2026 VOTER GUIDE

YOUR VOTE. YOUR VOICE. YOUR POWER.

Voces de la Frontera ACTION

vdlfa.org

A QUICK INTRODUCTION TO YOUR BLUE BOOKLET

THIS GUIDE IS ABOUT THIS ELECTION

You have probably seen the Orange Election Guide, which provides basic, nonpartisan information about your right to vote, how elections work, and how to register and participate. This Blue Guide has a different purpose. It is about this election.

Elections are about more than casting a ballot. They are about deciding who will represent us, who will make decisions on our behalf, and whose priorities will shape our families and communities.

For working families, immigrant families and communities across Wisconsin, the decisions made by elected officials will affect our constitutional and workers rights, jobs, wages, schools, housing, health care, immigration, public safety, and many other parts of our lives.

That is why it is important to understand what is at stake, what choices are before you, and where the candidates stand on the issues that matter most to you, your family, and our communities.

Use the Blue Guide to learn about the upcoming election, the offices and issues on your ballot, our endorsed candidates and the referendum questions you will be asked to decide.

Learn. Ask questions. Make your own decision. Use your voice and your power.

DEFEND OUR FREEDOM TO VOTE

The right to vote is one of the most important rights we have. It is also a right we have to defend.

Across the country, people are facing efforts to make voting harder, discouraging people from participating, or creating fear around exercising their right to vote.

Voters can be pushed out of the political process through restrictive voting rules, rigging electoral districts to ensure a political party is elected known as gerrymandering), challenges to their eligibility, barriers to registration, or requirements that make it harder for a ballot to be counted.

Federal law prohibits threats, coercion and intimidation intended to interfere with someone's right to vote.

Across the country and in Wisconsin, people are coming together to defend our right to vote and fair elections through grassroots Election Protection efforts, litigation and ensuring all eligible voters turn out to vote.

This election is critical to challenge growing authoritarianism, corruption, and cruelty from the Trump administration and those that are aligned with his agenda down the ballot.

We have the opportunity to elect a US Congress that can put a check on constitutional violations by this administration, including ending genocide and an illegal war, accountability and defunding of ICE, shifting those funds to health care and public schools, among other important tissues. Control of the US Congress is also a stepping stone to greater accountability in the 2028 presidential elections.

The way to challenge this growing threat by racist and elitist billionaires and white nationalists is through mass turnout on Election Day.

At the state level we have a historic opportunity to elect a governor and a majority in the state legislature that will pass laws to protect and advance the rights of immigrants, people of color, and working class families.

Our right to vote determines who gets to make decisions that impact our lives. The people we elect decide how our public money is spent, what laws are passed, whose rights are protected, what services our communities receive, and how the government responds to the issues that affect our daily lives.

That is why our right to vote is fundamental to building a strong democracy. When people participate in elections, we have a say in who holds power and what they do with it.

Know your rights. Know the rules. Look out for one another and have your voice heard at the ballot box.

THIS ELECTION MATTERS.

LEARN WHY.

WHY SHOULD I CARE ABOUT THIS ELECTION?

Elections determine who will represent us and who will have the power to make decisions that affect us and our communities. The candidates we elect make decisions about public resources, laws, policies, services and priorities. They decide how the government responds to the needs of the people who live and work in our communities. That means elections can have a real impact on your everyday life and your vote is one way to have a say in who holds that power.

This election is an opportunity to ask:

- **Who will stand up for working people?**
- **Who will protect the dignity and rights of immigrant families?**
- **Who will fight for good jobs and safe workplaces?**
- **Who will invest in our schools and communities?**
- **Who will work to make housing and health care more accessible?**
- **Who will protect and defend our communities and uphold people's rights?**

You do not have to agree with every candidate or every issue, but you deserve to know what the choices are and what candidates say they will do if elected.

ELECTION DAY
IS **TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3**
POLLS OPEN
7AM – 8PM

HOW COULD THE RESULTS AFFECT MY FAMILY AND COMMUNITY?

The candidates elected in this election will have the power to make decisions that affect our families, our workplaces and our communities.

That is why it is important to look beyond a candidate's name or political party and understand what they believe, what they have supported in the past, what they have proposed, and how they would use the power of the office they are seeking.

It is important to know which candidates' values and proposals align with your own. It is just as important to recognize when they do not.

Pay attention to candidates who have expressed discriminatory views about immigrants or people of color, who have expressed harmful views about women or LGBTQ+ communities, who do not believe access to health care, housing or education should be treated as a right, or who support aggressive approaches to immigration enforcement or policing.

You deserve to know what candidates stand for, what they have done, and what they say they will do if elected. Different offices have different powers, so it is also important to understand what each candidate could actually do in the position they are seeking.

Learn the choices. Ask questions. Compare their positions with your own values and priorities. Then make your own decision.

WHAT IS ON THE BALLOT?

Not everyone has the same ballot. What you see depends on where you live and which offices and questions are being decided in your community.

Find your ballot at:
myvote.wi.gov/Whats-On-My-Ballot

MyVote Wisconsin allows you to enter your address and see what will be on your ballot, including the offices and referendum questions you will vote on.

Before you vote, take some time to learn what each office does and who is running for it.

WHAT IS AT STAKE FOR OUR COMMUNITIES?

The issues on this list affect our families and communities in different ways. Candidates may have different ideas about how the government should respond to these issues.

ECONOMY & FINANCIAL STABILITY

The cost of living is not just about how much things cost. It is about whether working families can afford housing, food, health care and other basic needs. The choices made by elected officials affect those costs.

The Trump administration's tariffs have made many goods and materials more expensive, and businesses have passed some of those costs on to consumers. Frequent changes in trade policy have also created uncertainty for businesses and families. Wars and instability can raise the cost of energy, food and other goods and disrupt trade with other countries.

These are not random economic issues. They are the political choices our elected leaders make about who carries the cost and who benefits from the economy.

When you look at candidates and their economic policies, ask:

- **Who benefits? Working families, or billionaires and large corporations?**
- **Who pays? Are working people carrying more of the cost while the wealthiest get tax breaks or other benefits?**
- **Who has power? Do workers have a voice at work and the ability to organize, or do corporations have more power to set wages and working conditions?**
- **What does the government invest in? Affordable housing, health care, schools and good jobs, or wars and policies that primarily benefit those who already have the most wealth?**
- **What happens to working families? Will these policies make it easier or harder to afford the basics and build a future?**

A strong economy should mean more than strong profits. It should mean that working people can afford to live, raise their families and build a future.

WORKERS' RIGHTS, WAGES & SAFETY

A job should allow people to support their families with dignity. But workers do not always have the same power as the companies that employ them.

The Trump administration has emphasized reducing regulations on businesses, lowering compliance costs for employers and giving businesses more flexibility. The administration says this approach will encourage economic growth, create jobs and increase wages.

But the broader economic reality is clear: wealth and economic power remain increasingly concentrated among the wealthiest households, while working people continue to struggle to build financial security.

For working people, the question is: What does this approach mean for their power at work?

When you look at candidates, ask:

- **Who has the power? Workers or employers?**
- **Who benefits? Working people or corporations?**
- **Can workers organize? Does the candidate support workers' right to form unions and act together?**
- **Who protects workers? Will the government enforce protections for wages, safety and organizing?**

An economy should not only create jobs. It should give working people a voice and the power to build a secure life.

IMMIGRANT RIGHTS, ICE & IMMIGRATION REFORM

Immigrant families are living through an unprecedented expansion of immigration enforcement. ICE is no longer something many people only hear about on the news. It is showing up in our streets, workplaces and communities. Immigration enforcement can affect people with different immigration statuses, including people who have lived here for years, built families and contributed to our communities.

The impact goes beyond arrests and deportations. Enforcement, monitoring, misinformation and false narratives can create fear that reaches entire communities. People may be afraid to go to work, take their children to school, seek medical care or interact with law enforcement.

Federal officials control immigration law and ICE enforcement. But Wisconsin and local governments still have choices about how they use their own power and resources.

When you look at candidates, ask:

- **What do they believe ICE's role should be in Wisconsin communities?**
- **Will they limit or expand cooperation between local law enforcement and federal immigration enforcement?**
- **Will they protect people's rights when ICE operates in their communities?**
- **Will they support access to driver's licenses for people who are currently excluded, so a traffic stop does not become a pathway to immigration detention or deportation?**
- **Will they support policies that allow immigrant families to live, work and participate in their communities without living in constant fear?**

Immigration policy is about more than borders. It is about who has power, whose rights are protected and whether immigrant families can live with dignity and security in the communities they call home.

HOUSING

Everyone deserves a safe place to live without having to choose between paying the rent and feeding their family.

But for many families, housing has become harder to afford. Rent and home prices have risen, while wages have not kept up for many working people. Families are spending more of their income just to keep a roof over their heads.

When housing becomes unaffordable, people are forced to make impossible choices. They move farther from work. They leave the neighborhoods where they grew up. They double up with family. They worry about eviction or losing their home.

These choices do not affect everyone equally. Working families, low-income families and communities of color are more likely to face the greatest barriers to stable, affordable housing.

Housing is not just about having a place to sleep. It is about stability, dignity and the ability to build a life in the community you call home.

When you look at candidates, ask:

- **Who can afford to live in the communities they serve?**
- **What will they do to make housing more affordable?**
- **Will they protect renters from displacement and unfair treatment?**
- **Will they invest in affordable housing, or leave families to face rising costs on their own?**
- **Who benefits from housing policies, and who is being pushed out?**

A community cannot thrive when the people who live and work there can no longer afford to stay.

HEALTH CARE & EQUITABLE ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE

How is the cost of health care affecting you and your family? Have you ever delayed seeing a doctor because you could not afford it? Worried about the cost of a prescription? Had to travel too far to find care? Or wondered whether you would be able to get the care you need when you need it?

These are not just personal problems. They are shaped by decisions about health care, insurance, hospitals, clinics and public funding.

When care is too expensive, unavailable or restricted by law, the people with the fewest resources often face the greatest barriers.

When you look at candidates, ask:

- **Will they protect access to affordable health care?**
- **Will they invest in hospitals, clinics and health programs in communities that need them most?**
- **Who benefits from their health care policies, and who could be left without care?**
- **Will they protect people's ability to make their own health care decisions?**

Health care is about more than medical bills. It is about whether people have the freedom and resources to care for themselves and their families.

EDUCATION FUNDING & EQUITABLE ACCESS TO EDUCATION

Every child deserves a school that gives them a real chance to succeed. For many of us, a teacher who believed in us, a school meal, a safe classroom or a program that opened a door made a difference in our lives.

But public schools cannot do that work without public investment.

Wisconsin has expanded taxpayer-funded private school vouchers while public schools continue to face difficult choices about staffing, programs and resources. When public education loses resources, students and families feel it.

And the impact is not equal. Students of color, low-income students and other historically underserved communities are often the first to feel the consequences when resources and opportunities are limited.

Education is more than a school system. It is one of the most important ways a community builds opportunity, stability and power.

When you look at candidates, ask:

- **Do they believe public education should be fully supported?**
- **Where are they putting public dollars? Into public schools or expanding private school vouchers?**
- **Who benefits from these choices?**
- **Who is left with fewer opportunities?**
- **Will they fight for every child to have access to a quality public education, no matter their ZIP code, income or race?**

When we weaken public education, we weaken one of the most important tools our communities have to build a better future.

PUBLIC SAFETY, MILITARIZATION & JUSTICE SYSTEM REFORM

According to The Sentencing Project, Wisconsin had the highest black imprisonment rate in the nation in its 2019 data. More recent data continues to show one of the largest disparities between black, brown, and white imprisonment rates in the country.

In Milwaukee County, the disparity is even more personal. More than half of black men in their 30s have spent time in state prison.

Behind those numbers are fathers, sons, brothers, partners and friends. They are families losing loved ones to a system that does not treat people equally.

These are the consequences of a justice system shaped by racial disparities in policing, sentencing and incarceration. When we talk about public safety, we also have to ask: whose safety are we protecting, and who is being asked to live with the consequences?

And incarceration is not just a system of punishment. It is a business. Even when a prison is owned and operated by the state, incarceration moves enormous amounts of public money. In Wisconsin, incarcerating one person costs an average of $144.88 every day, or more than $52,000 a year.

When incarceration becomes an economic system, we have to ask what happens when there is money to be made from keeping people inside it.

When you look at candidates, ask:

- **Will they confront racial disparities in policing and incarceration?**
- **Will they invest in Black and brown communities and community-based safety?**
- **Will they hold police accountable when people's rights are violated?**
- **Will they reduce reliance on incarceration, or expand it?**

REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM & LGBTQ+ RIGHTS

The freedom to make decisions about your body and your life matters. Government decisions can affect access to reproductive health care, protections against discrimination, and the rights of LGBTQ+ people.

When you look at candidates, ask:

- **Will they protect reproductive freedom?**
- **Will they protect access to reproductive health care, including abortion and contraception?**
- **Will they protect LGBTQ+ people from discrimination?**
- **Will they defend everyone's right to live openly and authentically, and make decisions about their own bodies and lives?**

WHO CONTROLS IMMIGRATION?

Immigration law is primarily federal. Congress and the federal government control immigration status, visas, asylum, citizenship, ICE, CBP and immigration courts.

The state government cannot grant someone legal immigration status or cancel a federal deportation order. But the state and local governments still matter.

The governor leads state agencies and state law enforcement. The Legislature makes state laws and controls the state budget. Local sheriffs and law enforcement agencies can enter agreements with ICE under programs like 287(g), giving local officers certain federal immigration enforcement responsibilities. State leaders also have a role in determining who can obtain a Wisconsin driver's license and how state resources are used.

Local and state officials have the power to limit cooperation with ICE and to hold federal immigration agents accountable when they enter our streets and communities. They do not have to stand by while ICE operates with impunity.

For immigrant families, the question is not only what Washington does. It is also what Wisconsin chooses to do with the power it has.

MEET OUR ENDORSED CANDIDATES

At Voces de la Frontera Action, we look beyond campaign promises. We pay attention to who shows up, who stands with our communities, and who shares our commitment to dignity, worker power and justice.

The candidates in this guide have earned our endorsement through their values, their record and their commitment to the people we serve. Many have stood with our members on the ground, listened to their stories and worked alongside them to create change.

These are the candidates we are endorsing for the November 3, 2026 election.

Get to know them. Learn what they stand for and what they would do with the power of the office they are seeking.

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

What this office does

Members of the U.S. House of Representatives vote on federal laws, funding and policies. They represent their districts in Congress and work on issues including the economy, health care, immigration, education, workers' rights and public services.

MITCHELL BERMAN

(U.S. Representative, Congressional District 1)

Mitchell Berman's campaign emphasizes working families, organized labor, health care, lowering costs, housing, childcare, worker organizing and apprenticeship opportunities.

GWEN MOORE

(U.S. Representative, Congressional District 4)

Gwen Moore has a longstanding record of advocating for working families, civil rights, voting rights, health care and immigrant communities.

MARK POCAN

(U.S. Representative, Congressional District 2)

Mark Pocan's platform emphasizes workers' rights, labor, public education, health care, voting rights, LGBTQ+ equality, clean energy and social programs.

ANDREW BECK

(U.S. Representative, Congressional District 5)

Andrew Beck's campaign emphasizes working families, unions, health care, Social Security and Medicare, agriculture, education, housing, reproductive health, climate and democracy. His immigration platform addresses border security, human dignity and the treatment of immigrant communities.

REBECCA COOKE

(U.S. Representative, Congressional District 3)

Rebecca Cooke's campaign emphasizes working-class and rural communities, the cost of living, agriculture, small businesses, health care, rural hospitals, workers' rights and increasing the federal minimum wage.

RICK CROSSON

(U.S. Representative, Congressional District 8)

Rick Crosson's campaign addresses immigration, border policy, immigration backlogs, agricultural and dairy workers, work authorization, worker protections, due process and pathways to legal status.

STATEWIDE OFFICES

Governor
DAVID CROWLEY

WHAT THIS OFFICE DOES

The governor is the head of Wisconsin's executive branch and oversees state agencies. The governor signs or vetoes legislation, proposes the state budget, appoints certain officials and directs how the executive branch carries out state laws.

WHAT HE STANDS FOR

David Crowley has a documented history of working with Voces de la Frontera and supporting immigrant and worker rights. As a State Representative, he participated in Voces-led actions opposing Sheriff David Clarke's proposed 287(g) program and calling for the restoration of driver's licenses for immigrants. In 2018, he worked with Voces and then-Rep. JoCasta Zamarripa to draft and sponsor legislation that would allow undocumented immigrants in Wisconsin to obtain driver's licenses.

As Milwaukee County Executive, Crowley has continued to speak out against federal immigration enforcement actions that affect Milwaukee residents. He publicly opposed ICE arrests at the Milwaukee County Courthouse, condemned the deportation of Milwaukee community member Yessenia Ruano, and supported county action restricting ICE staging in county parks. In 2026, after reports that ICE agents were using county property as a staging area, Crowley directed the County Corporation Counsel to explore legal options for holding ICE accountable.

David Crowley's campaign emphasizes jobs and wages, economic opportunity, public investment, health care, housing, schools and early learning, childcare, climate and strong local communities.

THE GOVERNOR'S ROLE ON IMMIGRATION

Immigration is primarily a federal responsibility, but the governor's policies still matter to immigrant communities.

The governor does not control federal immigration law or direct ICE, but the governor does oversee Wisconsin's executive branch and state law enforcement, giving the office significant influence over how Wisconsin responds to federal immigration enforcement.

The governor can set priorities for state agencies, direct state resources, establish policies for state law enforcement, and use the office's public platform to speak about the impact of immigration enforcement on Wisconsin communities.

The governor also helps shape state law and policy. The Legislature passes laws, and the governor can sign or veto them. Through the state budget, the governor can propose changes to state policy and funding priorities.

Here are some of the areas where the governor can make a difference:

- **Driver's licenses:** Wisconsin currently requires proof of legal presence to obtain a driver's license. A governor can propose changing this requirement through the state budget and advocate for legislation that allows more people to drive legally and safely, obtain insurance, get to work, take their children to school and access health care.
- **287(g) and local law enforcement:** The governor can oppose efforts to expand state participation in federal immigration enforcement, limit the use of state resources for that purpose, establish policies that prohibit racial profiling, and ensure that state law enforcement protects people's rights when interacting with federal immigration authorities.
- **Immigrant workers' rights:** The governor can strengthen enforcement of workplace protections, support policies that protect workers from exploitation and retaliation, and ensure that immigrant workers can report wage theft, unsafe working conditions and other violations without fear.

The governor has meaningful tools to shape how Wisconsin responds to immigration enforcement and how immigrant families are treated in our state. The question is what Wisconsin's leaders will do with that authority to protect communities, uphold people's rights and ensure that state government is not contributing to fear and discrimination.

THE GOVERNOR CANNOT

- Grant immigration status
- Grant citizenship
- Decide asylum cases
- Cancel a deportation order
- Control ICE
- Control immigration courts
- Create federal visa programs
- Direct federal immigration agents to release or deport an individual

WHO IS DAVID CROWLEY RUNNING AGAINST?

David Crowley's opposing candidate is MAGA Republican Tom Tiffany. Tiffany has a long record of aligning himself with Donald Trump and the Trump administration. Trump has endorsed Tiffany for governor and described him as an "America First Congressman" who has "always been at my side." Tiffany has also voted with Trump's position on the vast majority of House votes during his time in Congress.

The following are his main positions and record:

- **Supports President Trump's economic agenda**, including tax cuts for the rich and tariffs. The results raise serious concerns: Trump's tax and spending law is projected to add trillions to the federal deficit, while his tariffs and war in Iran have raised costs for consumers and businesses and are expected to weigh on economic growth and employment.
- **Supports expanding immigration enforcement.** Tiffany supports stronger border enforcement and has backed legislation to increase immigration enforcement, restrict asylum and increase funding for ICE.
- **Supports local cooperation with ICE.** His campaign has proposed banning sanctuary policies in Wisconsin and requiring local law enforcement to cooperate with federal immigration authorities in certain cases involving undocumented immigrants.
- **Opposes policies that limit cooperation with federal immigration authorities.** Tiffany has criticized state and local policies intended to limit cooperation with ICE.
- **Opposes abortion rights.** Tiffany has consistently supported restrictions on abortion and voted against federal legislation that would protect abortion access. He co-sponsored legislation that would have prohibited abortion after approximately six weeks of pregnancy.
- **Supports restrictions affecting transgender people and women's sports.** Tiffany has supported federal legislation that would restrict transgender girls and women from participating in women's and girls' sports based on sex assigned at birth.
- **Opposed the Respect for Marriage Act.** In 2022, he voted against federal legislation protecting recognition of same-sex and interracial marriages.
- **Strongly supports punitive law enforcement** with a focus on traditional law enforcement, prosecution, tougher sentencing and expanding prison capacity.
- **His record regarding data centers and the environment is complicated.** In July 2026, Tiffany described much of the backlash against data centers as "ridiculous" and disputed claims that they would threaten Wisconsin's water supply or increase electricity costs. At the same time, he said he would not want a data center in his own backyard and supported ending additional subsidies and increasing transparency. Tiffany voted for the 2025 federal tax and spending law, which included broad business tax provisions that can benefit data-center operators.
- **Tiffany has consistently aligned himself with Trump in Congress.** An analysis of his 2025 House voting record found that he supported Trump's position on the overwhelming majority of votes.

CROWLEY	TIFFANY
ICE: No Local Collaboration: According to WISN 12, Crowley stated he does not see "any scenario where we would want to partner with ICE"	**ICE:** Pledges to have full state cooperation with ICE. Voted to add $75 billion for ICE funding. Supports mass deportation.
IMMIGRATION: Opposes mass deportation, supports in state-tuition for undocumented immigrants, and supports drivers licenses. Backs prohibiting police from asking about immigration status.	**IMMIGRATION:** Pledges to ban sanctuary cities statewide that limit ICE. Opposes drivers licenses and tuition aid for undocumented immigrants. Sponsored legislation allowing local areas to block refugee resettlement.
HEALTHCARE: Aims to increase government healthcare funding and expand coverage. Advocates for statewide Mental health access system.	**HEALTHCARE:** Lower costs by slashing regulations and focusing on more competition (which already exists, but will lead to more monopoly and wasted money).
MINIMUM WAGE: Wants to raise the minimum wage that exists now at $7.25 to $15 then $20 gradually.	**MINIMUM WAGE:** Wants to keep minimum wage at 7.25 and let "market" dictate wages (which has not worked!).
PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING: Promises to restore state commitment to covering two-thirds of k-12 public education costs. Aims to implement universal pre-k.	**PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING:** Champions private schools "School choice" at the expense of public schools. Pledges to opt Wisconsin into a federal school voucher tax credit program.
UNIONS: Campaign funded by a broad coalition of public trade unions, Will repeal Act 10 that stripped away collective bargaining from Wisconsin public-sector employees) Will abolish "right to work" (which allows unionized workers to opt out of paying union dues, weakening unions).	**UNIONS:** Voted for & supports act 10 that eliminated collective bargaining rights for public workers.. Defends "right to work". Rejects union-favoring Project labor agreements, advocates for more competition. Has supported more deregulation to grant businesses max operating flexibility.

Lieutenant Governor
SARAH GODLEWSKI

What this office does: The lieutenant governor is Wisconsin's second-highest statewide elected official. The lieutenant governor serves as president of the State Senate, casting a vote in the Senate when needed to break a tie. The lieutenant governor also works with the governor and may take on additional responsibilities assigned by state law or the governor.

What she stands for: Sarah Godlewski's campaign emphasizes public investment, strong schools, renewable energy, transparency, accountability and housing.

Attorney General
JOSH KAUL

What this office does: The attorney general leads the Wisconsin Department of Justice and serves as the state's chief legal officer. The office represents Wisconsin in court, provides legal services to state agencies and has statewide responsibilities related to law enforcement and public safety.

What she stands for: Josh Kaul has emphasized public safety, voting rights, civil rights and protection of Wisconsin's natural resources.

Secretary of State
JOCASTA ZAMARRIPA

What this office does: The Wisconsin Secretary of State maintains official state records and has responsibilities established by the Wisconsin Constitution and state law. The office also serves on the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands.

What she stands for: JoCasta Zamarripa's campaign emphasizes affordability, housing, childcare, public education and protecting public lands. A lifelong Milwaukeean, Zamarripa comes from a family with deep migrant roots.

She has spent years standing with immigrant communities and working alongside Voces de la Frontera. As an Alderperson representing Milwaukee's near south side, she has continued that work locally. In 2026, she was one of the architects and lead sponszors of the ICE Out Milwaukee legislative package, a series of measures designed to protect Milwaukee residents' constitutional rights and limit the use of city resources and property for federal immigration enforcement.

State Treasurer
YEE LENG XIONG

What this office does: The state treasurer serves on the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands and has responsibilities related to state financial resources, public lands, unclaimed property and financial education.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Lands manages the state's Common School Fund and other public resources that support Wisconsin schools and public institutions.

What she stands for: Yee Leng Xiong's campaign emphasizes protecting and growing the Common School Fund, responsible management of public resources, taxpayer accountability, unclaimed property and financial literacy.

STATE SENATE

The Wisconsin State Senate is one of the two chambers of the state Legislature, alongside the State Assembly. The Legislature has the power to create, change and repeal state laws.

State senators:

- **Vote on state laws that affect areas such as education, health care, workers' rights, housing, public safety, immigration-related policies and many other parts of daily life.**
- **Vote on the state budget, which determines how Wisconsin spends billions of dollars on schools, health care, transportation, public safety, state programs and other services.**
- **Help determine state tax and spending policies, including decisions about how much revenue the state collects and where public money is invested.**
- **Vote on appointments and other matters involving state government, including certain appointments that require Senate confirmation.**
- **Can propose constitutional amendments, which must follow the constitutional process and ultimately go before voters for approval.**

A bill generally must pass both the Senate and Assembly before it can become law, and the governor then has the opportunity to sign or veto it.

Who represents you in the State Senate matters because senators have a direct role in deciding the laws, policies and public investments that shape life in Wisconsin.

SENATE CANDIDATES

Iowa, Crawford, Dane, Grant, Green, Lafayette, Rock & Vernon Counties
District 17: Jenna Jacobson

Milwaukee County
District 3: Tim Carpenter
District 7: Chris Larson

Milwaukee & Waukesha Counties
District 5: Robyn Vining

Racine & Milwaukee Counties
District 21: Trevor Jung

Sheboygan, Fond Du Lac & Manitowoc Counties
District 9: Christian Ellis

STATE ASSEMBLY

The Wisconsin State Assembly is one of the two chambers of the state Legislature, alongside the State Senate. The Legislature makes state laws and votes on the state budget.

State Assembly representatives:

- **Vote on state laws that affect education, health care, workers' rights, housing, public safety and many other parts of daily life.**
- **Vote on the state budget, which determines how Wisconsin spends public money on schools, health care, transportation, public safety and other state programs.**
- **Help shape state tax and spending policies, including decisions about how the state collects and invests public money.**
- **Propose and debate legislation and work with State Senators to decide which bills move forward.**
- **Can propose constitutional amendments, which must go through the constitutional process and ultimately be approved by voters.**

A bill generally must pass both the Assembly and the Senate before it can become law. The governor then has the opportunity to sign or veto it.

Who represents you in the State Assembly matters because Assembly representatives help decide the laws, policies and public investments that shape life in Wisconsin.

STATE ASSEMBLY CANDIDATES

Brown County
District 88: Brandy Tollefson
District 89: Ryan Spaude
District 90: Amaad Rivera-Wagner

Dane County
District 47: Randy Udell
District 76: Dina Nina Martinez-Rutherford
District 78: Shelia Stubbs

Eau Claire, Dunn & Trempealeau Counties
District 93: Christian Phelps

Iowa, Dane, Grant & Lafayette Counties
District 51: Ben Gruber

Kenosha County
District 65: Ben DeSmidt

La Crosse & Monroe Counties
District 95: Jill Billings

La Crosse & Trempealeau Counties
District 94: Steve Doyle

Marathon County
District 85: John Kroll

Milwaukee County
District 8: Ismael Luna
District 9: Priscilla Prado
District 10: Darrin Madison
District 11: Sequanna Taylor
District 14: Angelito Tenorio
District 17: Supreme Moore Omokunde
District 19: Ryan Clancy
District 20: Christine Sinicki
District 21: Dan Bukiewicz
District 61: Ben Brist

Racine County
District 62: Angelina Cruz
District 66: Greta Neubauer

Rock County
District 44: Ann Roe

Sheboygan County
District 26: Joe Sheehan

Walworth And Rock Counties
District 31: John Perryman

Waukesha County
District 82: Rico Camacho

SHERIFF

Sheriffs are elected county officials responsible for leading their county sheriff's department. Their responsibilities include law enforcement, public safety and, in many counties, management of the county jail.

Milwaukee County
Denita Ball

Racine County
Donald E. Vandervest

Sauk County
Ryan Jesberger

REFERENDUM

Referendums are questions on the ballot that ask voters to decide whether to approve a specific proposal or change. For the November 3, 2026 election, voters will see three statewide constitutional amendment questions.

Question 1: Partial Veto

Shall the Wisconsin Constitution be amended to prohibit the governor, when using the partial veto, from creating or increasing a tax or fee, or authorizing the creation or increase of a tax or fee?

What would change?

Wisconsin gives the governor the power to approve part of an appropriation bill while rejecting other parts. This is called the partial veto.

A YES vote would add another limit to that power. It would prevent the governor from using a partial veto to create or increase a tax or fee, or to authorize the creation or increase of one.

The amendment would apply to future governors, regardless of political party. Wisconsin already has other constitutional limits on the partial veto.

Voces recommends voting NO.

We recommend voting NO because this amendment would further limit the governor's ability to use the partial veto. We believe voters should consider how that change could affect the balance of power between the governor and the Legislature, including the governor's ability to protect funding for public services.

Question 2: Freedom To Gather In Places Of Worship During An Emergency

Shall the Wisconsin Constitution be amended to prohibit the state or local governments from ordering the closure of, or forbidding gatherings in, places of worship during a state of emergency, including a public health emergency?

What would change?

Wisconsin's Constitution already protects freedom of religion.

This amendment would add a specific protection for in-person gatherings at places of worship during a state of emergency. If approved, the state or a local government could not order a place of worship to close or prohibit gatherings there because of an emergency, including a public health emergency.

The proposal comes in response to restrictions on gatherings during the COVID-19 pandemic. Supporters argue that people should be able to gather for worship even during an emergency. Opponents argue that the government needs to retain the ability to respond to serious threats to public health and safety in order to protect the community.

Voces recommends voting NO.

We recommend voting NO because this amendment would limit the ability of state and local governments to respond to future emergencies, including public health emergencies. We believe communities need the flexibility to protect people's health and safety when serious emergencies occur, while continuing to respect everyone's freedom to practice their faith.

Question 3: Governmental Entity Discrimination Prohibited

Shall the Wisconsin Constitution be amended to prohibit government entities from discriminating against, or giving preferential treatment to, individuals or groups based on race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in public employment, public education, public contracting, or public administration?

What would change?

This amendment would add a new section to the Wisconsin Constitution.

It would prohibit state and local governments, public schools, the University of Wisconsin System, technical colleges and other governmental entities from discriminating against or giving preferential treatment to people based on race, sex, color, ethnicity or national origin in areas including public employment, education, contracting and government programs.

Supporters describe the amendment as a way to ensure that the government does not discriminate based on these characteristics.

Opponents point out that discrimination is already prohibited by federal and state law. They are particularly concerned about the amendment's use of the term "preferential treatment" and how that language could affect programs designed to address longstanding disparities or expand access to opportunities.

Voces recommends voting NO.

We recommend voting NO because this amendment may sound like a simple measure to prevent discrimination, but protections against discrimination based on race, sex, color, ethnicity and national origin already exist under federal and Wisconsin law.

The bigger change is what the amendment could prevent governments from doing. For example, a public college might create a program to help students from a group that has historically faced barriers to graduation. A program like that considers race or ethnicity because it is trying to address an existing inequality. Under the proposed amendment, programs like this could face new restrictions.

Equal rights are already protected by law. We should not add a constitutional amendment that could make it harder for our communities to address discrimination, remove barriers and create equal opportunities.

For example, imagine a public college finds that students from a particular racial group are graduating at significantly lower rates than other students.

Under current law, that college might create a program specifically designed to address that disparity, such as targeted mentoring, recruitment, academic support, or financial assistance. The purpose is not to discriminate against other students. The purpose is to address a barrier that is affecting some students disproportionately.

The proposed amendment says the government cannot "discriminate against, or grant preferential treatment to" an individual or group based on race, sex, color, ethnicity, or national origin in public education and other areas.

Opponents argue that this language could make programs like these vulnerable because they explicitly consider race or another protected characteristic. The ACLU of Wisconsin describes the amendment as potentially eliminating "identity-conscious initiatives" intended to address longstanding inequalities.

And there is a very current Wisconsin example that makes the issue easier to understand. In June 2026, the Wisconsin Supreme Court struck down the state's Minority Undergraduate Retention Grant Program. The program provided need-based grants to students of color, with most grants going to Black students at Milwaukee Area Technical College.

IF YOU SEE OR EXPERIENCE AN ENCOUNTER WITH ICE

Call the Voces de la Frontera Community Defense Emergency Hotline:

ICE HOTLINE: 1-800-427-0213

The hotline is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, in multiple languages, including English and Spanish. You can call or text for rapid response, Know Your Rights information and support during emergencies involving ICE or law enforcement.

If you see ICE activity in your community, do not rely on rumors or unverified information. Call the hotline to report what you see and get verified information about what to do.

WISCONSIN ELECTION INFORMATION

MyVote Wisconsin: **myvote.wi.gov**

You can also contact the Wisconsin Elections Commission at **866-VOTE-WIS (866-868-3947)** or **(608) 266-8005** for questions about Wisconsin elections.

IF YOU EXPERIENCE A PROBLEM WHEN VOTING

Know your rights. If you experience or witness voter intimidation, discrimination, threats, problems with your ballot, or another barrier to voting, report it.

You can call the national, nonpartisan Election Protection hotlines for free help and information:

- **ENGLISH:** 866-OUR-VOTE (866-687-8683)
- **SPANISH/ENGLISH:** 888-VE-Y-VOTA (888-839-8682)
- **ASIAN LANGUAGES/ENGLISH:** 888-API-VOTE (888-274-8683)
- **ARABIC/ENGLISH:** 844-YALLA-US (844-925-5287)

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Need help? Reach out to us at Voces de la Frontera:

www.vdlf.org

Welcome Center Hours: 9:00AM – 5:00PM

733 W Historic Mitchell St,
Milwaukee, WI 53204

Tel. 414-643-1620
ICE Hotline: 1 (800)-427-0213

Email: vdlf@vdlf.org
facebook.com/VocesdelaFronteraWI
instagram.com/vocesdelafronterawi

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