

**League of Women Voters of Wisconsin**  
**Election Observation Program**  
**Final Report – Election April 5, 2016**  
Released May 10, 2016

**SUMMARY**

The League of Women Voters of Wisconsin (LWVWI or The League) placed 103 volunteer election observers in 202 polling sites across Wisconsin for the April 5, 2016 election. The polling sites were selected by the organizers of this program in an effort to understand how the changing election laws would affect voters and Election Day processes. These sites include urban, rural, and suburban areas as well as polling places with reported problems by this program in past years. The observers were also placed at polling sites that have a large population of student voters.

Observers were trained to witness the application of new laws concerning the use of IDs in voting, polling site organization and mechanics, the ease of registration, as well as the knowledge of election officials and polling site management. This report finds that while the application of the law regarding photo IDs had limited impact on the voting process for most voters, it had a significant impact at sites with large student populations. Finally, this report will show there is a significant need for both voter education and training of election officials as to what constitutes acceptable proof of residence for voter registration and photo ID for voting. The new laws at least cause confusion, and at worst are misapplied by election officials and prevent eligible citizens from voting. The report contains specific examples of such problems and concludes with recommendations for improvement. What this report cannot quantify is the number of voters who may have misunderstood the photo ID law and therefore never even tried to vote.

**INTRODUCTION**

The objectives of the LWVWI Election Observation Program are as follows:

1. to provide a statewide view of how new laws are applied and elections conducted,
2. to document problems and best practices at polling sites,
3. to help resolve issues on Election Day so all eligible citizens can vote, and
4. to give recommendations to improve elections and voter experiences.

The LWVWI works in conjunction with other groups in a coalition called Wisconsin Election Protection. These groups include the Lawyers Committee on Civil Rights, the ACLU of Wisconsin and the AFL-CIO. Wisconsin Election Protection separately recruits volunteer lawyers, trained in Wisconsin election law, to work with voters and LWVWI observers to resolve Election Day issues. This report does not contain reporting from the Election Protection lawyers.

## **BACKGROUND**

The LWVWI Election Observation Program began in 2010 with 15 volunteer observers taking notes in 18 polling sites to understand the variations that may occur due to local administration of elections. Wisconsin is one of a few states where elections are conducted at the municipal rather than county level.

Since 2010, the LWVWI Election Observation Program has grown significantly thanks to funding from the LWVUS Public Advocacy for Voter Protection program and other funders, an excellent coalition of partners within Wisconsin, as well as dedicated, experienced volunteers and staff. We especially appreciate our volunteer observers, who have provided exceptionally reliable, courteous and invaluable service. Many have continued to assist our program as observers through several elections. Others have gone on to further serve the public by becoming election officials in their communities.

In past years, this program's reports have provided supporting evidence in the League's advocacy with state and local officials for open, fair and efficiently administered elections. This is the League's seventh election observers report.

## **METHOD**

### **Pre-election**

In February 2016, LWVWI began recruiting volunteers to become election observers. Nearly all volunteers for the April 2016 election had been LWVWI observers in previous elections. Allied groups helped by forwarding recruitment messages to their followers to encourage additional volunteers. Volunteers signed up through an online form on the LWVWI website and were kept informed through emails regarding the development of the program for this election. Organizers created training materials, researched and selected polling locations, coordinated with Election Protection groups, and maintained information in shared documents. Election observers were required to attend one of three live online webinar trainings prior to Election Day. The training highlighted the role, rules and importance of the observer and also walked volunteers through the reporting form they were asked to complete. Each observer received a packet of printed materials including their polling assignment, observation forms, and reference materials covered in the webinar. Observers were also given the Election Protection phone number and contact information of the organizers for Election Day questions and support.

### **Day of the Election**

Election observers generally were assigned to polling places within 20 miles of their home. Fifty-three observers volunteered to cover more than one polling site and were asked to observe at least two hours at each site. The remaining observers were assigned one site and their shifts ranged between four and six hours at that location. Sixty-six polling assignments were in Milwaukee County and 48 in Dane County. The rest were in various other locations throughout Wisconsin including rural, urban, and suburban settings. Twenty polling sites were in locations with heavy student voter populations. Volunteers were instructed to document their observations to include stories as well as data to generate a wide-ranging view of the Election Day experience for election officials and voters. Organizers were headquartered in Milwaukee and Madison to answer questions of

the observers. The Milwaukee organizer was stationed with the Election Protection team. Observers were instructed to mail their completed observation forms to the LWVWI office following their shift.

### **Post-Election**

By April 26, 2016, 172 observer reports were collected and used for the analysis of this report. The organizers entered the data and notes from the report forms into a spreadsheet and analyzed for trends. They flagged narrative information on voters who had specific problems with trying to register and/or vote. The organizers also ran simple multivariate regressions controlling for location and campus polling sites. Personnel with LWVWI or Election Protection contacted citizens who were unable to vote in order to better understand their situations. In addition, the League solicited voting stories through an online form, and selected stories are listed in the Addendum.

### **FINDINGS**

While the majority of voters did not have problems with same day registration, producing an acceptable ID to vote, or completing the ballot, there were some noteworthy exceptions. Observers commented that wonderful elections staff efficiently ran most polling sites, providing voters with a positive voting experience. This is an excellent standard for the way it should be for all voters at all polling places.

Observers noted that even when problems occurred with registration and/or presenting IDs needed for voting, most election officials worked diligently and often above and beyond their duty to help voters understand and produce the necessary documents or ID to vote. However, the most notable troubled sites were ones with large populations of student voters.

Observers were asked to report on: polling site organization and mechanics; polling site management and staff; voter registration; and the voting process.

### **Polling Site Organization and Mechanics**

Observers reported that 39 sites did not have touchscreen voting machines available or had malfunctioning machines, presenting a problem for voters with disabilities. At most sites not equipped with a touchscreen machine, the Chief Inspector would assist a voter with completing the ballot, if the voter was unable to do so, or do curbside voting for voters unable to enter the polling place. Still, some voters were unable to vote because the touchscreen machines were unavailable or not working. At a site in Milwaukee County, the voting machine was broken and could not be repaired. A woman came in to see if her disabled son would be able to vote at this polling location and concluded he would not be able to do so because the machine was not functioning.

Proper signage and ward maps are important. LWVWI observers in 61 locations found that approximately 90 voters were told to go to another polling location. While most complied without difficulty or incident, this was problematic if voters did not learn about being at the wrong location until after having already waited in line to register or vote. The role of Greeter at many polling locations greatly relieved voter confusion about polling location.

As in past elections, observers noted that when there is not clearly visible signage for the registration and voting lines, voters often became frustrated and confused. This was exacerbated in sites where no election official was designated to be a greeter, whose responsibility is to ensure that people are at the right place and get into the right line. At a polling place in central Wisconsin, a woman left after having waited in a long registration line only to be told she had to go to another location to vote. She stated she did not want to go to another place and risk waiting in another long line.

Observers also noted voter confusion with understanding the ballot. Chief Inspectors and other election officials told observers that there were multiple “spoiled ballots” due to ballot confusion. There was less ballot confusion when samples of the ballot were posted for voters to view and study before they voted or when a poll worker explained the ballot.

Observers noted that when Internet access was not available at the polling site, voters seeking to access an electronic proof of residence document would get out of line or leave the site altogether in order to find a spot where their devices would pick up an Internet signal. In some places when voters stepped outside to get access, they would return to line and proceed. In other locations, voters left without registering and without voting.

### **Polling Site Management and Staff**

Most observers commented that the poll workers were professional, helpful, and respectful of voters. Out of 172 reports, only eight observers recorded that they found the opposite to be true and gave detailed descriptions of problematic actions of Chief Inspectors and other election officials. Observers commented that well-run polling sites had election officials who were described as “patient,” “non-reactive to politically charged comments,” “friendly,” “aware of regulations,” “excellent and knowledgeable,” “made voters feel welcomed,” “dealt quickly with problems,” and “attentive to voters’ questions.” As an example of going above and beyond, an observer noted at one site that a poll worker allowed voters to use her glasses if they had forgotten theirs at home to read the ballot and vote.

However, there were some problematic situations and polling sites that require attention. LWVWI observers in 50 locations noted that election officials’ knowledge about documentation requirements for registration and voting was inconsistent. At a few sites across the state, observers reported that electronic proof of residence was not being accepted. When this was pointed out, some Chief Inspectors called their clerk early on to verify that electronic documents were acceptable. But in other places, voters had been turned away before League observers called Election Protection to intervene and correct the problem. At other locations, election officials were able to assist voters by letting them know that electronic versions of acceptable documents were suitable.

Observers in 32 locations noted another error by election officials who were checking voters’ addresses on their IDs for voting. In some cases, when an observer noticed this was happening, the observer brought it to the attention of the Chief Inspector, who corrected

the matter. Some voters were improperly turned away as a result of this error, but observers followed up with the voters after leaving the polling site so they could vote.

Additionally, observers found that 33 polling sites were understaffed, and long lines were recorded for these sites. Thirty-five observers saw registration lines at their polling places exceeding 10 people. Forty-five observers noted voting lines of more than 15 people. Many times these longer lines were at busier times (first thing in the morning, lunch hour, and after work hours). Others noted that the long lines were consistent throughout the day. This was most apparent at polling sites that served student voters. The longest waits were reported to be up to 2 to 3 hours long to complete the registration and voting processes. In all, observers noted 15 people left the voting line before casting a ballot, and it's likely there were more potential voters who left the observers did not see. Additionally, observers saw people leaving the registration line or not even getting into the line.

Many, but not all, Chief Inspectors were aware of provisional ballots. Chief Inspectors across the state consistently told observers that they preferred not to give out provisional ballots if they could help the voters provide the documentation they needed to cast a regular ballot that would be counted that day. These officials helped voters troubleshoot proof of residence or photo ID problems. However, there were times noted by observers when a provisional ballot should have been offered to the voter and was not. In some locations in Milwaukee, some voters were turned away for not having a valid ID, and they left without having been offered a provisional ballot. In Door County, one Chief Inspector admitted to not knowing anything about how to issue a provisional ballot. When a voter who did not have an acceptable ID asked for a provisional ballot, he refused to provide the voter with one. These individuals lost their vote in the April election.

When the observers' notes were analyzed through the statistical regressions, the sites that observers called "poorly managed" had consistently long lines and high voter confusion. The analysis also indicates that where the election observer had negative perceptions of a polling site, there was likely to be inadequate signage, poll worker misapplication of the laws, and understaffing issues. Poorly run sites also were more likely to turn voters away, for example, a wheelchair-bound voter in Appleton who came in to ask where to vote and was not helped in finding out where, but rather turned away completely.

In poorly managed sites, one problem often leads to more problems. For example, if the election officials are not knowledgeable about proof of residence or photo ID, there are likely to be more questions about whether a document is acceptable, which in turn to longer lines and more voters leaving without voting. Poorly managed sites were seen in various locations around the state.

### **Voter Registration**

With limited types of acceptable proof of residence, our observers witnessed 183 people turned away from registration in the April 5 election for lack of proper documents. Most, if not all, had some documents, but they were not acceptable documents. Some observers did note that they saw some people come back with the correct documents while the observer was still at the site. Yet there were other individuals who did not return while the observer

was present, and a few potential voters who vocalized their frustration and said they would not return. In Dane County a woman had a UW Health Clinic bill but was told that because it was not a UW Hospital bill, she could not use it for proof of residence.

Some voters who had registered at the polls in the February election or at another time found that their names were not in the poll books on April 5. Fortunately, because of same-day registration, these voters were allowed to re-register at the polls and vote. Observers documented at least 20 voters who should have been in the poll books for the April 5 election and were not. While most of these individuals were understanding and re-registered without incident, there were a few who left in frustration. There was no correlation or pattern as to which polling sites were more likely to have this problem. This appears to be a statewide problem.

At a polling location in Milwaukee, an observer questioned the type of mail that was being accepted for proof of residence. The observer brought it to the attention of the Chief Inspector that people were being allowed to register with pieces of mail that were not on the approved list. The Chief Inspector replied to the observer that, "it just has to be mail."

A husband and wife who had voted at the same polling place in Polk County for 20 years were not in the registration book for the April 5 election. They were asked to re-register. They left and came back. The woman was able to produce acceptable proof of residence and voted, but the man was not able to so and did not vote. Unfortunately, over 300 individuals were observed as not able to register or vote in the April election for lack of proof of residence.

Polling sites with large populations of student voters had longer lines to register. This is a transient population and many are first-time voters. Election Day registration is very important to this group. There is a strong statistical significance related to student polling sites, long registration lines, and greater confusion over proof of residence. Students attempted to use their proof of enrollment as proof of residence, but faced problems when their university or college letters were addressed to their parents' or home addresses rather than their school resident addresses. Overall, the observers thought the staff did a good job at most of the polling sites that served large student populations, but observers noted that many of these sites were terribly understaffed. Outside of the student sites, Milwaukee and Madison did not have any statistical significance related to the problems of long lines or confusion over proof of residence.

### **Acceptable Photo ID for Voting**

The greatest problem noted by observers concerned the limited types of photo ID that are acceptable. Observers noted that some voters attempted to use out-of-state drivers licenses. Observers also noted that election officials worked with voters to identify an alternate acceptable ID when an unacceptable ID was first shown. However, it was common that young people and first-time voters did not have acceptable ID and therefore did not cast a vote in the April election. An example is young man from Minnesota who lives in Eau Claire who refused a provisional ballot. He was able to provide proof of residence and

register, but he told the election official that he would not be able to get to the DMV to get a Wisconsin driver's license by Friday and have his ballot counted.

Yet, it was not just first-time voters who experienced problems with producing ID and voting on Election Day.

In DeForest, a disabled Vietnam veteran in a wheelchair had proof of residence and an expired Wisconsin driver's license, allowing him to register to vote, but he was denied a regular ballot because his driver's license expired shortly before the November 4, 2014 cut-off. He did not have a veteran's card. And despite the clerk's assistance, he was unable to provide an acceptable photo ID to vote. He accepted a provisional ballot but said he was unlikely to be able to arrange transportation first to the DMV and then to his clerk's office by the end of the week for his vote to count. The observer noted he left in tears. The clerk said she would work with him to get him on the permanent absentee ballot list, but without an acceptable ID he will not be allowed to vote at his polling place on Election Day.

In Milwaukee, an elderly veteran came in to vote over the lunch hour. She lacked an acceptable photo ID. The Chief Inspector was away at lunch and no other election official knew how to issue a provisional ballot. The woman walked away without voting.

Observers noted that election officials asked every voter to show an ID in keeping with the law. A Chief Inspector in Winnebago County commented to the observer that checking ID definitely slows the voting process. At 32 polling sites observers noted confusion among election officials about whether or not a current address was supposed to be on the ID. Observers confirmed that the Chief Inspector or another election official helped to clarify this error and voters were not turned away at most sites where this occurred.

Observers saw at least 24 voters at 15 polling sites leave the voting line before showing ID. The reasons are largely unknown. However, observers noted that at 45 voting locations there were lines of 15 or more voters waiting to check in and cast their ballots. Some observers reported there were some voters who left the line and said they did so because they were waiting too long to vote.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

In past reports the League has recommended increasing the Election Day workforce and providing better training for election officials. While efforts have been made in that direction, complicated new laws have only increased the need for staff and training.

The League offers the following recommendations after the April 5, 2016 election:

### **Increase Polling Site Staff**

Poll workers are in great demand throughout the state, and this need has been exacerbated by the voter photo ID law and restrictions on voter registration. More people than expected voted in the April 5 election, which is good. However, in order for a polling place to operate at its best, there needs to be a sufficient number of poll workers on the job. Every polling place should have a greeter and a sufficient number of registrars. A law enacted in 2014

made it more difficult for people to register before the election with Special Registration Deputies, and a new law enacted this year makes it more difficult for clerks to deputize additional voter registrars at the polls on Election Day. Both of these factors have put more pressure on Election Day Registration.

Independently of this program, LWVWI spoke with a number of election officials (a range of novice and veteran poll workers) from a few municipalities who discussed with us their experiences while working at polling sites. These election officials have begun to vocalize their high level of stress when working elections with high turnout. They have pointed to the confusion caused by new voting laws and inadequate polling place staffing as two main causes of their stress. It is critical that local election officials receive more support and better training in order to maintain our strong Election Day workforce.

Increasing the number of poll workers will reduce stress in the polling place. One way to increase polling site staff is to recruit young people into these roles. An observer noted that high school students staffed a polling site she observed in Madison. The observer said this was one of the best polling sites she had seen in terms of operations because the workers took great care in performing their roles and the Chief Inspector was most helpful to his staff and voters.

### **Improve Election Official Training**

Another way to decrease the stress level of poll workers and improve Election Day operations is to enhance the training of election officials. Election officials need to understand a variety of changing procedures and requirements, including the list of acceptable documents for proof of residence to register and photo IDs to vote. They also must know when there are exceptions to these rules. Fortunately, a knowledgeable Chief Inspector can be most effective. In addition, resources such as phone numbers of the DMV and websites such as [www.myvote.wi.gov](http://www.myvote.wi.gov) can be very helpful for election officials to have at hand when assisting voters. It is crucial that election officials understand that electronic documents may be used as proof of residence. Finally, while it is not ideal to cast a provisional ballot, election officials must know when provisional ballots should be issued and be able to provide clear spoken and written instructions for the provisional ballot voter on what steps to take in order for the ballot to be counted.

### **Develop Better Polling Site Management**

With better polling site management, both the voters and the election officials at the polling site will have a superior experience on Election Day. One simple, yet essential role to have at each voting location is the Greeter. The greeter can: reduce wait time by speeding up registration processes; reduce voter confusion by answering initial questions before the voter gets in line; and direct voters to correct lines and polling locations. Voters appreciate polling sites with proper and easy-to-read signage. Signage that was placed on the tables rather than above the tables was harder to read. With no greeter and less visible signage, lines were longer and observers noted more frustration at these polling sites. Where possible, Internet access at polling sites is extremely helpful for voters to be able to use in accessing electronic documents for voter registration. Finally, accessible voting machines

must be functional and set up to allow privacy for disabled voters. No one should be turned away because these requirements cannot be met.

### **Increase and Target Voter Education**

Statewide voter education by the Government Accountability Board or Elections Commission is crucial to prepare citizens for each step of the voting process, especially the new requirements. Helping voters to be prepared before Election Day will lead to smoother election administration and shorter lines for registration and voting. The needed areas of education include: how to find one's polling place; what are acceptable proof of residence documents for registration and photo IDs for voting; how to fill out a ballot. In particular, there needs to be a focus on working with high schools, colleges, universities, and technical schools throughout the state to educate first-time voters. Also, seniors need additional targeted education about absentee voting, mail-in ballots and how to obtain a free state ID.

### **CONCLUSION**

Election Day in Wisconsin has numerous examples to promote as the standard for polling sites and voter experiences. Voters want to participate actively in their government. All citizens deserve to be treated well at their polling place, to spend little time waiting in lines, and to receive assistance from competent election officials when needed. First-time voters should have a positive experience to encourage life-long voting and civic engagement. The League believes there is a significant need for both voter education and training of election officials, so that this high standard will be met for all polling places and all voters.

*Drafted by Erin Grunze  
May 2016*

**ADDENDUM: VOTING STORIES - Collected by League of Women Voters of Wisconsin through an online form following the April 5, 2016 election**

Where in Wisconsin was the polling place?	Were you able to vote?	If you voted by provisional ballot, was it counted?	Is there more of your story you'd like to share?
<b>NOTE</b>	There were stories from voters in 9 municipalities who simply reported a smooth voting experience. Those municipalities are: Beloit; Caledonia; City of Madison; City of Milwaukee; Janesville; Menomonee Falls; Rubicon; Town of Medina; Town of Wilson.		
Eau Claire	Yes		Yes. When we came in to vote, we were told that my husband had requested an absentee ballot when he had not... They did say the absentee ballot was not returned, and my husband was allowed to vote. Neither of us ever requests an absentee ballot; we vote in person. Someone else must have done this...or a mistake was made. (This is a very small polling place, and one of the poll workers knows us. Good thing.)
Grand Chute	Yes		i took an 83 year old woman to Grand Chute town hall where she has always voted but they told her she was in the wrong place... She was told to go to Community Church which neither of us was familiar with. When we got there she was again told she was in wrong place but after she insisted it was correct she was able to vote. No one should have to endure this confusion. The places were also a long way from her home. She would never have found it on her own or without my GPS!
Ashwaubenon	No		In Hobart...voter who had just moved there a week ago. He had not lived there for 28 days so he went to Ashwaubenon where he had moved from. They told him he couldn't vote because he had moved!!
Milwaukee	Yes		A doctor friend of mine is bereft because she did not think to turn over the ballot to vote for the president of her choice. The ballot should have said "two sided"... The election inspector did not instruct her and she feels disenfranchised.
Racine	No	Yes	Expired driver's license. Was told she must renew it by the end of voting Tuesday night. It was accomplished but we knew it was untrue.
Madison		No	The voter was a UW student who had MN license cast provisional ballot, but returned as she felt she would be giving up MN residency and student aid. She asked not to count it and she had no intention to get UW voter ID by Friday's deadline. As election officials we could not verify that voting would give up her MN residency and impact student aid, but facilitated her right to vote, up until she chose otherwise. Were there other students statewide who were worried about residency in their home state? Could be that they self-selected not to cast a ballot.
Village of Trempealeau	Yes		I called & reported this to the WI govt/voting accountability hotline. My husband and I, who registered in early February and then voted on Feb 16, showed up to vote on 4/5, and nothing showed up in the books on us. We had to... re-register, which took time. We questioned people and the clerk why we were not registered after we already signed the books and voted in Feb and nobody knew why. The clerk said it was probably 'the new system'. We then went and voted.
Madison	Yes		I was confused by the first box, that said I had to check either Repub or Dem. I was confused, as I don't remember seeing that before, which I may have but just wasn't remembering. So I knew there used to be a "straight vote" box, but thought this was weird, so I asked a poll worker, "if I mark one of these boxes in the first box (repub or dem) does this mean it fills in my votes for the rest of the ticket?" she said YES. I thought that was weird. So I filled in my selection and ignored her answer and filled in all my votes as I wanted. It was so very very hot in that room, which for some reason it always is, so I was very uncomfortable and wanted to get out of there asap. I thought this was odd. I wish there was more information explaining why and if it was required that I fill out that first box. there was no really good information explaining what this was for. in the last election earlier this year, 2016, I was forced to give over my id three times. at first when i walked in, the man would not let me proceed to vote unless I showed him, and he took my id. He did give it back, but not after he "approved me" publicly. I was allowed to move on. then the first name checker took my id out of my hand and handed it to the second name checker where i got my little piece of paper. I then got to vote. this time, i would not allow them to touch my id, and I showed it only to the one checker who asked.
Madison	Yes		I am the Chief Inspector at this polling place. Surprisingly, we had very little trouble with Voter ID; we had more issues with proof of residence (for people registering) including one person who cast a provisional ballot -- at 8:00 PM. I think we should make more of an issue of how to prove residency than we do.
Madison	Yes		I didn't feel that I was asked to show my voter ID in an organized or respectful way. I don't drive, so had gone to a lot of effort to get it. I hope things will be better in the general election this fall.
Madison	Yes		My daughter went to the poll and stated her name, which did not match what was in voting book--her first name is Marisa and the "a" at the end of her name was missing in the book. The poll worker told her the names had to match exactly and asked for her ID. She showed her license which happened to have her old address in Madison on it. The poll worker then said the addresses didn't match. My daughter was about in tears as there was a long line behind her. Marisa told the poll worker that she had been voting there for the last 6 years and the poll worker said "it's been 7 years and no one ever noticed this before now!" as though she didn't believe her. Marisa asked her if there was someone else she could ask about this and the lady finally got up and looked for help. The other poll official advised the worker to complete a simple form to correct the typo and my daughter was allowed to vote. Marisa was very embarrassed by the whole incident.

**ADDENDUM: VOTING STORIES - Collected by League of Women Voters of Wisconsin through an online form following the April 5, 2016 election**

Where in Wisconsin was the polling place?	Were you able to vote?	If you voted by provisional ballot, was it counted?	Is there more of your story you'd like to share?
	Yes		The poor poll workers had little to no idea how to help people register/vote. They weren't sure which forms of ID were valid and it felt very stressful. I felt terribly for them as I'm sure the unorganized process angered people. It was chaotic. I voted in a mid/to upper middle class, mostly white district so I can't imagine what it was like in other parts of the city.
Fitchburg	Yes		The voter ID law is very confusing, luckily I brought multiple forms of ID, and multiple proofs of residence, because I didn't know what to expect and what types of identification they would require at the polling location.
Madison	Yes		There was confusion about which line to stand in... although the people working were as helpful as possible. The wait time was longer than usual for a primary (about twenty-five minutes).
Milwaukee	Yes		My wife waited an hour and a half in line to vote... I arrived later just before 8 PM when polls close and waited an hour in line to vote. I overheard people leaving complaining that their wait was an hour and 45 minutes.
Twin Lakes	Yes		Stood in line for about 45 minutes... Only one person checking I.D.s and the 2nd person confirming addresses. (Four people working at the tables was not enough.) And there were 2-3 people using the privacy booths. The two electronic booths were having too many problems... People were walking in and out due to the long wait. I hope the presidential election in November has far more employees.
La Farge	Yes		I lost my driver's license a few weeks prior to the election and had to take a day off of work to get it replaced (nearest DMV is 1 hour away). My job is flexible and allows me to take time off, other people aren't so lucky.
Milwaukee	No		I was out of the country and the necessary mailed absentee ballot was not delivered in time for me to vote. The shortened period for absentee voting deprived me of the opportunity to vote.
Madison			In my opinion, the polling place...is not an accessible polling place, due to congestion. I have witnessed two elections... where the voting room was entirely filled with people. It would be impossible for anyone in a wheelchair to maneuver in this room... Even for normally mobile people, this space is troublesome. The doorway leading to the voting area is so narrow that people exiting brush up against people waiting to get in. The pollworkers did a great job under trying circumstances. Their patience and endurance was remarkable.
Clerk's Office, Madison	Yes	Yes	I spent 20-30 minutes researching the voter ID laws online before the election, and I had to repeatedly reread the information in order to understand the requirements. I was still somewhat unclear when I walked into the polling place, but thankfully it all worked out. I am a college-educated individual whose first language is English, and I still had a difficult time comprehending the new requirements.
Shorewood	No		... I no longer have a car so no WI drivers license! would've had to take 2 buses to get to the dmv downtown. I have a hard time doing that.
Milwaukee	No		Several people had to re-register who were registered in February. Some of them upset and angry.
Beloit	Yes		Poll worker insisted that the address on my ID match my current address when I used my Driver's License to vote. Made me go home to get mail to prove my mailing address. I looked up the law, and found she was wrong. How many people did she mistakenly turn away?
Janesville	No		I was a poll worker at this location. The entire process needs to be reorganized because it is so slow. I saw at least one voter leave without voting. He was frustrated and left. The polling place was understaffed. The lines were unacceptably long... Many voters also had to re-register even though they had voted here in the past.