

TITLE L.

Construction of Statutes, Repeal of Existing Laws,
Curative Acts.

CHAPTER 990.

CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTES.

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990.001 Construction of laws; rules for. In construing Wisconsin laws the following rules shall be observed unless construction in accordance with a rule would produce a result inconsistent with the manifest intent of the legislature:

(1) SINGULAR AND PLURAL. The singular includes the plural, and the plural includes the singular.

(2) GENDER. Words importing one gender extend and may be applied to any gender.

(3) TENSES. The present tense of a verb includes the future when applicable. The future perfect tense includes past and future tenses.

(4) TIME, HOW COMPUTED. (a) The time within which an act is to be done or proceeding had or taken shall be computed by excluding the first day and including the last; and when any such time is expressed in hours the whole of Sunday and of any legal holiday, from midnight to midnight, shall be excluded.

(b) If the last day within which an act is to be done or proceeding had or taken falls on a Sunday or legal holiday the act may be done or the proceeding had or taken on the next secular day.

(c) When the last day within which a proceeding is to be had or taken or an act done, which consists of any payment to or the service upon or the filing with any officer, agent, agency, department or division of the state or of any county, city, village, town, school district or other subdivision of the state, of any money, return, statement, report, notice or other document, falls on a Saturday and the duly established official office hours of such officer, agent, agency, department or division to which such payment is to be made or upon which such service is to be made or with which such return, statement, report, notice or other document is required to be filed, do not include any office hours thereof on such Saturday, said proceeding may be had or taken or such act may be done on the next succeeding day that is not a Sunday or a legal holiday.

(d) Regardless of whether the time limited in any statute for the taking of any proceeding or the doing of an act is measured from an event or from the date or day on which such event occurs, the day on which such event took place shall be excluded in the computation of such time.

(e) "Legal holiday" as used in this section means any state-wide legal holiday provided in s. 256.17.

(5) STATUTORY REFERENCES. If a statute refers, by number, to a group of chapters, sections, subsections or paragraphs of the statutes, the reference includes both the first and the last numbers mentioned.

(6) STATUTE TITLES. The titles to subchapters, sections, subsections and paragraphs of the statutes are not part of the statutes.

(7) CONSTRUCTION OF REVISED STATUTES. A revised statute is to be understood in the same sense as the original unless the change in language indicates a different meaning so clearly as to preclude judicial construction. If the revision bill contains a note which says that the meaning of the statute to which the note relates is not changed by the revision, the note is indicative of the legislative intent.

(8) **JOINT AUTHORITY, HOW EXERCISED.** All words purporting to give a joint authority to 3 or more public officers or other persons shall be construed as giving such authority to a majority of such officers or other persons.

(8m) **QUORUM.** A quorum of a public body is a majority of the number of members fixed by law.

(9) **ACTS BY AGENTS.** If a statute requires an act to be done which may legally be done by an agent, such requirement includes all such acts when done by an authorized agent.

(10) **LIABILITY OF SURETIES.** If an officer is liable on his official bond for any act, the sureties on his bond are also liable.

(11) **SEVERABILITY.** The provisions of the statutes are severable. The provisions of any session law are severable. If any provision of the statutes or of a session law is invalid, or if the application of either to any person or circumstance is invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

(12) **TIME.** When time is referred to, the standard of time as provided by s. 175.09 or 175.095, whichever is applicable, is meant.

(13) **REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED MAIL.** Except in s. 345.09, whenever the statutes authorize or require the use of registered mail, and do not require a return receipt of the addressee only, certified mail may be used if a sender's receipt is obtained from the postal authorities and return receipt is requested. If a return receipt signed by addressee only is required, registered mail must be used.

(14) **STATUTORY REFERENCE TO NUMERICAL SERIES.** If a statute refers to a numerical series such as 1 to 10, the reference includes both the first and last number mentioned.

History: 1961 c. 336; 1967 c. 227.

Cross Reference: See 401.109 for provision that section titles are part of the commercial code notwithstanding 990.001 (6).

The construction given to a statute by the supreme court becomes a part of the statute where the legislature does not subsequently amend the statute so as to effect a change, and any change in the language of the statute because of the court's construction should be made by the legislature if it deems such a change to be desirable. *Meyer v. Industrial Comm.* 13 W (2d) 377, 108 NW (2d) 556.

Qualifying phrases and clauses in a statute are to be construed as applying to the next-preceding antecedent provision, unless, however, the context or the evident meaning of the enactment requires a different construction. In a search for legislative intent, great consideration is to be given to the object sought to be accomplished by the statutory enactment under consideration. *Loof v. Rural Mut. Casualty Ins. Co.* 14 W (2d) 512, 111 NW (2d) 583.

Discussion of effect of 2 acts amending the same statute section, neither of which refers to the other, but which do not conflict. 50 Atty. Gen. 146.

990.01 Construction of statutes; words and phrases. In the construction of Wisconsin laws the words and phrases which follow shall be construed as indicated unless such construction would produce a result inconsistent with the manifest intent of the legislature:

(1) **GENERAL RULE.** All words and phrases shall be construed according to common and approved usage; but technical words and phrases and others that have a peculiar meaning in the law shall be construed according to such meaning.

(2) **ACQUIRE.** "Acquire," when used in connection with a grant of power to any person, includes the acquisition by purchase, grant, gift or bequest. It includes the power to condemn in the cases specified in s. 32.02.

(3) **ADULT.** An adult is a person who has attained the age of 21 years.

(4) **BEQUEST AND BEQUEATH.** "Bequest" includes a devise; "bequeath" includes devise.

(5) **CHIROPRACTOR.** "Chiropractor" means a person holding a license issued by the state board of examiners in chiropractic.

(5a) **CONTROLLED ACCESS HIGHWAY.** "Controlled access highway" means a highway on which abutting property owners have no right or only a limited right of direct access and on which the type and location of all access connections are determined and controlled by the highway authorities.

(6) **COUNTY BOARD.** "County board" means the county board of supervisors.

(7) **EXECUTOR.** "Executor," in statutes relating to probate proceedings, includes an administrator with the will annexed.

(7a) **EXPRESS HIGHWAY OR EXPRESSWAY.** An express highway or expressway is a divided arterial highway for through traffic with "full" or "partial" control of access and generally with grade separations at intersections. "Full" control of access means that the authority to control access is exercised to give preference to through traffic by providing

access connections with selected public roads only and by prohibiting crossings at grade or direct private driveway connections. "Partial" control of access means that the authority to control access is exercised to give preference to through traffic to a degree that, in addition to access connections with selected public roads, there may be some crossings at grade and some private driveway connections.

(8) FOLIO. "Folio" means 100 words or figures. Any fraction of a folio shall be paid for as a full folio.

(9) FOLLOWING. "Following," when used by way of reference to any statute section, means the section next following that in which the reference is made.

(9a) FREEWAY. "Freeway" means a highway with full control of access and with all crossroads separated in grade from the pavements for through traffic.

(10) GRANTOR AND GRANTEE. "Grantor" includes every person from or by whom any freehold estate or interest passes in or by any deed; and "grantee" includes every person to whom any such estate or interest passes in like manner.

(11) HERETOFORE AND HEREAFTER. "Heretofore" means any time previous to the day on which the statute containing it takes effect; "hereafter" means the time after the statute containing such word takes effect.

(12) HIGHWAY. "Highway" includes all public ways and thoroughfares and all bridges upon the same.

(13) HOMESTEAD. (a) The word "homestead" means the dwelling and so much of the land surrounding it as is reasonably necessary for use of the dwelling as a home, but not less than one-fourth acre (if available) and not exceeding 40 acres.

(b) Any amendment of a homestead statute shall not affect liens of creditors attaching nor rights of devisees or heirs of persons dying prior to the effective date of the amendment.

(14) HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION. The words "exempt homestead" mean that part of the homestead within the limitation as to value set forth in s. 272.20, except as to liens attaching or rights of devisees or heirs of persons dying before the effective date of any increase of that limitation as to value.

(15) INHABITANT. "Inhabitant" means a resident.

(16) INSANE PERSONS. "Insane persons" include every idiot, non compos, lunatic and distracted person.

(17) ISSUE. "Issue," as applied to descent of estate, includes all the lawful descendants of the ancestor.

(17m) JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. "Justice of the peace" means municipal justice of the peace.

(18) LAND. "Land" includes lands, tenements and hereditaments and all rights thereto and interests therein.

(19) LEGACY, LEGATEE. "Legacy" includes a devise; "legatee" includes a devisee.

(20) MINOR. A minor is a person who has not attained the age of 21 years.

(21) MONTH. "Month" means a calendar month unless otherwise expressed.

(22) MUNICIPALITY. "Municipality" includes cities and villages; it may be construed to include towns.

(23) NIGHTTIME. "Nighttime," used in any statute, ordinance, indictment or information, means the time between one hour after sunset on one day and one hour before sunrise on the following day; and the time of sunset and sunrise shall be ascertained according to the mean solar time of the ninetieth meridian west from Greenwich, commonly known as central time, as given in any almanac.

(24) OATH. "Oath" includes affirmation in all cases where by law an affirmation may be substituted for an oath. If any oath or affirmation is required to be taken such oath or affirmation shall be taken before and administered by some officer authorized by the laws of this state to administer oaths, at the place where the same is required to be taken or administered, unless otherwise expressly directed, and, when necessary, duly certified by such officer. If an oath is administered it shall end with the words "so help me God."

(25) OFFICERS. "Officers" when applied to corporations include directors and trustees.

(26) PERSON. "Person" includes all partnerships, associations and bodies politic and corporate.

(27) PERSONAL PROPERTY. "Personal property" includes money, goods, chattels, things in action, evidences of debt and energy.

(28) **PHYSICIAN, SURGEON OR OSTEOPATH.** "Physician," "surgeon" or "osteopath" means a person holding a license or certificate of registration from the state board of medical examiners.

(29) **POPULATION.** "Population" means that shown by the most recent regular or special federal census.

(30) **PRECEDING.** "Preceding," when used by way of reference to any statute section, means the section next preceding that in which the reference is made.

(31) **PROPERTY.** "Property" includes real and personal property.

(32) **PUBLICATION.** "Publication" in a newspaper of any notice or other matter indicated to be for a stated number of weeks means one insertion each week, unless specifically stated to be for more than one day in each week.

(33) **QUALIFIED.** "Qualified," when applied to any person elected or appointed to office means that such person has done those things which he was by law required to do before entering upon the duties of his office.

(34) **RAILROAD CORPORATION.** "Railroad corporation" and "railroad company" include any person managing, maintaining, operating or in possession of a railroad, whether as owner, contractor, lessee, mortgagee, trustee, assignee or receiver.

(35) **REAL ESTATE OR REAL PROPERTY.** "Real estate" or "real property" includes lands, tenements and hereditaments and all rights thereto and interests therein.

(36) **RECORDED.** If any instrument is required to be recorded by any officer or in any office it must be recorded in a suitable book kept for that purpose unless otherwise expressly directed.

(37) **SEAL.** Except for the sealing of instruments by persons required to have and use official seals, "seal" includes the word "seal", the letters "L S" and a scroll or other device intended to represent a seal, if any is affixed in the proper place for a seal, as well as an impression of a seal on the instrument. An instrument executed in the corporate name, by the proper officers of a corporation, under any seal is sealed even though the corporate seal is not used. If the seal of any court or public officer is required to be affixed to any paper issuing from such court or officer "seal" includes an impression of such official seal made upon the paper alone.

(38) **SIGNATURE.** If the signature of any person is required by law it shall always be the handwriting of such person or if he is unable to write, his mark or his name written by some person at his request and in his presence.

(40) **STATE.** "State," when applied to states of the United States, includes the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the several territories organized by Congress.

(41) **SWORN.** "Sworn" includes "affirmed" in all cases where by law an affirmation may be substituted for an oath.

(42) **TOWN.** "Town" may be construed to include cities, villages, wards or districts.

(43) **TOWN BOARD.** "Town board" means the town board of supervisors.

(44) **UNITED STATES.** "United States" includes the District of Columbia, the states, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the territories organized by congress.

(45) **VILLAGE.** "Village" means incorporated village.

(46) **WEEK.** "Week" means 7 consecutive days.

(47) **WILL.** "Will" includes codicils as well as wills.

(48) **WRITTEN OR IN WRITING.** "Written" or "in writing" includes any representation of words, letters, symbols or figures. This subsection does not affect any law relating to signatures.

(49) **YEAR.** "Year" means a calendar year, unless otherwise expressed; "year" alone means "year of our Lord".

History: 1961 c. 33, 495, 677; 1965 c. 252, 617; 1967 c. 227.

It is a rule of statutory construction that the article "a" is generally not used in a statute in a singular sense unless such an intention is clear from the language of the statute. State ex rel. Cities S. O. Co. v. Bd. of Appeals, 21 W (2d) 516, 124 NW (2d) 809.

"Substantial compliance" discussed. Joint School Dist. v. Joint County School Comm. 26 W (2d) 437, 132 NW (2d) 549.

"Newspaper of general circulation" defined. Joint School Dist. v. Joint County

School Comm. 26 W (2d) 580, 133 NW (2d) 317.

The words "other than" (used in defining a utility automobile as being a certain type vehicle "other than" a farm vehicle) is construed as meaning "different from" rather than "in addition to", since a contrary interpretation is not the usual meaning accorded to the term or the meaning to be attributed thereto when the phrase is considered in context. Schmude v. Hansen, 28 W (2d) 326, 137 NW (2d) 61.

990.02 Construing statutes of 1898. (1) All references to titles, chapters or sections in the statutes of 1898 are to the titles, chapters and sections of those statutes.

(2) If the provisions of different chapters of the statutes of 1898 conflict with or contravene each other the provisions of each chapter shall prevail as to all matters and questions growing out of the subject matter of such chapter.

(3) If conflicting provisions are found in different sections of the same chapter of the statutes of 1898 the provisions of the section which is last in numerical order shall prevail unless such construction is inconsistent with the meaning of such chapter.

990.03 Effect of repeals. (1) No law repealed by a subsequent act of the legislature is revived or affected by the repeal of such repealing act.

(2) The repeal of a curative or validating law does not impair or affect any cure or validation previously effected thereby.

(3) No section, subsection or paragraph of Wisconsin Statutes is repealed or affected by the repeal of any session law from which it was in whole or in part derived.

(4) The repeal, express or implied, of any law already repealed, expressly or by implication, does not constitute or supply a declaration or implication that such law was in force or was valid for any purpose at any time subsequent to such prior repeal.

990.04 Actions pending not defeated by repeal of statute. The repeal of a statute hereafter shall not remit, defeat or impair any civil or criminal liability for offenses committed, penalties or forfeitures incurred or rights of action accrued under such statute before the repeal thereof, whether or not in course of prosecution or action at the time of such repeal; but all such offenses, penalties, forfeitures and rights of action created by or founded on such statute, liability wherefor shall have been incurred before the time of such repeal thereof, shall be preserved and remain in force notwithstanding such repeal, unless specially and expressly remitted, abrogated or done away with by the repealing statute. And criminal prosecutions and actions at law or in equity founded upon such repealed statute, whether instituted before or after the repeal thereof, shall not be defeated or impaired by such repeal but shall, notwithstanding such repeal, proceed to judgment in the same manner and to the like purpose and effect as if the repealed statute continued in full force to the time of final judgment thereon, unless the offenses, penalties, forfeitures or rights of action on which such prosecutions or actions shall be founded shall be specially and expressly remitted, abrogated or done away with by such repealing statute.

A cause of action which arose under commenced thereafter. *Niesen v. State*, 30 88.38 (2) prior to its repeal in 1963 can be W (2d) 490, 141 NW (2d) 194.

990.05 Laws and acts; time of going into force. Every law or act which does not expressly prescribe the time when it takes effect shall take effect on the day after its publication.

990.06 Repeal or change of law limiting time for bringing actions. In any case when a limitation or period of time prescribed in any act which shall be repealed for the acquiring of any right, or barring of any remedy, or for any other purpose shall have begun to run before such repeal and the repealing act shall provide any limitation or period of time for such purpose, such latter limitation or period shall apply only to such rights or remedies as shall accrue subsequently to the time when the repealing act shall take effect, and the act repealed shall be held to continue in force and be operative to determine all such limitations and periods of time which shall have previously begun to run unless such repealing act shall otherwise expressly provide.

990.07 Citation of statutes. The statutes designated since 1898 as "the statutes of 1898" and all additions thereto may be styled in any act of the legislature or proceeding in a court of justice, or wherever otherwise referred to, as "Wisconsin Statutes"; former statutes of this state may be referred to as the annotated statutes or as the revised statutes of 1878, 1858, or 1849.