of available tools
21 are you referring to when you say specifically the
22 kinds of tools that could be used to bypass the seal?

23 A. Well, depending on the kind of seal, it might be
24 something as simple as a screwdriver or a hair dryer
25 that can be used to loosen the seal or remove it in a

1 particular way without leaving evidence of tampering.

2 Q. And if there is no attempt to compromise the
3 integrity of the voting machines by physical means
4 that might be revealed in a seal but might not in the
5 way that you described, are there other methods
6 available to someone to try to change the potential
7 outcome of the vote tally?

8 A. Yes. And unfortunately, physical access is not
9 required to tamper with optical scan machines and other
10 kinds of voting machines. Even though they may not be
11 connected to the Internet directly, these machines
12 receive software updates, they receive ballot
13 programming from other equipment either at the offices
14 of a county government or perhaps at a company that
15 provides services to the county. Those other systems
16 may be connected to the Internet or may be attacked in
17 other ways. And once those systems used to program the
18 voting machines are compromised by an attacker, the
19 attack can spread on the removable media that's used to
20 configure the voting machines into the machines
21 themselves, and that requires no compromise of any
22 seals.

23 Q. And are you familiar with whether or not the State of
24 Wisconsin and specifically the Wisconsin Election
25 Commission has any private company vendors that do

1 any of the operating of the voting equipment on
2 election day?

3 A. Yes. Based on material that I've reviewed, there are
4 examples of companies that service a thousand or more
5 different polling locations in Wisconsin, and the worry
6 would be in my mind that that company if compromised
7 could be used to spread an attack to all of the poll
8 sites that it services.

9 Q. Now, one of the other things in addition to the seal
10 that you mentioned is that there's a certain amount
11 of testing that is done of optical scan machines
12 leading up to their use on election day, correct?

13 A. That's correct.

14 Q. And what kind of problems arise, if any, in the
15 effectiveness of that particular technique?

16 A. The pre-election testing requirements in Wisconsin and
17 other states are designed to demonstrate the logic and
18 accuracy of the machine is functioning correctly. That
19 is, the ballot has been set up properly and mechanical
20 factors like that. It's not designed and does not
21 function to detect cyber attack against the machines.

22 The logic and accuracy test can be defeated by
23 malicious attacks in a number of different ways,
24 including by having the attack only function if the
25 machine has counted a large number of votes, larger

1 than the number that are tested in pre-election
2 testing, or perhaps by setting the time at which the
3 attack will function to be towards the close of polls
4 rather than prior to the opening of polls when the
5 logic and accuracy tests are performed.

6 Q. And, Professor Halderman, have you yourself ever
7 attempted to, to use a colloquial term, hack into a
8 voting Opscan machine to attempt to alter the way it
9 would operate?

10 A. I myself have been involved in studies that have
11 demonstrated the vulnerability of Opscan machines
12 including the California Top-to-Bottom Review. I have
13 in my own work constructed a tax against DRE voting
14 machines that would function similarly in this the way
15 of an -- similar to the way an attack on Opscan
16 machines would function, by spreading in the form of a
17 voting machine virus from one point of infection to
18 many machines.

19 Q. And is there a difference between a virus and what
20 sometimes is referred to as malware?

21 A. A virus is one form of malware. In this case, a virus
22 is a form of malware that can spread to machines
23 sometimes not connected to the Internet by colloquially
24 hitching a ride on the memory cards that are used to
25 program the voting machines on election day.

1 Q. Just so I understand specifically what you mean, when
2 you say "hitching a ride," what is happening
3 physically if there's malware or a virus that's
4 infected a computer system at a manufacturer or at
5 the primary computer base for an election system
6 within a state. How does it exactly hitch its ride
7 to these individual machines?

8 A. The malware -- the specifics would depend on the
9 particular voting system involved, but in general, the
10 malware would modify or add files to the memory card
11 that would cause the voting machine to malfunction in a
12 way that it miscounted votes. For certain kinds of
13 voting machines we know that the malware on the memory
14 card can modify the programming inside the voting
15 machines in a persistent and potentially undetectable
16 way.

17 Q. Professor Halderman, I think you are familiar with
18 the fact that one of the issues presented today in
19 this case is whether or not there's an important
20 distinction between recounting ballots by hand and
21 tabulating them by hand versus basically running the
22 same ballots through the machines after they've been
23 reprogrammed. Do you have an opinion as to whether
24 or not that reprogramming will ensure that none of
25 the kinds of things that you have testified about

1 thus far would reoccur?

2 MR. MURPHY: I'm going to object on
3 foundation and relevance. Without knowing or
4 having foundation on the way Wisconsin does
5 that, I don't think he can competently answer
6 that question.

7 Q. Professor Halderman, if you accept hypothetically
8 that an Opscan machine is completely reprogrammed
9 from the start for the same election, is there any
10 way in your professional -- I'm sorry, expert opinion
11 that that hacker or some kind of person bent on
12 infecting that machine could accomplish that a second
13 time?

14 A. Well, yes. The same vulnerabilities that were present
15 on election day continue to exist in the voting
16 machines because they are the same technology, the same
17 model, and for that reason the machines are just as
18 subject to hacking now as they would have been prior to
19 the election.

20 Q. And is there any possibility that if you posit that
21 someone had initially gotten malware or a virus to
22 hitch a ride into one or more Opscan machines, that
23 it could remain there in some way and affect further
24 operation even if it is subject to some kind of
25 reprogramming with new memory cards and the like?

1 A. Yes. Because some of the programming in a voting
2 machine as a computer is persistent programming. It
3 doesn't exist on the memory card. It's in the firmware
4 inside the device. And as I have shown in my research
5 on certain models of voting machines, we can
6 persistently reprogram that firmware to cause the
7 machine to continue to be dishonest to cause fraudulent
8 results in future elections or recounts.

9 Q. And do you have an opinion based on your testimony
10 thus far of what kind of a recount would be most
11 reliable, a hand recount where the ballots are
12 examined by human eyes and hand tabulated, or a
13 rescan through the same machines with a new program?

14 A. I strongly am of the opinion that a hand recount is
15 going to provide a more accurate result because it will
16 not be affected by any kind of cyber security attack
17 that might be compromising the scanning machines.

18 Q. And so, is it true then that you're confident that if
19 -- that in any of the jurisdictions in Wisconsin
20 where there is a hand recount and not rerun through
21 the machines that those tallies should be accurate?

22 A. I believe that those tallies should be accurate. The
23 optical scan ballots used in Wisconsin are --

24 MR. MURPHY: Object to foundation
25 here.

1 THE COURT: Any --

2 Q. Professor --

3 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: May I -- I can try
4 to --

5 THE COURT: Sure.

6 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: I think I
7 understand the objection.

8 Q. Professor Halderman, are you familiar with the types
9 of optical scanning machines that are used in
10 Wisconsin?

11 A. Yes, I am.

12 Q. And based on that familiarity, can you tell me --

13 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: I'm sorry. Can I
14 have the question read back that I had the
15 objection to? Is that possible? Or is that
16 too burdensome? If so, I'll just try to move
17 forward.

18 (Question page 21, lines 14 through 17 read back.)

19 THE COURT: Thank you so much. I'm
20 sorry to burden you with that.

21 Q. Professor Halderman, you testified already that
22 you're confident that the hand re-tally will be
23 accurate, correct?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. And I believe that my next question was are you

1 confident that a rerun through the machines will be
2 accurate?

3 A. Oh, that a rerun through the machines will be accurate.
4 I am not confident that a rerun through the machines
5 will be accurate.

6 Q. And that is based, as I understand your testimony
7 thus far, on your familiarity with the kind of
8 machines, optical scanning machines, that are used in
9 Wisconsin?

10 A. Yes. Optical scan machines have been demonstrated in
11 research to suffer from a wide variety of not only
12 security problems but also problems with their
13 accuracy.

14 Q. And, Professor Halderman, is there anything about
15 this particular election cycle that leads you to have
16 any specific concerns about cyber security when it
17 comes to the integrity of the election systems within
18 the United States at large?

19 A. Yes. I'm concerned because in this election cycle
20 we've seen unprecedented cyber attacks that the federal
21 authorities have linked to foreign government that
22 appear to have been aimed at interfering with the
23 course of the election.

24 Q. And what are the nature of those attempts and/or
25 breaches, cyber security breaches, that you're

1 referring to leading up to the election specifically?

2 A. These include attacks on the e-mail system of the
3 Democratic National Committee, the e-mail of John
4 Podesta, the Hillary Clinton campaign manager, and
5 include attacks aimed at the voter registration systems
6 of two states, Illinois and Arizona, as well as attacks
7 that reportedly were attempts to infiltrate election
8 systems in I believe it was 20 other states that's been
9 reported.

10 Q. And are you aware of any such attempted attacks and
11 successful attacks on election-related machinery
12 prior to the 2016 Presidential election cycle?

13 A. Prior to -- can you clarify the question.

14 Q. At least within the United States, have there been
15 other attacks that you're aware of or attempted
16 attacks specifically targeted at election-related
17 activities, whether it's a campaign or election
18 official websites and the sorts of attacks that you
19 just described?

20 A. These are, to my knowledge, a pattern of attacks and
21 especially one linked to foreign government that does
22 not have precedent in an American Presidential
23 election.

24 Q. And do you have any familiarity of any attempted or
25 successful types of cyber attacks into elections in

1 other countries in the world?

2 A. In the 2014 election in Ukraine, there was, according
3 to published reports, an attack that targeted the
4 election infrastructure --

5 MR. MURPHY: Objection to foundation,
6 your Honor.

7 THE COURT: I'll sustain it.

8 Q. Professor Halderman, based on the nature of the
9 attacks that you described within the United States,
10 do you have any opinion about the sophistication or
11 abilities of the person or persons who carried out
12 one or more of those attacks?

13 A. My opinion is that the pattern of attacks that we've
14 seen follows the mode of operations commonly associated
15 with nation-state style attackers, foreign states, and
16 their cyber military capabilities. These capabilities
17 are among the most powerful threats known to computer
18 security.

19 Q. And why is it that they are in that rarified category
20 that you just described?

21 A. Nation-states in their cyber offensive capabilities
22 often target very well-hardened and secured systems and
23 yet have methods of breaching them, such as what we
24 call jumping an air gap or targeting, which means
25 targeting systems that are not directly connected to

1 the Internet.

2 Q. And can you tell me what an air gap is, please.

3 A. An air gap simply means that a computer or other device
4 isn't directly networked to Internet connected devices
5 or other systems that might be attacked. Instead,
6 there's some kind of physical disconnection between the
7 systems.

8 Q. And I'm sorry to jump a little bit around, but when
9 we go back to the hand tabulating or hand counting of
10 the vote, I know that you testified that you believe
11 that that would be accurate and reliable. Do you
12 have any opinion about any risk of human error in
13 that kind of compilation?

14 A. Human error in the hand tabulation of the vote?

15 Q. Yes.

16 A. My opinion is that the risk of human error in hand
17 tabulation is low.

18 Q. And why is that?

19 A. In hand tabulation of a single race, the procedures in
20 Wisconsin call for ballots to be sorted by the chosen
21 candidate and then the number of ballots for each
22 candidate to be counted. These are simple and
23 straightforward steps.

24 Q. And is there any opportunity in that kind of method
25 of recount for someone to electronically through

1 malware or any of these kinds of activities influence
2 the outcome or the tallies of the vote?

3 A. No. And that is the very point of having a paper
4 record is this provides a very strong defense against
5 attempts to manipulate the election outcome through
6 cyber attack because the paper itself obviously is a
7 physical record, cannot be changed by cyber attack
8 after the votes have been cast.

9 Q. And thus, that paper record ends up being the most
10 reliable indicator of the intent of all of the
11 voters?

12 A. That is my opinion.

13 Q. Okay. And is there anything about the state of
14 Wisconsin in this election cycle that you believe
15 makes it more vulnerable or likely to be targeted by
16 potential cyber attackers of the sort that were
17 confirmed leading up to the election?

18 A. Wisconsin was among the states that were predicted to
19 have very close races in the Presidential election. An
20 attacker planning to commit an attack that would
21 disrupt or change the outcome of the Presidential
22 election would logically want to target the close
23 states just because those are the place where an attack
24 would likely have the most probability of effecting the
25 overall outcome.

1 Q. But isn't it also true that as long as you change
2 enough votes, you could change the outcome of a vote
3 in a state that was not prognosticated to be as close
4 as Wisconsin.

5 A. That's true, but the more votes you change, the more
6 likely the attack would be to cause people to be
7 suspicious. So thinking in the role of an attacker,
8 the best strategy is to attack the states that are
9 predicted to be as close -- to be the closest.

10 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Just one moment
11 please. I have no further questions.

12 THE COURT: Thank you. Cross?

13 MR. MURPHY: Yes, your Honor.

14
15 CROSS-EXAMINATION

16 By Mr. Murphy:

17 Q. In your testimony today and your affidavit, you've
18 not identified any specific attack on a Wisconsin
19 vote tabulation machine, right?

20 A. I have not.

21 Q. And you've not identified any instance of a Wisconsin
22 vote tabulation machine being compromised, right?

23 A. That is true, though the evidence of that would come
24 from the paper record and by comparing that to the
25 digital record.

1 Q. And you're not aware of any malware currently on a
2 Wisconsin election tabulation machine?

3 A. I don't know of any malware presently on the machines,
4 but the evidence of the malware would come from
5 inspecting the paper ballots.

6 Q. And you don't know what kind of seals are used in
7 Wisconsin, right, on the machines?

8 A. I don't know the -- I know the types of seals that are
9 typically used in election systems in the United
10 States.

11 Q. So that's a no; you don't know what types are used in
12 Wisconsin. Right? I'm sorry --

13 A. I do not know which types --

14 Q. Okay. Thank you. I'm sorry. I was kind of all
15 there.

16 And you've not physically reviewed or
17 investigated any of Wisconsin's machines or the
18 security procedures used in this election; is that
19 right?

20 A. Yes, I have investigated some of the electronic voting
21 machines used in Wisconsin.

22 Q. In Wisconsin?

23 A. I haven't conducted the investigations within the
24 borders of Wisconsin.

25 Q. So you haven't conducted any that have been tested by

1 the Wisconsin Election Commission.

2 A. I have tested some of the models of voting machines
3 that have been -- that are used in Wisconsin.

4 Q. The question is not models; the question is machines.

5 A. Of the individual machines, no, I have not.

6 Q. Thank you. And you're not aware of any malware on
7 election tabulation machines in Wisconsin that would
8 affect a recount in the way that you described would
9 be possible.

10 A. I'm not aware of such malware, although, such malware
11 could certainly be constructed.

12 Q. I believe you testified that a hand comparison
13 between the ballots fed into a machine and the output
14 of the machine would establish whether the machine
15 was counting correctly, right?

16 A. A hand comparison, excuse me, between the ballots that
17 are fed in and the count that it --

18 Q. Uh-huh.

19 A. No. I testified that a hand recount would reveal
20 whether the machines were functioning correctly.

21 Q. Okay. So a hand recount, meaning you look at the
22 ballots that were fed through the machines -- I
23 understand the distinction.

24 Would a comparison between the ballots that
25 were fed through a machine and the output of the

1 machine based on those ballots tell you whether the
2 counting had integrity?

3 A. No, necessarily. It depends on, for instance, the size
4 of the count.

5 Q. Okay. So comparing the output from the actual
6 ballots would not let you know if the machine was
7 counting correctly. Is that your testimony?

8 A. Comparing counting the votes -- counting the ballots by
9 hand --

10 Q. Uh-huh.

11 A. -- right? Counting the ballots by hand and comparing
12 them at scale to the output of the machines on election
13 day would tell you whether the machines had been
14 counting correctly.

15 Q. Thank you. You've written articles about the
16 integrity of the 2016 general election, right?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. And you concluded and publicly stated that deviations
19 between election poll results -- election -- excuse
20 me.

21 And you've concluded and stated publically
22 that deviations between elections and polls was
23 probably not the result of a cyber attack, right?

24 A. Probably not.

25 Q. And you believe the more likely explanation is that

1 the polls were systematically wrong, right?

2 A. I think that's correct, although, I don't think the
3 cyber attack is orders of magnitude less likely than
4 the deviation from the polls.

5 Q. It's fair to say that your testimony here about the
6 dangers and hazards are about possible problems with
7 Wisconsin voting machines and not what has actually
8 happened as far as you're aware, right?

9 A. I consider vulnerabilities of this magnitude to be an
10 actual problem with the Wisconsin voting machines.

11 Q. But we went through a number of questions where you
12 don't have any evidence of any of those problems
13 occurring in Wisconsin, right?

14 A. If the problems occurred in Wisconsin, it is possible
15 that the only evidence will be on the paper ballots and
16 will only be detected if a hand count is performed.

17 MR. MURPHY: Nothing further. Thank
18 you.

19 THE COURT: Thank you. Attorney
20 Curtis or Attorney Kaul?

21 MR. KAUL: No questions, your Honor.

22 THE COURT: Any redirect?

23 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Yes, please.
24
25

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Brinckerhoff:

Q. Professor Halderman, have you been provided any opportunity to inspect any of the machines that were used by Wisconsin in the 2016 Presidential election?

A. No, I have not.

Q. Would you be willing to conduct such an inspection?

A. Yes, I would.

Q. And if you inspected any -- I'm sorry, that the machinery of this election, would you be able to conclude definitively whether or not there was some kind of cyber attack that affected the outcome of the election here in Wisconsin?

A. I cannot say for sure without performing such an inspection, but such an inspection would have a significant likelihood of revealing the presence of such a cyber attack if one had been conducted.

Q. And so inspection would be one way to determine or rule out the potential of some kind of cyber interference that is not a hundred percent guaranteed to detect it. The method, as I understand your testimony, to be confident that such a thing is detected is hand counting every ballot?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, you were questioned about the types of seals.

1 Are there any kinds of seals, given the nature of
2 what a seal does, that you're aware of that in any
3 way prevents the kind of malware "hitching a ride"
4 that you've testified to earlier?

5 A. No. I am not aware of any seal that could do such a
6 thing, and seals are essentially irrelevant to that
7 kind of malware.

8 Q. And a moment ago you were asked questions about
9 comparing ballots to the count on a machine and your
10 answer referenced the scale of that comparison,
11 correct?

12 A. That's right.

13 Q. And can you tell me what you meant by scale?

14 A. It means how many ballots are being recounted. A
15 recount that -- a hand count -- scanning a small number
16 of ballots as in pre-election tests and comparing the
17 machine's output to what's actually on the ballots
18 could be defeated. That's not the same as performing a
19 hand count of the election, which is the best method we
20 have of determining whether a cyber attack influenced
21 the outcome.

22 Q. And how could the smaller subset pre-election type of
23 test be defeated as you've just said?

24 A. Malware might be programmed, for instance, not to cheat
25 unless a large number of ballots were being counted as

1 the number found in a typical polling place.

2 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: I have no further
3 questions.

4 THE COURT: Any recross?

5 MR. MURPHY: Very briefly.

6

7 RECROSS-EXAMINATION

8 By Mr. Murphy:

9 Q. I understand your testimony and opinion to be that
10 the only way to know if the outcome of an election in
11 a particular state reflects the balance is to do a
12 hand recount; is that right? It's the only way to
13 know?

14 A. Is to inspect the physical evidence --

15 Q. The physical ballot --

16 A. -- when possible, such as a hand recount, yes.

17 Q. So was it your opinion that a hand recount should be
18 conducted in every state that was predicted to be
19 close in the 2016 general election?

20 A. Yes. I believe that a hand recount is -- or other
21 methods of determining to high statistical confidence
22 that the physical record matches the digital record are
23 necessary as a routine matter of election security.

24 MR. MURPHY: Nothing further. Thank
25 you.

1 THE COURT: Counsel, I have a couple
2 questions. Do you mind if I ask them? I
3 won't if anybody objects.

4 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: No, your Honor. We
5 very much welcome that. Obviously, you are
6 the fact finder. We want to accommodate you
7 in all respects.

8 THE COURT: Okay.

9

10 EXAMINATION

11 By the Court:

12 Q. Sir, there is some indication that after the election
13 there are some audits performed by the Wisconsin
14 Election Commission on some of the ballot machines to
15 ensure that they -- they do hand counts against some
16 of the ballot machines to make sure that there is not
17 an issue. Do you have an opinion as to whether that
18 is sufficient?

19 A. My opinion is that that is insufficient, because the
20 kinds of audits that are conducted in Wisconsin, is my
21 understanding, audit a fixed number of poll sites,
22 which is not necessarily sufficient to establish with
23 high statistical confidence the outcome -- that the
24 outcome was correct if the outcome was close, as it was
25 in this election.

1 Q. What is your opinion as to what sort of hand counting
2 of the ballots -- what percentage of the Wisconsin
3 polling places -- what would in your mind be
4 sufficient to determine whether or not there were any
5 concerns with the balloting process?

6 A. A larger, random sample of polling places could be
7 sufficient, but how large would need to be calculated
8 by statisticians, and I have not done the calculation.

9 THE COURT: Thank you. I have no
10 further questions.

11 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Just one followup

12 --

13 THE COURT: Sure.

14 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: -- because I think
15 it's pertinent to his answer to that
16 question.

17
18 FURTHER REDIRECT EXAMINATION

19 By Mr. Brinckerhoff:

20 Q. Why is it that it would have to be a random sample?

21 A. The necessity of a random sample is that if it is not a
22 random sample, say, some particular counties choose one
23 method or the other, it's possible that an attack would
24 be designed to target only counties that were likely to
25 use a machine count. It's also possible that -- it's

1 also much harder to estimate the number of ballots that
2 need to be counted in a nonrandom sample that would
3 need to be counted by hand in order to gain high
4 statistical confidence.

5 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Thank you.

6 THE COURT: Thank you. Any further
7 cross?

8 MR. MURPHY: Very briefly.

9
10 FURTHER RECROSS-EXAMINATION

11 By Mr. Murphy:

12 Q. Are you aware of how Wisconsin selects its samples
13 for auditing?

14 A. I understand that Wisconsin selects a random sample of
15 a hundred poll sites --

16 Q. Thank you.

17 A. -- which is too small for high statistical confidence.

18 MR. MURPHY: Nothing further.

19 THE COURT: Okay. Anything further?

20 MR. KAUL: No, your Honor.

21 THE COURT: All right. You may step
22 down. Thank you.

23 THE WITNESS: Thank you.

24 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Our next witness is
25 Professor Philip Stark, who we will need to

1 contact by telephone.

2 THE COURT: Okay.

3 (Phone call is made.)

4 MR. STARK: Hello?

5 THE COURT: Professor Stark, this is
6 Judge Bailey-Rihn. How are you?

7 MR. STARK: Fine, your Honor. How are
8 you?

9 THE COURT: Good. You are going to be
10 sworn in, and then I believe your counsel is
11 going to ask you some questions followed by
12 some cross examination. So, you want to
13 raise your right hand.

14 MR. STARK: It's up.

15 THE COURT: Okay.

16

17 PHILIP B. STARK,

18 called as a witness, being first duly sworn,
19 testified on oath as follows:

20

21 THE CLERK: Thank you.

22 THE COURT: Thank you. You may
23 proceed.

24

25

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Ms. Greenberger:

Q. Good afternoon, Professor Stark. Can you state your full name for the record.

A. Philip Bradford Stark.

Q. And can you spell your last name, please.

A. S-T-A-R-K.

THE COURT: Wait one second. You're pretty quiet. We're having trouble hearing you, and I need to have a legible record so my court reporter can get everything down.

THE WITNESS: Okay. Is this better?

THE COURT: Yes.

Is it better? Okay.

Yes.

Q. And what is your current employment, Professor Stark?

A. I'm a professor of statistics and associate dean of mathematical and physical sciences at the University of California - Berkeley.

Q. And what are your areas of research expertise?

A. Broadly, I work on uncertainty quantification that applies to a bunch of different applications ranging from astrophysics and cosmology on one hand to elections and nutrition and human hearing in another direction.

1 Q. And when you say that one of your areas is elections,
2 can you explain specifically your expertise in
3 elections?

4 A. Yes. I've been working in election integrity and
5 specifically on methods to determine how accurately
6 votes are counted and to audit election results to
7 assure that the reported winners are the winners
8 according to the underlying ballots, how people voted.
9 I've been working in that area since 2007 when I served
10 on then California Secretary of State Debra Bowen's
11 Post-Election Audit Standards Working Group. That
12 turned into an academic research area for me.

13 Then working shoulder-to-shoulder with local
14 election officials in approximately 20 different
15 jurisdictions in California and Colorado to develop
16 methods that were contracted to audit elections based
17 on laws and regulations to improve election integrity
18 and improve election audits. Testified to both Houses
19 of the California Legislature on auditing methods. My
20 methods ended up being incorporated into laws in
21 Colorado and California.

22 I've made presentations to professional
23 organizations of elections officials including IACREOT,
24 International Association of Clerks, Recorders,
25 Election Officials, and Treasurers, and CACEO, the

1 California Association of Clerks and Election
2 Officials. I currently serve on the Board of Advisors
3 the of U.S. Election Assistance Commission. I was part
4 of the (unintelligible) from the USEAC earlier
5 (unintelligible) in California and Colorado.

6 THE COURT: Professor, this is Judge
7 Bailey-Rihn. You are breaking up again. If
8 you might want to talk a little slower and a
9 little closer. I know our court reporter's
10 having a hard time getting down your
11 testimony.

12 THE WITNESS: I apologize.

13 MS. GREENBERGER: I ask the Court to
14 recognize Professor Stark as an expert. I
15 believe there's no objection.

16 MR. MURPHY: In what fields?

17 MS. GREENBERGER: In the fields as a
18 statistical expert and in the fields of
19 election integrity.

20 MR. MURPHY: I think election
21 integrity is too broad. I think that
22 statistics and maybe statistical analyses of
23 elections would not be objectionable.

24 MS. GREENBERGER: Let me lay further
25 foundation, if you will, your Honor.

1 THE COURT: That's fine.

2 Q. Professor Stark, can you speak more specifically
3 about the background and experience that you have
4 specifically as to issues of election integrity.

5 A. I've written a number of peer-refereed articles on
6 election integrity including an article called
7 Evidence-Based Elections, which was written jointly
8 with Professor David Wagner, a computer scientist here.
9 I've been an invited speaker or keynote speaker at a
10 variety of conferences nationally and internationally
11 relating to election integrity and verifiability of
12 voting, transparency voting.

13 I'm working with a group in Travis County, Texas,
14 where Austin is. The group is led by Dan Wallach,
15 computer science professor for Rice University,
16 developing a voting system that is designed to be
17 auditable, transparent, and who are combining
18 cryptographic end-to-end verifiability with paper based
19 audits, an audit trail. Let's see. What else.

20 Q. And I believe that you also previously testified that
21 you're on the Board of Advisors on the U.S. Election
22 Assistance Commission?

23 A. Yes, ma'am.

24 Q. And other than the Texas group that you were working
25 with, have you consulted for any other government

1 agencies on election integrity issues?

2 A. Yes. For the California Secretary of State's office
3 and the Colorado Secretary of State's office. And then
4 I've also worked with individual jurisdictions in
5 California and Colorado as well as in Denmark on
6 methods to ensure the integrity and accuracy of counts.

7 MS. GREENBERGER: I would ask the
8 Court to recognize Professor Stark as an
9 expert both in statistics and election
10 integrity.

11 THE COURT: Any response?

12 MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, I'm not
13 trying to be obstructionist. According to
14 his CV, he's only been in the past been
15 qualified as an expert in statistics. And
16 he's certainly qualified in statistics in
17 math and certainly in the field of elections,
18 but I think that election integrity,
19 particularly in things like conceivable
20 foreign influence, is just outside the scope
21 of what he's shown here.

22 MS. GREENBERGER: I don't believe he's
23 going to be testifying about foreign
24 influence, your Honor.

25 MR. MURPHY: That's fine then. Maybe

1 we can -- I can reserve my objections for
2 relevance, your Honor.

3 THE COURT: That's fine.

4 THE WITNESS: May I interject a couple
5 of more things? I --

6 THE COURT: Sir, you need to wait
7 until your counsel asks some questions. But
8 I will -- I found based on his background --
9 Professor -- I will allow him to testify as
10 an expert in the two areas that you
11 mentioned.

12 MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you, your
13 Honor.

14 Q. Professor Stark, can you speak generally about any
15 vulnerabilities that you know of about Opti-Scan
16 computerized voting equipment?

17 A. Could you clarify what you mean by "vulnerabilities"?

18 Q. Sure. I mean -- let me go back. Are you familiar
19 with Opti-Scan voting equipment?

20 A. Yes, ma'am.

21 Q. I'm sorry?

22 A. Yes, ma'am. There are several different strategies to
23 optically scan voter-marked ballots. There are
24 mark-sense style optical scan systems. There are
25 imaging-style optical scan systems. There's a great

1 deal of variety among them. But broadly, yes.

2 Q. And do you know of any errors in the tabulation of
3 optical scan voting system results --

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. -- that could occur?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And could you describe those.

8 A. Well, so I understand that Wisconsin is a state that
9 considers voter intent in determining whether a ballot
10 has been interpreted correctly by the voting system.
11 Optical scan systems can fail to correctly ascertain
12 voter intent for a number of different reasons ranging
13 from problems with how they are configured, problems
14 with how they are maintained, mechanical issues,
15 failing to scan all of the ballots or scanning some
16 batches of ballots more than once, mechanical problems
17 such as mis-picks and mis-feeds or jams.

18 The inability of software to perfectly ascertain
19 voter intent from various kinds of voter marks, there
20 can be variability according to the kind of ink that
21 the voter uses to mark the ballots, variability
22 depending on whether the voter marked the ballot per
23 instructions or makes a mark like circling something
24 that should be filled in or putting an X where
25 something should be filled in.

1 There can be variations in how the equipment reads
2 ballots depending on the physical length of the ballot.
3 I know of an instance where the printer had trimmed the
4 ballots to an incorrect length resulting in the
5 scanners not recording the ballots as having any votes.
6 There are instances where the scanner has overflowed
7 their buffers for counting and started to count
8 backwards.

9 There are all kinds of things that can contribute
10 to a difference between how a human adjudicator would
11 tally the votes on paper ballots and how an optical
12 scan system would tally the same votes.

13 Q. Are you aware of the margin in the Wisconsin
14 Presidential race between the President-elect and the
15 second place candidate?

16 A. Yes. I understand it to be approximately 22,500 votes.

17 Q. And given that margin, what does that mean about what
18 percentage of error would need to be made by the
19 optical scan machine for that error to effect the
20 outcome of the Wisconsin vote?

21 A. Well, errors in the interpretation of less than
22 0.38 percent of the ballots could result in causing a
23 tie or a win for Secretary Clinton appear to be a win
24 for Mr. Trump.

25 Q. And when you say less than 0.38 percent, that means

1 less than 1 percent, right?

2 A. Yes, ma'am.

3 Q. As far --

4 A. It's less than four-tenths of a percent.

5 Q. And does that mean that even if the vote tabulation
6 was more than 99 percent accurate, it still could be
7 inaccurate enough to effect the outcome of the
8 election statistically?

9 A. Yes, ma'am.

10 Q. Are you familiar with a recent study by Professor
11 Walter Mebane about the Wisconsin vote?

12 MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, I object to
13 this line. I'll elaborate if you'd like.

14 THE COURT: Sure.

15 MR. MURPHY: This came up in the
16 declaration, and Professor Mebane apparently
17 did a study. That study was reported on in
18 the Washington Post and Dr. Stark's affidavit
19 explains his interpretation of the Washington
20 Post article. This is just too far removed.
21 It's an attempt to get an expert testimony
22 through the backdoor through a non-expert and
23 it's just not competent evidence.

24 MS. GREENBERGER: Your Honor, first of
25 all, that's incorrect. Professor Stark

1 reviewed the study itself, which is also
2 attached to his affidavit as Exhibit B, not
3 just the Washington Post article. They're
4 both attached. And as an expert, he can
5 review all competent evidence. And to the
6 extent they want to cross him on the
7 competency of the evidence, they're welcome
8 to, but it's certainly well within his
9 competency as a statistician to review other
10 peers' studies and evaluate them.

11 THE COURT: I'll overrule the
12 objection. You can ask him questions about
13 it.

14 MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you, your
15 Honor.

16 Q. Professor Stark, are you familiar with a recent study
17 by Professor Walter Mebane concerning the voting data
18 from Wisconsin?

19 A. Yes, ma'am.

20 Q. And can you explain to the Court what the study
21 found?

22 A. Broadly, yes. So Professor Mebane, I know him
23 personally --

24 Q. And if you can speak up, please.

25 A. Yes. Professor Mebane, I know him personally. He's a

1 professor of political science and statistics at the
2 University of Michigan. He's an expert on election
3 fraud and detecting election fraud statistically from
4 reported election results.

5 This particular paper of his, a working paper,
6 uses ward levels from Wisconsin from the current
7 elections. I understand that the data were current as
8 of approximately a week ago.

9 He applies a battery of standard tests for
10 suspicious election results to this board level data
11 from the Wisconsin election. The tests were developed
12 -- the software that conducted the test I understand
13 was developed by him and others under -- with funding
14 from the USAID.

15 What we find is that according to several of those
16 tests, the results from optical scan systems in smaller
17 wards are suspicious in that under a standard
18 statistical model for the digit frequency of terminal
19 digits or the next to the last -- or the second digit,
20 the numbers are different than expected by an amount
21 that would be considered statistically significant.

22 Moreover, the frequency of zeros and fives, the
23 count is surprisingly -- and the terminal digit of the
24 count is surprisingly low. In the ward count, the
25 terminal digit of zeros and fives in the rounded

1 percentage error of a candidate was surprising in some
2 of those smaller wards.

3 There also appears to be multi-modality, meaning
4 there's more than one most frequent digit in the
5 distribution of those supporting some of the tests that
6 he did.

7 Q. So, if I understand your testimony correctly -- and I
8 know this is very sophisticated expert testimony, but
9 I'm going to try to make it clear for everyone --
10 what you're saying is that there were suspicious
11 results that he found in terms of the vote totals; is
12 that correct?

13 A. Yes. None of this is conclusive. None of this
14 demonstrates conclusively that the totals are erroneous
15 or that anything malicious happened. The only way to
16 determine that conclusively is to go back to the paper
17 records by hand and examine them. But these
18 statistical results would be surprising under standard
19 models for what results ought to look like including
20 things like the last digit of the results somebody
21 expects to be equally likely to be 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,
22 7, 8, 9.

23 Q. So what you're calling suspicious and surprising is
24 not the total number of votes that the
25 President-elect won but instead the exact number in

1 terms of the last number of vote totals; is that fair
2 to say?

3 A. According to one of the tests, yes. None of the test
4 is comparing the reported percentages or number of
5 votes to the share that a candidate was expected to get
6 according to polling or anything else. Rather, these
7 are just looking at the numbers themselves and saying
8 in situations where we count things in large numbers,
9 we would not expect any particular digit to occur more
10 frequently than any other in the 1's place in the
11 count. So if you see that in the 1's place in the
12 count you tend to get numbers that are smaller than 5
13 more frequently, or you tend to get 0 or 5 less
14 frequently than you would expect, that may be a mark
15 that the numbers are -- that something has caused the
16 numbers to differ from their true values.

17 Q. And did these suspicious, surprising results occur in
18 Opti-Scan areas, or areas that have the other type of
19 voting machine in Wisconsin, DRE areas?

20 A. The ones I was just mentioning are in Opti-Scan areas.

21 Q. You said that the only way, as I understand your
22 testimony, to determine whether these suspicious
23 results indicate that something malicious occurred is
24 to do a hand recount; was that your testimony?

25 A. Yes, ma'am.

1 Q. And why is that?

2 A. Well, first of all, the amount of error that could have
3 caused the electoral result to differ from -- the
4 pre-electoral result to differ from the reported result
5 is very small and could easily have occurred as a
6 result of either innocence, you know, sort of normal
7 errors, normal malfunction or limitations of optical
8 scan equipment, or as a result of some kind of bugs or
9 errors in the software or malicious hacking of the
10 software or systems. To simply put the same ballots
11 back through the optical system and tally them again
12 that way --

13 I mean, an analogy for that would be someone goes
14 to a doctor and gets a diagnoses and says I'd like a
15 second opinion and the doctor says Okay, I still have
16 that diagnoses as opposed to going to a second doctor
17 for an independent diagnosis. To ask the system to
18 check itself will detect some kinds of errors, but
19 there are many kinds of errors that cannot be detected
20 by simply re-scanning the same ballots and processing
21 them with the same hardware and the same software that
22 was used to create the original counts.

23 Q. And you said that the normal errors or malicious
24 hacking might not be determined from an automatic
25 recount. Is that because of the small margin between

1 the first and second place finisher that you talked
2 about earlier, the .38 percent number?

3 MR. MURPHY: Object as leading.

4 THE COURT: Sustain that.

5 Q. When you speak about the normal errors that could
6 affect the results, how is that related to the vote
7 counts here, if at all?

8 A. Some of the normal errors would simply be repeated if
9 you re-scan the same ballots, if not repeated exactly,
10 then repeated approximately. For example, if a voter
11 had mis-marked a ballot by circling the vote target
12 instead of filling in the vote target, the machine
13 would be likely to misread it the same way both times
14 that ballot was scanned. If two ballots were stuck
15 together in the scan and went through together the
16 first time, it could be likely that those same two
17 ballots would be stuck together the second time they go
18 through the machine. If the software in the scanner
19 had bugs or had been hacked, it would be expected to
20 behave the same time [sic] both times the ballots were
21 fed through the machine. There would be no way on the
22 basis of a re-scan to determine whether the original
23 results were wrong. At best, you would find out
24 whether asking the same question of the same device
25 produces the same answer.

1 Q. Thank you. Moving to a different area, did you
2 review the submission from the State of Wisconsin
3 that was received earlier this afternoon?

4 A. I reviewed part of it.

5 Q. And did you see that Wisconsin has stated that they
6 rely on the U.S. Election Assistance Commission's
7 program of certification of election equipment?

8 A. I read that in Mr. Haas' declaration, yes.

9 Q. And I believe you earlier testified that you're
10 actually on the Board of Advisors of that same U.S.
11 Election Assistance Commission; is that correct?

12 A. Yes, ma'am.

13 Q. And what is your view about Wisconsin's reliance on
14 the Election Assistance Commission's certification of
15 election equipment?

16 A. I think that all other things being equal, it's
17 probably better to use certified equipment than not at
18 this stage of the market. But that certification is
19 not a guarantee of election accuracy.

20 To use an analogy, to rely on certification as
21 insurance of the accuracy of the result would be like a
22 brain surgeon saying I used a sterile scalpel,
23 therefore, the patient is fine. All other things being
24 equal, it's certainly better to use a sterile scalpel
25 than one that isn't sterile. But if you want to know

1 whether the operation went well, you have to look at
2 the patient. Similarly, probably better to use
3 certified equipment than not. But if you want to know
4 if the election went well, you have to look at the
5 ballots.

6 Q. And you said certification is not a guarantee of
7 accuracy. Tell me why that is.

8 A. Well, the part of certification test that relates to
9 tabulation accuracy amounts to taking a brand new
10 machine, running machine-marked ballots through that
11 machine in a laboratory, and figuring out whether the
12 equipment is capable of tallying votes to a pre-
13 specified level of accuracy.

14 In a real election, you have equipment that has
15 been in a warehouse. It's been transported. It's some
16 years old. It's being set up by poll workers who have
17 varying degrees of training. It's being fed ballots
18 that had been marked by real voters rather than
19 perfectly marked ballots. The accuracy with which that
20 tabulation occurs is very different in principle from
21 the accuracy with which a brand new machine processes
22 machine-marked ballots.

23 Q. Does the certification ensure that this machine could
24 not be vulnerable to a cyber attack?

25 A. No, it does not.

1 Q. In that same submission from Michael Haas, did you
2 see that he spoke about Wisconsin's process of
3 auditing election results?

4 A. Yes. I understand from his declaration that Wisconsin
5 collects a hundred groups of ballots from different
6 parts of the state and compares a machine count of
7 those group of ballots to a hand count of those groups.

8 Q. And do you have a view on whether that audit ensures
9 that the election results are accurate?

10 A. Yes. It is my opinion that it does not ensure that the
11 election results are accurate for a number of reasons.

12 First of all, in the worst case, suppose that one
13 selected a hundred batches of ballots at random from
14 the state but that there were errors amounting to
15 errors in 0.4 percent or .038 percent of the ballots,
16 which is all that would be required to change the
17 electoral outcome in Wisconsin. There could be as
18 large as a 67 percent chance that none of those hundred
19 batches would show any discrepancy whatsoever.

20 Secondly, I understand that as of the date of
21 Mr. Haas' declaration, only six of those samples has
22 been drawn and only four of them have been examined.

23 The probability that you could get six perfect
24 counts and yet still have an error rate of .04 percent
25 or higher among all ballots is on the order of

1 98 percent. That could be as large as 98 percent.

2 Moreover, in his research to the four batches that
3 have been examined, he refers to them as not having any
4 unexplained discrepancies. It doesn't really matter
5 whether the discrepancies have an explanation or not.
6 What matters is whether the count according to the
7 Opti-Scan machines is equal to the count that a human
8 doing his or her best job of inferring voter intent
9 from the physical ballot will find.

10 Q. So if I understand your testimony correctly, even if
11 there was an error in Wisconsin's voting equipment
12 that was large enough to effect the outcome of the
13 election, the fact that four audits found no
14 unexplained discrepancy is not sufficient to
15 indicate -- strike that. Let me ask that again.

16 The fact that --

17 Even if there was an error --

18 -- I understand your testimony to say that
19 even if there was an error that was large enough to
20 effect the outcome of the election, there is a
21 67 percent chance that after the audit is completed,
22 that error would not be discovered. Is that correct?
23 A. The chance could be as large as about 67 percent that
24 every batch -- every one of the hundred batches
25 inspected would match perfectly and yet the answer is

1 incorrect, the electoral outcome is incorrect. Based
2 on the batches that have been examined so far, the
3 probability could be as high as about 98 percent.

4 Q. 98 percent of what?

5 A. There could be as large as 98 percent chance that those
6 four batches would show no errors whatsoever, not just
7 no unexplained discrepancies, and yet, the aggregate
8 error in the election as a whole was large enough to
9 change the apparent outcome.

10 Q. Thank you, Professor Stark.

11 MS. GREENBERGER: I have nothing
12 further.

13 THE COURT: Cross?

14 MR. MURPHY: Thank you.

15

16 CROSS-EXAMINATION

17 By Mr. Murphy:

18 Q. Professor Stark, do you have your affidavit in front
19 of you?

20 A. I will momentarily.

21 Q. Thank you.

22 A. Yes, sir, I do.

23 Q. I'll give you a moment if you want. The text of your
24 affidavit, pages 1 through 8 through paragraph 39,
25 doesn't identify Exhibit B to that anywhere, does it?

1 A. Doesn't identify what? I'm sorry?

2 Q. What Exhibit B is?

3 A. Oh. No, it does not.

4 Q. Thank you. So, turning to Exhibit B -- and just
5 briefly, if you turn to the cover page of Exhibit B,
6 it doesn't identify what it is, does it?

7 A. No. It just says Exhibit B.

8 Q. All right. Thank you. But this is the Mebane study
9 that you discussed in the text of your affidavit?

10 A. Yes, sir. That's working paper downloaded from his
11 website. The URL for it is in a footnote in the body
12 of my affidavit.

13 Q. All right. Thank you. This is not your working
14 paper, right?

15 A. No, sir, it's not.

16 Q. So you're relying on the analysis and procedures of
17 Dr. Mebane?

18 A. I'm taking his work at face value.

19 Q. Thank you. On page 6 -- it's the last page of it --
20 I'm going to read you -- it's short -- the second
21 full paragraph. It says *Why do Small wards with*
22 *Opscan technology (and several other kinds of wards)*
23 *have anomalies, and why do the anomalies mean that*
24 *the reported vote counts do not --*

25 Excuse me. I misread that. I'm going to

1 start over because the text is important.

2 "Why do Small wards with Opscan technology
3 (and several other kinds of wards) have anomalies,
4 and do the anomalies mean the reported vote counts do
5 not accurately reflect the intentions of the
6 electors," question mark. "Given all the information
7 we have, it is hard to say." Do you see that?

8 A. Yes, sir.

9 Q. And since you didn't do the research on this, you
10 didn't have any basis to disagree with that, right?

11 A. That's correct.

12 Q. Thank you. Earlier in your testimony you identified
13 a number of potential problems with Opscan reading of
14 ballots. This is not meant to be an exhaustive list,
15 but examples are how it's maintained, mis-trimming of
16 the ballots, scanning ballots more than once. Right?

17 A. Yes, sir.

18 Q. Those are potential problems of any Opscan system,
19 right, not just Wisconsin?

20 A. Yes, sir.

21 Q. All right. Thank you. And you don't know how the
22 machines in Wisconsin are maintained, right?

23 A. I have no specific knowledge. I would imagine that it
24 varies quite a bit from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

25 Q. And you don't have any knowledge that ballots were

1 seconded more than once in Wisconsin, right?

2 A. No, sir. I understand that to be a fairly routine
3 error, but I don't have any specific information about
4 Wisconsin.

5 Q. And you're not aware of a printer mis-trimming the
6 length of any ballots in Wisconsin?

7 A. No, sir.

8 Q. And you're not aware of any buffer overflows that
9 would cause backward counting in Wisconsin?

10 A. No, sir.

11 Q. Of those types of systemic errors, there's no reason
12 to think that they would all error in the direction
13 of one candidate or another, is there?

14 A. For those particular errors, I can't think of a reason
15 that they would favor one candidate rather than
16 another. But some are -- they're haphazard in nature
17 and it would be difficult to predict what their effect
18 would be on the count.

19 Q. Okay. Thank you. You gave some opinions toward the
20 end of your testimony about the audits that Wisconsin
21 does as described in the Haas declaration and some
22 opinions about the statistical significance and how
23 much error there could be based on that audit. Is
24 that fair?

25 A. Yes, sir.

1 Q. You don't know the number of ballots in each batch of
2 audited ballots in Wisconsin, do you?

3 A. No, sir.

4 MR. MURPHY: Just one moment, your
5 Honor.

6 THE COURT: That's fine.

7 MR. MURPHY: I have no further
8 questions. Thank you.

9 THE COURT: Okay. Any further direct?

10 MS. GREENBERGER: No.

11 THE COURT: Any questions?

12 MR. KAUL: No questions, your Honor.

13 THE COURT: Professor, this is Judge
14 Bailey-Rihn. I'm going to ask you a few
15 questions if that's all right with counsel.

16 MS. GREENBERGER: It is, your Honor.

17 THE COURT: Thank you.

18

19 EXAMINATION

20 By the Court:

21 Q. The study that you relied on for part of your
22 opinions, that was performed by your -- from --
23 excuse me --

24 MS. GREENBERGER: Professor Mebane,
25 your Honor?

1 THE COURT: Yes.

2 Q. Professor Mebane, do you know how many -- he
3 indicates in the study that he's looking at small
4 wards. Do you know how many wards that he focused
5 on?

6 A. My understanding is that he had data from all wards but
7 he stratifies them based on their size. If I recall
8 correctly, he considered a small ward to be one that
9 had a hundred or fewer ballots cast.

10 Q. Okay. And do you know approximately how many wards
11 that constituted?

12 A. I don't off the top of my head. I'm sorry.

13 Q. Okay. And so his conclusions were related to the
14 small wards; is that correct?

15 A. Not entirely. But the anomalies that he found were
16 primarily in the small wards. There's one column in
17 his table one that applies to large wards, and I'm not
18 quite sure what the number -- the label none means
19 there, but I don't recall what that means in the
20 caption of this paper. I'm sorry.

21 Q. Okay. And the small wards, do you think that they
22 would have added up to over 22,000 votes?

23 A. I'm sorry. I don't know how many votes there were in
24 all in them and so I'm not -- I just don't have the
25 data -- the basis on which to answer.

1 Q. Okay. And the anomalies, if I understand looking at
2 the distribution and digit test in table one were
3 both in small -- anomalies were both in districts
4 that went in favor of Mr. Trump and in favor of
5 Ms. Clinton. Is that correct, or am I reading
6 something wrong?

7 A. My understanding is that according to these tests there
8 were anomalies in districts that went for both of those
9 candidates.

10 Q. Okay. Thank you.

11 THE COURT: I have no further
12 questions. Based on that, is there any
13 redirect or recross?

14 MR. MURPHY: No.

15
16 REDIRECT EXAMINATION

17 By Ms. Greenberger:

18 Q. Does the fact that the anomaly occurred in a ward
19 that favored Trump or Clinton indicate whether the
20 anomaly caused the votes to swing in favor of Trump
21 or Clinton?

22 A. No, ma'am. The anomaly is not itself proof that
23 there's anything wrong with the counts at all. It just
24 suggests -- it just suggests that it would be prudent
25 to examine the underlying paper records to find out

1 what happened. The anomalies are not with respect to
2 the share or the magnitude of the -- they're not with
3 respect to margins in these wards. Rather, they're to
4 do with the raw numbers and whether the digit
5 frequencies appear suspicious.

6 MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you.

7 THE COURT: Any further recross?

8 MR. MURPHY: None.

9 THE COURT: All right. Any --

10 MR. KAUL: No.

11 THE COURT: -- questions? Okay. We
12 will hang up on you now. Thank you very
13 much, Professor.

14 THE WITNESS: Thank you, your Honor.

15 (End of call.)

16 THE COURT: Is this a good time to
17 take a 10 minute break?

18 MS. GREENBERGER: Yes, your Honor.

19 THE COURT: Okay. What time is it?
20 It's -- why don't we come back about 6:20 or
21 so? Is that acceptable?

22 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Thank you, your
23 Honor.

24 (A short break is taken.)

25 THE BAILIFF: All rise for the Court.

1 THE COURT: Please be seated.

2 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: At this time we
3 would like to call Professor Ronald Rivest.

4 THE COURT: Okay. Just for a matter
5 of scheduling, how many additional witnesses
6 do you have?

7 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: I believe, unless
8 something very unexpected happens, that we
9 will be closing this piece, meaning the
10 evidentiary testimonial piece, after
11 Professor Rivest.

12 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

13 (Phone call is made.)

14 MR. RIVEST: Hello?

15 THE COURT: Good evening. This is
16 Judge Bailey-Rihn. How are you this evening?

17 MR. RIVEST: Fine. Thanks.

18 THE COURT: Your attorney will be
19 asking you some questions followed by some
20 cross-examination, so I'll let your attorney
21 proceed.

22 THE CLERK: We have to swear --

23 THE COURT: Oh, yes. I'm sorry.
24 Please raise your right hand.

25 MR. RIVEST: Yes.

1 THE COURT: My clerk will swear you
2 in.

3
4 RONALD L. RIVEST,
5 called as a witness, being first duly sworn,
6 testified on oath as follows:
7

8 THE WITNESS: I should say also
9 (unintelligible).

10 THE COURT: Excuse me?

11 THE WITNESS: I just wanted to
12 identify myself since I hadn't said anything
13 about my identity since the phone call
14 started.

15 THE COURT: Oh, okay. Well, your
16 counsel will ask you the name for the record,
17 and also if you could speak slowly and
18 directly into your phone so that our court
19 reporter can take down your testimony
20 accurately. That would be very helpful.

21 THE WITNESS: Will do.

22 THE COURT: Okay. You may proceed.

23 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Thank you.
24
25

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Brinckerhoff:

Q. Professor Rivest, can you state your full name for the record and spell it, please.

A. My full name for the record is Ronald Linn Rivest, R-O-N-A-L-D, middle name L-I-N-N, last name Rivest, R-I-V-E-S-T.

Q. And, Professor Rivest, what is your current professional position?

A. I'm an institute professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Q. And do you have any particular areas of expertise or interest as an institute professor at MIT?

A. I do research in security broadly, including cryptography and election security.

Q. And have you received any awards over the years for your work in computer science, cryptography, and/or election security?

A. I've received awards. They're listed on my website. The most notable award I've received is perhaps the ACM Turing Award.

Q. And can you tell me what the Turing Award is?

A. It's an award for contributions to computer science. In this particular case it relates to the invention of the public-key cryptosystem known as RSA.

1 Q. And in your election integrity work, have you had an
2 opportunity from a computer science perspective to
3 examine voting systems that are typically used within
4 the United States?

5 A. So I've had some contacts with the particular voting
6 systems and most of my work tends to be more
7 mathematical and theoretical.

8 Q. And, Professor, when you mentioned the RSA
9 cryptography, can you tell me what that is?

10 A. Sure. It's a public-key cryptosystem that's used in
11 most web browsers these days for securing the browser
12 connection. It involves the product of large prime
13 numbers, and encryption is performed by performing
14 modular exponentiation where the module is the product
15 of prime numbers.

16 Q. And do you do any research into the potential
17 vulnerabilities of computer systems from malicious
18 kinds of intrusion?

19 A. More of my research relates to trying to detect
20 compromises and design systems that are immune from
21 compromises. Most of the work on detection of
22 compromises has to do with auditing technology.

23 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: At this time I
24 would ask the Court formally recognize
25 Professor Rivest as an expert in computer

1 science and specifically in the area of
2 cryptography and election integrity and
3 security.

4 MR. MURPHY: No objection.

5 THE COURT: So noted.

6 Q. Professor Rivest, are you familiar with a term called
7 "software independence"?

8 A. Yes. That's a term that I coined together with my
9 coauthor Jonathan Wack.

10 Q. And can you tell me what it means?

11 A. We coined that term -- it's very similar to the notion
12 of auditability. It means that a software, a voting
13 system in particular, is software independent if an
14 undetected change in the software can't cause an
15 undetectable change in the election outcome.

16 Q. And so if a system exhibits this characteristic that
17 you coined software independence, I take it that
18 means that the system would be more secure versus
19 less secure?

20 A. It means that it's more auditable. Yes. It means that
21 you're -- if it's software independent, it means you're
22 not in a software dependent state. In a software
23 dependent state, you're basically in a situation where
24 you have to trust the software.

25 Q. And in American elections in general using scanning

1 technology, is that an example of software
2 independence or dependence?

3 A. That's an example of software independence because you
4 have the opportunity to detect if the scanner was
5 misbehaving by examining the paper ballots.

6 Q. Aside from examining the paper ballots, is there any
7 other way that you're aware of based on your
8 experience in the computer science field to detect
9 whether or not there is a problem with the software
10 that is used to drive the machinery of the election?

11 A. Well, there are other methods that might be used, but
12 they tend to be very complicated, imperfect, and
13 expensive and only partial. For example, one could try
14 to examine a code that was running on the machine,
15 however, most machines, voting machines, don't even
16 have the ability to examine the code. It's loaded onto
17 the machine. You don't know what machine is -- what
18 software is actually controlling the machine.

19 Q. You're saying that when it comes to voting machine
20 software -- and let's be specific here and talk about
21 specifically the scanning kind of technology and
22 software -- are you saying that there's no way to
23 independently verify even what software is running on
24 those machines?

25 A. That's correct. I mean, you're putting trust in the

1 vendor that when you load the software onto the machine
2 that that software is what is actually running. It
3 could be the case that the software on the machine is
4 some other software that was installed some other way
5 and the software that you think is loaded is in fact
6 ignored.

7 Q. And do you have an opinion in general about how
8 vulnerable Opti-Scan technology is as it's used
9 currently in American elections?

10 A. Only when I read through other reports of other
11 researchers. I have not directly investigated them.
12 These machines are computers. They tend to be rather
13 simple from a security viewpoint. They can be
14 compromised. So their vulnerability is noticeable.
15 Whether they're actually being compromised in the
16 field, I don't have any evidence.

17 Q. I understand. So, I take it that your testimony just
18 now is that they're vulnerable but what you don't
19 know is whether or not they've been compromised; is
20 that accurate?

21 A. That's correct. I don't know -- I don't have direct
22 information about compromises of this machine.

23 Q. And I think consistent with the motion that you
24 mentioned a few minutes ago, given the nature of the
25 software, are there any other methods besides

1 recounting the hand paper ballots that you're aware
2 of in a system like Wisconsin where you have
3 Opti-Scan machines and paper ballots that could be
4 used to detect whether or not the election systems
5 were compromised by malicious software -- or, sorry,
6 malicious intrusion?

7 A. No, I don't know of any. The idea, for example, of
8 rerunning all of the ballots through the same machines
9 certainly fails to detect whether those machines have
10 been compromised.

11 Q. And why is that?

12 A. Because if they're faulty, if they're malicious, and
13 they sort of preplanned errors or changes, the
14 rerunning of the data through those machines, one would
15 expect to get the same results out of those machines
16 again, erroneous results.

17 Q. And, Professor Rivest, you're familiar, I believe,
18 with the fact that at the moment some of the counties
19 in Wisconsin will be rerunning these ballots through
20 machines and others will not. Do you have an opinion
21 as to which one of those methods is likely to be the
22 most reliable and reflective of the actual votes cast
23 on election day?

24 A. I would strongly favor the counties or the
25 jurisdictions that are doing a hand count of the

1 ballots themselves because that reflects the will of
2 the voters without the potential corruption of any
3 errors in the programming of the machines that are
4 doing the scanning.

5 Q. Okay. And I take it -- we've mentioned malicious
6 intrusions and errors. Am I correct that both of
7 those kinds of problems can result in vote
8 tabulations and tallies being inaccurate?

9 A. That's correct. I mean, it need not be a malicious
10 intrusion that would cause an error. It may just be a
11 mis-programming that causes votes for A to be counted
12 for B and vice versa.

13 Q. And, Professor Rivest, I understand that you are a
14 supporter of voting systems that create a
15 contemporaneous voter completed record of the vote;
16 is that right?

17 A. Yes. A voter --

18 Q. And why is it that -- go ahead. Sorry.

19 A. A voter verified paper audit trail of some sort.

20 The question's why. I think that if the only
21 official record of how the voters' choices are
22 electronic bits somewhere in the guts of a machine, the
23 voter has no real ability to tell whether those bits
24 are being accurately set to record his choices.

25 Q. And do you have an opinion of how reliable you would

1 consider the vote to be in Wisconsin if all of the
2 ballots were examined by hand?

3 A. I think the hand count is typically viewed as the gold
4 standard for accuracy if it's done well. You have a
5 number of people looking at each ballot and checking
6 for voter intent and recording it multiple ways. So
7 this would be the highest, not to say that it's
8 perfect, but it's the best we know how to do.

9 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Excuse me just one
10 minute. Sorry, Professor Rivest.

11 THE WITNESS: Sure.

12 Q. Professor Rivest, are you familiar with a term called
13 "script kiddie"?

14 A. Yes.

15 Q. Can you tell me what that is, please.

16 A. So, that's a term that relates more to the eighties and
17 nineties perhaps when the hackers of the computer
18 system were perhaps high school kids who didn't know
19 really anything about security and attacked systems
20 merely by copying a script from a website somewhere and
21 applying it against another website that you wish to
22 attack.

23 Q. And do you have any view or opinion about whether or
24 not the Wisconsin election system is vulnerable to
25 some kind of intrusion by script kiddie?

1 A. I wouldn't think they would be.

2 Q. Okay. And do you have any opinion or view about
3 whether the Wisconsin election system is vulnerable
4 to intrusion or attack by a more sophisticated
5 state-sponsored, potentially, hackers?

6 A. I think we've learned over the last decade or so that
7 almost any system can be compromised by an adversary
8 who's skillful and persistent and determined. I think
9 that -- and I've seen this with my own company, RSA
10 Security, that's had various break-ins, whether they're
11 by the Chinese. We've seen it with military
12 establishments.

13 And I think when you talk about security for the
14 Wisconsin voting system, you should keep in mind not
15 only the servers and voting systems of the election
16 system themselves but also those of the vendors and
17 distributors that are supplying the software. And one
18 should think not only of what happens on election day
19 but what happens in the months and years beforehand.
20 If a foreign power were to gain the passwords of all of
21 the election officials of the state, how secure would
22 the system be then? That could be something that could
23 have happened well before election day.

24 Q. So, Professor Rivest, do you have any confidence
25 based on your knowledge of computer science that the

1 Wisconsin election this year, the Presidential
2 election, was not compromised in some fashion by some
3 kind of foreign malicious attack?

4 MR. MURPHY: Object to foundation.

5 THE COURT: I'm going to overrule it.

6 THE WITNESS: So I should proceed to
7 answer?

8 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Yes.

9 A. So the evidence that I would look for to be confident
10 that the system was not attacked would be an
11 examination by hand of the paper ballots. That would
12 be the level of assurance that I would look for. And
13 so this recount with a recount by hand would provide
14 that assurance. Absent that, my level of assurance is
15 beneath my standards.

16 Q. Thank you, Professor Rivest. I don't have any
17 further questions. We really appreciate you taking
18 the time today, or this evening I should say.

19 A. Sure.

20 THE COURT: Counsel,
21 cross-examination?

22 MR. MURPHY: Yes. Thank you.
23
24
25

CROSS-EXAMINATION

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Professor, I believe you just testified that almost any system like the scanning system you've been discussing could potentially be compromised, right?

A. Almost any computer system could be compromised, yes, that's correct.

Q. So that analysis is in no way specific to voting procedures in Wisconsin, right?

A. That's not. That's correct. I mean, I think that the equipment that's used in Wisconsin is, by and large, rather generic, in fact, rather primitive in some regards compared to security systems of many computers. But, you're right. It's more of a generic system that the computer systems in general tend to be fragile and don't have the kind of security that we'd like to see them have.

Q. Is it fair to say that you have a mistrust of Opti-scanning system in elections?

A. They're a useful tool. I like optical scan systems. And I think that having a quick count by an optical scan system is nice. I think that generally they're pretty reliable. And when they're not tampered with, they're pretty accurate. I favor having a statistical audit of their results to verify that they're accurate.

1 In Wisconsin we have -- well, I can answer -- go
2 on at more length about this. But, you know, they're
3 not perfect. And I think that our statistical audit of
4 the system is just good practice and should be
5 followed.

6 Q. Are you aware of any evidence that malicious software
7 or other compromises have been installed in Wisconsin
8 voting machines?

9 A. What sort of evidence would you imagine that it might
10 have? I don't quite understand how I would be in a
11 position to answer that.

12 Q. Well, I'll start with paragraph 33 of your affidavit
13 where you say, "I should emphasize that I have no
14 particular evidence of manipulation or tampering of
15 the ballots or the results of the 2016 U.S.
16 Presidential election." Is that accurate?

17 A. That's correct.

18 Q. And that's accurate of Wisconsin as included in the
19 U.S. Presidential election, right?

20 A. Yes.

21 MR. MURPHY: No further questions,
22 your Honor.

23 THE COURT: Thank you. Any redirect?

24 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: No, your Honor.

25 THE COURT: Any questions?

1 MR. KAUL: No questions, your Honor.

2 THE COURT: All right. We'll hang up
3 on you now. Thank you very much for your
4 time.

5 THE WITNESS: Thank you very much.

6 (End of call.)

7 THE COURT: Any further witnesses?

8 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: No further
9 witnesses. Although, we would, if possible,
10 subject to the Court's permission, like an
11 opportunity to make an oral presentation at
12 the end of the evidentiary piece.

13 THE COURT: Certainly. Any witness
14 for the defendant?

15 MR. MURPHY: Our first and only
16 witness will be Mike Haas.

17 THE COURT: Okay.

18
19 MICHAEL HAAS,
20 called as a witness, being first duly sworn,
21 testified on oath as follows:
22

23 THE CLERK: The chair does not move;
24 the microphone does.
25

DIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Good afternoon, Mr. Haas. Could you state your name and spell it for our court reporter.

A. Sure. Michael Haas. M-I-C-H-A-E-L, H-A-A-S.

Q. Thank you. And what is your job?

A. I'm the administrator of the Wisconsin Elections Commission, which is the state agency that administers and enforces election laws in Wisconsin.

Q. I'm going to have you elaborate a little bit on that. What are your job functions? What do you do day to day? What do you oversee?

A. I oversee our staff of approximately 30 positions. A few of our chief responsibilities are to train and provide guidance to local clerks, county clerks and municipal clerks, who conduct elections. We publish or issue guidance in a variety of forms. We conduct training, webinars, and in-person training. We attempt to administer and implement and interpret any new legislation dealing with elections. Our staff also reviews nomination papers or election petitions that are filed at the State level. We maintain -- develop and maintain the statewide voter registration system, which is a database containing all the States' registered voters. We certify election results, among

1 other tasks.

2 Q. I'm going to ask, could you expand on that a little
3 bit. So during and after an election, what are your
4 tasks?

5 A. The agencies'?

6 Q. No. Well, the agency to the extent you oversee it,
7 but regarding your knowledge.

8 A. Well, our tasks are, as I said, to work with clerks,
9 work with candidates, work with the legislature, state
10 officials, other agencies, work with federal and state
11 agencies on securing election systems. Our agency also
12 tests voting equipment, approves voting equipment for
13 use in the state of Wisconsin.

14 Q. Okay. Let's talk a little bit about the voter
15 equipment. What types of equipment does the state of
16 Wisconsin use for voting?

17 A. Wisconsin, being one of the most or the most
18 decentralized election system -- administration system
19 in the country, we have 1854 municipalities. They are
20 responsible for purchasing the voting equipment used in
21 their municipality often purchased in coordination with
22 the county clerk. And there's a variety -- a handful
23 of different types of voting equipment used in the
24 state. But generally speaking, it's optical scan
25 tabulating equipment and electronic equipment --

1 electronic tabulating equipment or DREs.

2 Q. Okay. Of those three categories, what's a real
3 layman's explanation of the differences between
4 those? What do they do?

5 A. A DRE basically is touchscreen equipment. And so a
6 voter can go in, instead of receiving a paper ballot,
7 they use the touchscreen equipment. They cast their
8 votes on the screen. There is a voter verified paper
9 audit trail where the votes are reflected or printed,
10 basically a receipt type of cash register spool almost.
11 The voter can verify that the votes have been recorded
12 properly by the touchscreen equipment. That equipment
13 has a second spool of paper that also records the
14 identical votes, and that is the basis for any recount
15 of DRE cast votes is done using that paper spool,
16 basically a hand count of that recorded vote.

17 Then we have the optical scan equipment where a
18 voter uses a paper ballot, marks a paper ballot, and
19 inserts the ballot into the tabulating equipment.
20 Probably roughly 85 percent of ballots in Wisconsin are
21 cast -- are tallied using optical scan equipment, 10 to
22 11 percent are cast using the DREs, and the remainder
23 are hand counted ballots.

24 Q. Thank you. Has the State Legislature authorized the
25 use of those categories of machines you just

1 described?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Thank you. Let's talk a little bit about the
4 integrity of those machines. To start broadly, what
5 does WEC do to make sure that votes are recorded as
6 they are cast?

7 A. Well, I guess starting with the equipment, the
8 equipment is certified and tested and approved at
9 various levels starting with the federal level where it
10 is tested by independent testing labs that are
11 certified by the U.S. Elections Assistance Commission.
12 Those tests and reports are submitted to the EAC, which
13 ultimately decides whether or not to certify the
14 equipment for technical standards, security standards,
15 programming, things like that. And then at that point
16 a voting equipment manufacturer can come to the state
17 of Wisconsin, to our agency, submit an application for
18 approval. Our agency conducts a functional test of the
19 equipment to ensure that the equipment will do what the
20 statutes -- our statutes require.

21 Q. And what happens in that test?

22 A. We will create test decks of ballots and run those
23 ballots through the equipment. And with the ballots
24 being marked up in a variety of number -- variety of
25 ways, one of the goals being to just test the --

1 attempt, I guess, push the envelope with the equipment.
2 See if the equipment will tally a vote inaccurately if
3 we can try to trick the equipment, essentially. And
4 then the equipment is also often taken out on the road
5 in the field and tested in counties with municipalities
6 in more real world conditions. And a report is then
7 prepared for our Commission, which is the same process
8 we used at the Government Accountability Board. If the
9 equipment is approved, it is normally approved with a
10 number of conditions designed to ensure that the
11 equipment will continue on an ongoing basis to comply
12 with the statutes and how it tabulates votes.

13 Once the equipment is approved for use by our
14 agency, municipalities may purchase it. And then we, I
15 guess, get into the election preparation mode where the
16 equipment is tested prior to each election day.

17 Q. So, is there any equipment in use in Wisconsin today
18 that hasn't been both federally tested and approved
19 and field tested and reported on by the Elections
20 Commission?

21 A. No, with the exception of some components of the
22 equipment -- in a couple of cases there have been
23 components of equipment that were not certified by the
24 EAC and Wisconsin as a statute allowing for approval
25 even without certification. And those components --

1 the underlying system or machine had been certified by
2 the EAC but may be a component and not a modem, for
3 example, and our agency then tested and approved that
4 component.

5 Q. Okay. So there's no equipment being used now that
6 has not been field tested by the Elections
7 Commission?

8 A. Correct.

9 Q. How long have you been working in election
10 administration?

11 A. Since October of 2008.

12 Q. Is there any equipment in use today that you're not
13 comfortable produces accurate results of the will of
14 the electorate in Wisconsin?

15 A. None.

16 Q. So, let's move to what you started to explain before
17 I interrupted you. What happens with the equipment
18 before election day to ensure that the results are
19 going to be reliable?

20 A. The equipment, as I said, it needs to undergo a public
21 test within 10 days of election day, and so each
22 municipal clerk will provide public notice of the
23 public test, the public is invited to come and observe
24 the test -- the test, and in those cases a deck of test
25 ballots is created so you have essentially a

1 predetermined tally. You know how those ballots should
2 be tallied. They are run through the equipment to
3 ensure that the equipment is accurately tabulating
4 those ballots.

5 The equipment is programmed either by the county
6 clerk or more often by a voting equipment,
7 manufacturer, or vendor representative that will assist
8 the county clerk in ensuring that the equipment is
9 programmed accurately for that particular election.

10 Q. If a piece of equipment doesn't pass that test, is it
11 used on election day?

12 A. No.

13 Q. What happens to the equipment after that test is run?

14 A. So then the equipment is secured by the municipal clerk
15 until election day.

16 Q. What do you mean by "secured"?

17 A. Locked up. Secured. So that unauthorized individuals
18 do not have access to it.

19 On election day then, the tabulating equipment,
20 there's a protocol for the election inspectors or the
21 poll workers to ensure that there are no votes recorded
22 as being tallied prior to the polls being opened with
23 the equipment.

24 Q. Can you just explain that one more time. I think I
25 got it, but what's the effect of that? What is that

1 a safeguard against?

2 A. It's to safeguard -- it's to ensure that there are no
3 votes tallied prior to the ballots being inserted into
4 the tabulating equipment.

5 Q. Okay. Are the machines ever connected to the
6 Internet before an election day?

7 A. Nope, the machines are not connected --

8 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Objection.

9 Foundation of what machines we're talking
10 about.

11 MR. MURPHY: Voting election
12 tabulation machines in the state of
13 Wisconsin.

14 A. They are not connected to the Internet on election day.

15 Q. Okay. Speaking in particular about the 2016
16 election, are you aware of any evidence of any
17 unauthorized access to any voting equipment in the
18 state of Wisconsin?

19 A. None.

20 Q. What things are done -- let me back up. How are
21 votes tallied and counted after election day in
22 Wisconsin?

23 A. As I said, they could be tallied after the polls close
24 at 8 o'clock.

25 Q. Who does?

1 A. The election inspectors tally the unofficial results on
2 election night.

3 Q. Uh-huh.

4 A. And again, it can be by hand counting the ballots or
5 reading the results from the optical scan equipment or
6 the electronic equipment.

7 Q. And how are those results consolidated and recorded
8 and transmitted to you? Or what happens to the
9 transmission?

10 A. So each polling place can have one or more reporting
11 units. A reporting unit can be a single ward or a
12 combination of wards. And so the ballots are -- the
13 results are combined. You may have a ward or a
14 reporting unit where you have multiple types of voting
15 going on where ballots are tallied using optical scan
16 equipment and the DRE, or the DRE, the touchscreen, and
17 hand counted. In most cases where the touchscreens are
18 used, as I said, that's really usually a small
19 percentage -- relatively small percentage of the
20 ballots cast. And so those results are combined for
21 the contest and then those results are conveyed or
22 transmitted to the county clerk to be combined with the
23 rest of the county to report the unofficial results on
24 election night.

25 Q. Okay. And how are official results verified?

1 A. Official results?

2 Q. Yes.

3 A. The official results do not come in until the official
4 canvas.

5 Q. Right. Tell us about that process.

6 A. Okay. So in the couple of weeks after the election,
7 the counties will hold their official canvas where
8 their canvas board will meet, they will review the
9 election materials, review the results, reconcile the
10 numbers of voters with the number of ballots, and then
11 they will produce a certified canvas. Those official
12 canvas results are transmitted electronically into the
13 State's canvas reporting system. They also -- the
14 canvas board members also sign a certification that is
15 transmitted to our office of the official results.

16 Q. When you say sign one, what is that document? I
17 mean, is it something you get in paper?

18 A. Yes.

19 Q. Okay. Thank you.

20 A. It's normally -- typically faxed to us.

21 Q. What steps are taken after election day to verify
22 that the machines were working correctly?

23 A. Well, under Wisconsin statutes we have a -- after every
24 November general election, there is a post-election
25 voting equipment audit where we randomly select a

1 number of reporting units and direct municipalities to
2 conduct an audit, essentially a hand count, of ballots.
3 But the purpose of that is not necessarily to verify
4 the results. It's to verify that the voting equipment
5 is counting the ballots properly.

6 Q. Uh-huh. How are the audit locations selected?

7 A. They're selected by random. We have come up with a
8 system of -- a computer program to randomly select
9 those reporting units. We have a spreadsheet listing
10 every reporting unit for that election and the program
11 then will randomize that list.

12 We start out taking the first hundred reporting
13 units selected and then we adjust it for two reasons.
14 One is to ensure that every type of voting equipment is
15 represented in the audit and is audited at each general
16 election. And secondly, this year we slightly tweaked
17 the procedures to limit the number of reporting units
18 for any single municipality so that no municipality was
19 required to audit more than two reporting units. So
20 that often results in a handful of reporting units,
21 about the 100 figure.

22 Q. Walk us through the mechanics of an audit. What
23 happens at the machine?

24 A. Well, the -- what happens is there will be two
25 tabulators conducting a hand count.

1 Q. And a tabulator is?

2 A. An individual.

3 Q. People.

4 A. Exactly. I'm sorry. Human tabulator. Correct. And
5 they are tallying the ballots and determining whether
6 the results that -- determining whether the voting
7 equipment counted the -- counts the ballots as they
8 should.

9 Q. Is that audit being done for the 2016 fall election
10 right now?

11 A. It was ordered. We have currently suspended it in
12 light of the pending recount. There were a handful of
13 municipalities that conducted the audit even before we
14 certified the results. But as of Monday, we advised
15 the remaining municipal clerks to suspend the audit in
16 light of the recount and we would reevaluate whether it
17 would be initiated again after the recount. Because
18 the recount in a lot of ways -- although they have
19 separate purposes, a recount is you're intensively --
20 more intensively auditing many more parts of the
21 election process than the post-election audit.

22 Q. What were the results of the portions of the audit
23 that was completed before it was suspended?

24 A. Well, as I state in my affidavit, we received, I
25 believe, six audits just in the last week. We haven't

1 had time to extensively review them. On a really quick
2 review they show that there were no anomalies. In
3 other words, the voting equipment accurately counted
4 all of the ballots.

5 Q. Now, your declaration says that the audit found no
6 unexplained discrepancies. Could you expand on that?

7 A. That's probably just terminology. I think in one of
8 the four that we briefly examined, there was a
9 discrepancy in the number of ballots that were tallied
10 for write-in candidates that the equipment would not
11 have counted. And so that was -- the clerk determined
12 that the two individuals conducting the audit had
13 missed those two ballots, and so they did not come up
14 with the exact -- they were short two ballots,
15 essentially. But the clerk was convinced that she had
16 a reasonable explanation for why there was that
17 discrepancy. Again, that was not a discrepancy in how
18 the voting equipment counted the ballots.

19 Q. Okay. Do you know of any discrepancies in ballot
20 voting in this election?

21 A. I'm sorry. Could you repeat that?

22 Q. Do you know of any discrepancies in any of the ballot
23 counting for the November 2016 general election?

24 A. No. Maybe that's a broad question. I mean, we did say
25 we saw some errors that were made on election night,

1 again, for the unofficial results.

2 Q. Uh-huh.

3 A. And then when the official results came out, there were
4 discrepancies between those two figures.

5 Q. Uh-huh.

6 A. And there's one notable case in Outagamie County that
7 received some attention and there was an explanation
8 for why that discrepancy appeared.

9 Q. In the final results, are you aware of any problem
10 with the vote tabulation or counting?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Are you aware of any malware in any of the machines?

13 A. No.

14 Q. Are you aware of any cyber attacks on any of the
15 machines?

16 A. No.

17 Q. Okay. Let's talk a little bit about the recount
18 process. I guess to start, will there be a recount?

19 A. As of about 4:30 this afternoon, yes. We received the
20 funds from the Jill Stein campaign, so we have issued
21 the recount order just earlier this evening.

22 Q. Okay. When will the recount start?

23 A. Scheduled to start 9 a.m. on Thursday morning.

24 Q. Through each of the three categories of the machines
25 that you discussed at the beginning, tell us how the

1 recount is done mechanically -- mechanically
2 logistically.

3 A. So, the canvas boards will again assemble. The county
4 clerk is essentially in charge of managing the process,
5 hiring as many tabulators, individuals as they feel
6 that they need. They have a number of preliminary
7 steps again to reconcile poll lists and other election
8 materials, absentee ballots, envelopes, things like
9 that. But in the end, the votes are tallied again
10 either by hand count in the case of paper ballots that
11 were originally hand counted, or a hand count of the
12 audit trail from the touchscreen machines, or they will
13 use the optical scan equipment, or a combination of
14 those.

15 Q. I want to stop there to clarify that. So there's
16 three methods of initial accounting. Am I correct
17 that two of those are hand recounted as a matter of
18 course?

19 A. Correct.

20 Q. Okay. For the third category, who decides whether to
21 hand count or optically scan?

22 A. It's a decision of the canvas board in each county.

23 Q. Uh-huh. And, okay. Do you know whether counties are
24 choosing one or the other or both or either of those
25 mechanisms? Did they tell you?

1 A. In a survey we conducted so far, there's approximately
2 19 counties that indicated that they would use
3 tabulating equipment for some or all of their ballots.
4 And that's not -- those were based on responses from
5 the county clerk who would be making that
6 recommendation to the canvas board that would make the
7 ultimate decision.

8 Q. Why do the local authorities get to choose?

9 A. That's what the State Statute permits.

10 Q. Thank you. Based on your expertise and experience,
11 do you know why a municipality might choose hand
12 counting as opposed to mechanical counting or vice
13 versa?

14 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Objection, calls
15 for speculation.

16 MR. MURPHY: I asked him if he knows.

17 A. Yes, I do know.

18 THE COURT: I'll overrule. I think
19 you can answer that.

20 A. It could be a variety of reasons. And as I indicated
21 in my affidavit, county clerks have different
22 viewpoints on it. So, generally speaking, we would
23 expect that the more populous counties would lean
24 towards using tabulating equipment. Although, it's my
25 understanding that Dane County, our second most populous

1 county, intends to hand count their ballots.

2 There's cost factors involved. There's
3 organizational factors involved that would weigh in
4 favor or against either method. For instance, hand
5 counting generally is going to require more tabulators,
6 more individuals hand counting those ballots.

7 One county indicated to us that they would need 60
8 tabulators rather than 20, which is what they would
9 plan for if they were using tabulating equipment.
10 There's a cost on the other hand of programming the
11 tabulating equipment that can be avoided if the ballots
12 are hand counted.

13 There's also some sense of the time savings. The
14 time savings in using tabulating equipment may not pay
15 off or be as significant depending on the scale of the
16 number of votes because each ballot needs to be
17 examined anyway before it is put into the tabulating
18 equipment.

19 So some clerks who use tabulating equipment or
20 canvas boards that use tabulating equipment on election
21 night may decide that they're going to hand count
22 anyway, avoid the cost of programming if the number of
23 ballots is not significant enough that they feel that
24 they will get a large time savings.

25 Q. In your interactions with clerks, have they expressed

1 an accuracy difference or concern between the two
2 methods?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Do you know if some clerks have already chosen a
5 method of recount that they plan to use?

6 A. Yes. Many of the clerks have chosen what they expect
7 and will recommend to the canvas boards. As I said,
8 ultimately, it's up to each canvas board.

9 Q. And they'll start the recount when?

10 A. Thursday. And in the case of counties that intend to
11 use tabulating equipment, they're already in the
12 process of lining up the programming they need to again
13 program and test the tabulating equipment before they
14 can use it at the recount.

15 Q. And that's Thursday of this week?

16 A. Right. Correct.

17 Q. And when does the recount need to be completed?

18 A. Our Commission met yesterday and directed that the
19 recount needs to be finished by 8 p.m. on
20 December 12th. That was a deadline that the Commission
21 imposed. There are some concerns or considerations
22 under federal law about a deadline of either
23 December 13th or possibly at the latest December 19th
24 in order to ensure that Wisconsin's electoral votes are
25 honored by Congress.

1 Q. Does a recount have an observation element?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q. Who can observe?

4 A. Either members of the public, and specifically
5 representatives of each candidate that is a subject --
6 or that ran in the contest that is being recounted.
7 Each candidate has a right to have representatives at
8 the recount in order to observe the process and raise
9 any objections or challenges to either the ballots or
10 the procedures.

11 Q. And what can they do? How far can their observing
12 go?

13 A. They can look at every ballot. They can look at the
14 materials. They're not supposed to be touching the
15 materials but they can be looking at every vote. They
16 can be -- they can make their own tally if they want.
17 And they can, as I said, raise any challenges in the
18 case of a hand tally whether or not they agree with how
19 the vote is being counted.

20 Q. All right. Just two more questions. Are you aware
21 of any evidence at all that voting equipment in the
22 state of Wisconsin malfunctioned or was tampered with
23 in a way that might affect the results of the
24 November 2016 general election?

25 A. No. Malfunction's a broad word, though. Voting

1 equipment malfunction, that's not unusual on election
2 day. There might have to be a maintenance person that
3 comes to repair it. But as far as malfunctions that
4 affect ultimately the official results, the answer is
5 no.

6 Q. Are you aware of any mistakes in the canvassing and
7 vote counting process that affected the results of
8 that election?

9 A. There was a minor typo in one of the official
10 certifications that would need to be corrected if it
11 stood for the Presidential election, but that has been
12 fixed and that certification --

13 Q. Yep. And I asked an imprecise question. Are you
14 aware of any mistake in the canvassing process that
15 occurred due to the use of tabulating equipment?

16 A. No.

17 MR. MURPHY: I have no further
18 questions.

19 THE COURT: Thank you. Cross?

20 MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you.

21
22 CROSS-EXAMINATION

23 By Ms. Greenberger:

24 Q. You just testified that Wisconsin purchases its
25 voting equipment from private vendors, correct?

1 A. The municipalities do. Not the State.

2 Q. Understood. But the equipment is purchased from
3 private vendors, right?

4 A. Correct. I'm not aware of any public vendors that sell
5 voting equipment.

6 Q. And when the municipalities purchase the equipment
7 from private vendors, the equipment comes
8 pre-equipped with software to enable the equipment to
9 scan and tabulate the ballot, correct?

10 A. I'm actually not sure what comes with the delivery. I
11 wouldn't be surprised if that's the case. It needs to
12 operate.

13 Q. So you certainly couldn't rebut what our experts just
14 testified to that it came with that software
15 technology, correct?

16 A. Right.

17 Q. Okay. And it is in fact true that when the equipment
18 comes from the private vendor, it already has the
19 capability to scan ballots and tabulate results,
20 right?

21 A. It has the capability to do that assuming that it's
22 programmed accurately for the specific election.

23 Q. And you testified that when you are looking to
24 purchase -- or when a municipality in Wisconsin is
25 looking to purchase new computer voting technology,

1 they do field testing, correct?

2 A. The State does the testing. When we are doing the
3 testing, often we will -- we know which municipalities
4 or counties are interested in that equipment. So as
5 part of our field testing, we will try to arrange to go
6 to those areas, but that does not mean that every
7 municipality is involved in that testing.

8 Q. But as part of your field testing, it's fair to say
9 that you don't do a forensic computer audit of the
10 equipment, correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And as part of your field testing, you don't review
13 the source code of the equipment, correct?

14 A. Right.

15 Q. So, and it's fair to say you don't have a computer
16 specialist or computer forensic scientist on staff
17 with your agency, correct?

18 A. Correct.

19 Q. So you have no way of assuring that at the time that
20 you purchased the equipment it didn't already have
21 malware or a bug in it, correct?

22 A. Well, our agency does not inspect the equipment when
23 it's delivered at the municipality, so the answer to
24 that would be no.

25 Q. And you said that a part of your field testing, you

1 do testing of stacks of ballots, correct?

2 A. Right.

3 Q. And the hope is that because those test samples are
4 accurate, the ultimate vote tabulation on election
5 day will also be accurate, right?

6 A. That testing along with the other measures as I
7 indicated, correct.

8 Q. Are you aware of the controversy that has occurred
9 with the Volkswagen cars where their admission
10 testing was accurate for the testing stage but the
11 computer software knew to distinguish between testing
12 and actual use?

13 A. Not specifically, no.

14 Q. When you -- you said that in advance of the election
15 -- I believe you said it was 10 days in advance --
16 there's a test specific to the election, correct?

17 A. Correct.

18 Q. And you said that the public is invited to that test,
19 correct?

20 A. Right.

21 Q. But the public is not permitted to inspect the
22 software in the machine at that stage, correct?

23 A. Right.

24 Q. They're not entitled to open the machine up at all,
25 correct?

1 A. Correct.

2 Q. And they can't do a forensic audit, correct?

3 A. Correct.

4 Q. And they can't do a review of the source code,
5 correct?

6 A. Correct.

7 Q. You also testified that most often the equipment is
8 programed by a private vendor for each election
9 specifically, correct?

10 A. Right.

11 Q. And that private vendor creates the ballot software
12 in their own offices, correct?

13 A. I would assume so.

14 Q. Okay. And they create that software on computers,
15 correct?

16 A. Again, I would assume so.

17 Q. And you have no way of knowing sitting here today
18 whether those computers are connected to the
19 Internet, correct?

20 A. Not directly, correct.

21 Q. And it's fair to say that it's likely that those
22 computers are connected to the Internet, right?

23 A. I don't know.

24 Q. You've never required that your private vendors keep
25 their computers not connected to the Internet,

1 correct?

2 A. The State does not. You're correct.

3 Q. And who the private vendors are that contract with
4 the municipalities in Wisconsin is public
5 information, correct?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. Okay. And that's information that somebody who was
8 interested in a cyber attack could determine,
9 correct?

10 A. If they go to our website, sure.

11 Q. It would be as simple as going to your website?

12 A. Correct.

13 Q. Okay. So, just so I understand this, the ballot
14 software is placed onto a form of removable media; is
15 that accurate?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. Okay. And that removable media is at some point
18 inserted into the voting machine before the election,
19 right?

20 A. Right.

21 Q. But the software gets onto the removable media by
22 being connected to an actual computer, right?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And that actual computer is located in a private
25 vendor's office, correct?

1 A. Again, I'm assuming it is. I don't know specifically
2 where they program the media.

3 Q. Okay. And you already said that you have no way of
4 knowing one way or the other whether that computer in
5 the private vendor's office is connected to the
6 Internet?

7 A. Yes. Correct.

8 Q. You also testified that you -- that the State of
9 Wisconsin conducts post election audits; is that
10 correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Okay. And those post-election audits are explicitly
13 not to verify that the vote count was accurate,
14 right?

15 A. It is to confirm that the voting equipment tabulates
16 the votes as it should. It is not intended to be a
17 recount or determine the winner of an election.

18 Q. And it's not used to verify the results of the
19 election before they're certified, right?

20 A. Correct. The clerks can conduct the audit before or
21 after the certification of the results.

22 Q. And the audit, you said that there's a number of
23 counties that are chosen but -- and that there's
24 various adjustments, correct?

25 A. Number of municipalities, not counties.

1 Q. Fair enough. And you said that there's two
2 adjustments to the number chosen. But is it fair to
3 say that you do not adjust for the spread of the
4 election?

5 A. Correct.

6 Q. So even in an election that was very close like
7 Wisconsin's was this year, you don't do an audit of a
8 larger number of municipalities, correct?

9 A. Right. I believe -- that's correct. Yes.

10 Q. Okay. And I believe you were here when Professor
11 Stark testified that in an election as close as this
12 one, there's a 67 percent chance that the audit even
13 if it was conducted completely would not determine --
14 would not be sufficient to determine an error if it
15 was as large as the vote spread between the first and
16 second place finisher.

17 MR. MURPHY: Object, mischaracterizes
18 his previous testimony.

19 THE COURT: Why don't you restate your
20 question.

21 MS. GREENBERGER: Sure.

22 Q. Did you hear Professor Stark's testimony that there
23 was a 67 percent chance that the audit that Wisconsin
24 would conduct would not be sufficient?

25 A. I've heard the 67 percent figure. I'm not sure

1 exactly what he was applying it to as a measure.

2 Q. And is it fair to say that the Commission has not
3 retained its own statistician to determine how large
4 of an audit would be necessary to ensure accuracy of
5 the audit?

6 A. Yes.

7 Q. And you yourself and no one in the Commission has
8 that statistical knowledge base, correct?

9 A. Correct.

10 Q. Okay. And Professor Rivest testified that a hand
11 recount is the gold standard. Did you hear that
12 testimony?

13 A. I may have been out of the room. I was out of the room
14 during part of his testimony.

15 Q. Fair enough. You don't disagree that a hand recount
16 would be the gold standard to determine the integrity
17 of an election, do you?

18 A. I guess it depends what the definition of a gold
19 standard is. A hand count, ideally, if you have all
20 the time and all the resources. I think many election
21 inspectors would love to use a hand count. But that is
22 not to say that that diminishes the quality of using
23 tabulating equipment.

24 Q. And you love to use a hand count so much that in
25 Wisconsin's own audit you audit by doing a hand

1 count, right?

2 A. Well, the purpose of the audit is to determine whether
3 the voting equipment is working properly and so we use
4 a hand count to do that.

5 Q. When you were asked about anomalies in the election
6 that occurred this year, is it fair to say that you
7 testified that as I understand it over 5,000 votes
8 were discovered to be mistakenly attributed to
9 President-elect Trump that in fact were never cast?

10 A. I don't think I testified about 5,000 votes.

11 Q. Okay. Is it fair to say that there was a mistake in
12 the vote tabulation in Wisconsin such that
13 President-elect Trump was given over 5,000 votes more
14 than he was ultimately entitled to?

15 A. You mean the unofficial results compared to the
16 official results?

17 Q. Correct.

18 A. Right. So on election night the unofficial results
19 showed that there was reportedly in the media about a
20 27,000 vote difference. Those are not results that we
21 audited or reviewed. It was reported in the media
22 based on what the counties had reported. The official
23 results show a difference of 22,177 votes. I have no
24 idea if the media made a math error or if there were
25 errors made at the local level in reporting results.

1 Q. So you haven't looked into that since that
2 information came to light on Friday?

3 A. No. Our elections are based on the official results,
4 not unofficial results and not exit polls.

5 Q. Turning to the recount that will start on Thursday,
6 as I understand your testimony, no county has made
7 the ultimate decision about whether it's going to do
8 a hand recount or an automatic recount, correct?

9 A. The formal decision is made by the canvas board. I
10 think in most if not all cases, the canvas board
11 follows the lead of the clerk who has probably
12 conducted audits in the past and has a preferred
13 method. But the formal decision will be made by each
14 county at its initial canvas board meeting.

15 Q. And they have full discretion to ignore the clerk,
16 correct?

17 A. Yes, who is on the canvas board.

18 Q. The election supervisor Ross Hein made a statement on
19 November 25th to the county clerk that in discussions
20 with Wisconsin election officials over the years, a
21 hand count may not be as time consuming as one may
22 think. You agree with that, right?

23 A. It's a pretty general statement I can agree with
24 depending on who is thinking it, yes.

25 Q. Okay. And in fact he pointed out that there are

1 advantages to a hand count because -- and I'm quoting
2 here -- it avoids pretesting of the equipment and
3 reprogramming of memory devices. That's accurate
4 too, right?

5 A. That was one of the trade-offs I referred to, correct.

6 Q. And you spoke about on the other side one of the
7 trade-offs is cost, right?

8 A. Right.

9 Q. But under Wisconsin recount procedures, the candidate
10 that petitions for the recount is required to absorb
11 all the cost, correct?

12 A. If the margin is more than one quarter of one percent.

13 Q. And so in that situation there would be no cost to
14 the public for the hand recount, no additional cost
15 to the public from a hand recount as compared to from
16 a manual recount, correct?

17 A. I would say there's no monetary cost. There's
18 certainly a cost, a significant cost in organization,
19 scheduling, recruiting, poll workers. We talked about
20 the difference, significant difference in the number of
21 individuals that you need to have. And when we have 12
22 days to conduct a recount, I think many clerks have
23 expressed to us already that they are having
24 difficulty --

25 MS. GREENBERGER: I'm going to --

1 A. -- recruiting enough people.

2 MS. GREENBERGER: -- object to his
3 hearsay.

4 Q. Stop right there.

5 MS. GREENBERGER: I move to strike.

6 THE COURT: I will sustain that.

7 Q. A number of counties have determined that they --
8 strike that.

9 A number of county clerks have recommended
10 that their counties do a hand recount, correct?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. And that includes one of the most populous counties
13 in the state, correct?

14 A. Yes.

15 MS. GREENBERGER: I have nothing
16 further.

17 THE COURT: Thank you. Any further
18 redirect?

19 MR. KAUL: And, your Honor, I will
20 have questions. I don't know if your Honor
21 wants me to go now or later.

22 THE COURT: Oh, sure. Why don't you
23 go now.

24 MR. KAUL: Thank you. Sorry.

25 THE COURT: Thank you. Sorry about

1 that. You've been relatively quiet.

2 MR. KAUL: I understand. I'd take any
3 opportunity I can to talk to Mr. Haas.

4

5 CROSS-EXAMINATION

6 By Mr. Kaul:

7 Q. Just briefly following up on the Ross Hein statement,
8 that's a statement that you approved, correct?

9 A. I did not pre-approve it. He did not ask me if he
10 could say that, but I don't disagree with the
11 statement.

12 Q. And you were hoping the counties would do a hand
13 recount, correct?

14 A. No.

15 Q. That communication specifically mentioned that the
16 Stein campaign had asked for a hand recount, right?

17 A. I believe so.

18 Q. And as discussed, it mentioned that a hand recount
19 may not be as time consuming as people might think?

20 A. Yes.

21 Q. And it indicated that was based on discussions with
22 Wisconsin election officials over the years?

23 A. Correct.

24 Q. And that's accurate?

25 A. It's a subjective statement. As far as it goes, I

1 would say it's accurate.

2 Q. You mentioned before some -- a deadline, and I think
3 you talked about -- it's what's known as the safe
4 harbor date, right?

5 A. Right.

6 Q. And you mentioned you weren't exactly sure what that
7 date was?

8 A. No, I didn't say that.

9 Q. Well, I think you said it could be one date or
10 another date?

11 A. The safe harbor date is December 13th. The uncertainty
12 is what would really be the practical effect of the
13 recount not being completed by December 13th.

14 Q. Okay. And has Dane County -- first of all, Dane
15 County is the one that's doing the hand recount of
16 its optical scan ballots, the big county you were
17 referring to, right?

18 A. That's my understanding based on what they've told us.

19 Q. And Dane County is the second largest county in the
20 state?

21 A. By population, yes.

22 Q. And by vote total, right?

23 A. Yes.

24 Q. And has Dane County expressed to you that it has any
25 concerns about completing its recount in time?

1 A. I have not talked to Dane County representatives about
2 the timing.

3 Q. They would let you know if they were worried about
4 completing it on time, right?

5 A. The Dane County clerk doesn't always automatically let
6 us know his feelings about the timing of different
7 procedures.

8 Q. Did you read the filings in this case?

9 A. I would say I skimmed the filings given the last week
10 that we've had.

11 Q. Are you aware that in 2010 Minnesota conducted a
12 recount of the Governor's race?

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. And you're aware that was completed in five days?

15 A. I think that's what I read, yes.

16 Q. You don't have any reason to dispute that?

17 A. No.

18 Q. And that was a statewide hand recount, right?

19 A. I believe so.

20 Q. And you would agree that Wisconsin can do things as
21 well as Minnesota, right?

22 A. Absolutely. Except we can't seem to beat them in the
23 voter turnout percentage.

24 Q. I was going to make joke about losing Super Bowls but
25 --

1 Did you review the discussion in Secretary
2 Clinton's brief about problems that have occurred
3 with optical scan machines?

4 A. No.

5 Q. Are you aware of problems that optical scan machines
6 had in Iowa?

7 A. No.

8 Q. How about in Florida in 2012?

9 A. Not specifically.

10 Q. You were at the predecessor agency, the Elections
11 Commission, the GAB, in 2011 when the State Supreme
12 recount took place, right?

13 A. Right.

14 Q. And in that election, the GAB actually sought an
15 order from the Dane County Circuit Court that would
16 permit to hand count some optical scan ballots,
17 right?

18 A. Correct.

19 Q. And why was that?

20 A. Because of a shortage of the memory devices that would
21 need to be available for that equipment for the
22 recount.

23 Q. And there was a concern that the data on the system
24 would be erased if a hand recount was not done,
25 correct?

1 A. If the same memory devices were used as at the
2 election, yes.

3 Q. And that issue was discovered during the course of
4 the recount, right?

5 A. Might have been as we were preparing for the recount.
6 I don't remember exactly when, but at some point that
7 issue came to light.

8 Q. But that's not an issue that the GAB was aware of
9 prior to the recount, correct? Or prior to the
10 process of preparing for the recount at least.

11 A. Right. I mean, I think we know in general that if
12 you in a short period of time need to come up with a
13 large number of memory devices that that could be a
14 challenge. But once the recount was requested, that
15 became more of a priority issue.

16 Q. And you mentioned before that -- I believe it's the
17 candidates, and even every member of the public has
18 the right to inspect ballots during the recount
19 process before they're run through the machines?

20 A. Right.

21 Q. So an organization potentially could try to replicate
22 a hand recount essentially by looking at every ballot
23 and tallying them, right?

24 A. Right.

25 Q. And that would -- but if that were to happen, that

1 would slow the process considerably, correct?

2 A. I mean, they have the opportunity to look at every
3 ballot. I guess it depends on how quick they are in
4 marking down the hand tallies.

5 Q. But if an organization were to go ballot by ballot,
6 that would actually be much slower than just a
7 regular hand recount, right?

8 A. I'm not following you. In a hand recount, they also
9 have the right to look at every ballot.

10 Q. Yes. But if an organization were only interested in
11 doing so if there was otherwise going to be a machine
12 recount, it would slow the process, right?

13 A. If that was their wishes. They would have the same
14 rights either way.

15 Q. Right. You mentioned before that the State does an
16 audit, correct?

17 A. Right.

18 Q. And when it does the audit, is does so to -- you said
19 to determine if the tallies on the voting machines
20 were accurate?

21 A. Right.

22 Q. And you said that's why they do a hand count, right?

23 A. Right.

24 Q. But the purposes of a recount is also to determine if
25 the tallies were accurate, right?

1 A. That's one of the purposes. Maybe one of the
2 distinctions is that the -- the audit is not auditing
3 ballots that are hand counted and so it is not tallying
4 up the total votes in a particular reporting unit.

5 Q. How does that work?

6 A. They are -- they're using the -- they are testing the
7 optical scan equipment to see if it worked accurately.

8 Q. But how do they do that?

9 A. They have the two individuals that are conducting a
10 hand count of the ballots that were tabulated by the
11 voting equipment.

12 Q. Right. So it's the same thing that we'd be talking
13 about if there was a hand recount of the optical scan
14 ballots, right?

15 A. Correct.

16 Q. Okay. And you said -- and again, those aren't
17 audited by putting them back through the optical scan
18 machine?

19 A. Right. Right.

20 Q. Because that would defeat the purposes of the audit?

21 A. Right.

22 MR. KAUL: No further questions.

23 THE COURT: Thank you. Any further
24 direct?

25 MR. MURPHY: Very brief.

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

By Mr. Murphy:

Q. Are the vote tabulation machines that were in effect for the most recent fall election, were they all brand new?

A. No.

Q. Were any purchased before the candidates for that election were known?

A. Absolutely.

Q. Do you know of any hacks or malware attacks or malware affecting any of the vendors that the state of Wisconsin -- excuse me, not the state of Wisconsin, that the producers of the Wisconsin election counting equipment?

Do you know if any of these manufacturers, sellers, programmers of the equipment have any indication of any attack, malware, hacking, anything like that?

A. We have not been informed of anything like that.

Q. Is optical -- are the optical scan counters reprogrammed for each election?

A. Yes. And the manufacturers are required to certify to municipal clerks that the software that is being used is what was certified and approved both at the Federal and State level.

1 Q. Uh-huh. So, programming from previous elections
2 could not alter the results of later elections with
3 different ballots; is that right?

4 A. Correct.

5 MR. MURPHY: Nothing further.

6 THE COURT: Thank you. Any further
7 cross?

8

9 RECROSS-EXAMINATION

10 By Ms. Greenberger:

11 Q. You testified that some of the voting machines were
12 procured before the candidates were known, correct.

13 A. Yes.

14 Q. But you also earlier testified that a removable media
15 device is inserted into those voting machines, right?

16 A. Yes.

17 Q. And that removable media device is attached to an
18 external computer at a private vendor to get the
19 information to then be imputed into the voting
20 machine, right?

21 A. It's the vendor's programming, yes.

22 Q. Right. And that removable media device that's
23 programmed by the vendors is after the candidates are
24 known, right?

25 A. Yes.

1 Q. By definition it's after because it's putting on
2 there which candidates are going to be on the ballot,
3 right?

4 A. After our agency certifies the candidates who are on
5 the ballot, that's when the equipment is programmed --
6 or the media devices are programmed.

7 Q. And that's when they're programmed by a third party
8 vendor for which you have no idea what security
9 computer protocols they have, correct?

10 A. I do not know specifically what protocols they have in
11 effect.

12 MS. GREENBERGER: I have nothing
13 further.

14 THE COURT: Any further questions?

15 MR. KAUL: No questions, your Honor.

16 THE COURT: All right. If you don't
17 mind, I have a few questions. Sorry. Is
18 that alright, Counselors?

19 MR. KAUL: Yes.

20

21 EXAMINATION

22 By the Court:

23 Q. You talked about the issue regarding the memory
24 devices and the prior recount or special election. I
25 can't remember which one it was. Are those memory

1 devices -- how is that problem fixed for this
2 election or will be fixed for this recount?

3 A. Well, the touchscreen equipment will be hand counted.
4 Those ballots will be hand counted. I don't recall
5 specifically what the equipment was in 2011 that had
6 the shortage of the memory devices.

7 Q. But is that an issue in this election?

8 A. No.

9 Q. Okay. You also told me or testified that there's a
10 test on a deck for the machines. How big of a deck
11 are we talking about?

12 A. I'm guessing a hundred. I don't know specifically.

13 Q. Okay. So there's like a hundred --

14 A. -- more than that.

15 Q. -- sample ballots?

16 A. I'm guessing.

17 Q. Okay. How often -- you also testified that you do
18 these tests to make sure the equipment hasn't failed.
19 How often has the equipment failed the test?

20 A. Well, if there's a problem at the public test before an
21 election, then the clerk is required to contact the
22 vendor and make sure that the equipment is reprogrammed
23 or whatever malfunction is fixed, and then it needs to
24 be tested again. If it does not fail, then the
25 equipment is taken out of -- I mean, if it does not

1 pass, it's taken out of service for that election.

2 Q. Do you have any experience as to how often that
3 occurs?

4 A. I don't -- we hear that -- we hear sort of anecdotally
5 that it occurs occasionally. I don't know
6 statistically how often.

7 Q. Okay. You also said that the machines are not
8 connected to the Internet at the time of the
9 election. Are they ever connected to the Internet?

10 A. The only time that -- some of the newer equipment --
11 the results could be transferred in a number of
12 different ways: by phone, in person, over a modem, over
13 the telephone. Some of the newer equipment does have
14 modems that operate using wireless Internet. And so
15 after the polls close, then when those unofficial
16 results are transmitted, in some cases they could be
17 transmitted. That instantaneous transaction would be
18 conducted over the Internet.

19 Q. Okay. And how -- what percentage, if you know, of
20 the machines are -- that information's transmitted
21 that way?

22 A. I don't know. It's only in the new equipment, so
23 probably not a large percentage of the overall numbers,
24 amount of equipment in the state.

25 Q. Okay. You indicated that as the ballots -- at least

1 from what I understood, that the ballots were
2 inspected before they're fed into the machines for
3 the recount; is that correct?

4 A. Yes.

5 Q. Explain to me what they're inspected for.

6 A. Well, the two tabulators, they're looking at each
7 ballot. They will decide whether they agree or
8 disagree on how the ballots should be counted if they
9 are doing a hand tally. If they're looking at it for
10 the optical scan equipment, they're just essentially
11 inspecting it to see if they detect any issue with the
12 ballot or how it might be tabulated by the equipment.

13 Q. If they detect an issue with the ballot, what do they
14 do with it?

15 A. It may be set aside for the canvas board to determine
16 whether or not -- or how it should be counted. It also
17 depends on if there's an objection raised by any of the
18 parties about how to treat that ballot.

19 Q. And what are some of the issues they're looking for
20 on the ballot?

21 A. Well, it could be, for instance, whether or not the
22 ballot was initialed by the clerk. The ballots aren't
23 supposed to be -- or by the clerk or the inspector. So
24 there could be technical requirements that are required
25 for the ballot to be counted. There could be

1 objections raised as to whether or not that ballot
2 should be tabulated.

3 Q. Do they also look at the ballot and see if it's been
4 filled out dark enough or anything of that nature?

5 A. They could be -- right. They could be inspecting for
6 those reasons as well.

7 Q. Okay. And finally, does the State or the Commission
8 undertake any audits of its vendors to inspect their
9 security, their computer security?

10 A. We do not do visits of their locations. As I've said,
11 there are a number of conditions that apply to each
12 approval, but we don't audit their security procedures.

13 Q. Okay. Thank you.

14 THE COURT: With those questions, is
15 there any followup questions?

16 MS. GREENBERGER: No, your Honor.

17 MR. MURPHY: Very brief clarification.

18

19 FURTHER DIRECT EXAMINATION

20 By Mr. Murphy:

21 Q. You mentioned the Internet transmission of some
22 results. Are those the final results?

23 A. Those are the unofficial election results.

24 Q. It's not the official final results?

25 A. Correct.

1 Q. Thank you.

2 MR. MURPHY: Nothing further.

3 THE COURT: Any further questions?

4 MR. KAUL: No questions, your Honor.

5 THE COURT: Okay. You may step down.

6 Thank you.

7 We need to take a break for my court

8 reporter. She's in charge. Or my clerk.

9 And then we'll come back and hear argument.

10 All right?

11 MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you, your

12 Honor.

13 THE COURT: Let's take 10 minutes.

14 Come back at five to. So, thank you.

15 (A short break is taken.)

16 THE COURT: All right. Any further

17 evidence from the defendants?

18 MR. MURPHY: No.

19 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So

20 we're now at the point where I will entertain

21 arguments. So, plaintiffs?

22 And I think what I'll do is I'll do

23 plaintiffs, I'll do the intervenor just

24 because it seems like that would be the

25 logical, and then the defendants.

1 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Good evening, your
2 Honor. We've tried to keep this as quick as
3 we can. I will try to be relatively brief.
4 But we really pretty much -- I'm sorry.

5 The Stein campaign, our client, the
6 candidate Jill Stein, the seriousness with
7 which, of course, all of this is being
8 taken -- and we're not surprised that it's
9 being taken seriously because ensuring that
10 the votes that are counted in Wisconsin are
11 accurate and in no way compromised by any
12 claims of intentional misconduct or otherwise
13 is obviously profoundly important to the
14 people of this state and frankly to all
15 citizens of this country and our democracy.
16 So we thank you for entertaining this and
17 recognizing how important I think that it is.

18 So, there are a couple things that we
19 know that I think based on the evidence
20 that's been presented and otherwise are
21 really basically beyond dispute.

22 We know that there will be a recount.
23 We know that it's going to start Thursday
24 morning. We know that it has at least
25 financially been paid for and will be paid

1 for by people other than the people of the
2 state of Wisconsin, that it will not cost the
3 taxpayers any money in that sense.

4 We know that the only question is how
5 that recount will be conducted. And the
6 central question is obviously whether it will
7 be conducted uniformly by hand or whether
8 some jurisdictions will be allowed to re-feed
9 the same ballot into the same machine and
10 functionally get what one expert testified to
11 as the same -- seeking a second opinion but
12 from the same machine, and therefore, the
13 same doctor. That's the question.

14 And the reason that this case comes
15 here today under this statute in a way that I
16 believe is unprecedented legally in this
17 state is because these circumstances are
18 unprecedented. That circumstances are
19 unprecedented because this is the first time
20 in any American election where there are
21 confirmed, by the Federal Government,
22 sustained attacks, cyber attacks, from
23 foreign IP addresses, that have been
24 successful all, aimed at our election
25 systems, all aimed at potentially influencing

1 the outcome of the election for President of
2 the United States. That is unprecedented,
3 and that is a primary reason, the motivating
4 reason, that brings us here today because of
5 that concern.

6 We also know that leading up to the
7 election what has been testified to is that
8 the DNC was successfully hacked, one of the
9 -- the campaign manager for the Clinton
10 campaign was successfully hacked. Those were
11 released in order to have an impact on the
12 election. The Illinois elections officials
13 were successfully hacked and 200,000 voter
14 records were taken or removed or stolen. The
15 Arizona election officials had a hack where
16 there was an intrusion and records were
17 removed. We also know from federal
18 authorities and public reports that the Court
19 can certainly take judicial notice of in
20 addition to the testimony we've heard today
21 that there were over 20 other attempts on
22 other state election officials, offices,
23 computers, and the like. We know all of
24 that. That's a fact.

25 We know that someone was attempting to

1 influence this election, to influence it
2 through cyber means. We know that they
3 succeeded in some places. And we also know
4 that thankfully in the state of Wisconsin,
5 unlike some other jurisdictions, we have an
6 absolute, reliable, verifiable way of
7 determining whether that happened. It's
8 right there before us. And we're going to be
9 recounting. So we know all of that.

10 We know that about the attacks, but we
11 also know from the evidence that was
12 presented today -- and it's a bit -- or I
13 found it a bit confusing. Perhaps no one
14 else did. But because of it, I want to just
15 explain it a little bit more. And that is
16 the study that Professor Stark testified to
17 concerning the work that was done, specific
18 to Wisconsin and specific to this election,
19 but the work that was done by Professor
20 Mebane.

21 That work indicates that there is
22 evidence of anomalies that are consistent
23 with someone attempting to manipulate the
24 results of election -- of the results of an
25 election. That is the basic finding that

1 that is -- that that evidence exists, that
2 it's an anomaly that's consistent with
3 potential manipulation, and it's consistent
4 with manipulation because -- and it almost
5 seems deceptively simple. I had not heard of
6 this kind of statistic testing before.

7 But basically what he looked at is we
8 have thousands of random numbers that had
9 been generated, the vote tallies, in all of
10 the wards, in all of the state of Wisconsin.
11 There's what he called the terminal digit.
12 That's just the last number in the string of
13 numbers. And any kind of randomness, a
14 statistician will tell you that that number
15 should appear equally over time if you have a
16 large enough sample, which we certainly do.
17 And because of that, the means should always
18 be somewhere within a deviation of the mean,
19 which is 4.5. And he basically analyzed
20 those final digits and concluded that in the
21 smaller -- sorry, the smaller wards, that
22 there were anomalies that are consistent with
23 some kind of potential interference.

24 Can we say that absolutely there was
25 interference? No. If we could, we'd have a

1 different kind of case than one just
2 attempting to verify and make sure that there
3 wasn't.

4 But there are anomalies that are
5 consistent with some kind of intrusion, and
6 they're both on the Trump side and the
7 Clinton side, and that's basically because
8 they're consistent with the concept of
9 manipulating the numbers in some fashion
10 through three different kinds of tests. And
11 if that were actually happening, if somebody
12 was manipulating that piece, there's no
13 reason to believe that they weren't
14 manipulating other potential parts of this
15 election. So that's what we know coming in.
16 That is what is exceptional.

17 We also know, and no one can honestly
18 seriously dispute, that all of the election
19 systems, certainly including Wisconsin's,
20 although it's not the worst, are absolutely
21 vulnerable and susceptible to hacking and
22 intrusion. There's no question about that.
23 There are officials who are working very hard
24 in good faith following statutes that are
25 appropriate for preventing the kind of script

1 kiddie sort of hacks that Professor Rivest
2 testified to. But they are woefully,
3 woefully inadequate to prevent any
4 concentrated attempt by a sophisticated group
5 of people. And we know already that those
6 people exist and were trying to influence
7 this election. Okay?

8 So, we know all of that. And we also
9 know -- sorry -- that -- so we know all of
10 the vulnerabilities. And Mr. Haas has
11 testified about the kinds of tests that they
12 do and all the rest. And there's no doubt
13 that I think those tests can find some
14 errors, correct some errors. We all want
15 accountability and verification to some
16 point. But at the end of the day, all of the
17 experts testified the systems are vulnerable,
18 and they were unanimous. These are world
19 renowned experts.

20 Professor Rivest is the person who
21 invented the technology that secures all of
22 the our communications on the Internet to the
23 maximum degree possible, the secure
24 communications that we pay for things on over
25 the Internet. He created that. And he is

1 telling the Court -- he came here. He
2 thought it was important enough to testify
3 today to make it clear to the Court, along
4 with Professor Halderman, that these systems
5 are absolutely vulnerable to anybody who's
6 sufficiently sophisticated, can absolutely
7 infect them and change the outcome of the
8 election.

9 The other thing that Dr. Halderman
10 testified to that is of course critically
11 important is that any sophisticated attempt
12 to manipulate a vote would have by logic and
13 commonsense focused on states -- because
14 people understand wherever they come from how
15 the American election system works -- where
16 there were likely to be, based on polling and
17 other predictive factors, a close margin.
18 Because you don't want to try to manipulate
19 an election that will create a result that is
20 so widely divergent from what people expect
21 that it would arouse suspicion and cause
22 things like a recount by hand that would
23 identify and verify that something had gone
24 wrong. So, we know that Wisconsin was
25 certainly in the very small subset of states

1 that would be a logical and likely target on
2 top of everything else.

3 So, at the end of the day, we're going
4 to have a recount. We've heard testimony,
5 very clear testimony, that that recount is
6 going to require that each ballot be examined
7 and that everybody will have the right,
8 including the candidates, to examine the
9 ballot and even tabulate it on their own.
10 What we want to have is confidence, absolute
11 confidence in the result of this election in
12 the state of Wisconsin. And we don't know
13 whether we'll discover anything, but it won't
14 take much to change the outcome of this
15 election.

16 You had Dr. -- I'm sorry, Professor
17 Stark testifying very clearly and plainly
18 just to be clear about what the issue is.
19 All we need is 11,000 votes to change from
20 one column to the next column for the outcome
21 of the election in the state of Wisconsin for
22 the President to change. That is less than 4
23 tenths of one percentage point. It is
24 nothing. It could be actually changed by
25 errors that are not attributable to some kind

1 of attack, but at the same time that we're
2 counting -- and there's a potential of
3 serious -- a substantial potential that the
4 outcome of the election could be changed.

5 If we hand count every vote, then we
6 will walk away from the process and every
7 citizen of the country that we live in will
8 know that this count was the most verified,
9 accurate, reliable count of anywhere in the
10 United States because it will be the only one
11 that we're aware of that will be counted
12 completely by hand. And every expert has
13 made it crystal clear and plain that that is
14 the only reliable methodology. That's the
15 reason that they insist upon in all systems
16 that make any sense a verifiable, auditable
17 paper trail. And we have it in Wisconsin.
18 And we need to use it and not just shove
19 those ballots back into the same machines
20 that may have created a problem in the first
21 place.

22 And that is the end of my argument. I
23 just urge the Court to appreciate the power,
24 obviously, that the Court has, which I know
25 you know, but to make equitable

1 determinations in this case, to make judgment
2 calls about what is best for the people of
3 the state of Wisconsin, to balance the
4 equities on some level of what it is that
5 we're asking for, the benefits to be gained
6 in trusting in our governmental institutions
7 and showing that this vote count is right, or
8 the benefit to be gained in finding out that
9 there's something terribly wrong which we
10 must know about. Both of those two things
11 are critically important. Both of those
12 things are going to further and strengthen
13 our democracy, and we urge you to take the
14 course to allow that to happen. Thank you.

15 THE COURT: Thank you. Counsel?

16 MR. KAUL: Thank you, your Honor. And
17 I'm just going to speak briefly because I
18 think we covered most of the points we wanted
19 to in our paper filing.

20 I would just say that since a recount
21 is being conducted, our position is that it
22 should be conducted as accurately and as
23 transparently as possible. I think it was
24 virtually undisputed if not entirely
25 undisputed in the testimony that the most

1 accurate way to conduct a recount is through
2 a hand count. The experts testified to that.
3 It was a gold standard for accuracy. It's
4 the best way to ascertain vote intent, and
5 it's the way that the State itself does its
6 audit when it's trying to figure out if its
7 count was correct.

8 We think there's no question that a
9 hand count can be completed statewide in a
10 timely fashion. Madison's doing it.
11 Minnesota did a statewide count in five days.
12 There's going to be a lot of work that goes
13 into it, but there's going to be a lot of
14 work that goes into this either way.

15 And then last I would just say, since
16 we didn't have a chance to address the
17 State's brief, that I think that the position
18 the State has laid out in terms of how it's
19 interpreting the governing statute can't be
20 the right one because under the position they
21 have put forward there would never be a hand
22 recount in the state. There's no way that
23 the test that they have set forth could
24 possibly be met. It's also a test not
25 consistent with the basic principles that

1 underlay Wisconsin's open government laws.
2 It's brought access to government affairs
3 generally and specifically with respect to
4 recounts. And it's also not consistent with
5 the State's stated policy of doing everything
6 possible to ascertain voter intent.

7 And so we think that all of the
8 factors here need to be taken into account
9 including the nature of the recount, the most
10 accurate method, and transparency.

11 So for those reasons we think that a
12 hand recount is appropriate.

13 THE COURT: Thank you. State?

14 MR. MURPHY: Your Honor, I think one
15 thing that's important here is what this case
16 is not about. And this is not a case about
17 whether the general system of counting
18 ballots automatically is a valid one -- is a
19 valid way to run an election.

20 I can't give you a cite, but I know
21 just from general exposure that that was
22 litigated hard decades ago when the first
23 automatic counting and scanning machines came
24 into effect. That is not what is at issue
25 here. And the statute that controls here

1 presumes the validity of the general system
2 of automatic counting votes.

3 The decision here is -- at issue here
4 is the statutory directive to give local
5 canvassers the discretion to decide the best
6 way to recount votes. A court can override
7 that statutorily mandated discretion only by
8 clear and convincing evidence of two things:
9 An irregularity or mistake in the automatic
10 counting that will produce -- that produced
11 an incorrect result, and independently, that
12 a recount by hand will result in a
13 substantial probability that the result will
14 change.

15 There's no evidence presented today or
16 in the papers of either of those. Not one of
17 the experts testified that they know the
18 problem with the Wisconsin election
19 tabulation system or equipment. In fact,
20 every one of them confirmed the opposite.

21 Mr. Mebane, of course, is not here.
22 What we heard from is Professor Stark, an
23 expert who did not do the study, who couldn't
24 even answer the Court's questions about the
25 information -- the data that went in the

1 study. And Professor Mebane concludes that
2 you can't say that it was the result of any
3 problem.

4 All that we have here is 100 percent
5 hypothetical speculation about what could
6 possibly, imaginably happen. That is far,
7 far short of any standard. It's not clear
8 and convincing evidence. And this decision
9 is not a probability. This isn't a motion to
10 dismiss type of situation or a motion to
11 dismiss on the pleadings. This is clear and
12 convincing evidence, and we are not in the
13 ballpark of that.

14 The separate independent, excuse me,
15 branch that must be met is that the mistake
16 produces a substantial probability that the
17 result will change. There's been no evidence
18 about that whatsoever. And with not great
19 surprise the petitioner, Jill Stein, has said
20 publicly that she does not think there's a
21 likelihood of that, and her campaign manager
22 said that that is not why this lawsuit was
23 filed.

24 We're left with, frankly, your Honor,
25 not a close case. The statute presumes the

1 system that is in effect. It gives local
2 canvassers the discretion for them to choose
3 the best way how to conduct this recount
4 absent clear and convincing evidence, and we
5 have not -- we are not -- the petitioner's
6 not anywhere near that standard.

7 THE COURT: Thank you. Any final
8 words from petitioner?

9 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: No, your Honor.

10 THE COURT: Thank you. I'm going to
11 take a break and then I'm going to come back
12 and then I'm going to announce my decision,
13 because I think it's important to deal with
14 this tonight --

15 MR. MURPHY: Thank you.

16 THE COURT: -- for everyone. I want
17 to say before I take the break, I'm very
18 impressed with your abilities, your
19 preparedness to a very quick situation, your
20 professionalism. This has been an amazing
21 display of excellent lawyering. However, my
22 decision is -- and I haven't made it yet --
23 comes out, I want to thank all of you for
24 your time and effort tonight, and we'll go
25 from there. So I will try to come back as

1 quickly as I can. Thank you.

2 MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you, your
3 Honor.

4 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: Thank you.

5 (A short break is taken.)

6 BAILIFF: All raise for the Court.

7 THE COURT: Thank you. Please be
8 seated.

9 Thank you.

10 As I indicated before we started, I
11 had read everything. I read all the
12 affidavits, all the supporting detail, the
13 briefs, and I appreciate the arguments of
14 counsel and the witnesses.

15 What I want to say first is the people
16 of Wisconsin have an absolute right to rely
17 on the integrity of the voting process. The
18 right to vote is the cornerstone of our
19 democracy. A recount isn't a threat.
20 Instead, it should be an affirmation of the
21 democratic process. And I think we can all
22 agree that a hand recount is the gold
23 standard. It's the best we can do, and I
24 don't think there's any dispute to that.

25 We also can probably agree that there

1 is no cost difference between a hand recount
2 and recount as proposed by the various
3 canvassing or the various counties because of
4 the fact that the petitioner is going to pay
5 for it.

6 And I also recognize that Dane County
7 has affirmatively agreed to hand count the
8 ballots. It is the second largest county in
9 the state. And that is best way to determine
10 the recount.

11 However, having said that, that's not
12 the court's decision to decide what's the
13 best way. That's not what I can do.

14 When I took this job -- I follow the
15 law. That's who I am despite my personal
16 opinions or what I feel is the best count. I
17 have to do what the law tells me to do.

18 And here the law is contained in
19 5.90(2), and it's a two-prong test. The
20 petitioner bears the burden of establishing
21 by clear and convincing evidence that due to
22 a irregularity, defect, or mistake committed
23 during the voting process, the results of a
24 recount using an automatic tabulating
25 equipment will produce an incorrect recount

1 result, and -- this is second prong -- that
2 there is a substantial probability that
3 recounting the ballots by hand, or another
4 method, will produce a more correct result
5 and change the outcome of the election.

6 Based on the evidence, even if I find
7 that there is a substantial probability that
8 recounting the ballots by hand will produce a
9 more correct result, which I think is
10 undisputed, and even if I find that change
11 the outcome of the election is met here
12 because the outcome of the election is
13 ambiguous doesn't mean it switches from what
14 was originally a victory for Trump is now a
15 victory for Clinton even if that is
16 sufficient or it's just the number of votes
17 change.

18 So, even if I find the second prong
19 has been met here, I still have a problem
20 with the first prong. It's clear and
21 convincing evidence that due to a defect or
22 mistake or something else committed during
23 the voting that the results of recount using
24 the equipment will produce an incorrect
25 recount result.

1 So, what is clear and convincing?

2 The burden of proof, at least in
3 Wisconsin jury instructions, indicate that
4 clear, satisfactory, and convincing evidence
5 is evidence which when weighed against that
6 opposed it clearly has more convincing power.
7 It is evidence which satisfies and convinces
8 you that yes should be the answer because of
9 its greater weight and clear, convincing
10 power.

11 So, the testimony today has been that
12 the experts have said there is a chance that
13 the machines could have been hacked or that
14 there are other problems with the machines,
15 that they don't read correctly, all of which
16 may be true, but there's nothing to link it
17 to Wisconsin. There has to be a link to
18 committed during the voting process. There
19 hasn't been that link met here.

20 There has been the small -- there has
21 been the allegation about the small wards
22 that one of the other professors, his study,
23 but he hasn't been here today. His own study
24 indicated that he can't tell you why the
25 outcome. And it is something that an expert

1 can rely on under 907.03, but it is
2 inadmissible hearsay evidence. Though, the
3 testifying professor can rely on it in his
4 opinions, and I did take his opinions into
5 weight.

6 But all of the experts indicated that
7 yes, there are these potential issues. And I
8 understand the problem. The problem is you
9 don't know there's going to be an issue until
10 you do it.

11 But under the statute, I can't
12 speculate. I have to find by clear and
13 convincing evidence that there is some sort
14 of defect, mistake, or irregularity committed
15 during the voting process that would cause
16 the recount using the automatic tabulating
17 equipment to have incorrect recount results.
18 And I don't find by clear and convincing
19 evidence that occurred here.

20 So then we default back to 5.90(1),
21 which allows the board canvassers to
22 determine how they're going to do the
23 recount -- and the fact that they want to do
24 a recount using the machines is their
25 decision, it's their discretion. I may

1 disagree with it. I may see that the hand
2 ballots is the best way. I think we would
3 all agree with that. But I can't put myself
4 in their position.

5 I understand it is extremely important
6 to the people of the state of Wisconsin. I
7 understand that it is extremely important to
8 the Nation. But I must follow the law, and
9 the law as set forth in 5.90(2) is there for
10 a reason. And I just do not find clear and
11 convincing evidence.

12 So, that is my decision. I'm going to
13 allow the 19 counties to do the recount the
14 way that they intended.

15 Again, I think everybody would
16 strongly encourage them to do the hand
17 recount, but it is their decision, and that
18 is the -- the legislative function is to make
19 the statutes, and in this situation, I don't
20 have any authority to decide what is the best
21 for those counties.

22 So, that's my decision. Any
23 questions?

24 MR. MURPHY: No questions.

25 MR. BRINCKERHOFF: None.

1 MR. MEULER: One quick logistical. Do
2 you need a proposed order --

3 THE COURT: Yes, please.

4 MR. MEULER: -- to that effect?

5 THE COURT: Yes.

6 MR. MEULER: Okay. So just for the
7 reasons on the record.

8 THE COURT: Correct. Thank you.

9 MR. MEULER: Okay.

10 THE COURT: And again, I really
11 appreciate the time, the effort. I know how
12 important this is to everybody. And thank
13 you all for taking the time to come here to
14 argue that. So, thank you.

15 MR. MEULER: Thank you, Judge.

16 MS. GREENBERGER: Thank you, your
17 Honor.

18 (End of proceedings.)

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Exhibit B

WISCONSIN ELECTIONS COMMISSION

In the matter of:

A Recount of the General Election
For President of the United States
held on November 8, 2016

)
)
)
)
)

ORDER FOR RECOUNT

RECOUNT EL 16-03

On Friday, November 25, 2016, a recount petition was filed by Jill Stein, a candidate for the office of President of the United States at the General Election held on November 8, 2016.

The petition requests a recount of all ballots in all wards in Wisconsin where votes were cast in this election for the office of President of the United States.

The Wisconsin Elections Commission staff has reviewed the petition. The petition is sufficient. A fee of \$3,499,689 is required by Wis. Stat. §9.01.

On November, 29, 2016, the Wisconsin Elections Commission received confirmation that \$3,499,689 was received from Jill Stein in payment of the estimate provided on November 28, 2016.

Pursuant to Wis. Stat. §9.01 of the Wisconsin Statutes:

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. A recount be conducted of all the votes cast for the office of President of the United States at the General Election held on November 8, 2016, in all counties in Wisconsin.
2. The Board of Canvassers of each County shall convene at 9:00 a.m. on Thursday, December 1, 2016 to begin the recount.
3. The Board of Canvassers of each County shall conduct the recount using the ballot count method selected per Wis. Stat. § 5.90(1) unless otherwise ordered by a court per Wis. Stat. § 5.90(2).
4. The recount shall be conducted using the procedures established by the Wisconsin Elections Commission's Recount Manual (November 2016) and the November 30, 2016 webinar presentation, which are incorporated into this Order by reference herein. If necessary, the Wisconsin Elections Commission will issue supplemental directions regarding the procedures to be used by the county canvassing boards and communicate those directions to County Clerks via its website.
5. Each County Clerk shall post a notice of the Board of Canvassers' public meeting, pursuant to the Open Meetings Law, including any dates or times that the Board adjourns or reconvenes. Each County Clerk shall immediately notify the WEC of the location of its Board of Canvassers meeting, if the Clerk has not already provided that information and the WEC shall publish the location of each county's Board meeting on its website.
6. The recount shall be completed by the county boards of canvassers immediately, but no later than 8:00 p.m. on December 12, 2016. Each County Clerk shall transmit an email

communication to the WEC, at the end of each day of the Board of Canvasser's meeting, listing the reporting units completed that day and a tally of the votes cast for each candidate and the scattering votes which were counted that day. The email communication shall be in a form prescribed by the WEC.

7. Each county clerk shall transmit a certified canvass report of the result of the recount and a copy of the minutes of the recount proceedings to the Wisconsin Elections Commission immediately after the completion of the county's recount in the manner specified by the WEC.

Dated: November 29, 2016.

WISCONSIN ELECTIONS COMMISSION

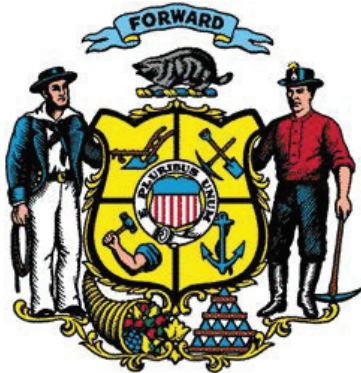
A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michael Haas". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Michael Haas
Administrator

Exhibit C

ELECTION RECOUNT PROCEDURES

November 2016



Wisconsin Elections Commission

P.O. Box 7984

Madison, WI 53707-7984

Phone: (608) 261-2028

FAX: (608) 267-0500

Email: elections@wi.gov

Web: <http://elections.wi.gov>

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Introduction

Elections are often decided by a few votes. In many cases they are decided by one or two votes out of the several hundred or even several thousand votes that are cast. An election may even end in a tie vote. These circumstances encourage a candidate, typically the one who loses the election, to have all the ballots counted again to assure all legal votes are counted properly, any illegal votes are not counted, and the proper procedures for conducting the election were followed by the election officials.

The process of counting the ballots again is known as a recount. There is no automatic recount. The procedures for requesting and conducting a recount are spelled out in the election laws. A recount is the exclusive remedy to test in court the right of a candidate to hold office based on the number of votes cast at an election.

This manual explains the statutory requirements for requesting a recount, attempts to explain ambiguity in those statutes, expands on the statutory requirements with recommended procedures for conducting a recount, and contains sample forms for use during the recount. This information is prepared by the Wisconsin Elections Commission pursuant to the requirements of [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(10\)](#). If you have any questions about the recount process, please contact Commission staff through any of the methods below:

Phone: 608-261-2028

Toll Free: 866-VOTE-WIS

Fax: 608-267-0500

Email: elections@wi.gov

Procedures for Requesting a Recount

Who May Request a Recount?

Any individual who voted at a referendum election may request a recount of the referendum results. Only a candidate may request a recount of office results. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(a\)1.](#) There is no automatic recount, even if the unofficial results are extremely close.

How is a Recount Requested?

A recount is requested by filing a sworn petition with the filing officer along with the filing fee, if required. This must be done not earlier than the completion of the canvass and not later than 5 p.m. on the 3rd business day following the last meeting day of the board of canvassers determining the result for the office/referendum. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(a\)1.](#)

What is a Recount Petition?

A recount petition is a sworn statement requesting that the votes at an election be counted again and setting out the reasons why the ballots should be recounted. A recount petition must be filed with the filing officer along with any applicable fee.

The recount petition must state the following information:

1. The petitioner must specifically request a recount or otherwise clearly indicate they desire a recount of particular election results. See [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(a\)1.](#)
2. The petitioner was a candidate for the office in question. If the results of a referendum election are at issue, the petition must state that the petitioner voted on the referendum question. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(a\)2.a.](#)
3. The basis for requesting the recount. This can consist of a general statement that the petitioner believes that a mistake or fraud was committed in a specified ward or municipality in the counting and return of the votes cast for the office; or more specific grounds, such as a particular defect, irregularity, or illegality in the conduct of the election, may be listed in the petition. The petitioner shall state if this information is based on personal knowledge of the petitioner or if the petitioner believes the information to be true based on information received from other sources. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(a\)2.b.](#)
4. The ward or wards to be recounted.¹ If a municipality consists of only one ward, the petition need only list the municipality in which the recount is desired. If all wards in a municipality, county or district are to be recounted, the petition may list the municipality, county or district without specifying each ward to be recounted. The petitioner may also state “all wards” if the petitioner wants the entire election recounted. If no ward specifications are indicated, the filing officer will assume that all wards are included. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(a\)3.](#)

¹ If a candidate petitions for a recount in part, but not all, of the wards or municipalities within a jurisdiction or district, the opposing candidate may file a petition for a recount in any or all of the remaining wards or municipalities. The latter petition must be filed not later than 5:00 p.m. two days after the board of canvassers completes the first recount. The board of canvassers convenes at 9:00 a.m. on the next business day to count the remaining wards or municipalities. This right also applies to a referendum election. Any elector who voted at the election may petition to recount the remaining wards or municipalities in a referendum election. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(4\).](#)

5. A verification statement signed under oath before a person authorized to administer oaths. The verification statement must state that the petitioner, being first duly sworn, knows that the information in the petition is true based on the petitioner's personal knowledge, or that the petitioner believes the information is true based on information received by the petitioner. See [Wis. Stat. § 5.06\(1\)](#).

If a recount petition is not filed in the proper form, or not accompanied by the filing fee (if required) by the filing deadline the petitioner loses his or her right to a recount of the election. See Wis. Stat. § [9.01\(1\)\(a\)2](#) & [\(ag\)3](#). A sample recount petition ([EL-186 or EL-186R](#)) is available in the Appendix.

After filing the recount petition, the petitioner may amend the petition. This may be done to include information discovered as a result of the facts gathered and determined by the board of canvassers during the recount. If the petitioner wants to amend his or her petition, the petitioner must file a motion to amend the petition with the board of canvassers as soon as possible after the petitioner discovers, or should have reasonably discovered, the new information, and show that the petitioner was unable to include the information in the original petition. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(a\)4](#).

When is a Filing Fee Required?

Determining if a filing fee is required depends on the total votes cast for the office² and the difference between the total votes cast for the “leading candidate” and the total votes cast for the petitioner. The “leading candidate” is typically the candidate who won the election. However, in an election where more than one candidate is elected to the same office, or in a primary election when two or more candidates are nominated, the “leading candidate” is the person who received the fewest votes, but is still elected or nominated; not the candidate with the most votes. When more than one candidate is elected or nominated, the number and percentage of votes cast is calculated by first dividing the total votes cast by the number of candidates elected or advancing. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(ag\)5](#). Please see “Recount Fee Scenarios” in the Appendix for an example of how to determine if a filing fee is required.

If 4,000 or fewer votes are cast:

No fee is required if the difference in the total votes cast between the leading candidate and those cast for the petitioner or between the affirmative and negative votes cast at a referendum is less than 10. If the difference is at least 10 votes, a filing fee is required.

If more than 4,000 votes are cast:

No fee is required if the difference between the leading candidate and those cast for the petitioner or between the affirmative and negative votes cast at a referendum is 0.25% or less. If the difference is greater than 0.25%, a filing fee is required.

When a filing fee is required, the cost of the recount should be estimated by the clerk and pre-paid by the petitioner in cash or in another form of payment acceptable to the filing officer at the time of filing. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(ag\)3](#).

If the recount results in the petitioner being elected or a reversal of the outcome of a referendum, the filing fee shall be refunded to the petitioner within 30 days. If the results of the recount do not

² In an election in which more than one office of the same type is to be filled from the same territory, the total votes cast for the office is determined by dividing the total number of votes cast for the office by the number of offices to be filled. The difference between the total votes cast for the leading candidate and the petitioner is divided by the total votes cast for the office to calculate the percentage difference to determine when a fee is required. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(ag\)5](#).

change the outcome of the election, the petitioner shall pay any balance owing toward the actual cost of the recount, or the clerk shall refund any amount overpaid, within 30 days after the board of canvassers concludes the recount. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(ag\)3m](#).

Campaign Finance Note:

Per Wis. Stat. § 11.1104(9), “Contributions used to pay legal fees and other expenses incurred as a result of a recount under s. 9.01” are not subject to contribution limits.³ These contributions may be collected from the time of the initial recount petition has been filed until the recount process ends. Legislative campaign committees and political parties are not subject to contribution limits, and can give unlimited amounts to candidate committees. For further information regarding the campaign finance laws, please contact the Wisconsin Ethics Commission (<http://ethics.wi.gov/content/contact-us>).

Where Does the Petitioner File the Recount Petition?

The petitioner files the recount petition with the filing officer with whom nomination papers or a declaration of candidacy are filed for that office. The filing officer for any federal or state office or referendum is the Wisconsin Elections Commission. The filing officer for any county office or referendum is the county clerk. The filing officer for a municipal office or referendum is the municipal clerk or the board of election commissioners. The filing officer for a school board office or referendum is the school district clerk. [Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10\(6\)\(d\), 9.01\(1\)\(ar\)1](#).

When Must the Petition be Filed?

If a municipal or county board of canvassers determines the election results, the timeframe for filing is not earlier than the completion of the canvass for the election and not later than 5:00 p.m. on the third business day after the last meeting day of the board of canvassers which determines the election or referendum results. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(a\)1](#).

If the Wisconsin Elections Commission Chairperson or designee determines the election or referendum result, the petition must be filed no earlier than the last meeting day of the last county board of canvassers to make a statement in the election or referendum and no later than 5:00 p.m. on the third business day after the Wisconsin Elections Commission receives the last statement from the county board of canvassers. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(a\)1](#).

What Happens When the Petition is Properly Filed?

Upon receipt of a valid recount petition, the filing officer shall prepare a public notice of the recount (see Appendix for an example) pursuant to [Wis. Stat. § 19.84](#) describing when and where the recount will be held. The filing officer shall send a copy of the notice to the board of canvassers and deliver a copy of the petition and public notice to all candidates whose names were listed on the ballot for the same office. The Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends that the filing officer also deliver the notice to any registered write-in candidates. In a partisan primary, candidates from all parties for the same office must be notified by the filing officer. A candidate or agent designated by the candidate may personally accept delivery of the copy of the petition. Upon delivery, the candidate or agent shall be required to sign a receipt (see Appendix). If a candidate or agent does not personally accept delivery, the copies shall be given promptly to the sheriff. The sheriff shall promptly serve the copies on the candidates without fee. [Wis. Stat. §](#)

³ See contribution limits for individuals, other candidate committees, and PACs here: http://ethics.wi.gov/sites/default/files/contribution_limits_all_candidate_types_2016.pdf

9.01(2).

The petitioner and other candidates are encouraged to obtain legal counsel to represent them in any recount proceedings. The board of canvassers should also make arrangements to obtain legal advice as needed during the recount proceedings. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(3\)](#). Board staff may also be made available via phone during the recount upon request.

Please note that the Wisconsin Elections Commission should be notified of all recounts. In the event of a recount for state or federal office involving more than one county, the boards of canvassers shall consult with the Commission staff in order to ensure that uniform procedures are used to the extent practicable. The Commission staff will make arrangements for a teleconference through the respective county clerks prior to beginning the recount. Candidates will be invited to participate and the teleconference will be open to the public. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(10\)](#).

Procedures for Conducting the Recount

When Does the Recount Begin?

The recount begins no earlier than 9 a.m. on the day following delivery of notice to all candidates and no later than 9 a.m. on the day following the last day for filing the recount petition. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(ar\)3](#). In a recount ordered by the Wisconsin Elections Commission, the board of canvassers shall convene no later than 9 a.m. on the second day following receipt of the order by the county clerk. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(ar\)3](#). If the following morning is a Saturday (or holiday) the Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends that the board of canvassers begin the recount on the Saturday (or holiday).

Who Conducts the Recount?

The board of canvassers that determined the original election result conducts the recount, except for state and federal elections. For state and federal elections, the county boards of canvassers for the counties in which the contested votes are cast conduct the recount. The Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends that the board of canvassers be composed of the same people who initially canvassed the election results. However, in the event one of the original members is unavailable when the recount is scheduled to begin, other qualified individuals may be appointed to fill the temporary vacancy. [Wis. Stat. §§ 7.53\(1\)\(b\), \(2\)\(a\), 7.60\(2\)](#). If a member of the board of canvassers is unavailable for the recount, the clerk should be notified immediately and a list of qualified replacements composed before the recount begins. The minutes of the recount should reflect any change in canvass board members and the reason for the substitution.

The board of canvassers may hire tabulators who work at the canvass board's direction and who assist in administering the recount. Tabulators may assist the board of canvassers in conducting the recount, but only members of the board of canvassers are competent to make any determination as to the validity of any vote tabulated. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(5\)\(b\)](#). The Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends that where possible, the election inspectors who worked the polls on Election Day serve as tabulators.

Who May Attend the Recount?

Any person may attend the recount. This includes the candidates, their representatives or legal counsel, media representatives, and any other interested persons. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(3\)](#). If there are multiple representatives from a single campaign, a single representative shall be identified as the

designated primary representative to the board of canvassers. Secondary representatives may ask clarifying questions of recount staff and request that ballots be set aside for further review by the board of canvassers, but any challenges or objections for the record must be made by the designated primary representative.

The canvass board members and the tabulators are the only persons who may handle and touch the ballots and other election materials. The board of canvassers must, however, allow the candidates and their representatives and/or legal counsel to view and identify the election materials. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(b\)11.](#)

The board of canvassers shall exercise reasonable control over the conduct of the recount to assure that the canvassers and tabulators do not experience interference from any person observing the recount. All persons who are not under the supervision of the board of canvassers are considered observers and are subject to the observer rules established by the Wisconsin Elections Commission and the board of canvassers. All observers shall wear badges or nametags identifying themselves and their role (candidate, media, etc.)

The board of canvassers may establish marked observer areas⁴ and ask that observers remain within those areas unless otherwise permitted by the board of canvassers. If there is not sufficient room for all observers to view the election materials, preference shall be given to candidates or their representatives. The use of video or still cameras inside the recount room is permitted unless it is disruptive or interferes with the recount. The board of canvassers may enforce reasonable restrictions on items brought into the recount room such as marking devices, food, or drink.

If any observer engages in disruptive behavior that in the opinion of the board of canvassers threatens the orderly conduct of the recount, the board of canvassers shall issue a warning and if the observer does not cease the offending conduct, order the observer's removal.

Recount Preparations

Unless a court orders otherwise, the board of canvassers may decide to either hand-count or use voting equipment to tabulate the ballots. The board of canvassers may also choose to hand-count certain wards, while using voting equipment to tabulate other wards. [Wis. Stat. § 5.90\(1\).](#) If voting equipment is used, it should be programmed to read and tally only the results for the contest to be recounted. Prior to the recount, the filing officer should consult individually with board of canvass members to inquire how each prefers the ballots be tabulated. Based on that informal polling, the filing officer can prepare for the recount. The formal decision on the tabulation method to be used should be made publicly when the recount begins so as to provide an opportunity for candidates or their representatives to object.

The filing officer administering the recount should ensure that all the supplies and materials needed for the recount have been acquired prior to the start of the recount. The filing officer should also acquire the necessary original election materials for each reporting unit to be recounted. A sample checklist of materials and supplies is available in the Appendix.

If the necessary materials are not on hand when the recount is scheduled to begin, the Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends that the board of canvassers convene as required, document what materials are missing, what steps have been taken to procure them for the record, and adjourn

⁴ Unlike observation areas in the polling place, recount observations areas are not required to be placed at any specific distance as long as the candidates and their representatives can view and identify the election materials and the observers are not disruptive to the recount process.

until the materials are available.⁵ In the event that the board of canvassers has the required materials for some, but not all the wards to be recounted at the time they are scheduled to begin the recount, the board of canvassers may begin the recount with those wards for which it has the required materials while the missing materials are being obtained.

The Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends that the board of canvassers note in the minutes if proper notice of the recount was given to all candidates. Also, the board of canvassers should note if the recount was properly noticed as a public meeting under [Wis. Stat. § 19.84](#).

The filing officer may choose to review the recount materials prior to the beginning of the recount to identify possible errors or anomalies (e.g., reconciliation of poll books). If any such review was conducted by the filing officer prior to the recount, the filing officer shall publicly present a full report to the board of canvassers of any errors or anomalies identified as well as any corrective action taken. The board of canvassers may choose to adopt or reverse any decision made by the filing officer during the pre-recount review.

What Does the Board of Canvassers Do?

The duty of the board of canvassers is to recount the votes cast for the office in question and to correct the errors, if any, that were made at the original determination of the election results. If necessary, the board of canvassers may also issue subpoenas to compel witnesses or documents for the recount. The canvass board is also required to make a complete written record of the recount. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(5\)\(a\)](#).

Each party to a recount must be given an opportunity to object and provide offers of evidence on:

- all objections to the recount itself,
- the composition of the board of canvassers,
- the procedures followed,
- any ballot cast at the election, and
- any other issues presented to the board of canvassers during the recount.

[Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(5\)\(a\)](#).

Any objections or offers of evidence, the canvass board's decisions, and any findings of fact regarding any irregularities discovered during the recount, must be recorded in the written minutes of the recount proceedings. While a court reporter is not required, an audio recorder is recommended to ensure detailed minutes are kept. A sample format for the minutes can be found in the Appendix.

How Does the Board Conduct the Recount?

The board of canvassers conducts the recount by following the procedures in Wis. Stat. §§ [5.90](#); [7.50](#); [7.51](#); & [9.01\(1\)\(b\)](#). Please see the Appendix for checklists specific to the use of each type of tabulation method. These procedures are conducted separately for each municipality and reporting unit within the municipality. The board of canvassers shall announce each reporting unit before beginning the recount process for that reporting unit. Please note that the board of canvassers must keep complete minutes of each step completed, any objections made, any evidence introduced, any findings of fact made, and any decisions of the board of canvassers including the

⁵ The Board of Canvassers may not adjourn for more than one day at a time. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(ar\)3](#).

reasoning behind the decision.

1. Reconcile Poll Lists – Wis. Stat. § 9.01(1)(b)1

The board reconciles the two poll lists and any supplemental lists to confirm the lists record the same voters, the same total number of electors who voted in the ward or municipality, and that the same supplemental information is noted. The canvassers determine from the poll lists the total number of voters, the number of absentee votes recorded, and identify any irregularities appearing on these lists. The canvassers note in the minutes the total number of persons who voted, how many absentee votes were recorded, and any irregularities found on the poll lists.

2. Review Absentee Ballots and Materials – Wis. Stat. § 9.01(1)(b)2

☐ *Determine Number of Absentee Voters*

The Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends that the board of canvassers determines the number of absentee voters by reviewing the poll lists, the absentee ballot certificate envelopes, the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104), and the absentee ballot log (EL-124).

☐ *Examine Written Absentee Applications*

The board of canvassers then reviews the written applications for absentee ballots and the list of absentee voters maintained by the municipal clerk. There should be a written application for each absentee ballot envelope except those issued in-person in the clerk's office. In the case of indefinitely confined, a designation on a list prepared by the municipal clerk is sufficient if it indicates that an absentee ballot was delivered to and returned by an absentee voter.

Do not reject an absentee ballot if there is no separate written application.⁶ Because of the variety of reasons that the board of canvassers may not be able to locate a specific written application, and the likelihood that a voter may be improperly disenfranchised, the board of canvassers should not reject an absentee ballot due to the lack of a written application. The board of canvassers records in the minutes the number of written absentee ballot applications on file as well as an explanation of any discrepancy, but any request to reject a ballot on this basis should be determined by a reviewing court rather than the board of canvassers.

☐ *Review Rejected Absentee Ballots*

The board of canvassers examines the rejected absentee ballot certificate envelopes contained in the brown carrier envelope (EL-102). Rejected absentee ballot certificate envelopes are identified by the election inspectors on election night and marked "rejected." The reason for the rejection should be noted on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).

The board of canvassers should make their own determination for each rejected absentee ballot certificate envelope.⁷ Any improperly rejected ballots should be marked and placed into the pool of ballots to be counted. If the number of voters is increased under this procedure the change should be recorded in the minutes. Any errors by election inspectors in rejecting absentee ballots should be documented in the minutes along with the corrective action taken.

⁶ See Informal Opinion of Staff Attorney Re: Recount of the Town of Walworth Recall Election (11/18/02); but see also Wis. Stat. § 6.84(2); Walter V. Lee v. David Paulson, 2001 WI App 19.

⁷ See Wis. Stat. § 6.88(3) for procedures and guidance on accepting or rejecting absentee ballot certificate envelopes.

☐ *Examine Defective Absentee Ballot Envelopes*

The board of canvassers examines the used absentee ballot certificate envelopes (EL-122) contained in the white carrier envelope (EL-103). If the board finds any defective⁸ absentee ballot certificate envelope not identified on election night they should be marked as defective, assigned a serial number, set aside, and properly preserved. A notation including a description of the defect should be made in the minutes.

The number of voters determined at the beginning of the recount is reduced by the total number of absentee ballots set aside under this procedure. This adjusted number is noted in the minutes and used whenever the number of voters is referred to during the recount. Do not remove ballots from the pool yet.

3. Examine Ballot Bag or Container – Wis. Stat. § 9.01(1)(b)3

The board of canvassers examines the ballot bag or ballot container (EL-101) to determine that it has not been tampered with, opened, or opened and resealed. The board of canvassers should verify that the tamper-evident seal matches the serial number on the Ballot Container Certification (EL-101) and the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104). The Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends the board of canvassers investigate any irregularities or possible tampering with the ballots and note its findings in the minutes.

4. Reconcile Ballot Count – Wis. Stat. § 9.01(1)(b)4.

☐ *Ballot Count – 4.(a)*

The board of canvassers opens the ballot bag or ballot container and removes the contents. The canvassers or tabulators count the number of ballots in the ballot bag, excluding any ballots that were set aside and not counted by the election inspectors on election night under the provisions of Wis. Stat. § 7.51(2). These “set aside” ballots should have been marked and bundled by the election inspectors on election night.

The board of canvassers reviews all ballots marked rejected, defective, and objected to, to decide whether such ballots were correctly categorized when the ballots were first examined after the election.

☐ *Separate Probable Absentee Ballots – 4.(b)*

The board of canvassers separate all “probable absentee ballots”⁹ from the other ballots. The number of probable absentee ballots should equal the number of properly completed certificate envelopes (as determined by the board of canvassers in step 2 above), the number of absentee ballots recorded on the registration list on election night, and the number of written applications. Any discrepancies should be recorded in the minutes.

☐ *Reconciling the Number of Ballots with the Number of Voters*

If the number of voters is greater than or equal to the number of ballots, skip this step. Only in

⁸ An absentee ballot is defective only if it is not witnessed, or if it is not signed by the voter, or if the certificate accompanying an absentee ballot the voter received by fax or email is missing. Wis. Stat. § 9.01(1)(b)2.

⁹ The board of canvassers shall presume that a ballot initialed only by the municipal clerk, executive director of the board of election commissioners, deputy clerk or secretary is an absentee ballot. Wis. Stat. § 9.01(1)(b)4.b.

the situation where the number of ballots exceeds the number of voters should the board of canvassers engage in the following procedure.

If the board of canvassers previously determined that any absentee ballot certificate envelopes were defective, the board of canvassers draws at random, without inspection, from the pool of probable absentee ballots, the number of ballots equal to the number of envelopes that have been determined defective. If the board of canvassers finds more defective absentee ballot envelopes than probable absentee ballots, the board of canvassers shall set aside all probable absentee ballots. The probable absentee ballots shall not be counted, but shall be marked as to the reason for their removal, set aside and properly preserved. The board of canvassers notes in the minutes the steps taken under this procedure and the results determined. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(b\)4.b.](#)

If the number of ballots still exceeds the number of voters, the board of canvassers or the tabulators shall place all the ballots face up to check for blank ballots. Any blank ballots (ballots which have not been marked for any office) shall be marked as to the reason for their removal, set aside and properly preserved. The board of canvassers should record this action in the minutes. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(b\)4.c.](#)

If the number of ballots still exceeds the number of voters after removing all blank ballots, the board of canvassers shall place all ballots face down to check for initials. Any ballots not properly initialed by two inspectors or any probable absentee ballots not properly initialed by the municipal clerk or deputy clerk are set aside. The board of canvassers must, without inspection, randomly draw from the improperly initialed ballots as many ballots as are necessary to reduce the number of ballots to equal the number of voters determined to have voted on election day less any defective absentee ballot certificate envelopes. Any ballots removed for lack of proper initials shall not be counted, but shall be marked as to the reason for their removal, set aside and properly preserved. The board of canvassers should record this action in the minutes. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(b\)4.d.](#)

If the number of ballots still exceeds the number of voters, the board of canvassers places the remaining ballots in the ballot bag and randomly draws, without inspection, the number of ballots equal to the number of excess ballots. These ballots shall not be counted, but shall be marked as to the reason for their removal, set aside and properly preserved. The actions taken under this procedure are recorded in the minutes. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(b\)4.e.](#)

When the number of ballots equals the number of voters or if the number of voters exceeds the total number of ballots, the board of canvassers returns the ballots to the ballot bag or container and thoroughly mixes the ballots. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(b\)5.](#)

5. Review Provisional Ballots

The board of canvassers shall examine the Inspectors' Certificate of Provisional Ballots (EL-108), Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r), Provisional Ballot Certificate envelopes (EL-123), and Statement of the Municipal Board of Canvassers (EL-106AP) to determine if provisional ballots were correctly processed. The board of canvassers should determine if all ballots for voters providing the required information¹⁰ have been included in the original result. The board of canvassers shall record any discrepancies in the minutes. [Wis. Stat. § 6.97.](#)

¹⁰ See [Wis. Stat. § 6.97](#) and [Wis. Admin. Code WEC 3.04.](#)

6. Count the Votes

When counting paper or optical scan ballots, questions often arise concerning the intent of the elector. Election officials have a duty to attempt to determine voter intent and give effect to that intent if it can be determined. Election officials are expected to use common sense to determine the will of an elector based on the marks made by the elector on the ballot. The decisions of the election inspectors may be reviewed by the board of canvassers conducting the recount. Wis. Stat. §§ [7.50](#), [7.51](#), [7.60](#).

Even if an elector has not fully complied with the provisions of the election law, votes should be counted as intended by the elector to the extent that the elector's intent can be determined. Wis. Stat. §§ [5.01\(1\)](#), [7.50\(2\)](#). The Wisconsin Elections Commission has a manual titled "Counting Votes," which is designed to assist election officials in determining voter intent. A copy of the "[Counting Votes](#)" manual is available on the agency website and should be reviewed by the board of canvassers prior to the recount.

The exact steps for tabulating the votes will vary depending on the method or combination of methods of tabulation selected by the board of canvassers:

1. Hand Count

The Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends that hand counts be conducted using teams of at least two tabulators. These tabulators will double-check each other's work throughout the process to ensure that an accurate count is maintained.

☐ *Sort Ballots by Candidate*

Each tabulation team should begin by sorting the ballots into stacks: One stack for each candidate (ballots that clearly indicate a vote for a ballot candidate or a valid write-in candidate) and one stack for ballots where no vote may be counted (defective ballots, votes for invalid write-in candidates, etc). Candidate representatives should be given the opportunity to review each ballot as it is sorted, and may request that the tabulators set aside questionable ballots for closer examination and determination of voter intent by the board of canvassers.¹¹ The board of canvassers may consult with its legal counsel or the Wisconsin Elections Commission staff regarding any questionable ballots. The Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends that any such consultation should be recorded in the minutes.

☐ *Create Stacks of a Fixed Number*

Set aside the stack of ballots for which no vote can be counted. For each stack of ballots marked for a candidate, each tabulator should create sub-stacks of a fixed number (e.g., 25 ballots) with a remainder stack for any number left over from creating the full-size stacks. Each stack should be double-checked by a second tabulator to ensure the stack contains exactly the number expected.

☐ *Tally Stacks to Determine the Total Vote*

The board of canvassers then carefully counts the number of stacks for each candidate. The counts should be recorded by two individuals on clearly labeled tally sheets (EL-105). After all

¹¹ Please refer to the [Counting Votes Manual](#) on the WEC website for detailed rules and examples of when to count or not count a mark as a vote.

of the counts have been recorded, the two tally sheets should be compared against each other to ensure an accurate count is determined. The recount vote totals are recorded in the minutes.

A reconciliation of the ballots for which no vote could be counted should be recorded in the minutes. This documentation should list the reasons the ballots could not be counted and the number of ballots not counted for each reason.

2. Optical Scan

If an optical scan tabulator is used, the Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends that where possible the tabulator should be programmed to only tally the results for the contest to be recounted. If the tabulator is not reprogrammed to tally only the contest to be recounted, the Wisconsin Elections Commission recommends that the counts for other contests be separated, set aside and preserved. The recounted results for the other contests should not be included in the board of canvassers report of recount results.

Note: The original memory device for the voting equipment from election day cannot be cleared and reprogrammed for use at the recount, so an alternative memory device must be acquired for use at the recount. [Wis. Stat. § 7.23\(1\)\(g\), \(2\)](#).

☐ *Examine the optical scan tabulator*

The board of canvassers shall make a record of the number of the tamper evident seal, protective counter, or other device, if any, before opening any of the voting equipment. The board of canvassers examines the electronic voting equipment to determine that any other tamper evident seals are intact and match the log maintained by the election inspectors and the municipal clerk. The board of canvassers notes in the minutes any irregularities or possible tampering with the device. Wis. Stat. §§ [5.90\(1\)](#) & [9.01\(1\)\(b\)6](#).

☐ *Test the optical scan tabulator*

The board of canvassers tests the automatic tabulating equipment to ensure it is programmed correctly for the recount using a pre-audited group of ballots marked to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate or contest choice (test deck). The test deck should include at least one ballot with more selections than permitted (overvote) and for recounts in a partisan primary, at least one ballot with votes in more than one party primary (crossover) in order to test the ability of the tabulator to reject such ballots. The results of the test deck tabulation should be compared to the pre-audited results to ensure accuracy and a record of the test results should be noted in the minutes. Wis. Stat. §§ [5.84\(1\)](#), [5.90\(1\)](#). The board of canvassers may choose to test the tabulator for all reporting units at once and skip this step in subsequent reporting units if using the same memory device for all reporting units.

☐ *Compare Duplicate Ballots with Original Ballots*

On election day, some ballots cannot be processed by the optical scan tabulator due to overvotes or other defects. When this happens, election officials create a duplicate ballot to honor as much of the elector's intent as possible. The duplicate ballot is then tallied by the equipment and the original is set aside and not counted. Both the duplicate and original ballots should be marked as such and contain identical serial numbers so they can be matched up.

The board of canvassers compares any duplicate ballots with their respective originals to

determine the correctness of the duplicates. If any duplicate ballots were remade incorrectly, the board of canvassers should set aside the incorrectly remade duplicate ballot, mark it with the reason for its removal, create a new duplicate ballot, and mark it as such. [Wis. Stat. § 5.90\(1\)](#).

❑ *Insert Ballots Into the Optical Scan Tabulator*

Each ballot shall be reviewed by the board of canvassers and may be inspected by the candidates or their representatives before being inserted into the tabulator. If it appears the ballot may not be recorded correctly by the tabulator, or if the ballot is objected to, the ballot is set aside to be examined by the board of canvassers for voter intent and counted separately by hand.

❑ *Generate Results*

The board of canvassers places the optical scan tabulator into post-election mode and generates a results tape for the reporting unit. The board of canvassers adds in any votes counted separately by hand using new tally sheets and records the total results as part of the revised canvass statement, see Step #9.

If the equipment needs to be used for another reporting unit, the board of canvassers shall ensure that all ballots have been removed from the tabulator and re-secured in ballot bags or containers before proceeding to reset the equipment for use with the next reporting unit.

3. Direct Record Electronic (DRE)

In many polling places across the state direct record electronic (DRE) voting equipment is used in conjunction with paper ballots or optical scan ballots to enable individuals with disabilities to vote privately and independently. As a result, the paper ballots and optical scan ballots should be counted first by following the steps described above, if applicable.

❑ *Separate the Voter Verified Paper Audit Trail into Individual Ballots*

DRE equipment records votes two separate ways: electronically and on a paper tape that the voter can view to verify the equipment is recording their votes correctly before casting their ballot. In a recount, the board of canvassers is required to use the paper record. [Wis. Stat. § 5.90\(1\)](#). The paper tape consists of a pre-election readiness report, a zero-report showing that no votes are currently in the memory of the machine, individual ballot records, and a closing results report.

To facilitate counting of the individual ballot records and to preserve the confidentiality of an individual's vote, the board of canvassers may cut the paper record to separate the individual voter records and then further cut the paper tape into the individual ballots, which would then be randomized. When cutting the paper tape be careful that only the section of the tape covering election day is used. When separating the tape into individual ballots, watch for "voided" ballots which appear the same as other ballot entries except they will be followed by a "void" entry on the tape. The "void" entry may appear far below the record of votes cast on the tape. These "voided" ballots should not be counted as they were not cast.

As an alternative to cutting the paper tape, the boards of canvassers may retain the paper record in its original format and simply scroll through the tape to count each individual ballot.

However, if the tape is not cut, the board of canvassers must take the appropriate precautions to ensure the confidentiality of votes as the entries on the paper record will be in the order that the voters used the equipment.

❑ *Tally Individual Ballots to Determine the Total Vote*

The board of canvassers carefully counts each individual ballot record as recorded on the tape. The counts should be recorded by two individuals on clearly labeled tally sheets (EL-105). After all of the counts have been recorded, the two tally sheets should be compared against each other to ensure an accurate count is determined. The recount vote totals should be compared against the original results as generated by the DRE and any discrepancies shall be recorded in the minutes.

7. Secure Original Materials

After concluding the recount for a particular reporting unit, the board of canvassers shall gather and account for all original election materials. All ballots shall be placed into a ballot bag or container and resealed. The board of canvassers shall document in the minutes the serial number of any new security seals or tags used.

All election materials should be accounted for before proceeding to the next reporting unit to prevent the accidental mixing of materials from different reporting units.

8. Prepare New Canvass Statement

If any corrections were made to the results, the board of canvassers shall prepare a statement of the revised election results using the canvass reporting form (EL-106). [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(b\)9.](#)

After the Recount

What does the board of canvassers do after completing the recount?

- If the recount is for a municipal election, the board of canvassers promptly forwards the results and minutes to the municipal clerk.
- If the recount is for a school board election, the board of canvassers promptly forwards the results and minutes to the school board clerk.
- If the recount is for a county election, the county board of canvassers promptly forwards the results and minutes to the county clerk.
- If the recount is for a state or federal election, the results and minutes of the recount are to be forwarded immediately to the Wisconsin Elections Commission and should be received no later than 13 days after the recount is ordered. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(1\)\(ar\)3.](#)

A copy of the minutes of any recount should be sent to the Wisconsin Elections Commission. For federal, state, and county elections, the board of canvassers should also send copies of the minutes to the chief officers of the state or county committee for any registered political party who ran candidates for that office. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(5\)\(bm\).](#)

No certificate of election may be issued by the filing officer until the deadline for filing all appeals has passed and the election results are final.

How Does a Candidate or Petitioner Challenge the Results?

The candidate or petitioner has a right to appeal the recount determination in circuit court. The appeal must be filed with the circuit court within five (5) business days of the completion of the recount in all counties concerned. Notice must also be served in person or by certified mail on all other candidates and persons who filed a written notice of appearance before the board of canvassers. If the recount affects a state or federal office or referendum, notice of the appeal must be served on the Wisconsin Elections Commission. See Wis. Stat. §§ [9.01\(6\)](#), [\(7\)](#), [\(8\)](#), & [9](#).

The recount process and the subsequent judicial appeals is the exclusive remedy for testing the right to hold an elective office as the result of an alleged irregularity, defect, or mistake committed during the voting or canvassing process. [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(11\).](#)

Conclusion

This information is prepared pursuant to [Wis. Stat. § 9.01\(10\)](#). Petitioners, candidates, and filing officers should seek legal counsel when they are involved in a recount. If you have any questions, concerns, suggestions or recommendations about the recount process, please contact the:

Wisconsin Elections Commission

P.O. Box 7984

Madison, WI 53707-7984

Phone: 608-261-2028

Fax: 608-267-0500

Email: elections@wi.gov

Website: <http://elections.wi.gov>

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SAMPLE RECOUNT PETITION

In Re: The Election for
(specify office)

Verified Petition
for Recount

Petitioner (name of petitioner) alleges and shows to (specify the clerk or body with whom nomination papers are filed for that office):

1. That Petitioner was a candidate for the office of (specify office) in an election held on (specify_date of election);
2. That Petitioner is informed and believes that a (mistake or fraud) has been committed in (specify each ward or municipality) in the counting and return of votes cast for the office of (specify office); and/or
3. That Petitioner (is informed and believes) or (knows of his/her own knowledge) that:

(Specify other defects, irregularities or illegalities in the conduct of the election).

Wherefore: Petitioner requests a recount of (specify each ward or municipality in which a recount is desired); each ward need not be specified if a recount is requested for all wards within a jurisdiction).

Dated this _____ day of _____, _____.

Petitioner

I, (name of petitioner), being first duly sworn, on oath, state that the matters contained in the above petition are known to me to be true except for those allegations stated on information and belief, which I believe to be true.

Petitioner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____.

Notary Public (or other person authorized to administer oaths)

My Commission Expires _____
(specify expiration date)

The information on this form is required by Wis. Stat. § 9.01. This form is prescribed by the Wisconsin Elections Commission, 212 E. Washington Avenue, 3rd Floor, P.O. Box 7984, Madison, WI 53707-7984, (608) 261-2028
EL-186 (Rev.11/09/16)

SAMPLE RECOUNT PETITION FOR REFERENDUM

In Re: The Election for
(specify referendum)

Verified Petition
for Recount

Petitioner (name of petitioner) alleges and shows to (specify the clerk or body with whom the referendum was filed):

1. That Petitioner was an elector who voted upon the referendum in the election held on (specify_date of election);
2. That Petitioner is informed and believes that a (mistake or fraud) has been committed in (specify each ward or municipality) in the counting and return of votes cast for the referendum of (specify referendum); and/or
3. That Petitioner (is informed and believes) or (knows of his/her own knowledge) that:

(Specify other defects, irregularities or illegalities in the conduct of the election).

Wherefore: Petitioner requests a recount of (specify each ward or municipality in which a recount is desired; each ward need not be specified if a recount is requested for all wards within a jurisdiction).

Dated this _____ day of _____, _____.

Petitioner

I, (name of petitioner), being first duly sworn, on oath, state that the matters contained in the above petition are known to me to be true except for those allegations stated on information and belief, which I believe to be true.

Petitioner

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____.

Notary Public (or other person authorized to administer oaths)

My Commission Expires _____
(specify expiration date)

The information on this form is required by Wis. Stat. § 9.01. This form is prescribed by the Wisconsin Elections Commission, 212 E. Washington Avenue, 3rd Floor, P.O. Box 7984, Madison, WI 53707-7984, (608) 261-2028
EL-186R (Rev.11/09/16)

SAMPLE ORDER FOR RECOUNT

STATE OF WISCONSIN – (County)

In the matter of:

A Recount of the (Election)
for (Title of Office)
for the (District), held
on (Date)

)
)
)
)
)
)

ORDER FOR RECOUNT

On (Date Recount Petition was filed), a recount petition was filed by (Petitioner's Name), a candidate for the office of (Office Title) for the (District), at the (Election) held on (Date).

The petition requests a recount of (list specific wards or municipalities) for the office of (Office Title).

The filing officer has reviewed the petition. The petition is sufficient. Any applicable fee has been received and accepted.

Pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 9.01:

IT IS ORDERED THAT:

1. A recount be conducted of all the votes cast for the office of (Office Title) for the (District) at the (Election) held on (Election Date) in (list of specific wards or municipalities).
2. The boards of canvassers convene at (Time) on (Date) at (Location), to begin the recount.
3. The recount be completed by the board of canvassers immediately.
4. The clerk transmit a certified canvass report of the result of the recount and a copy of the minutes of the recount proceedings to the Wisconsin Elections Commission immediately after the completion of the recount.

Dated: _____

(Clerk's Name)
(Clerk's Title)

SAMPLE PUBLIC NOTICE

Notice of Recount for the Office of (Office Title) for the (District) in the (Election)

TO: All Candidates On The Ballot For The Office of (Office Title) for the (District) and
Other Interested Persons

FROM: (Clerk)

SUBJECT: Recount of the Votes Cast for the Office of (Office Title) for the (District) in the
(Election)

DATE: (Date)

A recount of the votes cast at the (Election Date) (Election) for the office of (Office Title) for the
(District) will begin at the time and location set forth below:

(Municipality) – 9:00 a.m. on (Date), at (Location).

A copy of the recount petition is attached. This notice is given pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 9.01(2).

You have the right to be present and to be represented by counsel to observe and challenge the votes
cast and the board of canvassers' decisions at the election.

Attachment

Sample Acceptance of Service

MEMORANDUM

DATE: (Date)
TO: (Clerk)
FROM: Candidate for (Office)
SUBJECT: Service of Recount Petition

Pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 9.01(2) on this day, I have personally received delivery of copies of the notice of recount, recount petition, and order for recount for the office of (office) at the (election date) (election name). I agree to waive service and accept delivery.

(Signature of Candidate)

(Print Name)

Sample Recount Minutes

Date of Recount:

County:

Office to be Recounted: *(Include District Number)*

Original Result: *(Candidates' Names and Votes for Each Candidate. If there was a tie, explain how it was broken.)*

Canvass Board Members: *(If substitute, give reason for substitution.)*

Other Personnel: *(Tabulators, Corporation Counsel, Clerical Support)*

Others Present:

Notification: *(Were candidates notified and was public notice given?)*

Electronic Voting Equipment Test Results:

For Each Reporting Unit:

Name of Municipality:

Reporting Unit:

Original Vote Totals for Reporting Unit:

Number of Voters from Registration List:

Number of Absentee Ballot Applications:

Number of Absentee Ballots:

Notes: *(Include a description of any discrepancies, irregularities, errors, problems, objections raised by observers. Record any decision of the board of canvassers. Identify any exhibits by description and number.)*

Recount Vote Totals for Reporting Unit:

Recount Results:

A copy of the minutes from any recount must be sent to:

Wisconsin Elections Commission
P.O. Box 7984
Madison, WI 53707-7984

Recount Fee Scenarios

Scenario #1: Village President

Candidate	Votes
A	4,500
B	4,450

In this scenario, candidate A would currently be elected to office. If a recount was requested, the fee is determined by first calculating the total votes cast for the office ($4,500 + 4,450 = 8,950$). The difference between the leading candidate and the petitioner (50 votes) is divided by the total votes cast (8,950) and then multiplied by 100 to get the percentage difference (0.56%).

So B would be required to pay a filing fee as the percentage difference is greater than .25%.

Scenario #2: School Board (vote for up to 3)

Candidates	Votes
A	3,500
B	3,000
C	2,920
D	2,910
E	2,900
F	2,800

In this scenario, candidates A-C would currently be elected to office. If a recount was requested, the fee is determined by adding up all the votes cast for the office (18,030 total) and dividing it by the number of offices to be filled (3 in this scenario) to get a total of 6,010. The difference between the leading candidate (C, as he or she is the candidate with the lowest number of votes still being elected to office) and the petitioner is divided by 6,010 and multiplied by 100 to get the percentage difference.

So in this case:

- If Candidate D requested a recount, there would be no fee required as the difference is .17%, which is not greater than .25%
- If Candidate E requested a recount, a filing fee would be required as the difference is .33%, which is greater than .25%

General Checklist of Supplies and Materials Needed for the Recount:

- ☐ Paper and Pens (To record the minutes of the recount!)
- ☐ Tape Recorder (Optional)
- ☐ Speaker Phone (for consultation with EL staff or counsel)
- ☐ Test Deck for Electronic Voting Equipment Test
- ☐ New *Tally Sheets* (EL-105)
- ☐ New *Canvass Reports* (EL-106)
- ☐ Copies of any informational memoranda relating to the election and the recount prepared by the Wisconsin Elections Commission staff and sent to county and municipal clerks.
- ☐ Recount checklists and the *Elections Recount Procedures Manual* available from the Wisconsin Elections Commission

Election Materials from Each Reporting Unit:

- ☐ All ballots to be recounted, contained in the original ballot bag or ballot container (EL-101), including any late-arriving absentee or provisional ballots processed after Election Day;
- ☐ All paper audit trails from direct record electronic (DRE) voting devices;
- ☐ All logs of security seals for ballot boxes or electronic voting equipment;
- ☐ Both copies of the original poll lists, including any supplemental voter lists;
- ☐ All absentee ballot applications (See page 7.)
- ☐ Any rejected absentee ballots, contained in the original brown carrier envelope (EL-102);
- ☐ Any used absentee ballot certificate envelopes, contained in the white carrier envelope (EL-103);
- ☐ The original Inspectors' Statement (EL-104);
- ☐ The MBOC Record of Activity (EL-104P) created during the processing of provisional ballots, if any;
- ☐ The original tally sheets (EL-105) and any results tapes generated by electronic voting and tabulating devices;
- ☐ The original canvass report of the election results (EL-106);
- ☐ The amended canvass report of the election results created after any provisional ballots were tabulated (EL-106P);
- ☐ Any provisional ballot documentation (EL-108 & EL-123);
- ☐ The absentee ballot log (EL-124); and
- ☐ The test deck for any electronic voting equipment.

Recount Checklist

Hand Counted Paper Ballots

Municipality _____ Date _____
Reporting unit _____ Contest _____

This checklist is designed to facilitate uniform practices and is to be completed simultaneously with the recount process for each reporting unit in the recount.

- ☐ Compare and reconcile poll lists.
- ☐ Absentee ballot review: number, applications, rejected, defective envelopes.
- ☐ Verify tamper evident serial number on ballot container matches seal number written on Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) and Ballot Container Certification (EL-101).
- ☐ Ballot count.
 - Review ballots marked "rejected," "defective," or "objected to."
 - Separate absentee ballots and drawdown (*May be skipped if the number of absentee ballots equals the number of proper envelopes*).
 - Reconcile the number of ballots with the number of voters.
 - Treatment of excess ballots (*May be skipped if the number of voters equals or exceeds the number of ballots*.)
- ☐ Review provisional ballots.
- ☐ Hand count paper ballots.
 - Sort ballots by candidate.
 - Create stacks of a fixed number.
 - Tally the stacks using duplicate original tally sheets (EL-105).
- ☐ Add in any votes counted separately by other methods.
- ☐ Secure the original election materials.
- ☐ Prepare canvass statement.
- ☐ Prepare minutes for each reporting unit and attach completed checklist to minutes.

Recount Checklist

Optical Scan Voting Equipment

Municipality _____ Date _____
Reporting unit _____ Contest _____

This checklist is designed to facilitate uniform practices and is to be completed simultaneously with the recount process for each reporting unit in the recount.

- ☐ Compare and reconcile poll lists.
- ☐ Absentee ballot review: number, applications, rejected, defective envelopes.
- ☐ Verify tamper evident serial number on ballot container matches seal number written on Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) and Ballot Container Certification (EL-101).
- ☐ Ballot count.
 - ☐ Review ballots marked "rejected," "defective," or "objected to."
 - ☐ Separate absentee ballots and drawdown (*May be skipped if the number of absentee ballots equals the number of proper envelopes*).
 - ☐ Reconcile the number of ballots with the number of voters.
 - ☐ Treatment of excess ballots (*May be skipped if the number of voters equals or exceeds the number of ballots*).
- ☐ Review provisional ballots.
- ☐ Verify voting equipment tamper evident serial number seal number written on Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) contains Chief Inspector's initials for pre-election and post-election verification.
- ☐ Test the automatic tabulator (*The Board of Canvassers may choose to test the tabulator for all reporting units at once and skip this step in subsequent reporting units if using the same memory device for all reporting units*).
- ☐ Compare duplicate ballots with original ballots.
- ☐ Feed ballots into the optical scan tabulator.
- ☐ Generate results.
- ☐ Add in any votes counted separately by other methods.
- ☐ Secure the original election materials.
- ☐ Prepare canvass statement.
- ☐ Prepare minutes for each reporting unit and attach checklist to minutes.

Recount Checklist

Direct Recording Electronic (DRE)/Touch Screen Voting Equipment

Municipality _____ Date _____
Reporting unit _____ Contest _____

This checklist is designed to facilitate uniform practices and is to be completed simultaneously with the recount process for each reporting unit in the recount.

- ☐ Compare and reconcile poll lists.
- ☐ Absentee ballot review: number, applications, rejected, defective envelopes.
- ☐ Verify tamper evident serial number on ballot container matches seal number written on Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) and Ballot Container Certification (EL-101).
- ☐ Ballot count.
 - ☐ Review ballots marked "rejected," "defective," or "objected to."
 - ☐ Separate absentee ballots and drawdown (*May be skipped if the number of absentee ballots equals the number of proper envelopes*).
 - ☐ Reconcile the number of ballots with the number of voters.
 - ☐ Treatment of excess ballots (*May be skipped if the number of voters equals or exceeds the number of ballots*).
- ☐ Review provisional ballots.
- ☐ Verify voting equipment tamper evident serial number seal number written on Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) contains Chief Inspector's initials for pre-election and post-election verification.
- ☐ Separate voter-verified paper audit trail into individual ballots (may be skipped if canvass board members take appropriate precautions to ensure the confidentiality of individual electors' votes)
- ☐ Hand count permanent paper record of votes generated by DRE and record on duplicate tally sheets (EL-105).
- ☐ Add in any votes counted by other methods.
- ☐ Secure the original election materials.
- ☐ Prepare canvass statement.
- ☐ Prepare minutes for each reporting unit and attach checklist to minutes.

Exhibit D

COUNTING VOTES
AT THE SPRING PRIMARY, SPRING ELECTION
& GENERAL ELECTION

Public Counting

The counting of votes is always done **publicly** after the polls close at 8:00 p.m. The counting is done by the election inspectors. The governing body of a municipality may also appoint tabulators to assist election inspectors in the counting of votes. Any person, including candidates at the election, may observe the counting of votes.

Counting Paper Ballots

Accuracy is essential when counting votes. Election inspectors should familiarize themselves with the proper procedures for counting votes on paper ballots as set out on pages 97-101 of the *Election Day Manual*. To alleviate fatigue and assure accuracy, all election inspectors and tabulators should be involved in counting votes. For each different type of ballot or for each office to be counted, the duties should be rotated among all inspectors and tabulators.

Special Considerations Where Optical Scan Voting Systems are Used

Since the law does not require a voter to complete an arrow/oval in order to vote for a write-in candidate, care must be taken to assure that write-in votes are counted (if eligible-see Counting Write-in Votes section of this manual) when the elector fails to complete the arrow/oval next to the write-in line. Because the equipment will not pick up a write-in vote where the arrow/oval has not been completed, inspectors must **inspect each ballot** to determine if a write-in vote has been cast. See pages 101 and 102 of the *Election Day Manual*.

In a case where a voter has completed the arrow/oval next to a ballot candidate and has also written in a name but did not complete the arrow/oval next to the write-in line, the equipment will “see” only the vote for the ballot candidate. In this case, the inspectors must adjust the machine tape to subtract one vote from the ballot candidate’s total and then determine the eligibility of the vote for the write-in candidate. (See the Counting Write-in Votes section of this manual.)

When an optical scan ballot has been overvoted, the ballot must be remade. Two election inspectors transfer the votes onto a new ballot, duplicating the votes as they were marked by the voter on the original ballot. If voter intent can be determined in the overvoted office(s), the office is marked to reflect the voter’s intent. If intent cannot be determined, the overvoted office(s) is left blank. The duplicated ballot is put through the electronic equipment and the original ballot is preserved. See the instructions for remaking ballots on pages 94-96 of the *Election Day Manual*.

Defective, Objected To and Rejected Ballots

Whenever a ballot is found to be defective, is objected to, or is rejected, the ballot must be identified with a number and a notation must be made on the Inspectors' Statement (GAB-104).

- Defective Ballot: A ballot that is damaged, overvoted or otherwise difficult or impossible to determine voter intent.
- Objected To Ballot: A ballot on which one or more offices are defective and a minority of inspectors disagree with the intent determination of the majority.
- Rejected Ballot: An absentee ballot which does not contain the signatures of the voter and a witness. A ballot is also rejected if the certificate envelope contains more than one marked ballot of the same type.

When there is a question of how a vote should be counted, because the choice(s) is not clearly marked as the instructions on the ballot indicate, the decision is made by a majority of the election inspectors. Even though tabulators may be used to assist in the counting, the decision on how to treat a questionable ballot is made by the election inspectors.

One common example of when a determination of voter intent and the validity of a ballot must be made is when an elector has overvoted for a particular office on the ballot. This ballot should be treated as an overvote for that office only. A recording is made on the Inspectors' Statement (GAB-104) that a vote was not counted for that office because of an overvote. All other offices on that ballot must be counted as the voter intended.

Write-In Votes

In most cases, a write-in vote will take precedent over a vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot for the same office. However, determining the proper way to count write-in votes is dependent several criteria:

- Voter intent
- The provisions of the Elector Intent Statute, Wis. Stat. § 7.50, from which the examples in this manual are taken
- The provisions of 2013 Act 178 which limits the number of nonregistered write-in candidate votes that may be counted.

2013 Wisconsin Act 178 sets the criteria for when write-in votes are required to be counted. The basic provisions of this legislation are:

A. Always count votes for registered write-in candidates.

B. Count votes for nonregistered write-in candidates only if:

1. *There are no candidates on the ballot for the office.*
2. *There are candidates on the ballot for the office, but one or more is deceased.*

Analyzing the Viability of Write-in Votes

The following steps should be used when considering whether a write-in vote should be counted.

A. If there is at least one ballot candidate for the office where the name is written, and all of the ballot candidates are alive and well--

1. Check the registered write-in candidate list for the name written on the ballot.
 - a. If the write-in name appears on the registered write-in candidate list for the office where the name was written--
 - 1) Consult the situations below to determine if the vote should be counted.
 - b. If the name does not appear on the registered write-in candidate list.
 - 1) Write-in vote is not counted.

B. If there are no ballot candidates for the office, or one or more of the ballot candidates are deceased?

1. Consult the situations below to determine if the vote should be counted.

Examples of Write-in Irregularities

The examples set out below include, but are not limited to, general situations for spring primaries, spring elections and general elections.

GENERAL SITUATIONS

Count Write-in Votes When:

1. The name of the person is misspelled, but the intent of the voter can be reasonably determined.
2. The name of the person is abbreviated, but the intent of the voter can be reasonably determined.
3. The name of the person contains a wrong initial or an initial is omitted.
4. Only the last name of a person is written in,
 - If the person is a registered write-in candidate and/or
 - the intent of the voter can be reasonably determined.

5. The voter did not make an X, fill in an oval or complete an arrow next to the write-in line.
 - An X or any other mark is not required in order to cast a write-in vote.
6. A sticker contains **only the name of a person** and is placed on a ballot.
 - The vote is counted for the person named on the sticker for the office listed in the space where the sticker is placed.
7. A sticker contains **only the name of a person** and is **placed in the margin**, not in an office space. Voter intent must be determined.
 - If the person named on the sticker has filed a campaign registration statement indicating the office sought,
 - the vote should be counted for the person named on the sticker for the office named on the campaign registration statement.
8. A sticker contains the **name and the office** the person is seeking and is placed **elsewhere than in a particular office** space.
 - This vote is counted for the person for the office listed on the sticker.
9. The instructions to voters are "**Vote for one**", and the voter marks the ballot for a name that is printed on the ballot and also writes in another person's name for the same office.
 - Only the write-in vote is counted. This is not an overvote.
10. The instructions to voters say "**Vote for not more than two.**" The voter marks the ballot for two names that are printed on the ballot, and also writes in another person's name.
 - Only the write-in vote is counted. This is not an overvoted ballot.
11. In a **nonpartisan election**, a candidate's name is printed on the ballot for an office and the voter writes in that candidate for another office.
 - The vote is counted for the office where the candidate's name is written.
12. The name of a **person, who has filed a campaign registration statement indicating the office sought**, is written in under an office other than the one indicated on the campaign registration statement.
 - The vote counts for the person for the office where the name is written.
13. A sticker containing the **name of a candidate and the office sought** is placed under a different office than the one indicated on the sticker.
 - The vote counts for the person named on the sticker for the office under which the sticker is placed.

Do Not Count Write-in Votes When:

1. A name is misspelled or abbreviated and the intent of the voter can not be reasonably determined.
2. A write-in sticker is placed on the endorsement (back) side of a paper ballot.
3. A write-in sticker is found in the ballot box and is not attached to any ballot.
4. The instructions on the ballot are "**Vote for one**" and the name of more than one person has been written in for a single office.
 - This is an overvote. No votes are counted for that office.
5. The instructions on the ballot are "**Vote for One**" and the name of more than one person has been written in and a vote has also been cast for a candidate whose name is printed on the ballot for the same office.
 - This is an overvote. No votes are counted for that office.
6. In the November General Election, when a candidate's name is printed on the ballot for an office and the voter writes in that candidate's name for a different office.
 - The write-in vote does not count.

GENERAL ELECTION

When counting votes at a General Election it is important to remember that all votes are counted for the person for the office in which the elector has cast the vote. If a name is written in by the voter, the party affiliation does not matter when it comes to determining the number of votes cast for that person.

Straight Party Voting has Been Eliminated

At a General Election electors must now vote for individual candidates of their choice. Straight party voting was eliminated with 2011 Act 23.

When voting for Governor and/or Lieutenant Governor:

If an elector writes in the name of a candidate for governor, but does not write in a name of a candidate for lieutenant governor, a vote is counted for the candidate for governor.

If an elector writes in the name of a candidate for lieutenant governor, but does not write in a name of a candidate for governor, a vote is counted for the candidate for lieutenant governor.

However a write-in vote for governor shall not be added to the votes of the same candidate if there are different combinations of governor/lieutenant governor. For example:

- a write-in vote for Mary Jones for governor and Samuel Smith for lieutenant governor may not be added to a write-in vote for Mary Jones for governor with a different candidate for lieutenant governor or no candidate for lieutenant governor.
- a write-in vote for Mary Jones for governor and Samuel Smith for lieutenant governor may not be added to a write-in vote for Samuel Smith for lieutenant governor with a different candidate for governor or no candidate for governor.
- a write-in vote for Mary Jones for governor may not be added to a write-in vote for Mary Jones for governor with a different candidate for lieutenant governor.
- a write-in vote for Samuel Smith for lieutenant governor may not be added to a write-in vote for Samuel Smith for lieutenant governor with a different candidate for governor.

In these situations, the write-in votes are listed separately on the tally sheet for each combination of candidates.

When voting for President and Vice President of the United States:

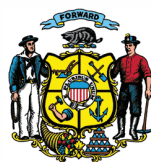
An elector casting a write-in vote for President and Vice President must designate the presidential candidate of his or her choice. A vote for a candidate for President only will be counted. If the elector casts a write-in vote for only a candidate for Vice President, the vote will not be counted.

This information was prepared by the staff of the Government Accountability Board, and represents the staff's view of the application of the law set out in Wis. Stat. § 7.50(2), to the general situations described. Election inspectors and candidates should review the law or consult an attorney about any specific application of the law. Any questions should be directed to an Elections Specialist by calling 608-261-2028 or by emailing the Help Desk at gab@wi.gov.

Exhibit E

Election Day Manual

for
Wisconsin Election Officials



Wisconsin Elections
Commission

July 2016

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INTRODUCTION

Elections in Wisconsin are conducted at the local level. Responsibility falls on election officials to ensure that every election is conducted in a manner that is fair, transparent, and accessible to all.

Many changes have occurred in the way elections are conducted in the State of Wisconsin over the past ten years. These changes have not been easy but due to the dedication, patience, and hard-work of election officials at all levels of government, we have transitioned well into the new requirements. Under the auspices of a new agency, the Wisconsin Elections Commission aims to continue to administer excellence in elections across Wisconsin. However, on Election Day it is up to the local election officials to protect the integrity of the election process.

The *Election Day* manual was developed to serve as a comprehensive reference to help election officials meet the challenges of Election Day. It is my hope that you refer to it often and make use of the other resources cited throughout the manual. As always the Elections Commission staff is here to provide answers and advice to assist you in fulfilling your obligations to ensure public confidence in the Wisconsin election process.

ELECTION DAY CONTACTS

****COMPLETE THIS SECTION BEFORE ELECTION DAY****

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL CLERK

Phone: _____

POLICE/SHERIFF/LAW ENFORCEMENT

Phone: _____

BUILDING MAINTENANCE

Phone: _____

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK

Phone: _____

OTHER:

Phone: _____

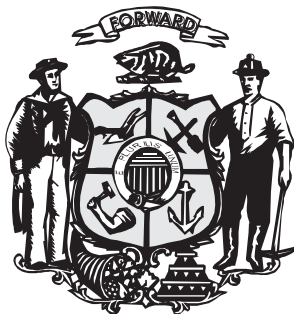
OTHER:

Phone: _____

WISCONSIN ELECTIONS COMMISSION

Phone: _____

Wisconsin Elections Commission



Wisconsin Elections Commission
212 East Washington Avenue, 3rd Floor
P.O. Box 7984
Madison, WI 53707-7984
Phone: 608-261-2028
FAX: 608-267-0500
Website: <http://elections.wi.gov>
Email: elections@wi.gov

General Information

Agency Main Number..... 608-266-8005
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email: elections@wisconsin.gov
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July 2016

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WISCONSIN ELECTIONS COMMISSIONERS

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Ann S. Jacobs	Steve King
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Federal Information - Elections Administration

Military & Overseas Voting

Federal Voting Assistance Program
Department of Defense
1777 North Kent Street
Suite #14003
Washington, DC 22209
Phone: 800-438-VOTE (8683)
email: vote@fvap.gov
Website: <http://www.fvap.gov>

Help American Vote Act (HAVA) and Other Federal Election Law

United States Election Assistance Commission
1201 New York Avenue, N.W.
Suite 300
Washington, DC 20005
Phone 866-747-1471 or 202-566-3100
FAX 202-566-3127
Website: <http://www.eac.gov>

Election Fraud

US Dept of Justice
Bond Building, 1400 New York Avenue NW, 12th Floor
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: 202-514-1421
FAX: 202-514-3003
email: AskDOJ@usdoj.gov

Voting Rights Act

Voting Section, Civil Rights Division
Room 7254 - NWB
Department of Justice
950 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20530
Phone: 800-253-3931 or 202-307-2767
Email: Voting.Section@usdoj.gov
Website: <http://www.usdoj.gov>

ACCESSIBILITY SUPPLIES & CONTACTS

Wisconsin Coalition of Independent Living Centers
3810 Milwaukee Street
Madison, WI 53714
Voice and Text: 608-444-3842
TTY: 800-362-9877
Fax: 608-242-0383
Website: <http://www.il-wisconsin.net/coalition>

Disability Rights Wisconsin
131 W. Wilson Street, Suite 700
Madison, WI 53703
Phone: 800-928-8778 or 608-267-0214
TTY: 888-758-6049
FAX: 608-267-0368
Website: <http://www.disabilityrightswi.org/index.php>

Wisconsin Board for People with Developmental
Disabilities (BPDD)
201 West Washington Ave., Suite 110
Madison, WI 53703
Phone: 608-266-7826 or 888-332-1677
Fax: 608-267-3906
bpddhelp@wi-bpdd.org

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Coalition of Wisconsin Aging Groups
2850 Dairy Drive, Suite 100
Madison, WI 53718
Phone: (800) 366-2990 or (608) 224-0606
Fax: 608-224-0607
Email: namato@cwag.org
Website: <http://cwagwisconsin.org/>

VOTING EQUIPMENT VENDORS

Dominion Voting (servicing Premier systems)
221 Hopkins Avenue
Jamestown, NY 14701
Phone: 866-654-8683
Email: contact@DominionVoting.com
Website: <http://www.dominionvoting.com>

Command Central (Programming/Supplies)
P.O. Box 7306
St. Cloud, MN 56302
Phone: 320-259-7027
FAX: 320-259-7028

Election Systems & Software, Inc. (ES&S)
(also servicing Premier systems)
11208 John Galt Blvd.
Omaha, NE 68137
Phone: 800-247-8683 or 877-377-8683 (option 4 for tech support)
FAX: 402-593-8107
email: info@essvote.com
Website: <http://www.essvote.com/>

Populex
420 B Airport Road
Elgin, IL 60123
Phone: 877-767-8539
Website: <http://www.populex.com/>

Sequoia Voting Systems
7677 Oakport St, Suite 800
Oakland, CA 94621
Phone: 510-875-1200
FAX: 510-875-1226
Website: <http://www.sequoiavote.com/>

COMMERCIAL PRINTERS OF ELECTION FORMS

Bear Graphics
P.O. Box 3290
Sioux City, IA 51101
Phone: 800-325-8094

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ELECTION OFFICIALS

Summary

An election official is defined as “an individual who is charged with any duties relating to the conduct of an election.” Wis. Stat. § 5.02(4e). County, municipal, and school district clerks are election officials, as are election inspectors, chief inspectors, election registration officials (EROs), special registration deputies (SRDs), special voting deputies (SVDs), tabulators, and greeters. Election officials perform a very important public service by enhancing the high quality and integrity of our elections.

The sections below outline the different appointment and qualifications, duties, and training requirements for each type of election official. The final section details the requirement that all election officials take and file an oath prior to commencing his or her duties.

Municipal Clerks

Appointment and Qualifications

Municipal clerks are elected by the voters or appointed to their positions by the governing body of a given town, village, or city. For specific qualification and residency requirements, consult your municipal attorney.

Duties

The municipal clerk’s election duties include, but are not limited to, supervision of elections and voter registration in the municipality, equipping polling places, purchasing and maintaining election equipment, preparing ballots and notices, and conducting and tracking the training of other election officials. The municipal clerk is responsible for conducting the election in his or her municipality.

A municipal clerk may serve as an Election Registration Official and register voters at the polling place on Election Day. A municipal clerk may register voters in his or her office on Election Day if located within the same building as the polling place with a resolution of the governing body.

Training Requirement

Under Wisconsin law, each municipal clerk must attend training sponsored by the Wisconsin Elections Commission every two years. Wis. Stat. § 7.15(1m). In order to comply with this training requirement, municipal clerks must obtain six hours of training every two year term, beginning January 1 of even-numbered years and ending on December 31 of odd-numbered years.

All election officials are now on the same training cycle. All current clerks whose training terms would otherwise expire on December 31, 2016 have had their training terms extended to December 31, 2017.

All clerks must be initially certified by attending the Municipal Clerk Core Curriculum Training course. Attending “MCT Core” certifies the clerk to conduct elections in the current term. In order to recertify for the following term, the clerk must attend at least six hours of Elections Commission-approved continuing election education during the current term. (Attendance at “MCT Core” counts three hours toward recertification for the following term.) Clerks always need to earn a total of six hours during the current term in order to recertify for the next term.

Clerks must report their election training and the number of hours to the WEC using the Municipal Clerk Recertification Reporting Form which is available on the WEC’s website. Training can also be entered directly into WisVote. Training not reported using the form or entered by the clerk in WisVote will not be counted towards recertification hours. Training “sponsored” by the WEC includes any training for municipal clerks that the WEC approves. This includes, but is not limited to, trainings given by county clerks, WEC clerk conference presentations, and live or recorded webinar training sessions. A detailed list is available on the WEC website.

Related Materials

The *Election Administration* manual details the duties and requirements for municipal clerks. This manual is available on the agency website for download or may be ordered for a small fee. Information on recertification, as well as the Municipal Clerk Recertification Reporting Form, is also available on the agency website.

Special note regarding election inspector appointments: It is the opinion of the Commission that election inspectors may not serve at elections where they, their

spouse, or immediate family member is a candidate on the ballot or under other circumstances where a candidate's success or failure to win election would affect the election inspector financially. Additionally, under the compatibility of offices doctrine, the general rule is that an individual may not hold two public offices or an office and a position within the same unit of government where one post is superior to the other, so members of the municipality's governing body may not appoint themselves as election inspectors. Finally, there may be other laws that specifically prohibit certain individuals from serving as election inspectors. Clerks are encouraged to check with their local municipal attorney if they have any questions as to whether a given individual may serve. For more information see the June 20, 2016 clerk communication on this subject on the agency website.

Election Inspectors

Appointment and Qualifications

Election inspectors, sometimes called "poll workers," staff the polling place on Election Day. Each polling place should have seven inspectors, although the governing body may increase the number where more than one voting device is used or polling places are combined, or reduce the number by resolution. Under no circumstances may there be less than three election inspectors.

Election inspectors are appointed by the governing body. Nominations for election inspectors are presented to the presiding officer of the governing body in December of odd-numbered years. If lists of nominees are received from the two dominant political parties before November 30 of odd-numbered years, the election inspectors must be appointed from the lists. If no nominations, or an insufficient number of names, are submitted, the board of election commissioners shall appoint (or the mayor, president or chairperson of a municipality may nominate) qualified electors of the municipality without regard to party affiliation. The governing body appoints the inspectors for a two-year term at either a regular meeting or, at a special meeting designed for that purpose, before December 31 of odd-numbered years. Election inspector terms run from January 1 of an even-numbered year through December 31 of the subsequent odd-numbered year.

Election inspectors must be able to read, write and understand the English language. An inspector may not be a candidate for any office to be voted on at an election at which they serve. Election inspectors must be qualified electors of the county served by the polling place in which they work.

Duties

Election inspectors' duties include but are not limited to setting up the polling place, preserving order, registering electors, recording electors, issuing ballots, monitoring voting equipment, counting votes, and properly completing the required forms.

Training Requirement

Election inspectors are required to receive training from the municipal clerk within two years of any election at which they serve. It is the responsibility of the municipal clerk to see that all election inspectors are provided with adequate training for the performance of their duties and track the training they receive each term.

Chief Election Inspectors

Appointment and Qualifications

For each polling place, one election inspector who has completed the required chief inspector training is designated by the municipal clerk to act as chief inspector. Even if more than one election inspector has completed chief inspector training, only ONE election inspector per polling place should serve officially as chief inspector at a given time. It is recommended that the municipal clerk NOT serve as any type of election inspector. The municipal clerk is prohibited from serving as any type of election inspector if he or she is on the ballot. The chief inspector must be a qualified elector of the municipality served by the polling place at which they work, unless no qualified candidate is available.

Duties

The chief inspector acts as liaison between the election inspectors and the municipal clerk and is in charge of the polling place on Election Day.

Training Requirement

Chief inspectors have the additional training requirement that they must attend "Baseline" training in order to be initially certified. Attending Baseline training certifies the attendee as a chief inspector for all of the elections in the current term. In order to recertify for the following term, a chief inspector must attend at least six hours of Elections Commission-approved continuing election education during the current term. (Attendance at Baseline training also counts three hours toward

recertification for the following term.) Please see the agency website for a list of approved methods for accumulating hours toward recertification of chief inspectors. The municipal clerk must track the training hours for chief inspectors in their municipality.

Chief inspectors are required to take a self-administered exam as part of their training; the results of which will not affect the chief inspector's qualifications to serve. The WEC has developed an exam for municipalities to use as part of their chief inspector training, and municipalities may develop their own evaluation tools.

Election Registration Officials (EROs)

Appointment and Qualifications

Municipal Clerks may appoint Election Registration Officials to conduct voter registration at the polling place, at residential care facilities during the open registration period, and in the clerk's office during in-person absentee voting. An ERO must be a qualified elector of the county for the polling place, residential care facility or clerk's office at which they serve. However, a non-resident clerk or deputy clerk may serve as an ERO in case of a vacancy. EROs are appointed to a two-year term. ERO terms run from January 1 of an even-numbered year through December 31 of the subsequent odd-numbered year. The ERO is required to take the same training as election inspectors. If an ERO will be filling in for an election inspector (lunch, breaks, etc.), he or she must also be appointed as an election inspector.

Duties

EROs carry out the registration duties on Election Day. At particularly high-turnout elections, EROs ease the election inspectors' workload.

Training Requirement

EROs are required to receive training from the municipal clerk within two years of any election at which they serve and take an oath. It is the responsibility of the municipal clerk to see that EROs are provided with adequate training for the performance of their duties.

Special Registration Deputies (SRDs)

SRDs may be appointed by the municipal clerk to register voters before the registration cut-off (20 days before the primary or election).

Appointment and Qualifications

SRDs who register voters before the registration cut-off must be qualified electors of the state. SRDs must file an Application for Special Registration Deputy Appointment (EL-158) with the municipal clerk. SRDs are appointed for one election term (January 1st of an even-numbered year to December 31st of the subsequent odd-numbered year).

Duties

Once appointed by the municipal clerk, the SRD may only register individuals who reside in the municipality of the appointment. An SRD may hold an appointment in more than one municipality.

Training Requirement

SRDs must receive training and file an oath. The Wisconsin Elections Commission has developed a training curriculum for municipal clerks to use to train Special Registration Deputies.

Related Materials

Training materials are available for clerks to use to train and appoint SRDs for their municipality. Please refer to information on the agency website.

Special Voting Deputies (SVDs)

Appointment and Qualifications

Special Voting Deputies (SVDs) are appointed by the municipal clerk to carry out absentee voting at certain care facilities located in the municipality. Nominations for special voting deputy positions may be submitted by the two dominant political parties at the same time as election inspector nominations are submitted. If no nominations are submitted, then the municipal clerk may appoint qualified electors of the municipality without regard to party affiliation. At least two SVDs must be appointed, if any.

SVDs are appointed by the clerk for one election term (January 1st of an even-numbered year to December 31st of an odd-numbered year).

SVDs must be qualified electors of the county, and may not currently be employed by the facility or have been employed by the facility within two years of the appointment. SVDs may not be an immediate family member of anyone currently employed by the facility or employed by the facility within two years of the appointment.

Duties

SVDs conduct absentee voting at certain care facilities.

Training Requirement

SVDs are required to attend training every two years and must have attended training within two years of any election at which they serve.

Related Materials

The *Absentee Voting in Residential Care Facilities and Nursing Homes* manual outlines procedures and requirements for Special Voting Deputies. This manual is available on the agency website.

Greeters and Tabulators

Greeters

Each municipality may appoint one additional election inspector without regard to party affiliation to act as a greeter and substitute for other officials as necessary on Election Day. Greeters should acknowledge voters and assist them in opening the doors if needed. Additionally, greeters should serve as a resource for answering questions about the polling place and where an elector needs to go in order to register to vote or receive a ballot. Greeters may not participate in the canvass after the polls close. Unless acting as a substitute for an election inspector, greeters may not participate in any official election inspector duties, e.g. canvass, voter registration, issuing ballots. If acting as a substitute election inspector, greeters must be qualified electors of the county for the polling place at which they serve.

Tabulators

Not less than 30 days before an election, the governing body may, by resolution, authorize the municipal clerk to select and employ tabulators. Tabulators aid election inspectors in counting and tallying votes at the end of the night.

Tabulators are to assist and be under the direction of the election inspectors after the polls close. There is no age or residency requirement for tabulators.

Oaths of Office

1. All election officials are required to take and file an oath.
2. Municipal clerks administer the oath of office at the time of appointment or at a training session to election inspectors (including chief inspectors), special voting deputies, and special registration deputies.
3. The oath must be filed before the commencement of the official's duties.
4. The oath is valid for the entire term of appointment.
5. Substitute inspectors may be given the oath by another inspector, preferably the chief inspector, on Election Day at the polling place.
6. The following oaths may be obtained from the agency website or directly from the Elections Division.
 - a. *Official Oath (EL-154)*: Filed by Election Inspectors, Chief Inspectors and Election Registration Officials.
 - b. *Oath of Special Voting Deputy (EL-155)*: Filed by Special Voting Deputies.
 - c. *Oath of Special Registration Deputy (EL-156)*: Filed by Special Registration Deputies registering voters before the registration cut-off (20 days before the election).

PRE-ELECTION PREPARATIONS

Preparing to Serve

Your job as an election official is an important responsibility. Being familiar with election laws and procedures before Election Day will ensure that you feel comfortable and confident serving at the polling place. There are a number of activities you can engage in to increase your knowledge and help prepare you for Election Day.

1. Attend a training session
 - a. All election inspectors, election registration officials, special voting deputies, and special registration deputies must attend or view a training session at least once every two years.
 - b. You may not serve unless you complete training within two years of an election.
 - c. The municipal clerk, county clerk, or the Wisconsin Elections Commission staff provides training sessions. If no training sessions are scheduled in your area, request one from your municipal clerk.
 - d. The municipal clerk is responsible for maintaining training records for election officials.

Note: Chief inspectors are required to attend “Baseline” training in order to be initially certified. Attending Baseline training certifies the attendee as a chief inspector for the current term. In order to recertify for the following term, a chief inspector must attend at least six hours of Wisconsin Elections Commission-approved continuing election education during the current term. (Attendance at Baseline training also counts three hours toward recertification for the following term.) Please see the WEC website for a list of approved methods of accumulating hours toward recertification of chief inspectors.

2. Read the Election Day Manual
 - a. Election inspectors should review this manual along with relevant election statutes before Election Day.
 - b. A copy of the Wisconsin election statutes, Chapters 5-12, can be obtained from the municipal clerk or online from the WEC website.

- c. If you will be responsible for registering voters on Election Day, you should review the Electors section of the Election Day manual. Manuals can be obtained from the municipal clerk, downloaded from the WEC website or ordered from the agency.

3. Consult with the municipal clerk

- a. Determine how many election inspectors are needed.

The municipal clerk or the chief inspector should inform you of any important changes that will affect the election and your job. You should discuss how many election inspectors will be working on Election Day and, if shifts will be used, who will be working and at what time during the day. There must always be an odd number of election inspectors working.

The municipal clerk should identify any election inspectors appointed by one of the two major political parties. The chief inspector must ensure that any Election Day tasks which require completion by two election inspectors are represented by each party, whenever possible.

- b. Determine need for a greeter.

You should determine if there will be an additional person serving as a greeter on Election Day. Greeters can be appointed regardless of party affiliation and may temporarily serve as an election inspector to cover breaks or unexpected absences; however, greeters may not count votes or participate in the canvass after the polls close.

Note: A greeter is not included in the total number of election officials.

- c. Designate an End of Line Officer.

The municipal clerk should designate an official of the municipality (may be an election inspector, election registration official, employee of the clerk, or police officer) to stand at the end of the line of individuals waiting to vote, if any, at the time the polls close at 8:00 p.m. This person should be designated before Election Day.

- d. Review contingency plans.

The municipal clerk should have a contingency plan in the event of an emergency situation. You, as an election inspector, should be familiar with that plan and ask your municipal clerk how he or she would like

you to proceed in the event of an emergency. By identifying and planning a response to some common emergency scenarios (fire, power outage, etc.), the election inspectors will be better equipped to handle the uncertainty caused by emergency situations. If a contingency plan has not been shared with you, ask your municipal clerk.

4. Visit the polling place

- a. Familiarize yourself with the location. Be sure you know how to unlock doors and turn on lights if necessary.
- b. Determine how the polling place will be set up. Decide where the check-in tables, registration tables, voting booths, ballot boxes, required postings, etc. will go prior to Election Day.

5. Familiarize yourself with the ballot and voting equipment

- a. Know who the candidates are and which offices and referenda will appear on the ballot.
- b. Be sure you are familiar with the voting equipment that will be used on Election Day. You should be able to instruct a voter how to cast a ballot on the machine.

6. Arrive at the polling place early

- a. Plan to arrive at least 30 minutes before the polls open at 7:00 a.m. You will need this time to ensure that everything is ready before voters begin to appear.
- b. The municipal clerk may have specific instructions on the required time for arriving at the polling place on Election Day.

Polling Place Set-Up

Before the first voter enters the polling place, election inspectors should take the time to make sure that the polling place is set up correctly and that they have all the necessary supplies. The way a polling place is set up affects how easy it will be for you to do your job and for voters to cast their ballots. The proper set up is one of the most important elements to ensure that Election Day will run as smoothly as possible.

Special Note Regarding Ability of School Districts to Close Certain Polling Places

Inspectors may find themselves conducting an election for people who do not ordinarily vote at their polling place.

If no federal, state, county, municipal or judicial election is held on a day when a school district is conducting an election or referendum, the school district may choose to close a polling place and direct the voters from that polling place to vote at another polling place in the school district. Wis. Stat. § 120.06(9). This commonly happens at spring primaries, but could also occur when the school district conducts a special election or referendum. School districts use this authority in order to save on the cost of poll workers and polling places.

If a school district closes a polling place, the inspectors at the “host” polling place (the polling place at which the displaced voters have been directed to vote) conduct the school district election for their usual voters as well as for the “guests” from the closed polling place.

The election is conducted just as if the closed polling place was open: Separate poll books, separate tally sheets and inspectors’ statements and separate results. The “host” inspectors are able to register “guests” even if they are from another municipality. The “host” inspectors deliver the materials for both polling places to the municipal clerk as usual. If the closed polling place is in another municipality, the municipal clerk will deliver the materials pertaining to the closed polling place to the appropriate municipal clerk.

Layout

Prior to Election Day, the chief inspector should consult with the municipal clerk to discuss the layout of the polling place. It is important to be familiar with the flow of traffic and take a critical look at the polling place to make sure it will be accessible for all voters, including those with disabilities.

When planning the layout of the polling place, consider the following:

1. Voting Booths
 - a. Every polling location is required to have at least one voting booth for every 200 electors who voted in the last general election.

- b. One booth at every polling place must be at least 30 inches wide with a writing surface between 28 and 34 inches high to meet accessibility standards.
- c. Election inspectors must be trained to set up electronic voting equipment, including accessible voting components.
- d. Booths are required to be placed apart from other activities such as checking in and registering.
- e. All booths must be placed together in the same vicinity, including the booth(s) containing the accessible voting equipment.
- f. Booths must have a surface on which to write and be sufficiently enclosed to ensure privacy for the elector. The accessible booth must also be sufficiently enclosed to ensure privacy for the elector. Consider using a privacy shield or position the booth/equipment so that it is facing away from the view of the room.
- g. Appropriate marking devices (pencils, pens, etc.) for use with the voting equipment, if any, must be provided.

2. Ballot Boxes

- a. If paper ballots are used, one ballot box is required for each type of ballot used in the election.
- b. If direct recording electronic (DRE) equipment is solely used at the polling place, a single ballot box for hand-count paper ballots (such as absentee, assisted, and challenged ballots) is required.
- c. There must be a supply of paper ballots available at the polling place in case of challenges to a voter's eligibility, provisional voting, if a voter requests a paper ballot, or if the electronic voting equipment should malfunction.
- d. If electors from more than one reporting unit use the same polling place, there should be separate ballot boxes provided for each reporting unit.
- e. The ballot boxes should be clearly labeled to indicate which ballots are to be deposited.
- f. There should be a suitable lock and key for each ballot box.

3. National Flag

The American flag must be displayed on an outside pole or in the voting area during all hours the polling place is open.

4. Tables and Chairs

- a. It is recommended that there be a separate table solely for Election Day registration away from the area where registered voters check-in to help regulate the flow of traffic.
- b. You should ensure that there are enough tables and chairs for election inspectors to conduct their work.

5. Signs

- a. Traffic in the polling place can be improved by posting “Enter,” “Exit,” and “Voter Registration” signs. In addition, signs marking the accessible path should be prominently posted and easy to read from the parking lot.
- b. Directions that instruct voters to state their name and address, provide proof of identification and sign the poll book can make the check-in process more efficient.

6. A Designated Observer Area

Observers are individuals who wish to exercise their right to be present at the polling place on Election Day. Anyone, other than a candidate, has a right to be at a polling place to observe the conduct of the election. Wisconsin law does not prohibit non-U.S. citizens or foreign nationals from observing the election process.

- a. A designated observation area at the polling place should permit observers to readily observe all public aspects of the voting process. When physically feasible, the observation area should be no less than 3 feet, or more than 8 feet from the table where electors are announcing their name and address, signing the poll book and being issued a voter number and the table where Election Day registration is occurring. Observers should be placed so that they can hear the interactions of voters with election officials, but not so that they interfere with the voting process.

- b. If necessary, additional observer areas may be established in other areas of the polling place to allow for observation of other public aspects of the voting process (challenges, ballot box security, etc.).

Polling Place Accessibility

Attention needs to be given to the special needs of electors with disabilities. It is important to examine the entire polling place, from the parking lot to the entrance of the polling place to the voting area, to assess any areas where temporary accommodations may be needed. Your municipal clerk should have reviewed the polling place for accessibility prior to Election Day and will have submitted a Polling Place Accessibility Survey to the Wisconsin Elections Commission indicating compliance with accessibility standards.

An Election Day Accessibility checklist is available on the WEC website. The WEC highly recommends using this checklist or reviewing the Polling Place Accessibility Survey completed by the municipal clerk to ensure accessibility on Election Day. You should consult with your municipal clerk if you are unsure if the polling place is accessible.

Some common problems to look for:

1. If there is an alternate entrance used by voters with disabilities, the pathway to the accessible entrance should be clearly marked and a sign posted at the primary entrance directing voters with disabilities to the accessible entrance.
2. Be sure that if off-street parking is available at the polling location, that any accessible parking spots are marked with appropriate signs and access aisles are clearly designated.
3. Some doors are too heavy to be opened by the elderly or voters with disabilities. Such doors should have automatic openers, if designated as the accessible entrance. A greeter or election inspector positioned by the door to assist if needed or a notification device such as a doorbell can also ensure accessibility.
4. A voting booth that is accessible to electors in wheelchairs must be set up. This booth must be at least 30 inches wide with a writing surface between 28 and 34 inches high in order to meet accessibility standards. A wheelchair accessible table may meet this requirement if supplemented with a privacy screen.

5. Accessible equipment must be set up in the accessible voting booth in a manner ensuring privacy for voters choosing to use the equipment.

Voting Equipment

The State of Wisconsin uses three types of voting systems: (1) hand-count paper ballots, (2) optical scan systems, and (3) direct recording electronic (DRE) systems (also known as “touchscreen”). Many municipalities use a combination of these systems.

1. Municipalities with a population of 7,500 or more are required to use electronic voting equipment in every ward in every election.
 - a. Electronic voting equipment, including optical scan and DRE, is equipment that tabulates votes electronically.
 - b. Ballot marking devices, such as the AutoMARK, do not tabulate votes. Therefore, it is not considered electronic voting equipment.
2. All polling places must be equipped with at least one accessible voting equipment component to permit all voters to vote privately and independently. Any voter, regardless of ability, may use this equipment.
3. Election inspectors should be trained on how to use the voting equipment.
 - a. Know how to turn on and turn off the equipment.
 - b. Be able to explain to an elector how to cast a ballot on the equipment.
 - c. Be able to properly load and unload the voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT), also known as the paper roll, on electronic equipment.
 - d. Know who to call if you experience problems with the equipment.
4. Election Day Security Procedures
 - a. If the municipality uses electronic voting equipment, the municipal clerk should record the serial numbers from the tamper evident seals on the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104).
 - b. The chief inspector compares the serial numbers recorded on the inspectors’ statement to the serial numbers on the security tags on the machine at the beginning and end of the day. The chief inspector should initial in the spaces provided to confirm that the checks were completed and the seals were intact.

- c. The municipal clerk may have additional security procedures for the election inspectors to follow.
- d. The municipal clerk should be contacted in the event of a security breach.

5. Election Day Zero-Count Requirement

- a. Before any ballots on Election Day are cast on the electronic voting equipment, the election officials shall witness a test of the tabulation component by engaging the printing mechanism and securing a printed result showing a zero count for every candidate and referendum.
- b. The zero count printout should not be separated from the remainder of the roll. Leave the printout attached to the roll.

Polling Place Supplies, Materials & Forms

A *Polling Place Checklist* is provided at the end of this section. This checklist is an excellent tool for ensuring that all of the necessary supplies and materials are at the polling place on Election Day.

1. Election Day Forms and Supplies

Election inspectors should ensure that the municipal clerk has provided all of the required forms and supplies.

- a. Ballots and Sample Ballots: Two sample ballots for each ballot style should be posted at the polling place. Blank ballots should be kept secure and in the possession of election inspectors at all times.
- b. Ballot Bags (EL-101): A ballot bag/container should be provided for each ballot style.
 - i. For example, for municipalities that hand-count paper ballots, there should be (per reporting unit) one ballot bag for county, state, and federal ballots; one ballot bag for municipal ballots; one ballot bag for school district ballots; and one ballot bag for each referenda and special district ballot.
 - ii. Where optical scan or direct recording electronic (DRE) ballots are used, only one ballot bag (per reporting unit) is necessary because all offices and referenda are on a single ballot style.

- c. Envelope for Rejected Certificate Absentee Ballot Envelopes (EL-102): Election officials place all rejected Absentee Ballot Certificate Envelopes (EL-122) in this brown carrier envelope. It is completed by the election inspectors and returned to the clerk who provided it for that election.
- d. Envelope for Used Certificate Absentee Ballot Envelopes (EL-103): Election inspectors place all used Absentee Ballot Certificate Envelopes (EL-122) in this white carrier envelope after determining they have been properly executed and after removing the absentee ballots. The used envelope is returned to the clerk who provided it for that election.
- e. Inspectors' Statement (EL-104): All challenged, spoiled, damaged, defective, remade, objected to and rejected ballots must be documented using this form. This statement should provide an accurate account of the election inspectors' decisions concerning all ballot irregularities, and describe any other occurrences or irregularities at the polling place (that may or may not affect the validity of the election).
- f. General Purpose Tally Sheet (EL-105): Election inspectors or tabulators use this form for counting hand-count paper ballots and recording the number of votes cast for each candidate. This includes write-in votes, or in the case of a referendum, the yes and no votes. Where optical scan ballots are used, a write-in tally sheet is used to count and record write-in votes.
- g. Municipal Canvass Report (EL-106): The municipal board of canvassers completes this report, certifies the municipal election results, and officially determines the winners. In municipalities with one ward or where all wards vote at a single polling place and results are combined, the election inspectors constitute the municipal board of canvassers for that election.

- h. Poll Book and Supplemental Poll Book (EL-107): (also known as the poll list, voter list or the registration list): The poll book contains the names and addresses of registered voters in a ward or combination of wards. Each ward or combination of wards will have two poll books, which must be maintained identically on Election Day. Election inspectors use poll books to ensure only registered voters cast a ballot, and to capture certain information about each registered voter who receives a ballot.

Note: Voters need to sign only one copy of the poll book. All voters should sign the same poll book.

- i. Registered Write-In Candidate List: A list of registered write-in candidates for federal, state and local offices. Candidates must register by 12:00 p.m. the Friday before the election to be considered registered write-in candidates. The municipal clerk should supply elections inspectors with a list of registered write-in candidates on Election Day. The list may be given to any elector who inquires about the list, but may not be posted.
- j. Ineligible Voter List: The list of felons in a county or municipality that are currently under the Department of Correction's supervision. These individuals are on probation, parole, or extended supervision.
- k. Inspectors' Certificate of Provisional Ballots (EL-108): Election inspectors use this envelope to secure any provisional ballots voted on Election Day.
- l. Election Observer Form (EL-109): Individuals who wish to observe the conduct of the election and/or election administration event should legibly list his/her full name, street address and municipality, and the name of the organization or candidate the observer represents, if any. The observer shall also sign this form acknowledging the observer understands the rules and will abide by them. Additionally, an observer must present photo identification to an election inspector. Any type of photo identification is acceptable so long as it features a photo of the observer and the observer's name. An election official shall verify by marking on the EL-109 that the observer's name listed on the EL-109 matches the photo identification. If the information on the photo identification does not match the information on the observer log, the individual shall not be permitted to serve as an observer.

- m. Order to Leave Polling Place (EL-110): In the event that a chief inspector orders an observer to leave a polling place, the chief inspector shall provide this written order to the observer which includes the reason for the order and the signatures of the chief inspector as well as another election inspector representing the opposite political party, if available. The chief inspector shall have sole authority to order the removal of an observer, but the other election inspector may note his or her concurrence or disagreement with the decision on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
- n. Election Observers Rules-At-A-Glance: This brochure is available from the agency website. It is a summary of the rules for election observers and a copy should be provided to all individuals who wish to observe the conduct of the election and/or election administration event.
- o. Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelopes (EL-123): Each provisional ballot is placed in a separate provisional ballot certificate envelope. Every provisional voter must complete the certification and seal his or her ballot inside the envelope.
- p. Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r): Election inspectors use this form to record the details of each provisional ballot issued on Election Day.
- q. Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124): This form should be used to track absentee ballots at the polling place to indicate whether the vote was counted.
- r. Presidential Only Ballot Forms: Presidential elections require two additional forms. These forms are used for individuals who moved to Wisconsin less than 28 days before a presidential election. These individuals are eligible to vote in the presidential contest only.
 - i. Authorization to Cancel Registration - New Wisconsin Resident (EL-139)
 - ii. Application for Presidential Ballot (EL-141)

2. Voter Information and Notices

All of the notices, statements, and postings should be placed together in the polling place so that they can be easily read by electors entering the polling place or waiting in line to vote.

- a. Notices: Relevant portions of the voting instructions from the Type B notice, the text of the Type C notice for each referendum if applicable, and the Type D notice of polling place hours must be posted.
- b. Sample Ballots: Two copies of each type of ballot.
- c. Statement of Election Fraud (EL-111): This statement sets out the laws and applicable penalties for election fraud.
- d. Notice of Crossover Voting (EL-112): This is a statement explaining the effect of crossover voting at a partisan primary and is posted at a partisan primary only. The EL-112m should be used in municipalities that use optical scan voting equipment.
- e. Notice of the Effect of Overvoting (EL-113): This is a statement explaining the effect of overvoting in a particular contest and how to obtain a replacement ballot if a voter makes a mistake.
- f. Effect of Crossover Voting at a Presidential Preference Primary (EL-114): This notice informs voters at a Presidential Preference Primary that they may only vote once and for a candidate in only one political party.
- g. Voter Qualification Poster (EL-115): This notice explains the requirements for an individual to be a qualified elector.
- h. Instructions for First-time Voters (EL-116): This notice explains the requirement for first-time voters who registered before April 4, 2014 by mail and did not include proof of residence to provide an identifying document constituting proof of residence.
- i. Voting Rights (EL-117): This notice provides general information on voting rights protected by federal law.
- j. Contact Information (EL-118): This posting provides electors with contact information if they have concerns with the voting process. The blank sections should be filled in before Election Day by the municipal clerk.

- k. Ward Maps & Street Directory: A ward map clearly indicating all the wards in the municipality served by that polling place must be prominently displayed. A street directory that indicates which streets are in each ward along with the location of the polling place in each ward is recommended.
3. Additional Materials
- a. Provisional Voting Information Sheets: Information sheets instructing voters who vote provisionally the procedure they need to follow in order to have his or her vote counted.
 - b. Ineligible Voter Information Sheets: Information sheets instructing voters whose names appear on the Ineligible Voter List of the procedure they need to follow if they wish to cast a ballot.
 - c. Writing Instruments: An adequate supply of writing instruments should be provided. Make sure any felt tip markers secured to the voting booth are in working order, and adequate for write-in voting. If your polling place uses optical scan machines, be sure you have a supply of marking devices that will work with your equipment.
 - d. Election Laws: A copy of Chapters 5 through 12 of the Wisconsin State Statutes should be present at all polling locations.
 - e. Election Day Manual: A copy of this Election Day manual should be available for quick reference by poll workers. A copy of the manual can be downloaded from the WEC website or ordered from the agency.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. *What if the optical scan machine or the direct recording electronic (DRE) machine isn't working?*

The municipal clerk should have provided you with the necessary contact information to troubleshoot equipment problems. A supply of paper ballots should be available in the event of equipment malfunction. Any unusual incidents with the voting equipment should be noted on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).

2. *What if the polling place is not accessible in some way for voters with disabilities?*

You should attempt to make the polling place as accessible as possible. The municipal clerk should be contacted and a notation should be made on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104). If a voter is unable to enter the polling place due to their disability, you may administer a curbside vote. The municipal clerk should remedy the problem before the next election.

3. *What can I tell voters about a referendum?*

Voters asking about referenda should be referred to the posted copy of the Type C notice containing the text of the referendum and an explanatory statement of the effect of a "yes" or "no" vote.

4. *Should I post the names of write-in candidates?*

No. Names of write-in candidates are not posted at the polling place. If asked by voters about write-in candidates, the inspectors may give voters a list of registered write-in candidates.

5. *What is a voter-verified paper audit trail?*

Wis. Stat. § 5.91(18), requires that all direct recording electronic (DRE) voting systems produce a complete, permanent paper record showing all votes cast by the elector. The voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) is considered the official ballot and is to be used in a recount of each vote cast by the elector.

Polling Place Checklist



Supplies:

- ☐ Poll Book
- ☐ Supplemental (Election Day) Poll List (EL – 107)
- ☐ Proper Ballots
- ☐ Ballot Boxes
- ☐ Pencil or proper marker for each voting booth
- ☐ Ballot bags with Ballot Container Certificate (EL-101) affixed
- ☐ Envelope (brown) for rejected absentee ballots with Certificate (EL-102) affixed
- ☐ Envelope (white) for Used Absentee Certificate Envelopes with Certificate (EL-103) affixed.
- ☐ Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) & Challenge Documentation (EL-104c)
- ☐ General Purpose Tally Sheet (EL-105)
- ☐ General Purpose Canvass Report (EL-106)
- ☐ Envelope for Provisional Ballots (EL-108)
- ☐ Election Observer Log (EL-109)
- ☐ Order to Leave (EL-110)
- ☐ Election Observer Brochure
- ☐ Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelopes (EL-123)
- ☐ Provisional Ballot Reporting Form(s) (EL-123r)
- ☐ Provisional Voting Information Sheets for electors
- ☐ Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124)
- ☐ FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, Authorization to Cancel Registration (EL-139)
- ☐ FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, Application of New Wisconsin Resident for Presidential Ballot (EL-141)
- ☐ Election Day Manual
- ☐ Copy of Wisconsin Statutes Chapters 5-12
- ☐ Original Ballots Envelope

Posted Notices:

- ☐ Type B Information to Electors
- ☐ Type C Notice of Referendum
- ☐ Type D Polling Place Hours and Locations
- ☐ Two samples of each ballot type
- ☐ Election Fraud Notice (EL-111)
- ☐ FOR PARTISAN PRIMARY, Notice of Crossover Voting (EL-112, paper ballots; EL-112m, electronic voting equipment)
- ☐ Notice of Overvote (EL-113)
- ☐ FOR PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE, Notice of Crossover Voting (EL-114)
- ☐ Voter Qualification Poster (EL-115)
- ☐ Instructions for Mail-in Registrants and First-Time Voters (EL-116)
- ☐ General Information on Voting Rights Under Federal Laws (EL-117)
- ☐ Contact Information (EL-118)
- ☐ Ward Map and Street Directory

Location:

- ☐ Displayed American Flag
- ☐ One entrance clearly marked as accessible for people with disabilities
- ☐ Verify seals and serial numbers on accessible voting equipment and initial verification on EL-104
- ☐ Verify seals and serial numbers on electronic voting equipment (optical scan) and initial verification on EL-104
- ☐ At least one voting booth for every 200 electors who voted in the last general election
- ☐ Voting equipment counter set at "0"
- ☐ Area designated for observers
- ☐ Separate area for voters to register at the polling place
- ☐ Table inside door for poll book (enough room for 2 election inspectors)
- ☐ Accessible Voting Equipment powered on

ELECTORS

Summary

Interactions with electors, both positive and negative, influence the public's confidence in the ability of election officials to administer elections in Wisconsin fairly. As an election inspector, it is your responsibility to ensure that every eligible elector can participate in the democratic process.

Voter Qualifications

In order to register to vote, an individual must:

1. Be a U.S. citizen
2. Be age 18 or older on or before Election Day
3. Have resided in an election district or ward for 28 consecutive days, with no present intent to move, before any election where the citizen offers to vote.

Residency

An individual's residency in a ward or municipality is determined by the individual's physical presence and present intent to reside in that location for voting purposes. In order to initially claim residency, a voter must establish a physical presence in a location with the intent to make that location his or her residence for voting purposes.

1. Temporary Presence/Absence
 - a. Residency is not lost when a person leaves "home" and goes to another location temporarily with intent to return "home". Persons who have temporarily left their homes are still residents of the "home" municipality despite their temporary absence.
 - b. Residency cannot be established in any ward, town, village or city in this state while living there for temporary purposes only.
2. Intent to Return
 - a. Once residency is established, a person may be temporarily absent and still be considered a resident, as long as he or she intends to return.

- b. A person may end their residency by leaving their residence and doing something that establishes they no longer intend to reside at their old residence (e.g., registers to vote at another address). Such a person cannot continue to vote at his or her previous residence without re-establishing residency.

3. Student Status

- a. Student status is not to be used as a factor in determining residence. A student may choose to establish residency in the municipality where he or she lives to attend school or the student may consider his or her stay in the municipality to be “temporary” and intend to return to his or her former municipality.
- b. If a student registers to vote in the municipality where he or she attends school, the student loses his or her residency in his or her prior municipality and must re-establish residency in the prior municipality before he or she would be eligible to register to vote there in another election.

4. “Part-time” Residents

- a. A person may only vote in one municipality each election. In order to vote in a municipality, a person with part-time residency in a municipality must intend that his or her physical presence in the ward or municipality establishes residence for voting purposes.
- b. Merely owning property in a municipality is not sufficient to claim residency. A person must have established a physical presence paired with the intent to make that address their permanent residence.

5. New Residents

- a. A person who has not resided in any ward in Wisconsin for at least 28 days should be advised to check with their former state of residence to inquire as to any voting options they may have as former residents of that state. Alternatively, in Presidential elections, new residents of Wisconsin may vote a Presidential-only ballot by submitting a completed [Application for Presidential Ballot \(EL-141\)](#) to either the municipal clerk in the 27 days before the election or to the election inspectors at the polling place for their new address.

- i. The voter must also complete an Authorization to Cancel Registration (EL-139), which the clerk must send to the proper election official for the new resident's former municipality.
- ii. Proof of Residence is required.
- iii. No voter registration (EL-131) is required.
- iv. Proof of identification is required.
- v. The EL-141 may be submitted no earlier than 27 days before the election and shall be received not later than 5:00 p.m. on the day before the election when delivered to the clerk's office.
- vi. The EL-141 may also be submitted on Election Day at the polling place.

6. Former Residents

- a. If ineligible to qualify as an elector in the state to which he or she has moved, any former Wisconsin resident may vote a Presidential-only absentee ballot in their former municipality and ward of residence in any presidential election occurring within 24 months of leaving Wisconsin by submitting a completed Application for Absentee Presidential Ballot (EL-140) to their former municipal clerk.
 - i. No voter registration (EL-131) is required.
 - ii. No proof of residence is required.
 - iii. Proof of identification is required.
 - iv. There is no fixed deadline for receipt of the EL-140. The EL-140 must simply be received "in sufficient time for a ballot to be mailed and returned prior to the election."

Other Common Residency Scenarios

Voter Situation	Voting Location
Has moved from one ward to another in the same municipality at least 28 consecutive days before an election	In the new ward
Has moved from one municipality to another at least 28 consecutive days before an election	In the new municipality
Has moved from one ward to another in the same municipality less than 28 consecutive days before an election	In the old ward
Has moved from one municipality to another less than 28 consecutive days before an election	In the old municipality
Has moved to a different ward, or state temporarily, with intent to return	In the ward or municipality from which he or she moved
Lives in one ward or municipality and conducts business in another	In the ward or municipality where the individual lives
Lives in a public or private facility, such as a federal or state institution, county home or hospital, nursing home or group home	In the municipality where the facility is located <i>or</i> in the municipality of residence before entering the facility
Is on active duty as a member of the armed forces serving in the U.S. or overseas	In the municipality or ward of residence before entering the armed services
Is the spouse or dependent of a member of the armed forces	In the ward or municipality of residence of the military elector <i>or</i> if a Wisconsin resident, municipality or ward of residence before entering the armed services
Is a civilian overseas employee of the U.S. Government	In the municipality or ward of residence before entry into federal employment
Is a U.S. Citizen living outside the United States with no present intent to return	In the municipality or ward where they last resided or where their parent last resided before leaving the United States.

Disqualification of Electors

The following persons shall not be allowed to vote in any election:

1. Any person convicted of treason, felony, or bribery that has not been pardoned or completed the terms of his or her sentence including any term of probation, parole, or extended supervision.
2. A person who has been determined by a court to be incapable of understanding the objective of the elective process or who is under guardianship, unless the court has determined that the person under guardianship is competent to exercise the right to vote.
 - a. The court order granting guardianship should specifically declare if the person is incompetent to exercise the right to vote. If the order does not include a specific finding of incompetency, the person retains the right to vote.
3. Anyone who has made or become interested, directly or indirectly, in any bet or wager depending upon the result of the election.

Recording Voters

Properly recording voters is essential to maintain the integrity of the electoral process. Two election inspectors maintain two duplicate original poll lists, also known as poll books, voter lists or registration lists, for each reporting unit. A reporting unit is a ward or combination of wards that reflect the way election results are transmitted to school districts, the county, and the Wisconsin Elections Commission. When the polls close, the poll lists will reflect the activity at the polling place on Election Day. It is essential that the election inspectors carefully record the required information on the poll lists.

Poll Lists

The poll lists contain the names and addresses of registered voters in a reporting unit. The municipal clerk will provide poll lists to each polling place. These poll lists have been generated from WisVote, which is Wisconsin's statewide database for tracking voter registrations.

Each reporting unit will have two poll lists, which must be maintained identically by the election inspectors on Election Day. Election inspectors use poll lists to ensure only registered voters cast a ballot and to capture certain information about each registered voter who receives a ballot.

Each elector must sign the poll list before receiving a ballot. Only one of the poll lists should contain the signature of each voter for that election.

Poll lists (EL-107) may consist of up to four parts:

1. Regular Poll List: Contains the names of all electors who register by 5:00 p.m. on the 20th day before the election.
2. Pre-printed Supplemental Poll List: The municipal clerk may provide a printed list that contains the names and addresses of all voters who registered during late registration. Late registration is from the 19th day before the election up to 5:00 p.m. or the close of the clerk's office, whichever is later, the Friday before the election. Electors who register during this time will receive a Certificate of Registration (EL-133) to be presented at the polling place on Election Day.

Note: If a late registrant fails to present his or her Certificate of Registration (EL-133), but his or her name is on the supplemental poll list, the registrant is allowed to vote. If the individual fails to present his or her Certificate of Registration (EL-133) and his or her name does not appear on the supplemental poll list, the election inspector should attempt to contact the municipal clerk and determine if he or she has record of the elector's registration. If there is no record of the elector's registration in the clerk's office, then he or she must complete another Voter Registration Application (EL-131) and provide proof of residence before being allowed to vote.

3. Handwritten Supplemental Poll List: Election inspectors must enter the name, address, and Election Day voter number of Election Day registrants on the handwritten supplemental portion of the poll list. The type of proof of residence provided as well as the name of the issuing entity or organization should also be recorded here.
4. Confidential Elector List: If there are any confidential electors in the reporting unit, their names and confidential voter identification numbers will appear at the back of the poll list in a separate section. See the "Confidential Electors" section below for more details.

Poll List Notations

There are a number of notations that will appear on the pre-printed poll lists as well as a number of notations that election inspectors are required to make on both copies of the poll lists to ensure proper documentation of voters and registrants on Election Day.

1. Pre-Printed Poll List Notations

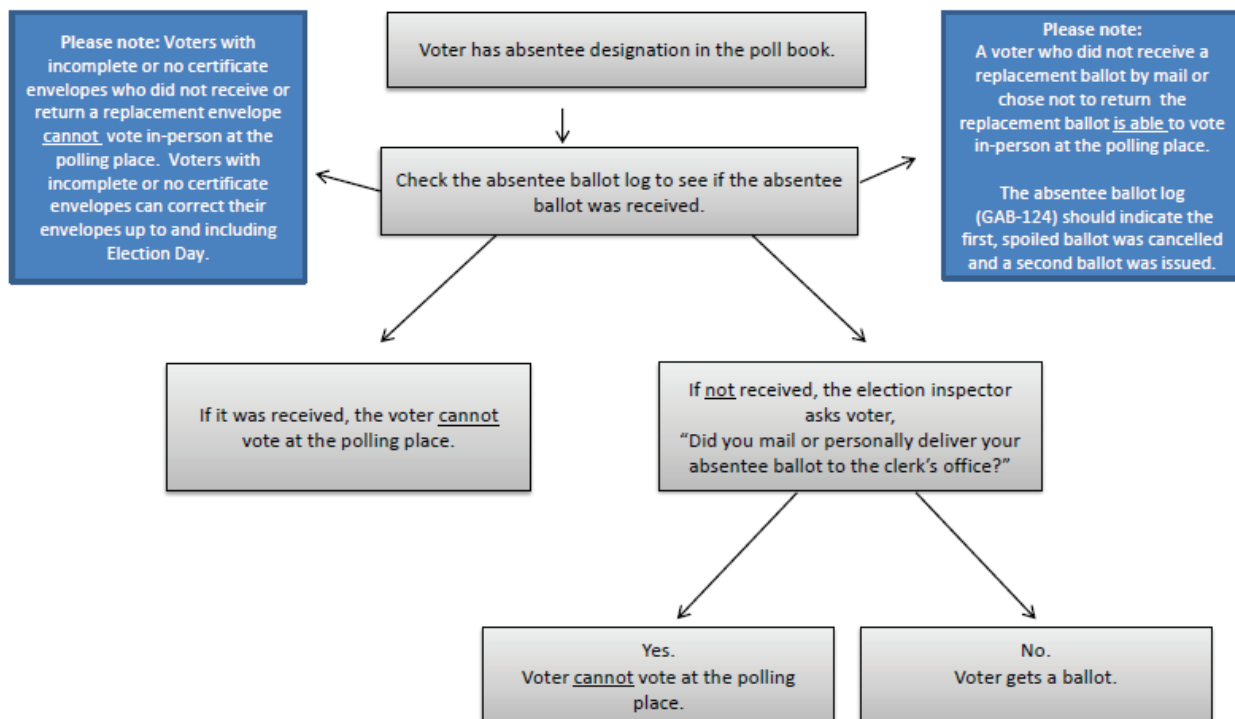
The pre-printed portion of the poll list may contain certain notations to indicate special circumstances. Possible notations include:

a. POR Required.

- i. First-time Wisconsin voters who registered by mail before April 4, 2014 were required to provide an identifying document establishing proof of residence. If they did not, they were entered on the poll list, but this notation was added. These registrants must provide proof of residence before they may vote.
- ii. The type of proof of residence presented and the name of the issuing entity or organization should be recorded on the poll list.
- iii. A list of acceptable documents establishing proof of residence can be found in the Proof of Residence section of this manual.
- iv. If an elector marked “POR Required” cannot provide proof of residence he or she may vote provisionally.

b. Absentee

- i. Municipalities must track absentee ballots on the pre-printed poll list. The clerk shall also provide each polling place an Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124).
- ii. The absentee notation indicates that an absentee ballot was issued to the voter. This does not indicate that the absentee ballot was returned.



iii. If an individual noted as “absentee” appears at the polling place, the inspectors should check the Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124) to determine if the ballot has been returned.

1. If it has been returned and there are no errors that would cause the ballot to be rejected, the voter may not vote at the polling place.
2. If it has been returned and there are errors that would cause the ballot to be rejected, the voter may only correct the error. The voter may NOT vote a new ballot at the polling place.
 - a. The election inspectors shall issue a new certificate envelope to the voter.
 - b. The voter must open the original certificate envelope, verify their ballot, and seal the ballot in the new certificate envelope.
 - c. The voter may NOT remove the ballot from the voting area.

- d. The election inspectors may NOT serve as the witness (the original witness must be present).
 - e. The original certificate envelope is then destroyed.
 - f. The election inspector should document that a correction was made and the ballot accepted on the Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124).
3. If it has not been returned, the election inspectors ask the voter, “Did you mail or personally deliver your absentee ballot to the clerk’s office?”
- a. If “yes,” the voter cannot vote at the polling place.
 - b. If “no,” the voter is issued a ballot if otherwise qualified.
4. If an absentee ballot is later received for that voter, the elector’s absentee ballot would be processed as a rejected absentee ballot and the clerk contacted immediately.

2. Election Day Notations

The election inspectors must make certain notations on the poll list next to the voter’s name to identify voters who vote under the following circumstances:

a. Absentee

Indicate “absentee” or an “A” next to the voter number for an elector whose absentee ballot has been processed.

b. Provisional (Section 6.97)

- i. Indicate “PV#__ (beginning with ‘1’) when recording an elector who votes a provisional ballot.
- ii. The complete PV# should be recorded on the poll list, on the back of the ballot, on the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123), on the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104), the

Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r), and on the Provisional Voting Information Sheet for the elector.

- iii. A brief explanation of why the provisional ballot was issued should also be recorded on the poll list:
 - 1. POR (*only* issued if voter is marked “POR Required” on the poll list)
 - 2. DL# or DMV ID#
 - 3. POI

c. Challenged

Indicate “Challenged” and a brief explanation of the reason for challenge (age, residency, etc.) when recording an elector who votes a challenged ballot.

d. Assisted

- i. Indicate “Assisted” for an elector who receives assistance in marking his or her ballot.
- ii. The full name and address of the individual providing assistance must also be recorded on the poll list.

e. Ballot Received at Poll Entrance (Curbside Voting)

Indicate “Ballot Received at Poll Entrance” for a voter who receives a ballot at the polling place entrance because the voter is unable to enter the polling place due to a disability.

f. Electors Voting Pursuant to Court Order (Section 6.96)

- i. Indicate “Section 6.96” when recording an elector who votes after the polls close pursuant to a court order.
- ii. An elector entering the polling place after 8:00 p.m. will also have his or her ballot marked with the notation “Section 6.96.” This enables ballots cast after the polls closed pursuant to the court order to be removed from the count in the event that the court order is set aside.
- iii. Note that voters in line by 8:00 p.m. should not be marked pursuant to this section.

g. Presidential Only

- i. Indicate “Presidential Only” on the supplemental poll list when a new Wisconsin resident (someone who has lived in the state less than 28 days) wishes to vote for president.
- ii. These electors must complete the Application for Presidential Ballot (EL-141), not the Voter Registration Application (EL-131).
- iii. These individuals must provide proof of residence. The type of proof of residence and the name of the issuing entity or organization should be recorded on the supplemental poll list.
- iv. These individuals must provide proof of identification.

Election Day Registration

Ensuring that all eligible electors are properly recorded and registered on Election Day builds confidence in the election process. All electors must be registered before being issued a ballot and all electors who cast a ballot must be recorded on the poll or supplemental list.

If an elector has not registered prior to Election Day, he or she may register at his or her polling place. The WEC recommends that a separate table be set-up at the polling place to register voters. This practice can reduce waiting times for many electors and better manage the flow of traffic.

To register at the polling place on Election Day:

1. The elector must complete a Voter Registration Application (EL-131).
2. The elector must provide proof of residence.

Note: The Voter Registration Application (EL-131) has detailed instructions on the back of the form that can serve as a guide for proper completion. Proper completion of the EL-131 will reduce the amount of work for the municipal clerk after Election Day and ensure the voter will appear on the poll list for future elections.

Voter Registration Application (EL-131)

A registrant must complete all required fields and sign the Voter Registration Application (EL-131) in the presence of an election official.

1. Reason for Application / County and Municipality of Residence

a. New WI Voter

- i. A voter is “new” if they are not currently registered to vote anywhere else in Wisconsin, even if they have been registered to vote in Wisconsin in the past.

b. Name Change

- i. A voter is required to update their registration if they change their legal name.
- ii. As it may take some time for a voter to receive proper documentation of their new legal name, a registered voter may continue to vote using their former name until the necessary documentation to re-register is received.

c. Address Change

- i. A registered voter is required to update their registration if they wish to vote from their new residence.

d. County and Municipality of Residence

- i. The registrant should provide their municipality and county of residence, e.g. Village of Mount Horeb, Dane County.

2. Identification Number (REQUIRED)

To complete the Voter Registration Application (EL-131), the elector must provide an identification number in Box 2. This does NOT require visual confirmation by an election inspector and the elector may write down or recite the number if he or she chooses. An elector cannot be required to show his or her driver license, Department of Transportation-issued ID card, or Social Security card as a condition of registration.

- a. Wisconsin Driver License or Wisconsin DOT-issued Identification Card Number
 - i. If the registrant has been issued either a Wisconsin Driver License or State Identification Card that is unexpired, they must provide the number and expiration date, even if the registrant's driving privileges were revoked.
 - ii. If a registrant has a Wisconsin Driver License or State Identification Card that is unexpired, but does not have the number or expiration date readily available, they may call DMV at (608) 266-1069, option 1 to look up the information.
 - iii. If the registrant has either a Wisconsin Driver License or State Identification Card that is currently expired or cancelled, request the voter provide the identification number if available. The registrant must provide the last 4-digits of the Social Security Number, if any.
 - b. Social Security Number – Last Four Digits
 - i. If the registrant has not been issued a Wisconsin Driver License or State Identification Card, or the document is expired or cancelled, the registrant must provide the last 4-digits of their Social Security Number, if any.
 - ii. If the registrant does not have either a Wisconsin Driver License or State Identification Card, and also has not been issued a Social Security Number, they may indicate this by checking the box signifying they have none of these documents.
3. Current Name, Date of Birth, Contact Information, Special Statuses
- a. Current Name (REQUIRED)
 - i. The registrant should provide their full name as it is printed on the document they used on Line 2 unless the name on that document is no longer the current and complete name.
 - b. Date of Birth (REQUIRED)
 - i. Month, day, and year of birth is required.

c. Contact Information

- i. Any phone or email address provided is subject to open records requests.

d. Special Statutes

- i. Military – A member of a uniformed service, the merchant marine, civilian employees of the United States and civilians officially attached to a uniformed service who is serving outside the United States, Peace Corps volunteers, and spouses and dependents of those listed above who are residing with or accompanying them.
- ii. Permanent Overseas – A U.S. Citizen who is not disqualified from voting and is qualified to vote except for residency, but who last resided (or whose parent last resided) in Wisconsin prior to residing outside the United States.

4. Current Residential Address (REQUIRED)

- a. The registrant should provide their current home address (legal voting residence) in Wisconsin.
- b. The registrant should provide the full street name, including the type (St, Ave, etc.) and any pre- and/or post-directional (N, S, etc.).
- c. The registrant should provide the city name and ZIP code that appears on mail delivered to their residence.
- d. A P.O. Box is not acceptable as a residential address.
- e. A rural route box without a number should not be used.

5. Mailing Address

- a. If the registrant does not receive mail at the residential address, a mailing address should be provided. Failure to provide a valid mailing address may result in the voter registration being inactivated.

6. Previous Name

- a. If the registrant has previously registered to vote in Wisconsin under a different name, the full previous name should be provided.

7. Previous Residential Address

- a. If the registrant has previously registered to vote in Wisconsin at a different address, the full previous address should be provided.

8. Accommodations Requested, Poll Worker Interest, Location Map

a. Accommodations Requested

- i. If the registrant requires any special accommodations (e.g. curbside voting, braille materials, etc.) they may make those requests here.

b. Poll Worker Interest

- i. The registrant may express their interest in working as an election official by checking this box.

c. Location Map

- i. If the registrant resides somewhere without a designated address, the registrant should use this map to diagram where they reside in relation to known streets or landmarks.

9. Indications of Eligibility

- a. If the registrant answers “No” to either question, they are not eligible to vote in Wisconsin and the application should be rejected.

10. Certification Language

- a. The registrant should read this language before certifying that they are an eligible elector and have resided in the ward for at least 28 days.

11. Signature and Date, Proof of Residence, Election Day Voter Number

- a. Signature and Date (REQUIRED)
- b. Proof of Residence
 - i. Type (driver license, utility bill, etc.)
 - 1. This information should also be recorded on the supplemental poll list.
 - ii. Issuing Entity (WI DMV, We Energies, etc.)
 - 1. This information should also be recorded on the supplemental poll list.
 - iii. Unique Number, if any
 - 1. If the unique number associated with the proof of residence is 7 or more digits in length, the last 4 digits should be recorded here.
 - 2. If the unique number associated with the proof of residence is 6 or fewer digits in length, only the last 2 digits are recorded here.
 - iv. Election Day Voter Number
 - 1. This number should also be recorded on the supplemental poll list.
- 12. Assistant Signature and Address
 - a. If the registrant required another person to complete this form on their behalf due to a physical disability, the assistant should sign and provide their residential address here.
- 13. Official Signature, Date Complete and POR Received, SRD information
 - a. Official Signature

- i. The election official first receiving the application (ERO, SRD, clerk, election inspector) should review the form for completeness and legibility before signing.
 - ii. If the application is incomplete or illegible, the election official should not sign the form.
 - 1. If the registrant is still available, ask the registrant to complete the missing information or print more clearly.
 - iii. The election official must also check the Ineligible Voter List before signing (see Ineligible Voter List).
- b. Date Complete and POR Received
 - i. If the application is complete and the proof of residence is acceptable (see below), the election official who received the application (ERO, SRD, election inspector, or clerk) should date it.
- c. SRD Information
 - i. If an SRD is accepting the application from a registrant, the SRD must print their name and provide the SRD number they were assigned by the registrant's municipality.

After the registrant completes all required fields of the Voter Registration Application (EL-131), he or she must sign the form in the presence of an election official. Failure to complete any required field of the EL-131 will result in the registrant being unable to register and, therefore, unable to vote.

Proof of Residence

Everyone (except military and overseas electors) who wishes to register to vote or update their voter registration must present a proof of residence to prove that the person resides at the address listed on the Voter Registration Application (EL-131). A registrant does not need to provide a copy of the proof of residence; the registrant may simply show the document to the election official. Electronic versions are also acceptable (see Electronic Proof of Residence). The document

must contain the person's current and complete name and current and complete residential address. If the document has an expiration date, it must not be expired on the day registration is made.

The following documents constitute acceptable proofs of residence:

1. An unexpired Wisconsin Driver's License or receipt for license.
2. An unexpired Wisconsin DOT-issued Identification Card or receipt for identification card.
3. Any other official identification card or license issued by a Wisconsin governmental body or unit.
4. Any identification card issued by an employer in the normal course of business and bearing a photo of the card holder, but not including a business card.
5. A real estate tax bill or receipt for the current year or the year preceding the date of the election.
6. A residential lease.
 - a. A residential lease should contain:
 - i. Landlord Name
 - ii. Tenant Name
 - iii. Address Subject to Lease
 - iv. Term
 - v. Rent
 - vi. Landlord Signature
 - vii. Tenant Signature
7. A university, college or technical institute identification card (must include photo, address not required) with one of the following:
 - a. A fee payment receipt issued to the cardholder by the university, college, or technical college dated no earlier than 9 months before the date of the election.
 - i. The fee payment receipt must include the name and address of the student.

- b. A certified and current list of students who reside in housing sponsored by the university, college, or technical college and who are U.S. citizens.
 - i. This list should be provided by the university, college, or technical college and the election official must verify that the student presenting the card is included on the list.
- 8. A utility bill (gas, electric, water, sewer, telephone/mobile, cable/satellite TV, internet, etc.) for the period commencing not earlier than 90 days before Election Day.
- 9. Bank statement
 - a. Statement should reflect an account where funds are deposited.
 - b. Credit card statements are NOT acceptable, even if issued by a bank.
- 10. Paycheck or paystub documentation of direct deposit.
- 11. A check or other document issued by a unit of government.
 - a. Units of government include: federal, state, county, municipal, school district, tribal, etc.
 - b. Examples of government documents (not an exhaustive list):
 - i. Vehicle registration
 - ii. BadgerCare/Medicare statements (if issued by gov't agency)
 - iii. Social Security statements (if issued by gov't agency)
 - iv. Public school correspondence
 - v. Federal student loan notices (if issued by gov't agency)
- 12. A signed letter on public or private social service agency letterhead identifying a homeless voter and describing the individual's residence for voting purposes.
- 13. A contract or intake document from an occupant of a residential care facility that specifies that the occupant currently resides in the facility.

Electronic Proof of Residence

1. Otherwise valid proof of residence documents presented electronically on a device such as a laptop, smartphone, or tablet are acceptable for voter registration purposes.
 - a. The standard of review should be the same whether the document is physically presented to an election official or viewed in an electronic format.
 - b. Election officials may NOT reject an otherwise valid proof of residence merely because it is in an electronic format.
 - c. If the proof of residence is presented using the registrant's electronic device, the election official may ask the registrant to expand the size of the type or image, or otherwise navigate the document or image so that the election official may view any required information (i.e., name of the registrant, address, account number, date, type of document, and issuing entity or institution).
 - d. If the document is not readable in the format presented or the election official is otherwise unable to determine that it constitutes a valid proof of residence, the election official may reject the document and require the registrant to present another proof of residence.
2. Election officials are not required to provide computers or Internet access for voters to use to obtain electronic copies of proof of residence to facilitate voter registration. It is the responsibility of the registrant to show or provide a copy of their proof of residence.
3. Election officials are not required to handle a registrant's electronic device, but may do so with the registrant's permission.

Ineligible Voter list

Each polling place must have a list of ineligible voters. This list is generated by the Department of Corrections and lists all individuals in that municipality or county who are currently out of prison but still completing the terms of their felony sentence. The individuals on this list are not eligible to vote.

1. The election official must review the Ineligible Voter List for each Election Day registrant and absentee ballot to confirm that the elector is eligible to vote on the day of the election.
 - a. If the name of an Election Day registrant appears on the list:
 - i. The election official shall inform the elector that the elector is ineligible to register to vote per Department of Corrections.
 - ii. If the elector agrees that they are ineligible, the registration should be rejected.
 - iii. If the elector maintains that he or she is eligible to vote in the election, the election official shall make a reasonable effort to contact the WEC to verify the elector's felony status.
 1. If the WEC confirms the elector is eligible to vote, the election official should document on the Voter Registration Application (EL-131) that they confirmed the voter's status with the WEC and then allow the elector to proceed to register to vote.
 2. If the WEC confirms that the elector is NOT eligible to vote or if the election official is unable to contact the WEC, the election official should:
 - a. Give the elector the Ineligible Voter Information Sheet that explains to the elector what they need to do to resolve the issue with the Department of Corrections.
 - b. Permit the elector to register to vote, but mark the Voter Registration Application (EL-131) as "Ineligible to vote per Department of Corrections."
 - iv. If the elector wishes to vote, the inspectors shall challenge the ballot (see "Challenging Electors" below).
 - b. If the name of an absent elector appears on the list or the Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122) is marked "ineligible to vote per DOC":

- i. The election inspectors shall make a reasonable effort to contact the WEC to confirm an elector's felon status before processing the absentee ballot.
 1. If the WEC confirms the elector is eligible, the election inspectors should document this fact on the Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124) and continue to process the absentee ballot as normal (see Ballots section).
 2. If the WEC confirms the elector is NOT eligible or the WEC cannot be contacted, the election inspectors shall continue below.
- ii. If the Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122) is not already marked "ineligible to vote per DOC", the election inspectors shall so mark the envelope and the voter's entry in the Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124).
- iii. The election inspectors should challenge the absentee ballot (see "Challenging Electors" below).
- iv. If an Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122) is marked "ineligible to vote per DOC," but the elector's name no longer appears on the Ineligible Voter List, issue a challenge anyway and document the incident on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).

Note: Election Inspectors do NOT need to review the Ineligible Voter List for pre-registered individuals who appear at the polling place to vote.

Issuing Ballots and Voting

Providing the correct ballot to the voter and enabling the elector to mark a ballot privately and independently are two of the most important tasks for election inspectors on Election Day. It is essential that you are familiar with the correct procedure for issuing ballots and facilitating voting.

Procedure

When a registered elector (or an Election Day registrant upon completing his or her Election Day registration) appears at the polling place:

1. The elector announces his or her name and address to the election inspectors maintaining the poll lists.
 - a. A confidential elector (see “Confidential Electors”) may present an Identification Card of Protected Individual or announce his or her name and confidential elector identification number instead of announcing name and address.
2. The inspector asks the elector to show an acceptable proof of identification (except for confidential electors and voters required to surrender their Wisconsin driver license, who are required to provide an alternate document).

Proof of Identification

- i. A Wisconsin DOT-issued driver license, even if driving privileges are revoked or suspended; can be expired but only since the last General Election.
- ii. A Wisconsin DOT-issued identification card; can be expired but only since the last General Election.
- iii. A Military ID card issued by a U.S. uniformed service; can be expired but only since the last General Election.
- iv. A U.S. passport; can be expired but only since the last General Election.
- v. A certificate of naturalization that was issued not earlier than two years before the date of an election at which it is presented.
- vi. An unexpired driving receipt issued by Wisconsin DOT.
- vii. An unexpired identification card receipt issued by Wisconsin DOT.
- viii. An identification card issued by a federally recognized Indian tribe in Wisconsin.

- ix. An unexpired identification card issued by a Wisconsin-accredited university or college ONLY valid if the voter provides proof of enrollment. Proof of enrollment includes, but is not limited to, a fee receipt, class schedule or an enrollment verification form. The card must contain the following:
 - 1. Student's name
 - 2. Student's photograph
 - 3. Date of issuance
 - 4. Signature of student
 - 5. Expiration date no later than two years after date of issuance
- x. An unexpired Veterans Affairs ID Card

Note: For a picture guide of acceptable proofs of identification, see page 179. Not all ID variations are shown.

- b. The inspectors verify that the name on the ID conforms to the name on the poll list. The name on the ID may be a variation of the name on the poll list.
 - i. Common variations on names, for instance "Robert" vs. "Bob" or "Margaret" vs. "Peggy."
 - ii. Variations of initials or upper or lower case letters.
 - iii. Hyphenated names, such as "Smith" vs. "Smith-Jones."

Note: Election inspectors can ask a voter to remove their ID from their wallet if they cannot see the relevant information (name, photo, expiration date).

- c. The inspectors verify that any photograph on the proof of identification reasonably resembles the elector. Election inspectors should take into account that changes in a voter's physical appearance do not invalidate the proof of identification.

- d. The inspectors verify that the proof of identification is unexpired or, if expired, it meets the expiration specifications listed above.
- e. If the elector does not have an acceptable proof of identification for voting purposes, they must be offered a provisional ballot.

If the election inspectors do not believe the name conforms or the photo does not reasonably resemble the voter, the voter's ballot should be challenged.

- f. The address on the proof of identification does NOT need to match the address on the poll list.
3. The elector signs the poll list. If the elector refuses to sign the poll list, writes something other than their name (a name other than their own or profanity, etc.), he or she is not issued a ballot.
- a. The elector only signs one poll list.
 - b. Election inspectors must ensure that all voters are signing the same poll list which is later provided to the county clerk.
 - c. The elector can sign the poll list by making his or her "mark" which may or may not be legible.
 - d. Election inspectors are not required to compare the voter's signature to the signature on the proof of identification.
 - e. If another person signed the voter's registration form because the voter was unable to sign due to disability, the inspector writes the word "Exempt" on the signature line.
 - f. If voter was already registered, but claims to be unable on Election Day to sign due to physical disability, and both inspectors concur, the inspectors shall enter the words "Exempt by order of inspectors" on the signature line.
 - g. If both inspectors do not waive the signature requirement, the voter shall be allowed to cast a ballot and the inspector or inspectors who did not waive the requirement shall challenge the ballot and document the situation on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).

4. A voter number is assigned to each elector beginning with the number “1” and recorded simultaneously on two identical poll lists maintained by two different election inspectors.

Note: There are several methods used by different municipalities across the state for tracking the voter number. Some municipalities give the voters a “voter slip” with the assigned voter number, some municipalities use a check-off sheet with a list of numbers, and other municipalities may use a different method. Many procedures for this can work, so long as the voter numbers are accurately assigned and recorded.

5. Once an elector’s voter number has been recorded on both poll lists, he or she is given their ballot, which has been initialed by two election inspectors. Please verify the elector is given the correct ballot style for their address.

Note: Reduce the possibility of fraud by keeping unvoted ballots where voters do not have access to them and by not initialing ballots in advance.

6. Direct the voter to the voting area.
 - a. Be sure to ask the voter if he or she has any questions about how to correctly cast his or her ballot.
 - b. Be prepared to answer questions on how to use equipment, mark a ballot, or place a ballot in the ballot box.
 - c. If a voter is using direct recording electronic (DRE) equipment, remind him or her to check the voter-verified paper trail before casting his or her ballot. The paper trail serves as the voter’s official ballot.

7. The voter should go directly to the voting booth to mark his or her ballot.

Note: A voter may take any person of their choosing, except a representative of their labor union or employer, with them into the voting booth to provide assistance in marking the voter’s ballot. The assistor must provide their name and address to election officials and sign in the space provided on the back of the ballot to indicate that they assisted the voter in marking the ballot. Assistors may include minor children and election inspectors.

8. If a voter makes an error while marking his or her ballot, the voter may request another ballot.

- a. The first ballot must be returned to the election officials and spoiled (torn so as to make it unusable).
 - b. The spoiled ballot should be kept in an envelope to be returned to the municipal clerk with the other election materials.
 - c. Up to three ballots may be issued to a voter. A notation (2nd or 3rd ballot issued) should be made on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) and poll list for each additional ballot issued.
9. The voter then places his or her voted ballot into the tabulating device or appropriate ballot box. Or, if using direct recording electronic equipment (DRE), the voter casts his or her ballot and closes out the voting session.
10. The voter should then leave the polling place unless he or she intends to stay as an observer.

Confidential Electors

Electors who are victims of domestic abuse, sexual assault or stalking have the option to be listed confidentially on poll lists. If your municipality has confidential electors, they will be indicated in the "Confidential" section of the pre-printed poll list. This section appears at the back of the poll list. This section of the poll list is NOT open to public inspection.

A confidential elector may present his or her Identification Card for Protected Individual or announce his or her name and confidential elector identification number rather than announce his or her name and address. Confidential electors must still sign the poll list if they vote at the polls on Election Day.

Procedure

1. The voter presents his or her voter identification card (EL-148) that will contain a unique identification serial number assigned to him or her by the municipal clerk, or announce his or her name and confidential elector identification number instead of announcing his or her name and address at the polling place and providing proof of identification.
2. The voter signs the poll list.

3. The voter is assigned a regular voter number.
4. The voter is then issued a ballot and allowed to vote like any other voter.
5. The address of the protected individual is not disclosed on the confidential portion of the poll list.
 - a. The confidential portion of the poll list is NOT open to public inspection. Election officials may, upon request, disclose the existence of the list, the number of electors whose names appear on the list, and the number of those electors who have voted at any point in the proceedings.

License Surrender

An elector who has been required to surrender his or her driver license or driver license receipt to a law enforcement officer may provide the notice or citation in lieu of a proof of identification.

Procedure

1. The voter states his or her name and address.
2. The voter presents his or her citation or notice to revoke or suspend as proof of identification.
3. The voter signs the poll list.
4. The voter is assigned a regular voter number.
5. The voter must vote using a paper ballot.
6. The election inspector records the voter number on the back of the ballot with the notation "Section 6.965."
7. The voter is issued the ballot and allowed to vote like any other voter.

Assisting Electors

All electors have a right to receive assistance marking their ballots if they cannot read or write; have difficulty reading, writing, or understanding English; or have a disability that prevents them from marking the ballot or using the voting equipment. When one of these conditions is indicated, election officials must inform the elector of their right to receive assistance. An elector may select anyone to provide assistance in marking his or her ballot other than the voter's employer or an officer or agent of a labor organization which represents the voter. An election inspector can, and should, provide assistance if requested.

Procedure

If an elector informs the election inspector that he or she requires assistance marking his or her ballot, the election inspector should:

1. Give the elector a voter number and issue them a ballot.
2. The elector must sign the poll list.
 - a. If the elector cannot sign the poll list the election inspectors should write, "Exempt by order of inspectors" in the signature line.
 - b. Election inspectors should have signature guides and page magnifiers available for those electors who have difficulty seeing.
3. Record the name and address of the person assisting the elector on the poll list.
 - a. Electors may select any individual to assist them to cast their vote, including an election inspector. Exception: the elector's employer or an officer or agent of a labor organization that represents the elector may not assist the elector.
 - b. The person assisting the elector does not have to be a qualified elector.
4. A person who assists a voter must certify on the back of the ballot that it was marked with their assistance before depositing the ballot in the ballot box.
5. This incident should be recorded on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).



COMMON SENSE AND COMMON COURTESY

Many election inspectors have had little interaction with people with disabilities; here are a few courtesies and guidelines:

- ❖ State and federal law permits voters with disabilities to be accompanied and to receive assistance by another person in the voting booth.
- ❖ Remember that all voters deserve courteous attention in exercising their right as citizens to vote.
- ❖ Be considerate of the extra time it might take for a person with a disability or an elderly person to get things done.
- ❖ Give unhurried attention to a person who has difficulty speaking.
- ❖ Speak directly to the person who has a disability rather than just to a companion who may be accompanying him or her.
- ❖ Speak calmly, slowly, and directly to a person who is hard of hearing. Your facial expressions, gestures, and body movements help in understanding. Don't shout or speak in the person's ear. If full understanding is doubtful, try writing a note to the person.
- ❖ Pre-printed signs or a notepad should be available to assist communication with deaf or hard-of-hearing electors.
- ❖ Before pushing someone in a wheelchair, ask if you may do so and how you should proceed.
- ❖ Greet a person who is visually impaired by letting the person know who and where you are.
- ❖ Provide a guiding device such as a ruler or a signature guide for signing forms.
- ❖ When offering walking assistance, allow the person to take your arm and tell him or her if you are approaching steps or inclines or are turning right or left.
- ❖ Animals that assist people with disabilities must be admitted into all buildings. Such animals are highly trained and need no special care other than that provided by the owner.

Curbside Voting

A voter who, as a result of disability, is unable to enter the polling place may elect to receive a ballot at the entrance of the polling place. Wis. Stat. § 6.82(1). The voter may receive assistance in marking the ballot, if required, from an election inspector, or from any other person of the voter's choice (except the voter's employer or an agent of the elector's labor union). An unregistered voter may also register to vote curbside.

Once the election inspectors become aware that a voter wishes to vote curbside they should use the following procedure:

1. The election inspectors announce in the polling place that an elector has requested a curbside ballot, and the inspectors are going to the vehicle to view the voter's proof of identification.
 - a. If having two election inspectors leave the polling area would result in fewer than three election inspectors in the polling area, voting must stop until the election inspectors return.
2. Two election inspectors go to the vehicle and speak to the voter. The election inspectors return to the polling area and announce that they are issuing a ballot to the voter.
 - a. The inspectors should ask the voter if they are unable to enter the polling place.
 - i. If the voter indicates he or she is able to enter the polling place, curbside voting may not be used.
 - b. The inspectors should ask the voter to present acceptable proof of identification.
 - i. The inspectors determine if the voter may vote a regular ballot or a provisional ballot.
3. The voter is not required to sign the poll list. A notation "Ballot received at poll entrance - Exempt" is made in the signature line of the voter on the poll list.
4. Two inspectors initial the ballot. A voter number or provisional voter number is issued to the voter and recorded in the voter lists.

5. Two inspectors deliver the ballot to the curbside voter in a security sleeve.
6. The curbside voter marks the ballot or has an assistor mark the ballot for the voter. (If assistor, see “Assisting Electors” section).
7. The inspectors return to the voting area and announce: “I have a ballot offered by (voter’s name), a voter who, as the result of a disability, is unable to enter the polling place without assistance. Does anyone object to the reception of this ballot?”
 - a. If an objection is made, follow the challenge procedures detailed below under “Challenging Electors”.
8. If no objection is made or after any challenge is resolved, the ballot is deposited in the appropriate ballot box or tabulating equipment.
9. This incident should be recorded on the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104).

Provisional Voting

In Wisconsin, provisional voting is ONLY used in three situations:

1. If an individual who registered before April 4, 2014 failed to provide proof of residence (when required) and appears to vote at a polling place and still cannot provide proof of residence, he or she may vote provisionally.
 - a. The poll list will contain the notation “POR Required” to identify these voters. This is the *only* situation when a voter without POR at the polls on Election Day may be issued a provisional ballot.
 - b. If this individual voted absentee, the returned absentee ballot will be treated as provisional if no proof of residence has been provided. Please note the proof of residence may be inside the Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122).
2. If an individual who attempts to register to vote at the polling place on Election Day has been issued a Wisconsin Driver’s License or Wisconsin DOT-issued State Identification Card, that is unexpired, even if driving privileges were revoked, but is unwilling or unable to provide the license or

state identification card number, and the lack of that number is the only missing item of information, the individual may vote provisionally.

- a. The number of a Wisconsin driver license or state identification card that has expired or been cancelled, is not be required
 - b. Wisconsin DOT/DMV maintains a Help Desk for individuals to call if they need to look up their driver license or state identification card number. The phone number is: (608) 266-1069, option 1.
 - c. Individuals who have an unexpired Wisconsin driver license or valid Wisconsin state identification card may NOT use the last four digits of their Social Security number to register.
3. If an individual is unable or unwilling to provide an acceptable form of proof of identification, he or she may vote provisionally.
- a. If the election inspectors do not believe that the name of the elector conforms to the name shown on the proof of identification, or if the elector does not reasonably resemble the photograph on the proof of identification, the elector's ballot should be challenged (see the "Challenging Electors" section).

In the case of an absentee ballot whose envelope indicates that proof of identification must be included with the ballot, the ballot will be rejected if no acceptable form of proof of identification has been provided with the returned ballot.

There is NO other situation in which provisional voting should be used. Provisional ballots are NOT given when a voter is at the wrong polling place. If a voter appears at the wrong polling place, he or she will be directed to the proper location. Provisional ballots are also NOT given when a person is attempting to register in-person at the polling place and cannot provide the required proof of residence.

Procedure

Once it is determined a voter will vote provisionally, the following procedures are required:

1. Every provisional voter must complete a Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123).

2. The voter completes the certificate envelope in the presence of at least one election inspector by providing:
 - a. Full name
 - b. Complete address, including municipality and county
 - c. Date of birth
 - d. Indication of U.S. Citizenship
 - e. Date of election
 - f. Signature and date
3. The election inspector completes the certificate envelope by:
 - a. Signing and dating the certificate envelope.
 - b. Indicating the type of required information (either “Proof of Residence” or “Driver License or State Identification Card Number” or “Proof of Identification”) by checking the appropriate box or boxes on the certificate envelope.
4. The election inspector issues a provisional voter number (PV#), which is recorded on the poll list. A voter number is NOT issued to the elector at this time and the elector does NOT sign the poll list.
 - a. This number is issued sequentially, starting with “1.”
 - b. The PV# is also recorded in six places:
 - (1) The back of the ballot
 - (2) On the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104)
 - (3) On the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123)
 - (4) On the Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r)

- (5) On the poll list or supplemental poll list
- (6) On the Provisional Voting Information sheet for the elector
- 5. The elector votes the ballot, seals the voted ballot in the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123), and returns the sealed envelope to the election inspector.
- 6. The sealed certificate envelope (EL-123) is placed inside the Inspectors' Certificate for Provisional Ballots Envelope (EL-108).
 - a. The election inspectors record the name of the elector, the PV#, and the reason for the provisional ballot on the Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r) and on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
 - b. The Inspectors' Certificate of Provisional Ballots Envelope (EL-108) must be kept secure throughout Election Day.
 - c. When the polling place closes, the Inspectors' Certificate of Provisional Ballots Envelope (EL-108) must be secured in a separate ballot bag with a tamper-evident serialized numbered seal. The serial number shall be recorded on the signed ballot container certification attached to the bag and on the Inspectors' Statement. The bag should be marked "Provisional Ballots."
- 7. Election inspectors must provide the elector with the Provisional Voting Information Sheet and should check the applicable reason that the provisional ballot was issued.
- 8. An elector who was issued a provisional ballot may return to the polling place before 8 p.m. to provide the missing documentation to the election inspectors. Election inspectors shall review the provided documentation to determine if it is satisfactory.
 - a. If the provided documentation is not valid, the election inspectors shall inform the elector and record the incident on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) including the type of document presented and why it was not acceptable.
 - b. If the provided documentation is valid:

- i. The elector must sign the poll or supplemental list.
- ii. Note on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) that the elector provided the required documentation.
- iii. Initial and date the Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r) to indicate that the elector provided the required documentation.
- iv. Election inspectors should offer the elector the option of spoiling the provisional ballot and voting a new ballot.
- v. If the elector chooses to spoil the provisional ballot:
 1. The Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123) is removed from the Inspectors' Certificate of Provisional Ballots (EL-108) envelope and given to the elector.
 2. The elector should remove the provisional ballot and spoil it.
 3. Document the incident and spoiled ballot on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
 4. The elector signs the poll list.
 5. The elector is issued a sequential voter number, which is recorded on the poll list and noted on the Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r) by marking "on poll list" in the column labeled "Voter Number Issued."
 6. The elector is given a new ballot.
- vi. If the elector chooses to cast the provisional ballot:
 1. Note on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) and initial and date the Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r) that the elector provided the required documentation.
 2. Remove the elector's Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123) from the Inspectors' Certificate of Provisional Ballots (EL-108) envelope.

3. Verify that the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123) has not been opened or tampered with.
 - a. If the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123) has been tampered with, the election inspectors shall spoil the provisional ballot and instruct the elector to cast a new ballot.
4. The elector signs the poll list.
5. The elector is issued a sequential voter number, which is recorded on the poll list and noted on the Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r) by marking “on poll list” in the column labeled “Voter Number Issued.”
6. Provide the elector with the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123) and instruct him or her to remove the ballot and place it in the ballot box or voting equipment.
7. Collect the used Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123) from the elector and place it back in the Inspectors’ Certification of Provisional Ballots (EL-108) envelope.

Processing

1. A Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r) must be completed by the election inspectors at the polling place listing all of the electors who cast a provisional ballot. The clerk must review the form and send a copy to both the county clerk and their WisVote provider if different after the close of polls on Election Day. The municipal clerk must keep a copy for his or her office. A blank Provisional Ballot Reporting Form is available on the agency website.
2. All electors who have been issued a provisional ballot must be tracked in WisVote on election night. WisVote must also be updated if/when an elector provides the missing information.
 - a. Self -Providers must enter the information into WisVote. Please see the WisVote Application Training Manual for details.
 - b. Reliers must provide the Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r) to their Provider. Reliers must inform their Provider with updates if/when electors provide the missing information.

- c. Providers must enter provisional ballot information into WisVote on election night on behalf of their reliers. Please see the WisVote Application Training Manual for details.
3. Provisional ballots are maintained by the Municipal Clerk (NOT delivered to the County Clerk with all other election materials).
4. Provisional ballots are not counted until the required information (either proof of residence, driver's license, state identification card number, or proof of identification) is provided to either the election inspectors by the close of the polls, or to the municipal clerk or deputy by 4 p.m. on the Friday after the election.
 - a. Electors who provide their information after Election Day do not sign the poll list.
5. If the person voting provisionally does not present the information to the municipal clerk by 4 p.m. on the Friday after the election, the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123) is not opened. Neither the voter nor the ballot is counted as part of the Election Day results if the missing required information is not returned by the deadline.
6. The chief inspector should maintain communication with the municipal clerk regarding the number of provisional ballots issued on Election Day.

Challenging Electors

When there is reason to believe that an elector does not meet the qualifications to vote or has not adhered to any voting requirement, the elector may be challenged. Only election inspectors may challenge an elector for failing to adhere to a voting requirement.

1. Challenges that may be brought by any qualified elector of the state, including election inspectors, are as follows:
 - a. Citizenship
 - b. Age
 - c. Residency
 - d. Felony Status
 - e. Competency to Vote
 - f. Bet or Wager
 - g. Voted Previously at the Same Election

2. Challenges that may only be brought by an election inspector include:
 - a. Physical Disability does not prevent signing of poll list.
 - b. Photograph on the proof of identification does not reasonably resemble the elector, or the name on the poll list does not conform to the name on the proof of identification.
 - c. The municipal clerk has instructed the election inspectors to challenge the ballot because the clerk does not believe the person requesting a replacement ballot is the original voter.
 - d. Any other failure to adhere to voting requirements.
3. If an election inspector is offering the challenge, another election inspector should administer the process.
4. All challenges must be made for reasonable cause as outlined on the Challenge Documentation of the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104c).
5. The election inspectors should use discretion when administering a challenge and attempt to document the challenge in a calm and respectful manner.
6. All challenges are recorded using the Challenge Documentation section (EL-104c) of the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104). The form lists the procedures to follow and questions used to establish the challenge.

Challenge Procedure

All challenges are recorded using the Challenge Documentation form of the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104c). This form details the specific procedure to follow and questions used to establish and administer the challenge. The challenge process will be abbreviated when challenging an absentee ballot. A sample of the Challenge Documentation (EL-104c) is located at the end of this manual.

1. When a challenge is made, the challenging elector is placed under oath and asked to make a sworn statement giving the reason for the challenge.
2. The challenging elector is then questioned by the election inspector using the questions on the Challenge Documentation form (EL-104c) to provide reasonable support for the challenge.

3. After the challenge has been made and supported under oath, the challenged elector is placed under oath and asked to make a sworn statement in response to the challenge. Indicate “Sworn” on the poll list.
4. If the challenged elector refuses to make a statement under oath, the elector shall not be given a ballot or permitted to vote.
5. Once the challenged elector has responded to the challenge, the challenging elector has the opportunity to withdraw his or her challenge. If the challenge is withdrawn, a ballot is issued with no special marks, a notation is made in the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104), and no mark is made on the poll lists.
6. If the challenge is not withdrawn, the election inspector administers the “Oath of Eligibility” to the challenged elector. Once the oath has been made by the elector, a ballot is issued with the voter number and “Section 6.95” marked on the back of the ballot.
7. Once the challenged elector has marked the ballot, it is placed by the elector into the ballot box.
8. The entire Challenge Documentation (EL-104c) is completed and attached to the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104).
9. A notation “Challenged” and the reason for the challenge is made on the poll lists and the appropriate sections of the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104) are completed by the election inspector.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Can a person convicted of a felony vote?

A person who has been convicted of a felony may not vote until the term of his or her sentence, including any term of extended supervision, probation, or parole, has been served. Once the person has successfully completed the terms of their sentence (you may hear this referred to as being “off-paper”), his or her civil rights are restored and the person may vote. No additional documentation is required from the person to establish they have completed their sentence.

2. Does a voter whose name has changed or has moved to a new address within the municipality need to re-register?

Yes, the voter will need to complete a Voter Registration Application (EL-131) and indicate “Name Change” or “WI Address Change” in section 1. The voter

will then need to provide proof of residence. Please note that a name change is not considered effective for voting purposes until a voter has received a document with the new name that they can use as proof of residence.

3. *If the poll list has a typo, does the elector need to re-register?*

No, if the poll list has a typo (i.e., name misspelled or numbers inverted on the address) the voter does not need to re-register. The election inspectors should make a notation on the poll list as well as on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) to notify the clerk that the information needs to be corrected.

4. *What if a voter claims to be registered already but does not appear on the pre-printed poll list?*

First, confirm that the voter is at the correct polling place. If the voter is at the wrong polling place, direct him or her to the correct polling place. If the voter is at the correct polling place, he or she must re-register to vote and provide proof of residence. The voter's information is then listed on the supplemental poll list.

5. *When do election inspectors need to see proof of residence?*

The election inspectors request proof of residence in two cases: if the notation "POR Required" appears next to the name of a voter on the pre-printed poll list, or if the voter is registering on Election Day. The election inspectors should not request proof of residence from any other voter.

6. *How much time does a person get to vote?*

According to Wis. Stat. § 6.80(3), each voter shall be allowed a reasonable time to vote. The election inspectors should use appropriate discretion based on each elector's needs and the complexity of the ballot. In no case shall the time be less than one minute. If there is a line waiting to vote, that time shall be no more than five minutes.

Note: Special consideration should be given to individuals using accessible voting equipment. The audio version of the ballot on this equipment can take additional time.

7. *What happens if the supply of ballots is running low?*

Election inspectors should pay close attention to the number of ballots on hand. If the supply of ballots is running low, the chief election inspector should

immediately contact the municipal clerk. The clerk will arrange for additional ballots to be delivered to the polling place.

If additional ballots are not available, the municipal clerk shall prepare substitute ballots along with a statement of explanation under oath. The election inspectors shall record the incident on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104), along with an indication of the voter number for the first elector receiving a substitute ballot.

8. *May an election inspector provide a provisional ballot to a voter who is at the wrong polling place?*

No. Voters who are at the wrong polling location should be directed to the correct polling location.

9. *When is a challenge unacceptable?*

Any challenge based on an individual's ethnicity, accent, or inability to speak English is unacceptable. A notation of the alleged grounds should be made on the Challenge Documentation form (EL-104c). The challenge should be dismissed and an unmarked ballot issued to the voter.

ELECTION DAY ISSUES

Summary

Election inspectors are responsible for maintaining an environment at the polling place that allows voters to cast their ballots without disruption from the opening of the polls to the closing of the polls. Election inspectors must also ensure that the voting process is transparent and open to the public.

Opening the Polls

At exactly 7:00 a.m. the polling place must be opened. It is recommended that the chief election inspector holds the official clock. To officially open the polling place, the chief inspector:

1. Unlocks the doors to all entrances, including any alternate accessible entrances.
2. Officially announces the opening of the polls.

Election inspectors may allow people into the polling place prior to 7:00 a.m. However, voters may not check-in or receive a ballot prior to 7:00 a.m.

Observers

Anyone, other than a candidate on the ballot for the election, has the right to be present to observe the conduct of the election.

The Wisconsin Elections Commission has established Administrative Rule EL Chapter 4, establishing a set of rules for observers at the polling place or other location where votes are being cast, counted, canvassed or recounted. A summary of the observer rules must be provided to each observer. The Wisconsin Election Observers Rules-at-a-Glance brochure may be used to meet this requirement and is available on the agency website.

There is no requirement for observers to obtain a permit. All observers will be accorded the same respect regardless of their party affiliation or non-affiliation.

A designated observation area at the polling place or other location where votes are being cast, counted, canvassed or recounted should permit observers to hear instructions and to readily observe all public aspects of the process without disrupting the activities.

If observers are unable to hear the election inspectors and voters, they may ask for the instructions or information to be repeated. However, there is no requirement the instructions or information be broadcast at a specific volume. If space permits, observers may move within the designated observer area to better view and/or hear the interactions.

To ensure the orderly conduct of the election and/or election administration event, and if necessary due to physical limitations of the host location, an election official may reasonably limit the number of observers representing the same organization or candidate.

Management of Observers

Observers should check-in and follow directions from the election official in charge of the polling place or other location where votes are being cast, counted, canvassed or recounted.

Location	Manager
Polling Place	Chief inspector or his/her designee
Central Count	Municipal clerk or his/her designee
Clerk's Office	Municipal Clerk or his/her designee
Absentee Ballot Canvass (no longer in effect for elections after September 17, 2016)	Designated member of board

Election Observer Log (EL-109)

An observer is required to legibly print his/her full name, street address and municipality, and the name of the organization or candidate the observer represents, if any, on the Election Observer Log (EL-109). The observer is required to also sign this form acknowledging that the observer understands the rules and will abide by them. Additionally, an observer must present photo identification to an election inspector. Any type of photo identification is acceptable if it contains a photo of the observer and the observer's name. An election official will verify by marking on the EL-109 that the observer's name listed on the EL-109 matches the photo identification. If the observer does not

want to provide photo identification or the information on the photo identification does not match the information on the observer log, the individual will not be permitted to serve as an observer.

An observer must wear a name tag or badge which reads “Election Observer.” This name tag must be worn at all times the observer is inside of the polling place or other location where votes are being cast, counted, canvassed, or recounted. The name of the observer need not appear on the Election Observer tag or badge.

Observer Area – Polling Place

An observation area must always be established when setting up the polling place on Election Day.

Check-In Area: There must be an observer area between three and eight feet of the table at which electors state their name and address to receive a voter number.

Voter Registration Area: There must be an observer area between three and eight feet of the voter registration table.

If space constraints prevent the polling place from accommodating an observation area within three to eight feet of the areas listed here, the municipal clerk and chief inspector is required to record on the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104) the actual location of the observation area and the reasons why it could not be located within the three to eight feet distance. The municipal clerk is required provide a written explanation to the WEC within seven days after the election as to the reasons why the distance requirement could not be satisfied.

Observers should direct questions and concerns to the chief inspector or his/her designee.

Election inspectors should attach the EL-109 to the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104). The EL-109 may not be viewed by members of the public, including other election observers, on Election Day. It may be obtained from the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners through a public records request after the election.

Observer Area – Central Counting Location

Observers are allowed at a central counting location under Wis. Stat. § 5.86.

Counting Area: There must be an observer area between three and eight feet of the table at which the counting is taking place.

If space constraints prevent the location from accommodating an observation area within three to eight feet of the areas listed here, the municipal clerk is required to document the actual location of the observation area and the reasons why it could not be located within the three to eight feet distance. The municipal clerk is required to provide a written explanation to the WEC within seven days after the election as to the reasons why the distance requirement could not be satisfied. Observers should direct questions and concerns to the municipal clerk at the central count location.

The EL-109 may not be viewed by members of the public, including other election observers. It may be obtained from the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners through a public records request after the election.

Observer Area – Absentee Ballot Canvass (no longer in effect for elections after September 17, 2016)

Observers are allowed at a central count absentee location under Wis. Stat. § 7.52.

Canvassing Area: There must be an observer area between three and eight feet of the table at which the canvassing is taking place.

If space constraints prevent the location from accommodating an observation area within three to eight feet of the areas listed here, the municipal clerk is required to document the actual location of the observation area and the reasons why it could not be located within the three to eight feet distance. The municipal clerk is required to provide a written explanation to the WEC within seven days after the election as to the reasons why the distance requirement could not be satisfied. Observers should direct questions and concerns to a designated member of the absentee board of canvassers.

The EL-109 may not be viewed by members of the public, including other election observers, during this process. It may be obtained from the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners through a public records request after the election.

Conduct of Observers

While observers are present, they are prohibited from electioneering or interfering with the orderly conduct of the election and/or election administration event. Any observer who engages in loud, boisterous, or otherwise disruptive behavior that the election official believes threatens the orderly conduct of the activity or interferes with voting may receive a warning from the election official. If a warning has been issued, and the offending observer continues the disorderly behavior, the chief inspector should order the offending observer to depart the location. If the offending observer declines or otherwise fails to comply with the chief inspector's order to depart, the chief inspector should summon local law enforcement to remove the offending observer.

In the event that the chief inspector orders an observer to leave a location, the chief inspector is required to provide a written order to the observer (EL-110) which includes the reason for the order and the signatures of the chief inspector as well as another election inspector election official representing the opposite political party, if available. The chief inspector has sole authority to order the removal of an observer, but another election inspector may note his or her concurrence or disagreement with the decision on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).

When an EL-110 is completed, the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners is required to notify the WEC of the incident within seven days. This notification should include a copy of the EL-110, if available, and the portion of the Inspectors' Statement which documents the incident. WEC staff will use this information to provide a summary to the Commission after each election of all reported incidents.

Viewing Documents

Observers may examine the poll list so long as they do not interfere with election official responsibilities.

1. The election official determines whether it is an appropriate time to allow an observer to examine the poll list.

If voters are standing in line to have their names recorded and to receive a ballot, it is not an appropriate time to allow observers to view the poll lists.

2. The poll list must remain under the control of election officials at all times.

3. The poll list may not be handed to the observers.
4. Observers do not have the right to view the confidential portion of the poll list.
5. Observers are not permitted to make a photocopy of or take photographs or video of proof of residence documents, the poll list, and voted ballots.
6. All observers, regardless of affiliation, should be accorded the same treatment with respect to examining the poll lists.

Observers are not permitted to handle an original version of any official election document, including voter registration forms and/or proof of residence documents while voters are registering.

Prohibited Activities

Observers may not conduct any of the following disorderly activities while monitoring the conduct of the election and/or election administration event.

1. Wear clothing or buttons related to candidates, parties, or referenda that are intended to influence voting at the election.
2. Interact with voters, except when asked by an elector to provide assistance in marking their ballot.
3. Watch voters mark their ballots.
4. Have conversations about candidates, parties or ballot questions.
5. Use cell phones for voice calls inside the polling area.
 - a. Text messaging is allowed.
 - b. Cell phone applications may be accessed and used.

Photography/Videography

Use of still or video cameras in the polling area during voting hours is prohibited. This prohibition does not apply to members of the media or polling place accessibility auditors.

Media

Members of the media may be present at the public location hosting an election and/or election administration event but cannot interfere with the activities.

Members of the media should check-in with the election official in charge of the location. This election official should document the name and affiliation of each member of the media on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).

Conduct of Media

1. Video or still cameras may not be used to record how any voter has voted.
2. Contact with electors in the voting area should be limited. This includes interacting with voters who are waiting in line to check-in and/or cast their ballots.
3. Interviews should be held outside of the voting area to ensure doors and entrances are not blocked and the voting process is not disrupted.

The municipal clerk should make sure that media is briefed about acceptable conduct. Members of the media are strongly encouraged to conduct the majority of their activities outside of the room where the election is being conducted. It is the responsibility of the election official to deal directly with any media person who is harassing voters.

Polling Place Accessibility Assessments

Individuals may assess accessibility requirements in Wisconsin polling places. When practical, these individuals should notify the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners at least 24 hours in advance of their intent to audit a polling place. These individuals may work outside of the designated observer area but not disrupt or interfere with the election. Identifying names tags and/or shirts are permitted. These individuals may use video and/or still cameras to document their findings.

Electioneering

Electioneering is any activity intended to influence voting at an election. Electioneering is prohibited on public property within 100 feet of any building entrance a voter may use to access the polling place. This does not apply to private property.

Some circumstances to consider:

Vehicles

1. There is an exception for election-related bumper stickers on vehicles parked within 100 feet of an entrance to a polling place for the length of time it takes for the occupants to vote.
2. Employees who work in the building containing the polling place may have stickers on their cars but if complaints are made, the employee should be asked to move his or her vehicle.
3. If it appears that the primary purpose of parking a vehicle within 100 feet of an entrance to a polling place is to influence voting, then election inspectors should contact a law enforcement officer.

Election Materials

1. Campaign signs or flyers may not be posted or distributed within the polling place or within 100 feet of any entrance to a polling place.
2. This prohibition does not apply to campaign activity on private property within 100 feet of an entrance to a polling place.

The placement of election signs on private property within the 100 feet radius is permissible.

Solicitations

Solicitations are not allowed in the voting area or inside a building housing the polling place as solicitors can interfere with the orderly conduct of the election. Solicitors must not interfere with the access of voters entering and leaving the polling place. However, solicitors do not have to be outside the 100 feet electioneering zone.

Petitions on Election Day

It is the formal opinion of the Wisconsin Elections Commission that soliciting signatures for a petition within 100 feet of a polling place on Election Day is NOT considered “electioneering,” provided that the petition is not related to the election at hand and does not attempt to influence the voter regarding that day’s vote. For example, petitions for the recall of an

elected official, the institution of referenda, or other petitions to a governing body are not considered “election-related material” and do not violate the relevant statutes on electioneering. However, petitioning inside the building containing the polling place on Election Day is considered disruptive, and is prohibited. Petitioners must not interfere with the access of voters entering and leaving the polling place. Election officials will order persons petitioning inside the building containing the polling place to leave the building, and summon law enforcement if necessary.

Exit Polls

1. Exit polls are permitted by Wisconsin law but must not interfere with the orderly conduct of the election.
2. Exit polls should be conducted outside of the polling place and persons conducting exit polls must not interfere with the access of voters entering and leaving the polling place.
3. Electors should not be given the impression that their participation is required, and the exit poll should not resemble a sample ballot or otherwise imply that it is part of the election process.
4. Persons conducting exit polls are encouraged to contact the municipal clerk to discuss the conduct of exit polls, in order to take into consideration any unique circumstances created by the layout or configuration of a particular polling place.

Bake Sales

Bake sales and other activities not related to the election are permitted but not encouraged. If held, they should be set up in a separate room, or in a remote location, so that the orderly conduct of the election is not disrupted.

Closing the Polls

All polling places in Wisconsin close at 8:00 p.m. However, voters in line at the time the polls close must be permitted to vote. To officially close the polling place:

1. The chief inspector officially announces the closing of the polls.

2. The End of Line Officer stands behind the last voter in line at 8:00 p.m. to clearly identify who is entitled to vote. The End of Line Officer should be established by the municipal clerk prior to Election Day. The End of Line Officer may be an election inspector, election registration official, employee of the clerk, or police officer.
3. Once all the voters have cast their ballots, the polling place remains open to the public, and the process of reconciling poll lists, counting ballots, and completing the required forms begins.
4. The doors to the polling place must NOT be locked.

Anyone, including a candidate, has the right to observe the end of night activities such as reconciling poll lists, counting ballots, and the completion of forms.

Note: If the election inspectors are informed that a court has issued an order extending the hours that the polling place is open beyond 8:00 p.m., a voter entering the polling place after that time will have his or her ballot marked with the notation “Section 6.96.” The election inspectors should then make the same notation on the poll list next to the voter’s name. This enables ballots cast after the polls close pursuant to a court order to be removed from the count if the court order is set aside.

Frequently Asked Questions

1. *What should the election inspectors do if there are electioneering signs in or around the polling place on Election Day?*

Election officials are responsible for enforcing the electioneering law on public property within 100 feet of any building entrance a voter may use to access the polling place. The municipal clerk should be contacted if there are any problems relating to enforcement.

Any building that houses a polling place is considered public property on Election Day; including VFW posts, churches, senior centers, banks, etc. It is recommended that the municipal clerk notify the owners that the polling place is considered public property at the time they enter into an agreement to use the property as a polling location. The clerk should also inform owners that, on Election Day, campaign materials will be removed from areas leading to and from the location of the polling place within the building and on public property within 100 feet of the building entrances.

2. *Can anyone photograph and/or videotape the activities taking place in the polling place?*

Only members of the media and polling place accessibility auditors may use still and/or video cameras in the polling place during voting hours. The use of still and video cameras by observers is prohibited.

3. *Do voters have to remove campaign buttons or t-shirts?*

Unless the election inspectors receive a complaint about someone's attire, it is best to permit the voter to cast his or her ballot and leave. If someone is planning to stay as an observer, he or she should remove the campaign attire if the attire is intended to influence voting at the election.

BALLOTS

Absentee Ballots

Any registered elector in the state of Wisconsin has the right to cast an absentee ballot. Absentee voting provides an opportunity for a voter who is unable or unwilling to appear at the polling place to cast his or her ballot. For this reason, special procedures are in place to protect the elector and the integrity of the process.

On Election Day, the municipal clerk delivers absentee ballots to the polling place or alternate absentee canvassing site. The ballots are delivered in a sealed envelope or container that bears the name and official title of the clerk and the language found in Wis. Stat. § 6.88(1). (EL-125 Absentee Ballot Carrier). Alternate absentee canvassing sites (also known as Central Count Absentee) require approval by the municipalities governing body and the Wisconsin Elections Commission

All absentee ballots must be processed in the same room votes are cast or at an alternate absentee canvassing location so that any interested observer is able to hear the public announcement of the names of the absentee electors.

Any observer who is a qualified elector of Wisconsin, including an election inspector can challenge an absentee elector's ballot the same as if the elector were voting in person. The procedures for challenging an elector's ballot are the same as the challenge procedure in person. See the "Challenging Electors" section of this manual for the complete challenge procedure.

Procedure

Election inspectors may process absentee ballots at any time between the opening and closing hours of the polling place, except absentee certificate envelopes marked "To Be Rejected." "To Be Rejected" absentee certificate envelopes feature one or more of the following errors: no voter signature, no witness signature, both special voting deputies failed to sign, or no certification language. Set these aside and process them after 8 p.m. on Election Day to give the voter an opportunity to correct these errors.

Absentee ballots may not be counted until after the polls close.

Processed absentee ballots are placed in the ballot box or optical scan equipment and are counted when all the other ballots are counted. It is considered counting once the polls have closed and all ballots are tabulated, either by equipment or by a hand tally. Election inspectors do not need to stand in the voter line to process absentee ballots.

If the election inspectors have reliable proof that an elector has died before Election Day, the absentee ballot must be rejected.

To process absentee ballots, the following procedure should be followed:

1. Open the large carrier envelopes or containers (EL-125) containing the absentee ballots.
2. Remove an Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122) and announce the absentee elector's name and address.
3. Check the Ineligible Voter List to determine if the elector is ineligible to vote due to a felony conviction.
 - a. If the elector's name matches a name on the Ineligible Voter List, continue processing the absentee ballot as described below, but issue a challenge prior to placing the ballot in the ballot box or optical scanner. (See the "Challenging Electors" section.)
 - b. If the certificate envelope is marked "ineligible to vote per Department of Corrections," but the elector's name no longer appears on the Ineligible Voter List, issue a challenge anyway and document the incident on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
 - c. The election inspectors shall make a reasonable effort to contact the WEC to confirm an elector's felon status before processing the absentee ballot.
4. Carefully review the certificate envelope to determine that:
 - a. The envelope is not open.
 - b. The envelope has not been opened and then resealed.
 - c. The signature of the elector appears on the certificate.

- d. The certificate contains the signature of one witness who is an adult US citizen. For all elections after September 17, 2016, the witness must include his or her address.

Note: If the envelope has been opened or resealed, or the signature of either the elector or the witness is missing (or after September 17, 2016, the witness' address is missing), the absentee ballot certificate envelope is insufficient and the absentee ballot must be rejected. If there are no clerk initials do not reject the ballot, but note the omission on the EL-104 and process normally.

5. If the Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122) is found to be **insufficient**:
 - a. Do not open the envelope.
 - b. Mark the envelope "Rejected ballot #_" (beginning with the number 1). Write the reason for rejection on the envelope.
 - c. List the elector's name, identifying serial number of the rejected ballot (see "b." above), and the reason for rejection on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
 - d. Record the reason for rejection next to the elector's name on the Absentee Ballot Log.
 - e. Place the unopened certificate envelope in the Certificate of Rejected Absentee Ballots (EL-102) brown carrier envelope.
 - f. Record the fact that the ballot was not counted on the Absentee Ballot Log.
6. If the voter list or Absentee Certificate Envelope has the notation from the municipal clerk "POR Required" it is the responsibility of the election inspector to ensure that the elector included proof of residence along with the absentee ballot before the ballot may be counted. Follow these procedures:
 - a. Open the Absentee Certificate Envelope to check if the missing documentation is included in the envelope. (Acceptable forms of proof of residence may be found in the "Electors" section of this manual.)

- i. If the missing documentation is in the envelope, the election inspector continues to process the absentee ballot.
- ii. If the missing documentation is NOT in the envelope, the absentee ballot is considered a provisional ballot.
 1. Make a notation on the voter list and the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) indicating that voter did not provide the required documentation, indicate "PR" and issue a provisional voter number for the voter: "PV#_ " (beginning with the number 1).
 2. Mark the back of the ballot and the outside of the Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122) with the PV# and "Section 6.97." Place the ballot back into the Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122).
 3. Put the Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122) into a Provisional Certificate Envelope (EL-123). Write the PV# and "Section 6.97" on the outside of the Provisional Certificate Envelope (EL-123), and check the box indicating the reason for issuance. Complete the information on the Provisional Certificate Envelope, sign it, and write 'Absentee' on the line for "Signature of Voter." Seal the envelope, and place it inside the Provisional Ballot Carrier Envelope (EL-108).
7. If the Absentee Certificate Envelope indicates that proof of identification or the Certification of Authorized Care Facility Representative is required, it is the responsibility of the election inspector to ensure that the elector included proof of identification along with the absentee ballot or completed the appropriate certification section before the ballot may be counted. Follow these procedures:
 - a. Determine if the Certification of Authorized Care Facility Representative is completed. If complete, continue to process the absentee ballot as normal.
 - i. Name of Facility
 - ii. Signature of Representative (may be the same person as the witness)

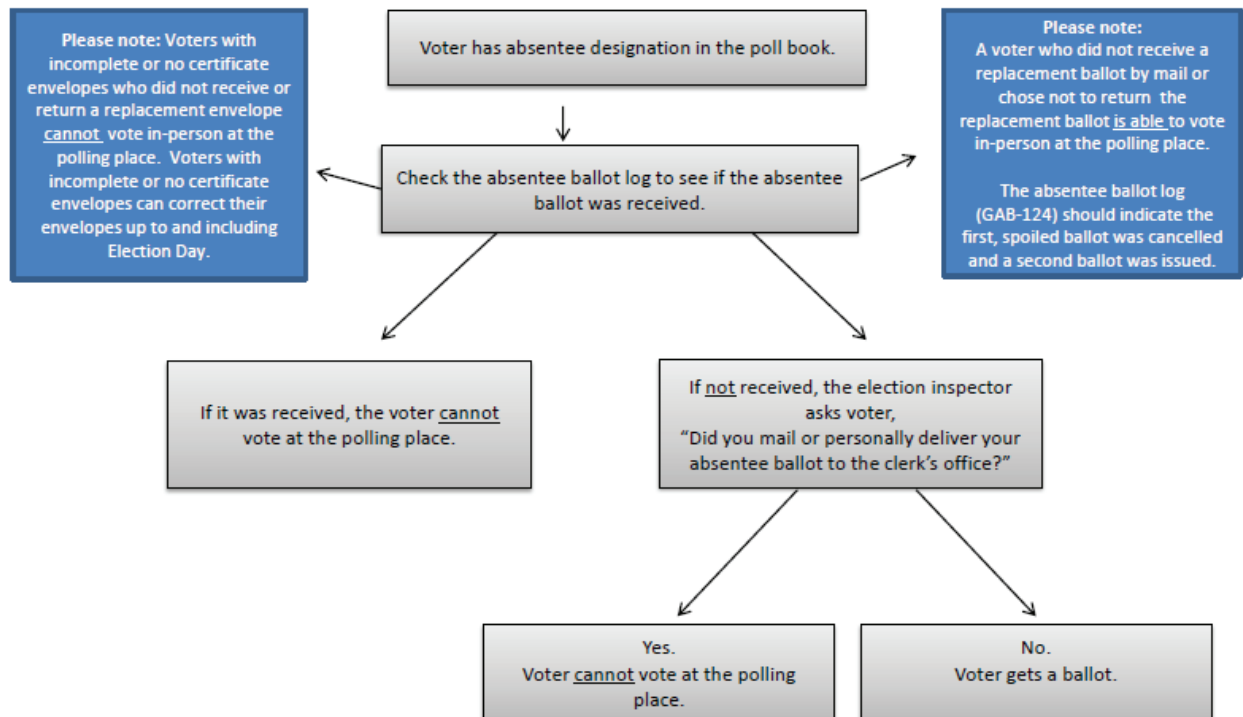
- b. If the certification section is not completed, open the Absentee Certificate Envelope to check if the missing documentation is included in the envelope. (Acceptable forms of proof of identification may be found in the “Electors” section of this manual.)
 - i. If the missing documentation is in the envelope, the election inspector continues to process the absentee ballot.
- OR
- ii. If the missing documentation is NOT in the envelope, the absentee ballot is rejected.
8. If the Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122) is found to be **sufficient**:
- a. Carefully remove the ballot from the certificate envelope.
 - b. Examine the contents of the envelope to assure that:
 - i. No more than the proper number of ballots is enclosed.

If an envelope contains more than one of the same type of ballot and both ballots are marked, both ballots must be rejected.

1. Mark each of those same type ballots “rejected.”
 2. Return the rejected ballots to the absentee voter’s certificate envelope and mark it “Rejected Ballot #__” (beginning with ‘1’) and list the reason.
 3. Note on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) that these ballots were rejected because the absentee voter marked more than one ballot. If hand-count, paper ballots are used, indicate the type of ballot (i.e. state & county, municipal, school district).
 4. Place the rejected certificate envelope in the Certificate of Rejected Absentee Ballots (EL-102) brown carrier envelope.
- ii. If only one marked type of ballot is in the envelope (i.e. the other ballot is blank), the marked ballot CAN be accepted.

1. Place the marked ballot in the ballot box.
 2. Write “Unused ballot #__” (beginning with ‘1’) on the unmarked ballot and place it in the absentee voter’s certificate envelope.
 3. Note on the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104) that there was more than one ballot of the same kind, but only one of the “same type” ballots was marked. Indicate the serial number (see “b.” above) issued for the unused ballot.
 4. Place the Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122) in the Used Certificate Envelopes of Absentee Electors (EL-103) white carrier envelope.
- iii. The ballot contains the initials of the issuing clerk.
1. If the ballot does not contain the initials of the clerk or deputy clerk, do NOT reject the ballot. Make a note on the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104) to remind the clerk to be more careful when issuing absentee ballots.
- c. Record the voter number on the voter list. Document that this was an absentee ballot (red “A” next to voter number). Also, record the fact that the ballot was counted on the Absentee Ballot Log.
- d. Place the ballots in the appropriate ballot box or voting equipment. Elections inspectors do not need to stand in line and go through the motions of a voter in order to process absentee ballots.
- e. Place the used certificate envelope in the Used Certificate Envelopes of Absentee Electors EL-103 white carrier envelope.
9. If the Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-122) is found “to be rejected,” because the signature of elector or witness is missing, (or for elections after September 17, 2016, the witness address is missing) or if the envelope is open or appears to have been resealed, a voter may correct the certificate envelope at the polling place/central count absentee site. If a voter appears to correct their absentee certificate envelope:

- a. The election inspectors shall issue a new certificate envelope to the voter.
- b. The voter must open the original certificate envelope, verify their ballot, and seal the ballot in the new certificate envelope.
 - i. The voter may NOT remove the ballot from the voting area.
 - ii. The original witness must be present.
 - iii. An election inspector may NOT serve as the witness.
- c. The original certificate envelope is then destroyed.
- d. The election inspector should document that a correction was made and the ballot accepted on the Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124).

Absentee Voters at the Polling Place

Election inspectors should follow these procedures if a voter with an absentee designation in the poll book comes to the polling place to vote on Election Day, in addition to the procedures outlined in the Electors section.

Municipalities must track absentee ballots on the pre-printed poll list. The clerk shall also provide each polling place an Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124).

The absentee notation pre-printed poll list indicates that an absentee ballot was issued to the voter. This does not indicate that the absentee ballot was returned.

1. If an individual noted as “absentee” appears at the polling place, the inspectors should check the Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124) to determine if the ballot has been returned.
 - a. If it has been returned and there are no errors that would cause the ballot to be rejected, the voter may not vote at the polling place.
 - b. If it has been returned and there are errors that would cause the ballot to be rejected, the voter may only correct the error. The voter may NOT vote a new ballot at the polling place.

- i. The election inspectors shall issue a new certificate envelope to the voter.
 - ii. The voter must open the original certificate envelope, verify their ballot, and seal the ballot in the new certificate envelope.
 - iii. The voter may NOT remove the ballot from the voting area.
 - iv. The election inspectors may NOT serve as the witness (the original witness must be present).
 - v. The original certificate envelope is then destroyed.
 - vi. The election inspector should document that a correction was made and the ballot accepted on the Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124).
- c. If it has not been returned, the election inspectors ask the voter “Did you mail or personally deliver your absentee ballot to the clerk’s office?”
- i. If “yes,” the voter cannot vote at the polling place.
 - ii. If “no,” the voter is issued a ballot if otherwise qualified.
 1. If an absentee ballot is later received for that voter, the elector’s absentee ballot would be processed as a rejected absentee ballot and the clerk contacted immediately.

Processing Overvoted and Crossover Voted Ballots

The use of the two procedures outlined below will be determined by whether your municipality allows for use of the override function on the voting equipment in the event of a crossover voted or overvoted ballot.

Municipalities that do not Allow Use of the Override Function

If your municipality uses electronic tabulation equipment and *does not allow* for the use of the override function in the event of an overvoted or crossover voted ballot, those ballots may have to be remade by election inspectors at the polls on Election Day.

This guidance only applies to municipalities that use electronic tabulation equipment and *do not allow for use of the override function*. Instructions for processing overvoted and crossover voted ballots using the override function can be found later in this section of the manual. This information does not apply to municipalities that use hand count paper ballots. Hand counted paper ballots do not need to be remade as there is no electronic tabulator making the call on how to count it.

1. Remaking Ballots with Overvotes

Election inspectors may be required to remake ballots with overvotes. These are ballots with at least one instance in which the elector has voted for more than the maximum number of selections allowed in a contest.

For Election Day voters, election inspectors should instruct the elector of the overvote error and provide them the opportunity to spoil their ballot and be issued a new ballot. A voter may be issued up to three ballots. If the voter refuses to vote a new ballot, election inspectors must remake the ballot so the electronic tabulator will accept it. On a new ballot, election inspectors transfer all votes from the overvoted ballot in which the voter's intent can be determined. No votes are transferred for the overvoted contest, unless voter intent can be determined. This process is also employed for absentee ballots that contain an overvoted office.

2. Remaking Ballots with Crossover Votes

At a partisan primary, election inspectors may be required to remake ballots with crossover votes. These are ballots with votes in more than one political party column.

A voter who selects a party preference and then votes in more than one party's primary will not receive a warning or other prompt from the electronic tabulator regarding crossover votes. In this situation, only votes cast within the party column selected in the party preference section will be tabulated. If the voter fails to select a party preference and then votes in more than one party's primary, the electronic tabulator should notify the voter of a crossover vote.

Procedure

To remake a ballot, the following steps should be followed:

1. At least two election inspectors (if party-affiliated inspectors are present, use one of each party) must participate in this process.
2. Election inspectors shall announce to observers, if present, that a ballot is being remade and the reason for doing so.
3. Note and select a reason for remaking the ballot in the endorsement section of the ballot.

For Official Use Only	
<i>Inspectors: Identify ballots required to be remade.</i>	
Reason for remaking ballot:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Overvoted
<input type="checkbox"/>	Damaged
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other
Original Ballot No. or Duplicate Ballot No.	
_____	_____

- a. “Overvoted” ballots are ballots with at least one instance in which the elector has voted for more than the maximum number of selections allowed in a contest.
 - b. “Damaged” ballots include ballots in which the voter circled names on the ballot rather than marking the arrows or ovals and ballots mutilated by postal equipment.
 - c. “Other” ballots include ballots emailed or faxed to a military or overseas elector and ballots accessed and completed by a military or overseas elector through MyVote Wisconsin.
4. These ballots are labeled “Original Ballot # (serial number)” and “Duplicate Ballot # (same serial number)” in the endorsement section of the ballot. Remade ballots are issued a sequential number regardless of the reason the ballot was remade.
5. Transfer votes based on voter intent from the original ballot to the duplicate ballot so the electronic tabulator will accept the ballot. An overvoted contest on the original ballot is left blank on the duplicate ballot, unless voter intent can be determined. The duplicate ballot for a crossover voted original ballot is a blank ballot for municipalities with a DS200 or M100 electronic tabulator.

6. Describe on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) why the ballot had to be remade.

Use a code of "OV" to identify overvoted ballots.

Use a code of "DM" to identify damaged ballots.

Use a code of "OT" to identify ballots remade for other reasons.

7. The "remade" ballots are inserted into the tabulating device.
8. The original ballots are bundled together, marked and placed in the "Original Ballots Envelope."
9. The "Original Ballots Envelope" is placed in the ballot container.

Municipalities that Allow for the Use of the Override Function

If the voting equipment is programmed to permit the use of the override function to tabulate overvoted ballots and ballots with crossover votes, that function may be used instead of remaking ballots for which the elector's intent regarding the contest(s) in question cannot be determined. To avoid confusion and any complications during a recount, Elections Commission staff recommends all ballots at the polling place be treated uniformly, either by remaking the ballot or using the override function, as instructed by the municipal clerk.

An **overvoted** ballot is a ballot with at least one contest in which the elector has voted for more than the maximum number of selections allowed. A ballot with a **crossover** vote is a ballot where the voter has not selected a party preference and has voted in more than one party, which is prohibited by state law. When programmed to use the override function, the voting equipment will display a warning message after a voter inserts an overvoted ballot or a ballot with crossover votes into the machine. An election inspector should be assigned to monitor the tabulation equipment at all times that voters are inserting ballots into the machine.

There are currently several different types of tabulation equipment in use in Wisconsin and each piece of equipment displays a different notification when an overvoted or crossover voted ballot is inserted into the machine. The lack of standard content for notifications across different equipment creates the potential for voter confusion and reinforces the need for election officials to be familiar with the notification screens and the impact on a ballot if the override function is used. A poll worker should monitor the use of the equipment and be able to explain to

the voter that votes for at least one ballot contest will not be counted if the voter decides to cast an overvoted or crossover voted ballot.

Below are two separate procedures for using the override function when processing an overvoted ballot or a ballot with crossover votes, depending upon whether it is an absentee ballot or one that is being cast while the voter is present.

Procedure: Overvoted and Crossover Voted Absentee Ballots

1. The election inspector inserts the ballot without inspection into the tabulation equipment and the machine displays the warning message.
2. The inspector selects the option to return the ballot.
3. The inspectors review the ballot to attempt to determine the voter's intent for the contest or contests in question. For example, a stray mark could have mistakenly caused the machine to identify the ballot as overvoted or crossover voted.
 - a. If voter intent can be determined, the ballot should be remade to correct the error for the contest(s) in question and include all other votes using the process outlined in the Election Day Manual.
 - b. If voter intent cannot be determined, continue to Step 4.
4. The inspector reinserts the ballot into the tabulation equipment and casts the ballot using the override function.
5. The inspector makes a notation on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) to indicate that the override function was used to cast the ballot. The reason why the override function was used should also be included in this notation. The ballot is not marked.

Procedure: Overvoted and Crossover Voted Ballots When Voter is Present

1. The voter inserts the ballot into the tabulation equipment and the machine displays the warning message.
2. The election inspector assigned to monitor the tabulation equipment should intervene and explain the notification to the voter.

- a. Overvoted Ballot: Casting an overvoted ballot with the override function would result in no votes being counted for the overvoted contest(s), but votes for all other contests would be counted.
 - b. Crossover Voted Ballot: Casting a ballot that contains a crossover vote would result in no votes being counted for any partisan office, but votes for all nonpartisan contests would be counted.
3. The voter is informed that they can spoil the ballot and mark another ballot (up to three ballots) OR cast the ballot as is.
 - a. If the voter chooses to spoil the ballot, the election inspector should select the option to return the ballot, return the ballot to the voter without examining it, and direct the voter to exchange the ballot at the ballot issuing table for a replacement ballot.
 - b. If the voter wants the ballot cast as is, the inspector should first offer to use the option to return the ballot to the voter so that the voter may review the ballot before making the final decision. If the voter does not wish to examine the ballot, the election official casts the ballot using the override function. If the voter wishes to examine the ballot first, the voter or inspector selects the option to return the ballot and the voter determines whether to spoil the ballot or to cast it using the override function.
4. The inspector makes a notation on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) to indicate that the override function was used to cast the ballot. The reason why the override function was used should also be included in this notation. The ballot is not marked.

Counting Ballots

While counting votes occurs after the polls close, the process of counting is a public activity. Any interested person, including a candidate, may be present and observe the counting as long as he or she does not interfere with the process. Election inspectors must pay careful attention to the detail of counting votes and recording vote totals.

Handcounted Paper Ballots

The procedure for counting paper ballots is as follows:

1. If there are multiple ballot boxes, open boxes one at a time.
2. Count the ballots in each box (without examining them) to determine the total number.
3. Determine if the number of ballots is equal to the number of voters.
 - a. Check to see that two or more ballots are not folded together.
 - i. If two or more ballots are folded together, set them aside until the count is completed.
 - ii. Compare the total voter count and the number of ballots including the ballots that were set aside. To determine the total number of voters, see the “Reconciling the Poll List” section of this manual.
 - iii. If a majority of election inspectors agree that the ballots folded together were voted by the same person, the ballots are removed, marked with the reason for removal, set aside, and preserved.
 - b. When the number of ballots is equal to or less than the number of voters, proceed with counting the ballots.
 - c. If the number of ballots is greater than the number of voters, proceed as follows:
 - i. Before drawing down ballots, **be certain that there is no alternative reason for the ballot overage.**
 1. The issuance of the same voter number to two or more individuals, can explain why the number of ballots exceed the number of voters.
 2. In the case of two or more reporting units, if there are more ballots than voters for one reporting unit and less ballots than voters for the other reporting unit, but the total number of ballots for both units is equal to or less than the number of total voters, obviously voters were

given the wrong ballot. This should be noted on the inspectors' statement but does not warrant a drawdown.

- ii. Ballots cast by challenged electors should have been issued a voter number and are included in the total number of voters.
- iii. Place all ballots face up to check for blank ballots (blank ballots are ballots on which no votes were cast for any office or question). Blank ballots are marked, set aside, but preserved.
- iv. If the number of ballots still exceeds the number of voters, place the ballots face down and proceed to check initialing. Mark, set aside, but preserve any ballot not bearing the initials of two election inspectors, or any absentee ballot not bearing the initials of the municipal or a deputy clerk.
- v. If the number of ballots still exceeds the total number of voters recorded on the voter lists, separate the absentee ballots from the election-day ballots. Absentee ballots will either contain only one set of initials, either the municipal clerk's or a deputy clerk's, or two initials of special voting deputies.
- vi. If there are more absentee ballots than absentee voters, the absentee ballot are placed in the ballot box and one of the election inspectors publicly and without examination draws by chance the number of ballots equal to the excess number of ballots. Mark these ballots as "removed due to an excess number of absentee ballots." Set aside and preserve all ballots removed.
- vii. If there are more non-absentee ballots than voters, those ballots are placed in the ballot box and one of the election inspectors publicly and without examination draws by chance the number of ballots equal to the excess number of ballots. Mark these ballots as "removed due to an excess number of ballots." Set aside and preserve all ballots removed.
- viii. When the total number of ballots and the total number of electors shown on the voter lists agree, return the ballots, except for those that were removed and set aside, to the ballot box and mix.
- ix. Re-open the ballot box and count the ballots one at a time.

4. Count and record the votes on two separate Tally Sheets (EL-105).
Reconcile the tally sheets when the counting for each office is complete.
 - a. State statutes do not specify the manner for actually counting ballots. Here is the method recommended by the Elections Commission:
 - i. One election official reads each ballot while a second election official observes and two other election officials mark the votes using hash marks (/) on the Tally Sheets (EL-105).
 - ii. It is advisable to rotate these tabulation jobs among election officials after each office or separate ballot-type is counted. All election officials and tabulators should participate in the counting of ballots (unless a greeter was appointed, who may not participate). High school students serving as election inspectors may participate in the counting.
 - iii. When counting is complete the tally sheets are compared for accuracy and totals documented for each candidate.
 - b. Determine if any of the ballots are “Defective.”
 - i. A “Defective ballot” is a ballot for which a majority of the election inspectors agree that voter intent cannot reasonably be determined.
 - ii. These ballots are marked, set aside and preserved in an envelope marked “Original Ballots.”
 - iii. A defective ballot is labeled “Defective Ballot #__” (beginning with ‘1’) near or within the endorsement section of ballot.
 - Note:** A ballot can be defective for some offices and valid for others. Only valid votes on each ballot are counted. The reason for the defect should be recorded on the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104).
 - c. Determine if any of the ballots are “Objected To.”
 - i. An “Objected To” ballot is a ballot for which a majority of the election inspectors agree that voter intent can be determined, but at least one election inspector disagrees.

- ii. These ballots are counted, marked, set aside and preserved in the Original Ballots envelope.
 - iii. An objected to ballot is labeled “Objected to Ballot #__” (beginning with ‘1’) near or within the endorsement section of the ballot. The reason for the objection is recorded on the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104).
5. Announce the results of the votes cast at the polling place and prepare all election materials for delivery to the municipal clerk (see the “Documentation” section of this manual.) Do not seal the completed Tally Sheets in the ballot bag.
- a. All ballot bags or containers should be sealed or secured by the chief inspector and another inspector.
 - b. When inspector appointments are by party affiliation, the inspector’s affiliation must be different than that of the chief inspector.
 - c. The chief inspector and the inspector seal or secure the ballot bags or containers in such a manner that it is not possible to insert or remove a ballot from the bag or container.
 - d. The unique identifying number of any tag must be recorded on the Ballot Container Certificate (EL-101) and on the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104).

Optical Scan Ballots

1. Open the optical scan tabulating unit to remove any ballots from the auxiliary ballot box that were not entered into the tabulating unit. Enter them into the optical scan unit.
2. Ballots which were stored in auxiliary ballot box because they were rejected when entered into the optical scan unit should be examined by two election officials (one representing each political party, if affiliated) to determine the cause for rejection. The two election officials make a duplicate ballot to correct the problem (see the “Remaking Ballots” section). The duplicate ballot is entered into the machine. The original ballot is preserved in the Original Ballots envelope.

3. Remove all write-in ballots from the write-in compartment (if equipment deflects ballots with write-in marks to the write-in compartment).
 - a. Tally write-in votes on duplicate Tally Sheets (EL-105).
 - b. Do not reenter the ballots into the optical scan unit because the rest of the ballot has already been counted.
4. Examine the ballots from the main bin for write-in votes that were not separated by the machine. (There may be write-in votes where the elector did not make a mark or complete the arrow.)
 - a. Record write-in votes on the tally sheet.
 - b. This may require a change to the printout. If an elector completes the arrow or fills in the oval next to a candidate's name, and also writes in a candidate but fails complete the arrow or fill in the oval next to the write-in blank, the machine will incorrectly count the vote for the candidate on the ballot. Write-in votes, even if the arrow/oval is not completed, should be counted instead of the vote for the candidate on the ballot if the write-in is a registered candidate. Therefore, the returns may need to be amended to reflect the correct number of votes. In this case, subtract a vote for the ballot candidate and add a vote for the write in candidate on the tape. Document the reason for any change on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
5. Once all ballots have been entered into the machine, follow the instructions provided by the municipal clerk for printing out the election results.
6. Election inspectors shall, if possible, print the result report before breaking any seal on the electronic equipment and before the removal of the memory card from the voting station.
7. The chief election inspector shall record the serial number of all security seals on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) or on a copy of the results tape secured and transmitted to the municipal clerk.
8. One copy of the results report and the memory cards shall be secured in a separate, sealed container or envelope by the chief election inspector. The chief election inspector and two additional election inspectors shall sign their names across the seal of the secured envelope or container. As an

alternate procedure, the memory cards may remain sealed in the voting stations or units.

9. Following the vote count, election inspectors publicly announce the results for each candidate and referenda. The chief inspector or an election inspector designated by the chief inspector reports the results to the municipal and school district clerks.
10. The chief inspector and one other inspector shall seal voted ballots and the Original Ballots envelope in a separate ballot bag (EL-101). Return the bags containing the memory unit and the voted ballots to the municipal clerk.
 - a. When inspector appointments are by party affiliation, the inspector's affiliation must be different than that of the chief inspector.
 - b. The chief inspector and the inspector seal or secure the ballot bags or containers in such a manner that it is not possible to insert or remove a ballot from the bag or container.
 - c. The unique identifying number of any tag should be recorded on the Ballot Container Certificate (EL-101) and on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
11. Do not seal the completed write-in tally sheets or election results printouts in the ballot bag.

Direct Recording Electronic Voting Equipment (DRE)

If direct recording electronic voting equipment is used in your municipality, use the following procedure for counting and submitting vote totals:

1. In post-election mode, election inspectors shall print the results report before breaking any seal on the electronic equipment and before the removal of the memory card from the voting station.
2. The chief election inspector shall record the serial number of all security seals on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) or on a copy of the results tape secured and transmitted to the municipal clerk.

3. One copy of the results report and the memory cards shall be secured in a separate, sealed container or envelope by the chief election inspector. The chief election inspector and two additional election inspectors shall sign their names across the seal of the secured envelope or container. As an alternate procedure, the memory cards may remain sealed in the voting stations or units.
4. All votes, including write-in votes, are automatically tabulated by the DRE equipment. Depending on what type of technology is used by your municipality, election inspectors may need to merge the DRE results with the other results. In most cases, election inspectors will be manually merging DRE results with either optical scan systems or ballots that were counted by hand. Follow the municipal clerk's instructions for merging results.

Determining Voter Intent

Summary

When counting votes at any election, voter intent is the controlling factor in determining if and how a vote should be counted. When there is a question of how a vote should be counted because it is not clearly marked as the instructions on the ballot indicate it should be, the decision is made by a majority vote of the election inspectors. Even though tabulators may be used to assist in counting, the decision on how to treat a questionable ballot is made by the election inspectors. One common example of when a determination of voter intent and the validity of a ballot must be made is when an elector has overvoted for a particular office on the ballot. The ballot should be treated as an overvote for that office only. A record is made on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) that a vote was not counted for that office because of an overvote. All other offices on that ballot must be counted as the voter intended.

Counting Write-In Votes

There is no requirement for a voter to make an X or other mark, fill in an oval or connect an arrow in order to cast a write-in vote. Where optical scan voting systems are used, care must be taken to assure that write-in votes are counted when the elector fails to make a mark or connect the arrow next to the write-in line. Because the equipment will not pick up a write-in vote where the arrow is not connected or the oval is not filled in next to the write-in line, election inspectors must review each ballot to determine if a write-in vote has been cast. Write-in votes are recorded on a tally sheet (EL-105). This is the official record of all valid write-in votes.

The deadline for a candidate to file a Campaign Registration Statement (ETHCF-1) with the appropriate filing officer to be considered a registered write-in candidate is 12:00 p.m. the Friday before the election. Clerks should provide their election inspectors with a list of registered write-ins. The list may not be posted and can only be offered to a voter if the election inspector is asked.

In *most* cases, a write-in vote will take precedence over a vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot for the same office. However, determining the proper way to count write-in votes is dependent on the following criteria:

- The provisions of the Elector Intent Statute, Wis. Stat. § 7.50, from which the general examples below are taken.
- The provisions of 2013 Act 178 which limits the scenarios where nonregistered write-in candidate votes may be counted. These provisions are addressed later in this chapter.

Basic Instructions for Counting Write-in Votes

The examples of when and when not to count write-in votes set out below include, but are not limited to, common situations for all elections. Special considerations when counting write-in votes at a partisan primary and the general election can be found in separate sections following the basic examples.

Count Write-in Votes When:

1. The name of the person is misspelled, but the intent of the voter can be reasonably determined.
2. The name of the person is abbreviated, but the intent of the voter can be reasonably determined.
3. The name of the person contains a wrong initial or an initial is omitted.
4. Only the last name of a person is written in. Count the vote if—
 - The person is a registered write-in candidate or,
 - The intent of the voter can be reasonably determined.
5. The voter did not make an X or other mark, fill in an oval or complete and arrow next to the write-in line—
 - An “X” or any other mark is not required in order to cast a write-in vote.

6. A sticker contains **only the name of a person** and is placed on a ballot—
 - The vote is counted for the person named for the office listed in the space where the sticker is placed.
7. A sticker contains **only the name of a person** and is **placed in the margin**. Voter intent must be determined—
 - If the person named on the sticker has filed a campaign registration statement indicating the office sought, the vote should be counted for the person named on the sticker for the office listed on the campaign registration statement.
 - If the person named on the sticker has not filed a campaign registration statement indicating the office sought, the vote is not counted.
8. A sticker containing the **name of a candidate and the office sought** is placed under a different office than the one indicated on the sticker—
 - The vote counts for the person named on the sticker for the office under which the sticker is placed.
9. A sticker contains the **name of a candidate and the office sought** and is placed in the margin of the ballot or any place other than in a particular office space—
 - The vote is counted for the person for the office listed on the sticker.
10. The instructions to voters are "Vote for 1", and the voter makes an "X" or other mark in the box next to a name that is printed on the ballot and also writes in another person's name for the same office—
 - Only the write-in vote is counted. This is not an overvoted ballot.
11. The instructions to voters are "Vote for not more than 2," and the voter makes an "X" or other mark in the box next to two names that are printed on the ballot and also writes in another person's name—
 - Only the write-in vote is counted. This is not an overvoted ballot.
12. In a nonpartisan election (February or April), a candidate's name is printed on the ballot for an office and the voter writes in that candidate for another office—
 - The vote is counted for the office where the write-in occurs.

13. The name of a person, who has filed a campaign registration statement indicating the office sought is written in under an office other than the one indicated on the campaign registration statement—
 - The vote counts for the person for the office where the name is written.

Do Not Count Write-in Votes When:

1. A name is misspelled or abbreviated to the point that the intent of the voter cannot be reasonably determined.
2. A write-in sticker is placed in the endorsement section of a ballot or on a side of a ballot with no printed offices or contests.
3. A write-in sticker is found in the ballot box and is not attached to any ballot.
4. The instructions on the ballot are “**Vote for one**” and the name of more than one person has been written in for a single office—
 - This is an overvote and no votes are counted for that office.
5. The instructions on the ballot are “**Vote for one**” and the name of more than one person has been written in and a vote has also been cast for a candidate whose name is printed on the ballot for the same office—
 - This is an overvote and no votes are counted for that office.

Special Considerations for Partisan Primary Elections

At a partisan primary, a voter may cast votes in only one party’s primary.

Where hand-count paper ballots are used, the voter identifies their party preference when they choose the one party ballot on which they will cast their vote. The voted ballot is placed in the ballot box and the remaining unvoted ballots are placed in a locked “discard” box.

Where optical scan voting systems are used, the voter identifies their party preference either by voting in only one party or by marking a party preference. Selecting the party preference will not prevent crossover voting, but it is a safeguard so that a voter will not lose all votes if he or she does crossover. Selecting a party preference preserves the votes cast in that party, even if the voter also casts votes in another party.

When determining voter intent, it is important to ensure that write-in votes are not counted for candidates in different political parties or for more than one office.

Count Write-in Votes at a Partisan Primary When:

1. A sticker contains **the name, political party and office** the person is seeking and is placed anywhere on the face of the ballot other than in a particular office space.
 - The vote is counted for the person, party and office listed on the sticker.
2. A candidate's name is printed on the ballot for one office and the voter writes in that candidate's name for another office **for the same party**—
 - The vote is counted for the person for the political party and office where their name is written.
3. The voter **has selected a party preference**, casts votes for ballot candidates in the party selected, and votes for or writes in, on the party ballot selected, the name of a person who is listed as a ballot candidate in a different party—
 - Votes are counted except for the write-in vote.
4. The name of a write-in candidate, who has filed a campaign registration statement **indicating the party and office sought**, is written in under an office other than the one indicated on the campaign registration statement but in the same party as indicated on the campaign registration statement—
 - The vote counts for the person for the office where the name is written.

Do Not Count Write-in Votes at a Partisan Primary When:

1. The voter **has selected a party preference**, and then writes in the name of a person whose name appears on the ballot of a different political party—
 - This creates a crossover vote for that office only, and the write-in is not counted.
2. The voter **has not selected a party preference**, but has cast votes for candidates in one political party, and then votes for a candidate whose name

appears on another party's ballot or writes in a name on another party's ballot—

- This creates a crossover vote. In this case, the entire ballot is not counted.

Special Considerations for the General Election

When counting votes at the general election (November), it is important to remember that all votes are counted for the person for the office in which the elector has cast the vote. If a name is written in by the elector, the party affiliation does not matter when it comes to determining the number of votes cast for the candidate. All votes cast for an individual, for the same office, are added together.

Exception: When a candidate's name *is printed on the ballot* for an office and the voter writes in that candidate's name for a different office, the write-in vote cannot be counted.

Counting Votes for Governor and/or Lieutenant Governor

1. If an elector writes in the name of a candidate for governor, but does not write in a name of a candidate for lieutenant governor, a vote is counted for the candidate for governor.
2. If an elector writes in the name of a candidate for lieutenant governor, but does not write in a name of a candidate for governor, a vote is counted for the candidate for lieutenant governor.
3. However a write-in vote for governor or lieutenant governor alone shall not be added to the votes of the same candidate if there are different combinations of governor/lieutenant governor. For example:
 - a. A write-in vote for Mary Jones for governor and Samuel Smith for lieutenant governor may not be added to a write-in vote for Mary Jones for governor with a different candidate for lieutenant governor or no candidate for lieutenant governor.
 - b. A write-in vote for Mary Jones for governor and Samuel Smith for lieutenant governor may not be added to a write-in vote for Samuel Smith for lieutenant governor with a different candidate for governor or no candidate for governor.

- c. A write-in vote for Mary Jones for governor may not be added to a write-in vote for Mary Jones for governor with a different candidate for lieutenant governor.
- d. A write-in vote for Samuel Smith for lieutenant governor may not be added to a write-in vote for Samuel Smith for lieutenant governor with a different candidate for governor.

In these situations, the write-in votes are listed separately on the tally sheet for each combination of candidates.

Counting Votes for President and Vice President:

An elector casting a write-in vote for President and Vice President must designate the presidential candidate of his or her choice. A vote for a candidate for President only will be counted. If the elector casts a write-in vote for only a candidate for Vice President, the vote will not be counted.

Determining the Viability of Write-in Votes as Provided by 2013 Wisconsin Act 178

2013 Act 178 limits when votes cast for unregistered write-in candidates may be counted. The legislation sets out the following specifications for determining write-in vote eligibility:

1. Always count votes for registered write-in candidates.

2. Count votes for nonregistered write-in candidates only if:

- There are fewer ballot candidates for a given office than there are seats to fill.
 - In a partisan primary – There are no ballot candidates for a given office in a given party.
- There are one or more candidates on the ballot for the office, but one or more is deceased.
 - In a partisan primary – There are one or more ballot candidates for a given office in a given party but one or more is deceased.

Note: At a partisan primary, No. 2 is broken down further by party.

The following four questions should be asked when determining write-in vote viability and in what situations votes for ballot candidates may also be considered. Taking time to ask these questions should help to sort out the confusion write-in votes can cause.

1. Can all write-in votes be counted or just those for registered write-in candidates?

(If there are at least as many ballot candidates as there are seats to fill; only votes for registered write-in candidates may be counted.)

2. Is (or are) the write-in candidate(s) registered?

3. Regardless of whether the write-in vote(s) can or can't be counted, are there enough write-in votes to fill the seats up for election? *(If there are at least as many write-in votes as there are seats to fill, votes for ballot candidates may not be counted.)*

4. How many votes is the elector entitled to? *(If the number of counted write-in votes plus the number of marked ballot candidates exceeds the number of votes to which the voter is entitled, the marked ballot candidates may not be counted.)*

The answers to questions 1 and 2 determine which, if any, write-in votes can be counted. The answers to questions 3 and 4 will determine whether votes for ballot candidates, when cast in combination with write-in votes, may be counted.

Note: In a “vote for 1” situation, the presence of a write-in vote means no ballot candidate votes can be counted.

In a “vote for more than 1” situation, the total number of write-in votes cast and the number of votes to which the voter is entitled will determine whether ballot candidate votes may be counted.

The four questions have been applied to the examples on the following pages.

Write-in Vote Scenarios

Example 1

Governor Vote for 1*

- ☒ Tom Jones
- ☒ Peter Noone
- ☒ Johnny Maestro

2 ballot candidates
for a 1-seat office.
1 unregistered
write-in candidate.

Step 1: Determine which, if any, write-in votes can be counted.

1) *Can all write-in votes be counted or just those for registered write-in candidates?*

There are 2 ballot candidates for this 1-seat office, so only votes for registered write-in candidates may be counted.

2) *Is the write-in candidate registered?*

No. Johnny Maestro is not registered. The write-in vote is not counted.

Step 2: Determine if any votes marked for ballot candidates can be counted.

3) *Regardless of whether the write-in vote can or cannot be counted, are there enough write-in votes to fill the number of seats up for election?*

Yes. There is 1 seat to fill and 1 write-in vote. Therefore, votes for ballot candidates may not be counted. Remember: In a “vote for 1” scenario, the presence of a write-in vote means no marked ballot candidates may be counted.

4) *How many votes is the voter entitled to? (Counted write-in votes plus marked ballot candidates cannot exceed the number of votes the voter is entitled to.)*

One*

- We have determined that the write-in vote cannot be counted because the write-in candidate is not registered.
- We have also determined that votes for ballot candidates cannot be counted because the voter cast a write-in vote.
- Even if ballot candidates could be considered, which one did the voter intend to vote for? Voter intent cannot be determined.

No votes may be counted for this contest.

Example 2**Coroner
Vote for 1***

● Gary Lewis
● Brian Hyland &
Johnny Maestro

1 ballot candidate
for a 1-seat office.
2 write-in votes;
Brian is registered,
Johnny is not.

Step 1: Determine which, if any, write-in votes can be counted.

1) Can all write-in votes be counted or just those for registered write-in candidates?

There is 1 ballot candidate for this 1-seat office, so only votes for registered write-in candidates may be counted.

2) Is either write-in candidate registered?

Brian is registered; Johnny is not. Which write-in the voter intended to vote for cannot be determined. Neither write-in vote is counted.

Step 2: Determine if any votes marked for ballot candidates can be counted.

3) Regardless of whether the write-in vote can or cannot be counted, are there enough write-in votes to fill the number of seats up for election?

Yes. There is 1 seat to fill and 2 write-in votes. Therefore, votes for ballot candidates may not be counted. Remember: In a “vote for 1” scenario, the presence of write-in votes means no marked ballot candidates may be counted.

4) How many votes is the voter entitled to?

One*

- We have determined that the write-in vote cannot be counted because intent cannot be determined between the two names written in.
- We have also determined that votes for ballot candidates cannot be counted because the voter cast a write-in vote.
- The voter has voted for a total of 3 candidates. Voter intent cannot be determined.

No votes may be counted for this contest.

Example 3**Sheriff
Vote for 1***

- ☒ Bat Masterson
- ☒ Matt Dillon
- ☒ Barney Fife

2 ballot candidates
for a 1-seat office. 1
vote for a registered
write-in

Step 1: Determine which, if any, write-in votes can be counted.

1) *Can all write-in votes be counted or just those for registered write-in candidates?*

There are 2 ballot candidates for this 1-seat office, so only votes for registered write-in candidates may be counted.

2) *Is the write-in candidate registered?*

Yes. The write-in vote is counted.

Step 2: Determine if any votes marked for ballot candidates can be counted.

3) *Regardless of whether the write-in vote can or cannot be counted, are there enough write-in votes to fill the number of seats up for election?*

Yes. There is 1 seat to fill and 1 write-in vote. Therefore, votes for ballot candidates may not be counted. *Remember:* In a “vote for 1” scenario, the presence of a write-in vote means no marked ballot candidates may be counted.

4) *How many votes is the voter entitled to?*

One*

- We have determined that the write-in vote counts. The voter has reached the number of votes to which they are entitled.
- We have also determined that votes for ballot candidates cannot be counted because the voter cast a write-in vote.

One write-in vote is counted for this contest.

Example 4

**Village Trustee
Vote for not more
than 3***

- ☐ Andy Warhol
☒ Gloria Steinem
☐ Walter Winchell
☒ Barney Fife
☒ Ida Lupino

3 ballot candidates
for a 3-seat office. 2
write-in votes.
Barney is registered;
Ida is not.

Step 1: Determine which, if any, write-in votes can be counted.

1) *Can all write-in votes be counted or just those for registered write-in candidates?*

There are three ballot candidates for this “vote for 3” office, so only votes for registered write-in candidates may be counted.

2) *Is either write-in candidate registered?*

Barney is registered, Ida is not. One vote is counted for Barney.

Step 2: Determine if any votes marked for ballot candidates can be counted.

3) *Regardless of whether the write-in votes can or cannot be counted, are there enough write-in votes to fill the number of seats up for election?*

No. There are three seats to fill and two write-in vote. Therefore, votes for ballot candidates may be counted.

4) *How many votes is the voter entitled to?*

Three*

- We have determined that one write-in vote (Barney) is counted.
- We have also determined that votes for ballot candidates may be counted; a vote for Gloria is counted.

One write-in vote and one ballot candidate vote is counted for this contest.

Example 5

**Village Trustee
Vote for not more
than 3***

- ☐ Gloria Steinem
- ☐ Walter Winchell
- ☐ Ward Cleaver
- ☐ Ozzie Nelson
- ☒ Laura Petri
- ☒ Barney Fife
- ☒ Ida Lupino
- ☐ Tom Jones

5 ballot candidates
for a 3-seat office. 3
votes for registered
write-ins.

Step 1: Determine which, if any, write-in votes can be counted.

1) *Can all write-in votes be counted or just those for registered write-in candidates?*

There are 5 ballot candidates for this 3-seat office, so only votes for registered write-in candidates may be counted.

2) *Are the write-in candidates registered?*

All 3 are registered. Three write-in votes are counted.

Step 2: Determine if any votes marked for ballot candidates can be counted.

3) *Regardless of whether the write-in vote can or cannot be counted, are there enough write-in votes to fill the number of seats up for election?*

Yes. There are 3 seats to fill and 3 write-in vote. Therefore, votes for ballot candidates may not be counted.

4) *How many votes is the voter entitled to?*

Three*

- We have determined that 3 write-in votes count. (The voter has reached the limit of votes to which they are entitled.)
- We have also determined that the vote for the ballot candidate may not be counted.
- In addition, the 3 counted write-in votes plus the vote for the ballot candidate would exceed the number of votes to which the voter is entitled.

Three write-in votes are counted for this contest. *(Don't forget to subtract the vote the equipment counted for the ballot candidate.)*

Example 6

**Town Board
Supervisor
Vote for not more
than 3***

- ☐ Ward Cleaver
- ☒ Ozzie Nelson
- ☒ Laura Petri
- ☐ Peter Noone.
- ☐ Tom Jones.
- ☒ Robert Plant.

3 ballot candidates for a 3-seat office. 3 write-in votes; Peter and Tom are registered, Robert is not.

Step 1: Determine which, if any, write-in votes can be counted.

1) *Can all write-in votes be counted or just those for registered write-in candidates?*

There are 3 ballot candidates for this 3-seat office, so only votes for registered write-in candidates may be counted.

2) *Are the write-in candidates registered?*

Peter and Tom are; Robert is not. Count the votes for Peter and Tom.

Step 2: Determine if any votes marked for ballot candidates can be counted.

3) *Regardless of whether the write-in vote can or cannot be counted, are there enough write-in votes to fill the number of seats up for election?*

Yes. There are 3 seats to fill and 3 write-in vote. Therefore, votes for ballot candidates may not be counted.

4) *How many votes is the voter entitled to?*

*Three.

- We have determined that 2 write-in votes are counted.
- We have determined that votes for ballot candidates cannot be counted.

Two write-in votes are counted for this contest. (Don't forget to subtract the Votes the voting equipment counted for the ballot candidates)

Example 7

**Town Board
Supervisor
Vote for not more
than 3***

☒ Ozzie Nelson

☒ Laura Petri

☐ Peter Noone.

☐ _____.

☐ _____.

*2 ballot candidates
for a 3-seat office. 1
vote for a non-
registered write-in.*

Step 1: Determine which, if any, write-in votes can be counted.

1) *Can all write-in votes be counted or just those for registered write-in candidates?*

There are 2 ballot candidates for this 3-seat office, so all write-in votes may be counted.

2) *Is the write-in candidate registered?*

No. But all write-in votes may be counted. Count a vote for Peter.

Step 2: Determine if any votes marked for ballot candidates can be counted.

3) *Regardless of whether the write-in vote can or cannot be counted, are there enough write-in votes to fill the number of seats up for election?*

No. There are 3 seats to fill and 1 write-in vote. Therefore, votes for ballot candidates may be counted. Voter has indicated their selection by circling the ballot candidates.

4) *How many votes is the voter entitled to?*

Three*

- We have determined that the 1 write- vote is counted.
- We have also determined that votes for ballot candidates may be counted. One vote each for Ozzie and Laura are counted.

One write-in vote and two votes for the ballot candidates are counted for this contest (*Don't forget to add 1 vote each to Ozzie's and Laura's vote totals.*)

Example 8

**Town Board
Supervisor
Vote for not more
than 3**

- ☐ Ward Cleaver
☒ Ozzie Nelson
☐ Laura Petri
☒ Gomez Adams

☐ Peter Noone .
☐ Tom Jones .
☐ _____ .

*4 ballot candidates
for a 3-seat office.
Ozzie is deceased.
3 write-in votes;
Peter is registered,
Tom is not.*

Step 1: Determine which, if any, write-in votes can be counted.

1) *Can all write-in votes be counted or just those for registered write-in candidates?*

There are 4 ballot candidates for this 3-seat office, but Ozzie Nelson is deceased. All write-in votes may be counted.

2) *Are the write-in candidates registered?*

It doesn't matter. All write-in votes may be counted. The two write-in votes are counted.

Step 2: Determine if any votes marked for ballot candidates can be counted.

3) *Regardless of whether the write-in vote can or cannot be counted, are there enough write-in votes to fill the number of seats up for election?*

No. There are 3 seats to fill and 2 write-in vote. Therefore, votes for ballot candidates may be counted.

4) *How many votes is the voter entitled to?*

Three.

- We have determined that 2 write-in votes are counted.
- We have determined that votes for ballot candidates may be counted.
- However, the 2 write-in votes plus the 2 votes for ballot candidates would exceed the number of votes to which the voter is entitled. The ballot candidate votes are not counted.

Two write-in votes are counted for this contest. (Don't forget to subtract the votes the voting equipment counted for the 2 ballot candidates.)

DOCUMENTATION

Summary

Your duties as an election official are not finished until the paper work is complete. Begin with a review of all of the forms and reports that must be filled out to determine the results of the election.

Reconciling Poll Lists

After all voters have cast their ballots and the polls are closed, the election inspectors must reconcile the poll lists, also known as poll books, to make sure that they contain identical information and notations. Inspectors will find this process easier if they have periodically reconciled the poll lists during the day. If there are more than two poll lists, the comparisons have to agree for all of the lists.

1. Compare voter numbers and notations on the poll lists.
 - a. The WEC recommends comparing the first and last number on each page, and every 3rd or 5th number to make sure they match.
 - b. Compare notations beside the name of each voter to determine if they match.
 - c. The last voter number on both lists should be circled in red.

Note: Any differences between the lists need to be reconciled. If it cannot be reconciled, the election inspectors should describe the problem on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).

2. Reconcile the supplemental poll lists.

Reconcile the supplemental lists of individuals registering at the polling place and new voters casting a presidential only ballot. These voters should be included in the determination of the total number of voters.

3. Enter the total number of voters, the number of absentee voters and the number of provisional voters in the spaces provided on the certification page of the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).

The total number of voters is the number of people who have a voter number next to their names on the poll list and supplemental poll list. If numbers were not skipped or used twice, and all electors who received a voter number also received a ballot, the total number of voters should be the last voter number issued and written on the poll list.

4. After comparing and reconciling the poll lists, they are signed by the chief inspector and the election inspectors who maintained the lists.

Documenting Election Day

Other than the poll list, election inspectors must complete and certify additional forms that help to “tell the story” of an election.

Inspectors' Statement (EL-104)

1. The chief inspector or an election inspector designated by the chief inspector completes the certificate on the cover sheet of the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) listing the following information:
 - a. Ward or wards served by the polling place
 - b. Municipality
 - c. County
 - d. Election Date
 - e. Verify Tamper-evident Seal
 - i. Pre-election
 - ii. Post-election
 - f. Ballot Bag Tamper-evident Seal Number
 - i. Also recorded on the Ballot Container Certificate (EL-101)

- g. Total number of voters
 - h. Number of absentee voters
 - i. Number of provisional voters
2. All election inspectors sign the completed certificate on the original Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
 - a. If there are multiple shifts, each shift should sign and indicate the hours they worked at the polling place.
 - b. If the standard inspectors' statement does not have sufficient space for the number of inspectors working the polling place, the election inspectors may sign on an additional page that is then attached to the EL-104 as an addendum.
 3. The chief inspector signs the certification that he or she has completed the required training administered by the Wisconsin Elections Commission. If more than one chief inspector served at the polling place, they should each sign the certification.
 4. The completed certificate, incident log, Observer Log (EL-109), all challenge documentation forms, and any Orders to Leave (EL-110) are attached together to create the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).

Tally Sheets (EL-105)

1. Review and compare the two original Tally Sheets.
 - a. Review the election information.
 - i. Ward
 - ii. Municipality
 - iii. Date
 - iv. Type of election
 - b. Review the tally marks.
 - i. Are there 5 marks in each filled-in box?
 - ii. Is the written total the same as the tally?

- c. Compare the totals.
- d. Review the certification.
 - i. Is the information correct?
 - ii. Did everyone who worked on the counting of ballots sign?
 - iii. Were all the questions answered?

Municipal Board of Canvassers

In municipalities with one polling place and one set of results, the election inspectors act as the municipal board of canvassers on election night when there are municipal offices or referenda on the ballot. They complete the canvass statement, certify the municipal election results and officially determine the winners.

1. Complete the canvass summary statement on the Canvass Report (EL-106) by listing each of the municipal offices and referenda with total votes for each candidate or position on the summary page.
 - a. The Canvass Report (EL-106) is made up of three parts:
 - i. The Tabular Statement of Votes Cast
 - ii. The Certification of the Board of Canvassers
 - iii. The Summary Statement of the Board of Canvassers
2. Attach one original Tally Sheet (EL-105) with the municipal election results.
3. List the winning candidates and referenda results in the determination section of the canvass form.
4. Each election inspector signs the certification on the canvass form.
5. Do not put the completed Canvass Report (EL-106) in the ballot bag.
6. Return the completed Canvass Report (EL-106) to the municipal clerk.

Completing Forms

Once ballots have been counted and the votes recorded on the appropriate Tally Sheets (EL-105), election forms must be completed and all materials secured and routed to the appropriate clerk.

1. Separate ballots that have been identified as damaged, defective, overvoted, objected to or set aside, bundle them separately and place them in the Original Ballots envelope.
2. Place all voted ballots along with the Original Ballots envelope into the ballot bag or container.
 - a. If the election inspectors working the polling place are nominees from political parties, at least one election inspector from each party must participate in the securing of the ballots.
 - b. Secure the container or bag with a tamper-evident seal so that no ballot can be inserted or removed without breaking the seal.
 - c. Complete the Ballot Container Certificate (EL-101) on the ballot bag or container, recording the unique identifying number of the seal.
 - d. Record the security seal number on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
3. The Ballot Container Certificate (EL-101) must be signed by the chief inspector and at least one other election inspector. If election inspectors are appointed from lists submitted by the political parties, the Ballot Container Certificate (EL-101) should contain one signature from each party's inspectors, up to three total signatures (unaffiliated, Democratic, Republican).
4. Rejected absentee ballot envelopes should be placed in the brown carrier envelope (EL-102). The certificate on the carrier envelope must be signed by the chief inspector and two other election inspectors, one from each party (unless appointed without regard to party affiliation).
5. All used absentee certificate envelopes (EL-122) should be placed in the white carrier envelope (EL-103). The certificate on the carrier envelope

must be signed by the chief inspector and two other election inspectors, one from each party (unless appointed without regard to party affiliation).

6. Provisional ballot certificate envelopes (EL-123) should be placed inside the provisional ballot carrier envelope (EL-108). The certificate on the carrier envelope must be signed by the chief inspector and two other election inspectors, one from each party (unless appointed without regard to party affiliation).
 - a. The provisional ballot carrier envelope (EL-108) is placed in a separate ballot bag or container. The ballot bag or container should be sealed with a tamper-evident seal, the Ballot Container Certificate completed, and the bag or container labeled “Provisional Ballots.”
 - b. The Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r) should not be sealed in the ballot container.
7. Complete the Inspectors’ Statement (EL-104) which lists all blank, challenged, damaged, defective, overvoted, objected to, provisional and rejected ballots as well as the total number of electors voting at the polling place, the number of absentee and provisional ballots cast, and the seal numbers from the accessible voting equipment.

Routing Materials

All materials are delivered to the municipal clerk. Materials should be separated into the following categories:

Municipal Clerk

1. Municipal ballots (if hand-count paper ballots are used) sealed in the ballot bag unless they are returned to the ballot box and sealed.
2. Provisional ballots sealed in a separate ballot bag with a tamper-evident seal.
3. Original Tally Sheets (EL-105).
4. A copy of the voting equipment results tape, if any.

5. Original Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) and any attachments. The municipal clerk keeps the original form and makes copies for the School District Clerk and County Clerk.
6. Statement of the Board of Canvassers (EL-106), if required.
7. One original poll list and one original supplemental poll list (EL-107s). The poll list that contains electors' signatures is routed to the county clerk.
8. Absentee Ballot Log (EL-124).
9. Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r).

School District Clerk

The municipal clerk immediately forwards the following to the school district clerk:

1. School district ballots (if hand-count paper ballots are used) sealed in a ballot bag.
2. Original Tally Sheet (EL-105) listing school district results.
3. A copy of the voting equipment results tape, if any.
4. One copy of the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
5. A certified copy of the signed poll list (EL-107 & EL-107s).
6. A copy of the Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r).

County Clerk

The municipal clerk supervises the delivery of the following to the county clerk no later than 4:00 p.m. on the day following the election:

1. The ballot bags or containers with all federal, state, county and technical college ballots.
2. The brown carrier envelope (EL-102) containing rejected absentee ballots.
3. The white carrier envelope (EL-103) containing used certificate envelopes from absentee voters.
4. One copy of the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).

5. One original Tally Sheet (EL-105) for presidential, congressional, state, legislative, judicial, and county, offices and state, county and technical college referenda.
6. A copy of the voting equipment results tape.
7. One original poll list including the supplemental poll list (EL-107s) that includes the electors' signatures.
8. A copy of the Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r).

Frequently Asked Questions

1. Who is the board of canvassers?

In municipalities with one polling place and one set of results, the election inspectors act as the municipal board of canvassers on election night when there are municipal offices or referenda on the ballot.

2. In our municipality, we have several polling places. When does the board of canvassers meet?

In municipalities with more than one polling place where results must be combined, the municipal board of canvassers meets on the day after the election to certify the results of the municipal election and make the official determination of the winners. The board of canvassers consists of the municipal clerk and two other qualified electors of the municipality appointed by the municipal clerk.

3. This election includes school board members. Who certifies their results?

School districts have their own board of canvassers to certify the school district results and make official determination of the winners. The board is made up of the school district clerk and two other qualified electors of the school district.

4. What do we do with unused ballots?

Unused ballots are wrapped or bound separately and delivered to the municipal clerk. Make a note indicating that these ballots are unused.

Post-Election Checklist



Poll Lists:

Two identical poll lists must be completed

- ☐ Completed with necessary attachments, including the signatures of at least 3 inspectors (chief inspector and any inspector responsible for maintaining the list)
- ☐ Original List completed for municipal clerk
- ☐ Original List that contains the voters' signatures completed for county clerk
- ☐ Certified copy may be made for school district clerks and special purpose district clerks

Tally Sheet Preparation

Two tally sheets must be created for each type of ballot (EL-105)

- ☐ Tally sheets are complete, including signatures from all persons counting ballots
- ☐ Original Tally Sheet completed for municipal clerk
- ☐ Original Tally Sheet completed for county clerk
- ☐ Original Tally Sheet completed for school district clerk

Inspectors' Statement:

One inspectors' statement must be completed for each set of tally sheets

- ☐ Completed with necessary attachments, along with signatures of 3 inspectors*, voting equipment seal verification checks, and record of all ballot bag tamper-evident seal numbers
- ☐ Original statement completed for municipal clerk
- ☐ Copy of statement for county clerk (made by municipal clerk)
- ☐ Copy of statement for school district clerk (made by municipal clerk)

Provisional Ballots

- ☐ The carrier envelope for provisional ballots (EL-108), containing all provisional ballot certificate envelopes (EL-123) placed in a separate ballot bag and secured with a tamper-evident seal
- ☐ The completed Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r) not sealed in a ballot bag

Absentee Ballots

Materials for absentee ballots must be placed in the proper envelope

- ☐ Certificate of Rejected Absentee Ballots (EL-102) (Brown)
- ☐ Used Absentee Certificate Envelope (EL-103) (White)
- ☐ Certifications on each envelope are completed with the signatures of 3 inspectors*

Ballot Security

Ballots must be secured in a bag or container with a tamper-evident seal.

- ☐ Ballots are separated by type and placed in their respective ballot bag
- ☐ Certification is completed with the signatures of 3 inspectors* and tamper-evident seal number of each bag.

GLOSSARY OF ELECTION TERMS

A

Absentee Ballot: a ballot cast by a registered voter who is unable or unwilling to appear at the polling place on Election Day. An absentee ballot application or a written request with all required information must be received by the clerk before issuing an absentee ballot. The ballot must be postmarked by Election Day and received by 4 pm the Friday following the election, except for all elections after September 17, 2016, with the certification properly completed in order to be counted.

Absentee Ballot Application (EL-121): a request from a qualified, registered elector to receive an absentee ballot. Voters may submit a written request in lieu of this form, as long as the request includes the voter's name, residential address, mailing address (if different from residential address), indication of the elections for which the voter desires an absentee ballot, an indication of status as a military voter (if applicable), a declaration that the voter meets the qualifications to vote, signature and date.

Absentee Voter: a registered voter who is unable or unwilling to appear at the polling place on Election Day.

Accessibility: refers to the requirement, under state and federal law, to make reasonable accommodations for elderly and disabled voters. This includes providing assistance to eliminate physical barriers to the polling place, acquiring voting equipment that enables all citizens to cast an independent and private ballot in a dignified manner, and providing information that enables all citizens to fully participate in the election process. Municipalities must use polling places that are fully accessible, which includes having at least one accessible voting equipment component. Polling place accessibility is evaluated by completing a *Polling Place Accessibility Survey*, for each new polling place.

Accessible Voting Equipment Component: a device approved by the Elections Commission which provides independence and privacy to voters with disabilities.

Address Change: notification given to a municipal clerk by a registered voter that they have changed their voting address or residence by submitting a new voter registration application. The municipal clerk or the municipal clerk's provider updates WisVote to reflect the address change information provided by the voter.

Adjudicated Incompetent: refers to an individual who is disqualified from voting due to a court ruling that he or she is incapable of understanding the objective of the elective process. No individual may be denied the right to register or to vote on the basis of incompetence unless he or she has been adjudicated incompetent by a court.

Administrative Rules: rules promulgated by the agency to administer and implement Wisconsin statutes.

Audit Trail: see Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail.

B

Ballot Box: refers to the container or box in which electors place their voted ballots in wards that use paper ballots. The ballot box must be secured by lock or numbered seal.

Ballot Marking Device: any technology that allows voters with disabilities and other special needs to mark a ballot privately and independently, but does not tabulate votes. Currently, the only ballot marking devices approved for use in Wisconsin are the AutoMARK and the Vote-PAD.

Board of Election Commissioners: a special board, established in every city with a population over 500,000, that carries out all powers and duties assigned to the municipal clerk.

C

Canvass: to examine the Election Day records for completeness and accuracy, and make an official determination and certification of the outcome of the election.

Cast Ballot: a ballot marked by the voter to reflect his or her preference for a candidate or referendum, and placed in the ballot box.

Central Count: a voting system that tabulates ballots from multiple reporting units or municipalities at a central location. Voted ballots are secured in ballot containers at the polling place. Secured ballots are then transported to the central counting location for tabulation.

Challenged Ballot: a ballot cast by an elector whose eligibility to vote has been questioned according to the challenge process. The cast ballot is marked with the voter number and “Section 6.95.”

Chief Inspector: one of the election inspectors at each polling place who directs the conduct of activities assigned to the other election inspectors. In Wisconsin, every polling place is required by Wis. Stat. §7.30(6)(b), to have a chief inspector who has been appointed by the municipal clerk (or board of election commissioners) and has been certified as a chief inspector by the Wisconsin Elections Commission.

Confidential Elector: an elector who is a victim of domestic abuse, sexual assault or stalking and has made a written request to the municipal clerk to not have his or her personal information on the poll list available to public inspection.

D

Deceased List: a list generated by the Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services that lists all recorded deaths in Wisconsin counties for a specific period of time. This is a confidential list that is used by municipal clerks to cross-check data currently in WisVote and identifies voters that have become deceased and need to be cancelled in the WisVote system.

Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) Voting Equipment: a voting system that records votes by means of an electronic display provided with mechanical or electro-optical components that can be activated by the voter; that processes voter selections by means of a computer program; and that records that processed voting data in memory components.

E

Election Assistance Commission (EAC): the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC) was established by the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA). The Commission serves as a national clearinghouse and resource for information and review of procedures with respect to the administration of federal elections.

Election Day Registration (EDR): refers to the ability of electors to register at the polling place on Election Day. Electors registering on Election Day must complete the Voter Registration Application (EL-131) and provide proof of residence.

Election Inspector (also called a **poll worker**): an election official appointed by the governing body of the municipality who conducts elections under the supervision of the Chief Inspector and the municipal clerk. Every election inspector must view or attend one training program every two years.

Electioneering: any activity intended to influence voting at an election. Electioneering is prohibited on public property within 100 feet of any entrance to a building containing a polling place. This does not apply to private property.

Election Registration Officials (EROs): an election official appointed to register voters at the polling place on Election Day, at residential care facilities during open registration and in the clerk's office during in-person absentee voting.

End of Line Officer: an official of the municipality (may be an election inspector, special registration deputy, employee of the clerk, or police officer) designated by the municipal clerk to stand at the end of the line of individuals waiting to vote, if any, at the time the polls close at 8:00 p.m., per Wis. Stat. §7.37(13). This person should be designated before Election Day. While this practice was previously recommended by the Wisconsin Elections Commission, it is now a statutory requirement.

F

First-time voter: an individual who has not voted in Wisconsin.

G

General Election: the election held in even-numbered years on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November to elect U.S. Senators, Representatives in Congress, Presidential electors,

State Senators, Representatives to the Assembly, District Attorneys, State Officers other than the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Judicial Officers, and County Officers other than Supervisors and County Executives. Wis. Stat. §5.02(5).

H

Help America Vote Act (HAVA): the Help America Vote Act of 2002 establishes requirements for voting systems used in federal elections and contains key provisions on improving access to polling places and voting systems for persons with disabilities. This law also requires a single, central list of voters under the control of the state.

I

Ineligible Voter List: a list generated by the Wisconsin Department of Corrections that identifies convicted felons currently on probation or parole who are ineligible to vote in an election. This list is required to be at all polling places on Election Day to help election inspectors identify potential ineligible voters attempting to register on Election Day.

L

Late Registration: refers to electors who registered in the clerk's office after the close of registration - the third Wednesday before the election. These electors are issued a Certificate of Registration (EL-133) from the clerk that identifies them as being properly registered, and their names may appear on the supplemental voter list. However, if the names of late registrants do not make it on to the supplemental voter list, the registrant's Certificate of Registration (EL-133) should suffice at the polling place.

Logic and Accuracy Test: a public test of automatic tabulating equipment to ascertain that it will correctly count votes for all offices and all measures. Testing must be conducted not earlier than 10 days before Election Day, and public notice is required at least 48 hours in advance of the test. The test must be conducted by processing a test deck for each candidate and on each referendum. An errorless count must be made before the automatic tabulating equipment can be approved for use in the election.

M

Mail-In Registration: electors may register to vote by mail. The elector must complete a Voter Registration Application (EL-131) and mail the completed application to the municipal clerk's office. The application must be postmarked no later than the 20th day (third Wednesday) before the election. The elector must include proof of residence.

Military Voter: A "military voter" includes any of the following: (1) members of a uniformed service, (2) members of the merchant marine of the United States, (3) civilian employees of the

United States and civilians officially attached to a uniformed service who are serving outside the United States, (4) Peace Corp volunteers, and (5) spouses or voting age dependents of the aforementioned categories who are residing with or accompanying them.

Of the various types of military voters listed above, Wisconsin law distinguishes two categories of military electors:

ACTIVE – NOT AWAY: A military elector on active duty, who IS NOT ABSENT from the residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote due to that duty. **Note:** Even though civilian employees and Peace Corps volunteers may be serving outside the U.S. are considered “ACTIVE - NOT AWAY,”

ACTIVE – AWAY: A military elector on active duty who IS ABSENT from the residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote due to that duty. **Note:** ACTIVE – AWAY does NOT include civilian employees or Peace Corps volunteers.

O

Observer: an individual who wishes to exercise his/her right to be present at the polling place on Election Day or any locations where ballots are cast, counted or canvassed.

Optical Scan: voting technology employing scanners where voters mark their choice by completing an arrow or filling in an oval. During tabulation the optical scan voting system interprets the votes using "dark mark logic," whereby the computer selects the darkest mark within a given set as the correct choice or vote. The ballot can be immediately tabulated at the polling place allowing for voters to be notified by the voting system of voting errors such as over voting.

Overseas Voter: a United States citizen, 18 years or older, who resided in Wisconsin before leaving the United States (or is an adult child of U.S. citizens who resided in this state prior to establishing residency abroad) and is now living outside the U.S. with no present intent to return, and not registered to vote in any other location. These electors may only vote for federal offices. Overseas electors are exempt from providing proof of residence and are exempt from proof of identification requirements when voting an absentee ballot by mail.

Note: if an individual is temporarily overseas on Election Day, that individual may register and vote like any other absentee elector and is not considered an overseas elector.

P

Paper Ballot: a ballot that the elector indicates his or her voting preference by marking an (X) in the box next to the candidate or referendum question of his/her choosing. Paper ballots are tabulated by hand.

Partisan Primary: the primary held on the 2nd Tuesday in August to nominate candidates to be voted for at the general election.

Poll List (also known as “Poll Book,” “Registration List”, or “Voter List”): a list containing the full name and address of each registered elector; a blank column for the entry of the serial number of the electors when they vote or the poll list number used by the municipal board of absentee ballot canvassers in canvassing absentee ballots; a space for the voter’s signature; an indication next to the name of each elector for whom proof of residence under Wis. Stat. §6.34, is required; and a form of certificate bearing the certification of the administrator of the elections division of the board stating that the list is a true and complete registration list of the municipality or the ward or wards for which the list is prepared.

Presidential Preference: an election held in conjunction with the Spring Election to express preferences for the person to be the presidential candidate for each party in a year in which electors for president and vice president are to be elected.

Proof of Identification: refers to documents that verify the identity of an elector voting an absentee ballot by mail or in-person in the municipal clerk’s office, or at the polling place on Election Day. For a complete list of acceptable forms of proof of identification and exceptions to the law, refer to Wis. Stat. §5.02(6m) or the “Electors” section of this manual.

Proof of Residence (POR): refers to documents that verify the current residence of an elector registering to vote. Acceptable forms of proof of residence must contain a complete name, including first and last name; and a current and complete residential address, including a numbered street address, if any, and the name of a municipality. Forms that have an expiration date must be valid on Election Day in order to constitute acceptable proof of residence at that election.

Provisional Ballot: a provisional ballot is a ballot that is marked by a voter but is not counted at the time it is cast. It is issued to a voter who is:

- 1) A first time voter who registered by mail (prior to April 4, 2014), did not provide proof of residence and is unable to provide the poll workers with documentation required by Wisconsin and federal law at the polls on Election Day. Voter is marked “POR Required” on the poll list.
- 2) Unable or unwilling to provide his or her Wisconsin driver license or state-issued ID card number when registering to vote at the polls on Election Day
- 3) Unable or unwilling to provide acceptable Photo ID at the time of voting at the polls on Election Day.

There are no other situations when a provisional ballot is issued. The ballot is only counted on election night if the required documentation is provided to the election inspectors by 8 p.m. on election night. The voter has until 4 p.m. on the Friday following the election to provide the clerk with the required documentation for the ballot to be counted.

Q

Qualified Elector: a qualified elector is defined in Wis. Stat. §6.02, as a U.S. citizen, 18 years of age or older, who has resided in the election district for at least 28 consecutive days before any

election at which he or she offers to vote (and who is not disqualified by virtue of one or more of the impediments described in Wis. Stat. §6.03).

R

Referendum: an election at which an advisory, validating or ratifying question is submitted to the electorate.

Registration List: see “Poll Book.”

Reporting Units: a ward or combination of wards used to report election results. All wards in a reporting unit must consist of identical districts that pertain to the district seats up for election (i.e., in fall elections a reporting unit must consist of the same congressional, senate and assembly districts; in the spring, a reporting unit must consist of the same county supervisory and municipal districts).

S

Section 6.95: see “Challenged Ballot.”

Section 6.96: notation used to indicate ballots that were cast after the close of the polls pursuant to a court order. If the election inspectors are informed that a court has issued an order extending the hours that the polling place is open beyond 8:00 p.m., a voter entering the polling place after that time will also have his or her ballot marked with the notation “Section 6.96.”

Special Registration Deputy: Qualified electors of the state may be appointed by the clerk to register individuals outside of the clerk’s office until the third Wednesday before an election. Wis. Stat. §6.26. Special registration deputies must undergo at least one training program every two years.

Special Voting Deputy: an individual appointed by the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners to carry out absentee voting in certain residential facilities and qualified retirement homes. At least two special voting deputies must be appointed for each municipality in which one or more residential care facilities have at least five registered voters and at least one absentee ballot request on file. Special voting deputies must take the Oath of Special Voting Deputy (EL-155) before entering into his/her duties, and must undergo at least one training program every two years. See the *Absentee Voting in Residential Care Facilities and Retirement Homes* manual for more information.

Spring Election: the election held on the first Tuesday in April to elect non-partisan judicial, educational, municipal, county officers, and sewerage commissioners.

Spring Primary: the primary held on the 3rd Tuesday in February to nominate nonpartisan candidates to be voted for at the spring election.

Supplemental Poll List: the Supplemental Poll List is divided into two separate sections: the Pre-Printed Supplemental Poll List and the Handwritten Supplemental Poll List. The Pre-Printed Supplemental Poll List generated from the WisVote contains the names of all voters that registered during the late registration period until the poll list was printed in preparation of Election Day. The Handwritten Supplemental Poll List will contain the names and addresses of electors who registered in the municipal clerk's office after the Pre-Printed Supplemental Poll List is printed and will also contain the names of voters who register on Election Day.

T

Tabulator: a person selected and employed by the municipal clerk to help count votes cast by paper ballot after the close of the polls. The governing body of the municipality may authorize the use of tabulators not less than 30 days before the election. Tabulators are under the direction of election inspectors. Tabulators may also be used to assist counting votes in a recount.

Test Deck: a pre-audited group of ballots marked to record a predetermined number of valid votes for each candidate and on each referendum. The test deck is used to ensure that electronic voting equipment is reliable and accurate.

V

Voter List: see "Poll Book."

Voter Registration: the process by which an elector registers to vote. All electors, except for military electors, are required to register to vote. Registration is accomplished by completing the Voter Registration Application (EL-131) at the clerk's office, through "Click and Mail" on the MyVote Wisconsin website, by special registration deputy, by mail, or at the polling place on Election Day.

Voter Registration Application (EL-131): the form prescribed by the Wisconsin Elections Commission to register an individual to vote in Wisconsin.

Voter-Verified Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT): refers to the requirement under Wis. Stat. §5.91(18), that all direct recording electronic (DRE) voting systems produce a complete, permanent paper record showing all votes cast by the elector. The voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) is considered the official ballot and is to be used in a recount of each vote cast by the elector.

W

Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC): refers to the new agency formed on June 30, 2016 when the Government Accountability Board was split into the Wisconsin Elections Commission and Wisconsin Ethics Commission.

WisVote: a single, centralized, computerized statewide voter registration list managed by the Wisconsin Elections Commission. WisVote is used by state, county and municipal election officials to maintain a list of registered voters, manage and produce voter lists, process absentee and provisional ballots, and to manage a wide variety of other election-related activities.

BALLOT CONTAINER CERTIFICATE for Regular and Irregular Ballots

We, the undersigned election inspectors, certify that we sealed the ballots and other election records required by Wis. Stat. § 7.51(3)(a), (c) and (5), from the _____ Ward(s) of the

Town _____ of _____, _____ County, State of Wisconsin from the
City _____
Village _____

election held on _____, _____ in this container for delivery to the municipal clerk.

The tamper-evident seal used to secure this container is numbered: _____ Wis. Admin. Code Section GAB 5.01(2)

This is bag number _____ of _____ bags.
(Please complete if more than one bag is required.)

Instructions for Signing this Certification

...(The) ballots... shall be secured (sealed in this ballot bag) by the chief inspector, and, **if available**, one other inspector whose party affiliation is different from the chief inspector's party affiliation... Wis. Stat. § 7.51(3)(a). An inspector is "unaffiliated" unless his or her name was submitted as an inspector nominee by one of the two dominant parties in the county (generally, the Democratic and Republican Parties).

1. **If all inspectors are unaffiliated**, the Chief Inspector (CI) and any other inspector must sign the certification.
2. **If there is a mix of unaffiliated and affiliated inspectors:**
 - a. If the CI is affiliated, the CI and an inspector affiliated with the other party must sign this certification, **if available**. Otherwise the CI and an unaffiliated inspector must sign the certification.
 - b. If the CI is unaffiliated, the CI and an affiliated inspector must sign this certification. If inspectors from both parties are present, the CI and one inspector from each party should sign the certification.

Certification

Signature of Chief Inspector _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaffiliated	<input type="checkbox"/> Affiliated	_____ If affiliated, indicate party.
Signature of Inspector _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaffiliated	<input type="checkbox"/> Affiliated	_____ If affiliated, indicate party.
Signature of Inspector (only required in the case of 2.b. above) _____	Party _____		

Dated this _____ day of _____.

This container, secured with a numbered seal with the ballots enclosed, shall be returned immediately to the municipal clerk. Wis. Stat. § 7.51(3)(a) and (5). The municipal clerk shall provide for the delivery of county, state, federal and school ballots to the appropriate clerk. § 7.51(5), Wis. Stats. If the municipality has designated a central counting location pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 7.51(1), the municipal clerk or two inspectors shall transport the container to the central counting location designated by the municipal clerk. Wis. Stat. § 5.85(5).

ELECTION BALLOTS MAY ONLY BE DESTROYED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF Wis. Stat. § 7.23(1)(h), (2).

CERTIFICATE OF REJECTED ABSENTEE BALLOTS

We certify that the absentee ballots contained in this envelope were rejected by us at the election held in the _____ Ward(s)

of the

Town
Village
City

 } of _____, _____ County, Wisconsin

on the _____ day of _____, _____

for the reasons shown on the back of each certificate envelope. Each rejected certificate envelope was assigned a number and listed on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) prepared and filed by us with the election returns.

**Election
Inspectors**

Dated this _____ day of _____, _____.

☆☆

Election Inspectors

- Ballots of absentee voters which are rejected pursuant to the provisions of §6.88, Wis. Stats., shall be kept in their certificate envelopes and returned enclosed in this carrier envelope to the municipal clerk.
- These ballots may not be counted, and the names of voters may not be entered on the poll list or assigned a number on the registration list.
- Each certificate envelope should be numbered and the reason for rejection listed on the back of the envelope and on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
- This carrier envelope will be returned by the inspectors to the municipal clerk after the polls close. §6.88(3)(b), Wis. Stats.

Municipal and County Clerks

- The municipal clerk is responsible for delivery of this carrier envelope to the county clerk by 4 p.m. on the day following the election if a county, state or federal election is held in conjunction with the election for which these ballots were cast. If there is no county, state or federal election held in conjunction with this election, this envelope shall be kept by the municipal clerk or returned to the clerk responsible for administering the election for which the absentee ballots were cast. §7.51(3)(d), (5), Wis. Stats.
- In the event of a recount, the county clerk or appropriate municipal clerk will return this carrier envelope to the board of canvassers responsible for conducting the recount. §9.01, Wis. Stats.

EL-102 | Rev. 2014-08 | Wisconsin Elections Commission, P.O. Box 7984, Madison, WI, 53707-7984 | 608-261-2028 |
web: elections.wi.gov | email: elections@wi.gov.

This form is printed on a brown envelope.

USED CERTIFICATE ENVELOPES OF ABSENTEE ELECTORS

We certify that the used certificate envelopes of absentee ballots contained in this envelope were offered for voting at an election held in the _____ Ward(s)

of the

town
village
city

 } of _____, _____ County, Wisconsin

on the _____ day of _____, _____.

The certification on each absentee certificate envelope was executed in compliance with §§6.22, 6.24, 6.87, Wis. Stats. The ballots were placed in the proper ballot containers after a voting number was assigned to the absentee elector's name on the poll list along with an indication that the elector voted absentee.

}

**Election
Inspectors**

Dated this _____ day of _____, _____.

☆☆

Election Inspectors or Municipal Board of Absentee Ballot Canvassers (Election Officials)

- Election officials shall announce the name of each absentee elector.
- When the election officials find that the certification has been properly executed, and the absentee voter is a qualified elector of the ward and has not voted in the election, they shall assign a voter number to the elector's name on the poll list and enter an indication on the poll list that the elector voted absentee.
- The election officials shall open the envelope containing the ballots so as not to deface or destroy the certification.
- The election officials shall remove the ballots and deposit them in the proper ballot containers. §§6.88(3)(a), 7.52(3)(a), Wis. Stats.
- Used certificate envelopes of absentee voters who have cast ballots shall be placed in this carrier envelope and returned to the municipal clerk after the polls close or upon completion of the absentee ballot canvass. §§7.51(3)(d), 7.52(4)(i), Wis. Stats.

Municipal and County Clerks

- The municipal clerk is responsible for delivery of this envelope to the county clerk by 4 p.m. on the day following the election if a county, state or federal election is held in conjunction with the election for which these ballots were cast. If there is no county, state or federal election held in conjunction with this election, this envelope shall be kept by the municipal clerk or returned to the clerk responsible for administering the election for which the absentee ballots were cast. §7.51(3)(d), (5), Wis. Stats.
- In the event of a recount, the county clerk or appropriate municipal clerk will return this envelope to the board of canvassers responsible for conducting the recount. §9.01, Wis. Stats.

EL-103 (Rev. 9/2007). The information on this form is required by §7.51(3)(d), Wis. Stats. This form is prescribed by the Wisconsin Elections Commission, P.O. Box 7984, Madison, WI 53707-7984, 608-266-8005, elections@wi.gov, <http://elections.wi.gov>

This form is printed on a white envelope.

Inspectors' Statement

We, the undersigned election inspectors, certify the following is a true and correct statement for an election held in the _____ ward(s) of the _____ of _____, County of _____, State of Wisconsin, on the _____ day of _____, 20____.

(ward number(s)) (Town, Village of City) (Name of Municipality) (Name of County) (Day) (Month) (Year)

MUNICIPAL CLERK PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

Voting Unit Number _____ Memory Device Serial Number _____
 Tamper-Evident Seal Serial Number _____

THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY CHIEF INSPECTOR:

VOTING EQUIPMENT/BALLOT CONTAINER CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

- Tamper-evident seal number verified by chief inspector (CI): Pre-election _____ Post-election _____
(CI initials) (CI initials)
- Upon sealing the ballot bag or container to which this Inspectors' Statement pertains, **record the number of the tamper-evident seal used for this purpose here** _____.

THIS SECTION TO BE COMPLETED BY ELECTION INSPECTORS AND VERIFIED BY CHIEF INSPECTOR:

VOTER STATISTICS

Total number of voters (last voter number on poll list) _____ **Number of absentee voters** _____
(Absentee voters and in-person voters. Do **not** include provisional voters.) **Number of provisional ballots** _____

Total Number of ballots cast _____ **Number of ballots in excess of total number of voters** _____

Number of votes cast on:
paper (hand count) ballots _____, **optical scan ballots** _____, **DRE (touch screen)** _____

Signatures of Election Inspectors

Time Worked

_____ to _____
 _____ to _____
 _____ to _____

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF INSPECTOR

I certify that: I have completed the required training administered by the Wisconsin Elections Commission, and have been duly certified as a Chief Inspector. I served as the Chief Inspector for the election described above for the time period indicated below.

 (Signature of Chief Inspector)

☐ ENTIRE DAY ☐ FROM _____ a.m. TO: _____ a.m.
p.m. p.m.

 (Signature of Chief Inspector)

☐ FROM _____ a.m. TO _____ a.m.
p.m. p.m.

- ✓The completed form is retained in the office of the Municipal Clerk.
- ✓A copy of the completed form is returned to each Clerk with the other election forms.
- ✓Municipal clerk provides other copies as needed. Wis. Stat. § 7.51.

DO NOT SEAL IN BALLOT BAG!

Incident Log

[illegible]

Code	Description of Incident	Procedure for Completing Inspectors' Statement
RO RS RW RD RB RV	Rejected Absentee Ballots—Absentee ballots are rejected if: The certificate envelope is open or appears to have been opened and resealed. The elector did not sign the certificate envelope. There is no signature of a witness. The inspectors have reliable proof that the elector has died before election day. Elector has voted more than one ballot of the same type. Elector has already voted in this election.	1) List voter's name and reason ballot was rejected. 2) Indicate the reason for rejection on the certificate envelope 3) Mark the certificate envelope " <i>Rejected # (serial number).</i> " 4) Place the envelope containing the ballot in the Rejected Absentee Ballot envelope. 5) The elector's name is not entered on the poll list. 6) Do not count the ballot.
R	Optical Scan ballots which are remade by election officials—Ballots are remade in order to be accepted by the tabulating equipment.	1) Describe why the ballot had to be remade - Overvoted (OV)-ballot with at least one instance of voting for more than max number of selections allowed. - Damaged (DM)-voter used red pen or circled names instead of completing arrow/oval, ballot mutilated - Other (OT)-faxed or emailed ballots or MyVote ballots 2) These ballots are labeled " <i>Original Ballot # (serial number)</i> " and " <i>Duplicate Ballot # (same serial number).</i> " 3) The "duplicate" ballots are inserted into the counter. 4) The "original" ballots are bundled together, and placed in the Original Ballots Envelope . 5) The Original Ballots Envelope is placed in the ballot container.
C-A C-C C-R C-F C-I C-V C-D C-ID C-F PV-	Challenged Ballots and Provisional Ballots Ballots may be challenged because: The person is not at least 18 years of age. The person is not a citizen of the United States. The person has not resided in the election district for at least 28 consecutive days. The person has a felony conviction and has not been restored to civil rights. The person has been adjudicated incompetent. The person has voted previously in the same election. The person claims to have a physical disability that prevents them from signing the poll book but both inspectors did not agree. Inspector believes picture on photo on ID does not reasonably resemble the voter, or the name does not conform to the name on the list. Clerk believes voter who asked for replacement ballot is not the person who originally requested the ballot. Provisional ballot issued:	1) Complete the " <i>Challenge Documentation</i> " (Form EL-104C). (There should be one (EL-104C) for each challenged elector.) 2) Mark ballot " <i>Challenged – Voter #___.</i> " (Use voter number from poll list.) 3) Mark " <i>challenged</i> " next to voter's name on the poll list. 4) Challenged ballots are inserted into the counter. 5) Bundle together, label " <i>Challenged Ballots,</i> " and place in ballot container. Refer to the Provisional Ballots section of the Election Day Manual for instructions on issuing provisional ballots. Reasons for issuing provisional ballot: 1) "POR required" by voter's name on poll list; voter cannot provide POR. 2) Election Day registrant with a WI DL can't/won't provide #. 3) Voter required to provide ID and can't/won't.
VI	Ballots where voter intent could not be determined and, therefore, votes could not be counted	1) Describe the issue that caused the inspectors to decide that voter intent could not be determined. 2) Mark ballot " <i>Defective-Intent,</i> " & assign a serial number 3) Bundle together, mark " <i>Defective-Voter Intent Could not be Determined,</i> " and place in ballot container.
O	"Objected To" Ballots Objected Ballots are ballots that a <u>minority</u> of inspectors felt should not be counted.	1) Count the vote the way the majority of the inspectors determined it should be counted. 2) Assign a serial number to ballot, and indicate reason for objection. 3) Bundle together, label " <i>Objected to Ballots,</i> " and place in ballot container.
LS	License Surrender - Voter presents a citation or notice of intent to revoke/suspend a DL as POI.	Mark ballot "s.6.965 – Voter # ___," and write "s.6.965" on the poll list next to the voter's name.
X	Other Occurrences or Irregularities	Describe any other occurrences or irregularities which may or may not affect the validity of the election.

Challenge Documentation

(Inspector should attach this form to the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104))

Name and Address of **Challenged** Elector:

Challenged Elector Voter number _____

(Fill in only if Part D is completed)

Identifying Challenge Participants

Name of Inspector Administering Challenge Process _____

1. Person Challenging Elector who is Present at the Polling Place

(Check the box that applies and provide the information requested.)

☐ **Inspector** (Who Is a Qualified Elector) *Making Challenge to an Elector who is Present*

Name of Challenging Inspector _____ (Proceed to Part A.)

or

☐ Name and Address of **Elector** *Making Challenge to an Elector who is Present*

(Proceed to Part A.)

2. Person Challenging Elector who is not Present at the Polling Place

(Check the box that applies and provide the information requested.)

☐ **Inspector** (Who Is a Qualified Elector) *Making Challenge to an Elector who is not Present*

Name of Challenging Inspector _____ (Complete Parts A & E.)

or

☐ Name and Address of **Elector** *Making Challenge to an Elector who is not Present*

(Complete Parts A & E.)

(signature of *challenging* elector)(signature of *challenged* elector)**Part A. Challenger**

(Indicate the challenger's answers to your questions by checking "Yes" or "No." Provide any other information requested.)

1. Oath (or Affirmation) of Truthfulness given by the inspector to the challenger:

"Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all questions put to you regarding the challenged person's place of residence and qualifications as an elector of this election."

☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes," proceed with the challenge process. If "No," see the end of this section*.

2. Inspector asks the challenger if they are a qualified elector of Wisconsin. (Only an elector may challenge.)

☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes," proceed with the challenge process. If "No," see the end of this section*.

3. Challenger gives the reason(s) for challenge using the following criteria that applies to the person being challenged:

☐ The person is not a citizen of the United States.☐ The person is not at least 18 years of age.☐ The person has not resided in the election district for at least 28 consecutive days.☐ The person has a felony conviction and has not been restored to civil rights.☐ The person has been adjudicated incompetent.☐ The person has voted previously in the same election.

Only election inspectors can challenge for the following reasons:

- ☐ The person who requested a replacement absentee ballot is not the person who originally requested the ballot.
- ☐ The person claims to have a physical disability that prevents them from signing the poll book, but *both* inspectors did not agree.
- ☐ The person does not adhere to the following voting requirement (specify alleged violation below):

4. Inspector asks the following question(s) of the challenger which are appropriate to determine the qualifications of the challenged elector:
- ☐ Why do you believe that the challenged elector is not a United States citizen?
 - ☐ Why do you believe that the challenged elector is not at least 18 years of age?
 - ☐ Why do you believe that the challenged elector has not, for at least the 28 consecutive days before this election, resided in, or been a resident of, the ward or election district from which he or she seeks to vote?
 - ☐ For which of the following reasons, and why, do you believe the challenged elector is currently disqualified from voting:
 - ☐ A felony conviction for which the challenged elector is still serving probation or is on parole or extended supervision?
 - ☐ A judge's ruling that he or she is incapable of voting?
 - ☐ Having made a bet or wager on this election?
 - ☐ Having voted previously in this election?

(Inspector challenge only):

- ☐ Why do you believe that the challenged elector, who requested a replacement absentee ballot, is not the person who requested the original ballot?
- ☐ Why do you believe that the challenged elector is not unable to sign the poll book due to a physical disability?
- ☐ Why do you believe this person does not meet the specified voting requirement?

Record Challenger's Answer(s):

*If the challenger refuses to take the oath (or affirmation) of truthfulness, is not a qualified elector of Wisconsin, refuses to give a valid reason for challenge, or refuses to provide information to support the challenge; the challenge process is terminated and *the elector is allowed to vote*.

OTHERWISE:

5. *Proceed to Part B.*

Part B. Challenged Elector

(Indicate the challenged elector's answers to your questions by checking "Yes" or "No.")

1. Oath (or Affirmation) of Truthfulness given by the inspector to the challenged elector:
 "Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all questions put to you regarding your place of residence and qualifications as an elector of this election."
- ☐ Yes ☐ No
- If "Yes," proceed with challenge process. If "No," see end of this section*.

2. Inspector asks the challenged elector the following questions which are appropriate to test the person's qualifications based on the cause for the challenge:

- ☐ Are you a United States citizen? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- ☐ Are you at least 18 years of age? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- ☐ For at least the 28 consecutive days before this election, have you resided in, or been a resident of, the ward or election district from which you seek to vote? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- ☐ Are you currently disqualified from voting for any of the following reasons?
- ☐ A felony conviction for which you are still serving probation or are on parole or extended supervision? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - ☐ A judge's ruling that you are incapable of voting? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - ☐ Having made a bet or wager on this election? ☐ Yes ☐ No
 - ☐ Having voted previously in this election? ☐ Yes ☐ No

(Inspector challenges only):

- ☐ Are you unable to sign the poll book due to a physical disability? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Record Challenged Elector's Explanation, if any:

*If the challenged elector refuses to take the oath (or affirmation) of truthfulness, refuses to answer any of the questions in Part B, or the answers given indicate that the challenged elector does not meet voting eligibility requirements; *the challenged elector is not given a ballot*. Indicate the reason for not issuing a ballot to the challenged elector in the box at the bottom of Page 4.

OTHERWISE:

3. *Proceed to Part C.*

Part C. Opportunity to Withdraw Challenge

(Indicate the challenger's answer by checking "Yes" or "No.")

Does challenger withdraw the challenge?

- ☐ Yes (Challenge process is terminated, and elector is given a ballot.) ☐ No (*Proceed to part D.*)
-

Part D. Oath (or Affirmation) of Eligibility

(Indicate the answers to your questions by checking "Yes" or "No.")

1. Inspector administers Oath (or Affirmation) of Eligibility to the challenged elector:

"Do you solemnly swear (or affirm) that: you are at least 18 year of age; you are a citizen of the United States; you are now and for 28 consecutive days have been a resident of this ward except under Wis. Stat. § 6.02(2); you have not voted at this election; you have not made any bet or wager or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of this election; you are not on any other ground disqualified to vote at this election."

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

If "Yes," proceed with 2.

If "No," see end of this section*.

2. If the challenged elector answered "Yes" to question number 1, the challenged elector is given a ballot. **Before issuing the ballot to the challenged elector, the inspectors must:**

- ☐ Write the voter number of the challenged elector and "Section 6.95" on the back of the ballot.
- ☐ Write the voter number on the front of this form and on the voter list.
- ☐ Indicate the reason for the challenge on the voter list.

*If challenged elector refuses to take the oath (or affirmation) of eligibility or refuses to register (where required), the elector may not be given a ballot. Indicate reason for not issuing a ballot to a challenged elector in the box at the bottom of Page 4.

Part E. For Challenged Absentee Elector Only

(Indicate that the following procedures have been accomplished by checking the box next to each procedure.)

Before depositing absentee ballot of the challenged elector in ballot box, inspectors must

- ☐ Write the voter number of the challenged elector and “Section 6.95” on the back of the ballot,
 - ☐ Write the voter number on the front of this form and on the voter list,
 - ☐ Indicate the reason for the challenge on the voter list.
-

When Ballot Is NOT Issued to a Challenged Elector

(Indicate the reason for not issuing a ballot to a challenged elector by checking the appropriate box.)

- ☐ The challenged elector refused to take the oath or affirmation of eligibility under Part D.
- ☐ The challenged elector refused to answer fully any relevant questions put to him or her by the inspector under Part B.
- ☐ The answers to the questions given by the challenged elector indicate that they do not meet the voting qualification requirements of Wis. Stat. §§ 6.02 and 6.03. Reason: _____)

Tally Sheet

Showing results for the _____ ward(s) of the _____ aldermanic district of the _____ of _____ in the County of _____
(town, village or city)

on the _____ day of _____, 20____ as made by the election inspectors setting forth the total

number of votes for each office, the names of all persons receiving votes, and the number of votes cast for each person.
GIVE NUMBER OF LAST VOTE ON POLL LIST OR HIGHEST NUMBER ON REGISTRATION LIST _____ as made by the election inspectors setting forth the total _____, 20____ day of _____

PRIMARY ELECTION

- ☐ CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES
- ☐ STATEWIDE OFFICES
- ☐ LEGISLATIVE & DISTRICT A
- ☐ JUDICIAL & SUPERINTENDING

- ☐ COUNTY OFFICES
- ☐ LOCAL OFFICES
- ☐ SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICES
- ☐ REFERENDA

Name of Party (Partisan Primary)

INSTRUCTIONS: Insert office titles vertically and the names of all candidates horizontally next to office title.

[illegible]

TALLY

Of the votes given in the

_____ of _____
(Town, Village or City)

County of _____
State of Wisconsin
on _____, 20 _____

☐ PRIMARY ☐ ELECTION

Name of Party (Partisan Primary)

- ☐ PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
☐ CONGRESSIONAL OFFICES
☐ STATEWIDE OFFICES
☐ LEGISLATIVE & DISTRICT ATTORNEY OFFICES
☐ JUDICIAL & SUPERINTENDENT
☐ COUNTY OFFICES
☐ LOCAL OFFICES
☐ SCHOOL DISTRICT OFFICES
☐ REFERENDA

NOTE: THIS STATEMENT IS TO BE MADE IN DUPLICATE, ONE TO BE FILED WITH THE MUNICIPAL CLERK AND THE OTHER TO BE DELIVERED TO THE COUNTY CLERK. FOR SCHOOL DISTRICT ELECTIONS, ONE COPY IS DELIVERED TO THE MUNICIPAL CLERK, AND THE OTHER IS DELIVERED TO THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

STATE OF WISCONSIN

County of _____
Received and filed this _____ day of _____, 20 _____.

(Signature of County Clerk)

EL-105 | Rev 2014-09 |
Wisconsin Elections Commission, P.O. Box 7984, Madison, WI 53707-7984
608-266-8005 | web: elections.wi.gov | email: elections@wi.gov

CERTIFICATION

State of Wisconsin)
County of _____) ss. _____

We, the undersigned, certify that we are election inspectors for the _____ wards(s) of the _____
aldermanic district of the _____
(town, village or city)

of _____, State of Wisconsin,
for the primary or election held on the day of _____, 20 _____.

We further certify that we have counted all the ballots cast in said ward or polling place, that the count was duly and legally made and that the results of the count shown on the within tally sheet statement is correct.

(Signatures of at least 3 Election Inspectors, including the chief inspector and one inspector representing each of the 2 major political parties. Any inspector or tabulator participating in the ballot count must sign the certification.)

Dated _____, 20 _____

(type of election) _____ Election - _____ (date of election)

For a Partisan Primary, insert political party

Office:		
Reporting Units:	Candidates:	Scattering (for Counties only)
Total Votes Cast-Candidates:		

Total Votes Cast-Office:	
--------------------------	--

Completing the Tabular Statement of Votes Cast

Instructions For Municipal Canvass:

- Write the name of your municipality, the kind of election - primary, spring, or special election, etc., and the date of the election in the heading.
- Enter the complete name of the office with the seat or district number in the shaded area.
- List the names of the candidates for the office in ballot order below the shaded area.
- Make sure that all wards or ward combinations are listed in proper numerical order in the left hand column. The smallest number in a combination determines the order. (*Example: Wards 1&4; Wards 2,6 & 7; and Wards 3&5.*)
- For each reporting unit, list the number of votes cast for each candidate.
- Don't forget the write-in votes - they must be listed individually by name.
- Enter the total number of votes cast for each candidate at the bottom of the column. Please give the **total number of votes cast** (not voters!) for each office in the "Total Votes Cast-Office" space. This total is the sum of the vote totals for each candidate plus the write-ins.

Notes for Municipal and County Clerks:

Combining Reporting Units. A municipality may provide for combined wards by resolution up to 30 days* before the spring primary or election, if your population is under 35,000. It's important to remember that for the spring primary and the spring election, wards in a municipality may be combined for judicial offices even though separate results may be required for county, municipal, or school district offices. The wards being combined must use the same polling place.

*60 days before a September Primary or General Election.

Reporting for annexations requires special attention. As long as the area being annexed belongs to the same representative districts, i.e., congressional, legislative, and county supervisory districts, as the adjacent area to which it's being annexed, then the annexed area is reported together with the adjacent area using the same ward number. But if the annexed area has **different** representative districts from its adjacent area or crosses county lines, the municipality is required by law to create a separate ward giving it the *next consecutive number*. All election results from this new ward must be reported under the new ward number.

Instructions For County Canvass:

- Write the name of your county, the kind of election - primary, partisan primary, spring/general election, or special, etc., and the date of the election in the heading.
- A separate report must be completed for each political party in a *partisan primary only*. Write in the name of the political party on the line provided.
- Enter the complete name of the office with the branch or district number in the shaded area.
- List the names of the candidates for the office in ballot order below the shaded area.
- Please list all municipalities and wards in the correct order in the left hand column. The smallest number in a combination determines the order. (*Example: Wards 1&4; Wards 2,6 & 7; and Wards 3&5.*)
 1. Towns, alphabetically, wards numerically.
 2. Villages, alphabetically, wards numerically.
 3. Cities, alphabetically, wards numerically.
- Make sure that all wards or ward combinations are listed along with the municipality name. If a municipality is divided by wards, but combines them for voting purposes and reports one total, **you must still identify the numbers of the wards** being reported. (*Example: Town of Anywhere, Wards 1&2. If a municipality is not divided by wards do not list "Ward 1."*)
- For each reporting unit, list the number of votes cast for each candidate.
- Don't forget the scattering column - if there are no write-in votes for a reporting unit, list 0.
- Enter the total number of votes cast for each candidate at the bottom of the column. Please give the **total number of votes cast** (not voters!) for each office in the "Total Votes Cast-Office" space. This total is the sum of the vote totals for each candidate plus the scattering.

Certification of the Board of Canvassers

We, the undersigned, certify that we are the members of the Board of Canvassers for

(insert municipality and county, if county canvass insert county only)

We certify that the attached Tabular Statement of Votes Cast and Summary Statement of the Board of Canvassers, canvassed and prepared by us, are correct and true as compiled from the original returns made to the

(County, Municipal, School District) Clerk.

We further determine and certify that the following persons received the greatest and the next to greatest (for primary only) number of votes for the respective office for which each was a

candidate on _____.
(Insert date of primary or election)

OFFICE

(Title of Office)

HIGHEST CANDIDATE

(Name of Winning Candidate)

**SECOND
HIGHEST CANDIDATE**

(For Primary Only)

(Name of Second Highest Candidate)

BOARD OF CANVASSERS

(1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

(4) _____

(5) _____

(Date)

This document is signed by:

For a municipal election – The inspectors when there is only one polling place and one set of election results. s.7.53(1), Stats.

For a municipal election – The municipal board of canvassers when there are 2 or more reporting units. s.7.53(2)(a), Stats.

For state and county elections – The county board of canvassers. s.7.60(2), Stats.

Summary Statement of the Board of Canvassers

_____ Election - _____, _____

The total number of votes cast for _____ was _____
of which _____ (insert office)

_____ received
(candidate's name)

_____ received _____
(candidate's name)

_____ received _____
(candidate's name)

Scattering *(for county only)* received

The total number of votes cast for _____ was _____
of which _____ (insert office)

_____ received _____
(candidate's name)

_____ received _____
(candidate's name)

_____ received _____
(candidate's name)

Scattering *(for county only)* received

The total number of votes cast for _____ was _____
of which _____ (insert office)

_____ received
(candidate's name)

_____ received
(candidate's name)

_____ received
(candidate's name)

Scattering *(for county only)* received

Election: 7/5/2016 Special Election - 11 Jul 2016

WI_PL_ELE_POLL-LN

District(s): Wards 1-4

CITY OF THORP - CLARK COUNTY

THORP CITY HALL

Certification of Administrator

I certify that the attached list is a true and complete registration list of the municipality or the ward or the wards for which the list is prepared.

Michael Haas



 Wisconsin Elections Commission Administrator
Certification

We certify that the attached list contains all the names of persons voting at the election held on, July 11th, 2016, and that it contains all the information about the electors required by law. We further certify that this list is true, correct and complete.

Total Number of Voters Printed on the Poll List: 883

Last Voter Number: _____

Page Number of Last Voter: _____

Number of Absentee Electors: _____

Election Inspector Signatures:

1. _____
Chief Inspector
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Election Inspectors

The Information on this form is required by ss.6.79(1m)(4)(6), 6.82(1)(a),2(d),6.88(3)(a), Stats.

EL-107 (WisVote 2016)



Supplemental Poll List

Municipality: _____

Election Date: _____

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

(Voter #)		(Print Name)	(Address)
(Ward)	(Ballot Combo)	(Notes)	(Signature)

WISCONSIN INSPECTORS' CERTIFICATE OF PROVISIONAL BALLOTS

We certify that the provisional ballots contained in this envelope were cast by voters unable to provide the proof of residence required pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 6.79(2)(d), unable to provide the Wisconsin driver license or state identification card number required pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 6.55(2)(a)1., or unable to provide an acceptable form of photo identification pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 6.79 (2)(a), at the election held in

the _____ Ward(s)

Of the

Town

Village

City

}

 of _____, _____ County, Wisconsin

On the _____ day of _____, _____

Each provisional voter was assigned a serial number beginning PV# __. The number was recorded on the registration list, the back of the ballot, the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123), the Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r), the EL-123is "Provisional Voting Information Sheet" for the elector, and listed on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104) prepared and filed by us with the election returns. Each voter was informed that in order for their ballot to be counted, they must provide the required proof of residence, Wisconsin driver license number or state identification card number or acceptable form of photo ID to the municipal clerk no later than 4:00 p.m. on the Friday following the election. Each voter was given the EL-123is "Provisional Voting Information Sheet" prepared by the Wisconsin Elections Commission.

**Election
Inspectors**

Dated this _____ day of _____, _____.

☆☆

Election Inspectors

- Provisional ballots of voters unable to provide the proof of residence required by Wis. Stat. § 6.79(2)(d), the Wisconsin driver license or state identification card number required by Wis. Stat. § 6.55(2)(a)1., or unable to provide an acceptable form of photo identification pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 6.79 (2)(a), shall be kept in their certificate envelopes.
- These ballots may not be counted, unless the voter returns with the required proof of residence, Wisconsin driver license or state identification card number or an acceptable form of photo identification before the polls close.
- The names of provisional voters are assigned a serial number (PV# __) that is recorded on the registration list, the back of the ballot, the Provisional Ballot Certificate Envelope (EL-123), the Provisional Ballot Reporting Form (EL-123r), the EL-123is "Provisional Voting Information Sheet" for the elector, and listed on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
- The back of the ballot should be marked "Section 6.97," voted by the elector, placed in the completed provisional ballot certificate envelope and returned to the election inspectors.
- The inspectors make a notation (including the PV#) that the voter was issued a provisional ballot on the Inspectors' Statement (EL-104).
- The completed provisional ballot certificate envelopes containing the voted ballots are placed in this carrier envelope. This carrier envelope and any other provisional ballot carrier envelopes must also be placed a separate ballot bag, secured with a tamper-evident seal and labeled with "Provisional Ballots."

Municipal Clerks

- The municipal clerk shall promptly notify the appropriate boards of canvassers that the clerk has provisional ballots that may be counted if the voter provides the required proof of residence, Wisconsin driver license or state identification card number by 4:00 p.m. on the Friday following the election.

EL-108 | Rev 2015-04 | Wisconsin Elections Commission, P.O. Box 7984, Madison, WI 53707-7984
608-266-8005 | web: elections.wi.gov | mail: elections@wi.gov

This form is printed on a (*insert color*) envelope.

Wisconsin Election Observer Log

Today's Date: _____ Election Date: _____ Municipality: _____ Page Number: _____
Site: ☐ Polling place, ward # _____ ☐ Clerk's office ☐ Central count location ☐ Residential Care Facility or Retirement Home ☐ Other (specify) _____

With their signatures below, the signees attest to the following statement:

“I understand Wisconsin’s rules for election observers, as set out in *Wisconsin Election Observers Rules-at-a-Glance*, and agree to abide by those rules while observing this election or election administration event.”

Printed Name	Signature	Street Address	Municipality, State	Representing	Photo ID Verified
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>

Wisconsin Election Observers

Rules-at-a-Glance

Wisconsin Administrative Rule EL Chapter 4 Election Observers

The State of Wisconsin permits individuals to observe voting and the election administration process at polling places on Election Day. It also permits observers to view the absentee voting process in the municipal clerk's office, the absentee vote canvass, central count processes, recounts, and voting in residential care facilities and nursing homes.

These **Rules-at-a-Glance** should be viewed in conjunction with Wisconsin Administrative Rule EL Chapter 4.

July 2016

Contact Information Wisconsin Elections Commission
TELEPHONE/FAX Elections Help Desk: 608-261-2028 Fax: 608-267-0500
STREET ADDRESS 212 East Washington Avenue, Third Floor Madison, Wisconsin 53703
MAILING ADDRESS Wisconsin Elections Commission Post Office Box 7984 Madison, Wisconsin 53707-7984
INTERNET ADDRESS http://elections.wi.gov
EMAIL ADDRESS elections@wi.gov
MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION Beverly R. Gill, Secretary Julie M. Glancey Ann S. Jacobs, Vice-Chair Steve King Don M. Millis Mark L. Thomsen, Chair
ADMINISTRATOR Michael Haas

Election Observation at Other

Locations:

Municipal Clerk's Office

Observers may be present during absentee voting in the clerk's office (if it's in a public location). The municipal clerk is in charge, and observers shall follow the clerk's directives. Video and still cameras are not allowed.

Residential Care Facilities & Nursing

Homes

Only observers appointed by the two major political parties may be present during absentee voting in residential care facilities and nursing homes. The special voting deputies are in charge, and observers shall follow the deputies' directives. Video and still cameras are not allowed.

Absentee Ballot Canvass or Central Count

Observers may be present during absentee voting in the clerk's office (if it's in a public location), an absentee ballot canvass, or centralized vote counting. The municipal clerk is in charge, and observers shall follow the clerk's directives. Video and still cameras are allowed if their use is not disruptive or show how an elector has voted.

Recounts

Observers may be present during election recounts, including candidates and their counsel. The board of canvassers is in charge, and observers shall follow the board's directives. Video and still cameras are allowed if their use is not disruptive or show how an elector has voted.

At the Polling Place, an

Election Observer must:

- ✓ Notify the chief election inspector she/he is at the polling place to observe
- ✓ Follow the directives of the chief election inspector or designee
- ✓ Provide photo identification
- ✓ Complete and sign an election observer log
- ✓ Wear an Election Observer tag or badge



Remember:

- The chief election inspector is in charge of the polling place. All inquiries should be made of the chief election inspector or designee
- Challenges to voters must be filed with the chief election inspector or designee. Follow the process outlined by Wisconsin Administrative Rule EL Chapter 9
- Candidates are allowed in the polling place only after it has closed at 8:00 p.m.
- Polling places in Wisconsin are open from 7:00 a.m. until 8:00 p.m.

Viewing documents

Observers are not entitled to view registration forms, proof of residence documents or the observer log on Election Day. Observers may ask the chief inspector or designee to view other documents, such as the poll list, that are available when doing so will not delay or disrupt the process, but this may not be possible when polls are busy, and they may not view confidential information. The chief inspector or designee has sole discretion to determine whether such documents may be viewed during voting hours.

Election Observers may not:

- Engage in electioneering*
- Video and still cameras are not allowed
- Handle official election documents
- Have conversations about candidates, parties or ballot questions
- Make calls / use cell phones for voice calls inside the polling area (texting or other silent usage is acceptable if it is not disruptive)
- Wear clothing or buttons related to candidates, parties or referenda that is intended to influence the election
- Interact with voters, except when requested
- View confidential information on the poll list, or take photos or make photocopies of the poll list on Election Day
- Enter vehicles of curbside voters



* *Electioneering is defined in Wisconsin law as any activity which is intended to influence voting at an Election. § 12.03 Stats.*

Communications Media:

Observers from communications media organizations shall identify themselves and the organization they represent to the chief inspector upon arriving at the polling place. The inspector shall record the information on the EL-104, Inspectors Statement. Video and still cameras are allowed if their use is not disruptive or show how an elector has voted.

Polling Place Accessibility Assessments:

- Individuals may assess accessibility requirements in Wisconsin polling places if the following rules are observed:
- Assessors should notify the municipal clerk at least 24 hours in advance
 - Assessors may wear identifying name tags or shirts
 - Assessors may work outside the observers' area unless their work is judged to be disruptive
 - Assessors may take still photos or videotape for documentation if their use is not disruptive
 - Election officials - clerks, chief election inspectors and poll workers -should facilitate the work of accessibility assessors

Date and time

Name of location

Street address

_____, WI
Municipality name
(Indicate Town, Village or City, i.e., "Town of Leeds")

Order to Leave Polling Place, Clerk's Office, or Alternate Absentee Ballot Site

name of observer

organization, if any

The observer listed above, is hereby ordered, pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 7.41(3), to leave the polling place, clerk's office, or alternate absentee ballot site immediately for the reason(s) described below:

Signature of chief inspector

Signature of inspector

Printed name of chief inspector

Printed name of inspector

A copy of this document is required to be filed with the Wisconsin Elections Commission within 7 days of the incident.

INELIGIBLE VOTER INFORMATION SHEET

You are being given this informational sheet today because your name and date of birth match a name and date of birth on a list of offenders who are currently serving a sentence for a felony conviction. If this information is correct, you are ineligible to vote in Wisconsin and must wait until you have completed the terms of your felony sentence including any terms of extended supervision, probation, or parole.

- If the information was correct, but you have completed your sentence, have been discharged, or your sentence has been vacated, your registration or absentee ballot will be accepted if you can provide the poll workers or clerk with a copy of the **Discharge Certificate** which you received from your agent when you were discharged. Page 2 of the certificate will contain a statement that restores your right to vote.

If you do not have a copy of your discharge certificate, you may obtain one by contacting the Department of Corrections (DOC) Master Records Line at (608) 240-3750. It will take DOC at least 24 hours to make a copy of the discharge certificate. The DOC records office will need the address, email, or fax number where a copy of the discharge certificate can be sent.

- If the information on the list is incorrect or you maintain that you are not a felon, you will be permitted to register and to vote. Your registration and any ballot that you cast will be marked as “ineligible to vote per Department of Corrections,” until you take steps to resolve the issue with the Department of Corrections. Your ballot will also be challenged by the election inspectors at your polling place.

If you believe that your name and date of birth have been falsely matched or that you may be the victim of identity theft, contact the Wisconsin Department of Justice Crime Information Bureau (CIB). CIB provides a process for clarifying a false match. For assistance with this process please call:

CIB Front Desk (608) 266-7314
Record Check Unit Supervisor (608) 266-9398

After you have resolved the issue contact your municipal clerk and provide them any documentation you have confirming that you are not currently serving a sentence for a felony conviction.

Municipal Clerk Contact Information:

(Name of municipal clerk)

(Telephone number)

(Address)

(Fax number)

(Municipality, state, zip code)

(E-mail address)

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION/CERTIFICATION

Note: With certain exceptions, an elector who mails or personally delivers an absentee ballot to the municipal clerk at an election is not permitted to vote in person at the same election on Election Day. Wis. Stat. § 6.86(6).

Voter: Complete the information below and sign the certification in the presence of a witness who must also sign.

<p>CERTIFICATION OF VOTER (required)</p> <p>I certify, subject to the penalties for false statements of Wis. Stat. § 12.60(1)(b), that I am a resident of the ward of the municipality in the county of the state of Wisconsin indicated hereon and am entitled to vote in the ward at the election indicated hereon; that I am not voting at any other location in this election; that I am unable or unwilling to appear at the polling place in the ward on election day, or I have changed my residence within the state from one ward to another later than 28 days before the election. I certify that I exhibited the enclosed ballot, unmarked, to the witness, that I then in the presence of the witness and in the presence of no other person marked the ballot and enclosed and sealed the ballot in this envelope in a manner that no one but myself and any person providing assistance under Wis. Stat. § 6.87(5), if I requested assistance, could know how I voted. I further certify that I requested this ballot.</p> <p>X</p>		<p>Signature of Voter ▲ (All voters must sign.) _____</p> <p>Today's date: _____ / _____ / _____</p> <p>month day year</p>	
<p>REQUIRED OF MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTER ONLY: I further certify my birth date is _____ / _____ / _____</p> <p>month day year of birth</p>		<p>CERTIFICATION OF WITNESS (signature and address of witness are required)</p> <p>I, the undersigned witness, subject to the penalties for false statements of Wis. Stat. § 12.60(1)(b), certify that I am an adult U.S. Citizen and that the above statements are true and the voting procedure was executed as stated. I am not a candidate for any office on the enclosed ballot (except in the case of an incumbent municipal clerk). I did not solicit or advise the voter to vote for or against any candidate or measure. I further certify that the name and address of the voter is correct as shown.</p> <p>1. Signature of ONE adult, U.S. citizen witness ▲ _____ (If witnesses are Special Voting Deputies, both must sign.) _____</p> <p>Address of Witness(s) - street number or fire number and street, or rural route and box number, municipality, state and zip code _____</p>	
<p>CERTIFICATION OF CARE FACILITY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE (if applicable)</p> <p>I certify I am an authorized representative of the facility listed. I further certify that this facility is registered or certified as required by law, that the above voter is a resident, and I verify that the name and address of the voter described above is correct. (Certification of Witness Section must also be completed.)</p> <p>Name of Facility ▲ _____</p> <p>Signature of Authorized Representative ▲ _____</p>		<p>CERTIFICATION OF ASSISTANT (if applicable) --assistant may also be witness</p> <p>I certify that the voter named on this certificate is unable to sign his/her name or make his/her mark due to a physical disability, and that I signed the voter's name at the direction and request of the voter.</p> <p>X</p> <p>Signature of Assistant ▲ _____</p>	
<p>MUNICIPAL CLERK MARKS THIS SECTION, IF REQUIRED (only required in certain care facility circumstances)</p> <p>Attention Election Inspectors: If box is checked, one of the following is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A copy of photo ID must be enclosed in the envelope OR ✓ The Certification of Care Facility Authorized Representative section of this envelope must be completed (as well as the Certification of Witness Section.) <p>*If neither are included, this ballot must be rejected.*</p>		<p>City, State, Zip _____</p> <p>Street Address - include street or fire number and name of street, or rural route and box number _____</p> <p>County _____</p> <p>Date of Election (month, day, year) _____ / _____ / _____</p> <p>Municipality (check type and list name) <input type="checkbox"/> Town <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> City of _____</p> <p>Ward # _____ District (if applicable) _____</p> <p>(Official Use Only) Voted in clerk's office <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Voter's Name (last, first, middle) including suffix (Please print legibly.) _____</p>	

OFFICIAL ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION CERTIFICATION

Note: With certain exceptions, an elector who mails or personally delivers an absentee ballot to the municipal clerk at an election is not permitted to vote in person at the same election on Election Day. Wis. Stat. § 6.86(6).

VOTER: Complete the information below and sign the certification in the presence of a witness who must also sign. (Official Use Only) Voter has met or is exempt from the photo ID requirement. Municipal or Deputy Clerk initial here: _____

▼ **Municipal Clerk:** Voter address label from WisVote may be affixed below. ▼

Date of Election (month, day, year) _____ County _____

Municipality (check type and list name) Town ☐ Village ☐ City ☐ of _____

Voter's Name (Last, First, Middle) including suffix **(Please print legibly)** _____

Street Address – include street or fire number and name of street, or rural route and box number _____

City, State, Zip _____

Ward # _____ District (if applicable) _____ (Official Use Only) Voted in clerk's office ☐

CERTIFICATION OF VOTER (Required)
I certify, subject to the penalties for false statements of Wis. Stat. § 12.60(1)(b), that I am a resident of the ward of the municipality in the county of the state of Wisconsin indicated hereon, and am entitled to vote in the ward at the election indicated hereon; that I am not voting at any other location in this election; that I am unable or unwilling to appear at the polling place in the ward on election day, or I have changed my residence within the state from one ward to another later than 28 days before the election. I certify that I exhibited the enclosed ballot, unmarked, to the witness, that I then in the presence of the witness and in the presence of no other person marked the ballot and enclosed and sealed the ballot in this envelope in a manner that no one but myself and any person providing assistance under Wis. Stat. § 6.87(5), if I requested assistance, could know how I voted. I further certify that I requested this ballot.
X _____ / _____ / _____
▲ **Signature of Voter** ▲ (All voters must sign.) Today's Date

REQUIRED OF MILITARY AND OVERSEAS VOTER ONLY: I further certify my birth date is: _____ / _____ / _____

CERTIFICATION OF WITNESS (signature and address of witness are required)
I, the undersigned witness, subject to the penalties for false statements of Wis. Stat. § 12.60(1)(b), certify that I am an adult U.S. Citizen and that the above statements are true and the voting procedure was executed as stated. I am not a candidate for any office on the enclosed ballot (except in the case of an incumbent municipal clerk). I did not solicit or advise the voter to vote for or against any candidate or measure. I further certify that the name and address of the voter is correct as shown.
1. _____
▲ **Signature of ONE adult U.S. citizen witness** ▲
2. _____
▲ **If witnesses are Special Voting Deputies, both must sign.** ▲
▼ **Address of Witness(es)** ▼
1. _____
2. _____
street number or fire number and street, or rural route and box number, municipality, state and zip code

CERTIFICATION OF ASSISTANT (if applicable) - assistant may also be witness
I certify that the voter named on this certificate is unable to sign his/her name or make his/her mark due to a physical disability, and that I signed the voter's name at the direction and request of the voter.
X _____
▲ **Signature of Assistant** ▲

CERTIFICATION OF CARE FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE (if applicable)
I certify I am an authorized representative of the facility listed. I further certify that this facility is registered or certified as required by law, that the above voter is a resident, and I verify that the name and address of the voter described above is correct.
▲ **Name of Facility** ▲ ▲ **Signature of Authorized Representative** ▲
(CERTIFICATION OF WITNESS SECTION MUST ALSO BE COMPLETED.)

MUNICIPAL CLERK MARKS THIS SECTION IF REQUIRED (only required in certain care facility circumstances) ☐
Attention Election Inspectors: If the box to the right is checked, one of the following is required:
✓ A copy of photo ID must be enclosed in this envelope **OR**
✓ The *Certification of Care Facility Authorized Representative* section of this envelope must be completed (as well as the *Certification of Witness* Section).
***If neither is included, this ballot must be rejected.**

PROVISIONAL BALLOT CERTIFICATE
Ballot under Wis. Stat. § 6.97

Voter: Complete the information below and sign the certification in the presence of an election inspector who must also sign.

Date of Election (month/ day/ year)		County	
Municipality (check type and list name) Town <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> of		Ward #	
Name (Last, First, Middle) including suffix			
Street Address – include street number or fire number and name of street, or rural route and box number			
City, State, Zip		Phone#, including area code	
Date of Birth (month/ day/ year)		Are you a citizen of the United States? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	

Official Use Only:

PV #
<p>Voter must supply the following information to the municipal clerk no later than 4:00 p.m. on the Friday following the election in order for this ballot to be counted:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> WI Driver License number</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Proof of Residence (1st-time WI voters who registered before April 4, 2014 and have not provided POR – “POR Required” notation on poll list)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Photo I.D.</p>

CERTIFICATION OF VOTER

I certify, subject to the penalties of Wis. Stat. § 12.13(3)(g), that I am a qualified elector of the ward and municipality in the county of the state of Wisconsin indicated above. I am eligible to vote in this ward at the election today. I understand that if I fail to submit the required information listed above to my municipal clerk no later than 4:00 p.m. on the Friday following the election, my ballot may not be counted.

Signature of Voter

Date

Signature of Election Inspector

Date

WI-123 | Rev 2015-04 | Wisconsin Elections Commission, P.O. Box 7984, Madison, WI 53707-7984
608-266-8005 | web: elections.wi.gov | mail: elections@wi.gov

Provisional Ballot Reporting Form

[illegible]

*Municipal Clerk sends a copy of this form (or information relayed over the telephone) to the County Clerk and WisVote Provider on Election Night.

PROVISIONAL VOTING INFORMATION SHEET

You are being given a provisional ballot today because one of the following situations applies:

- ☐ You are unable or unwilling to list your Wisconsin driver license or identification card number on your voter registration application.
- ☐ You are a first-time voter who registered by mail before April 4, 2014 who is unable to provide the poll workers with acceptable proof of residence.
- ☐ You are unable or unwilling to present an acceptable proof of identification.

Your provisional ballot number is **PV#**_____.

Your provisional ballot will not count unless you provide the poll workers with the required information before the polling place closes at 8:00 p.m. tonight, or you provide the required information to the municipal clerk by 4:00 p.m. the Friday after the election

If you need to provide your Wisconsin driver license or identification card number, you may contact the municipal clerk using the information below no later than 4:00 p.m. Friday.

If you need to provide proof of residence, you must provide it (or a copy) to the municipal clerk no later than 4:00 p.m. Friday. Acceptable forms of proof of residence may be found on the back side of this handout. Electronic forms are acceptable.

If you need to present an acceptable proof of identification, you must present your proof of identification to the municipal clerk no later than 4:00 p.m. Friday. Acceptable forms of proof of identification may be found on the back side of this handout.

You may check whether your ballot was counted by contacting the municipal clerk.

Municipal Clerk Contact information:

(Name of municipal clerk)

(Telephone number)

(Address)

(Fax number)

(Municipality, state, zip code)

(E-mail address)

You may check whether your ballot was counted by contacting the municipal clerk or the MyVote WI website at: <https://myvote.wi.gov>, or contact the Wisconsin Elections Commission at 866-VOTEWIS (868-3947).

NOTE: Provisional ballots will NOT be issued when a voter is at the wrong polling place or when a person is attempting to register in-person at the polling place and does not provide the required proof of residence.

Acceptable Forms of Proof of Residence

- A current and valid Wisconsin driver license
- A current and valid Wisconsin identification card
- Any other official ID card or license issued by a Wisconsin governmental body
- An ID card with your photo issued by an employer during the normal course of business (not including a business card)
- A real estate tax bill or receipt (for the current year or year before the election)
- A residential lease which is effective for a period that includes Election Day
- A university, college, or technical college identification card (must include photo) together with a fee payment receipt issued to the cardholder by the university, college, or technical college dated no earlier than 9 months before the date of the election at which the receipt is presented or a certified housing list that indicates U.S. citizenship.
- A utility bill for a period starting no earlier than 90 days before Election Day
- A bank statement
- A paycheck
- A government check
- Any other official document issued by a unit of government

NOTE: All of the above must contain a current and complete name, including both first and last name; and a current and complete residential address, including numbered street address, if any, and the name of the municipality (or city used for mailing purposes). If the form has an expiration date, it must be valid on Election Day.

Acceptable Forms of Proof of Identification

The following photo IDs are acceptable for voting purposes, and can be unexpired or expired after the date of the most recent general election:

- A Wisconsin DOT-issued driver license, even if driving privileges are revoked or suspended
- A Wisconsin DOT-issued identification card
- Military ID card issued by a U.S. uniformed service
- A U.S. passport book or card

The following photo IDs are also acceptable for voting purposes, but must be unexpired:

- A certificate of naturalization that was issued not earlier than two years before the date of an election at which it is presented
- A driver license receipt issued by Wisconsin DOT (valid for 45 days)
- An identification card receipt issued by Wisconsin DOT (valid for 45 days)
- A photo identification card issued by a Wisconsin accredited university or college that contains the following:
 - Date of Issuance
 - Signature of Student
 - Expiration date no later than two years after date of issuance.
 - The university or college ID must be accompanied by a separate document that proves enrollment.

The following photo ID is acceptable for voting purposes, regardless of the expiration date:

- An identification card issued by a federally recognized Indian tribe in Wisconsin

		Wisconsin Voter Registration Application						<input type="radio"/> Submitted by Mail (Official Use Only)	
		Confidential Elector ID# (HINDI - sequential #) (Official Use Only)				WisVote ID # (Official Use Only)			

Instructions

Instructions for completion are on the back of this form. Return this form to your municipal clerk, unless directed otherwise.

Proof of Residence (see reverse) must accompany this application unless you are a military or permanent overseas voter.

If this is a change of address, upon completion of this application your voting rights will be cancelled at your previous residence.

Please print your information clearly and legibly. Fill in circles as applicable.

1	<input type="radio"/> New WI Voter <input type="radio"/> Name Change <input type="radio"/> Address Change	Municipality	<input type="radio"/> Town <input type="radio"/> Village <input type="radio"/> City				
	County						

2	WI Driver License or WI DOT-issued ID (Req. if not expired or cancelled)		Expiration Date	<input type="radio"/> I have neither a WI Driver License/ ID nor a Social Security Number.
	Social Security Number - Last Four Digits (required if driver license or state ID is not issued, has expired, or has been cancelled)		X X X - X X -	

3	Current	Last Name			First Name		
		Middle Name			Suffix (e.g. Jr, II, etc.)		Phone #
		Date of Birth (M/D/YYYY)			Email Address		
		If you are a military or permanent overseas elector, fill in the appropriate circle (see instructions for definitions): <input type="radio"/> Military <input type="radio"/> Permanent Overseas					

4	Residence Address: Street Number & Name					
		Apt. Number	City		State & ZIP	

5	Mailing Address: Street Number & Name					
		Apt. Number	City		State & ZIP	

6	Previous	Last Name			First Name		
		Middle Name			Suffix (e.g. Jr, II, etc.)		

7	Previous Address: Street Number & Name					
		Apt. Number	City		State & ZIP	

8	Accommodation needed at poll location (e.g. wheelchair access):	If you do not have a street number or address, use the map to show where you live. • Mark crossroads • 'X' where you live • Use dots for landmarks		
	<input type="radio"/> I am interested in being a poll worker.			

9	Please answer the following questions by filling in "Yes" or "No":			
	1. Are you a citizen of the United States of America? 2. Will you be 18 years of age or older on or before the first election at which you will offer to vote?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	If you filled in "No" in response to EITHER of these questions, do <u>not</u> complete this form.

10	I hereby certify, to the best of my knowledge, that I am a qualified elector, a U.S. citizen, at least 18 years old or will be at least 18 years old at the time of the first election at which I will offer to vote, having resided at the above residential address for at least 28 consecutive days immediately preceding this election, with no present intent to move. I am not currently serving a sentence including incarceration, parole, probation, or extended supervision for a felony conviction, and not otherwise disqualified from voting. I certify that all statements on this form are true and correct. If I have provided false information I may be subject to fine or imprisonment under State and Federal laws. If completed on Election Day: I further certify that I have not voted in this election.
----	--

11	Elector Signature:	Today's Date (M/D/YYYY)	Proof of Residence Type	Proof of Residence Issuing Entity
	X	/ /		

Falsification of information on this form is punishable under Wisconsin law as a Class I felony.				
--	--	--	--	--

12	Assistant Signature:	Assistant Address:		

Official Signature:	Date complete & POR received:	SRDs printed name and SRD#:
	/ /	

Ward	Sch. Dist.	Alder	Cty. Supr.	Ct. of App.	Assembly	St. Senate	Congress
------	------------	-------	------------	-------------	----------	------------	----------



Wisconsin Voter Registration Application Instructions

Each section on the front side of this document corresponds to the sections below (1-12)

These documents constitute proof of residence if they contain the voter's current and complete first and last name and residential address, and are valid on the day used to register to vote.

Electronic versions are also acceptable.

- A WI Driver License / ID Card, if not expired or cancelled. May be used even if driving privileges have been revoked.
- Any other official identification card or license issued by a Wisconsin governmental body or unit.
- An employee ID card with a photograph, but not a business card.
- A real property tax bill or receipt for the current year or the year preceding the date of the election.
- A residential lease (Does not count as proof of residence if elector submits form by mail).
- A picture ID from a university, college or technical college coupled with a fee receipt or an on-campus housing listing provided by the university, college or technical college to the municipality that denotes US Citizenship.
- A utility bill for the period commencing not earlier than 90 days before the day registration is made.
- (Homeless voters only) A letter from an organization that provides services to the homeless that identifies the voter and describes the location designated as the person's residence for voting purposes.
- A contract or intake document prepared by a residential care facility indicating that the occupant resides in the facility.
- A bank statement. • A paycheck. • A check or other document issued by a unit of government.

1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill in the circle (New WI Voter, Name Change, Address Change) describing why you are completing this form. • A "New WI Voter" is anyone who is not currently registered to vote in Wisconsin. You can check your voter registration status at MyVote Wisconsin website (https://myvote.wi.gov) • Indicate your county and municipality of residence (e.g. Village of Cambridge, Dane County).
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you have been issued a WI driver license or WI DOT-issued ID that is unexpired, you must provide the number, even if your driving privileges have been revoked. If you are unsure of the number, please call DMV at (608) 266-2353. • If you have been issued a WI driver license or WI DOT-issued ID that is currently expired or has been cancelled, please provide the number. You must also provide the last 4 digits of your Social Security number. • If you have not been issued a WI driver license or WI DOT-issued ID, you must provide the last 4 digits of your Social Security number. • If you have not been issued a WI driver license, a WI DOT-issued ID, or a Social Security number, indicate that fact by filling in the appropriate circle. • If you are registering to vote on Election Day and have been issued a WI driver license or ID, but are unable or unwilling to provide the number, your vote will not be counted unless you provide the number to the election inspectors by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day or to your municipal clerk by 4:00 p.m. the Friday following Election Day.
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide your current and complete name including your last name, first name, middle name, and suffix (Jr., Sr., etc.), if any. Please verify you have provided your name as it appears on the document, the number of which you provided in Box 2, if the name on that document is still your current and complete name. • Provide your month, day, and year of birth. • Providing your phone number and/or email address is optional and is subject to open records requests. • A "military elector" is a person, or the spouse or dependent of a person who is a member of a uniformed service or merchant marine, a civilian officially attached to a uniformed service and serving outside the United States, or a Peace Corp volunteer. Military electors are not required to register as a prerequisite to voting at any election. • A "permanent overseas elector" is a US citizen, at least 18 years old, who does not qualify as a resident of this state, but who was last domiciled in this state, or whose parent was last domiciled in this state immediately prior to the parent's departure from the United States, and who is not registered to vote in any other state.
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide your home address (legal voting residence) in Wisconsin. • Provide your full street name, including the type (St, Ave, etc.) and any pre- and/or post-directional (N, S, etc.). • Provide the city name and ZIP code that appears on mail delivered to your home address. • <u>You may not enter a PO Box as a residential address.</u> A rural route box without a number should not be used.
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If your mailing address is different from your home address, provide it here. A PO Box is acceptable as a mailing address. Overseas electors should provide their complete overseas address here.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide your previous first, last, and middle names, along with a suffix, if any.
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide the most recent address where you were previously registered to vote, if any.
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you need assistance when voting, you may describe the assistance required (e.g. curbside voting, braille materials). • If you are interested in being a poll worker for your municipality, you may fill in the circle to indicate your interest. • If you do not have a street address, use the map to show where you live.
9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you answer "No" to either question in this section, you are not eligible to vote in Wisconsin. • Please note, for question 2, you must either be at least 18 years old, or will be at least 18 years old at the time of the next election to be eligible to vote. If you are completing on election day you must be 18 years old today.
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistant: If you are unable to sign this form due to a physical disability, you may have an assistant do so on your behalf. That assistant must provide his or her signature and address in the space provided. By signing, the assistant certifies that he or she signed the form at your request.

General Instructions:
Please Review Fully

Form to be completed by municipal clerk. Completed form is given to Elector to give to Election Inspector at polling location.

Certificate #

Year

X

Municipal Clerk's Copy

General Instructions:
Please Review Fully

Form to be completed by municipal clerk. Completed form is given to Elector to give to Election Inspector at polling location.

Certificate #

Year

X

177



Certificate of Registration Instructions

General Instructions: <i>Please Review Fully</i>	<p>This form is used during the late registration period (between 20 days before the election and the day of the election) to certify that the voter is registered, since the voter's registration information will not appear on the Poll List. This form is completed after the voter completes a valid Voter Registration Application (EB-131) and the clerk approves the application.</p> <p>The municipal clerk completes this form and gives the top portion to the voter. The voter gives the form to the Election Inspectors at the polling location on election day.</p> <p>Since the municipal clerk should keep a copy of the form, the bottom portion has been designed to duplicate the top portion. The municipal clerk may also copy the completed form or use pressure-sensitive or carbon paper to allow for a duplicate to be completed.</p>
1	Polling location: Complete the proper polling location.
2	Ward #: Complete the proper ward number.
3	Voting #: Official Use Only. Voter # is completed by the Election Inspectors at the polling location when voter presents the form to them.
4	Voter Registration #: Office Use only. The unique number given to a voter in WisVote. This is used when information is entered into WisVote at time of late registration.
5	Certificate #: The serial number issued by the municipal clerk when filing a late registration, i.e. starting with #1, #2, #3 and so forth. The clerk's agent (provider) issues a serial number followed by "c," i.e. #1c, #2c, #3c and so forth.
6	Municipality: Complete name of municipality.
7	County: Complete name of county in which municipality is located.
8	Name, Address, City: Complete name and voting address of voter.
9	Election Date: Complete the date of the primary or election event.
10	Municipality Name: Complete the name of the municipality.
11	Date: Complete the date completed.
Signature: By signing this form, the municipal clerk certifies that the elector has completed the voter registration application and directs the Election Inspectors to permit the elector to vote for the election to held on the date indicated on the form.	

Application For Presidential Ballot - New Wisconsin Resident

For Presidential Election to be held on November ____, ____.

To the Clerk of _____,
State of Wisconsin.

(check one):

Town ☐

Village ☐

City ☐

I, _____, do solemnly swear that:

1. I am a citizen of the United States, and before establishing my present residence in Wisconsin, my legal residence was at:

(former street address)

(former state)

(check one):

Town ☐

Village ☐

City ☐

2. On the day of the next Presidential Election, I will be at least 18 years of age, and I have been a legal resident of the State of Wisconsin at the following address since the date indicated:

(date established residency)

(present street address)

(present municipality and county)

(check one):

Town ☐

Village ☐

City ☐

3. I am qualified to vote for President and Vice President at the election to be held on November ____, ____.

4. I have resided in Wisconsin for less than 28 days, and I am not voting at any other place in this election.

I request an Official Presidential Ballot, in accordance with Wis. Stat. § 6.15.

Signature of applicant _____

Residence address _____

City _____, **State** _____ **Zip** _____

State of Wisconsin)
County of _____) ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____.

(signature of municipal or deputy clerk or election inspector)

Penalties for Violation. Whoever swears falsely to any absent elector affidavit under Wis. Stat. § 6.15, may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both. Whoever intentionally votes more than once in an election may be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than 4 years and 6 months, or both.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR APPLICATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT - NEW WISCONSIN RESIDENT

Any person who is a United States citizen, at least 18 years old on Election Day, who has moved into the State of Wisconsin less than 28 days before the presidential election, and is ineligible to vote absentee in his or her state of previous residence, may vote for president and vice president by completing this application and providing a valid proof of residence.

If voter registration is required, a new Wisconsin resident making application for a presidential ballot need not be registered.

A new Wisconsin resident can complete this application and vote for president and vice president either by absentee ballot in the office of the municipal clerk, or by voting at the polling place on Election Day.

In addition to completing this application form (EL-141) and providing a valid proof of residence, the elector also must complete a voter registration cancellation card (EL-139).

Both of these items are provided by the municipal clerk. They also can be obtained from an election inspector at the polling place on Election Day.

PROCEDURE FOR MAKING APPLICATION IN THE MUNICIPAL CLERK'S OFFICE

1. The new Wisconsin resident shows a valid proof of residence, completes the application form (EL-141), and the voter registration cancellation card (EL-139).
2. If the new Wisconsin resident chooses to vote an absentee presidential ballot in the clerk's office, the municipal clerk provides the person with an absentee ballot certificate envelope (EL-122) and a presidential ballot. The clerk must keep a list which includes the name, address, date of application, and the date on which the ballot was cast.
3. If the new Wisconsin resident making this application chooses to go to the polling place on Election Day to vote, the municipal clerk must provide the person with a copy of the completed application form (EL-141) to take to the polling place.
4. The municipal clerk must keep a separate list of all new Wisconsin residents who vote under the provisions of Wis. Stat. § 6.15. The list must include the person's name, address, and date of application, and if voting by absentee ballot, the date of receipt of the voted ballot.
5. The municipal clerk shall send the voter registration cancellation card (EL-139) to the elector's municipality of previous residence.

PROCEDURE FOR VOTING FOR PRESIDENT AT THE POLLING PLACE

1. The new Wisconsin resident can show a valid proof of residence, complete this application (EL-141), and the voter registration cancellation card (EL-139) at the polling place, or bring a copy of the application form that was completed in the municipal clerk's office.
2. The election inspector will provide the person with a paper ballot to vote for the offices of president and vice president only.
3. The election inspectors shall indicate on the voter list next to the new Wisconsin resident's name that he or she received only a presidential ballot.
4. The application form (EL-141) and the voter registration cancellation card (EL-139) are returned to the municipal clerk along with the voter lists and other election documents.

IDENTIFICATION CARD OF PROTECTED INDIVIDUAL

Name of municipality (indicate town, village or city)

County (Required if a town)

The following individual has qualified for protection under s.6.47, Stats:

Name of protected person

Ward

Identification Serial Number

EL-148 | Rev 2011-09 | Wisconsin Elections Commission, P.O. Box 7984, Madison, WI 53707-7984 | 608-261-2028 | web: elections.wi.gov | email: elections@wi.gov.

Official Oath

STATE OF WISCONSIN,)
) ss
_____ County)

I, _____, having been elected or appointed to
the office of _____
(title)

swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of
the State of Wisconsin, and will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of said office to
the best of my ability.

So help me God.

(Signature of elected or appointed official)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____.

(Signature of person authorized to administer oaths)

My commission expires _____, or is permanent ☐

Notary Public ☐, or _____
(Official title, if not a notary)

EL-154 (12/09)

The information on this form is required by Article IV, Section 28 of the Wisconsin Constitution, §. 19.01 (1), (Im), Wis. Stats.

This form is prescribed by the Wisconsin Elections Commission, P.O. Box 7984, Madison, WI
53707-7984 608-266-8005, elections@wi.gov website: <http://elections.wi.gov>.

BRING IT TO THE BALLOT

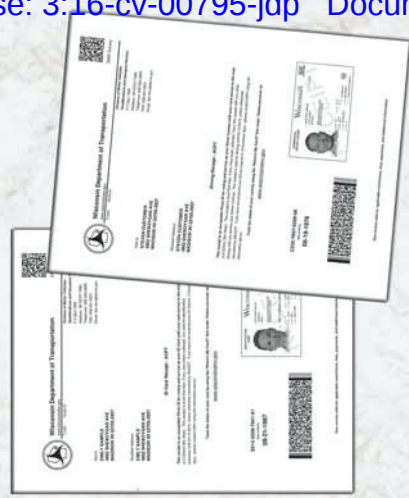
Acceptable Photo IDs

WI DRIVER LICENSE

US UNIFORMED SERVICES

US PASSPORT BOOK OR CARD

WI DRIVER OR STATE ID RECEIPT



CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION

VETERAN AFFAIRS ID CARD



WI STATE ID



UNIVERSITY / COLLEGE + TECH COLLEGE ENROLLMENT VERIFICATION



TRIBAL ID



*Some ID variations are not shown.

Exhibit F

2016 Presidential Election Recount Planning Webinar

Emery Celli Brinckerhoff & Abady LLP

1 [AUDIO GAP: 00:00:00 - 00:01:33]

2 ALLISON: Good morning! Welcome to the Wisconsin Elections Commission Recount
3 Planning Webinar for the Presidential Election. My name is Allison Coakley.
4 I'm a trained coordinator for the Elections Commission. Any municipal clerks
5 on this call can use this as a training [PH] print whether they listen to the
6 live version or the recorded version which should be posted as soon as
7 possible today. So anybody who's not on the call can access this at that
8 time.

9 I'm going to turn this over to Elections Administrator Michael Haas for some
10 general remarks.

11 MICHAEL: Okay. Good morning everybody! Thank you for joining us. We have a
12 team of folks here from the Elections Commission for this presentation. For
13 those of you who are with us in 2011 and conducted the Supreme Court recount,
14 some of this will be a review and update, some of it will be new. But our
15 goal here today is to try to accomplish our task in providing support to the
16 clerks and the Canvass Board and to try to ensure that the procedures that
17 the recount being used statewide are consistent from county to county as much
18 as possible.

19 I want to start out with just a couple of general comments. One is that a
20 week ago in our offices, we did not know that there was going to be a
21 statewide recount. And for those of you, again, who are on in 2011, we had
22 more of a leadoff time and more planning time. Ross Hein got a call midday.
23 We had some inkling that maybe something was in the works, and Ross got a
24 call from the attorney from the Stein campaign saying that we should expect
25 the petition to be filed by the deadline on Friday. We tried to get a

1 communication all to clerks. We did Wednesday afternoon just to give you a
2 heads-up. And then, we did not get the petition until late in the day in
3 Friday, and again, tried to alert all of the clerks about what the status
4 was.

5 And my point in commenting that we had a lot more lead time in 2011 is that I
6 realized this week particularly, coming off with Thanksgiving holiday and
7 some clerks not even being in the office when we sent out our two emails, you
8 probably had a big surprise on Monday morning when you saw our email asking
9 for your estimate of your cost and that we wanted it by noon on Monday. In
10 the last 48 hours, I think we've heard some concern or a little bit of
11 frustration, to be honest, from some of you that thought you're not getting
12 enough timely information or just the status of where things were at.

13 So, I wanted to first say that we apologize for that, but I explained that
14 our phones on Monday were just absolutely crazy with folks calling not only
15 about substantively how this would work, but just people who wanted to weigh
16 in on one side or the other about the advisability of having a recount. So I
17 wanted to again say, we try to pride ourselves on getting you information as
18 quickly as we can.

19 [00:05:02]

20 I think we have a good track record of that, and I think we've probably fell
21 short a little bit on Monday and Tuesday, and I think we've got our legs
22 under us now to be able to move forward and hopefully to be able to answer a
23 lot of your questions this morning.

24 Speaking with questions, with any webinar, feel free to send in your
25 questions. I wanted to note that, as Allison said, this webinar is being

1 recorded. We have limited time with the clerks and Canvass Board members this
2 morning. We do have other folks on the line such as media representatives,
3 maybe campaign representatives that have been invited to listen in. So I
4 wanted to let those folks know that we would like to try to focus on
5 questions from clerks during this time. You can feel free to send in your
6 questions. And if we think that they will be helpful for us to cover for the
7 clerks, we'll try to answer them. And if we don't, you can certainly follow
8 up and we will try to follow up with you to get you the information that you
9 need.

10 The last time I say just in general, as I've mentioned, a week ago, we didn't
11 know that we would be here talking about this today. There's been a lot of
12 work done in the last week. And I just also want to acknowledge the feeling
13 that probably many of you had was feeling that we had probably a day or two
14 earlier when we saw the recount petition, or we heard we will be getting a
15 recount petition in an election that went very smoothly and did not have a
16 close margin and was being requested by a candidate who came in fourth place
17 and received 30,000 votes. I think the natural reaction is to have a little
18 bit of frustration. We know that this is going to be a lot of work that has
19 to be done in a short period of time. It's completely understandable to have
20 that type of reaction. I think hopefully by now, everybody has taken sort of
21 a mental leap that we're ready to move forward and conduct this recount as
22 promptly and accurately and professionally as possible. That's what we intend
23 to do with the candidates. They are entitled to that under the statute and as
24 is the public.

1 One way to look at this with all of the work that you will be doing and
2 organizing in the next couple of weeks is that this is a good check, a
3 recount is always a good check on the processes that we use and the
4 documentation we have for every election. In some cases that you know, that
5 is all done at the county's cost. At least in this case, your costs are going
6 to be reimbursed by the candidate, and we'll talk about that process a little
7 bit later.

8 So I wanted to touch on those points, starting off to frame the discussion.
9 Also, as you know, one of our main tools is our recount manual, and we have
10 incorporated items from the 2011 recount plan in that manual. We encourage
11 you to review that manual. There's a lot of information in there that will
12 help you answer questions or guide you to a process for answering the
13 questions. But certainly call us throughout the recount if you have questions
14 that you feel are not covered there. I always suggest, especially if you're
15 not real familiar with the manual, to start at the checklist at the end just
16 to give yourself an overall sense of what you will need to gather in a
17 checklist for what you'll need to do, and then maybe go back and read more of
18 the text.

19 I think that covers our general remarks. What we're going to do now is move
20 on and Nate Judnic, our staff attorney and staff counsel is going to cover
21 the next couple of items on the agenda.

22 NATE: Thanks, Mike! I will keep this brief. Late yesterday, Mike signed a
23 communication about the litigation, but a brief background in case you
24 haven't been following along, on Monday, the Stein campaign filed a lawsuit
25 asking for the court to order that a hand count be done statewide for the

1 Office of President of United States. The Clinton campaign also joined in
2 with a motion yesterday and participated in the hearing with the court
3 yesterday in Dane County Circuit Court.

4 Late last night, 8:30, 9:00 or so, after hearing about four hours of vote
5 evidence, the judge declined to issue an order of requiring a hand count of
6 the results.

7 [00:10:05]

8 Basically what that means is we are proceeding as the statute allows and
9 requires which is providing the County Board of Canvass, the options whether
10 to hand count or recount the ballots and that decision will be made by the
11 County Board of Canvass prior to the recount commencing. That is the
12 litigation. Update it was still pending yesterday, we changed it to just
13 litigation this morning because we are able to get resolution which is
14 helpful here to see a short timeframe. As far as the timeline for the recount
15 on Monday as well the Commission had a special meeting Monday morning to
16 approve the proposed timeline that the staff had prepared based on the
17 realities of getting everything done for such a short period of time.

18 As you are aware by now or yesterday, we should be at the actual orders. You
19 should be aware that the recount is to commence tomorrow morning starting at
20 9:00 a.m. The directions from the Commission is that the recount is to be
21 completed by the Board of Canvass by 8:00 p.m., Monday, December 12th at 8:00
22 p.m. which will allow the Commission staff to review the results that have
23 been submitted and ultimately issue the certification by December 13th.

24 The December 13th date is set by federal statute, it is kind of referred to
25 as the Federal State Harbor Provision. No need to get into the details of

1 that, but that is why we're in such a compressed timeframe because of that
2 December 13th Federal State Harbor Provision.

3 Other than that, I think I will turn it back over to -- I believe that Mike
4 was going to discuss with all the members of the Board of Canvass and touch
5 on briefly the Election Observer Rules as well as to the recount. Mike, back
6 to you.

7 MICHAEL: Thank you. As far the timeline, of course with the order requires
8 the Canvass Board to start at 9:00 tomorrow. We know that that is a short
9 timeline. We understand that, in some counties, you may need to still
10 organize for the actual recount and collect the materials. The Canvass Board
11 should at least meet tomorrow morning if it needs to adjourn and reconvene,
12 you can certainly do that. There's been a lot of discussion about the method
13 of a county and whether each county will count by hand or use tabulating
14 equipment, as they mentioned, that was the subject of the litigation. The
15 judge found that there's going to be no order for a statewide hand recount,
16 so each county can still make that decision on their own. So when the Canvass
17 Board meets tomorrow, we recommend that you have that board make that formal
18 decision. We know that the clerks have indicated to us what they intend to do
19 but technically that's a decision of the Board. That's one thing that the
20 Board can accomplish tomorrow even if you're not starting the actual count.
21 And then also if you have to adjourn, we recommend that you explain to the
22 Board why you need some time, and exactly when you plan to reconvene, and
23 make sure that that's part of the record, part of your minutes, and then have
24 the Board adopt that schedule.

1 You do need to put all the notice. Of course, it's a public meeting and so,
2 please make sure you comply with those meeting notice requirements. You can
3 put out a notice indicating your schedule for the entire recount. If it
4 changes, all you need to make sure that you post that, so that the public
5 knows if the Board has changed its schedule and if it is adjourning
6 unexpectedly, or other than what you read or posted.

7 Back to members of your Board of Canvass. To start with the same Board of
8 Canvass that you use for the official canvas, if you have to make
9 substitutions if their Canvass Board members are not available, then the
10 county clerk under the statute can appoint a substitute. Please remember that
11 one member of the Board of Canvassers must belong to a political party other
12 than the county clerk. And so, if you have a Canvass Board member who's not
13 available especially if it is of the party opposite of the party of the
14 county clerk, it is best if you can at least left the party, that party knows
15 about the vacancy and see if they have any request for who they would like to
16 fill that vacancy.

17 You can have alternate members of the Board of Canvass as well if the county
18 clerk or the county clerk should designate a deputy that would perform the
19 clerk's duties as a member of the Board of Canvassers if the county clerk --
20 in the event that the county clerk's office is either vacant or the court
21 cannot perform their duties for any reason.

22 Also, of course you'll have tabulators in addition to the County Board of
23 Canvass. We had some questions about the difference and the duties of the
24 Board of Canvass and the tabulators, and we'll get into the entire process.
25 The Board of Canvassers is there to decide disputed issues, direct traffic,

1 make sure that the process is flowing correctly, that the municipalities that
2 are being recounted are in order, resolve disputes. Generally, the tabulators
3 are the ones that are going to be doing the work of the reconciliation and
4 tallying the votes.

5 You can let us know if you have any questions about those roles. Otherwise,
6 we can move on to Election Observers. Allison will let us know, I guess, if
7 we're getting any questions.

8 ALLISON: We have a couple that we can take care of right now. Are there any
9 limitations or expectations on wages for tabulators or other workers?

10 MICHAEL: There are no hard and fast rules for what the wages are supposed to
11 be. There's no statute or saying what you are to pay them or should pay them.
12 We've seen a variety of rates that quotes our proposing and some of their
13 cost estimate. You need to pay them a wage that will ensure that you have
14 enough tabulators working, and that may vary from county to county frankly.
15 It doesn't hurt if you are just at a loss as far as what to offer, so maybe
16 survey some of your colleagues and see where they are starting that. We've
17 seen a range, \$10 an hour, \$15 an hour and so there isn't any hard and fast
18 rule.

19 ALLISON: Is the quorum of the Board of Canvass two members, so can we stagger
20 meals?

21 MICHAEL: The first part of the question is the quorum is two members. I'm not
22 sure what that has to do with staggering meals.

23 ALLISON: That's the question.

24 MICHAEL: You can stagger meals, sure.

1 NATE: I think they're saying that if one of the persons is out at McDonald's
2 getting something, can the recount continue, while that one person is
3 [INDISCERNIBLE 00:18:54]?

4 MICHAEL: That's a good point. Ross is our McDonald's expert and I know that
5 could input.

6 ROSS: Yes. You can operate with two board members. We would certainly
7 recommend, try to have the full Canvass Board there and not to be making
8 significant decisions if you have one board member who's running an errand
9 for a short period of time.

10 ALLISON: For the Board of Canvass statement, the EL106, can we consolidate in
11 one or do we have to have a separate one for each municipality?

12 MICHAEL: How about if we take that a little bit later in the process?

13 ALLISON: Okay. Do tabulators need to be wanted?

14 NATE: I think we would definitely recommend it as a yes.

15 MICHAEL: We're recommending that's where in tabulators.

16 NATE: There are election officials that should be under oath.

17 MICHAEL: Yes, they should be under oath.

18 [00:20:00]

19 ALLISON: Let's move on to the--

20 [VOICE OVERLAP]

21 MICHAEL: Okay, we'll move on to observers. Just a couple of notes, this is
22 covered in the recount manual, so I recommend that you look at that section
23 about who may attend the recount. Any member of the public can attend the
24 recount. The rules are not as strict as at the polling place as far as
25 cameras, cameras are permitted, but you have specific observers that are

1 designated by the candidate. Any of the seven presidential candidates on the
2 ballot can designate representatives to observe the process and to
3 participate in the process.

4 They may designate primary representatives and secondary representatives. The
5 secondary representatives, they can ask questions to clarify the process.

6 They can ask questions of the staff, recount staff, and they can also request
7 that ballots be set aside for further review, but only the primary
8 representative of the candidate can file challenges or objections for the
9 record. Have those people identify themselves and sign in so that the Board
10 knows who the designated representatives are of the candidates.

11 The Canvass Board members and the tabulators are the only individuals who can
12 handle and touch ballots and other election materials but their candidates or
13 their representatives or their attorneys are allowed to view election
14 materials. They have a right to see every ballot if they would like when the
15 tabulators are reviewing those.

16 The Board still has the ability to exercise control over the conduct of the
17 recount so that the process is not interfered with by members of the public
18 or representatives of the campaign. The Board still has that obligation to
19 make sure it is the entity in charge of the process. Observers, we still
20 require that they wear badges or nametags to identify themselves and their
21 role whether they're a candidate representative or a member of the public, or
22 media representative.

23 The Canvass Board can establish observer areas and ask observers, members of
24 the public who are observers to remain within those areas. Depending on the
25 space that you have, you may need to make some accommodation to give -- if

1 you don't have enough space for all the observers, you should give preference
2 to candidates and representatives of the candidate to make sure that they
3 have room. Observers can use cameras, video, or install cameras unless that
4 interferes with the process or is disruptive. You can also enforce reasonable
5 restrictions on bringing items into the recount room such as marking devices
6 and food or drinks. We don't want things to be spilled on or damaging our
7 ballots.

8 Again, you have control over the observers if they are not being orderly. You
9 can issue a warning as a chief inspector would at the polling place. If that
10 warning or order is not followed, you can contact law enforcement.

11 Please go to the basic rules for observers to keep in mind that distinction
12 between observers of the candidate and public observers. It maybe goes
13 without saying, but I didn't say this upfront, that this point, this is the
14 only statewide recount of a presidential concept in the country. There may be
15 a request made of Michigan and/or Pennsylvania but this is the only one at
16 this point that is going forward. And so we expect more attention than you
17 would normally receive at a recount or legislator recount or a local recount.
18 Just give some thoughts of that about how you would prepare to accommodate
19 more attention or more press if they show up on one day of your recount. I
20 think that's all I have with observers.

21 ALLISON: Just a couple of questions. How do we know that designated
22 representatives are truly from that party or candidate?

23 MICHAEL: You really take him afterward. If you have some reason to believe
24 that they are not, you can contact the campaign and maybe we should do it to
25

1 provide -- we can provide some contact information from the campaign to lift
2 the ones that are at this point that we have contact with.

3 [00:25:08]

4 We have a few candidates that have not responded to our emails, but
5 especially with the primary candidate, the starting campaign or petitioner
6 and Secretary Clinton and President-elect Trump's campaign, we'll make an
7 attempt to get some contact person that we can provide phone number or email
8 address for -- so that if there are questions that you or the Canvass Board
9 has, that you will be able to reach them directly. Otherwise, if you can't,
10 then you have problems with observers and whether or not they are truly
11 representatives of the campaign, you can also give us a call.

12 ROSS: Mike, this is Ross. If anybody is making potentially false
13 representations, I would assume them provisions of Chapter 12 and whether
14 criminal proceedings could ensue, I believe would apply to any potential
15 representative whether they were making false representation or not.

16 MICHAEL: Yeah, I think there is some potential criminal law that may come
17 into play and hopefully that's enough to discourage people from trying to
18 create that kind of mischief at the recount.

19 ALLISON: Okay, let's just do one more question. If we are using the
20 tabulator, do we have to allow observers to see each ballot support placed in
21 the tabulator?

22 MICHAEL: The observers for the candidates have a right to see every ballot,
23 not the public observers, so yes. If they want to observe and review of every
24 ballot before it goes into the tabulating equipment, they have a right to do
25 that.

1 All right. Next, we are moving on to Ross to cover Minutes and Cost Tracking.

2 ROSS: Thanks, Mike. One thing I want to touch on first is, is the notices

3 that a County Board of Canvassers need to do today in order to meet the

4 public, or the public meeting of law.

5 From what we've seen, we've done about 50 counties that have provided us

6 their notice, so we're looking for about 20 that haven't done so yet. We will

7 be taking all of those notices and putting that on our website, so if anybody

8 has a question of, "When and where the County of Canvass will be taking place

9 in your county?" we can direct them to our website. I'm going to talk a

10 little bit about Minutes.

11 The first thing to talk about with the Minutes is the Election Recount

12 Manual. In our recount manual, we have a sample template in the appendix in

13 page six of the Recount Manual. Your Minutes are your official record of the

14 recount proceedings. And so, should there ever be any question of what took

15 place during the recount, your Minutes is that official document and should

16 there ever be any court action following the recount, your Minutes certainly

17 will be pertinent.

18 Take some time, look at that sample. It is a sample so feel free to

19 customize. I assume that keeping Minutes is nothing new for your County of

20 Canvassers because that's something that is required for your normal

21 meetings. That's something that we've wanted you to note. Also, this is

22 unique with the presidential recount in that cost tracking.

23 You've seen that we provided an estimate to the Stein campaign and that was

24 paid last night, I think 4:26, like four minutes before the deadline. And so

25 obviously, that's why we're having this meeting today. We're asking all

1 counties in any of your municipal election officials that maybe assisting to
2 keep track of your actual costs, because after the conclusion of the recount,
3 we are going to be asking you to submit to us to those [INDISCERNIBLE
4 00:29:14] Commission what your actual costs were. We'll take all those and we
5 will accumulate and we will be able to find out what the actual number was.
6 And so, if the actual cost exceeds the estimate that the Stein campaign has
7 now paid, then they will be on the hook to pay us more. If it is less, the
8 actual costs are less than what the estimate was then we owed the Stein
9 campaign money. But that all has to be based on actual reasonable cost and
10 they need to be defensible.

11 We've gotten some questions about cost projections and what you may need to
12 do at your individual county location. I'm not going to get into the
13 specifics but I will note that your cost may be questioned and it maybe
14 something that should those costs appeared to be unreasonable that the court
15 could get involve.

16 [00:30:09]

17 And so one, we need to make sure you have clear documentation of what those
18 costs were, who those individuals that were involved so you can point to
19 that. And two, they need to be for actual reasonable cost, so you want to
20 make sure that they are defensible and that you can point to why you had to
21 spend that money in order to have the recount conducted.

22 We've also gotten some calls from your municipal clerks asking to have us at
23 the state reimburse the municipalities directly. The way that we're going to
24 be dealing with the reimbursement is we're going to ask each county, and like
25 I said at the end of the recount to submit us an invoice, we will then

1 reimburse you directly and should any of those costs that were born at the
2 municipal level need to be reimbursed to your municipal clerks. We're going
3 to be asking you at the county level to cut those checks directly to your
4 municipal clerks.

5 We will be providing the template when we get closer to that day, but the
6 main thing is keep track of those costs, your actual costs, so we can make
7 sure that they are defensible.

8 MICHAEL: I would just add. I mean Ross mentioned that the candidate may ask
9 for documentation about what we are reimbursing and the potential for that to
10 be contested. We will be doing the review of what you submit for
11 reimbursement. We have an obligation to make sure that those funds are used
12 for actual cost, so we will be reviewing before we provide reimbursement.
13 We'll be reviewing those submissions. Please keep that in mind. If this is
14 not avoiding check, we know that courts are going to be conscientious but we
15 just need to provide that reminder because the statutes are clear about what
16 the candidate is responsible to pay for.

17 ALLISON: Okay, couple of questions. Should we lift every observer that's
18 attending the recount in our daily minutes?

19 MICHAEL: I think you can have a log. I mean there's that log and I think that
20 will be considered to be as part of the official record, so that should be
21 sufficient to log.

22 ALLISON: Should municipal clerks be expected to be reimbursed for all of
23 their costs regarding the recount modules to deliver election materials,
24 constantly putting together the materials?

1 MICHAEL: Yeah. I think those are reasonable costs. I mean in order to
2 actually have the recount, you're going to need to get those materials from
3 the municipal offices and some of you were counties are more rural and your
4 municipal clerks may be more than 30 miles away, that is certainly a cost
5 that is required for the recount. Those are things that can be attributed.

6 ROSS: Well I would just add that because we have such a compressed timeline,
7 you may have cost and we've seen this in some of the estimates that the clerk
8 has submitted. You may have costs that you would not otherwise have if we had
9 more time. In 2011, we had more time. There is no federal statute to worry
10 about to complete the recount. And we have seen estimates including things
11 like overtime or other costs that you may have just because we only have
12 essentially 12 days to complete this, and that's the candidate's
13 responsibility to pay for. I know in some things, you can't automatically
14 make it happen just because there is more money. But if you are having -- if
15 there's an obstacle, you need more people. The cost should not be something
16 that keeps you back from completing this on time. We just need to have people
17 think about that and not wait too long to realize that maybe you're behind
18 the pace and you need to do something drastic to meet the deadline.

19 MICHAEL: I'd like to touch a little bit about Nightly Reporting. We are
20 asking each county clerk on a nightly basis to give us a status of your
21 progress that was made in that day. And so we're going to include there,
22 providing you a template before tomorrow for you to use which will
23 essentially give you all of your reporting units and we're requesting that
24 you provide us the totals. Well one, what reporting units were completed that
25 day, and then also the actual totals within that reporting and then for each

1 of the named candidates on the ballot. This is something that I want to spend
2 a little time on because it's a little different than what you're going to
3 have in canvass. Because we know that this is going to be challenging,
4 there's going to be not a lot of time to do this recount and we know that
5 after you work 12-, 14-hour-days, maybe longer, the last thing that you want
6 to do is that put together an email to the Election Commission.

7 [00:35:12]

8 We're trying to make this as easy as possible while also ensuring that the
9 entire recount throughout the state is transparent, and that we on a daily
10 basis know what progress has been made and where we stand. We're going to be
11 asking for you just to provide the reporting unit for that municipality and
12 the named candidates for the president of the United States. We are not
13 asking for you to give us separate totals for any of the registered write-in
14 candidates or for any of the scattering. I need to be clear however, that
15 information, those write-ins, be of registered write-ins or any allowable
16 scattering votes do need to still be included in the official canvass that
17 you will enter into the canvass reporting system. And that's really up to you
18 when you want to do that. Some counties may feel that it's easier to -- in
19 the canvass system on a daily basis, update that directly in the system.
20 Some may just wait until the end of the recount and then enter it all
21 together. That's fine. But the report that you'll provide on a nightly basis,
22 this will be a bit different than you put into our official canvass system
23 because canvass will include the registered write-ins and any scattering
24 whereas the nightly report, we're trying to keep it simpler than make it as
25 easy as possible. We're really focusing on named candidates.

1 On our website, we'll have the original totals reported by you and your
2 municipalities at a recording unit basis, at a work level and all of those
3 named candidates. We'll then have the recount results which could be amended
4 or could be exactly the same.

5 In the 2011 recount, we were asking for any reporting unit where there was a
6 change of more than 10 votes for a written explanation because certainly if
7 that happens, and in most cases, we've seen that there is a reasonable
8 explanation, the public wants to know why.

9 We put that out there that if there is -- that change of more than 10 that we
10 want you to let us know specifically what that reason is, and there could
11 even be cases where the difference was like let's say five, that additional
12 information may be requested. The main thing that I want to stress with the
13 nightly reporting is for you to send to our recount's email, so that's
14 recount@wi.gov, the same email address that you have been using throughout to
15 send us things like your cost estimate to include the reporting units that
16 were completed and then the totals for those presidential candidates whose
17 name appeared on the ballot.

18 Now we will then the next day be taking all 72 emails and then uploading that
19 and updating that on our website, so the public media will know what
20 counties, where they are with their recount, and whether there appears to be
21 any significant changes as part of the recount. Richard.

22 RICHARD: Ross, this is funny, to interject very quickly. What you're seeing
23 on the screen here, the slide does not necessarily representing exactly what
24 Ross is saying. Things are moving at a bit of [INDISCERNIBLE 00:38:19] and
25 the slides does indicate that you will be reporting and scattering on a daily

1 basis and decision changes that process a little bit. You're now not going to
2 be reporting and scattering on a daily basis. I just want to clarify of what
3 people are seeing on the screen not actually match up with the instructions
4 that Ross has provided. We do apologize that our presentation is not
5 completely up-to-date but Ross is clear on that. He's going to be reporting
6 your ballot candidate on a daily basis but not the scattering. As Ross said,
7 you're going to be recording your scattering at the end of the process from
8 the canvass reporting system, so you do this to make sure you're telling them
9 even if you're not sending us vote totals on a daily basis.

10 ROSS: Yeah, so I do appreciate that, Rich. That was helpful. This is really
11 just to try to keep it easier for all to have this information because there
12 are seven registered write-in candidates, so that would have mean that we
13 have 14 different candidates that would be listed for the actual election and
14 then for the recounts, so there'd be like 30 different columns. And that when
15 you look at the number of reporting and so it'd just be very difficult to
16 make heads and tails out of that report, so we're trying to keep it as simple
17 as possible.

18 That is the Nightly Reporting requirement. We will, like I said, be posting
19 that information on a daily basis. Before you close shop for that day, we are
20 asking that you send us that report. Our recount resources, we have sent you
21 the link to our recount manual. That is certainly the main document that you
22 and your Canvass Board member should be using, should there be any questions.

23 [00:39:57]

24 In 2011, there was a separate recount plan and separate recount manual. A lot
25 of the things that were put in that Supreme Court recount plan had been now

1 incorporated directly into the recount manual. So, you will really just need
2 to look at that one resource and that should hopefully give you a general
3 guidance on how the recount should proceed. Certainly, we will be
4 communicating with you as you've seen as soon as possible should an issue
5 come up, and I know that there will be questions that come up when the actual
6 recount takes place that will be pertinent to other counties. And so, we'll
7 continue to update you on a regular basis and likely send you direct emails.
8 We at the states will be providing extended hours leading up to and through
9 the entire recount. We know that we have less than two weeks to conduct this
10 recount. It is expected that many counties will be working late into the
11 evening and certainly on the weekends. We want to make sure that you have a
12 resource should any questions come up, so we will be providing you a
13 cellphone number, probably at least one, most likely, two of our team members
14 will be on-call for evening shifts and on the weekend to ensure that any of
15 your questions or any irregularities that are brought up that you can get a
16 quick resolution to that.

17 The last thing I want to touch on, and then Diane is going to go into the
18 actual nuts and bolts of how the recount will go, is the resources that you
19 needed. We know and we've been stressing the timeline. We've been stressing -
20 - we know that this was going to be challenging. I'm just saying that's going
21 to be challenging. It really doesn't do it justice when we know how much
22 work goes into this and the level of stress that it creates for you, your
23 municipal clerks and your election inspectors. But we really need the County
24 Canvass Board members to essentially facilitate. And what we mean by that is
25 we need your municipal clerks and your poll workers within those

1 municipalities to assist, and they need to be tabulators. Essentially, you
2 have multiple reporting units especially in large counties that are getting
3 reviewed simultaneously. That's going to require coordination and
4 communication. And probably at first it's going to be a little bit difficult.
5 But for many of the counties, and in particular, larger counties -- I
6 remember Milwaukee doing this in 2011, they had their municipal clerks come
7 in and they were the ones that took ownership of those reporting units. They
8 had their poll workers that counted those ballots on election night assigned
9 as tabulators and it worked quite well because everybody took ownerships of
10 the results that they canvassed and certified from election night. That's
11 something that you may want to consider, because if you're in a large county
12 and you have a hundred reporting units that need to get recounted in less
13 than two weeks, delegation is necessary. And so, that's something that you
14 really want to talk to your canvass members about, about what will that
15 proper flow -- how that will work.

16 Now, of course, on the other hand, it still needs to be organized and you
17 don't want it to be where it's too much going on at one time where it's
18 chaos. I guess the best to hopefully organize the chaos -- and everybody
19 understands what their roles are and their responsibilities, but that's
20 something that we want to stress and we're going to likely going got a good
21 sense, probably put fairly really into the recount of how things are going,
22 how things are perceived for you and whether revisions in your approach need
23 to be taken. That's all I got, Allison.

24 ALLISON: Okay, one quick question. Why are we reporting scattering? Does any
25 non-registered write-in is invalid?

1 ROSS: You know, that's actually a good point. I don't know any other
2 situations. I think for the Office of President, you're right, I think it's
3 just going to be for those registered write-ins. Is that correct, Diane?

4 DIANE: Well, it's one of the registered write-ins but if you're -- I don't
5 know if any of you are -- If you're using your electronic equipment, are you
6 uploading? If you're uploading, you're going to get a -- yeah, you're going
7 to get a scattering. That's what it's going to print out. And so, if that's
8 the case, you're going to need to subtract from scattering the number of
9 registered write-ins that needs to be taken out of that scattering because
10 they have their own column. Anybody else that isn't uploading definitely have
11 to worry about doing any subtracting.

12 ROSS: So yeah, I think it gets into the counties that have the election
13 managing software that upload that file. You're going to have that scattering
14 column directly therein and so, you can just keep that scattering figure in
15 and then for any of those registered write-in candidates that receive votes,
16 you subtract the total number of registered write-in votes from that
17 scattering total.

18 [00:45:02]

19 DIANE: Yeah, otherwise it turn out like this result [INDISCERNIBLE 00:45:05].

20 ROSS: But we know that the reporting of write-ins and the registered write-in
21 processes is cumbersome. It certainly is. Allison?

22 ALLISON: Go ahead.

23 ROSS: Okay. I think that takes care of it for me and then we're going to talk
24 about the actual process. Diane.

1 DIANE: Thanks, Ross. Well, four of our counties have had some practice in
2 this first part anyway with their own recount that they're doing right now.
3 But first of all, we may want to reconcile those two poll lists; the county
4 poll list and the municipal poll list. Make sure that there's the same number
5 of voters on those lists. Glance through the list, maybe look at the top
6 number on a page, bottom number on a page, one or two in the middle. If you
7 don't run into any problems, don't spend a lot of time on it. But if you do
8 run into an issue where the numbers are not matching up correctly, you're
9 going to have to take a closer look so that you can verify that those two are
10 identical.

11 If your poll workers were good at reconciling during the day, that shouldn't
12 be too much of a problem now, but I know that sometimes that isn't the case.
13 Once you've reconciled your poll lists, we're going to want to review the
14 absentee ballot material. So, you're going to open up your used certificate
15 envelope, used certificate absentee ballot envelope and you're going to open
16 the rejected absentee ballots, and you're going to count the number of used
17 certificate envelopes and also examine those certificate envelopes for any
18 that are defective. In other words -- maybe there's voter's signature is
19 missing or the witness' signature is missing or that address of witness is
20 missing, that ballot should not have been processed if that's the case, so
21 you want to set that defective used certificate envelope aside. Don't do
22 anything with it right now except mark it with a serial numbers.

23 When it comes to your rejected ballots, you may find the rejected ballots
24 that were rejected improperly, and that would be one that you would have to
25 add back in. So, any discovery of improperly rejected ballots that you're

1 going to add back into the mix, you'll have to up your voter counts by that
2 many. When it comes to the used certificate envelopes that were processed
3 that probably shouldn't have been, that's going to reduce your number of
4 voters.

5 When you determine the number of absentee voters, you can do this by using
6 your poll list. There should be indications on the poll list as to which
7 voters, voter absentee and using the absentee laws. The total number of
8 absentee voters on the log should be equal to the number of certificate
9 envelope that you have counted up. If you have difficulty matching up your
10 numbers when reconciling your absentees, you are going to have to go to other
11 materials such as the application for absentee ballot. We're not going to ask
12 you to do that right up front, but if you have trouble making sense out of
13 the number of ballots on your log, the number of people who were present with
14 voting absentee, you may have to look to other materials to try to reconcile
15 that and at least to note it in your Minutes.

16 Next, we want to determine the number of ballots totally. So you're going to
17 open up the ballot bag and you're going to count the number of ballots in
18 that bag and write it down somewhere. Then you're going to separate out the
19 probable absentee ballots which are the ones that only have one initial
20 usually, that of the clerk or the deputy clerk. They're going to segregate
21 those out. Once you've done that you can count the number of absentee ballots
22 and reconcile it against the number of used certificate envelopes.

23 Then you're looking at the whole picture, all of the ballots and you have
24 more voters than ballots, the more people listed on our poll list, the more
25 voters than there are ballots, that's okay. You don't have to try to figure

1 that out. If you want to, you certainly can but more voters and ballots is
2 not a bad thing. More ballots and voters is the bad thing, however.

3 [00:50:06]

4 So, if you have more ballots than voters you're going to want to count those
5 ballots out again and you're going to have to take another look at your poll
6 list, see if you can make sense why. Don't forget that if you had set aside a
7 defective certificate envelope early in the process, that is going to have to
8 be a drawdown for that or however many you might have set aside, so that will
9 reduce the number of ballots also when you pull those out.

10 There is a drawdown process that's on page nine in your manual and just pay
11 attention -- kind of write it at the bottom of page eight on top of page nine
12 after you've reconciled your absentees, if the number of voters is greater
13 than or equal to the number of ballots, skip this step only where the number
14 of ballots exceeds the number of voters should the Board of Canvassers engage
15 in the following procedure which is that drawdown procedure.

16 ROSS: This is Ross. We've got a lot of questions from county clerks and even
17 from municipal clerks that are concerned with the amount of time that the
18 absentee reconciliation process is going to take, whereas in the manual, it
19 says that we need you to review all written applications. It makes it appear
20 that you need to directly correspond all of your absentee certificate
21 envelopes to the absentee ballot logs. What we're -- because obviously, we
22 have a condensed timeframe, so we need to find efficiencies.

23 And one thing we've been talking about internally and that we think is --
24 this is going to be based upon your unique circumstances so this is just
25 something to consider, is that if your absentee ballots logs, that EL-124

1 which has all your absentee requests, it should indicate all of the absentee
2 ballots that have come back have been returned and you also know which ones
3 have come in. So you can from that log identify how many absentee ballots
4 have been counted. You need to go through your defective envelopes, the 102
5 to see if any of those absentee ballots were improperly rejected on election
6 night. Assuming that you've had none rejected or the County Canvass Board
7 agrees, you move to the next steps. That's looking at the used absentee
8 certificate envelopes.

9 What we need you to do really is just to see, "Should there have been any
10 absentee that should have been rejected that weren't on election night?"
11 because that's where you then need to potentially get into a drawdown
12 situation that will reduce the number of absentee voters by the number of
13 ballots that were deemed to be insufficient.

14 And so, those are really the processes. You look through that log. Identify
15 how many absentee voters there were. Make sure that there weren't any that
16 were improperly rejected and then look through the used envelopes to see if
17 there were any of that should have been rejected, then go and find how many
18 absentees that you have, the probable number of absentee ballots. If your
19 probable number of absentee ballots matches the number of absentee voters
20 that returned and had a ballot counted, I think that you can skip over some
21 of the those processes like reviewing all of those absentee applications,
22 reconciling directly your absentee certificate envelopes.

23 That is something that you and your Canvass Boards will need to make in an
24 individual circumstance but you should have a good sense whether the election
25 official, those poll workers were diligent, making sure that those -- because

1 really the absentee ballot log should give you everything that you need. And
2 any of the additional information is just corroborating that fact. So if the
3 number of absentee voters and the number of absentee ballots matches, you're
4 in good shape and that's why on the bottom of page eight and the top of page
5 nine of recount manual, it says that you can really skip that step. So sorry,
6 I just want to stress that point because I know that there's been a lot of
7 questions about that.

8 DIANE: No, you're right. Don't forget to review your provisional ballots and
9 ensure that they have been incorporated into the total or you can look in at
10 your EL-123r for the ones that were rehabilitated in time.

11 Now that you've reconciled everything as far as number of ballots and voters,
12 then you're ready to count the votes. We feel it's a good idea if you'd sort
13 the ballots by the candidates and then sort them by the -- or separate out
14 the ballots where the voter intent is doubtful. You can create stacks of a
15 fixed number so you know exactly how many votes for what candidate in that
16 stack. Tally each stack to determine the total. At least two people should be
17 doing this and checking each other's work report.

18 [00:55:02]

19 And you're also using two tally sheets just as we always do so that we have
20 two people get original so it's recorded in duplicate. If you're using
21 optical scan, you're going to have to look at every ballot before it's
22 inserted into the scanner. Anything that looks like it can't be read needs to
23 be set aside and examine later and possibly counted by hand. You're also
24 going to have to do a public test of the voting equipment before you start
25

1 the recount, so don't forget to have a test deck available so that you can
2 run those through.

3 Also, if on election night you had occasion to, "I have to remake ballots."
4 You'll want to compare you original ballots and the remade ballots to make
5 sure that they were remade exactly as the voter's original ballot. Let's see,
6 what else that was going to say here? Insert the ballots into the optical
7 scanner. If it looks -- so for some reason you think it may have been
8 recorded incorrectly or if the ballot was objected to, you'll need to set
9 that ballot aside, so the Board of Canvassers can examine for voter intent
10 and possibly count it by hand.

11 Once you're done you're going to generate your results and in this case with
12 the optical scan you're going to be running those tapes at the end of the
13 night.

14 Another mentioned that you cannot use the programming medium that you used on
15 election night. You have to have a fresh one presumably programmed just to
16 count the Office of President. That's preferred.

17 When it comes to recounting the DRE ballots, I mentioned those are on a case
18 inside the machines. We recommend that you -- there are a couple of ways you
19 can do it. You can either cut each individual ballot apart or, I know some of
20 you have purchased the Bergen County Clerk's -- the thing that's going to
21 make a million dollars, the little scroll --

22 ROSS: The winder.

23 DIANE: The winder that you can put the spool on and scroll up to the first
24 and the second and the third ballot.

1 MICHAEL: I think Ross is actually in the midst of 30-second recount and he's
2 not able to hear this, but we did give him credit.

3 DIANE: We give them credit wherever we can.

4 MICHAEL: Yeah.

5 DIANE: It's ingenious. So, if you have one of those, we have some other
6 methods to use so you'd be able to look at the ballots accurately and not
7 skip any or anything, that's great. But I think most of them just cut the
8 case and just -- so that there are like individual ballots, that way you can
9 mix them up and when you draw and things like that.

10 You're going to tally that as you would be, the optical scanned ballots or
11 the hand-count paper ballots, you can tally them up to determine the total
12 vote. Make sure you do it on two tally sheets again. Once you're all done,
13 you're of course going to want to secure your materials and return them to
14 the county clerks, who will be glad to be done and glad to receive these
15 materials, so she can put it away and think about it again.

16 Of course, you want to prepare a canvass statement. Ross talked a lot about
17 this earlier so I'm not going to belabor it, but you will be using the
18 canvass reporting system as [INDISCERNIBLE 00:58:54] recount set available to
19 you or there will be. And you can either enter your results as you get done
20 with each reporting unit. You can put them in or you can wait until the end.
21 If you're a larger municipality, you may not want to wait until the end
22 because it does take a long time to enter that information.

23 ROSS: Diane, I know there was that question about doing the certification,
24 the EL-106, the canvass certification for the recount and whether they have
25 to do that after the completion of each reporting unit or can they do that at

1 the end of the conclusion of the actual recounts. And I think our answer is
2 it's really we need to get that certification after everything is complete so
3 that certification --

4 DIANE: Right. We don't want piecemeal, no. I mean, they're only going to run
5 one report like they always do.

6 ROSS: Agreed. It was the question at the beginning of whether they have to do
7 that after the conclusion of each reporting unit. I just want it to be clear
8 that the county only need to do that at the end.

9 [01:00:07]

10 DIANE: But if you want to you can put in those results in canvass. I'll just
11 sit there until you add some more and verify it.

12 ROSS: The minutes is where you will be putting your reporting unit changes
13 and total directly in there on a daily basis.

14 RICHARD: So, there are just a couple of things that we wanted to make sure we
15 clear up about the use of voting equipment during this process. We've got a
16 lot of questions about some of these issues. The number one thing is -- and
17 Diane mentioned it, we would just want to make sure we're clear about this.
18 You are going to be required to have a public test of your voting equipment
19 if you are going to be using your voting equipment during the recount
20 process. So that will require publicly noticing that. You do not need to
21 necessarily do a separate public notice just for the public test of the
22 voting equipment. A lot of counties have included the public test
23 notification of the voting equipment in the recount public notice and that is
24 okay. But it is part of the process that should be publicly noted and you
25

1 must conduct that public test before you begin using the machines to recount
2 any ballots.

3 The second thing we've had a lot of questions about are use of test decks for
4 public test. And if you do not have your original test deck, which you should
5 have because it should have been kept with your election materials, as part
6 of your election materials after the presidential election, you will have to
7 recreate a test deck in order to make sure that the programming of the
8 machines is accurate before you begin to use them. Just like you test,
9 publicly test your equipment before election day, you're going to publicly
10 test your equipment to make sure all of the programming in that machine is
11 accurate before you use it during the recount. If you do not still have your
12 original test deck, you're going to have to recreate those.

13 If you're programming your equipment differently than you would on election
14 day, we heard from several counties and municipalities that they do intent to
15 do so, you may have to create a new test deck in order to accurately verify
16 the new programming for the machines. So the original test deck may not be
17 comprehensive in its ability to test to make sure that the programming is
18 accurate. So you may need to recreate or create a new test deck in order to
19 do so. So, those are a few things -- questions that we've got about voting
20 equipment usage during the recount process.

21 And the only other one thing that our staff want to make sure that we are
22 clear about with you guys, when you're entering results into the canvass is
23 that you're going to make sure that in our canvass reporting system, you're
24 going to make sure that you actually choose the recount page in a canvass. So
25 you're entering your results into that recount page, but you will have the

1 option to view your original canvass results but there will be a second page
2 for you to use to enter all your recount results into.

3 Per your request, your original canvass results will carry over into that
4 recount page. So all you have to do is update the numbers to accurately
5 reflect your recount totals. You won't have to input all of your numbers all
6 over again. You just have to tweak your original numbers to reflect your
7 recounted totals before you end up submitting and verifying that information.

8 DIANE: I think we'll hold the questions until the end.

9 NATE: I have one additional add-on as well too. There was one question that
10 we had about verifying that the candidates have been notified of the recounts
11 and the efforts that have been taken by the commission to ensure that that
12 has occurred. So that's been my assignments since the commission meeting on
13 Monday to taking certain efforts to ensure that they are fully aware and have
14 received the petition and the order that was issued late yesterday. So we've
15 been emailing, electronically communicating, making phone calls, contacting
16 everyone that we know with the campaigns. We [PH] overnighted by FedEx
17 priority the petition and order last night and there -- two candidates who
18 already received them this morning according to tracking. Three additional
19 steps being taken for three candidates. Our process servers are out in the
20 field as we speak in various states trying to attempt to make service and to
21 serve them with the petition as well too.

22 For purposes of starting the recount tomorrow, you should receive, as we've
23 instructed, at 9:00 a.m. tomorrow morning unless you hear otherwise from us.
24 So, that issue should not stop any recount from commencing tomorrow at 9:00
25 a.m.

1 [01:05:02]

2 ROSS: Okay. I think we're going to turn it back over to Richard. One thing I
3 wanted to just quickly note. We've got a couple of inquiries about the
4 absentee ballot log and getting them a fresh copy. That is something that we
5 can produce out of our WisVote statewide voter registration system, and if
6 that's something that you would find valuable, contact your helpdesk and
7 we'll get you over to one of our WisVote specialists. Richard. So I think
8 we're going to open it up for question, Allison, if we have any?

9 ALLISON: Yeah. It's kind of a little bit all over the place. Do tabulators
10 have to be half and half by party? My local party chair here is saying as
11 such.

12 ROSS: Can you repeat that one more time?

13 ALLISON: Do tabulators have to be half and half by party?

14 DIANE: No, because there's something in the statute that says that tabulators
15 have the opportunity to be appointed or nominated by parties if they're just
16 simply a somebody that the clerk employs to assist with counting.

17 ALLISON: So, reconciliation of poll books. Can I confirm that we do not have
18 to reconcile twice each poll book with a team of two tabulators as long as
19 they are matching, only would be needed to reconcile if it's off in the
20 count?

21 ROSS: I think that's reasonable. This is Ross. I think the main point is that
22 you want to make sure that the poll books are accurate reflection of who
23 actually was issued a ballot and should there have been any issues like a
24 provisional or challenge that's proper or absentee, that that's properly
25 noted.

1 It's really just to get -- I mean there are various things that you can do to
2 spot check, but you really want to make sure that you have a good sense that
3 the poll book is an accurate reflection. And so, there is a degree of some
4 activity there.

5 ALLISON: If we use central counts so that every ballot has a voter number, do
6 we have to use the drawdown process if we have more ballots than voters or
7 can we determine which ballots truly don't belong and remove those?

8 ROSS: That's an interesting question. I think that's one that we want to mull
9 a little bit. There is about a dozen or so, over 1,854 municipalities use
10 center counts to tabulate absentees. It kind of puts us into a different
11 ballpark, so we're going to keep that one and we'll circle back.

12 One thing I should note too is -- we'll have a recount page on our website,
13 and what we did in 2011 and I thought it was pretty helpful is, when common
14 questions were brought up, we put together essentially an FAQ document that
15 was continuously getting updated. We haven't said that we're going to do that
16 for sure, but I think that should we start getting all those questions,
17 that's going to be a good option and so, stay tuned for that. I believe we
18 will be putting that together but that's a good example of one that we'd want
19 to put out there.

20 ALLISON: If any of the absentee ballots do not have the clerk's initials,
21 should they be rejected?

22 DIANE: No, but make sure you note it in your minute. But no, they should not
23 be rejected because the clerk neglected to initial the ballot.

24 ROSS: And just to build up on what Diane said, so essentially if your ballots
25 -- the numbers of ballot matches or really if your ballot does not exceed the

1 number of voter numbers, it matters but you don't do a drawdown should it
2 just be missing the initials of the clerk. You only get into a drawdown
3 situation where you have more ballots than voter numbers issued. And Diane
4 alluded to that in the manual, one of the first things you do is you check
5 for blank ballots. And I'll note that a blank ballot is a ballot that has no
6 votes for any office. It's not simply that they didn't vote for the Office or
7 President that that would be considered a blank ballot, but there's a whole
8 process. But you only get into a drawdown situation if you have more ballots
9 than voter numbers. And if you have ballots that are not properly initialed,
10 it's not good, but it's not basis for rejecting that ballot.

11 DIANE: And it would be one of the first ones you might pull if you had an
12 [PH] overage of ballot.

13 ALLISON: So if we find out that hand counting is not going fast enough, can
14 we switch to the voting equipment?

15 NATE: Yes, as long as you comply with the public test of the equipment and
16 you re-notice that that's what will be occurring, I absolutely recommend
17 probably amending the notice. I think that would make sense to make sure that
18 that public test occurs.

19 [01:10:00]

20 I think there is no issue with switching midstream, especially on the tight
21 timeframe that we have.

22 ROSS: And we've heard from various county clerks too that there's going to be
23 a mix. Some municipalities may have employed optical scan equipments. Those
24 are usually in your larger jurisdictions, over 7500 in population. And for
25 the recount, those ballots are going to be recounted using that same type of

1 equipment. But then you may have other municipalities in that same county
2 that were all hand counted and then they will be hand counted. So within that
3 county, you may have some reporting units that are tabulated by hand. You may
4 have others that are tabulated by optical scan equipment, and that's fine.
5 State law sets that you, at the county, are the ones that determine the
6 method for recount. So that's either you and your canvass board members that
7 get to determine whether you use voting equipment or hand count and it can
8 vary within the actual reporting units within your county.

9 RICHARD: Right. And to bill on that, what Ross was just saying, well, we've
10 heard from some county that they may be using their optical scan equipment to
11 recount all the ballots in that county but they want us to randomly select a
12 handful of reporting in the hand count just to make sure to increase public
13 confidence in the process and hand tally some of the ballots that were
14 originally tallied on optical scan equipment, and it is okay for you to do
15 that. You can choose, select some reporting units at random from your county
16 to hand tally and tally the rest of them and recount the rest of them using
17 your optical scan equipment. So whatever process you feel works the best for
18 you, and it's going to ensure an accurate count and ensure public confidence
19 in the process, I think this is the thing that Nate mentioned earlier or Mike
20 mentioned earlier that you want your Board of Canvass to sign off on this
21 process and to make sure that you're being transparent about why certain
22 reporting units are being treated differently, but then it's something that
23 you are able to do.

24 ALLISON: Can they use the two-hour emergency notice in the case they're going
25 to switch to their equipment or does that have to be the 24-hour notice?

1 RICHARD: Yes, I think you need to consult it to your court counsel on that. I
2 don't think we would get into that necessarily. I think that's a good court
3 counsel question.

4 ALLISON: Richard, can you just briefly go over the requirement for the public
5 test if they're using voting equipment to recount their ballots?

6 RICHARD: Yes. The public test and the same public test that you would conduct
7 before each election, you're going to notice that public test at least 24
8 hours in advance. You're going to create a test deck of ballots that
9 accurately represent all -- or that will include some votes for each
10 candidate for the office that we're recounting.

11 So each candidate should have a unique set of totals, so you don't want to
12 create a test deck where, for example, every candidate for the Office of
13 President has four votes. That would not be a test deck that would be
14 accurate in detecting any sort of vote, one-to-one vote flipping, for
15 example. You also want to make sure that your test deck includes at least one
16 over vote for the Office of President to make sure that the voting equipment
17 is programmed accurately and it's detecting over votes.

18 So that's the basic process, after you're done feeding your test deck full of
19 ballots through the machine, you're going to run that result tape. And you're
20 going to take a look at your result tape and you're going to match this to
21 your test deck totals to make sure that all of your test deck totals match
22 the results tape for each and all on the votes for each candidate were
23 tallied according to how that ballot was marked.

24 ROSS: So Richard, the public test is something that can be done as part of
25 the recount proceedings, correct?

1 RICHARD: Correct.

2 ROSS: And so, you can test as many reporting units at once. You can test them
3 before you actually put the official ballots through. I mean you as the
4 County Canvass Board have some discretion when that test takes place. It just
5 has to be tested before you actually tabulate those ballots.

6 ALLISON: Is there a maximum number of municipalities the county can recount
7 at the same time?

8 ROSS: No. That's up to you and the Canvass Board Members to make sure -- I
9 mean, the main thing there is that you have a balance that you know you still
10 have -- the Canvass Board still has control and they still know what the
11 process is. It's more just to make sure that you maintain order throughout.
12 But that's up to you and it depends on unique circumstance, the size of the
13 area that you have for the recount. There are a lot of variables in play.

14 ALLISON: So, can we ignore the number of absentee ballot applications on the
15 minutes template if things look good?

16 ROSS: Can you say that one more time? I'm sorry, Allison.

17 ALLISON: Can we ignore the number of absentee ballot applications on the
18 minutes template if things look good?

19 [01:15:07]

20 ROSS: Yeah. The minutes template is really a simple. I think that you can
21 customize as you see fit. Obviously, we put anything that could possibly be
22 reported but it is a sample. So County Canvass Board can customize how they'd
23 like.

1 ALLISON: The Board of Canvassers statement, the EL-106, is it necessary to
2 complete both the certification of the Board of Canvassers and the Board of
3 Canvassers report of tabular statement of vote cast if deemed duplicative?

4 ROSS: What we want is -- I guess an indirect way of answering this question,
5 if you get a report from our canvass system, it gives you the summary, the
6 totals of those candidates for that office and its signature page. That's
7 essentially what we will need so we can -- the process to certify the recount
8 results is going to operate the same way that it did originally. Meaning that
9 the county clerk is going to have to go and verify the resulting canvass that
10 it's correct. We will then go and we will certify but we'll certify once we
11 get the PDF of that signed copy from our Canvass Board Members. So that will
12 be the same thing. The tabular statement which gives you that word by word
13 breakdown is not required because we can get that directly produced from our
14 canvass system.

15 ALLISON: Will we get an extension for submitting our EL-190 cost report?

16 ROSS: You know, I think we'll circle back to some of those other post
17 election things like the EL-190, the cost-specific report. The participation
18 and it's a good opportunity to stress that, the requirement to enter
19 participation and get data for [INDISCERNIBLE 01:16:57] it's 45 days into our
20 data collection system, that can be extended up to 60 days that has to be
21 specifically approved by our administrator.

22 We're going to be focusing directly on the recount. I think it's reasonable
23 if that. Everybody is making a good faith effort to get that information as
24 quickly as possible. We know that you have limited resources and we want all
25 your efforts in the next two weeks to be focused on that recount. If that

1 leads us to situations where other required election responsibilities are
2 delayed, we'll work individually with you to get that in as quickly as
3 possible.

4 MICHAEL: I would just add to that. Certainly if your recount is over within a
5 couple of days, we wouldn't expect that automatically. You would need an
6 extension for some of these other tests. Please try to make an effort but as
7 Ross indicated, the recount is the top priority. Let's get that out of the
8 way, and then see where we are at with completing the other reports.

9 ALLISON: Can we upload our recount file into canvass?

10 ROSS: Yes. Ann Oberle is our staff member that deals with all things canvass
11 related in addition to your upload file, but certainly, we will be able to
12 accommodate files into the recount setting of canvass.

13 RICHARD: And speaking with Ann this morning, what she wanted to make clear to
14 everyone, if any one is interested in doing that, please let us know and
15 we'll work with you directly and make sure that everything goes smoothly and
16 we have the proper format for the file and that we're ready for your upload
17 when it's time.

18 ALLISON: Can a campaign representative take photos of the ballot?

19 ROSS: Yes. I think that that is something that they -- let's say they're not
20 prohibited from doing so. I think that there is that balance of making sure
21 that the recount is done as quickly as possible, the disruptions,
22 interferences need to be limited. So hopefully, there's a process where
23 should that be requested that it doesn't impact the expeditious counting or
24 recounting of votes. So there could be somewhat of a balance in that. If
25

1 you're seeing issues with that, let us know and we can work with you and the
2 candidate representative.

3 ALLISON: And that's just the candidate representative.

4 ROSS: That is just the candidate representative.

5 ALLISON: Not an election observer.

6 ROSS: Right.

7 RICHARD: Well, the ballots are public record.

8 ROSS: Yeah.

9 RICHARD: And after the recount was over and all of our deadlines were passed,
10 I mean, they would be subject to public regularizing request but not
11 necessarily to inhibit the process of the recount.

12 ROSS: I would say that the main thing is that the candidate representative
13 has the opportunity to issue challenge to any particular ballot and there's a
14 process laid out in the manual where each challenge is documented and what's
15 that called where you make an official record of that particular ballot that
16 was questioned if they get the number assigned? I can't think of --

17 DIANE: Exhibit.

18 ROSS: Exhibit -- thank you, Diane -- is created from the non-attorney in the
19 group.

20 MICHAEL: What is an exhibit?

21 ROSS: That would have to be mandated.

22 [01:20:15]

23 But an observer can't see the ballot. They just aren't able to make
24 challenge. And there's nothing that prohibits them from taking pictures as
25 long as it doesn't interfere or disrupt.

1 ALLISON: If we have to draw down for absentees, do we look for blank ballots
2 first even though the recount manual says to draw it random without
3 inspections basically if the absentee drawdown is different from the drawdown
4 from the regular ballot?

5 ROSS: The absentee drawdown is different. This is where statute is clear that
6 you don't get that opportunity with that probable pool of absentees to look
7 for blank ballots or ballots that were initialed. Well, I guess a ballot
8 would have to be initialed by at least the clerk or the deputy to be put into
9 that probable absentee pool. But state law is specific that if there is a
10 discrepancy where you have more absentee ballot than probable absentee
11 voters, you don't get that opportunity to look for blank ballots or any other
12 issues. You have to pull randomly from that pool, and that's where state law
13 is specific. There is no discretion. Whereas with your other non-absentee
14 ballots, state law provides for that more -- it gives you additional steps to
15 check for blank ballots, ballots that are improperly initialed that is not
16 the same for your absentees.

17 DIANE: If they are doing hand count and manually entering the information
18 into CRF, which the Canvass Reporting System, can the scatter remain zero or
19 blank and quantities be entered only for ballot candidates and registered
20 write-in?

21 ROSS: Yeah, I think that would be sufficient. My initial thought is if there
22 were scatterings reported for the election certification and now they're
23 aren't which state law doesn't require in this case to report non-registered
24 candidate, write-in candidates, then there could be some questions but no,
25

1 you're only required to report specifically for registered write-in
2 candidates.

3 MICHAEL: As long as you're talking about the entering that data for hand
4 count, we really -- earlier the deadline for getting this completed and you
5 may want to think about entering those numbers as you go along rather than
6 waiting until the very end to enter everything at one time.

7 ALLISON: Does the notice for public test need to know which municipality's
8 machines are being tested or is it just a generic notice?

9 ROSS: You know, I think there's a question -- 5.84, the statutes deal with
10 the public test. The recount statutes say that voting equipment has to be
11 tested. If you look in the recount manual, it just says that it has to be
12 tested by the canvass boards prior to. It's reasonable, I think, if you put a
13 notice in there that it's part, that you're going to be tabulating using
14 electronic equipment and that the voting equipment will be tested prior to
15 tabulation. That seems to be sufficient to me, but again, this is coming from
16 the non-attorney in the group. I don't know if Nate has question or any
17 thoughts on that otherwise. We can circle back and clarify.

18 But the whole public notice scene of the test is tied directly to the pre-
19 election test. It doesn't really get into it in the actual recount provision.
20 So the main thing is that it just has to be tested before you actually
21 tabulate those ballots. And I certainly would say -- would not recommend
22 holding up the actual tabulation should you be concerned that you didn't
23 specifically note the voting equipment public test because that's mandated if
24 you use electronic voting equipment.

1 So I think that that is directly already incorporated in your public notice
2 of the meeting of the Canvass Board, meaning that I don't think that you need
3 to do a separate notice, but I think we need to circle back on this.

4 So we got two things, the essential [PH] con absentee and drawdown of that
5 and now the public test just for anybody who's taking note.

6 RICHARD: In a campaign context, authorized representative list.

7 ALLISON: So this is a hypothetical which we tend to try to stay away from but

8 --

9 [VOICE OVERLAP]

10 ALLISON: Pardon me?

11 MICHAEL: Go ahead.

12 ALLISON: If we find that they're DRE machine ballot match the final totals
13 in, for example, five of their recording unit, can we decide to use the
14 machine totals instead of hand counting each ballot on the DRE tape?

15 [01:25:04]

16 ROSS: No, you always have to hand count those ballots. You cannot rely solely
17 on election night results. So for a touch screen system, we refer to them
18 commonly as a DRE. That's where the equipment produces that voter-verified
19 paper audit trail. Those must always be hand counted. You cannot rely solely
20 on the election night result report.

21 ALLISON: If a municipality drew in their test deck and there is another
22 municipality with an identical ballot, can we recreate the test deck with
23 those ballots?

24 MICHAEL: Richard.

1 RICHARD: I think as long as the test desk -- I mean I don't know if we can
2 answer that live. I'm not sure what scenario we're talking about. The test
3 deck should be a test to verify the accuracy of the programming of your
4 machine. Any test deck that you use should verify the accuracy of the
5 programming of the machine. You should have maintained the original test deck
6 so that may be something that you can use or you may need to create a new one
7 that accurately reflects the programming of the machine. I'm not sure that we
8 can really deal and with the hypothetical situation that was proposed here.

9 ROSS: No, I agree with that, Richard.

10 DIANE: There are a numbers of questions that we are not responding to live,
11 but we will be posting these as FAQs shortly after this webcast. You can
12 check for those.

13 ALLISON: Can we use our Board of Canvassers to help tabulate if we have
14 limited time?

15 RICHARD: Yeah, of course, absolutely.

16 MICHAEL: Yup.

17 ALLISON: If we have the whole county programs on one set of memory cards, can
18 we just run one test deck?

19 RICHARD: Yes. But each piece of equipment that is being used during the
20 recount is subject to public test and should be public tested. So if you're
21 using five machines, each one of those machines should be public tested.
22 You're verifying the accuracy of the programming for each machine that's
23 being used during the recount process. You can use the same test deck or
24 you're going to have to publicly test each machine. That is a standard
25

1 procedure. You should be doing that before each election anyway. The
2 procedures are exactly the same as you would do before each election.

3 ALLISON: So with paper ballots, we don't need to count scattering?

4 ROSS: So for any ballot, whether it is paper ballot or optical scan or touch
5 screen, you need to count ballot registered write-in votes. So if it's for
6 anyone of the seven registered write-ins for the president of the United
7 State that does need to be counted. Any of the other write-ins for somebody
8 who's not registered, that is not considered to be a valid vote and does not
9 need to be recorded. It doesn't matter. That's the vote method in this case.

10 DIANE: I think they get confused because on optical scanning question, you're
11 always going to get some marks that, "Oh, there is write-in here" and that
12 goes into scattering and that's just because you have that kind of a
13 [INDISCERNIBLE 01:28:27]?

14 ALLISON: Can one person call out the DRE paper roll votes two tabulators at
15 the same time or does it need to be done by each tabulator separately?

16 ROSS: I think there is a degree of discretion for the Canvass Board to
17 tabulate. Our recommendation is that you always have three individuals that
18 partake in the hand count, usually one person reading the ballot, two persons
19 making those individual tallies. Like I said, candidate representatives can
20 have the opportunity to view all and any ballot before tabulation. If
21 possible, I know resources are going to be limited. I think it's ideal to
22 always have two people looking at that ballot and then two people making the
23 individual tally just so you have more than just one set of eyes actually
24 making the determination but that's also where you have the candidate
25 representative that provides a level of check and balance there too.

1 ALLISON: If the address of the witness is missing on the certificate envelope
2 and one it wasn't rejected, should it be rejected it at the recount?

3 ROSS: Yes, this is one that is -- it's kind of a wrinkle for this recount.
4 You noticed in the recount manual we say that when you look through your used
5 absentees certificate envelopes, you're really looking to see if it's missing
6 a signature of the voter and/or a signature of the witness, the adult U.S.
7 citizen witness.

8 [01:29:56]

9 Recent law changed that the witness was required to provide an address. And
10 you remember, when you provided guidance of what constitutes an address and
11 that the municipal clerk should have taken corrective action to add and make
12 sure that an address for that witness was there. But when reviewing those
13 absentee certificate envelopes, if a witness address is missing, that is
14 grounds for rejecting that absentee certificate envelope and that could
15 reduce the number of probable absentee voters by the number of then rejected
16 envelopes.

17 RICHARD: Agree. However, there's -- in the 32nd District recount, this has
18 been coming up as well too, and there have been issues -- a lot of other
19 circumstances that have been presented where we believe that the County Board
20 of Canvass is still the last word on that. But because of potential clerk
21 error issues, where the clerk -- we've been seeing some, where there are in-
22 person absentee voters where the clerk did not require that they put their
23 address, still accepted it and we're relying on information for example. I
24 mean, it is a brand new requirement, a lot of factors that have kind of not
25 specifically in the statute that kind of play into that scenario.

1 In answering some of these questions over the last couple of days from the
2 county clerks in the 32nd, 32nd second recount that is also going on, we
3 really helped them with the arguments on both sides for and against but
4 ultimately, we left that up to the County Board of Canvass to make that
5 decision, one, because that is the decision that would be challengeable in
6 court. We can provide our opinion and our guidance on what we believe are the
7 arguments on both sides and then on what we've done possibly in the past.
8 However, the decision is ultimately up to the County Board of Canvass as to
9 whether those ballots are rejected.

10 NATE: I think that's pretty safe to say for most and every decision that the
11 County Canvass Board is the ultimate determiner of -- I guess it is up to
12 your discretion. But on election day, those ballot should have been rejected.
13 There is no question about that and we're recommending that you reject it
14 should it not contain a signature of the voter or the witness, and it appears
15 that we're giving the Canvass Board a bit more discretion on whether it
16 should be directed solely on a missing address for the witness.

17 ALLISON: How do we mark something as an exhibit?

18 NATE: I believe we have information on how to do so in the recount manual. So
19 I would need to take a gander essentially they just -- I think what we say is
20 you make a photocopy and you say exhibit number one and you put that in your
21 minutes of why it was made as an exhibit.

22 ALLISON: Okay. This is a little more [PH] simplified. In the inspector
23 statement, it would be noted that the voter in one [PH] ward received an
24 incorrect ballot and therefore one ward ballot was over and one ward ballot
25 was [PH] under, can those ballots be remained for the correct ward at this

1 time rather than drawdown in the wards where the ballot count was over now?

2 And it should be drawdown.

3 ROSS: I hesitate to get into any specific questions at this point that are
4 going to be unique and there's going to be a lot of variables involved. We
5 prefer to deal with those on a case-by-case basis which is why we're
6 providing extended hours at night over the weekend and obviously during
7 normal business hours.

8 So at this point -- because we have so many people on the phone, these unique
9 case-by-case questions, I prefer not to deal with that as part of this
10 teleconference.

11 ALLISON: So you can go ahead and call Ross if the teleconference is over and
12 he'll be all helping you out. The DRE machine had jam issues, what's the
13 procedure for ballot number if they do not print [INDISCERNIBLE 01:34:28]?

14 ROSS: Well, DREs would not jam because they're not inserting ballot into
15 those machines. So what I think the question is, the voter-verified paper
16 audit trail, it got jammed and so that the vote was not properly recorded on
17 the tape. You can't make heads or tails and so there could be ballots that
18 are missing. In these cases, the memory device has an internal log that will
19 be able to produce all of those ballots.

20 And so if you get into a situation where that paper audit trail got jammed
21 and ballots were not properly printed, then you need to work directly with
22 your vendor for them to provide for you a report directly from your memory
23 device.

24 [01:35:10]

1 There is a way to do that but that is certainly going to be the exception.

2 And if you run into those situations, that's something you want to document

3 in your minutes but it happens. It happened, I remember an occasion in 2011

4 as well.

5 RICHARD: I think this is a good point to note that you should not be using

6 your original media from election deck in your electronic voting equipment if

7 you're going to use that for the recount procedure. We've gotten a lot of

8 calls and questions about it. I know we're kind of conflicting systems here

9 but if you're going to use your optical scan equipment for the recount, you

10 still need to secure the original media, you cannot erase or transfer any

11 data off of that until the recount is over and electoral votes are certified

12 so you will need to secure new media with fresh programming on it in order to

13 use your optical scan equipment for the recount.

14 ALLISON: Okay, the last in the comments from one of the county clerks and

15 she's suggested for people who are going to have exhibits, check with your

16 Clerk of Court's office to see if they can provide you with exhibit stickers.

17 So let's move to Next Steps.

18 MICHAEL: Well, there's a little bit of news on Next Steps. There is this

19 article I came out saying that Jill Stein is not going to appeal the court

20 decision of last night in which the court declined to order a statewide hand

21 recount and so that is a good news just as far as certainty. We do not need

22 to wait or guess whether there is going to be any appeal of that decision

23 that potentially could delay matters. So we will let you know that.

24 I will say as part of the court hearing yesterday, the judge commented after

25 all the testimony was presented that she, in her opinion, hand counting

1 provides, in her words, the gold standard for what a recount should entail.

2 However, she made it clear that that is not what the statute requires.

3 I think in response to that, you may be reading that the Stein campaign

4 picked up on that statement and is asking those counties that are going to

5 use tabulating equipment to consider using a hand count and said -- so just I

6 wanted to mention that because you may get calls, you may get letters if you

7 are a county that is using tabulating equipment, you may get a request to

8 reconsider and use a hand count. I just wanted to relay that message but also

9 emphasize of course, as we said, it's the Canvass Board's decision, and you

10 don't need to feel pressured into using one method or the other. It is

11 entirely under the statute in the hands of the Canvass Board to make that

12 decision.

13 Just to wrap up the next steps, of course, the Recount Canvass Board should

14 be meeting by 9:00 AM tomorrow. Please check our recount page. I know that

15 Reid Magney is working on creating a more robust recount page like we had in

16 2011. You can go to our current recount page and see some links to resources

17 for this specific recount. But in any event otherwise, the recount should

18 proceed. Please keep in touch if you have questions. We will follow up with

19 the outstanding items and get those posted.

20 And just a final word, I mean we certainly understand this is going to

21 disrupt personal schedules and we are going to be in December, and this was

22 not something that was scheduled by the counties and not to mention the

23 tabulators that you're going to be trying to recruit. Obviously, they're

24 going to have plans, family plans, holiday plans. And having been a municipal

25 attorney for 14 years, I certainly can relate to and appreciate that the end

1 of the year is not necessarily a slow time for local government. You have
2 your budgets to consider and enact property tax bills and a number of other
3 end-of-year tasks.

4 As I've been commenting when asked by the press, the real people who are
5 going to be doing the heavy lifting in this recount are the local election
6 officials, the county clerks, municipal clerks, Canvass Board members, and
7 the tabulators.

8 [01:40:03]

9 And as in any recount, you are going to be the real heroes in trying to get
10 this done by December 12 and we recognize that. And our job is to be here and
11 to support you and to provide guidance and we are going to try to do that as
12 best as we can.

13 So on behalf of the Election Commission staff and the election commissioner
14 itself, I just wanted to say -- take a moment to say thanks, and we recognize
15 that work and we will, again, proceed with this recount as promptly and
16 professionally and accurately as possible.

17 So unless any of my colleagues have anything else to add I think we will sign
18 off and say thank you and good luck and we will be in touch. That will
19 conclude our webinar.

20 [01:40:55]



City of New York, State of New York, County of New York

I, Anders Nelson, hereby certify that the document "2016 Presidential Election Recount Planning Webinar-SD" is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and accurate transcription from English to English.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Anders Nelson', written over a horizontal line.

Anders Nelson
Project Manager

Sworn to before me this
December 5, 2016

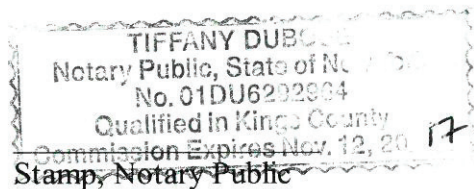
A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Tiffany Dubois', written over a horizontal line.
Signature, Notary Public

Exhibit G

Wisconsin Elections Commission

State of Wisconsin

212 E. Washington Ave., Third Floor ▪ Madison, WI 53703 ▪ elections@wi.gov ▪ (608) 266-8005 ▪ <http://elections.wi.gov>

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
December 5, 2016

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT:
Reid Magney, 608-267-7887

Wisconsin Recount Proceeding on Schedule without Major Problems

MADISON, WI – Here are the latest recount developments from the Wisconsin Elections Commission:

- On Day Four of the presidential recount, no significant issues have been reported. All Wisconsin counties are on track to finish their work by the deadline of 8 p.m. Monday, December 12.
- Six counties have completed their work: Adams, Crawford, Forest, Iron, Menominee, and Price. Several other counties are starting today after initially adjourning on Friday.
- The Commission is not able to provide a running statewide tally of how many votes each candidate is up or down. However, we continue to post daily update spreadsheets on our website comparing the votes for major candidates reported in the canvass to the number of votes reported so far during the recount. These updates can be found on the 2016 Presidential Recount page: <http://elections.wi.gov/elections-voting/recount/2016-presidential>
- When a county has reported a vote difference of 10 votes or more in a reporting unit (ward or combination of wards), we are providing the board of canvassers' explanation for the difference.
- So far, changes between canvass results and recount results are due to human error.
- Soon, a table providing each county's status and links to the board of canvassers' minutes and results will be available on the 2016 Presidential Recount page.
- To see what a recount looks like, the public and media can watch a live video feed of activities in Waukesha County: <https://www.waukeshacounty.gov/liverecount/>.

###

The Wisconsin Elections Commission is responsible for administration and enforcement of election laws in Wisconsin. The Commission is made up of six Commissioners – four appointed directly by the State Senate Majority Leader, Speaker of the Assembly and the Minority Leaders in the State Senate and Assembly. The remaining two Commissioners are by the Governor with confirmation by the State Senate from lists of former municipal and county clerks submitted by the legislative leadership in each party.

Exhibit H

Waupaca County	CITY OF WAUPACA	Wards 1-12	1,340	1,172	9	107	45	5	0	1,339	1,172	9	107	45	5	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Racine County	TOWN OF BURLINGTON	Wards 1-7	1,337	613	9	66	20	1	1	1,334	609	9	66	20	1	1	-3	-4	0	0	0	0	0	-0.22%	-0.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Racine County	TOWN OF DOVER	Wards 1-8	1,328	520	7	69	13	1	1	1,332	524	5	69	13	1	1	4	4	-2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.77%	-28.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Washington County	CITY OF WEST BEND	Wards 23-24,26	1,313	703	13	88	26	3	0	1,311	704	13	88	26	3	0	-2	1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.15%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dane County	CITY OF SUN PRAIRIE	Wards 6-9	1,321	2,504	17	173	39	2	2	1,320	2,509	17	173	39	2	2	-1	5	0	0	0	0	0	-0.08%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Washington County	VILLAGE OF RICHFIELD	Wards 1-2	1,318	426	5	47	7	2	1	1,318	426	5	47	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	TOWN OF LEDGEVIEW	Wards 1-18,19,10	1,315	851	6	100	14	2	1	1,315	851	6	100	14	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Kenosha County	VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE	Ward 12-14	1,313	1,113	10	83	26	0	1	1,313	1,113	10	83	26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Racine County	VILLAGE OF MOUNT PLEASANT	Wards 9,13-14	1,309	919	12	83	13	0	1	1,309	917	12	83	13	0	1	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
LaCrosse County	VILLAGE OF WEST SALEM	Wards 1-6	1,297	1,223	15	110	26	3	1	1,297	1,227	15	110	26	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
LaCrosse County	TOWN OF HOLLAND	Wards 1-6	1,274	594	22	99	22	0	0	1,274	594	22	99	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Shelby County	TOWN OF WILSON	Wards 1-4	1,273	859	15	66	7	1	1	1,273	859	15	66	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	VILLAGE OF KRONENWETTER	Wards 6-10	1,258	728	6	78	14	0	1	1,255	728	6	78	14	0	1	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
LaCrosse County	CITY OF ONALASKA	Ward 5-6	1,251	1,569	9	130	38	3	1	1,250	1,569	9	130	38	3	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dane County	CITY OF SUN PRAIRIE	Wards 1-5	1,251	2,669	15	160	51	2	1	1,249	2,674	15	160	51	2	1	-2	5	0	0	0	0	0	-0.16%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Washington County	CITY OF WEST BEND	Wards 15-19	1,246	640	12	78	16	1	1	1,246	638	12	78	16	1	1	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Washington County	CITY OF WEST BEND	Wards 1-3	1,242	601	6	74	10	2	1	1,243	601	6	74	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Eau Claire County	TOWN OF PLEASANT VALLEY	Wards 1-4	1,236	838	16	64	16	0	0	1,239	838	16	64	16	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Vilas County	TOWN OF ARBOR VITAE	Wards 1-7	1,235	726	7	45	24	0	0	1,235	726	7	45	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Rock County	CITY OF MILTON	Wards 1-12	1,231	1,465	18	125	32	6	1	1,231	1,465	18	125	32	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Washington County	CITY OF WEST BEND	Wards 4-6	1,234	759	6	79	24	2	1	1,232	761	6	80	23	2	1	-2	2	0	1	-1	0	0	-0.16%	0.26%	0.00%	1.27%	-4.17%	0.00%	0.00%
Fond du Lac County	VILLAGE OF NORTH FOND DU LAC	Wards 1-7	1,230	978	6	104	17	1	2	1,229	978	6	104	17	1	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.08%	-0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Washington County	CITY OF HARTFORD	Wards 6,9-10,15-17,20,23-25,24	1,228	602	12	79	22	2	0	1,227	602	12	79	22	2	0	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	-0.08%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waushara County	TOWN OF DELAWARE	Wards 1-2,5-6	1,226	566	6	61	5	0	1	1,224	564	6	61	5	0	1	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-0.16%	-0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Shelby County	TOWN OF LIMA	Wards 1-4	1,218	412	14	61	8	0	0	1,223	412	14	61	8	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
St. Croix County	TOWN OF ST. PRAIRIE	Wards 1-6	1,213	571	15	82	16	0	1	1,214	572	15	82	16	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.08%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Washington County	CITY OF WEST BEND	Wards 1-4	1,210	428	5	43	11	0	0	1,211	426	5	43	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.08%	0.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	TOWN OF ALGOMA	Wards 3-6	1,210	841	11	89	11	0	0	1,211	837	11	89	11	0	0	1	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0.08%	-0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waupaca County	TOWN OF FARMINGTON	Wards 1-6	1,206	838	9	60	22	2	4	1,210	822	9	60	22	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0.33%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Outagamie County	TOWN OF ELLINGTON	Wards 1-5	1,208	385	7	44	8	1	0	1,208	385	7	44	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fond du Lac County	TOWN OF FOND DU LAC	Wards 1-8	1,210	661	11	61	14	3	0	1,203	654	11	61	14	3	0	-7	-7	0	0	0	0	0	-0.58%	-1.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	TOWN OF ALGOMA	Wards 1,2,7-10	1,199	771	13	80	16	0	1	1,202	772	13	80	16	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.25%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Walworth County	TOWN OF LYONS	Wards 1-7	1,198	574	2	50	21	0	1	1,198	574	2	50	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Walworth County	VILLAGE OF COTTAGE GROVE	Wards 1-10	1,196	2,245	5	150	30	0	1	1,197	2,246	5	150	30	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	TOWN OF NEEHAN	Wards 1-4	1,197	840	10	97	18	0	1	1,197	842	10	97	18	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-100.00%
Racine County	VILLAGE OF CALEDONIA	Wards 1-2	1,196	552	9	72	21	1	0	1,196	552	9	72	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Racine County	CITY OF DE PIKE	Wards 6-8	1,189	1,113	13	120	36	1	2	1,189	1,113	13	120	36	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Taylor County	CITY OF MEDFORD	Ward 1-8	1,179	671	13	79	28	1	2	1,181	670	13	79	28	1	2	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.17%	-0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Racine County	TOWN OF YORKVILLE	Wards 1-5	1,179	523	10	65	5	0	0	1,180	525	10	65	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.08%	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Shelby County	TOWN OF FLYMOUTH	Wards 1-4	1,180	590	13	66	20	2	0	1,180	590	13	66	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Portage County	CITY OF OGONTO	Wards 1-7	1,179	731	7	62	20	1	1	1,179	737	7	62	20	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.82%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Oconto County	VILLAGE OF FLOVER	Ward 4-6	1,174	1,215	8	95	26	1	2	1,174	1,214	8	95	26	1	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Washington County	VILLAGE OF MOUNT PLEASANT	Wards 15-21,22	1,173	1,045	15	92	15	1	1	1,173	1,045	15	92	14	1	1	0	-2	0	0	-1	0	0	0.00%	-0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-6.67%	0.00%
Adams County	TOWN OF ROME	Ward 1-5	1,174	719	8	33	13	0	0	1,169	715	7	33	13	0	0	-5	-4	-1	0	0	0	0	-0.43%	-0.56%	-12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dane County	CITY OF SUN PRAIRIE	Wards 10-14	1,169	2,631	22	195	49	3	0	1,168	2,631	20	196	48	3	2	-1	0	-2	-1	-1	0	-1	-0.09%	0.00%	-0.09%	0.51%	-2.04%	0.00%	-33.33%
Washington County	CITY OF WEST BEND	Wards 9-10,32	1,166	634	14	84	18	2	0	1,165	634	14	84	18	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waushara County	TOWN OF BROOKFIELD	Wards 2-5,8	1,158	778	7	58	9	0	0	1,159	779	7	58	9	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.09%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF WAUPUN	Wards 9-12	1,157	540	12	63	6	2	2	1,157	540	12	63	6	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	VILLAGE OF WEST BEND	Wards 1-2,4-5	1,155	759	10	67	19	0	1	1,155	757	10	67	19	0	1	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	TOWN OF LEDGEVIEW	Wards 4-7	1,154	729	4	87	19	0	1	1,154	729	4	87	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Washington County	CITY OF WEST BEND	Wards 20-22	1,151	521	7	85	27	2																						

Ozaukee County	CITY OF MEQUON	Wards 8-10	1,013	801	8	57	9	0	0	1,012	800	8	57	9	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-0.10%	-0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Washington County	TOWN OF WAYNE	Wards 1-3	1,001	241	2	33	4	0	2	1,001	241	2	33	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Portage County	VILLAGE OF PLOVER	Ward 1-3	1,001	1,004	11	81	17	0	1	1,000	1,005	11	81	17	0	1	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-0.10%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Kenosha County	VILLAGE OF BRISTOL	Wards 1-3,8	999	455	6	56	15	0	1	999	455	6	56	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Polk County	TOWN OF ALDEN	Ward 1-4	994	463	2	51	22	3	1	994	463	2	51	22	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Ooutagamie County	TOWN OF ONIDA	Wards 1-6	991	830	9	49	38	2	2	991	830	9	49	38	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Ozaukee County	CITY OF MEQUON	Wards 3-4	990	747	5	65	10	0	0	990	747	5	65	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Ozaukee County	CITY OF MEQUON	Wards 11-12	988	715	11	75	11	0	1	989	715	11	75	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Lincoln County	TOWN OF MERILL	Wards 1-7	988	549	6	64	12	0	0	988	549	6	64	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Walworth County	TOWN OF TROY	Wards 1-3	985	435	11	45	13	0	1	987	434	11	44	13	0	1	2	-1	0	-1	0	0	0.20%	-0.23%	0.00%	-2.22%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Polk County	TOWN OF OSCOLA	Ward 1-5	986	518	6	72	14	2	2	986	518	6	72	14	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Calumet County	CITY OF BRILLION	Ward 1-4	982	501	7	53	15	0	0	985	501	7	54	15	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0.31%	0.00%	0.00%	1.89%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Winnebago County	CITY OF OHIO	Ward 1-6	984	648	7	75	16	4	0	984	648	7	74	16	4	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-1.33%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Door County	TOWN OF SEVASTOPOL	Wards 1-5	974	780	8	60	14	1	2	974	780	8	60	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
St. Croix County	TOWN OF BLACK WOLF	Wards 1-6	974	778	17	84	31	1	3	974	778	17	84	31	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Winnebago County	CITY OF FITCHBURG	Wards 5-9	973	547	11	46	8	0	0	973	547	11	46	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Dane County	VILLAGE OF ASHWABENON	Wards 7-8	970	3,035	5	136	27	1	2	970	3,037	6	136	27	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0.00%	14.07%	20.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Brown County	CITY OF CUDAHY	Ward 4	964	681	3	64	14	0	1	964	680	3	64	14	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 4	963	760	8	77	18	0	2	963	760	8	77	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Columbia County	TOWN OF LOO	Wards 1-5	960	906	10	71	21	0	0	961	905	10	71	21	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0.10%	-0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF CUDAHY	Wards 13-15	958	1,029	7	76	17	1	0	959	1,028	7	76	17	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0.10%	-0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Brown County	VILLAGE OF HOWARD	Wards 9-10,18	956	712	2	68	16	1	0	956	712	2	68	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Walworth County	TOWN OF SPRING PRAIRIE	Wards 1-4	953	319	5	41	11	2	1	954	319	5	41	11	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Waupaca County	TOWN OF DAYTON	Wards 1-4	951	531	2	52	17	0	0	953	531	2	52	17	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Jefferson County	CITY OF WATERTOWN	Ward 17-18	949	473	6	56	9	0	0	951	475	6	56	9	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0.21%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Portage County	TOWN OF STOCKTON	Ward 1-5	951	745	3	47	20	2	0	951	745	3	47	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Winnebago County	TOWN OF OSHKOSH	Wards 12-2,5	953	539	10	47	11	1	1	950	545	10	47	12	1	1	-3	6	0	0	1	0	-0.31%	1.11%	0.00%	0.00%	9.99%	-	0.00%	
Sheboygan County	CITY OF SHEBOYGAN FALLS	Wards 1-2,9	946	610	11	64	13	1	0	949	611	11	64	13	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0.32%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Barron County	TOWN OF RICE LAKE	Ward 1-4	946	580	3	48	6	0	0	947	580	3	48	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Rock County	TOWN OF JAMESVILLE	Wards 1-6	946	943	6	74	6	0	1	946	942	6	74	6	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Waushara County	TOWN OF BROOKFIELD	Wards 1,3-4,10	945	601	2	61	7	1	0	945	601	2	61	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Winnebago County	CITY OF MENASHA	Wards 1-12,13,21,22,36,37	944	571	14	111	24	3	2	940	571	14	111	24	3	2	-4	0	0	0	0	0	-0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Winnebago County	TOWN OF WINNECONNE	Wards 1-4	938	454	6	55	9	0	0	937	455	6	55	9	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-0.11%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Douglas County	CITY OF SUPERIOR	Wards 1-16,20,22	937	1,492	9	109	53	3	1	935	1,495	9	109	53	3	1	-2	3	0	0	0	0	-0.21%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Lincoln County	VILLAGE OF GREENDALE	Ward 1-2	933	637	1	43	6	0	0	933	637	1	43	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Taylor County	TOWN OF MEDFORD	Ward 1-3	932	297	4	48	1	0	0	932	297	4	48	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Door County	CITY OF STURGEON BAY	Wards 1,6,22-24,29	931	1,102	10	87	29	2	2	931	1,102	10	87	29	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Fond du Lac County	TOWN OF FRIENDSHIP	Wards 1-3	911	424	5	33	18	0	0	911	425	5	33	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Ozaukee County	TOWN OF FREDONIA	Ward 8	929	261	6	38	8	2	0	929	261	6	38	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Ozaukee County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 8	928	1,436	5	191	52	1	7	928	1,436	5	191	52	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Ozaukee County	TOWN OF GRANT	Wards 2-2,5	927	382	9	41	9	0	0	927	382	9	41	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Racine County	VILLAGE OF MOUNT PLEASANT	Wards 6-8	930	914	9	75	12	0	0	927	912	9	75	12	0	0	-3	-2	0	0	0	0	-0.32%	-0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Brown County	VILLAGE OF ALQUOZ	Ward 7-9	926	801	3	64	19	2	2	926	801	3	64	19	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Rock County	TOWN OF FULTON	Wards 1-6	926	908	10	76	13	2	1	926	908	10	76	13	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Manitowish County	CITY OF TWO RIVERS	Wards 3-4	925	729	11	74	14	1	2	925	729	11	74	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Dane County	VILLAGE OF WINDSOR	Wards 6-10	921	1,420	12	105	25	2	3	922	1,421	12	105	25	2	3	1	1	0	-1	-1	0	0.11%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Winnebago County	TOWN OF MENASHA	Wards 8-10	920	822	11	82	16	0	1	920	823	11	81	15	0	1	0	1	0	-1	-1	0	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	-1.22%	-6.25%	-	0.00%	
Rock County	CITY OF ESCONTO	Wards 1-4	918	1,636	10	110	30	4	2	918	1,635	10	110	30	4	2	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Racine County	VILLAGE OF MOUNT PLEASANT	Wards 2-4,11	913	1,069	7	51	16	0	0	915	1,069	7	51	16	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Walworth County	CITY OF LAKE GENEEVA	Wards 3-6,10	913	728	5	62	27	4	0	913	727	5	62	27	4	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Brown County	VILLAGE OF PILARIS	Wards 1-3,6	912	521	6	56	15	3	2	912	521	6	56	15	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Dunn County	TOWN OF MENOMONIE	Ward 1-3	911	730	5	61	26	1	1	911	730	5	61	26	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Brown County	VILLAGE OF HOWARD	Wards 15-16	908	490	5	49	12	0	0	908	490	5	49	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 6	907	648	9	60	11	0	1	907	649	9	60	11	0	1	0	1												

LaCrosse County	TOWN OF SHELBY	Ward 1-4	828	880	12	64	25	0	3	827	880	12	64	25	0	3	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ozaukee County	VILLAGE OF BELGIUM	Ward 1-3	826	349	2	54	8	4	0	826	349	2	54	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	TOWN OF WRIGHTSTOWN	Wards 1-3	820	365	4	39	9	0	0	820	365	4	39	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Kenosha County	VILLAGE OF BRISTOL	Wards 4-7	820	399	5	30	8	0	0	820	399	5	30	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Oaika County	TOWN OF NEWBOLD	Wards 2-4	821	586	10	61	11	0	0	820	587	10	61	11	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.12%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Sauk County	VILLAGE OF PHARRI DU SAC	Wards 1-4	816	1,125	14	91	28	1	1	820	1,124	14	91	28	1	1	4	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Shoshone County	TOWN OF SCOTT	Wards 1-3	819	207	4	24	1	1	0	818	208	4	24	3	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.12%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
St. Croix County	CITY OF RIVER FALLS	Wards 1-4,15	817	929	11	106	33	1	1	816	928	11	107	32	1	1	-1	-1	0	1	-1	0	0	-0.12%	-0.11%	0.00%	0.94%	-0.03%	0.00%
Dodge County	VILLAGE OF LOMIRA	Wards 1-3	814	318	2	42	11	1	0	812	317	2	42	11	1	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.25%	-0.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 9	810	710	2	42	12	0	0	811	711	2	42	12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.12%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Walworth County	VILLAGE OF WILLIAMS BAY	Ward 1-4	810	568	4	64	18	0	2	810	568	4	64	18	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Keweenaw County	VILLAGE OF LUXEMBURG	Ward 1-5	809	393	7	35	7	0	0	809	393	7	35	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marathon County	TOWN OF WALSAU	Ward 1-3	811	422	10	42	8	0	0	809	422	10	42	8	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Walworth County	CITY OF LAKE GENEEVA	Wards 1,2,7,9,11,14	809	827	7	64	22	0	3	809	827	7	64	22	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Rock County	TOWN OF BELLOIT	Wards 7-10	807	675	7	70	20	1	1	807	675	7	70	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ozaukee County	TOWN OF GRATTON	Wards 2-4	805	494	5	58	13	0	1	805	494	5	58	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Brown County	VILLAGE OF ASHWABENON	Wards 11,12	804	755	3	62	16	0	1	804	755	3	63	16	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.61%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	TOWN OF OSCOLA	Wards 1-2	804	251	1	24	6	1	0	801	251	1	24	6	1	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Brown County	TOWN OF GREEN BAY	Wards 1-3	800	363	8	26	10	1	0	800	363	8	26	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Jefferson County	TOWN OF CONCORD	Wards 1-3	799	337	2	41	8	0	1	799	337	2	41	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 19	801	532	1	38	2	0	0	799	531	1	38	2	0	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.25%	-0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	VILLAGE OF GREENDALE	Ward 3-4	797	874	9	79	23	1	1	797	874	9	79	23	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dodge County	CITY OF WATERTOWN	Wards 3-4	797	436	10	59	21	4	0	796	436	10	59	21	4	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Jefferson County	CITY OF WATERTOWN	Ward 9-10	795	315	11	50	18	1	0	795	315	11	50	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Keweenaw County	CITY OF KEWAUNEE	Ward 1-5	794	534	6	49	14	1	1	795	534	6	49	14	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dodge County	CITY OF WATERTOWN	Ward 1-2	795	521	15	48	14	0	0	794	522	15	48	14	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.13%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waukesha County	TOWN OF DELAFIELD	Wards 9-11	793	405	4	53	7	0	0	793	405	4	53	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Polk County	TOWN OF LINCOLN	Ward 1-4	791	395	6	36	11	2	1	790	395	6	36	11	2	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	TOWN OF MADISON	Ward 1-3	790	410	7	40	10	0	0	789	410	7	40	10	0	0	-0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0	-0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Oconto County	CITY OF OCONTO FALLS	Wards 1-5	783	375	7	53	9	0	0	786	375	7	53	9	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Walworth County	TOWN OF LAFAYETTE	Wards 1-3	785	338	5	37	8	0	0	785	338	5	37	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Manitowish County	CITY OF MANITOWOC	Wards 1-4	784	596	9	56	20	0	0	784	596	9	56	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.25%	-0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Florence County	TOWN OF FLORENCE	Ward 1-7	782	336	2	35	9	0	0	782	335	2	35	9	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Jefferson County	CITY OF WATERLOO	Wards 1-5	780	711	5	71	28	1	2	782	712	5	71	28	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.26%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Manitowish County	CITY OF MANITOWOC	Wards 3-4,22	778	643	9	57	16	1	0	779	651	9	56	16	1	0	1	8	0	-1	0	0	0	0.13%	1.24%	0.00%	-1.73%	0.00%	-
Pierce County	VILLAGE OF ELLSWORTH	Ward 1-4	779	516	5	54	17	0	1	779	518	5	54	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 25	778	434	2	52	10	1	1	778	434	2	52	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	VILLAGE OF BROWN DEER	Wards 1-4	775	1,130	15	92	27	4	3	775	1,130	15	92	27	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Jefferson County	TOWN OF WATERTOWN	Ward 1-2	771	287	3	31	5	0	0	771	286	3	31	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Kenosha County	VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE	Ward 4-5	769	579	7	44	13	0	0	769	579	7	44	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF BURKE	Wards 1-4	762	1,076	3	54	26	0	2	762	1,076	3	54	26	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pierce County	TOWN OF OAK GROVE	Ward 1-3	761	433	5	69	9	1	4	761	433	5	69	9	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Barron County	CITY OF BARRON	Ward 1-7	757	506	10	46	15	2	2	759	511	10	46	15	3	2	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0.26%	0.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF FRANKLIN	Ward 3	761	647	2	38	5	3	0	759	647	2	38	5	3	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Walworth County	VILLAGE OF GREENDALE CITY	Wards 1-4	758	400	6	74	22	0	0	758	400	6	74	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Chippewa County	TOWN OF ANSON	Wards 1-3	757	440	4	65	5	2	0	757	440	4	65	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Portage County	VILLAGE OF FLOVER	Ward 7-9	757	858	8	81	28	0	1	757	857	8	81	28	0	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Kenosha County	VILLAGE OF SOMERS	Wards 1-4	756	593	3	52	14	1	0	756	593	3	52	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Esau Claire County	TOWN OF UNION	Wards 1-4	755	608	9	61	10	1	3	755	610	9	61	10	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Manitowish County	CITY OF CUDAHY	Ward 1-3	755	1,070	6	46	31	1	1	755	1,070	6	46	31	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Manitowish County	TOWN OF MEXAMIA	Wards 11-13	754	842	8	77	22	3	4	754	846	8	77	22	3	4	-2	4	0	0	0	0	0	-0.26%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Shoshone County	CITY OF SHERBOURNE FALLS	Wards 6-8	751	555	14	67	7	0	0	753	556	14	67	7	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.27%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Wausau County	TOWN OF MARION	Wards 1-4	753	365	4	36	7	2	2	753	365	4	36	7	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Kenosha County	VILLAGE OF SHERBOURNE LAKE	Wards 1-3	751	383	4	44	13	0	0	751	383	4	44	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Jefferson County	TOWN OF JEFFERSON	Wards 1-3	749	383	5	42	7	1	0	749</																			

Marquette County	CITY OF MARINETTE	Wards 7-8	701	469	3	49	12	1	0	704	488	3	50	13	1	0	3	19	0	1	1	0	0	0.43%	4.05%	0.00%	2.04%	8.33%	0.00%	-
Waukegan County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 10	704	467	2	37	3	1	0	704	464	2	37	3	1	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF SPRINGFIELD	Ward 1-3	703	833	9	58	12	0	0	703	833	9	58	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Door County	TOWN OF RASEWAUPEE	Wards 1-3	703	461	6	46	6	1	0	703	461	6	46	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Sheboygan County	CITY OF SHEBOYGAN FALLS	Wards 3-5	701	613	9	84	21	4	2	703	614	9	84	21	4	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.29%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
St. Croix County	VILLAGE OF SOMERSET	Ward 1-4	703	362	9	62	15	1	1	703	362	9	62	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	VILLAGE OF WESTON	Wards 3-8	701	597	4	45	10	1	1	701	595	4	45	10	1	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pierce County	TOWN OF CLIFTON	Ward 1-3	694	447	6	46	11	0	0	701	461	7	48	10	0	0	7	14	1	2	-1	0	0	1.01%	3.13%	16.67%	4.35%	-0.99%	-	0.00%
Washington County	CITY OF HARTFORD	Wards 1-2	702	300	3	48	6	1	1	701	300	3	48	6	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 16	701	642	4	51	12	1	1	701	642	4	51	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Columbia County	TOWN OF DEKORRA	Wards 1-3	700	617	4	42	18	0	0	700	616	4	42	18	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Marathon County	TOWN OF MCMILLAN	Wards 1-3	700	430	3	34	6	0	1	700	430	3	34	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Outaouche County	TOWN OF CEDARBURG	Ward 7-9	700	298	2	45	3	0	2	700	298	2	46	3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.22%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Dodge County	TOWN OF HUSBARD	Wards 1-4	699	298	11	27	23	1	0	699	298	11	27	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	TOWN OF WINCHESTER	Wards 1-2	698	329	1	43	12	1	1	698	329	1	43	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fond du Lac County	TOWN OF BYRON	Wards 1-2	697	212	6	32	10	0	1	697	212	6	32	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Grant County	CITY OF FLATSTVILLE	Ward 5-6	696	627	11	134	46	1	5	696	660	11	134	46	1	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Kewaunee County	CITY OF ALGOMA	Ward 1-6	696	694	12	50	23	2	0	696	694	12	50	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dane County	VILLAGE OF CROSS PLAINS	Ward 1-4	697	1,345	7	88	25	0	0	695	1,344	7	88	25	0	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.29%	-0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Dane County	VILLAGE OF MARSHALL	Ward 1-5	694	937	9	68	26	0	0	694	937	9	68	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF ST. FRANCIS	Ward 5-8	693	849	10	64	14	2	1	693	849	10	64	14	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	TOWN OF RIGLAND	Wards 1-3	692	338	10	37	7	0	0	692	338	10	37	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Outaouche County	CITY OF NEQUON	Ward 1	692	620	3	51	8	0	2	692	620	3	51	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Polk County	CITY OF AMERY	Wards 1-5	695	562	15	49	13	2	1	692	562	15	49	13	2	1	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	VILLAGE OF HOWARD	Wards 3-4,6	691	556	1	54	22	2	0	691	555	1	54	22	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Walworth County	VILLAGE OF WALKWORTH	Ward 1-3	692	430	10	48	19	1	3	691	430	10	48	19	1	3	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marquette County	TOWN OF PORTERFIELD	Ward 1-3	690	316	8	28	7	0	2	690	316	8	28	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Outaouche County	VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE	Wards 1-6,7	690	385	7	45	9	1	1	690	385	7	45	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Green County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 1-6	688	563	5	55	16	2	0	688	563	5	55	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	VILLAGE OF FOX POINT	Wards 1-4	688	1,217	2	60	10	2	0	688	1,217	2	60	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MIDDLETON	Wards 10-13	687	2,610	9	106	36	1	3	687	2,610	9	106	36	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marquette County	VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE	Ward 1-3	687	563	5	55	16	2	0	687	563	5	55	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	VILLAGE OF HALES CORNERS	Wards 7-9	686	574	7	43	13	2	0	686	574	7	43	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Shawano County	TOWN OF ANGELICA	Wards 1-3	683	221	6	27	4	1	2	686	221	6	27	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waukegan County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 24	686	466	4	54	9	2	0	686	466	4	54	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	TOWN OF KNOWLTON	Ward 1-3	685	409	4	37	4	0	0	685	409	4	37	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waukegan County	TOWN OF MUKWA	Wards 3-5	683	364	2	32	5	1	1	685	370	2	32	5	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0.29%	1.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	CITY OF MOSHNE	Wards 3-5	683	403	10	28	8	1	0	683	403	10	29	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	VILLAGE OF BROWN DEER	Wards 5-6	683	1,463	7	53	17	1	1	683	1,463	7	53	17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marquette County	TOWN OF GROVER	Wards 1-3	682	205	0	16	4	2	1	682	205	0	16	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sheboygan County	TOWN OF SHEBOYGAN FALLS	Wards 1-3	682	278	8	35	5	1	1	682	278	8	35	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Outaouche County	VILLAGE OF SAUKVILLE	Ward 2-5	681	364	6	39	8	1	0	681	364	6	39	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waukegan County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 8	680	491	3	53	11	0	0	681	491	3	53	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Lincoln County	TOWN OF PINE RIVER	Wards 1-3	679	347	6	43	4	1	0	679	347	6	43	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sheboygan County	TOWN OF HERMAN	Wards 1-3	678	320	8	37	6	0	1	679	320	8	37	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	VILLAGE OF HOWARD	Wards 13-14	678	382	7	37	6	0	0	678	382	7	37	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dodge County	CITY OF BEAVER DAM	Wards 7,12-13	678	708	14	64	18	1	0	678	708	14	64	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 5	675	920	8	106	49	1	3	675	920	8	106	49	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF FRANKLIN	Ward 19	671	455	1	44	5	0	1	671	455	1	44	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marquette County	CITY OF ST. FRANCIS	Ward 9-12	670	1,024	3	83	22	0	2	670	1,024	3	83	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Rock County	TOWN OF BELLOTT	Ward 2-3	670	452	9	23	15	0	1	670	452	9	23	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Shawano County	TOWN OF WASHINGTON	Wards 1-3	668	282	9	16	7	0	0	669	282	9	17	7	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Brown County																														

Sheboygan County	CITY OF PLYMOUTH	Ward 7-9	628	447	3	51	10	0	0	629	454	3	51	10	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0.16%	1.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 22	628	611	10	63	13	1	0	628	611	10	63	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dane County	VILLAGE OF MOUNT HOREB	Ward 5-9	626	1348	5	100	34	1	0	626	1349	5	100	34	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Jefferson County	CITY OF WATERLOO	Ward 11-12	625	334	6	52	13	2	3	626	334	6	52	13	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Manitowish County	CITY OF TWO RIVERS	Wards 5-6	626	488	6	51	15	1	0	626	489	6	51	15	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waushara County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 22	626	500	3	51	14	0	0	626	500	3	51	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Ozaukee County	VILLAGE OF GRAFTON	Wards 3-4	625	384	8	54	13	0	0	625	384	8	54	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Vilas County	TOWN OF WASHINGTON	Wards 1-3	625	373	2	20	2	0	0	625	373	2	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	VILLAGE OF DIFORREST	Ward 7-10,12	624	1098	12	84	15	3	0	624	1098	12	84	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dodge County	TOWN OF HUSTISFORD	Wards 1-2	625	177	1	24	4	2	-1	624	177	1	24	4	2	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ozaukee County	CITY OF MEQUON	Wards 13-14	622	454	1	47	3	0	0	622	455	1	47	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dodge County	CITY OF BEAVER DAM	Wards 9,11	621	647	4	49	12	1	0	621	647	4	49	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sheboygan County	TOWN OF LYNDEN	Wards 1-3	620	234	4	37	12	0	0	621	234	4	37	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waushara County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 20	619	422	1	28	12	0	0	619	422	1	28	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Ozaukee County	VILLAGE OF THIENVILLE	Ward 1-2	617	463	11	58	14	1	0	617	463	11	58	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sheboygan County	CITY OF SHERIDAN	Wards 2,3	617	636	3	48	18	2	0	617	636	3	48	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Walworth County	TOWN OF WALWORTH	Wards 1-3	616	229	4	28	12	1	1	616	229	4	28	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Washington County	CITY OF SPOONER	Wards 1-4	613	444	3	43	1	0	0	614	443	3	43	11	0	0	1	-1	0	0	10	0	0	0.16%	-0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Door County	CITY OF STURGEON BAY	Wards 7-10,18-21,25-27,30	612	667	1	37	11	1	0	612	667	1	37	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sheboygan County	CITY OF STOUTS	Wards 7-8	612	1153	3	47	24	2	1	611	1156	3	47	24	2	1	-1	3	0	0	0	0	0	-0.16%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pierce County	TOWN OF TRIBBLE	Ward 1-2	608	274	1	39	10	0	1	611	274	1	39	10	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Racine County	TOWN OF BURLINGTON	Wards 8-10	610	325	6	33	6	1	0	611	325	6	33	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Columbia County	CITY OF PORTAGE	Wards 13-10	611	654	8	56	20	1	0	610	653	8	57	20	1	0	-1	-1	0	1	0	0	0	-0.16%	-0.13%	0.00%	1.79%	0.00%	0.00%
LaCrosse County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 1	610	788	5	54	24	1	1	610	788	5	54	24	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ozaukee County	VILLAGE OF GRAFTON	Ward 7-8	610	305	0	43	6	0	0	610	305	0	43	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Kewaunee County	TOWN OF LUXEMBURG	Ward 1-3	609	195	8	20	4	1	0	609	195	8	20	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waushara County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 15	610	337	1	30	7	0	0	609	337	1	30	7	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	TOWN OF ELDORADO	Wards 1-3	607	197	3	33	4	0	0	608	197	3	33	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Ozaukee County	CITY OF STEVENS POINT	Wards 16-18	606	282	6	33	2	0	0	606	282	6	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
St. Croix County	TOWN OF RICHMOND	Wards 1-2	606	300	4	52	11	0	0	606	300	4	52	10	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-0.99%	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 18	606	641	3	41	13	1	2	606	641	3	41	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Polk County	TOWN OF EUREKA	Ward 24	605	258	2	54	12	0	0	604	258	2	54	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 24	605	478	4	44	5	0	0	604	478	4	44	5	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 22	602	427	4	26	7	1	1	602	425	4	26	7	1	1	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ozaukee County	VILLAGE OF GRAFTON	Wards 1-2	601	323	4	35	14	1	1	602	323	4	35	14	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ozaukee County	CITY OF CEDARBURG	Ward 2-9	601	436	7	41	3	0	0	601	436	7	41	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Rock County	TOWN OF MILTON	Wards 2-4	600	536	7	49	13	2	0	600	535	7	49	13	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sheboygan County	CITY OF PLYMOUTH	Wards 4-6	599	474	8	46	8	1	0	600	474	8	46	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.17%	-0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Grant County	CITY OF ROSCIBELL	Ward 1-4	599	528	6	43	18	1	0	599	528	6	43	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ozaukee County	VILLAGE OF GRAFTON	Wards 11-12	599	305	5	29	6	1	0	599	305	5	29	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Portage County	CITY OF STEVENS POINT	Wards 16-18	598	796	9	68	17	0	0	599	796	9	68	17	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.17%	-0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 14	599	549	4	54	18	1	0	599	549	4	54	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	TOWN OF RUSHFORD	Ward 1-2	597	265	2	25	6	1	0	599	263	2	25	6	1	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0.34%	-0.73%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	CITY OF NEW DENMARK	Wards 1-3	598	294	4	30	9	0	0	598	294	4	30	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 313	747	903	5	46	14	0	1	598	687	4	42	12	0	1	-10	-216	-1	-4	-2	0	0	13.93%	-23.92%	-20.00%	-8.70%	-14.29%	-100.00%
Barren County	CITY OF CUMBERLAND	Ward 1-4	597	458	3	39	8	1	1	597	458	3	39	8	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ozaukee County	CITY OF CEDARBURG	Ward 3-4	597	312	0	38	9	0	0	597	312	0	38	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Seak County	TOWN OF DELTON	Wards 1-4	596	492	4	38	18	0	0	597	492	4	38	18	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.17%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF COTTAGE GROVE	Wards 1,2-4,5,7	596	849	3	62	10	1	0	595	851	3	62	10	1	0	-1	2	0	0	0	0	0	-0.17%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 23	596	390	4	43	7	0	1	595	395	4	43	7	0	1	-1	5	0	0	0	0	0	-0.17%	1.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dane County	TOWN OF SUN PRAIRIE	Wards 1-3	594	719	2	41	9	0	0	594	719	2	41	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Manitowish County	CITY OF TWO RIVERS	Wards 7-8	593	481	11	59	22	2	0	593	482	11	59	22	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ozaukee County	TOWN OF TWO RIVERS	Ward 1-2	593	347	2	35	5	0	5	593	347	2	35	5	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sheboygan County	VILLAGE OF RANDOM LAKES	Wards 1-2	593	237	4	32	4	1	0	593	237	4	32	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	VILLAGE OF ASHWAUBENON	Wards 1-2	592	521																									

Portage County	TOWN OF LANARK	Wards 1-2	473	348	7	24	5	0	0	474	348	7	24	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waukeisha County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 7	474	345	4	29	9	0	0	474	345	4	29	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	TOWN OF EDEN	Wards 1-2	473	121	5	17	3	1	0	473	121	5	17	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Juneau County	TOWN OF LEMMONVIEW	Wards 1-4	473	284	0	10	7	1	0	473	285	1	11	7	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Oneida County	TOWN OF NOKOMIS	Ward 1-2	473	340	1	20	11	1	0	473	340	1	20	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Vilas County	TOWN OF CLOVERLAND	Wards 1-2	473	209	2	19	10	2	0	473	209	2	19	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Door County	TOWN OF EGG HARBOR	Wards 1-3	472	400	0	26	10	0	0	472	400	0	26	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Vernon County	CITY OF WESTBY	Ward 1-5	473	580	5	36	13	1	0	472	579	5	37	13	1	0	-1	-1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-0.21%	-0.17%	0.00%	2.78%	0.00%	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 28A	472	492	9	46	14	0	0	472	491	8	45	14	0	0	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.20%	-11.11%	-2.17%	0.00%	-
Barron County	TOWN OF CEDAR LAKE	Ward 1	470	210	1	11	4	0	0	471	210	1	11	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 7	471	483	8	49	9	1	0	471	483	8	49	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Trempealeau County	CITY OF ARCADIA	Wards 1-3	469	292	7	20	7	1	0	471	292	7	20	7	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Wood County	CITY OF MARSHFIELD	Wards 5,15	470	351	7	34	21	2	1	471	351	7	34	21	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	CITY OF WAUSAU	Ward 16	470	386	25	3	0	0	0	470	387	3	25	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Rock County	TOWN OF BELoit	Wards 4-6	470	517	6	39	11	1	0	470	517	6	39	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Manitowish County	TOWN OF COOPERSTOWN	Ward 1-2	469	229	6	24	4	0	0	468	228	6	24	4	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.21%	-0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Manitowoc County	TOWN OF TOSHA	Wards 1-2	468	230	9	22	5	0	0	468	230	9	22	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	CITY OF STOUTSTOWN	Wards 3-4,12	466	1,098	3	37	32	0	-1	467	1,098	3	37	32	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waushara County	TOWN OF WAUTOMA	Ward 1-3	467	241	2	20	7	1	0	467	241	2	20	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	5.00%	0.00%	-
Manitowish County	TOWN OF MISHOCT	Ward 1-2	465	191	1	25	3	0	-1	466	190	1	25	3	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.22%	-0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Manitowish County	TOWN OF LAKE	Wards 1-2	463	175	3	13	0	0	-1	466	175	3	13	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Washington County	VILLAGE OF NEWBURG	Ward 1-2	466	110	1	22	2	2	0	466	110	1	22	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waushara County	TOWN OF SPRINGWATER	Ward 1-2	466	279	5	22	7	1	0	466	279	5	22	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Wood County	CITY OF MARSHFIELD	Wards 7,8,27	465	349	4	24	8	1	0	465	349	4	24	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	CITY OF STOUTSTOWN	Wards 5-6	464	1,160	6	54	27	1	1	464	1,160	6	54	27	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 3	465	1,025	8	75	30	1	0	464	1,025	7	75	30	1	0	-1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.22%	0.00%	-12.50%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Sheboygan County	CITY OF SHEBOYGAN	Ward 5	464	519	3	37	5	0	0	464	520	1	37	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF ALBION	Wards 1-2	463	592	8	50	14	0	0	463	592	8	50	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 8	463	393	5	48	21	1	0	463	393	5	48	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Iowa County	CITY OF MINERAL POINT	Wards 1-6	462	841	9	24	15	2	-1	462	839	9	24	15	2	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF RUTLAND	Ward 1-2	461	738	3	49	16	2	0	461	738	3	49	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waukeisha County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 19	461	302	4	22	6	0	0	461	301	4	22	6	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waupaca County	TOWN OF LAKESHORE	Wards 1-2	458	188	1	13	7	1	0	461	188	1	13	7	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Outagamie County	TOWN OF BLACK CREEK	Wards 1-2	461	194	5	17	5	0	0	460	194	5	17	5	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Sauk County	TOWN OF LA VALLE	Wards 1-3	460	291	2	25	10	0	-1	460	291	2	25	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
LaCrosse County	TOWN OF BARRE	Ward 1-2	459	228	6	26	6	0	0	459	228	6	26	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waushara County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 275	510	638	6	43	16	1	0	458	516	5	38	15	1	0	-62	-122	-1	-8	-1	0	0	0	10.20%	-19.12%	-16.67%	-7.32%	-6.25%	0.00%
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF RIFON	Ward 1-3	458	342	5	28	12	3	0	457	342	5	28	12	3	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Outagamie County	CITY OF PORT WASHINGTON	Ward 3	457	400	4	49	6	0	0	457	401	4	49	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Washington County	VILLAGE OF RICHFIELD	Ward 3	457	174	0	21	6	0	0	457	174	0	21	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF SPRINGDALE	Ward 1-2	455	684	7	52	22	1	0	455	684	7	52	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dunn County	CITY OF MENOMONIE	Wards 3-4	454	656	2	121	29	1	0	455	655	2	119	29	1	0	1	-1	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0.22%	-0.13%	0.00%	-1.65%	0.00%	-
Manitowish County	VILLAGE OF MISHOCT	Ward 1-4	454	251	2	19	4	0	0	455	251	2	19	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Clark County	CITY OF THORP	Wards 1-4	453	250	9	22	3	0	0	453	250	9	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF ROXBURY	Ward 1-2	453	559	4	42	7	0	0	453	557	4	42	7	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waukeisha County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 1-4	455	242	2	20	0	0	0	453	241	2	20	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Manitowish County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 268	563	608	2	56	14	1	0	452	466	1	44	13	1	0	-111	-192	-1	-12	-1	0	0	0	-19.72%	-29.18%	-50.00%	-21.43%	-7.14%	0.00%
Eau Claire County	CITY OF LAU CLARE	Ward 15	450	552	10	34	16	1	0	451	554	10	34	16	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.22%	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Sauk County	TOWN OF SPRING GREEN	Wards 1-4	451	493	0	28	11	0	0	451	493	0	28	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Manitowish County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 315	519	593	4	34	13	0	0	450	469	3	33	12	0	0	-69	-124	-1	-1	-1	0	0	0	-13.29%	-20.91%	-25.00%	-2.94%	-7.69%	0.00%
Calumet County	TOWN OF CHILTON	Wards 1-3	449	149	5	23	8	1	0	449	150	5	23	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 28	448	660	5	53	19	2	0	449	664	5	53	19	2	0	1	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.22%	-0.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 2	450	619	3	57	26	0	0	448	619	3	57	26	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Manitowish County	TOWN OF BEAVER	Wards 1-2	447	139	5	4	3	0	0	447	139	5</																		

Dodge County	TOWN OF LEROY	Wards 1-2	387	112	3	16	1	0	0	387	112	3	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Eau Claire County	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 3	387	1,232	6	92	26	2	0	387	1,234	6	92	26	2	0	0	2	0	0	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dane County	TOWN OF DEERFIELD	Ward 1-2	390	460	1	27	11	0	0	385	459	1	27	11	0	0	-5	-1	0	-1	-1.28%	-0.22%	0.00%	-3.70%	0.00%	-
Marathon County	CITY OF WAUSAU	Ward 2	382	494	6	31	15	1	1	385	496	6	31	15	1	1	3	2	0	0	0.79%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Bayfield County	TOWN OF IRON RIVER	Ward 1-2	384	322	2	15	8	0	0	384	322	2	15	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Chippewa County	TOWN OF BLOOMER	Wards 1-2	384	145	2	15	3	0	0	384	145	2	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Grant County	CITY OF CUBA CITY	Wards 1-4	384	400	5	30	10	0	0	384	400	5	30	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Green Lake County	CITY OF PRINCETON	Wards 1-4	383	181	1	18	9	1	1	384	182	1	18	9	1	1	1	1	0	0	0.26%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	CITY OF WAUSAU	Ward 1	383	518	4	45	16	2	1	384	520	4	46	16	2	1	1	2	0	1	0.26%	0.39%	0.00%	2.22%	0.00%	0.00%
Monroe County	TOWN OF LEON	Wards 1-2	385	176	5	16	7	0	0	384	176	5	16	7	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Washington County	TOWN OF BASHAW	Wards 1-3	352	190	3	14	4	0	0	384	190	3	14	4	0	0	32	0	0	0	9.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dodge County	CITY OF BEAVER DAM	Wards 4,10	383	369	4	27	7	1	0	383	368	4	27	7	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0.00%	-0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	VILLAGE OF OXFORD	Wards 1-2	383	180	1	16	8	0	0	383	180	1	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 9	383	425	5	41	11	1	0	383	425	5	41	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	CITY OF FITCHBURG	Wards 10-13	382	1,914	4	86	30	1	1	382	1,922	4	86	30	1	1	0	8	0	0	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Taylor County	TOWN OF LITTLE BLACK	Ward 1-2	382	142	2	18	2	2	1	382	142	2	18	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Douglas County	VILLAGE OF LAKE KESABAMON	Wards 1-2	383	286	2	10	12	1	0	381	285	2	9	14	1	0	-2	2	0	-1	-0.52%	0.70%	0.00%	10.00%	16.67%	0.00%
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 1	381	288	4	33	8	0	0	381	288	4	33	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Calumet County	VILLAGE OF HILBERT	Ward 1-2	380	118	2	25	5	0	0	380	118	2	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	-
Marathon County	TOWN OF BERLIN	Ward 1-2	380	132	2	13	2	0	0	380	132	2	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF FRANKLIN	Ward 9	380	420	3	27	4	0	0	380	421	3	27	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00%	0.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Shelby County	CITY OF SHEBOYGAN	Ward 11	380	612	8	70	11	2	3	380	613	8	70	11	2	3	0	1	0	0	0.00%	0.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dane County	CITY OF FITCHBURG	Wards 1-4	372	1,826	9	82	35	1	2	379	1819	9	80	36	1	2	7	13	0	-2	1.88%	0.73%	0.00%	-2.44%	2.86%	0.00%
Langlade County	TOWN OF POLAR	Ward 1-2	379	157	2	20	6	0	0	379	157	2	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waupaca County	TOWN OF MUKWAGO	Ward 2	379	175	3	9	6	1	1	379	175	4	9	6	1	1	0	0	1	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	33.33%	0.00%	0.00%
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 25	380	406	5	40	17	0	0	378	403	5	40	17	0	0	-2	-3	0	0	-0.53%	-0.74%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 28	379	436	9	45	18	3	2	378	436	9	45	18	3	2	-1	0	0	0	-0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Portage County	CITY OF STEVENS POINT	Wards 13-15	378	719	6	44	43	3	1	378	721	6	44	43	3	1	0	2	0	0	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Shawano County	TOWN OF PELLA	Ward 1	378	98	0	14	2	1	0	378	98	0	14	2	1	0	-1	1	0	0	-0.27%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waushara County	TOWN OF AUBORA	Ward 1	378	155	5	13	2	1	0	378	155	5	13	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Adams County	CITY OF ADAMS	Ward 1-4	379	329	6	16	6	2	1	377	325	6	15	6	2	1	-2	-4	0	-1	-0.53%	-1.22%	0.00%	-6.25%	0.00%	0.00%
Adams County	TOWN OF ADAMS	Wards 1-2	377	207	2	20	7	0	0	377	207	2	22	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waupaca County	VILLAGE OF IOLA	Ward 1-2	375	249	1	14	6	0	0	377	249	1	16	7	0	0	2	0	0	0	0.53%	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%	16.67%	-
Waushara County	TOWN OF DAKOTA	Ward 1-2	377	139	1	11	5	0	0	377	139	1	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waupaca County	TOWN OF STRONGS PRAIRIE	Wards 1-3	378	212	2	11	6	0	0	376	213	2	11	6	0	0	-2	1	0	0	-0.23%	-0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Green County	TOWN OF CLAINO	Ward 1-2	376	232	5	21	5	1	0	376	232	5	21	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Price County	TOWN OF LAKE	Ward 1-2	380	264	1	12	7	0	0	376	263	3	10	6	0	0	-4	-1	2	-2	-1.05%	-0.38%	200.00%	-16.67%	-14.29%	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 24	377	583	7	47	18	3	0	376	584	7	47	18	3	0	-1	1	0	0	-0.27%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
LaCrosse County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 22	375	715	3	47	21	3	2	375	716	3	47	21	3	2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waushara County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 4	375	256	2	14	1	2	0	375	256	2	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF BRIDGES	Wards 1-2	374	201	2	20	7	0	0	374	200	2	20	7	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0.00%	-0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 264	438	634	5	42	7	0	0	374	494	5	39	7	0	0	-64	-140	0	-3	-14.61%	-22.08%	0.00%	-7.54%	0.00%	-
Clark County	CITY OF ABBOTSFORD	Wards 2-5	373	232	4	16	7	0	0	373	232	4	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Monroe County	TOWN OF BYRON	Ward 1	373	184	4	22	4	0	0	373	184	4	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marathon County	TOWN OF LINWOOD	Wards 1-2	368	267	3	12	5	1	0	373	271	3	12	5	1	0	5	4	0	0	1.36%	1.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Richland County	TOWN OF RICHLAND	Ward 1-4	378	243	2	19	3	0	0	373	243	2	19	3	0	0	-5	0	0	0	-1.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Manitowish County	TOWN OF MANITOWOC	Ward 1-2	372	178	5	21	5	0	0	372	178	5	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Shawano County	CITY OF SHAWANO	Wards 1-10	372	277	3	24	6	0	2	372	276	3	24	6	0	2	1	-1	0	0	0.00%	-0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waupaca County	CITY OF MARION	Ward 1-3	372	144	2	19	5	0	0	372	144	2	19	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Eau Claire County	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 35	370	437	6	36	8	0	0	371	439	6	36	8	0	0	1	2	0	0	0.27%	0.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Eau Claire County	VILLAGE OF FALL CREEK	Ward 1-2	371	303	6	39	5	0	1	371	303	6	39	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0.00%	0.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Green County	TOWN OF MONROE	Wards 1-2	371	301	4	22	5	1	0	371	301	4	22	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Walworth County	VILLAGE OF DARIEN	Ward 1-2	371	250	5	26	15	0	0	371	250	5	26	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Burnett County	TOWN OF MELEON	Ward 1-3	369	164	2	13	5	0	0	370	165	2	13	5	0	0	1	1	0	0	0.27%	0.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Langlade County	TOWN OF NORWOOD	Ward 1	371	137	2	21	5	0	0	370	136	2	21	5	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	-0.27%	-0.73%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marquette County	TOWN OF MONTIELLO	Ward 1-4	371	191	2	15	3	2	0	370	191	2	15	3	2	0	-1	0	0	0	-0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 309	432	571	8	41	9	1	1	370	465	7	37	9	1	1	-42	-100	-1	0	-14.15%	-18.54%	-12.50%	-9.76%	0.00%	-
Columbia County	TOWN OF CALEDONIA	Wards 1-2	369	455	3	30	13	0	0	369	454	3	30	13	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0.00%	-0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Jefferson County	CITY OF WHITEWATER	Ward 12	369	368	0	53	14	0	1	369	368	0	53	14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Pierce County	TOWN OF MARTELL	Ward 1-2	369	260	2	32	6	0	0	369	260	2	32	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00					

Forest County	TOWN OF LAONA	Wards 1-3	359	233	3	17	0	1	1	359	233	3	17	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 14	358	686	6	41	14	0	1	359	693	6	41	14	0	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	0.28%	1.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Walworth County	TOWN OF EAST TROY	Ward 1	359	116	1	12	2	0	0	359	116	1	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 26	359	376	3	38	9	0	0	359	376	3	38	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Clark County	CITY OF LOYAL	Wards 1-2	357	177	5	18	4	0	0	358	177	5	18	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 19	358	286	2	37	15	1	2	358	286	2	37	15	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 280	472	1,003	5	30	15	0	1	358	660	4	30	10	0	1	-114	-343	-1	0	-5	0	-24.15%	-34.20%	-20.00%	0.00%	-33.33%	-	0.00%	
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 27	358	534	1	54	10	0	0	358	533	1	54	10	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 5	357	482	2	53	21	2	2	358	482	2	53	21	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Adams County	TOWN OF QUINCY	Wards 1-3	358	272	3	12	6	1	0	357	269	3	12	6	1	0	-1	-3	0	0	0	0	-0.28%	-1.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Calumet County	TOWN OF WOODVILLE	Ward 1	356	111	4	22	5	1	0	357	111	4	22	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Lacrosse County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 3	357	508	4	32	12	0	0	357	509	4	32	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Eau Claire County	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 30	352	577	4	42	26	2	1	356	584	4	43	26	2	1	-4	7	0	1	0	0	1.14%	1.21%	0.00%	2.28%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Kewaunee County	TOWN OF FRANKLIN	Ward 1	356	184	1	24	5	0	0	356	184	1	24	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Marathon County	VILLAGE OF ATHENS	Ward 1-2	356	165	1	14	2	0	1	356	165	1	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 23	353	702	6	28	19	1	0	356	708	6	28	19	1	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0.85%	0.85%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
St. Croix County	VILLAGE OF WOODVILLE	Ward 1-2	356	193	6	29	8	0	2	356	193	6	29	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Marquette County	TOWN OF NIAGARA	Ward 1	354	131	1	11	1	1	0	354	131	1	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Lacrosse County	VILLAGE OF BANGOR	Wards 1-2	353	340	2	35	6	2	1	353	340	2	35	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Marathon County	TOWN OF CASSEL	Ward 1	353	161	2	18	4	0	0	353	161	2	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Manitowish County	TOWN OF MAPLE GROVE	Ward 1	352	80	0	11	2	0	0	352	80	0	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 34	352	493	0	43	7	0	1	352	498	0	43	7	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.43%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Shawano County	CITY OF SHAWANO	Wards 1-2	351	207	6	22	3	1	0	351	207	6	22	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 17	350	358	4	20	2	1	0	350	357	4	20	2	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Vilas County	TOWN OF MANTOWISH WATERS	Ward 1	349	130	1	13	0	1	0	349	130	1	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Clark County	TOWN OF FRENCH	Wards 1-2	348	121	6	19	4	1	1	348	121	6	19	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Dodge County	TOWN OF BURNETT	Wards 1-2	348	135	5	17	3	1	1	348	135	5	17	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Dodge County	TOWN OF WILLIAMSTOWN	Wards 1-3	348	101	1	9	2	1	2	348	101	1	9	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 25	347	370	4	46	13	0	0	347	369	4	46	13	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Marathon County	TOWN OF BEVENT	Ward 1-2	347	247	4	13	1	0	0	347	247	4	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Polk County	TOWN OF LAKEVIEW	Ward 1	347	189	3	19	6	0	1	347	189	3	19	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Winnebago County	TOWN OF WOLF RIVER	Ward 1-2	347	122	2	15	3	0	0	347	122	2	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Chippewa County	VILLAGE OF CADOTT	Ward 1	346	234	4	23	4	0	0	346	234	4	23	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Pierce County	TOWN OF HARTLAND	Ward 1	346	120	3	17	8	0	0	346	120	3	17	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
St. Croix County	TOWN OF BALDWIN	Wards 1-2	346	151	4	22	7	1	2	346	151	4	22	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 4	345	311	3	46	7	3	0	345	311	3	46	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Jackson County	TOWN OF ALBION	Ward 1-4	345	248	5	16	7	1	3	345	248	5	16	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF FRANKLIN	Ward 228	345	271	6	15	4	1	0	345	271	6	15	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Pierce County	VILLAGE OF SPRING VALLEY	Ward 1	343	294	4	36	8	0	0	345	295	4	36	9	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0.38%	0.34%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	-	-	
Waupaca County	TOWN OF SCANDINAVIA	Wards 1-2	345	254	5	18	5	0	1	345	254	5	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-100.00%	
Chippewa County	TOWN OF SANDSPRING	Ward 1	344	133	4	15	2	0	0	344	133	4	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Dodge County	TOWN OF PORTLAND	Wards 1-2	344	212	7	15	5	0	0	344	212	7	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 9	344	474	6	59	16	0	4	344	476	6	60	18	0	3	2	0	1	2	0	-1	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	1.60%	12.50%	-	-25.00%	
Lincoln County	TOWN OF LEWISTON	Wards 1-2	341	306	5	18	6	1	0	343	305	5	18	6	1	0	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0.59%	-0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Shawano County	CITY OF SHAWANO	Ward 3-4	343	212	4	29	7	0	0	343	212	4	29	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Walworth County	CITY OF WHITEWATER	Ward 7	343	486	3	81	16	0	3	343	486	3	80	16	0	3	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-1.23%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Barron County	TOWN OF MAPLE GROVE	Ward 1-2	342	110	4	23	2	1	0	342	110	4	23	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Dane County	TOWN OF MEDINA	Ward 1-2	342	376	0	22	4	1	1	342	378	0	22	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Lincoln County	TOWN OF KING	Wards 1-2	344	234	1	17	1	0	2	342	234	1	17	1	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-0.58%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Barron County	TOWN OF LAKELAND	Ward 1-2	341	201	1	15	3	0	1	341	201	1	15	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF FRANKLIN	Ward 5	342	223	5	17	0	0	0	341	223	5	17	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Outagamie County	CITY OF NEQUON	Ward 17	341	370	0	28	3	1	1	341	370	0	28	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Washington County	TOWN OF TREGO	Wards 1-2	342	196	2	17	7	0	0	341	196	2	17	7	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Eau Claire County	TOWN OF LINCOLN	Wards 1-2	340	214	5	19	4	0	0	340	214	5	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 16	340	274	3	24	9	0	0	340	274	3	24	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF FRANKLIN	Ward 22A	340	232																										

Langlade County	TOWN OF WOLF RIVER	Ward 1-2	303	135	3	10	2	0	0	303	135	3	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Marquette County	TOWN OF MIDDLE INLET	Wards 1-2	303	131	4	5	2	0	0	303	131	4	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 128	337	1,052	2	88	41	2	0	303	770	2	80	36	1	0	-34	-282	0	-8	-5	-1	-10.09%	-26.81%	0.00%	-9.09%	-12.20%	-50.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 288	361	542	3	37	12	0	0	303	455	3	32	10	0	0	-58	-187	0	-5	-2	0	-16.57%	-29.13%	0.00%	-3.51%	-16.67%	-
St. Croix County	TOWN OF STANTON	Ward 1	303	171	0	21	4	0	0	303	172	0	21	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.58%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Vilas County	TOWN OF PRESQUE ISLE	Ward 1	303	218	2	13	2	0	0	303	218	2	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 17	301	536	5	22	11	0	0	302	537	5	22	11	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0.33%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 212	330	415	3	47	9	0	0	302	366	2	41	8	0	0	-28	-49	-1	-6	-1	0	-8.48%	-11.81%	-33.33%	-12.77%	-11.11%	-
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 16	303	314	3	23	6	0	1	302	313	3	23	6	0	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-0.33%	-0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sawano County	CITY OF SAWANO	Wards 7-8	302	206	3	23	7	1	0	302	207	3	23	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Wood County	CITY OF MARSHFIELD	Wards 1,11	302	272	2	31	11	1	1	302	271	2	32	12	1	1	0	-1	0	1	1	0	0.00%	-0.37%	0.00%	3.23%	9.09%	0.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 10	301	1,063	2	43	14	0	0	301	1,063	2	43	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dodge County	TOWN OF CALAUMUS	Wards 1-2	302	181	3	19	3	0	0	301	181	3	19	3	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Door County	TOWN OF WASHINGTON	Ward 1	301	226	4	16	6	0	2	301	226	4	16	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 278	328	356	1	33	7	0	0	301	304	0	31	7	0	0	-27	-52	-1	-2	0	0	-8.23%	-14.61%	-100.00%	-6.06%	0.00%	-
Polk County	TOWN OF GEORGETOWN	Ward 1-2	301	225	2	8	6	1	1	301	225	2	8	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 10	305	486	4	34	5	0	0	301	486	4	34	5	0	0	-4	-2	0	0	0	0	-1.31%	-0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Adams County	TOWN OF BIG FLATS	Ward 1-2	300	169	4	10	4	0	0	300	169	4	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marathon County	TOWN OF HOLTON	Ward 1	301	83	2	11	3	0	0	300	84	2	11	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-0.33%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marquette County	VILLAGE OF CRIVIZ	Ward 1	300	138	2	15	2	0	0	300	136	2	15	2	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-1.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 266	337	278	4	30	8	0	0	300	216	4	29	6	0	0	-37	-62	0	-1	-2	0	-10.98%	-22.30%	0.00%	-3.33%	-25.00%	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 12	304	417	4	20	15	0	0	300	414	4	20	16	0	0	-4	-3	0	0	1	0	-1.32%	-0.72%	0.00%	0.00%	6.67%	-
Bayfield County	TOWN OF CABLE	Ward 1	299	193	2	16	2	0	0	299	193	2	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Chippewa County	TOWN OF DELMAR	Ward 1	299	120	1	17	1	0	0	299	120	1	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Juneau County	TOWN OF LISBON	Wards 1-2	300	164	1	14	2	1	0	299	165	1	14	2	1	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-0.33%	0.61%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	TOWN OF NEERUSKUN	Ward 1	299	122	3	7	5	0	0	299	122	3	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Barron County	TOWN OF OAK GROVE	Ward 1-2	298	177	1	11	1	0	0	298	177	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Portage County	TOWN OF DEWEY	Ward 1	298	250	1	18	5	1	1	298	251	1	18	5	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Sawano County	TOWN OF WITTENBERG	Wards 1-2	296	135	0	13	4	1	0	296	135	0	13	4	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-0.34%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Shebogan County	CITY OF SHEBOGAN	Ward 4	299	431	2	45	12	2	0	298	436	2	45	13	2	0	-1	5	0	0	1	0	-0.33%	1.16%	0.00%	0.00%	8.33%	0.00%
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 10	297	353	3	23	6	0	2	297	355	3	23	6	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.57%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 35	296	489	1	31	4	0	0	297	341	1	31	3	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waupaca County	VILLAGE OF FREMONT	Ward 1	297	105	3	21	3	0	0	297	105	3	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Juneau County	TOWN OF GERMANTOWN	Wards 3-5	296	130	2	2	0	0	0	296	128	2	2	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-1.54%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Marquette County	CITY OF FISHGOD	Wards 3-5	297	182	1	13	4	1	0	296	183	1	13	4	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-0.34%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 312	375	415	2	28	12	0	0	296	286	2	25	12	0	0	-79	-117	0	-3	0	0	-21.07%	-28.19%	0.00%	-10.71%	0.00%	-
Crawford County	TOWN OF BRIDGEPOR	Ward 1	295	220	3	22	1	0	0	295	220	3	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dunn County	TOWN OF LA CROSSE	Ward 1	296	124	0	14	3	0	0	295	124	0	14	3	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.34%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 2	295	291	2	18	4	0	0	295	291	2	18	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Lafayette County	TOWN OF DARLINGTON	Wards 3-3	295	179	2	14	2	0	0	295	179	2	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MERILL	Wards 3-4	295	209	2	26	4	0	0	295	209	2	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marquette County	CITY OF WAUSAU	Ward 5	290	346	3	25	15	0	0	295	346	3	25	15	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1.72%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marquette County	TOWN OF OXFORD	Ward 1-2	295	156	4	12	3	0	0	295	157	4	12	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.64%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waukegan County	TOWN OF ARPIN	Wards 3-3	295	129	2	20	3	0	0	295	129	2	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF BLOOMING GROVE	Wards 1-3	294	668	0	27	21	2	0	294	665	0	27	21	2	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dane County	VILLAGE OF MAPLE BLUFF	Ward 1-2	294	690	2	31	15	1	0	294	690	3	31	15	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Green County	TOWN OF BROOKLYN	Wards 1-3	294	352	0	20	5	0	1	294	352	0	20	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 8	294	579	6	28	16	0	2	294	580	6	28	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Rock County	VILLAGE OF OROBORVILLE	Wards 1-2	293	323	4	21	8	0	1	294	323	4	21	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Taylor County	TOWN OF HAMMILL	Ward 1-2	294	94	1	10	1	1	0	294	94	1	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Bayfield County	TOWN OF BARNES	Ward 1	293	254	1	11	5	0	1	293	254	1	11	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Eau Claire County	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 7	293	423	2	34	8	0	0	293	423	2	34	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 13	293	227	3	36	14	0	0	293	227	3	36	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	VILLAGE OF BRANSON	Ward 1	293	113	4	21	3	1	0	293	113	4	21	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Lincoln County	TOWN OF CORNING	Wards 1-2	293	144	2	16	0	0	0	293	144	2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Marathon County	CITY OF WAUSAU	Ward 13	293	346	3	23	23	0	0	293	346	3	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marquette County	TOWN OF HARRIS	Ward 1	293	167	1	18	3	0	0	293	167	1	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.0				

Seak County	TOWN OF WINFIELD	Wards 1-2	282	183	7	15	5	0	0	282	183	7	15	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Vernon County	TOWN OF CHRISTIANA	Ward 1-2	282	200	5	13	2	0	0	282	200	5	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 20	281	416	2	33	8	1	0	281	416	2	33	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 25	281	430	2	24	8	0	0	281	431	2	24	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Kenosha County	TOWN OF SOMERS	Ward 2	282	217	0	0	0	0	0	281	217	3	12	6	0	0	-1	0	3	12	6	0	-0.35%	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Marathon County	TOWN OF HAMBURG	Ward 1	280	136	5	10	4	2	0	280	136	5	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marquette County	TOWN OF PENDING	Ward 1-2	280	134	2	9	1	0	0	280	134	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 314	321	308	2	11	3	1	0	280	256	2	10	3	1	0	-41	-52	0	-1	0	0	-12.77%	-16.88%	0.00%	-9.09%	0.00%	0.00%
Monroe County	TOWN OF ADRIAN	Ward 1	281	118	1	12	2	0	0	280	118	1	12	2	0	0	-1	-2	0	0	0	0	-0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Polk County	TOWN OF CLAYTON	Ward 1	281	185	3	15	4	0	1	280	183	3	15	4	0	1	-1	-2	0	0	0	0	-0.36%	-1.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	VILLAGE OF WEST MILWAUKEE	Ward 3-4,6	278	517	4	21	12	2	0	279	517	4	21	12	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Seak County	TOWN OF GREENFIELD	Ward 1	280	265	2	21	8	0	0	279	265	2	21	8	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Ford du Lac County	VILLAGE OF GREEN	Ward 1	279	101	1	11	4	0	0	278	101	1	11	4	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Jefferson County	TOWN OF COLD SPRING	Ward 1	279	167	2	19	1	0	1	278	167	2	19	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Langlade County	CITY OF ANTIGO	Ward 7	278	203	1	9	3	0	0	278	204	1	9	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 10	278	321	1	19	0	0	0	278	321	1	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Polk County	TOWN OF BEAVER	Ward 20	275	145	0	13	9	1	0	278	145	0	13	9	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 1	278	194	4	18	2	0	0	278	194	4	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Wood County	TOWN OF HANSEN	Ward 1	278	104	5	14	4	0	0	278	104	5	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Langlade County	CITY OF ANTIGO	Ward 9	275	136	3	11	3	1	0	277	133	1	11	3	1	0	2	-3	-2	0	0	0	0.73%	-2.23%	-46.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marquette County	TOWN OF DOUGLAS	Ward 1	276	181	7	14	3	0	0	277	181	7	14	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Taylor County	TOWN OF DEER CREEK	Ward 1	279	60	0	7	1	0	0	277	60	0	7	1	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-0.72%	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Dane County	TOWN OF DANE	Ward 1	276	222	7	18	2	0	0	276	222	7	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF FRANKLIN	Ward 20	276	311	0	26	3	0	0	276	310	0	26	3	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.32%	-	-	-	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 302	306	353	3	31	5	0	0	276	273	2	26	4	0	0	-30	-80	-1	-5	-1	0	-9.80%	-22.64%	-33.33%	-16.13%	-20.00%	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 53	276	476	5	20	8	2	0	276	482	5	20	8	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waupaca County	TOWN OF HELVETIA	Wards 1-2	276	102	1	15	1	0	0	276	102	1	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Dodge County	TOWN OF THERESA	Ward 2	275	80	0	12	2	0	0	275	80	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Door County	TOWN OF JACKSONPORT	Wards 1-2	275	232	2	10	1	0	0	275	232	2	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Green County	TOWN OF SPRING GROVE	Ward 1	275	162	1	23	3	0	0	275	162	1	23	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
LaCrosse County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 25	276	389	3	25	9	1	1	275	391	3	25	9	1	1	-1	2	0	0	0	0	-0.36%	0.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	TOWN OF SAU REE	Ward 1	275	92	0	14	1	0	0	275	92	0	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Marathon County	TOWN OF WIEN	Ward 1	275	125	2	10	1	0	0	275	125	2	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waupaca County	TOWN OF BEAR CREEK	Ward 1	275	93	3	10	4	0	0	275	93	3	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Wood County	VILLAGE OF HENRY	Ward 1	275	181	1	16	3	1	0	275	181	1	16	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Green County	VILLAGE OF DICKVILLE	Wards 1-2	276	225	5	17	4	1	1	274	223	5	17	4	1	1	-2	-2	0	0	0	0	-0.72%	-0.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Green County	TOWN OF CADIZ	Ward 1	274	161	1	10	2	0	0	274	161	1	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waupaca County	CITY OF FREMONT	Wards 1-2	274	432	3	34	21	3	1	274	431	3	34	21	3	1	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 29A	274	102	1	10	0	0	0	274	102	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 29A	275	219	0	19	1	1	0	274	218	0	19	1	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-0.36%	-0.46%	-	-	-	-
Douglas County	CITY OF WISCONSIN	Ward 1	273	195	1	11	7	0	0	273	195	1	11	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 82	304	389	5	42	8	1	0	273	295	4	36	5	1	0	-11	-20%	-24.16%	-20.00%	-14.29%	-37.50%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 209	287	354	4	48	13	0	0	273	291	4	44	11	0	0	-14	-63	0	-4	-2	0	-4.88%	-17.80%	0.00%	-8.33%	-15.38%	-
Taylor County	TOWN OF CHELSEA	Ward 1	274	86	3	9	0	1	1	273	84	3	9	0	1	1	-1	-2	0	0	0	0	-0.36%	-2.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Taylor County	TOWN OF HIB LAKE	Wards 1-2	273	86	2	15	2	0	1	273	86	2	15	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 213	306	502	2	39	12	0	1	272	411	2	35	12	0	1	-34	-91	0	-4	0	0	-11.11%	-18.13%	0.00%	-10.26%	0.00%	0.00%
Door County	TOWN OF STURGEON BAY	Wards 1-2	272	234	2	16	3	0	1	271	234	2	16	3	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Seak County	VILLAGE OF SPRING GREEN	Wards 1-2	271	573	1	53	12	0	3	271	573	1	53	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Wood County	TOWN OF SHERRY	Ward 1	271	134	1	18	1	0	0	271	134	1	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 6	361	1,295	2	40	8	0	0	270	803	2	29	6	0	0	-91	-492	0	-11	-2	0	-25.21%	-37.99%	0.00%	-27.50%	-25.00%	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 186	554	1,257	4	120	15	0	0	270	517	4	70	6	0	0	-384	-750	0	-50	0	0	-51.26%	-59.19%	0.00%	-41.67%	-60.00%	-
Wood County	CITY OF PITTSVILLE	Ward 1	270	126	4	22	4	0	0	270	126	4	22	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Barren County	TOWN OF CUMBERLAND	Ward 1	269	166	2	22	0	0	0	269	166	2	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 12	269	308	3	22	8	0	0	269	307	3	22	8	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.32%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 19	269	356	2	37	10	0	0	269	356	2	37	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 23	269	360	3	35	13	0	2	269	360	3	35	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Crawford County	TOWN OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN	Wards 1-2	269	179	2	18	5	2	0	268	179	2	18	5	2	0	-1	-1	0	0								

Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 21	257	590	1	39	7	2	1	257	590	1	39	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waupaca County	TOWN OF SAINT LAWRENCE	Wards 1-2	262	110	3	9	4	0	0	257	110	3	9	4	0	0	-5	0	0	0	0	0	-1.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Green Lake County	TOWN OF MANCHESTER	Ward 1	256	87	3	4	3	2	0	256	87	3	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Barren County	TOWN OF BARRON	Ward 1-2	255	97	2	16	1	0	0	255	97	2	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Dodge County	TOWN OF CHESTER	Wards 1-2	255	96	3	14	1	0	0	255	96	3	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Douglas County	TOWN OF SUMMIT	Wards 1-2	255	912	1	19	8	0	0	255	912	1	19	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 184	361	953	7	84	22	1	1	255	542	6	63	21	0	2	-105	-411	-1	-21	-1	-1	-29.34%	-41.13%	-14.23%	-25.00%	-4.55%	-100.00%	-	-
Waukesha County	CITY OF BROOKFIELD	Ward 16	257	146	0	20	3	0	0	255	146	0	20	3	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-0.78%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Juneau County	TOWN OF GERMAN TOWN	Ward 2	254	122	0	1	2	1	0	254	124	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.64%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Marathon County	TOWN OF RENO	Ward 1	254	166	1	9	4	1	0	254	165	1	9	4	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Trempealeau County	CITY OF INDEPENDENCE	Wards 1-3	258	179	3	15	8	2	0	254	177	3	15	8	2	0	-4	-2	0	0	0	0	-1.55%	-1.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 24	253	354	1	19	8	2	0	253	354	1	19	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 25	249	641	4	21	10	0	2	253	658	4	21	10	0	2	4	17	0	0	0	0	1.61%	2.65%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Dunn County	TOWN OF LUCAS	Ward 1	253	133	6	16	6	0	0	252	133	6	16	6	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Esau Claire County	TOWN OF CLEAR CREEK	Wards 1-2	252	148	3	12	1	0	0	252	149	3	12	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 85	300	574	1	41	12	0	0	252	425	1	34	10	0	0	-48	-149	0	-7	-2	0	-16.00%	-25.96%	0.00%	-17.07%	-16.67%	-	-	-
Pequin County	TOWN OF DUBUQUE	Wards 1-2	252	98	1	6	4	0	0	252	98	1	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Burnett County	TOWN OF DANIELS	Ward 1	251	102	5	11	3	1	0	251	102	5	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 208	285	440	2	38	15	0	0	251	338	1	33	14	0	0	-34	-102	-1	-5	-1	0	-11.93%	-23.18%	-50.00%	-13.16%	-6.67%	-	-	-
Monroe County	TOWN OF GREENFIELD	Wards 1-2	253	122	3	8	2	0	0	251	122	3	8	2	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-0.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Rock County	TOWN OF JOHNSTOWN	Ward 1	251	192	1	20	2	0	0	251	192	1	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Washington County	TOWN OF BEAVER BROOK	Wards 1-3	252	146	0	17	2	0	0	251	146	3	18	2	0	2	-1	0	3	1	0	0	-0.40%	0.00%	-	5.88%	0.00%	-	-	-
Jackson County	TOWN OF MANCHESTER	Ward 1	250	138	1	16	7	0	0	250	138	1	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 11	250	463	5	32	18	2	1	250	463	5	32	18	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Barren County	TOWN OF SUNNER	Ward 1	249	128	0	10	1	0	0	250	125	0	14	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.40%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Grant County	VILLAGE OF MUSCODA	Wards 1-2	249	202	4	22	17	0	1	249	202	4	22	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	100.00%	-	-	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 14	249	313	0	19	10	0	1	249	313	0	19	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 26	249	284	1	15	1	0	0	249	284	1	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 1	248	334	6	29	18	1	0	249	335	6	29	18	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.40%	0.30%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Adams County	TOWN OF NEW CHESTER	Ward 1-3	247	138	1	14	0	0	0	247	138	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Douglas County	TOWN OF GORDON	Ward 1	247	188	0	16	1	0	0	247	188	0	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Lincoln County	CITY OF MERRILL	Wards 8-9	246	169	4	25	9	1	0	247	168	4	25	9	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0.41%	-5.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 211	271	348	3	36	11	0	1	247	294	1	28	11	0	1	-24	-54	-2	-8	0	0	-8.80%	-15.52%	-66.67%	-22.22%	0.00%	-	-	-
Pierce County	VILLAGE OF LAKWOOD	Ward 1	246	120	2	12	0	0	1	247	121	2	12	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.41%	0.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Polk County	VILLAGE OF MILLTOWN	Ward 1	246	114	3	18	3	0	0	247	116	3	18	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0.41%	1.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Wausau County	VILLAGE OF RIDGEMAN	Ward 1-3	247	128	4	8	8	1	0	247	129	4	8	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Columbia County	VILLAGE OF RIO	Ward 1-2	246	250	2	26	17	1	0	246	250	2	26	17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Dane County	CITY OF MONTELEONE	Ward 1-2	245	420	2	20	5	1	0	246	420	2	20	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Grant County	TOWN OF POTOSI	Ward 1	247	158	3	13	1	1	0	246	157	3	13	1	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-0.40%	-0.63%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-100.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 273	277	265	0	28	5	0	0	246	214	0	23	5	0	0	-31	-51	0	-5	0	0	-11.19%	-19.23%	-	17.86%	0.00%	-	-	-
Chippewa County	TOWN OF HOWARD	Ward 1	245	134	6	28	2	0	0	245	134	6	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Columbia County	TOWN OF FOUNTAIN PRAIRIE	Wards 1-2	245	228	3	18	2	1	0	245	228	3	18	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Grant County	TOWN OF SMELSER	Wards 1-2	245	180	0	17	3	0	0	245	180	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Shelburne County	VILLAGE OF CASCADE	Ward 1	245	105	4	14	3	0	0	245	105	4	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 274	275	255	2	19	2	2	0	244	214	2	19	2	2	0	-31	-41	0	0	0	0	-11.27%	-16.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Polk County	TOWN OF WEST SWEDEN	Ward 1	244	125	2	21	3	1	0	244	125	2	21	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Barren County	TOWN OF STANLEY	Ward 1	243	122	7	7	1	0	0	243	122	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Iowa County	TOWN OF MINERAL POINT	Ward 1-2	243	215	3	13	0	1	1	243	215	3	13	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 30	238	568	1	29	9	2	0	243	573	1	29	9	2	1	5	5	0	0	0	0	2.10%	0.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Rock County	TOWN OF MILTON	Ward 1	243	186	2	13	2	0	0	243	186	2	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Shawano County	TOWN OF FAIRBANKS	Ward 1	243	56	1	13	3	0	0	243	56	1	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Dodge County	VILLAGE OF LINDSEY	Ward 1	242	74	1	20	1	1	0	242	74	1	20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Buffalo County	TOWN OF NARLES	Ward 1	240	103	3	20	1	0	0	241	102	3	20	1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0.42%	-0.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Manitowish County	TOWN OF CENTERVILLE	Ward 1	242	104	0	12	7	0	0	241	128	1	12	7	0	0	-1	24	1	0	0	0	-0.41%	23.68%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Trempealeau County	CITY OF BLAIR	Wards 1-3	241	241	4	16	6	0	1	241	241	4	16</																	

Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 22	233	999	4	34	20	0	0	233	1000	4	34	20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 11	233	230	1	28	10	0	0	233	230	1	28	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF FRANKLIN	Ward 18	233	160	2	13	0	0	0	233	160	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Iron County	CITY OF MONTREAL	Ward 1-2	232	175	1	7	3	0	0	232	175	1	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	-
Manitowish County	TOWN OF MEELE	Wards 2-3	231	99	2	12	0	0	0	232	98	2	12	0	0	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0.43%	-1.01%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Marathon County	CITY OF HEWITT	Ward 1	232	101	1	7	2	1	0	232	102	1	7	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.99%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 8	311	1,050	4	25	6	1	1	312	620	4	20	2	0	1	-79	-430	0	-5	-4	-1	-25	25.40%	-40.95%	0.00%	-20.00%	-66.67%	0.00%
Pierce County	TOWN OF UNION	Ward 1	231	72	0	18	0	0	0	232	72	0	17	0	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0.43%	0.00%	-	-5.56%	-	-	
Portage County	TOWN OF PINE GROVE	Wards 1-2	233	123	3	7	3	0	0	232	121	3	8	1	0	0	-1	-2	0	1	0	0	-0.43%	-1.63%	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	-	
Taylor County	VILLAGE OF DEL LAKE	Ward 1	232	101	5	7	2	0	1	232	101	5	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Wood County	VILLAGE OF BIRON	Ward 1	232	177	4	25	6	0	0	232	178	4	25	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Barron County	TOWN OF DOVER	Ward 1	231	138	2	11	2	0	0	231	138	2	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Juneau County	TOWN OF ARNEMA	Ward 1	231	116	0	8	3	0	0	231	115	0	8	3	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Brown County	VILLAGE OF HOWARD	Ward 5	229	129	0	15	2	0	0	230	129	0	15	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.44%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Dodge County	CITY OF WATERTOWN	Ward 7	231	123	0	13	2	0	0	230	123	0	13	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.43%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Shawano County	VILLAGE OF THERYTON	Ward 1	230	113	2	7	2	0	1	230	113	2	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Tempelmeier County	TOWN OF PRESTON	Wards 1-3	232	172	4	11	2	0	0	230	172	4	11	2	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	-0.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Clark County	TOWN OF SHERMAN	Ward 2	229	81	2	9	1	0	0	229	81	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Iowa County	TOWN OF BRIGHAM	Wards 1-2	229	372	1	24	3	0	0	229	372	1	24	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
LaCrosse County	TOWN OF PIERCE	Ward 1-2	229	189	2	10	2	0	0	229	189	2	10	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0.00%	2.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Langlade County	CITY OF ANTIGO	Ward 8	229	466	7	40	19	0	1	229	466	7	40	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Manitowish County	VILLAGE OF ST. MADIANZ	Ward 1	230	120	0	7	3	0	0	229	120	0	7	3	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.43%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Oconto County	TOWN OF HOW	Ward 1	229	96	3	12	2	1	0	229	96	3	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Shelby County	CITY OF SHEBOYGAN	Ward 14	228	389	6	28	13	2	0	229	391	6	28	13	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0.44%	0.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Dodge County	TOWN OF SHIELDS	Ward 1	228	99	1	12	2	0	0	228	99	1	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Columbia County	TOWN OF ARLINGTON	Ward 1	227	216	4	14	6	0	0	227	215	4	14	6	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 37	227	408	0	36	23	1	2	227	408	0	36	23	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Marquette County	VILLAGE OF COLEMAN	Ward 1	227	102	2	5	5	0	0	227	102	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Barron County	TOWN OF BEAR LAKE	Ward 1	225	133	1	10	5	2	0	226	133	1	10	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
LaCrosse County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 28	226	342	3	25	13	0	0	226	342	3	25	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Marathon County	TOWN OF HULL	Ward 1	226	58	0	12	3	0	0	226	58	0	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Monroe County	TOWN OF PORTLAND	Ward 1	226	158	0	11	1	1	0	226	157	0	11	1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.63%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Pepin County	TOWN OF PEPIN	Wards 1-2	226	161	4	8	5	0	0	226	160	4	8	5	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Pierce County	TOWN OF EL PASO	Ward 1	226	128	8	14	8	0	0	226	128	8	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Washburn County	TOWN OF LONG LAKE	Ward 1	226	155	1	13	3	0	0	226	155	1	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Buffalo County	CITY OF ALMA	Wards 1-2	225	176	3	6	5	0	0	225	173	3	6	5	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-1.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Fond du Lac County	TOWN OF CALUMET	Ward 2	225	81	0	23	2	1	0	225	81	0	23	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Lafayette County	TOWN OF WIOTA	Ward 1	225	180	1	13	2	0	0	225	180	1	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Rock County	TOWN OF HARMONY	Ward 1	225	236	0	19	1	0	0	225	236	0	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Buffalo County	CITY OF ALMA	Ward 1	225	151	3	9	6	0	1	224	150	3	9	6	0	1	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-0.44%	-0.66%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 207	245	318	1	23	3	1	0	224	260	1	20	3	1	0	-21	-58	0	-3	0	0	-8.57%	-18.24%	0.00%	-13.04%	0.00%	0.00%	
Rock County	TOWN OF SPRING VALLEY	Ward 1	224	161	0	14	3	0	0	224	161	0	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Shelby County	CITY OF SHEBOYGAN	Ward 8	224	207	1	24	5	2	0	224	206	1	24	5	2	0	10	19	0	0	0	0	4.67%	9.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Marathon County	TOWN OF FLOWER	Ward 1	223	112	4	7	2	0	0	223	111	4	7	2	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.89%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 177	324	1,330	4	97	26	1	2	323	829	3	69	22	1	1	-101	-501	-1	-28	-4	0	-31.17%	-37.67%	-25.00%	-28.87%	-15.38%	0.00%	
Ozaukee County	TOWN OF MARPLE CREEK	Ward 1	223	80	3	6	1	0	0	223	80	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 26	222	452	4	42	23	0	0	222	451	4	42	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Clark County	TOWN OF YORK	Wards 1-2	222	100	4	12	3	2	0	222	100	4	12	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 2-9	222	1,684	4	64	69	2	2	222	1,692	4	64	69	2	2	0	8	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Jefferson County	VILLAGE OF SULLIVAN	Ward 1	222	104	1	25	5	0	0	222	104	1	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Langlade County	CITY OF ANTIGO	Ward 2	222	169	3	11	4	0	1	222	169	3	11	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Manitowish County	VILLAGE OF FRANCIS CREEK	Ward 1	222	114	1	14	3	0	0	222	114	1	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Marathon County	CITY OF MARSHFIELD	Wards 13,20,21,24	222	176	5	7	2	0	0	222	176	5	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Burnett County	TOWN OF SCOTT	Ward 1-2	221	171	2	10	0	1	0	221	171	2	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Jackson County	CITY OF BLACK RIVER FALLS	Ward 4	221	179	1	14	4	0	0	221	179	1	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 18	221	392	2	27	7	0	0	221	391	2	27	7	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 132	355	1,133	3	35	13	0	0	221	654	2	23	10	0	0	-134	-479	-1	-12	-3	0	-37.75%	-42.28%	-33.33%	-34.29%	-23.08%	-	
Polk County	TOWN OF STERLING	Ward 1	221	95																									

Lincoln County	CITY OF MERRILL	Wards 5-7	215	188	1	25	4	0	0	214	189	1	25	4	0	0	-1	1	0	0	0	0	-0.47%	0.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marquette County	TOWN OF GOODMAN	Ward 1	214	119	1	4	2	0	0	214	119	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Shawano County	TOWN OF BIRNAMWOOD	Ward 1	210	125	2	7	3	0	0	214	125	2	8	4	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	1.90%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%	33.33%
Shawano County	VILLAGE OF ICEIL	Ward 1	214	91	1	11	0	0	0	214	91	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Washburn County	TOWN OF BASS LAKE	Ward 1	214	80	0	4	4	1	0	214	80	0	4	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	VILLAGE OF ST. CLOUD	Ward 1	213	87	3	16	2	0	0	213	87	3	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Lafayette County	TOWN OF WILLOW SPRINGS	Ward 1	213	130	2	9	2	0	0	213	130	2	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marathon County	TOWN OF FRANKFORT	Ward 1	213	73	2	5	8	0	0	213	73	2	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Portage County	TOWN OF BELMONT	Ward 1	213	121	1	4	5	0	1	213	121	1	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Eau Claire County	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 26	212	279	3	17	4	0	0	212	279	3	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Green County	TOWN OF WASHINGTON	Ward 1	212	223	2	9	2	0	0	212	223	2	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Jackson County	CITY OF BLACK RIVER FALLS	Ward 1	212	237	1	12	5	0	0	212	238	1	12	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Jackson County	TOWN OF NORTHFIELD	Ward 1	211	120	3	8	0	0	0	212	120	3	8	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 55	212	223	5	24	0	0	0	212	223	5	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Sauk County	TOWN OF WASHINGTON	Wards 1-2	212	140	2	16	0	2	0	212	139	2	16	0	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.71%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Marathon County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 127	245	904	3	69	38	0	2	211	616	3	60	34	0	2	-34	-288	0	-3	-4	0	13.88%	-31.85%	0.00%	-4.76%	-10.53%	0.00%
Barron County	TOWN OF VANCE CREEK	Ward 1	210	67	2	8	1	0	0	210	67	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Barron County	TOWN OF VANCE CREEK	Ward 1	210	113	4	12	2	2	0	210	113	4	12	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Buffalo County	TOWN OF NELSON	Ward 1	210	88	1	11	4	0	0	210	88	1	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Jefferson County	CITY OF WATERLOO	Ward 8	210	144	1	12	4	0	0	210	144	1	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marathon County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 235	288	942	0	66	24	1	1	210	616	0	50	21	1	1	-78	-326	0	-16	-3	0	27.08%	-34.61%	-	24.24%	-12.50%	0.00%
Vilas County	TOWN OF WINCHESTER	Ward 1	210	114	2	7	0	0	0	210	114	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Barron County	VILLAGE OF ALUMINA	Ward 1	209	74	1	11	6	1	1	209	74	1	11	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Columbia County	TOWN OF OTSAGO	Ward 1	209	159	0	22	4	0	1	209	159	0	22	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Douglas County	TOWN OF BENNETT	Ward 1	208	140	3	3	9	0	0	209	140	3	3	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marathon County	TOWN OF FRANKLIN	Ward 1	210	80	1	8	1	0	0	209	80	1	8	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marathon County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 182	276	1,046	1	86	31	0	2	209	664	1	76	24	0	2	-67	-382	0	-10	-7	0	24.28%	-36.52%	0.00%	-11.63%	-22.58%	0.00%
Wood County	VILLAGE OF AUBURNDALE	Ward 1	209	102	0	10	2	0	1	209	102	0	10	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Crawford County	TOWN OF FREEMAN	Ward 1	206	185	4	20	3	1	0	208	181	4	20	3	1	0	2	-2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-1.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 41	208	223	2	14	7	0	0	208	223	2	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Marathon County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 89	253	603	2	36	10	0	1	208	421	1	34	6	0	0	-45	-182	-1	-2	-4	0	17.79%	-30.18%	-50.00%	-5.56%	-40.00%	-100.00%
Sheboygan County	VILLAGE OF AUBURN	Ward 1	208	51	2	7	5	0	0	208	51	2	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Vernon County	TOWN OF COON	Ward 1	208	200	2	11	5	0	0	208	200	2	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 21	207	401	2	26	9	0	1	207	403	2	26	9	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Jewa County	TOWN OF LINDEM	Ward 1-3	207	157	4	4	3	1	1	207	157	4	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Jewa County	TOWN OF WONEWOC	Wards 1-2	207	105	2	9	2	0	0	207	105	2	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
LaCrosse County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 14	207	417	4	31	25	1	0	207	417	4	31	25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 181	320	1,069	1	62	14	1	0	207	481	1	47	9	1	0	-113	-588	0	-15	-5	0	35.31%	-55.00%	0.00%	-24.19%	-35.71%	0.00%
Oneida County	CITY OF RHINELANDER	Wards 2-3	207	188	4	13	7	0	0	207	188	4	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Sauk County	TOWN OF WOODLAND	Ward 1	206	135	2	6	5	0	0	207	135	2	6	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Sauk County	VILLAGE OF ALBION	Ward 1	207	180	3	8	3	0	0	207	180	3	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Columbia County	TOWN OF COLUMBUS	Ward 1	206	134	7	17	2	0	0	206	134	7	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marathon County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 35	242	581	2	20	2	1	0	206	469	2	20	2	1	0	-36	-112	0	0	0	0	-14.88%	-19.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 365	214	325	0	21	10	1	0	206	247	0	13	9	1	0	-28	-78	0	-8	-1	0	11.97%	-24.00%	-	38.10%	-10.00%	0.00%
Forest County	TOWN OF GRANDIN	Wards 1-3	205	116	1	6	0	0	0	205	116	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Price County	TOWN OF EISENSTEIN	Ward 1	205	132	2	13	0	0	0	205	131	2	13	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.76%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 51	203	324	3	10	8	0	0	205	326	3	10	8	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0.99%	0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Shawano County	VILLAGE OF WITTEBERG	Wards 1-2	205	167	3	15	5	0	0	205	167	3	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.33%	0.00%	-
Taylor County	TOWN OF GOODRICH	Ward 1	206	60	1	8	1	0	0	205	60	1	8	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Ashtland County	TOWN OF JACOBS	Ward 1	204	120	0	6	1	0	0	204	120	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Crawford County	CITY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN	Ward 1	204	167	3	15	0	1	0	204	168	3	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Marathon County	TOWN OF BRIGHTON	Ward 1	203	41	0	2	1	0	0	204	41	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.49%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Rock County	TOWN OF AVON	Ward 1	204	116	0	10	1	0	0	204	116	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Vernon County	VILLAGE OF STODOLAR	Ward 1	204	198	0	10	8	1	5	204	198	0	10	8	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waushara County	TOWN OF ROSE	Ward 1-2	204	147	0	9	2	0	0	204	147	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Crawford County	CITY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN	Wards 2-7	209	223	3	9	7	0	0	203	220	3	9	7	0	0	-6	-3	0	0	0	0	-2.87%	-1.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Fond du Lac County	VILLAGE OF MOUNT CALVARY	Ward 1	203	71	5	17	5	1	0	203	71	5	17	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Green County	VILLAGE OF BLOOMINGTON	Ward 1	206	132	1</																							

Monroe County	TOWN OF GLENDALE	Ward 1	197	89	0	8	8	0	0	197	89	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 9	195	648	8	23	12	0	1	195	652	8	23	13	0	1	2	4	0	0	1	0.00%	0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	8.33%	-	0.00%	
Sawyer County	TOWN OF HUNTER	Ward 1	197	186	2	5	5	0	0	197	186	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Shoshong County	VILLAGE OF WALDO	Ward 1	197	72	3	14	4	1	0	197	72	3	14	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Clark County	TOWN OF WESTON	Wards 1-2	196	100	2	8	1	0	0	196	100	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 179	240	1,183	4	93	32	1	1	196	793	2	82	27	1	1	-44	-390	-2	-11	-5	0.00%	-32.97%	-50.00%	11.83%	-15.63%	0.00%	0.00%	
Owens County	CITY OF RHINELANDER	Wards 8-9	196	264	7	24	5	0	0	196	264	7	24	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 6	196	269	6	25	11	0	0	196	269	6	25	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Vernon County	TOWN OF STERLING	Ward 1	196	89	2	9	6	1	0	196	89	2	9	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Barnes County	TOWN OF TURTLE LAKE	Ward 5	195	89	2	8	1	1	0	195	89	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Langlade County	TOWN OF EVERGREEN	Ward 1	192	75	1	6	1	0	0	195	72	1	5	1	0	0	3	-3	0	-1	0	1.56%	-4.00%	0.00%	-16.67%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	VILLAGE OF BAYSIDE	Ward 5	195	432	1	21	2	0	0	195	432	1	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Outagamie County	TOWN OF DEER CREEK	Ward 1	195	74	5	5	5	0	0	195	74	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Green Lake County	TOWN OF MARQUETTE	Ward 1	196	73	1	5	1	0	0	194	73	1	5	1	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	1.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
LaCrosse County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 11	194	324	2	53	14	0	2	194	324	2	53	14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 90	215	654	3	19	17	1	0	194	461	3	17	15	1	0	-21	-193	0	-2	-2	-9.77%	-29.51%	0.00%	-10.53%	-11.76%	0.00%	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 500	250	942	1	39	15	0	0	194	523	1	33	9	0	0	-56	-119	0	-6	-6	22.40%	-37.88%	0.00%	-20.51%	-40.00%	-	0.00%	
Shawano County	TOWN OF ALMON	Ward 1	194	81	0	7	1	0	1	194	81	0	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Clark County	TOWN OF THORP	Ward 1	193	101	0	5	2	0	1	193	101	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Columbia County	TOWN OF HAMPSHIRE	Ward 1	193	147	1	11	1	0	1	193	147	1	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 281	239	456	2	19	14	1	1	193	347	2	18	13	1	1	-46	-109	0	-1	-1	-19.25%	-23.90%	0.00%	-5.26%	-7.14%	0.00%	0.00%	
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSKOSH	Ward 31	193	190	1	21	10	0	0	193	190	1	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Buffalo County	CITY OF FOUNTAIN CITY	Ward 1-2	192	190	1	12	5	0	0	192	190	1	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Eau Claire County	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 2	191	458	4	51	20	2	0	192	459	4	52	20	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	0.52%	0.22%	0.00%	1.96%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Marathon County	TOWN OF STETTIN	Ward 3-4	190	111	0	6	2	0	0	192	111	0	6	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1.05%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Marathon County	VILLAGE OF HATLEY	Ward 1	192	82	3	15	6	0	0	192	82	3	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 346	218	954	1	47	17	1	1	192	665	1	40	11	1	1	-26	-249	0	-7	-6	-11.93%	-27.24%	0.00%	-14.89%	-35.29%	0.00%	0.00%	
Sauk County	TOWN OF HONEY CREEK	Ward 1	192	200	3	13	7	1	0	192	200	3	13	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Vernon County	VILLAGE OF COON VALLEY	Ward 1	191	189	4	19	4	0	1	192	189	4	19	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Barnes County	TOWN OF DALLAS	Ward 1	191	78	3	15	0	0	0	191	78	3	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Chippewa County	TOWN OF BIRCH CREEK	Ward 1	191	116	2	4	0	0	0	191	116	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Clark County	TOWN OF WHITE	Ward 1	191	78	5	6	0	2	0	191	78	5	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Crawford County	CITY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN	Ward 4	191	161	1	10	8	0	0	191	161	1	10	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Dane County	TOWN OF YORK	Ward 1	191	194	2	10	2	0	0	191	194	2	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Jackson County	TOWN OF IRVING	Ward 1-3	191	145	2	16	2	0	0	191	145	2	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
LaCrosse County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 5	191	391	4	27	8	0	1	191	391	4	27	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	100.00%	
Lincoln County	TOWN OF RUSSELL	Ward 1	190	103	2	8	0	0	0	191	103	2	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Pepin County	TOWN OF ALBANY	Ward 1	191	111	2	17	6	0	2	191	111	2	17	6	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Dodge County	VILLAGE OF RICEVILLE	Ward 1	190	102	0	17	0	1	0	190	102	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Lafayette County	TOWN OF MUSCOOTA	Ward 1	191	100	0	8	4	1	0	190	98	0	5	7	1	0	-1	-2	0	-3	3	-0.52%	-2.00%	-	-37.50%	75.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Grant County	VILLAGE OF BILTON	Ward 1	190	222	1	15	1	0	0	190	222	1	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 12	218	1,209	3	15	3	2	0	190	862	2	11	3	2	0	-48	-347	-1	-4	0	-20.17%	-28.70%	-33.33%	-26.67%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 299	236	529	5	44	14	0	1	190	367	2	35	10	0	1	-46	-162	-3	-9	-4	-19.49%	-30.62%	-40.00%	-20.45%	-28.57%	-	0.00%	
Shawano County	TOWN OF RED SPRINGS	Wards 1-2	189	219	3	12	9	0	0	190	219	3	12	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.53%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Clark County	TOWN OF LOWA	Ward 1	189	48	1	12	0	0	0	189	48	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Dodge County	TOWN OF THERESA	Wards 1,3-7	189	43	1	13	4	0	0	189	43	1	13	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Juneau County	TOWN OF KILDARE	Ward 1	189	101	4	12	1	0	0	189	101	4	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-8.33%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF FRANKLIN	Ward 158	189	152	1	8	0	0	0	189	152	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 178	244	919	2	93	19	3	1	189	651	2	75	17	3	0	-55	-268	0	-18	-2	-22.54%	-29.16%	0.00%	-19.53%	-10.53%	0.00%	-100.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 294	205	341	3	21	9	0	0	189	288	3	21	7	0	0	-16	-53	0	-2	0	-7.80%	-15.54%	0.00%	-22.22%	-	0.00%	0.00%	
Taylor County	TOWN OF HOWAY	Ward 1	189	62	4	9	3	0	0	189	62	4	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Vernon County	TOWN OF GENOA	Ward 1-2	189	212	0	11	5	0	0	189	212	0	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Washburn County	TOWN OF MADGE	Wards 1-3	189	156	0	5	3	0	0	189	156	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Buffalo County	TOWN OF WALMAHNDIE	Ward 1	188	87	2	10	2	1	0	188	87	2	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Columbia County	TOWN OF SCOTT	Ward 1	188	118	2	23	3	1	0	188	118	2	23	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Crawford County	CITY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN	Ward 6	188	228	2	9	4	0	0	188	228	2	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	
Jefferson County	CITY OF WHITEWATER	Wards 10-11	188	288	1	28	8	0	0	188	289																		

Milwaukee County	CITY OF FRANKLIN	Ward 10	182	181	1	14	1	0	0	182	181	1	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Oreida County	CITY OF RHINELANDER	Wards 4-5	182	166	2	28	8	0	0	182	166	2	28	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Portage County	TOWN OF NEW HOPE	Ward 1	181	273	0	17	9	0	2	182	273	0	17	9	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.55%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Richland County	TOWN OF ROCKBRIDGE	Ward 1-3	182	165	1	13	6	0	1	182	165	1	13	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Shawano County	VILLAGE OF BIRNIMWOOD	Ward 1	183	117	0	10	5	0	0	182	117	0	10	5	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.55%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waushara County	VILLAGE OF PLAINFIELD	Ward 1	183	58	5	6	3	0	1	182	58	5	6	3	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 243	242	715	2	35	21	0	0	181	469	2	28	18	0	0	-61	-247	0	-7	-3	0	25.21%	-34.50%	0.00%	-20.00%	-14.29%	-
Monroe County	TOWN OF GRANT	Ward 1	181	49	1	7	3	0	0	181	49	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Barron County	TOWN OF ARLAND	Ward 1	180	107	4	19	7	0	0	180	107	4	19	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Columbia County	TOWN OF SPRINGDALE	Wards 1-2	180	120	1	3	3	0	0	180	120	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Langlade County	TOWN OF LANGDALE	Ward 1-2	181	90	6	4	0	0	0	180	90	6	4	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 203	213	678	0	35	18	1	0	180	497	0	28	15	1	0	-33	-181	0	-7	-3	0	-15.49%	-26.70%	-	-20.00%	-16.67%	0.00%
Rock County	TOWN OF LA PRAIRIE	Ward 1	180	140	5	15	2	0	0	180	140	5	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 306	210	485	4	23	8	0	0	179	358	4	20	7	0	0	-31	-127	0	-3	-1	0	-14.76%	-26.19%	0.00%	-13.04%	-12.50%	-
Vernon County	TOWN OF WHEATLAND	Ward 1	179	130	4	13	1	0	0	179	130	4	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Crawford County	CITY OF PRAIRIE DU CHIEN	Ward 5	178	214	2	12	1	2	0	178	214	2	12	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Grant County	TOWN OF ELLSBORO	Ward 1	178	96	1	4	5	0	0	178	96	1	4	5	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-1.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Juneau County	VILLAGE OF WONEWOC	Ward 1	178	133	1	13	7	0	0	178	133	1	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Polk County	TOWN OF CLAY FALLS	Ward 1	178	89	1	6	1	0	0	178	89	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Sheboygan County	CITY OF SHEBOYGAN	Ward 21	178	225	2	20	6	0	0	178	225	2	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Clark County	TOWN OF BEAVER	Ward 1	177	66	2	7	3	0	0	177	66	2	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Clark County	TOWN OF COLBY	Wards 1-3	177	76	2	10	0	0	0	177	76	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	VILLAGE OF Windsor	Wards 1-2	177	229	0	19	3	0	0	177	229	0	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dunn County	TOWN OF HAY RIVER	Ward 1-2	177	102	5	22	5	1	0	177	102	5	22	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Juneau County	TOWN OF MARION	Ward 1	178	64	0	4	0	0	0	177	64	0	4	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-0.56%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 61	177	191	0	18	0	0	0	177	191	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-
Price County	VILLAGE OF PRENTICE	Ward 1	177	82	0	13	2	0	0	177	82	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-
Richland County	TOWN OF DAYTON	Ward 1	177	135	2	13	3	0	0	177	135	2	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Adams County	TOWN OF NEW HAVEN	Ward 1	177	145	3	9	4	0	0	176	145	3	9	4	0	0	0	-0.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	-	
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 32	175	467	5	16	10	2	3	176	468	5	17	10	2	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.57%	0.21%	0.00%	6.25%	0.00%	33.33%
Shawano County	VILLAGE OF SENECA	Ward 1	176	88	3	9	3	0	0	176	88	3	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Columbia County	VILLAGE OF CAMBRIA	Ward 1	175	163	6	1	1	0	0	175	163	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Douglas County	VILLAGE OF SUPERIOR	Ward 1	175	203	0	9	5	0	1	175	203	0	9	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	100.00%
Iowa County	VILLAGE OF HIGHLAND	Ward 1	175	193	2	10	2	1	1	175	195	2	10	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Oreida County	CITY OF RHINELANDER	Wards 4-7	175	173	0	22	0	1	0	175	173	0	22	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF VERMONT	Ward 1	174	342	0	18	6	0	1	174	342	0	18	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Green County	TOWN OF JORDAN	Ward 1	174	129	2	10	1	1	0	174	129	2	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 205	194	503	2	25	13	3	0	174	393	2	20	11	3	0	-20	-110	0	-6	-2	0	-10.31%	-21.87%	0.00%	-20.00%	-15.38%	0.00%
Oreida County	CITY OF RHINELANDER	Wards 11-12	173	199	2	31	4	0	0	174	200	2	31	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0.58%	0.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Richland County	TOWN OF MARSHALL	Ward 1-2	174	104	1	6	8	0	0	174	104	1	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Sawyer County	VILLAGE OF SPRING LAKE	Ward 1	174	108	0	4	1	0	0	174	108	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-
Buffalo County	TOWN OF MILTON	Ward 1	173	139	2	15	4	0	0	173	139	2	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Columbia County	TOWN OF COURTLAND	Ward 1	173	66	1	9	0	0	0	173	66	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Pepin County	VILLAGE OF PEPIN	Wards 1-2	173	223	3	5	2	0	0	173	223	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Sauk County	TOWN OF FRANKLIN	Ward 1-3	173	184	1	17	2	0	0	173	184	1	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Vernon County	TOWN OF HARMONY	Ward 1-3	173	138	1	10	5	0	0	173	138	1	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Burnett County	TOWN OF ANDERSON	Ward 1	172	64	0	11	3	0	0	172	64	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-
Columbia County	VILLAGE OF WISCONSINA	Ward 1	172	128	2	18	9	0	0	172	129	2	18	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF VERONA	Ward 1	172	225	1	13	5	0	0	172	225	1	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Grant County	TOWN OF MOUNT IDA	Ward 1	172	84	1	9	2	0	0	172	82	1	9	2	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-2.38%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Juneau County	TOWN OF ORANGE	Ward 1	172	89	1	2	1	0	0	172	89	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-
LaCrosse County	TOWN OF BANGOR	Ward 1	172	104	2	9	1	0	0	172	104	2	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 92	238	933	3	34	11	0	0	172	613	1	28	10	0	0	-66	-320	-2	-6	-1	0	-27.73%	-34.30%	-66.67%	-17.65%	-9.09%	-
Waushara County	TOWN OF RICHFORD	Ward 1-2	172	50	1	10	0	0	0	172	50	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	TOWN OF DUNKIRK	Ward 2,A,6	171	244	3	12	3	0	1	171	244	3	12	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Iron County	TOWN OF KIMBALL	Ward 1	171	112	0	7	3	0	0	171	112	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-
Kenosha County	VILLAGE OF SOMERS	Ward 11	172	137	2	4	0	0	0	171	136	2	4	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-0.58%	-0.73%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 1	222	932	7	12	6	1	1	171	682	6	10	6	1	1	-51	-250	-1	-2								

Green County	TOWN OF ADAMS	Ward 1	146	137	0	6	1	0	0	146	137	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
LaCrosse County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 15	146	327	3	29	11	2	1	146	328	3	29	11	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.31%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Lincoln County	TOWN OF HARDING	Ward 1	146	87	1	7	2	0	0	146	87	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Monroe County	VILLAGE OF WARREN	Ward 1	146	59	2	5	0	0	0	146	59	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
St. Croix County	TOWN OF PLEASANT VALLEY	Ward 1	145	110	3	10	2	0	0	146	110	3	10	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Waushara County	VILLAGE OF COLOMA	Ward 1	146	70	0	8	0	0	1	146	70	0	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 31	145	802	2	20	28	2	0	145	802	2	20	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Douglas County	TOWN OF BRULE	Wards 1-2	144	208	2	15	1	0	0	145	207	2	15	1	0	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Forest County	TOWN OF NASHVILLE	Ward 1	145	50	2	6	4	0	0	145	49	2	6	4	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0.00%	-2.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Grant County	TOWN OF LIBERTY	Ward 1	145	73	1	14	0	0	0	145	72	1	14	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0.00%	-1.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Iowa County	TOWN OF MIFFLIN	Ward 1-2	145	108	4	8	4	1	0	145	108	4	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 42	145	206	5	11	10	0	1	145	206	5	11	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Manitowish County	TOWN OF TWO CREEKS	Ward 1	145	69	1	8	2	0	0	145	69	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 308	176	480	0	9	7	0	0	145	371	0	8	7	0	0	-31	-109	0	-1	0	-17.61%	-22.71%	-	-11.11%	0.00%	-	-
Oneida County	TOWN OF NEWBOLD	Ward 1	143	83	2	3	2	0	0	145	83	2	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1.40%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Shoshong County	VILLAGE OF GLENBUSH	Ward 1	145	96	3	14	2	0	0	145	96	3	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Door County	VILLAGE OF FORESTVILLE	Ward 1	144	86	1	11	3	1	0	144	86	1	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Marathon County	CITY OF WAUSAU	Ward 6	142	248	5	24	9	0	0	144	248	5	24	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Sawyer County	TOWN OF WEBER	Ward 1	144	45	1	8	1	0	0	144	45	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Dane County	TOWN OF PHIBBS	Ward 1	143	273	4	18	8	0	0	143	273	4	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Forest County	TOWN OF FREEDOM	Ward 1	143	75	2	2	1	0	0	143	74	2	2	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0.00%	-1.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 87	171	363	2	28	6	0	0	143	284	2	26	5	0	0	-28	-79	0	-2	-1	16.37%	-21.76%	0.00%	-7.14%	-16.67%	-	-
Forest County	TOWN OF NASHVILLE	Ward 3	142	76	0	0	1	0	0	142	75	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0.00%	-1.32%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Grant County	TOWN OF BLOOMINGTON	Ward 1	142	48	0	6	1	0	1	142	53	0	6	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0.00%	10.42%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-100.00%	
Jackson County	TOWN OF GARDEN VALLEY	Ward 1	142	74	4	6	1	0	1	142	74	4	6	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Marathon County	TOWN OF GLENVIEW	Ward 1	142	64	2	4	1	0	0	142	64	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Price County	TOWN OF HILL	Ward 1	142	44	1	6	3	0	0	142	48	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Sauk County	TOWN OF FREEDOM	Wards 1-2	142	100	2	7	1	0	0	142	100	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Shoshong County	CITY OF SHOSHONG	Ward 15	142	196	3	19	4	0	0	142	196	3	19	4	0	0	-19	-126	0	-4	0	11.55%	-31.50%	0.00%	-14.27%	0.00%	-	-
Taylor County	TOWN OF MCINLEY	Ward 1	143	24	1	2	1	0	0	142	24	1	2	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-0.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Bayfield County	TOWN OF BAYVIEW	Ward 1	141	183	0	7	1	0	0	141	181	0	7	1	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0.00%	-1.09%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Clark County	TOWN OF LONGWOOD	Wards 1-2	140	70	2	1	1	0	0	141	68	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.71%	-2.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Grant County	TOWN OF MARION	Ward 1	141	76	1	4	2	0	0	141	76	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	-2	-2	0.00%	0.00%	300.00%	-50.00%	-100.00%	-	-
Jackson County	TOWN OF KNAPP	Ward 1	141	47	2	0	0	0	0	141	47	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 11	153	829	2	10	8	0	0	141	608	2	9	6	0	0	-12	-221	0	-1	-2	-7.84%	-26.66%	0.00%	-10.00%	-25.00%	-	0.00%
Richland County	TOWN OF ORION	Ward 1	141	121	1	6	4	0	0	141	121	1	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 23	141	415	0	26	11	2	0	140	417	0	26	11	2	0	-1	-2	0	0	0	-0.71%	0.48%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-0.00%	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 206	159	493	1	28	5	0	0	140	274	1	24	5	0	0	-19	-126	0	-4	0	11.55%	-31.50%	0.00%	-14.27%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 8	140	900	4	25	19	2	0	140	900	4	25	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Vernon County	TOWN OF FOREST	Ward 1	141	99	4	3	5	0	0	140	98	4	3	5	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	-0.71%	-1.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Wood County	VILLAGE OF KIDCOPH	Ward 1	140	102	2	5	2	0	1	140	101	2	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Ashland County	TOWN OF MORSE	Wards 1-3	139	150	0	2	1	1	0	139	150	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Langlade County	TOWN OF PECK	Ward 1	139	43	2	4	0	0	0	139	43	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Lincoln County	TOWN OF SKANAWAN	Ward 1	138	83	2	14	5	1	0	139	82	2	14	5	1	0	1	-1	0	0	0	0.72%	-1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 241	168	646	1	49	28	0	0	139	467	1	38	25	0	0	-29	-179	0	-11	-3	17.26%	-27.71%	0.00%	-22.45%	-10.71%	-	-
Monroe County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 284	158	518	1	13	7	0	0	139	393	0	11	3	0	0	-19	-125	-1	-2	-4	-12.03%	-24.13%	-100.00%	-15.38%	-57.14%	-	-100.00%
East Dane County	CITY OF LAU CLARE	Ward 48	137	210	2	23	7	0	1	138	210	2	24	7	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0.73%	0.00%	0.00%	4.35%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 6	138	276	2	15	1	0	0	138	276	2	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 55	166	829	3	17	7	0	0	138	614	3	14	5	0	1	-28	-215	0	-3	-2	-16.87%	-25.93%	0.00%	-17.65%	-28.57%	-	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 135	159	775	2	55	28	1	1	138	571	2	45	25	1	1	-21	-204	0	-10	-3	13.21%	-26.32%	0.00%	-18.18%	-10.71%	0.00%	0.00%
Richland County	TOWN OF EAGLE	Ward 1	138	81	0	5	6	0	0	138	81	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	-
Dane County	TOWN OF BLACK EARTH	Ward 1	136	177	0	10	2	0	1	137	176	0	10	2	0	1	1	-1	0	0	0	0.74%	-0.56%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Lafayette County	TOWN OF NEW DIGGINGS	Ward 1	137	89	1	7	2	0	0	137	89	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Lafayette County	VILLAGE OF ANDULE	Ward 1	137	193	0	20	3	0	0	137	193	0	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Marquette County	TOWN OF MOUNDVILLE	Ward 1-2	137	99	2	17	0	0	1	137	99	2	17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 93	168	399	1	21	7	0	0	137	236	1	21	2	0	1	-31	-163	0	-6	0	18.45%	-40.85%	0.00%	0.00%	-71.43%	-	0.00%
Monroe County	TOWN OF RIDGEVILLE	Ward 1	137	99	5	7	0	0	0	137	99	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Vernon County	TOWN OF WHITTETOWN	Ward 1	137	87	0	5	3	0	0	137	87	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0						

Marathon County	CITY OF COLBY	Ward 1	130	84	0	11	2	1	0	130	84	0	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Trempealeau County	TOWN OF DODGE	Ward 1	130	95	4	3	1	0	0	130	95	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Adams County	TOWN OF MONROE	Ward 1	129	102	0	4	0	0	0	129	102	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	-
Buffalo County	TOWN OF HAVVILLE	Ward 1	128	37	1	6	3	1	0	129	37	1	5	3	1	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0.78%	0.00%	0.00%	-16.67%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Door County	TOWN OF CLAY BANKS	Ward 1	129	104	3	2	0	0	0	129	104	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Oconto County	TOWN OF DOTY	Ward 1	129	64	2	6	3	0	0	129	64	2	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Pierce County	VILLAGE OF BAY CITY	Ward 1	129	66	0	10	1	0	0	129	67	0	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.52%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Washburn County	TOWN OF BARRONETT	Ward 1	129	83	0	7	2	0	0	129	83	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Buffalo County	TOWN OF DOVER	Ward 1	130	84	2	3	2	0	0	128	84	2	3	2	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.54%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Buffalo County	TOWN OF GILMANTON	Ward 1	128	62	0	10	3	0	0	128	62	0	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Buffalo County	TOWN OF RIVER FALLS	Ward 5	128	140	0	9	1	0	0	128	140	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF GOSHUSH	Ward 288	128	95	2	7	5	0	0	128	95	2	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Clark County	TOWN OF DEWHURST	Ward 1	127	66	0	5	2	0	0	127	66	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Grant County	TOWN OF GLEN HAVEN	Ward 1	127	50	2	4	1	1	0	127	50	2	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
LaCrosse County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 4	127	222	4	12	8	0	0	127	222	4	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Vernon County	TOWN OF CLINTON	Ward 1-2	127	104	0	8	2	0	0	127	104	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Ashland County	TOWN OF CHIPPEWA	Ward 1	126	75	1	4	1	0	1	126	75	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Iowa County	TOWN OF RIDGEWAY	Ward 1-2	126	212	3	13	0	0	0	126	212	3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 16	126	209	3	15	1	0	0	126	209	3	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 134	148	680	3	64	18	1	0	126	454	3	55	17	1	0	-22	-226	0	-9	-1	0	0	-14.86%	-33.24%	0.00%	-14.06%	-5.56%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 247	141	423	2	24	7	0	0	126	319	2	23	6	0	0	-15	-104	0	-1	-1	0	0	-10.64%	-24.59%	0.00%	-4.17%	-14.29%	-	-
Monroe County	TOWN OF WELLINGTON	Wards 1-2	125	108	0	11	2	0	0	125	108	0	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	9.09%	100.00%	-	-
Polk County	VILLAGE OF CLAYTON	Ward 1	125	58	0	11	0	0	0	125	58	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 287	141	286	2	21	5	0	0	124	222	1	18	5	0	0	-17	-64	-1	-3	0	0	0	-12.06%	-22.38%	-50.00%	-14.29%	0.00%	-	-
Burnett County	TOWN OF LINCOLN	Ward 1	123	45	0	2	2	0	0	123	45	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Grant County	TOWN OF CASSVILLE	Ward 1	123	59	0	5	1	0	0	123	59	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Barron County	VILLAGE OF PHARRIE FARM	Ward 1	122	60	1	7	2	0	0	122	60	1	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Grant County	VILLAGE OF MONTFORT	Ward 1	122	122	1	17	1	1	0	122	124	1	17	1	1	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Marathon County	CITY OF WAUSAU	Ward 4	122	86	1	11	1	0	0	122	87	1	11	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 221	154	717	6	23	10	0	2	122	504	5	20	9	0	1	-32	-213	-1	-3	-1	0	0	-20.78%	-29.71%	-16.67%	-13.04%	-10.00%	-	-50.00%
Pierce County	TOWN OF ROCK ISLAND	Ward 1	122	99	1	9	5	0	0	122	94	1	9	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-5.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Price County	TOWN OF SPIRIT	Ward 1	122	43	2	6	2	0	0	122	43	2	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 6	122	413	4	21	6	0	1	122	419	4	21	6	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.45%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Richland County	TOWN OF WILLOW	Ward 1	121	104	0	6	2	0	0	122	103	0	6	2	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Waushara County	VILLAGE OF LOHMEYER	Ward 1	122	73	0	6	3	1	0	122	73	0	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Dane County	VILLAGE OF SHOREWOOD HILLS	Wards 1-2	121	1283	0	28	13	1	1	121	1285	0	28	13	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.16%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
East Claire County	CITY OF EAST CLAIR	Ward 9	120	243	0	29	17	0	0	121	243	0	29	17	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Grant County	VILLAGE OF LIVINGSTON	Ward 1	121	133	2	25	4	0	0	121	132	2	25	4	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.75%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Marathon County	TOWN OF HARRISON	Ward 1	121	49	1	9	1	0	0	121	49	1	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Polk County	TOWN OF MCNEELY	Ward 1	121	56	1	8	2	0	0	121	56	1	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Shawano County	VILLAGE OF GRESHAM	Ward 1	120	105	0	10	10	0	0	121	105	0	9	10	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	10.00%	0.00%	-	-
Wood County	TOWN OF DEXTER	Ward 1	121	73	1	2	1	0	0	121	72	1	2	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-1.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Trempealeau County	TOWN OF BURNSIDE	Wards 1-2	120	76	1	6	1	0	0	120	76	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Vernon County	TOWN OF LINCOLN	Ward 1-3	120	92	5	9	8	0	0	120	92	5	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Crawford County	TOWN OF WAUKEGA	Wards 1-2	119	72	1	11	1	0	0	119	72	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
East Claire County	VILLAGE OF FAIRCHILD	Ward 1	119	72	1	4	2	0	0	119	72	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Jackson County	VILLAGE OF MELROSE	Ward 1	119	129	1	10	10	0	0	119	129	1	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF FRANKLIN	Ward 21	119	154	0	12	2	0	0	119	152	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-1.30%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 16	140	1183	4	17	8	0	0	118	828	4	14	8	0	0	-22	-355	0	-3	0	0	0	-15.71%	-30.01%	0.00%	-17.65%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 180	192	846	2	54	10	1	1	118	429	0	38	9	1	1	-74	-417	-2	-16	-1	0	0	-38.54%	-49.29%	-100.00%	-29.63%	-10.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Taylor County	TOWN OF ROOSEVELT	Ward 1	118	47	1	6	1	0	0	118	47	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Iron County	CITY OF HURLEY	Ward 2	117	79	1	3	0	0	0	117	79	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
LaCrosse County	CITY OF LA CROSSE	Ward 18	117	270	4	28	16	0	0	117	269	4	28	16	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Marathon County	CITY OF WAUSAU	Ward 9	116	129	2	14	7	0	0	117	131	2	14	7	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0.86%	1.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Richland County	TOWN OF AKAN	Ward 1	118	88	0	8	0	0	0	117	87	0	8	1	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	1	0	0	-0.85%	-1.14%	-	0.00%	-	-	-</

Jackson County	TOWN OF ALMA	Ward 1,4	95	40	0	5	4	0	0	95	40	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 28	95	209	1	16	2	0	0	95	209	1	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Lafayette County	TOWN OF SEYMOUR	Wards 1-2	95	61	0	3	1	0	0	95	61	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Langlade County	TOWN OF VILAS	Ward 1	95	27	1	5	0	0	0	95	27	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Richland County	CITY OF RICHLAND CENTER	Ward 9	95	91	0	5	2	0	0	95	91	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Rock County	TOWN OF JANESVILLE	Wards 7-9	95	94	2	18	2	0	0	95	94	2	18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waubesa County	TOWN OF CHICO	Wards 1-2	95	70	0	5	3	0	0	95	70	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Walworth County	TOWN OF GORDON	Wards 1-2	94	49	0	4	0	0	0	94	49	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Florence County	TOWN OF FERN	Ward 1	94	23	0	4	2	1	0	94	23	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 34	94	179	1	17	4	0	0	94	179	1	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Price County	TOWN OF KNOX	Ward 1	94	64	2	4	0	1	0	94	64	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Ashland County	CITY OF ASHLAND	Ward 6	93	193	0	5	10	1	1	93	193	0	5	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Iron County	CITY OF HURLEY	Ward 4	100	70	1	4	2	0	0	93	70	1	5	2	0	0	-7	0	0	1	0	0	0	-7.00%	0.00%	0.00%	25.00%	0.00%	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 10	93	302	2	9	5	0	1	93	303	2	9	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 125	129	923	4	28	34	2	1	93	636	3	23	26	1	1	-36	-287	-1	-5	-8	-1	0	-27.91%	-31.09%	-25.00%	-17.86%	-23.53%	-50.00%
Taylor County	TOWN OF FORD	Ward 1	94	37	0	5	1	0	0	93	37	0	6	1	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	0	0	-1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	20.00%	0.00%	-
Wood County	TOWN OF REMINGTON	Ward 1	93	42	1	6	2	0	0	93	42	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Grant County	TOWN OF PATCH GROVE	Ward 1	92	63	0	12	5	1	0	92	63	0	12	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Grant County	VILLAGE OF BAGLEY	Ward 1	92	84	2	8	4	0	0	92	84	2	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Iowa County	VILLAGE OF LINDEM	Ward 1	92	120	0	11	2	1	0	92	120	0	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 75	133	482	4	6	8	1	1	92	304	2	4	5	1	1	-41	-178	-2	-2	-3	0	0	-30.33%	-36.93%	-50.00%	-33.33%	-37.50%	0.00%
Waupaca County	VILLAGE OF SCANDINAVIA	Ward 1	92	65	2	6	3	0	0	92	65	2	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Ashland County	CITY OF ASHLAND	Ward 2	91	158	0	11	2	3	0	91	158	0	11	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 41	91	2,199	0	35	58	2	0	91	2,200	0	35	58	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Grant County	TOWN OF WATERTOWN	Wards 1-2	91	65	0	3	1	0	0	91	65	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	-2	-1	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-66.67%	-100.00%	-
Milwaukee County	VILLAGE OF BLUE RIVER	Ward 1	91	84	8	0	2	0	0	91	84	8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 260	96	241	4	15	5	0	1	91	196	4	13	5	0	1	-5	-45	0	-2	0	0	0	-5.21%	-18.67%	0.00%	-13.33%	0.00%	0.00%
Pierce County	TOWN OF ISABELLE	Ward 1	91	57	3	2	3	1	0	91	57	3	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Richland County	CITY OF RICHLAND CENTER	Ward 12	91	94	2	4	1	0	0	91	93	2	4	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Sawyer County	VILLAGE OF WINTER	Ward 1	91	47	0	2	4	0	0	91	47	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Taylor County	TOWN OF JUMP RIVER	Ward 1	92	44	0	2	2	0	0	91	44	0	2	2	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Buffalo County	TOWN OF MODENA	Ward 1	90	66	0	5	1	0	0	90	66	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Grant County	TOWN OF BOSCOBEL	Wards 1-2	90	82	1	7	2	0	0	90	82	1	6	2	0	0	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	1.12%	0.00%	0.00%	-14.29%	0.00%	-
Grant County	TOWN OF LITTLE GRANT	Ward 1	90	46	1	2	0	0	0	90	46	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 29	90	287	0	10	5	0	0	90	287	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 257	96	558	4	9	7	0	1	90	433	3	9	5	0	1	-6	-125	-1	0	2	0	0	-6.23%	-22.40%	-25.00%	-28.57%	0.00%	0.00%
Bayfield County	TOWN OF RUSSELL	Ward 1-2	89	404	1	4	28	0	1	89	405	1	4	28	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Clark County	TOWN OF MEAD	Ward 1	89	45	0	7	0	1	0	89	45	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Door County	VILLAGE OF EPHRAIM	Ward 1	89	141	0	5	1	0	0	89	140	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-0.71%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Florence County	TOWN OF TIPLER	Ward 1	89	13	0	2	0	0	0	89	13	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Fond du Lac County	CITY OF FOND DU LAC	Ward 17	89	67	0	9	1	0	0	89	67	0	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Richland County	TOWN OF FOREST	Ward 1	89	83	2	5	5	0	0	89	83	2	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Ashland County	CITY OF ASHLAND	Ward 9	88	175	3	6	11	1	0	88	175	3	6	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Bayfield County	CITY OF MASON	Ward 1	88	74	0	1	1	0	0	88	74	0	1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Brown County	CITY OF DE RISE	Ward 5	88	131	1	6	3	0	0	88	131	1	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Buffalo County	VILLAGE OF NELSON	Ward 1	88	63	1	12	3	2	0	88	63	1	12	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 91	112	1,113	3	17	6	1	0	88	730	1	13	5	1	0	-24	-383	-2	-4	-1	0	0	-21.43%	-34.41%	-66.67%	-23.53%	-16.67%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 168	120	300	0	28	6	0	0	88	184	0	23	3	0	0	-32	-116	0	-5	3	0	0	-26.67%	-38.67%	0.00%	-17.86%	-50.00%	-
Price County	TOWN OF HARMONY	Ward 1	88	39	0	6	1	0	0	88	39	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 8	87	485	2	16	7	0	0	88	488	2	16	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	1.15%	0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Richland County	CITY OF RICHLAND CENTER	Ward 11	89	72	1	1	3	0	0	88	72	1	1	3	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Sauk County	VILLAGE OF LOGANVILLE	Ward 1	88	46	1	8	5	0	3	88	46	1	8	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Grant County	TOWN OF CASTLE ROCK	Ward 1	87	47	2	7	3	0	0	87	47	2	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Green County	VILLAGE OF BROOKLYN	Ward 2	87	143	2	14	4	0	0	87	143	2	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 30	86	222	2	10	7	0	0	87	222	2	10	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.16%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 49	86	242	2	12	3	0	2	87	244	2	12	3	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1.16%	0.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Lafayette County	TOWN OF SHALESBURG	Ward 1	87	70	0	3	0	0	0	87	70	0	3	0	0	0													

Buffalo County	TOWN OF LINCOLN	Ward 1	78	40	0	5	0	0	0	78	40	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-			
Dunn County	TOWN OF PERU	Ward 1	78	38	0	8	1	0	0	78	38	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-			
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 9	97	578	2	7	3	0	1	78	361	2	6	3	0	0	1	-19	-217	-1	-1	0.00%	-37.54%	0.00%	-14.29%	0.00%	0.00%		
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 214	87	257	1	10	6	2	0	78	238	1	9	4	2	0	0	-9	-59	0	-1	-2	0.00%	-19.87%	0.00%	-10.00%	-33.33%	0.00%	
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 27	77	200	0	4	10	0	0	77	200	0	4	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-			
Richland County	CITY OF RICHLAND CENTER	Ward 10	76	95	1	8	7	0	0	77	96	1	8	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-		
Bayfield County	TOWN OF CLOVER	Ward 1	76	86	0	6	5	0	0	76	86	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-		
Florence County	TOWN OF LONG LAKE	Ward 1	75	29	2	3	0	0	0	76	29	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-		
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 13	88	409	1	8	4	1	0	76	311	1	8	1	1	0	0	-12	-98	0	-3	0	0.00%	-23.96%	0.00%	0.00%	-75.00%	0.00%	
Douglas County	TOWN OF CLOVERLAND	Ward 1	75	46	0	6	2	0	0	75	46	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-		
Iron County	CITY OF HURLEY	Ward 3	76	43	0	6	1	0	0	75	42	0	5	1	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	-1	0	0.00%	-2.33%	-	-16.67%	0.00%	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 39	92	575	2	8	8	0	1	75	446	1	8	5	0	0	0	-17	-129	-1	-3	0	0.00%	-22.43%	-50.00%	0.00%	-37.50%	-100.00%	
Outagamie County	VILLAGE OF WRIGHTSTOWN	Ward 4	75	34	1	5	1	0	0	75	34	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-		
Richland County	CITY OF RICHLAND CENTER	Ward 2	76	66	0	2	2	0	0	75	66	0	2	2	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Rock County	TOWN OF LA PRAIRIE	Ward 2	75	45	0	1	1	1	0	75	45	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Price County	TOWN OF HACKETT	Ward 1	74	37	0	0	2	0	0	74	37	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Shawano County	VILLAGE OF BOWLER	Ward 1	74	37	0	3	5	0	1	74	37	0	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Wood County	TOWN OF HILES	Ward 1	74	20	0	4	0	0	0	74	20	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Bayfield County	CITY OF BAYFIELD	Ward 1-4	73	253	0	8	12	0	0	73	253	0	8	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Burnett County	TOWN OF RODOSVELT	Ward 1	73	32	1	2	1	0	0	73	32	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 20	87	797	2	9	6	0	0	73	615	2	6	5	0	0	0	-14	-182	0	-3	-1	0.00%	-22.84%	0.00%	-33.33%	-16.67%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 36	84	674	2	13	7	0	0	73	490	2	12	7	0	0	0	-11	-184	0	-1	0	0.00%	-27.30%	0.00%	-7.69%	0.00%	-	-
Sawyer County	TOWN OF COLUMBIAN	Ward 1	73	71	1	4	2	0	0	73	71	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Ashland County	TOWN OF SANBORN	Wards 1-2	72	399	2	6	11	1	0	72	399	2	6	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Clark County	TOWN OF SHERWOOD	Ward 1	72	68	1	7	1	1	0	72	68	1	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Crawford County	TOWN OF HANEY	Ward 1	72	83	1	9	0	0	0	72	83	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 227	79	665	2	13	11	1	0	72	563	2	12	8	1	0	0	-7	-102	0	-1	-3	0	0.00%	-15.34%	0.00%	-7.69%	-27.27%	0.00%
Pepin County	TOWN OF STOCKHOLM	Ward 1	72	65	2	2	3	0	0	72	65	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Shawano County	TOWN OF BARTLEME	Ward 1	72	212	3	6	16	0	0	72	212	3	6	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Richland County	CITY OF RICHLAND CENTER	Ward 4	71	101	0	6	2	1	1	71	100	0	6	4	1	1	0	0	-1	0	0	2	0	0.00%	-0.99%	-	0.00%	100.00%	0.00%
Richland County	VILLAGE OF VIOLA	Ward 2	71	95	1	8	4	0	0	71	95	1	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Vernon County	TOWN OF LIBERTY	Ward 1	71	86	1	4	7	1	0	71	86	1	4	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Washburn County	TOWN OF GULL LAKE	Ward 1	71	55	0	2	3	0	0	71	55	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 19	90	594	3	5	3	0	0	70	487	3	5	3	0	0	0	-20	-107	0	0	0	0.00%	-18.01%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 73	89	881	3	7	6	1	0	70	634	2	7	6	0	0	0	-19	-247	-1	0	-1	0.00%	-28.04%	-33.33%	0.00%	-100.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 259	92	349	1	16	12	0	1	70	260	1	14	8	0	0	0	-22	-89	0	-2	-4	0.00%	-23.51%	-35.00%	0.00%	-12.50%	-33.33%	0.00%
Forest County	TOWN OF ALVIN	Ward 1	70	28	1	1	1	0	0	69	28	1	1	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Jackson County	TOWN OF BEAR BLUFF	Ward 1	69	6	1	3	0	0	1	69	6	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Langlade County	TOWN OF SUMMIT	Ward 1	69	22	1	4	2	0	0	69	22	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Monroe County	VILLAGE OF OAKDALE	Ward 1	69	37	0	6	2	0	0	69	37	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Richland County	CITY OF RICHLAND CENTER	Ward 7	69	79	0	7	2	0	0	69	79	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	50.00%	-	
Grant County	TOWN OF MOUNTAIN HOP	Ward 1	68	32	1	0	0	0	1	68	32	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	1	0	0.00%	0.00%	-100.00%	-	-	-100.00%	
Iowa County	TOWN OF CLYDE	Ward 1	68	111	1	9	7	0	0	68	111	1	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 40	68	169	0	9	6	0	0	68	169	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 137	85	565	2	23	12	1	0	68	391	2	17	10	1	0	0	-17	-174	0	-6	-2	0.00%	-30.82%	0.00%	-26.67%	-16.67%	0.00%	-
Richland County	VILLAGE OF CAZENOVIA	Ward 1	68	77	0	7	2	0	0	68	75	0	7	2	1	1	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0.00%	-2.60%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Vernon County	VILLAGE OF DE SOTO	Ward 1	68	50	0	4	0	0	0	68	50	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Clark County	CITY OF NEILLSVILLE	Ward 5	67	53	2	4	0	0	0	67	53	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Green County	VILLAGE OF BROWNTOWN	Ward 1	67	43	1	5	1	0	0	67	43	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Burnett County	TOWN OF BLAINE	Ward 1	66	31	0	4	0	0	0	66	31	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Lafayette County	TOWN OF BLANCHARD	Ward 1	66	91	0	7	2	0	0	66	91	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 25	75	656	3	1	6	0	0	66	520	2	1	4	0	0	0	-9	-136	-1	0	-2	0.00%	-20.73%	-33.33%	0.00%	-33.33%	-	-
Price County	TOWN OF GEORGETOWN	Ward 1	66	19	0	0	2	0	0	66	19	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 77	84	518	4	4	3	0	0	65	350	3	4	2	1	0	0	-19	-168	-1	0	-1	0.00%	-32.43%	-25.00%	0.00%	-33.33%	-	-
Monroe County	TOWN OF NEW LYME	Ward 1	65	122	0	2	0	0	0	65	122	0	2	0	0	0	0	-14	-89	0	0	-2	0.00%	-17.72%	-17.73%	0.00%	-50.00%	-	-
Sawyer County	TOWN OF MEADOWBROOK	Ward 1	65	28	2	2	0	0	0	65	28	2	2	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 30	81	620	3	7	6	3	0	64	471	3	7	6	2	0	0	-17	-149	0	0	-1	0.00%	-20.99%	-24.03%	0.00%	0.00%	-33.33%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 139	77	1134	4	29	45	3	1	64	885	3	25	37	3	1	0	-13	-249	-1	-4	-8	0.00%	-18.88%	-21.96%	-25.00%	-13.79%	-17.78%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 189	95	484	1	20	5	0	0	64	372	0	14	3	1	0	0	-31	-111	-1	-4	-2	0.00%	-32.63%	-22.53%	-100.00%	-30.00%	-40.00%	-

Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 27	64	577	2	4	3	1	1	56	465	2	3	3	1	1	-8	-112	0	-3	0	0	-12.50%	-19.41%	0.00%	-25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Wards 18-38	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 224	80	415	1	6	7	0	0	56	291	0	4	5	0	0	-24	-124	-1	-2	-2	0	-30.00%	-29.88%	-100.00%	-33.33%	-28.57%	-	-
Ozaukee County	TOWN OF LYNN	Ward 1	56	19	0	0	0	0	0	56	19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
St. Croix County	VILLAGE OF WILSON	Ward 1	56	30	0	6	1	1	2	56	30	0	6	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Grant County	TOWN OF WOODMAN	Ward 1	55	24	0	2	1	0	0	55	24	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Marathon County	VILLAGE OF BIRKAW	Ward 1	55	75	0	4	2	0	0	55	75	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Winebago County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 44	73	800	1	12	4	0	0	55	530	1	9	4	0	0	-18	-270	0	-3	0	0	-24.66%	-33.75%	0.00%	-25.00%	0.00%	-	-
Sawyer County	TOWN OF METON	Ward 1	55	25	0	2	1	0	0	55	25	0	2	1	0	0	-49	-428	0	-5	-1	0	-47.12%	-52.00%	0.00%	-33.33%	-16.67%	-	-
Dodge County	VILLAGE OF KENOSHA	Ward 1	55	37	0	1	0	0	0	55	37	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 3	54	762	3	12	4	2	0	54	451	2	3	2	0	0	-123	-311	-1	-9	-2	-2	-69.49%	-40.81%	-33.33%	-75.00%	-50.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 37	73	643	2	11	4	1	0	54	491	0	8	4	1	1	-19	-152	-2	-3	0	0	-26.03%	-23.64%	-100.00%	-27.27%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 238	64	429	0	5	3	1	0	54	333	0	4	6	1	0	-10	-96	0	-3	0	0	-15.63%	-22.38%	-	-42.86%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 239	61	394	0	5	3	1	0	54	273	0	4	2	0	0	-7	-81	0	-1	-1	-1	-11.48%	-22.88%	-	-20.00%	-33.33%	-100.00%	-
Vernon County	VILLAGE OF GENOA	Ward 1	54	70	1	8	0	0	1	54	70	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Clark County	TOWN OF FOSTER	Ward 1	53	20	0	0	1	1	0	53	20	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Ashland County	TOWN OF LA POINTE	Ward 1	52	159	0	8	17	0	1	52	159	0	8	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Ashland County	TOWN OF PEEBLESVILLE	Wards 1-2	52	33	1	4	3	0	0	52	33	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Crawford County	VILLAGE OF FERRYVILLE	Ward 1	52	70	0	4	0	0	0	52	70	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Green Lake County	VILLAGE OF MARQUETTE	Ward 1	52	31	0	3	1	0	0	52	31	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Juneau County	TOWN OF FINLEY	Ward 1	52	13	0	0	0	0	0	52	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 80	52	133	0	6	4	0	1	52	133	0	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 50	52	74	0	7	1	0	0	52	74	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Sherborn County	CITY OF SHERBORN	Ward 7	52	46	1	5	1	0	0	52	46	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Sawyer County	VILLAGE OF EXLAND	Ward 1	51	32	1	3	1	1	0	51	32	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Washburn County	TOWN OF FROG CREEK	Ward 1	51	23	0	3	1	0	0	51	23	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Iron County	TOWN OF PENCE	Ward 1	50	47	1	3	0	0	0	50	47	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 196	61	718	1	18	13	2	1	50	600	1	16	11	2	1	-11	-118	0	-2	-2	0	-18.03%	-16.43%	0.00%	-11.11%	-15.38%	0.00%	0.00%
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 234	62	318	0	13	5	0	0	50	254	0	10	5	0	0	-12	-64	0	-3	0	0	-19.35%	-20.13%	-	-23.08%	0.00%	-	-
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 253	53	174	0	4	1	0	0	50	145	0	4	1	0	0	-3	-29	0	0	0	0	-5.65%	-16.67%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 48	50	79	1	8	4	0	0	50	79	1	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Sawyer County	VILLAGE OF RADISSON	Ward 1	50	30	0	1	2	0	0	50	30	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Eau Claire County	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 24	49	144	0	13	2	0	0	49	144	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Kenosha County	CITY OF KENOSHA	Ward 86	49	194	1	7	3	0	0	49	194	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Marathon County	VILLAGE OF FENWOOD	Ward 1	49	27	0	4	1	0	0	49	25	0	4	1	0	1	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-7.41%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 216	49	57	232	1	4	6	0	49	197	1	4	6	0	0	-8	-35	0	0	0	0	-16.04%	-15.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Lafayette County	VILLAGE OF GIATROT	Ward 1	48	51	0	3	0	0	0	48	51	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 31	61	565	2	7	3	0	0	48	439	2	6	3	0	0	-13	-126	0	-1	0	0	-21.31%	-22.30%	0.00%	-14.29%	0.00%	-	-
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 42	62	778	1	9	5	3	0	48	502	1	4	4	3	0	-14	-276	0	-5	-1	0	-22.58%	-35.48%	0.00%	-55.56%	-20.00%	0.00%	-
Pierce County	VILLAGE OF MADSEN ROCK	Ward 1	48	31	0	0	3	0	0	48	31	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Sauk County	VILLAGE OF LIME RIDGE	Ward 1	48	37	0	3	0	0	0	48	37	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Calumet County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 46	47	45	1	1	1	0	0	47	45	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Grant County	TOWN OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 1	47	41	0	5	1	0	0	47	41	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Lincoln County	TOWN OF SOMO	Ward 1	47	14	0	4	4	0	0	47	14	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 230	64	567	1	8	5	1	2	47	416	0	4	4	1	3	-17	-151	-1	-4	-1	0	-26.56%	-26.63%	-100.00%	-50.00%	-20.00%	0.00%	-50.00%
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 52	47	52	0	1	2	0	0	47	52	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Shawano County	VILLAGE OF ELAND	Ward 1	47	58	0	2	1	0	0	47	58	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Bayfield County	TOWN OF ORIENTA	Ward 1	46	39	0	1	4	0	0	46	39	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Lafayette County	TOWN OF MONTICELLO	Ward 1	46	14	1	4	1	0	0	46	14	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 74	63	557	3	4	3	2	1	46	365	3	3	3	2	1	-17	-192	0	-1	0	0	-26.98%	-34.47%	0.00%	-25.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 76	56	575	0	8	3	0	0	46	414	0	7	2	0	0	-10	-161	-1	-1	-1	0	-17.86%	-28.00%	-	-12.50%	-33.33%	-	-
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 240	53	431	0	7	9	1	0	46	309	0	4	6	0	0	-7	-124	0	-3	-3	-1	-13.21%	-28.64%	-	-42.86%	-33.33%	-100.00%	-
Grant County	VILLAGE OF PATCH GROVE	Ward 1	45	37	0	0	5	3	0	45	37	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 250	52	270	1	10	12	0	1	45	222	1	9	12	0	0	-7	-48	0	-1	0	0	-13.46%	-17.78%	0.00%	-10.00%	0.00%	-	-100.00%
Lafayette County	TOWN OF WHITE OAK SPRINGS	Ward 1	44	18	0	1	0	0	0	44	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 26	55	601	2	6	2	0	0	44	413	2	5	2	0	0	-11	-188	0	-1	0	0	-20.00%	-31.28%	0.00%	-16.67%	0.00%	-	-
Waukesha County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 215	48	271	1	7	3	3	1	44	223	1	6	2	2	1	-4	-48	0	-1	-1	-1	-8.33%	-17.71%	0.00%	-14.29%	-33.33%	-33.33%	0.00%
Taylor County	TOWN OF																												

Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 45	61	826	2	5	1	1	1	36	569	2	2	1	1	1	-25	-257	0	-3	0	0	-40.98%	-31.11%	0.00%	-60.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 237	48	504	0	2	9	0	0	36	372	0	2	8	0	1	-12	-132	0	0	-1	0	-25.00%	-26.19%	0.00%	-11.11%	-	-	-66.67%
Monroe County	VILLAGE OF WYVILLE	Ward 1	36	19	1	2	1	0	0	36	19	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Forest County	TOWN OF CASWELL	Ward 1	35	12	0	0	0	0	0	35	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-
Crawford County	VILLAGE OF STEUBEN	Ward 1	34	16	1	0	0	0	0	34	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 49	38	574	1	1	2	2	0	34	462	1	1	2	2	0	-4	-112	0	0	0	0	-10.33%	-19.51%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Wauchara County	CITY OF BURLIN	Ward 7	35	15	1	2	0	0	0	34	15	1	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	0	0	-2.86%	0.00%	0.00%	-50.00%	-	-	-
Crawford County	VILLAGE OF MT. STERLING	Ward 1	33	47	0	4	0	0	0	33	47	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 52	40	739	3	9	1	0	0	33	567	3	8	1	0	0	-7	-172	0	-1	0	0	-17.50%	-23.27%	0.00%	-11.11%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 175	41	509	2	10	4	0	0	33	413	2	10	3	0	0	-8	-96	0	0	-1	0	-19.51%	-18.85%	0.00%	0.00%	-25.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 231	45	295	1	4	1	0	0	33	236	1	3	1	0	0	-12	-59	0	-1	0	0	-26.67%	-20.00%	0.00%	-25.00%	0.00%	-	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 238	33	45	0	4	1	0	0	33	44	0	4	1	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-2.22%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Ashland County	TOWN OF SHAMGOLDEN	Ward 1	32	28	0	2	1	0	0	32	28	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-
Clark County	VILLAGE OF CURTIS	Ward 1	32	12	1	2	0	0	0	32	12	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 229	39	821	2	5	2	0	0	32	245	2	5	2	0	0	-7	-76	0	0	0	0	-17.95%	-23.68%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Onida County	TOWN OF PHEL	Ward 1	29	17	0	0	1	0	0	32	17	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	10.34%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 22	32	8	0	0	0	0	0	32	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-
Dane County	TOWN OF MADISON	Ward 1	31	307	0	9	16	1	0	31	307	0	9	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Iowa County	VILLAGE OF HOLLANDALE	Ward 1	31	104	1	3	1	0	0	31	104	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 285	42	117	0	5	4	0	0	31	96	0	3	3	0	0	-11	-21	0	-2	-1	0	-26.19%	-17.95%	-	-	-40.00%	-25.00%	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 1	31	416	1	10	3	1	0	31	419	0	10	3	1	0	0	3	-1	0	0	0	0.00%	0.72%	-100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	VILLAGE OF ROCKDALE	Ward 1	30	64	0	9	0	0	0	30	64	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 47	41	843	0	5	5	3	0	30	634	0	5	3	3	0	-11	-229	0	0	-2	0	-26.68%	-27.16%	-	-	0.00%	-40.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 48	35	387	5	1	2	1	1	30	283	3	1	2	1	1	-5	-104	-2	0	0	0	-14.29%	-26.87%	-40.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 69	46	771	2	4	3	0	0	30	441	2	3	2	0	0	-16	-330	0	-1	-1	0	-34.78%	-42.80%	0.00%	-25.00%	-33.33%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 70	59	1,072	5	15	12	1	1	30	545	3	6	11	1	0	-29	-527	-2	-9	-1	0	-49.15%	-49.16%	-40.00%	-40.00%	-8.33%	0.00%	-100.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 251	36	170	2	2	3	0	0	30	141	1	0	3	0	0	-6	-29	-1	-2	0	0	-16.67%	-17.06%	-50.00%	-100.00%	0.00%	-	-
Ozaukee County	VILLAGE OF NEWBURG	Ward 3	1	8	0	5	2	0	0	30	8	0	5	2	0	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	2900.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Price County	VILLAGE OF CATARINA	Ward 1	30	24	0	4	0	0	0	30	24	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 29	34	323	1	2	3	0	0	29	254	1	2	1	0	0	-5	-69	0	0	-2	0	-14.71%	-21.36%	0.00%	0.00%	-66.67%	-	-
Jackson County	TOWN OF KOMENKY	Ward 1	28	114	1	3	6	0	0	28	114	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 65	42	962	2	5	5	2	0	28	662	2	5	5	2	0	-13	-299	0	0	0	0	-20.71%	-31.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Ozaukee County	VILLAGE OF BAYSIDE	Ward 6	28	46	0	0	2	0	0	28	46	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Waupaca County	VILLAGE OF BIG FALLS	Ward 1	28	10	0	2	0	0	0	28	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Forest County	TOWN OF NASHVILLE	Ward 2	27	120	1	3	5	0	0	27	120	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Iowa County	VILLAGE OF BLANCHARDVILLE	Ward 2	27	53	0	4	0	0	0	27	53	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 122	29	717	1	8	10	1	0	27	604	1	7	5	1	0	-2	-113	0	-1	-5	0	-6.90%	-15.76%	0.00%	-12.50%	-50.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 226	33	226	1	4	2	0	0	27	196	0	2	2	0	0	-6	-30	-1	-2	0	0	-18.18%	-13.27%	-100.00%	-50.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 254	32	166	0	1	1	0	0	27	120	0	1	1	0	0	-5	-46	0	0	0	0	-13.63%	-27.71%	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Walworth County	TOWN OF WHITEWATER	Ward 3	26	19	0	3	2	0	0	27	20	0	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3.85%	5.26%	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Dane County	CITY OF EDGEMONT	Ward 7	26	28	0	6	0	0	0	26	28	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 195	35	419	0	4	9	1	0	26	343	0	4	9	1	0	-9	-76	0	0	0	0	-25.71%	-18.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 228	30	358	0	6	2	1	0	26	282	0	6	2	1	0	-4	-76	0	0	0	0	-13.33%	-21.23%	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 256	35	266	1	5	4	0	1	26	189	0	5	3	0	1	-9	-77	-1	0	-1	0	-25.71%	-28.95%	-100.00%	0.00%	-25.00%	-	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 95	31	522	0	1	4	0	0	25	256	0	1	4	0	0	-6	-166	0	0	0	0	-19.35%	-31.80%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 18	25	349	0	8	0	0	0	25	350	0	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.29%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Winnebago County	TOWN OF OSHKOSH	Ward 18	25	11	0	2	0	0	0	25	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Grant County	VILLAGE OF WOODMAN	Ward 1	24	14	1	1	0	0	0	24	14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 64	31	1,223	0	5	9	1	0	24	863	0	5	7	1	0	-7	-360	0	0	-2	0	-22.58%	-29.44%	-	-	0.00%	-22.22%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 201	29	330	2	2	4	0	0	24	266	2	2	2	0	0	-5	-64	0	0	-2	0	-17.24%	-19.39%	0.00%	0.00%	-50.00%	-	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 4	24	507	1	7	3	1	0	24	520	1	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	2.56%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Iron County	TOWN OF ANDERSON	Ward 1	23	22	0	2	0	0	0	23	22	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 23	37	287	1	5	0	1	0	23	209	0	5	0	1	0	-14	-78	-1	0	0	0	-37.84%	-27.18%	-100.00%	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 140	23	486	0	3	1	0	1	23	389	0	3	1	0	1	0	-47	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-10.78%	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Racine County	CITY OF RACINE	Ward 19	23	302	0	4	2	0	1	23	306	0	4	2	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0.00%	1.32%	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Richland County	VILLAGE OF BOAZ	Ward 1	23	33	2	2	1	0	0	23	33	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF OSHKOSH	Ward 33	23	12	0	0	0	0	0	23	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa County	VILLAGE OF MONTFORT	Ward 2	22	31	0	1	0																						

Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 53	16	334	0	0	3	1	0	15	256	0	0	3	1	0	-1	-78	0	0	0	0	0	-4.25%	-23.35%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 61	19	732	1	8	3	0	0	15	510	1	8	3	0	0	-4	-222	0	0	0	0	0	-21.05%	-30.33%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 104	26	1,138	1	2	8	2	0	15	700	0	2	8	2	0	-11	-438	-1	0	0	0	0	-42.31%	-38.49%	-100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 141	20	529	4	5	12	0	0	15	398	3	4	10	0	0	-5	-131	-1	-1	-2	0	0	-25.00%	-24.76%	-25.00%	-20.00%	-16.67%	-
Richland County	VILLAGE OF YUBA	Ward 1	15	16	1	1	0	0	0	15	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Adams County	CITY OF WISCONSIN DELLS	Wards 5,9	14	7	0	1	0	0	0	14	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-14.29%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 57	15	836	0	2	6	2	0	14	607	0	2	5	2	0	-1	-229	0	0	-1	0	0	-6.97%	-27.39%	-	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 94	23	409	0	0	1	0	0	14	221	0	0	1	0	0	-9	-188	0	0	0	0	0	-39.13%	-45.97%	-	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 46	21	444	0	4	5	0	0	13	296	0	2	5	0	0	-8	-148	0	-2	0	0	0	-38.10%	-33.33%	-	-50.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 148	15	635	3	2	3	1	1	13	528	3	1	2	1	1	-2	-107	0	-1	-1	0	0	-13.33%	-16.85%	0.00%	-50.00%	-33.33%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 154	17	567	0	1	1	1	0	13	421	0	0	1	1	1	-4	-146	0	-1	0	0	0	-23.33%	-25.75%	-	-100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 324	16	78	1	2	0	0	0	13	62	1	1	0	0	0	-3	-16	0	-1	0	0	0	-18.75%	-20.51%	0.00%	-50.00%	-	-
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 21	13	7	0	2	1	0	0	13	7	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Rock County	CITY OF BRODSHO	Wards 7,8	13	14	0	4	0	0	0	13	14	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 173	18	588	0	0	1	0	0	12	427	0	0	1	0	1	-6	-161	0	0	0	0	0	-33.33%	-27.38%	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Jefferson County	VILLAGE OF CAMBRIDGE	Ward 1	11	30	1	1	1	1	0	11	30	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 43	13	474	2	1	1	0	0	11	370	2	1	1	0	0	-2	-104	0	0	0	0	0	-15.38%	-21.84%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 54	12	437	0	4	4	1	0	11	333	0	4	4	1	0	-1	-104	0	0	0	0	0	-8.33%	-23.80%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 56	12	616	2	3	2	0	1	11	460	1	3	2	0	1	-1	-156	-1	0	0	0	0	-8.33%	-25.32%	-50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 118	16	610	1	3	2	1	0	11	522	1	3	2	1	0	-5	-88	0	0	0	0	0	-31.25%	-14.43%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 119	14	609	0	2	4	1	0	11	470	0	1	4	1	0	-3	-139	0	-1	0	0	0	-21.43%	-22.82%	-	-50.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 152	12	367	2	3	1	1	0	11	301	2	2	1	1	0	-1	-64	0	-1	0	0	0	-8.33%	-17.44%	0.00%	-33.33%	0.00%	0.00%
Dodge County	TOWN OF WESTFORD	Ward 3	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	
Forest County	TOWN OF POPLAR RIVER	Ward 1	10	12	0	2	0	0	0	10	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Memorin County	TOWN OF MEMORIN	Ward 2	10	182	0	0	7	0	0	10	182	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 62	15	566	0	4	2	0	0	10	398	0	2	2	0	0	-5	-188	0	-2	0	0	0	-33.33%	-29.68%	-	-50.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 112	13	641	0	2	4	1	0	10	543	0	2	4	0	0	-3	-98	0	0	0	-1	0	-23.08%	-15.29%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-100.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 113	10	556	1	0	0	1	0	10	403	0	0	0	1	0	0	-153	-1	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-27.52%	-100.00%	-	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 116	10	438	0	1	2	1	0	10	333	0	1	1	0	0	0	-105	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-23.97%	-	0.00%	-50.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 121	10	671	0	1	4	2	0	10	527	0	0	4	2	0	0	-144	0	-1	0	0	0	0.00%	-21.46%	-	-100.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 147	14	857	0	3	4	0	0	10	706	0	3	2	0	0	-4	-151	0	0	-2	0	0	-28.57%	-17.62%	-	0.00%	-50.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 155	11	460	1	2	4	2	0	10	382	0	2	4	2	0	-1	-78	0	0	0	0	0	-5.00%	-16.56%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 156	17	659	0	10	5	2	0	10	518	0	9	4	1	0	-7	-141	0	-1	-1	-1	0	-41.18%	-21.40%	-	-10.00%	-20.00%	-50.00%
Outagamie County	CITY OF APPLETON	Ward 40	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	-	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 60	13	851	4	3	3	1	0	9	626	2	3	2	1	0	-4	-226	-2	0	-1	0	0	-30.77%	-26.53%	-50.00%	0.00%	-33.33%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 108	13	649	2	2	2	0	0	9	446	2	2	2	0	0	-4	-203	0	0	0	0	0	-30.77%	-31.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 115	13	863	0	2	3	0	0	9	592	0	2	3	0	0	-4	-271	0	0	0	0	0	-30.77%	-31.40%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 140	9	601	0	0	3	2	0	9	459	0	0	2	2	0	0	-142	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-23.63%	-	-33.33%	0.00%	-
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 1	8	5	0	0	1	0	0	8	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 120	11	567	1	5	3	0	0	8	476	0	5	3	0	0	-3	-91	-1	0	0	0	0	-27.27%	-16.05%	-100.00%	0.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 142	12	538	1	5	3	0	0	8	423	1	3	1	0	0	-4	-135	0	-2	0	0	0	-33.33%	-21.18%	0.00%	-40.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 143	8	531	0	2	1	1	0	8	434	0	2	1	1	0	0	-97	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-18.27%	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 162	8	355	0	3	2	0	0	8	281	0	3	2	0	0	0	-74	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-20.85%	-	0.00%	0.00%	-
Iron County	VILLAGE OF MUSKOGEE	Ward 3	11	374	0	4	0	2	0	8	328	0	3	0	1	0	-3	-46	0	-1	0	-1	0	-27.27%	-12.30%	-	-25.00%	-	-50.00%
Lafayette County	VILLAGE OF HAZEL GREEN	Ward 3	6	6	0	1	1	0	0	7	6	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-	
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 66	10	656	0	5	1	0	0	7	495	0	5	0	0	0	-3	-161	0	0	-1	0	0	-30.00%	-24.54%	-	0.00%	-100.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 67	18	516	1	6	1	0	0	7	259	1	5	2	1	0	-11	-157	0	-1	0	0	0	-61.11%	-20.42%	0.00%	-10.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 106	10	429	0	0	0	0	0	7	322	0	0	0	0	0	-3	-107	0	0	0	0	0	-30.00%	-24.94%	-	-	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 144	9	405	0	1	1	0	0	7	311	0	0	1	0	0	-2	-94	0	-1	0	0	0	-22.22%	-23.21%	-	-100.00%	0.00%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 149	10	734	1	1	7	0	0	7	606	1	1	7	0	0	-3	-128	0	0	0	0	0	-30.00%	-17.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 109	8	728	1	0	1	2	0	6	524	1	0	1	2	0	-2	-204	0	0	0	0	0	-25.00%	-28.02%	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 111	6	525	0	5	6	0	0	6	427	0	4	5	0	0	0	-98	0	-1	-1	0	0	0.00%	-18.67%	-	-20.00%	-16.67%	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 114	7	500	0	4	0	1	0	6	372	0	4	0	1	0	-1	-128	0	0	0	0	0	-16.29%	-25.60%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 151	6	430	1	4	0	0	0	6	385	1	4	0	0	0	0	-75	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-17.44%	0.00%	0.00%	-	-
Milwaukee County	CITY OF MILWAUKEE	Ward 171	6	141	1	2	1	0	1	6	134	1	2	1	0	1	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-4.96%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
St. Croix County	VILLAGE OF STAR PRairie	Ward 1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	
Barnes County	VILLAGE OF NEW AUBURN	Ward 2	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	-</	

Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 37	418	394	4	38	4	0	0	-418	-394	-4	-38	-4	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 38	486	526	5	35	25	1	0	-486	-526	-5	-35	-25	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 39	591	587	7	51	27	0	0	-591	-587	-7	-51	-27	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 40	374	407	3	34	8	0	0	-374	-407	-3	-34	-8	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 41	231	185	3	16	4	0	0	-231	-185	-3	-16	-4	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 42	307	349	5	23	7	1	0	-307	-349	-5	-23	-7	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 43	608	526	5	31	16	0	0	-608	-526	-5	-31	-16	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 44	781	682	5	51	21	1	1	-781	-682	-5	-51	-21	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 45	1,005	675	2	48	11	0	0	-1005	-675	-2	-48	-11	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 46	576	627	6	50	18	0	1	-576	-627	-6	-50	-18	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Brown County	CITY OF GREEN BAY	Ward 47	820	565	3	58	20	0	0	-820	-565	-3	-58	-20	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Burnett County	TOWN OF SIREN	Ward 1	163	76	0	4	2	0	0	-163	-76	0	-4	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Burnett County	TOWN OF SIREN	Ward 1-2	350	155	1	14	4	0	0	-350	-155	-1	-14	-4	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Burnett County	TOWN OF TRADE LAKE	Ward 1-2	331	152	4	13	2	1	1	-331	-152	-4	-13	-2	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Burnett County	TOWN OF UNION	Ward 1	126	75	0	2	1	0	0	-126	-75	0	-2	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Burnett County	TOWN OF WEBB LAKE	Ward 1	172	99	1	8	2	0	0	-172	-99	-1	-8	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Burnett County	TOWN OF WEST MARSHLAND	Ward 1-2	143	42	3	6	1	0	0	-143	-42	-3	-6	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Burnett County	TOWN OF WOOD RIVER	Ward 1-3	360	126	10	15	5	0	0	-360	-126	-10	-15	-5	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Burnett County	VILLAGE OF GRANTSBURG	Ward 1-3	379	197	3	19	4	1	0	-379	-197	-3	-19	-4	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Burnett County	VILLAGE OF SIREN	Wards 1-2	218	127	0	11	2	0	0	-218	-127	0	-11	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Burnett County	VILLAGE OF WEBSTER	Wards 1-2	192	122	0	7	2	0	0	-192	-122	0	-7	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Calumet County	CITY OF CHILTON	Ward 1-5	1,044	633	7	69	14	1	1	-1044	-633	-7	-69	-14	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Calumet County	CITY OF MENASHA	Wards 16-20	763	662	12	56	10	1	0	-763	-662	-12	-56	-10	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Calumet County	CITY OF NEW HOLSTEIN	Wards 1-5	911	617	10	59	10	1	0	-911	-617	-10	-59	-10	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Calumet County	TOWN OF HARRISON	Wards 7,8,10-12	153	118	7	20	2	0	0	-153	-118	-7	-20	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Calumet County	VILLAGE OF HARRISON	Wards 3-4	654	406	8	44	6	0	1	-654	-406	-8	-44	-6	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Calumet County	VILLAGE OF HARRISON	Wards 5,6,10	658	446	4	50	11	0	0	-658	-446	-4	-50	-11	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Calumet County	VILLAGE OF HARRISON	Wards 7,9,14	662	430	8	65	8	0	2	-662	-430	-8	-65	-8	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Calumet County	VILLAGE OF HARRISON	Wards 1-13	927	584	4	51	1	0	0	-927	-584	-4	-51	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Calumet County	VILLAGE OF HARRISON	Ward 15	122	43	0	4	1	0	0	-122	-43	0	-4	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Calumet County	VILLAGE OF HARRISON	Ward 16	179	99	1	19	2	0	0	-179	-99	-1	-19	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Calumet County	VILLAGE OF HARRISON	Ward 17	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-3	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Calumet County	VILLAGE OF HARRISON	Ward 18	178	155	2	17	2	0	0	-178	-155	-2	-17	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	CITY OF BLOOMER	Wards 1-4	1,091	577	10	52	11	3	0	-1091	-577	-10	-52	-11	-3	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS	Ward 1	428	377	4	45	9	0	1	-428	-377	-4	-45	-9	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Chippewa County	CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS	Ward 2	473	471	7	57	12	1	1	-473	-471	-7	-57	-12	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Chippewa County	CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS	Ward 3	512	504	8	42	8	2	0	-512	-504	-8	-42	-8	2	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS	Ward 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS	Ward 5A	340	380	1	43	13	2	1	-340	-380	-1	-43	-13	-2	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Chippewa County	CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS	Ward 5	375	371	12	54	20	1	0	-375	-371	-12	-54	-20	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS	Ward 6	415	369	5	36	19	0	1	-415	-369	-5	-36	-19	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Chippewa County	CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS	Ward 7	434	462	3	32	8	0	1	-434	-462	-3	-32	-8	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Chippewa County	CITY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS	Ward 7A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 16	416	423	7	40	17	0	1	-416	-423	-7	-40	-17	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Chippewa County	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	CITY OF EAU CLAIRE	Ward 41	32	36	3	5	0	0	0	-32	-36	-3	-5	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	TOWN OF COLEBURN	Ward 1	295	108	1	6	2	0	0	-295	-108	-1	-6	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	TOWN OF GOETZ	Wards 1-2	243	148	5	12	1	0	0	-243	-148	-5	-12	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	TOWN OF GOETZ	Ward 3	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	-7	-2	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	TOWN OF LAFAYETTE	Wards 1-9	1,881	1,380	13	142	24	0	0	-1881	-1380	-13	-142	-24	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Chippewa County	VILLAGE OF LAKE MALLIE	Wards 1-6	1,837	1,392	17	164	29	1	1	-1837	-1392	-17	-164	-29	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Clark County	CITY OF STANLEY	Ward 5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 1	326	1,105	4	64	16	0	0	-326	-1105	-4	-64	-16	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 2	192	731	5	32	18	0	0	-192	-731	-5	-32	-18	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 3	179	558	3	24	1	0	0	-179	-558	-3	-24	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 4	140	394	0	19	6	0	0	-140	-394	0	-19	-6	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 5	207	667	2	39	9	1	0	-207	-667	-2	-39	-9	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 6	315	1,259	2	36	26	0	1	-315	-1259	-2	-36	-26	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 7	261	678	7	34	14	0	0	-261	-678	-7	-34	-14	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 8	392	1,155	7	46	37	0	3	-392	-1155	-7	-46	-37	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 9	492	1,522	4	53	21	1	0	-492	-1522	-4	-53	-21	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 11	118	582	3	24	10	0	1	-118	-582	-3	-24	-10	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 13	78	405	2	7	8	0	0	-78	-405	-2	-7	-8	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.				

Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 55	646	-2159	10	-239	-50	0	2	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 56	640	-1280	3	-120	-26	0	3	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 57	154	-817	2	-46	-11	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 58	191	-751	2	-52	-14	-1	1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 59	331	-871	3	-85	-20	0	2	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 60	54	-426	1	-21	-18	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 61	262	-1754	4	-134	-31	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 62	44	-746	0	-27	-8	0	1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 63	145	-1518	0	81	-23	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 64	90	-1244	0	-44	-18	-3	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 65	189	-2258	3	-41	-43	0	1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 66	287	-1911	5	-136	-36	-1	1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 67	85	-913	-2	-38	-21	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 68	71	-917	-2	-41	-25	0	1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 69	143	-1522	-4	-39	-36	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 70	206	-896	-4	-26	-20	0	-2	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 71	219	-1177	8	-27	-16	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 72	42	-504	-1	-6	-17	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 73	64	-584	0	-21	-19	-2	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 74	39	-378	0	-18	-6	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 75	163	-895	-4	-39	-19	0	2	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 76	67	-651	-4	-15	-11	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 77	337	-1213	-4	-37	-19	-1	1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 78	234	-1929	0	-53	-39	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 79	275	-2159	-4	-57	-47	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 80	22	-157	0	-3	-2	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 81	147	-1354	-2	-30	-18	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 82	91	-1155	-1	-24	-18	-3	-2	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 83	139	-1241	-3	-20	-19	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 84	213	-1420	-4	-41	-27	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 85	168	-1364	-1	-31	-18	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 86	227	-1601	-4	-52	-31	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 87	376	-1509	-3	-51	-23	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 88	392	-1376	-3	-53	-14	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 89	312	-1508	-4	-31	-11	-2	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 90	135	-520	-1	-21	-11	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 91	195	-1068	-2	-32	-14	0	1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 92	170	-953	-5	-13	-20	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 93	40	-224	-1	-10	-2	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 94	145	-557	-2	-16	-8	-1	-2	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 95	281	-1367	-1	-50	-21	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 96	253	-1067	-7	-49	-13	-1	1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 97	379	-1530	-3	-102	-23	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 98	503	-1751	-1	-115	-24	0	-2	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 99	153	-572	-2	-28	-12	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 100	299	-1308	-2	-69	-30	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 101	147	-621	-2	-31	-10	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 102	124	-622	-4	-17	-6	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 103	57	-373	-2	-10	-10	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 104	258	-1253	-5	-46	-28	-3	-2	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 105	338	-1426	-5	-49	-16	-3	1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 106	702	-1250	-6	-71	-16	0	-2	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 107	314	-874	-2	-65	-6	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 108	309	-1253	-6	-32	-24	-1	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 109	317	-1285	-3	-66	-27	0	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 110	294	-877	-3	-46	-18	-2	-1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 111	563	-1326	-7	-77	-11	-1	1	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 112	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 116	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 121	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 122	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 124	3	3	0	1	2	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 125	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 127	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 128	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 129	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 130	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 131	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 132	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Dane County	CITY OF MADISON	Ward 134	3	8												

Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF MENOMONEE FALLS	Ward 20	661	438	1	49	7	0	0	-661	-438	-1	-49	-7	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF MENOMONEE FALLS	Ward 21	646	465	4	32	8	0	0	-646	-465	-4	-32	-8	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF MENOMONEE FALLS	Ward 22	469	301	3	23	4	0	0	-469	-301	-3	-23	-4	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF MENOMONEE FALLS	Ward 23	602	283	5	29	10	0	0	-602	-283	-5	-29	-10	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF MERTON	Wards 1-4	1,402	429	6	65	11	0	0	-1,402	-429	-6	-65	-11	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF MERTON	Ward 5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	100.00%	-	-	-	-	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF MUKONOMAGO	Wards 1-10	2,667	1,254	17	170	24	2	1	-2,667	-1,254	-17	-170	-24	-2	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF NASHOTAH	Wards 1-3	583	238	1	35	1	0	0	-583	-238	-1	-35	-1	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF NORTH PRAIRIE	Ward 1-3	917	325	4	47	5	0	0	-917	-325	-4	-47	-5	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF OGDONOMOWOC LAKE	Ward 1	252	82	1	10	1	0	0	-252	-82	-1	-10	-1	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF PEWAUKEE	Ward 1-5	1,587	899	9	115	9	0	1	-1,587	-899	-9	-115	-9	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF PEWAUKEE	Ward 6-10	1,119	682	5	77	22	0	2	-1,119	-682	-5	-77	-22	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF SUMMIT	Ward 1-6	662	263	0	41	2	0	0	-662	-263	0	-41	-2	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF SUMMIT	Ward 2-5	1,246	627	6	77	11	0	0	-1,246	-627	-6	-77	-11	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF SUSSEX	Wards 1,3	1,041	541	4	57	21	1	0	-1,041	-541	-4	-57	-21	-1	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF SUSSEX	Wards 2,4	1,156	659	16	86	21	0	0	-1,156	-659	-16	-86	-21	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF SUSSEX	Ward 5	993	274	5	34	4	0	0	-993	-274	-5	-34	-4	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF SUSSEX	Wards 6-7	954	477	4	54	3	0	3	-954	-477	-4	-54	-3	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF SUSSEX	Ward 8	88	37	0	3	0	0	0	-88	-37	0	-3	0	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-	-100.00%	-	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF SUSSEX	Ward 9	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	-8	-2	0	-2	0	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-	-100.00%	-	-
Waukesha County	VILLAGE OF WALES	Wards 1-4	1,090	547	11	45	11	0	2	-1,090	-547	-11	-45	-11	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Waupaca County	CITY OF NEW LONDON	Wards 9-10	395	269	4	16	9	0	0	-395	-269	-4	-16	-9	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waupaca County	CITY OF NEW LONDON	Wards 14-8	385	236	1	17	6	0	0	-385	-236	-1	-17	-6	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waupaca County	CITY OF NEW LONDON	Wards 6-7	318	220	2	32	7	0	0	-318	-220	-2	-32	-7	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Waupaca County	CITY OF NEW LONDON	Wards 11-12	300	180	1	13	6	0	0	-300	-180	-1	-13	-6	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-
Winnebago County	CITY OF NEENAH	Wards 1-4	960	1,050	12	117	35	0	2	-960	-1,050	-12	-117	-35	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF NEENAH	Wards 5-8	800	791	4	89	26	0	1	-800	-791	-4	-89	-26	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF NEENAH	Wards 9-12	1,108	1,124	13	126	36	1	2	-1,108	-1,124	-13	-126	-36	-1	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF NEENAH	Wards 13-16	1,093	1,046	6	90	28	0	1	-1,093	-1,046	-6	-90	-28	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF NEENAH	Wards 17-20	874	915	11	94	27	4	2	-874	-915	-11	-94	-27	-4	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Winnebago County	CITY OF NEENAH	Wards 21-25	1,387	1,177	10	140	12	1	1	-1,387	-1,177	-10	-140	-12	-1	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Wood County	CITY OF WISCONSIN RAPIDS	Wards 6-15,24,26-29	1,795	1,441	14	146	47	2	3	-1,795	-1,441	-14	-146	-47	-2	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%
Wood County	CITY OF WISCONSIN RAPIDS	Wards 16-23,25	1,417	1,035	11	82	26	0	0	-1,417	-1,035	-11	-82	-26	0	100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-100.00%	-

Exhibit I

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR FULL-TEXT PUBLICATION

No. 16-2690

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

JILL STEIN and LOUIS NOVAK,

Plaintiffs-Appellees,

v.

CHRISTOPHER M. THOMAS, in his official
capacity as Director of Elections for the State of
Michigan,

&

JEANETTE BRADSHAW, NORMAN D.
SHINKLE, JULIE MATUZAK, and COLLEEN
PERO, in their official capacities as Members of the
Michigan Board of Canvassers,

Defendants,

&

The MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN PARTY,

&

WILLIAM D. SCHUETTE, in his official capacity
as Attorney General of the State of Michigan,

Intervenors-Defendants-Appellants.

ORDER

Before: CLAY, MCKEAGUE, and DONALD, Circuit Judges.

Defendant-Intervenors, the Michigan Republican Party and Michigan Attorney General Bill Schuette (“Defendants”), appeal the temporary restraining order issued by the district court

No. 16-2690

-2-

on December 5, 2016, requiring Michigan election officials to commence recounting the presidential votes cast in the recent presidential election two days earlier than would have been provided for under Michigan law. For the following reasons, we **AFFIRM** the district court's temporary restraining order.¹

BACKGROUND

On November 8, 2016, the nation conducted a general election to determine, among other offices, the forty-fifth President of the United States. Republican Party presidential candidate Donald J. Trump ("Trump") was declared the winner in the State of Michigan by 10,704 votes.

On November 30, 2016, Green Party presidential candidate Jill Stein ("Stein") petitioned the State of Michigan for a recount of its presidential ballots. Trump subsequently objected to the recount, arguing among other things that the recount was invalid under Michigan law. On December 2, 2016, the Michigan State Board of Canvassers deadlocked as to Trump's objections. Pursuant to Michigan law, Trump's objections therefore were automatically rejected. *See* Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.22d(2). Michigan law provides that after the State Board of Canvassers resolves objections to a recount, the recount cannot begin until two business days have passed ("waiting period law"). *See id.* § 168.882(3). Because December 2, 2016 was a Friday, the recount therefore could not begin until Wednesday, December 7, 2016, two business days and four days total after the Board of Canvassers' decision.

Federal law requires that all disputes over a state's delegation to the Electoral College be resolved by December 13, 2016. *See* 3 U.S.C. § 5. On December 2, 2016, Stein and Michigan voter Louis Novak filed the instant federal lawsuit against Michigan election officials in the Eastern District of Michigan asserting that Michigan's waiting period law would make it impossible for the recount to be completed by the federal deadline. Plaintiffs asserted various First and Fourteenth Amendment claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 all seeking the same relief—an

¹ We **GRANT** Attorney General Schuette's motion to intervene in this appeal, but **DENY** his and the Michigan Republican Party's separate motions to stay the district court's order **AS MOOT**.

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order requiring the recount to begin immediately without observing the waiting period law. Stein also filed an application for a temporary restraining order seeking the same relief. On December 5, 2016, the district court granted the restraining order and required the recount to begin at noon the same day. Defendants filed a notice of appeal in this Court challenging the restraining order, and have moved us for a stay of the district court's order.

While these federal proceedings were going on, Trump filed applications before the Michigan Court of Appeals and the Michigan Supreme Court attacking the recount on substantive grounds under Michigan law. The parties filed briefing before the Michigan Court of Appeals on December 5, 2016, and that court will hear arguments on the matter on December 6, 2016.

DISCUSSION

I. Article III Standing

At the outset, we are obliged to determine whether Article III standing exists to adjudicate this matter. We note that this is a separate question from whether a Stein had the right to initiate the recount in the first place, an issue of Michigan state law that is not before us, and will in any event be determined by the Michigan courts. In order to establish Article III standing, a party must demonstrate: (i) that she has suffered an injury in fact that is (ii) fairly traceable to the conduct being challenged, and (iii) the injury will likely be redressed by a favorable decision from the federal court. *See, e.g., Wittman v. Personhuballah*, 136 S. Ct. 1732, 1736 (2016).

We hold that Stein and Novak have demonstrated Article III standing to bring this lawsuit. Michigan law provides for election recounts under certain circumstances. *See Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 168.880 et seq.* Stein and Novak have invoked the recount right created by Michigan law, and although the Michigan state courts may eventually decide otherwise, to date, no court has held that Stein and Novak's recount petition was invalid. Accordingly, Plaintiffs'

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allegations that the waiting period law will make it functionally impossible to exercise their state law recount right alleges an injury in fact sufficient to satisfy Article III. This injury is fairly traceable to the waiting period law, which as the district court noted, would have eliminated roughly one-third of the time available for the recount.

Moreover, Plaintiffs' injury was redressable by a favorable order from the district court. Indeed, by obtaining the temporary restraining order Plaintiffs sought, the recount was initiated in sufficient time to be completed by the December 13, 2016 federal deadline. Accordingly, Plaintiffs are properly before our Court.

II. Appealability of the Temporary Restraining Order

Plaintiffs assert that we lack jurisdiction over this appeal because a temporary restraining order is not a reviewable interlocutory order. We disagree.

Generally, temporary restraining orders are not immediately appealable. *See Office of Pers. Mgmt. v. Am. Fed'n of Gov't Employees, AFL-CIO*, 473 U.S. 1301, 1303–05 (1985). We have acknowledged exceptions to this rule that permit appeal whenever irreparable harm will occur before the order expires, or the order requires “affirmative action” rather than simply preserving the status quo. *Ne. Ohio Coalition for Homeless & Serv. Emps. Int’l Union, Local 1199 v. Blackwell*, 467 F.3d 999, 1005–06 (6th Cir. 2006).

Here, the district court’s temporary restraining order required affirmative action—it ordered Michigan officials to begin the recount two days before the time provided under Michigan law. We therefore hold that the district court’s order was an appealable interlocutory order.

III. Propriety of the Temporary Restraining Order

We review a district court’s decision to grant a temporary restraining order for abuse of discretion. *Id.* at 1009. “To determine whether a TRO should be stayed,” we consider the same factors used to determine whether the TRO should be issued in the first place, including:

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“(1) whether the movant has a strong likelihood of success on the merits, (2) whether the movant would suffer irreparable injury absent a stay, (3) whether granting the stay would cause substantial harm to others, and (4) whether the public interest would be served by granting the stay.” *Id.* “These factors are not prerequisites that must be met, but are interrelated considerations that must be balanced together.” *Mich. Coal. of Radioactive Material Users, Inc. v. Griepentrog*, 945 F.2d 150, 153 (6th Cir. 1991). “For example, the probability of success that must be demonstrated is inversely proportional to the amount of irreparable injury the movants will suffer absent the stay.” *Blackwell*, 467 F.3d at 1009.

We hold that the district court did not abuse its discretion in granting the temporary restraining order at issue here. Plaintiffs have made a compelling showing that they will be irreparably harmed in the absence of the temporary restraining order. Defendant Thomas admitted before the district court that it would have been extremely difficult and unlikely—a “monumental undertaking”—for the State to have completed the recount before the December 13, 2016 federal deadline if it had observed the waiting period law. If the recount could not be completed by the federal deadline, the right to a recount provided under Michigan law would have been effectively worthless. Facing the potential that Plaintiffs’ state recount right may have been deprived entirely by the waiting period law, we cannot say that the district court abused its discretion in determining that Plaintiffs would suffer irreparable harm without a TRO.

Because Plaintiffs made an extremely strong showing of irreparable harm, they were not required to make as strong a showing of a likelihood of success on the merits. *Blackwell*, 467 F.3d at 1009. Plaintiffs met this lowered bar. As the district court recognized, once a state legislature vests its citizens with election rights, those rights are fundamental and are protectable by the First and Fourteenth Amendments. *See, e.g., Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. 98, 104 (2000) (non-precedential); *League of Women Voters of Ohio v. Brunner*, 548 F.3d 463, 476 (6th Cir. 2008). Plaintiffs made a sufficient showing that the State of Michigan granted them a right to a recount;

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once that premise is established, we think it clear that the State could not use arbitrary or unreasonable procedural rules to make that right a nullity.

When evaluating whether state election procedures violate First and Fourteenth Amendment election rights, we use the framework set out by the Supreme Court in *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 788–89 (1983), and *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428, 434 (1992). Under the *Anderson/Burdick* framework, we weigh the burden to a plaintiff's First and Fourteenth Amendment rights against the interests put forward by the State as justifications for its election procedures. *Burdick*, 504 U.S. at 434. Our inquiry is rigorous when the burden on a plaintiff's rights is severe, and more relaxed when the burden is slight or minimal. *Id.*

Here, as explained earlier, Plaintiffs would have essentially lost their state-recognized recount right entirely if the waiting period law had been followed. This is a severe burden, and requires us to closely scrutinize the justifications put forward for the waiting period. As the district court correctly recognized, the justification put forward by Defendants—that the waiting period allows for judicial review before the state spends resources on a recount—is simply not compelling enough to justify *de facto* nullifying Plaintiffs' right to invoke the recount procedures afforded them under Michigan law. The district court did not abuse its discretion in determining that Plaintiffs made a sufficient showing of success on the merits in light of the irreparable harm Plaintiffs would have suffered without relief.

The two other TRO factors also justify the district court's decision. First, the TRO did not cause substantial harm to the State of Michigan or its citizens; it merely required the recount to start a day-and-a-half earlier than it otherwise would have. Likewise, given that Michigan has chosen to provide for potential recounts, we believe the public interest was served by relaxing a procedural requirement that would have effectively nullified that right.

Finally, we wish to emphasize the narrowness of the question we decide today. We do not decide that there is a freestanding constitutional right to a recount, or that Plaintiffs validly

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invoked a recount under Michigan law, or that Plaintiffs should necessarily prevail on the merits of this suit. We merely hold that given the strong showing of irreparable harm here, Plaintiffs' colorable arguments that their state-created recount right was being arbitrarily abridged, and the relatively minimal stakes involved in starting the recount slightly earlier than it otherwise would have, the district court did not abuse its discretion in granting a temporary restraining order.

IV. Defendants' Arguments

Defendants offer several arguments in support of their position, but we pause to address two briefly. First, Defendants argue that Plaintiffs could have initiated a recount or raised concerns about the vulnerability of Michigan's election machinery earlier than they did, and that therefore Plaintiffs' suit should be barred by the doctrine of laches. This argument lacks merit. Plaintiffs indisputably filed their recount petition within two days after the final certification of Michigan's presidential vote. *See* Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.880. We doubt that laches can ever be invoked when Plaintiffs have complied with statutory time limits. But in any event, Defendants have made no showing of the sort of bad faith or inexcusable delay necessary to invoke the doctrine here. Moreover, Plaintiffs do not ask this Court to find that Michigan's election results were tainted by fraud; they merely argue that the waiting period law was unconstitutional as applied to them. Given the narrowness of the issues properly before the Court, we decline to weigh in on any issues concerning the propriety of the recount or Michigan's presidential canvas, which are best left to the Michigan courts at this stage.

Second, Defendants urge us to abstain from deciding the questions presented in this appeal under the doctrines announced in *Railroad Commission v. Pullman Co.*, 312 U.S. 496 (1941), and *Burford v. Sun Oil Co.*, 319 U.S. 315 (1943). *Pullman* abstention is appropriate where a litigant asks a federal court to reach a constitutional question predicated on the federal court's own, non-binding interpretation of state law. *Moore v. Sims*, 442 U.S. 415, 425 (1979). *Burford* abstention is appropriate "where timely and adequate state-court review is available and

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(1) a case presents difficult questions of state law bearing on policy problems of substantial public import whose importance transcends the results in the case at bar, or (2) the exercise of federal review of the question in a case and in similar cases would be disruptive of state efforts to establish a coherent policy with respect to a matter of substantial public concern.” *Caudill v. Eubanks Farms, Inc.*, 301 F.3d 658, 660 (6th Cir. 2002).

Neither doctrine is appropriate here. We have not decided a single state law issue or interpreted a single Michigan statute in deciding this appeal. We merely took the waiting period law at face value, and evaluated whether the district court abused its discretion in temporarily restraining its operation. This inquiry involved only established federal standards governing TROs, and federal constitutional principles stemming from the First and Fourteenth Amendments. Because we did not decide any state law questions, *Pullman* and *Burford* are inapposite.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, we hold that the district court did not abuse its discretion by issuing a temporary restraining order halting operation of the waiting period law. We therefore **AFFIRM** the district court’s temporary restraining order. If, subsequently, the Michigan courts determine that Plaintiffs’ recount is improper under Michigan state law for any reason, we expect the district court to entertain any properly filed motions to dissolve or modify its order in this case.

McKEAGUE, Circuit Judge, dissenting. Because it is obvious that the district court overstepped its bounds in numerous ways by inserting itself into what were orderly election processes in accordance with state law, I dissent from the denial of the motion to stay.

Let’s consider the chronology once again. Presidential election candidate Jill Stein received approximately one percent of the nearly 4.8 million votes cast in Michigan in the presidential election that culminated on November 8, 2016. Results of the election have been

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certified by the Board of State Canvassers and names of the presidential electors have been transmitted by the Michigan Governor to the United States Secretary of State, as required by federal law. Undeterred by the results of the election, Stein filed her petition for a recount under M.C.L. § 168.879, less than one week ago, on November 30, 2016, alleging she was “aggrieved on account of fraud or mistake.” Objections to the request were filed on December 1, 2016, and the Board of State Canvassers timely addressed the matter, held a hearing, and rejected the objections on December 2. Michigan Director of Elections, defendant Christopher M. Thomas, in fulfillment of his duties and in compliance with M.C.L. § 168.882(3), thereupon directed that the recount would commence on December 7, after two business days had elapsed since the ruling of the Board. Thus, an orderly and *expedited* process for addressing Stein’s request in accordance with state law was well under way.

Stein was not satisfied however. She commenced litigation in federal district court on December 2, demanding, in contravention of an undisputedly clear and unambiguous state law, that the recount be commenced *immediately*. She moved the court for a temporary restraining order enjoining enforcement of the state-law mandated “delay” until December 7. The district court took the extraordinary measure of scheduling a hearing on Sunday morning at 10:30 a.m., December 4, and issued a temporary restraining order requiring commencement of the recount at noon on Monday, December 5. That is, even though a temporary restraining order is an extraordinary remedy designed for the limited purpose of preserving the status quo pending further proceedings on the merits, *see University of Texas v. Camenisch*, 451 U.S. 390, 395 (1981), the district court peremptorily intervened to *disrupt* the status quo. And the court did so on the thinnest of legal foundations—based on a speculative showing of harm and undefined showing of legal entitlement to relief.

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The district court justified its decision by concluding that Stein had shown “a likelihood of success on the merits” of the claim that the two-day waiting period could result in a violation of the First Amendment right to vote, without even *identifying any* factual basis for Stein’s allegation that she was aggrieved on account of fraud or mistake. Instead, the court relied implicitly on the showing that Michigan’s voting machines, like voting machines across the nation, are vulnerable to *potential* hacking or cyberattack—despite the absence of any evidence of such tampering. Nor did the district court identify the precise nature of the supposed violation of the First Amendment right to vote posed by this vulnerability.

The court observed that the right to vote is fundamental, albeit not defined in the Constitution, and paid lip service to the *Anderson/Burdick* standard that applies to such a claim. *See Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780 (1983), and *Burdick v. Takushi*, 504 U.S. 428 (1992). Yet, the court failed to apply the first step of the *Anderson/Burdick* analysis, which requires assessment of the character and magnitude of the asserted injury to First Amendment rights. If the state regulatory scheme is generally applicable and non-discriminatory, as is Michigan law, then, pursuant to the Supreme Court’s most recent guidance, it is deemed to impose no more than a minimal burden and is presumed to pass constitutional muster. *Ohio Democratic Party v. Husted*, 834 F.3d 620, 631 (6th Cir. 2016) (citing *Crawford v. Marion Cty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 200, 202–03 (2008)). The district court failed to explain how permitting the recount process to proceed in accordance with state law imposed or threatened *any* cognizable burden on Stein’s or co-plaintiff Louis Novak’s right to vote.

The majority essentially gives Stein a pass on this fundamental prerequisite to injunctive relief, observing that she was only required to meet a “lowered bar” because her showing of irreparable harm is “extremely strong.” Really?

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The district court concluded that Stein had shown a likelihood of irreparable harm if, pursuant to Michigan law, the recount were not commenced until December 7, based on the showing that completing the recount by the December 13 “safe harbor date” would be a “monumental undertaking.” There is no dispute: the recount process is demanding. But the process is governed by presumptively valid state law. Stein made her request for recount, under state law, only on November 30; and her request was in the process of being *granted* under the provisions of that same state law when she, on the same day objections were overruled, December 2, complained that the state law process was too slow. For the sake of accelerating the process by two days, the district court ordered defendants, in contravention of state law, to commence the recount immediately, on December 5. Yes, the time period within which the recount must be accomplished, per federal law, is short, but the record is devoid of any showing that the constitutionally protected right to vote, whether Stein’s or that of co-plaintiff Michigan voter Louis Novak, is threatened with irreparable harm if the statutorily prescribed process is permitted to run its course.

The majority reads “monumental undertaking” as synonymous with “impossibility” and characterizes the two-day period as “effectively nullifying” Stein’s right to a recount. And this is the “extremely strong” showing of irreparable harm that is said to obviate the need for the court to scrutinize likelihood of success on the merits. Yet, the record is devoid of any showing that the recount will not be timely completed. Nor is it clear, to anyone apparently, what the impact of post-December 13 completion would be. December 13 is simply a “safe harbor date.” The electors do not actually meet and cast their votes until December 19. There is simply no evidence on the likelihood of such dire consequences as Stein and the majority imagine. Speculation about what may or may not happen in the future is hardly justification for federal

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court interference with what is by all appearances an orderly and expedited state election process.

Further underscoring the impropriety of the district court's interference is its own acknowledgement that proceedings challenging the Board of State Canvassers' decision were pending in the Michigan Court of Appeals and Michigan Supreme Court since December 2 and that the Michigan Court of Appeals had scheduled a hearing on Michigan Attorney General Bill Schuette's emergency complaint for writ of mandamus on December 6. Again, it was and is abundantly clear that Michigan authorities in the executive and judicial branches have taken great pains to fairly address the merits of Stein's request under the law.

So, stepping back to behold this picture with perspective, we find that, even though the Constitution recognizes the states' clear prerogative to regulate election processes and to thereby ensure they are accompanied by fairness and order, not chaos, *see Ohio Democratic Party*, 834 F.3d at 626–27; and even though a temporary restraining order is an extraordinary remedy designed for the limited purpose of preserving the status quo (not demolishing it) pending further proceedings on the merits; and even though plaintiff Stein was unable to muster even the barest showing of likelihood of success and irreparable harm; and even though state court proceedings to ensure the fairness of any recount are currently pending and poised to address any demonstrated need for relief, a district judge has seen fit to deploy the judicial power of the federal sovereign to intrude upon proceedings under state law that are traditionally entrusted to the states . . . simply because he thinks, in regard to a statutory two-day period (!), that he has a better idea than the elected representatives of the people of the State of Michigan . . . and because he can.

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Moreover, in manifest display of partiality and overreach, the district court purports to have granted relief even more expansive than was requested. Whereas plaintiff Stein asked the court to enjoin any delay in commencement of the recount *prior to* December 7 (when the recount otherwise would have been commenced in accordance with state law), the district court purports to have not only ordered immediate commencement of the recount, but *continuation* thereof “until further order of this Court.” And not only that: the district court further defined the required continuation as including the requirement that “all governmental units participating in the recount to assemble necessary staff to work sufficient hours to assure that the recount is completed in time to comply with the safe harbor provision of 3 U.S.C. § 5.” R. 16, Temporary Restraining Order at 7–8, Page ID 678–79.

To this, I can only respond, “Astounding!” “Just who do we think we are?” *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 135 S.Ct. 2584, 2612 (2015) (Roberts, J., dissenting).

At the very least, we should stay any effect of the temporary restraining order that extends beyond 12:01 a.m. on December 7, 2016. Even the district court’s own findings and conclusions, as insufficient as they are, justify absolutely no relief beyond that time, when state officials were prepared to comply with state law. By ordering commencement of the recount on December 5, in advance of the December 7 date provided for under state law, the district court granted Stein all the relief she had requested in her motion. By ordering continuation and completion of the recount by December 13, the court purported to assert “power” in excess even of the “authority” it had illegitimately claimed for itself. This overreach should be seen for what it is: a naked and illegitimate power grab that should stand as no impediment to the state courts’ orderly adjudication of the state law issues before them in accordance with state law.

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My colleagues seem to recognize this infirmity in the district court's order by observing that, depending on the outcome of proceedings in the state courts, they "expect the district court to entertain any properly filed motions to dissolve or modify its order in this case." In my opinion, this should be read to mean that, if the Michigan courts conclude that Stein has no right to a recount, the temporary restraining order should be vacated. If, on the other hand, the Michigan courts allow the recount to proceed, then the two-day waiting period relief granted in the temporary restraining order will essentially have been mooted by the passage of time. Either way, the temporary restraining order will cease to have any continuing vitality.

In my opinion, no issue of constitutional magnitude is implicated by any of plaintiff Stein's pleadings. By issuing the temporary restraining order, the district court abused its discretion. By refusing to stay this judicial overreach, the majority perpetuates, and lends the Sixth Circuit's imprimatur to, modern confusion surrounding the federal courts' *limited* oversight of state election processes. I respectfully dissent.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

Deborah S. Hunt, Clerk

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

Deborah S. Hunt
Clerk

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POTTER STEWART U.S. COURTHOUSE
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Filed: December 06, 2016

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Mr. Matthew D. Brinckerhoff

Mr. John J. Bursch

Ms. Jessica Clarke

Ms. Kathryn M. Dalzell

Mr. Gary P. Gordon

Ms. Hayley Horowitz

Mr. Chad A. Readler

Mr. Matthew J. Schneider

Re: Case No. 16-2690, *Jill Stein, et al v. Christopher
Thomas, et al*
Originating Case No. : 2:16-cv-14233

Dear Counsel:

The Court issued the enclosed (Order/Opinion) today in this case.

Sincerely yours,

s/Patricia J. Elder
Senior Case Manager
Direct Dial No. 513-564-7034

cc: Mr. David J. Weaver

Enclosure

Mandate to issue

Exhibit J

Details for Committee ID : C00544767

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2016 COMMITTEE INFORMATION

C00544767

Name: STOP HILLARY PAC**Address:** 203 SOUTH UNION STREET STE 300, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314**Treasurer Name:** BACKER, DAN**Type:** V - NON-QUALIFIED NON-PARTY WITH NON-CONTRIBUTION ACCOUNT**Designation:** U - UNAUTHORIZED**Party:**

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - STOP HILLARY PAC

From: 01/01/2015 **To:** 11/20/2016 ?

I. RECEIPTS

[Itemized Individual Contributions](#) \$27,362

Unitemized Individual Contributions \$194,091

Total Individual Contributions \$221,453

Party Committees Contributions \$0

Other Committees Contributions \$0

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS \$221,453

Transfers from Affiliated Committees \$0

Loans Received \$0

Loan Repayments Received \$0

[Offsets to Operating Expenditures](#) \$170

Refunds \$0

[Other Receipts](#) \$5,895,823

Non-Federal Transfers \$0

Levin Funds \$0

Total Transfers \$0

Total Federal Receipts \$6,117,446

TOTAL RECEIPTS \$6,117,446

II. DISBURSEMENTS

Allocated Operating Expenditures - Federal \$0

Allocated Operating Expenditures - Non-Federal \$0

[Other Federal Operating Expenditures](#) \$132,602

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES \$132,602

Transfers To Affiliated Committees \$0

[Contributions to Committees](#) \$52,025

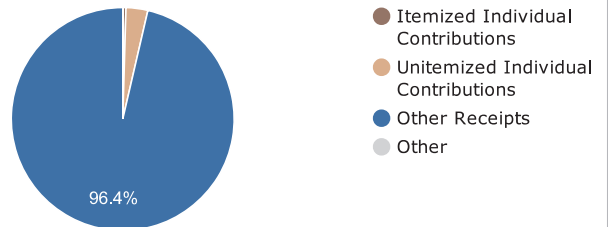
[Independent Expenditures](#) \$3,392,258

Coordinated Party Expenditures \$0

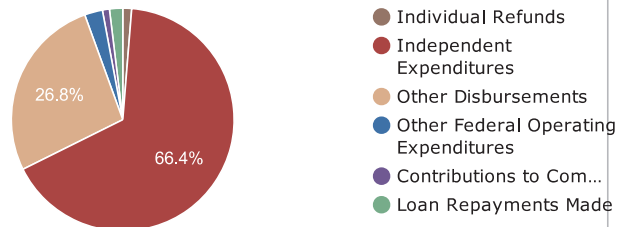
Loans Made \$0

[Loan Repayments](#) \$97,730

Receipts



Disbursements



MadeIndividual Refunds \$65,918

Political Party Refunds \$0

Other Committee Refunds \$0

TOTAL \$65,918**CONTRIBUTION
REFUNDS**Other Disbursements \$1,371,851

Allocated Federal Election Activity - Federal Share \$0

Allocated Federal Election Activity - Levin Share \$0

Federal Election Activity - Federal Only \$0

TOTAL FEDERAL \$0**ELECTION
ACTIVITY**

Total Federal Disbursements \$5,112,386

TOTAL \$5,112,386**DISBURSEMENTS****III. CASH SUMMARY**

Beginning Cash On Hand \$25,872

Ending Cash On Hand \$1,030,932

Net Contributions \$155,535

Net Operating Expenditures \$132,432

Debts/Loans Owed By \$0

Debts/Loans Owed To \$0

Exhibit K

Details for Committee ID : C00608489

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2016 COMMITTEE INFORMATION

C00608489

Name: GREAT AMERICA PAC**Address:** 107 S WEST STSUITE 555, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314**Treasurer Name:** DAN BACKER**Type:** W - QUALIFIED NON-PARTY WITH NON-CONTRIBUTION ACCOUNT**Designation:** U - UNAUTHORIZED**Party:**

FINANCIAL SUMMARY - GREAT AMERICA PAC

From: 01/01/2016 **To:** 10/19/2016 ?

I. RECEIPTS

[Itemized Individual Contributions](#) \$3,318,652

Unitemized Individual Contributions \$7,888,963

Total Individual Contributions \$11,207,616

Party Committees Contributions \$0

Other Committees Contributions \$0

TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS \$11,207,616

Transfers from Affiliated Committees \$0

[Loans Received](#) \$300,000

Loan Repayments Received \$0

[Offsets to Operating Expenditures](#) \$1,067,266

Refunds \$0

[Other Receipts](#) \$3,720,905

Non-Federal Transfers \$0

Levin Funds \$0

Total Transfers \$0

Total Federal Receipts \$16,295,787

TOTAL RECEIPTS \$16,295,787

II. DISBURSEMENTS

Allocated Operating Expenditures - Federal \$0

Allocated Operating Expenditures - Non-Federal \$0

[Other Federal](#) \$584,609

[Operating Expenditures](#) \$584,609

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES \$584,609

Transfers To Affiliated Committees \$0

[Contributions to Committees](#) \$44,594

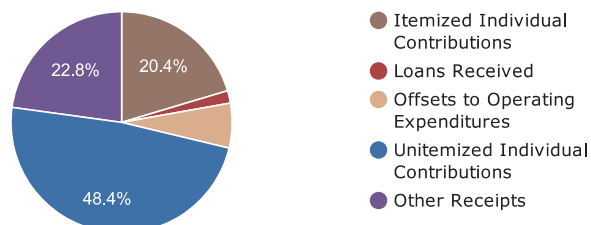
[Independent Expenditures](#) \$12,753,249

Coordinated Party Expenditures \$0

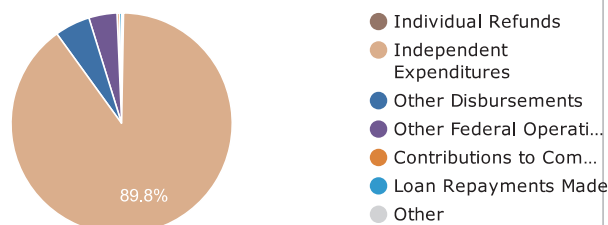
Loans Made \$0

[Loan Repayments](#) \$50,000

Receipts



Disbursements



<u>Made</u>	
<u>Individual Refunds</u>	\$37,518
<u>Political Party Refunds</u>	\$120
<u>Other Committee Refunds</u>	\$50
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION REFUNDS	\$37,688

<u>Other Disbursements</u>	\$736,597
Allocated Federal Election Activity - Federal Share	\$0
Allocated Federal Election Activity - Levin Share	\$0
Federal Election Activity - Federal Only	\$0
TOTAL FEDERAL ELECTION ACTIVITY	\$0

Total Federal Disbursements	\$14,206,738
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$14,206,738

III. CASH SUMMARY

Beginning Cash On Hand	\$0
Ending Cash On Hand	\$2,089,049
Net Contributions	\$11,169,927
Net Operating Expenditures	-\$482,656
Debts/Loans Owed By	\$250,000
Debts/Loans Owed To	\$0