

CHAPTER 10.

CONDUCT OF LOCAL ELECTIONS.

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10.01 Board of election commissioners; Milwaukee. There is created a board of election commissioners for each city having more than 200,000 inhabitants, however incorporated, composed of 3 members, who shall be appointed as follows: The mayor of each city shall appoint 3 members for terms of 4 years, respectively, dating from July 1, 1953, and until their successors are commissioned and qualified. Successors shall be appointed in like manner and their terms of office shall be 4 years in all cases and until their successors are commissioned and qualified. The board shall be composed of 2 members from the most dominant political party, as shown by the returns of the vote in the state for governor at the last preceding general election, and one member from the next most dominant political party, as shown by the returns of the vote in the state for governor at the last preceding general election, and appointments shall be made in accordance with this rule. Such members shall be selected from respective party lists containing not less than 3 names submitted jointly by the county statutory committee and the duly constituted county voluntary committee of each of the 2 dominant political parties in the state. The board shall choose its own chairman. Such commissioners shall be legal voters, and residents of the state for at least 5 years, and of the city for a like period of time. They shall hold no other public office, the office of notary public excepted, and shall be ineligible to any other elective or appointive public office, while members of such board, and shall before entering upon the duties of election commissioners, subscribe to an oath binding them to support the constitution of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin, and to conduct themselves faithfully and impartially in office; said oath of office to be filed in the office of the city clerk.

10.02 Powers and duties of board. (1) Said board of election commissioners shall have power to employ a secretary, who shall prepare and furnish copies of all registra-

tions and all books, maps, instructions and blanks for the use and guidance of inspectors of election and ballot clerks and all rules and regulations pertaining to registration and conduct of elections, and who shall perform such other and further duties pertaining to their department or to the city clerk's office as may be required of him by the board of election commissioners, and he shall receive such salary as the common council may determine. The appointment and removal of such secretary shall be subject to the civil service laws of this state applicable to such cities.

(2) The board may procure a seal with which to authenticate official papers and documents.

(3) The board of election commissioners is authorized to employ such additional clerical assistants as shall be necessary from time to time, who shall receive such compensation as the common council shall determine.

(4) The city shall furnish office room in the city hall for said commissioners and all expenses incurred by the board according to law shall be paid out of the city treasury, and the common council shall provide a sufficient fund for such commission in the budget as they deem necessary for the purposes provided by law. The expenses incurred by said board shall be paid upon the orders of said board, signed by the chairman and secretary, and countersigned by the city comptroller. Such orders shall be made payable to the order of the persons in whose favor they shall have been issued, and shall be the vouchers for the city treasurer for the payment of such orders.

(5) The board shall compile and publish an annual report, containing election statistics and returns of all primaries and elections held within the city and county of Milwaukee. Copies of the same shall be distributed to such persons and in such quantities as the board may deem proper.

10.03 Registration of electors. After its first organization, such board of election commissioners shall prepare for a new and general registration of voters for the next following election; and when made, such registration shall be continued and revised in proper time for every succeeding election in the manner hereinafter provided.

10.04 Board appoints election officers. The board of election commissioners shall during January of odd-numbered years appoint for each precinct in the city 3 qualified voters as inspectors of election and 2 qualified voters as ballot clerks, who shall be appointed and serve as follows:

(1) **CERTIFICATION OF APPOINTEES.** The elected ward committeemen of each of the 2 dominant political parties as shown by the returns of the vote for presidential electors in the ward at the last preceding general election or as shown by the vote for its candidate for governor in the ward at the last preceding general election, in other than a presidential election, shall certify to the board a composite list containing the names of not less than 5 times as many names of voters as there are voting precincts in the ward. Three-fifths of the names on each list shall be designated as inspectors, first choices and alternates, and two-fifths as ballot clerks, first choices and alternates.

(2) **APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS.** The board shall appoint 3 inspectors for each precinct as follows:

(a) In each precinct, 2 inspectors from each list submitted by the most dominant political party as shown by the returns of the vote for presidential electors in such precinct at the last preceding general election or as shown by the vote for its candidate for governor in the precinct at the last preceding general election, in other than a presidential election, as provided by sub. (1), in order of first choices or in case of disability, in order of alternates on the respective lists.

(b) In each precinct, one inspector from each list submitted by the second most dominant party as shown by the returns of the vote for presidential electors in such precinct at the last preceding general election or as shown by the vote for its candidate for governor in the precinct at the last preceding general election in other than a presidential election as provided by sub. (1), in order of first choices or, in case of disability, in order of alternates on the respective lists.

(3) **APPOINTMENT OF BALLOT CLERKS.** The board shall appoint 2 ballot clerks in each precinct, one from each list submitted as provided in sub. (1) in order of first choices or, in case of disability in order of alternates in the same list. In each precinct not more than one ballot clerk shall be in the same list. In each precinct not more than one ballot clerk shall be from the same political party.

(4) **QUALIFICATIONS, TERMS AND OATH OF OFFICE.** (a) Inspectors and ballot clerks shall be citizens of the United States; shall be of good repute and character; able to read and write the English language; be of good understanding and capable. They must reside in the ward for which they are selected to act, except if a vacancy occurs requiring appointment under sub. (6), in cases of emergency or because of time limitation they may reside in an adjoining ward, be entitled to vote therein at the next election and not

hold any other public office, except notary public, and shall not be a candidate for any public office while acting as inspectors or ballot clerks.

(b) Inspectors and ballot clerks shall be appointed for terms of 2 years and until their successors have been appointed and qualified.

(c) Before entering upon the duties of office, each inspector and ballot clerk shall subscribe to a like oath to that taken by election commissioners, which shall be filed with the board, and no further oath shall be required of them.

(5) DUTIES. Inspectors shall serve at all elections in such cities and ballot clerks shall serve only when paper ballots are used. Ballot clerks shall, at the request of the board, assist inspectors in the canvassing of votes received at the respective polling places.

(6) FILLING VACANCIES. When a vacancy in the office of inspector or ballot clerk occurs, the board shall fill it by appointment from the list submitted, under sub. (1), by the political party out of which the vacancy occurred so as to preserve the proper balance of party representation prescribed by subs. (2) and (3).

(7) REMOVAL. If the board finds that any inspector or ballot clerk lacks the qualifications prescribed in sub. (4) (a) or is guilty of neglecting the duties of his office or any official misconduct, it shall summarily remove from office such inspector or ballot clerk and shall fill the vacancy as provided in sub. (6).

(8) DEFAULT APPOINTMENTS. In case of the failure of the committeemen to furnish the list as provided in sub. (1) on or before December 1 in each even-numbered year, the board shall make the appointments.

10.07 Compulsory service as election officer. Service as inspector of election or ballot clerk under this chapter shall be mandatory upon all qualified voters so appointed, during a full period of two years, after which they shall be exempt from further service under this act until three terms of two years each, shall have elapsed; the election commissioners being charged with discretion and authority in cases of request for exemption from service as such election officers at any time.

10.071 Preventing employe from acting as election inspector or clerk. Any employer of labor who refuses to allow an employe to serve as election inspector or ballot clerk, or makes any threats or offers any inducements of any kind to such employe for the purpose of preventing such employe from serving as such inspector or clerk, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction not exceeding 9 months, or by a fine of not more than \$500 and costs of prosecution.

10.08 Control of registration of electors. The board of election commissioners shall have full charge and control of the registration of voters within the city for which such board is appointed, and registration shall be made as hereinafter provided:

10.10 Form of registration cards. Registration cards shall be printed for registration purposes. The blanks may be filled in by some other person than the voter, except that in the space provided for the signature, the voter himself must sign his name or make his mark. The cards shall provide headings for the following entries to be made for registration:

- (1) Date.
- (2) Ward.
- (3) Precinct.
- (4) Name.
- (5) Residence.
- (6) Exact location.
- (7) Are you a citizen of the United States?
- (8) Will you have lived in the state for one year or more prior to the next election?
- (9) Will you have lived for 10 days or more in this precinct prior to the next election?
- (10) Will you have lived for 10 days or more in this ward prior to the next election?
- (11) Are you twenty-one years of age?
- (12) Are you for any reason excluded from the right of suffrage?
- (13) Signature.

History: 1961 c. 145.

10.12 Compilation of official registers. Under the direction of the board of election commissioners, an official registry for each precinct shall be compiled from all cards so received, which indicate that the signers thereof are legal voters. Such official registry shall contain in book form the names and addresses of all persons shown to be legal voters by the returns made on such cards. The names of voters shall be arranged in numerical order of houses located on each street separately, commencing with the lowest and ending with the highest number within the precinct. The streets shall be arranged in geographical order from east to west and north to south.

10.13 Registry lists; posting. As soon as the cards received have been transcribed into said books, the board of election commissioners shall cause a sufficient number of registry lists to be printed from such official registry, not exceeding 100 for each precinct, and shall cause to be conspicuously posted in each precinct within such city 6 copies thereof through the agency of the police department.

History: 1963 c. 217.

10.14 Printing of registry lists. The board of election commissioners shall cause to be obtained from at least three persons within the county, sealed proposals for the printing of said lists, and shall award the contract therefor to the lowest competent and responsible bidder. The board shall have authority, in its discretion, to call for proposals and to let contracts for printing said registry lists for one or more elections at any one time, if it is deemed to the advantage of the city.

10.15 Revision of registry; correction. (1) (a) The board of election commissioners shall revise and correct, prior to each primary and election, the registry as prepared by them; first, by striking therefrom the name of any person who has died or removed from the precinct where he is registered, or any voter who has adopted a new name, or who is proved, by the oath of 2 electors of the district, to be not entitled to vote in such precinct at the next ensuing election or primary election, unless such person after being notified by the board appears and makes affidavit stating his name and the period of his continuous residence in the election district, and that he resides in such precinct, giving the number and the street of the affiant; and in case he is of foreign birth stating when he came to the United States and to this state, and the time and place when he became a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to vote at the election; second, by entering on the proper list for any precinct the name of every elector entitled to vote in that precinct at the next election or primary, who files a registration card such as hereinbefore provided, properly filled in and sworn to before said secretary, or such other party or parties duly authorized by said board at the office of the board or at such temporary offices thereof as the board designates, with the approval of the common council. In every case of a name stricken from the registry, the reason therefor shall be stated in writing on the list opposite the name so stricken. Not later than 5 p.m. on the third Wednesday next preceding a primary or an election, applications for corrections of said registry lists, or for adding thereto the names of voters, may be made at the office of the board of election commissioners, or at such temporary offices thereof as may be designated by the board, during the hours such offices are open for business. The board shall certify to the election inspectors in the proper precincts the names of all voters duly registered. All applications for registration made to said board shall be submitted by them to the chief of police for verification of the statements contained therein, and the police department shall also report to the board the names of such registered voters that have died or removed from the precinct.

(b) Affidavits of registration of any qualified elector confined to his home or in any institution because of physical illness or infirmity may be filled in and sworn to at the home of such elector or institution, before the secretary or other authorized employe of the board of election commissioners.

(2) Any registered elector may, upon change of residence within the municipality, cause his registration to be transferred to his new address by sending to the board of election commissioners a signed request, stating his present address and the address from which he was last registered, or by applying in person for a transfer.

(3) Any elector who is more than 50 miles away from his legal residence may be registered prior to the close of registration, before any election or primary in the following manner: He shall secure from the office of said board of election commissioners a blank registration affidavit with suitable instructions, and shall appear before a notary public or other public officer legally authorized to administer oaths and have said registration affidavit properly made out and signed by said elector, provided, for the purposes of this subsection, any duly commissioned officer of the military or naval service of the United States shall be authorized to administer the oath as herein required. The notary public or other officer administering the oath shall sign his name on the line for signature of the registration officer and affix his seal thereto, except that where the person administering such oath is a duly commissioned officer of the military or naval service of the United States no such seal shall be required to be affixed to such registration affidavit. The registration affidavit when properly executed, as herein provided, shall be returned to the office of said board of election commissioners and shall reach said office not later than the close of office hours on the last day of registration prior to the election or primary in order for such elector to be registered for that election or primary.

History: 1961 c. 33, 160, 429, 621.

10.16 Age at time of election determines qualification for registry. (1) Any person who is not twenty-one years of age before the date when the registry is required to be corrected, but who will be if he lives until the day of election, shall have his name put on such registry if he be otherwise qualified to be an elector.

(2) All registration-cards shall be preserved by the several boards of registry and filed in the office of the board of election commissioners.

10.17 Electors omitted from list may file cards and affidavits; use of lists at judicial elections, etc. (1) After such registry lists shall have been fully completed as herein provided, no votes shall be received at any election in such cities if the name of the person offering to vote be not on the registry lists as completed, except as provided in this section. Any person who has not previously filed a registration card, and whose name is not on the registry list, but who is a qualified voter in the precinct where he offers to vote, shall, nevertheless be entitled to vote at such election, provided he shall deliver to the inspectors of elections a registry card properly filled out and sworn to by himself, or if he cannot obtain such a card an affidavit containing the same statements as provided on said cards; and provided that his oath or affidavit is substantiated by the affidavit of two freeholders, electors in such precinct, corroborating all the material statements therein. The board of election commissioners shall provide a sufficient number of registration cards, with the required affidavit forms printed thereon. No compensation shall be paid or received for taking or certifying any affidavit required by this section. No one freeholder shall be competent to make at any one election corroborating affidavits for more than five voters. All such registration cards and affidavits shall be sworn to, in the office of the board of election commissioners before some officer authorized by the law of this state to administer oaths.

(1a) No such affidavit shall be made on the day on which the polls are open, except for changes of address by registered voters.

(2) The inspectors shall return to the board of election commissioners all registration cards filed with them, and said board shall include in the subsequent registry lists the names of the persons who file such cards, provided such persons are then entitled to be placed on the registry list.

(3) At judicial and school board elections or at any special election held for the purpose of filling a vacancy in an office which by law is to be filled by a city election, the registration list used at the last preceding general or city election may be used; and the inspectors of election at each polling place, on the day of election, shall revise the same by adding thereto the missing names of such persons as are known to them, or as shall be satisfactorily shown in the manner provided by law, to be entitled to vote at such election, and by striking therefrom the names of such as are known to them to have died or become disqualified since the last preceding registration.

10.18 Printing and posting of corrected registry lists. (1) Upon the expiration of the time prescribed for the revision and correction of the preliminary registry lists the board of election commissioners shall forthwith cause to be printed therefrom, for use at the primary election and at the final election, respectively, not to exceed 100 copies of such complete and corrected registries of each precinct, and through the agency of the police department, shall cause 6 copies thereof to be conspicuously posted in separate places in each precinct.

(2) Six copies of such precinct registry lists shall be furnished to each inspector for each primary and final election, of which two shall be used as check lists and in lieu of poll lists, at the primary and at the final election. To this end, two inspectors at each precinct at each election shall write after the name of each voter the serial number of his vote as the same is polled, and shall hand to each voter suitable certification slips, numbered serially, to be furnished by the board of election commissioners for this purpose. A special blank column shall be provided on the final printed registry list for this purpose; also a form of certificate setting forth that each list is a true and complete combined check and poll list of the respective precincts, which form shall be filled in and signed by the three inspectors of election in each precinct; such combined check and poll lists, duly verified, to be returned as provided by law.

History: 1963 c. 217.

10.19 Registry list not to be added to after its completion. After such registry shall have been fully completed on the days above mentioned, no names shall be added thereto, and no votes shall be received at any election if the name of the person offering to vote be not on the registry as completed, except as provided in section 6.44 of the statutes.

10.20 Objections to registration; hearing. Any voter may make objection before the board of election commissioners to the registration of any person. The election com-

missioners shall sit for the purpose of hearing such objections on the Wednesday of the first week prior to said election and primary election between the hours of nine A. M. and twelve M., and between two P. M. and five P. M., and if all such objections be not then determined it shall sit during the same hours of the next day. Such objectors shall appear in person before the commissioners on said day or days; they may be further examined by the commissioners under oath and further testimony may be taken in the premises. All cases shall be heard and decided summarily. If the board shall believe any person so objected to is entitled to registration, his name shall remain upon the registry; otherwise his name shall be removed, and the inspectors of the proper precinct notified immediately of such action. Minutes shall be kept of all objections made and action taken at such meetings.

10.21 Registries open to public inspection; challenges. All registries shall at all times be open to public inspection, and any voter shall have the right to challenge any applicant who applies to be registered, but such voter shall be examined under oath, touching the cause for such challenge; judgment in each case to rest with the board of registry and to be rendered as soon as heard. In the case of a naturalized applicant the board of registry may require him to show his naturalization certificate.

10.22 Election officers exempt from jury duty. Any person not regularly appointed by the board of election commissioners, but who shall duly serve as inspector or ballot clerk at any election because appointed to fill vacancy at the polling place, shall be exempt from jury service for six months thereafter.

10.23 Board has charge and control of elections. The board of election commissioners may provide election booths, fix and determine the places at which all elections within such city shall be held, and fix and determine the boundaries of election districts or precincts within the limits prescribed by law, and the location of the voting booths therein, and shall have the custody of and control over all voting booths and voting machines, and the common council and the various departments of the city shall co-operate with the board of election commissioners to furnish available space and men and means for the storage of booths and machines, and for setting up and transporting the same; which said board of election commissioners may arrange with any officer, ward or department having charge of any public buildings, for the use of school buildings and other public buildings for voting purposes, and it is the duty of such officers, ward and departments to permit the use of school buildings and other public buildings under their jurisdiction for voting purposes without any charges therefor at any election. The board may also use fully or partially tax exempt nonsectarian private buildings offered without charge. It is the duty of the chief of police to station at least one policeman at each voting booth at every primary or election. Said board of election commissioners shall perform such duties and have such authority as heretofore required by law to be performed by, or has been vested in the board of canvassers for city primaries, the common council or the city clerk in relation to the conduct of and control over elections within such city, except as otherwise provided in ss. 10.01 to 10.31.

History: 1963 c. 442.

10.24 Voting machines. The board of election commissioners may provide that the official voting machines may be used for the purpose of voting on all candidates and questions at any election or primary, whether or not the names of such candidates or questions are required by law to be placed upon separate ballots; provided, that where the law requires the names of candidates or questions to be placed upon separate ballots, such names and questions shall be placed in separate columns upon the voting machines, and the machines shall be so arranged that a separate vote can be cast for such candidates and questions.

10.25 Board to act as canvassing board and destroy ballots. (1) The board of election commissioners shall be the board of canvassers of the primary and election returns for such city, and shall perform all the duties in regard to the canvass of votes for city officers and upon city questions that are required by law to be performed by any city officers or the chairmen of party committees except such as are required by law to be performed by the election inspectors, and shall issue certificates of nomination and election to such persons as the canvass shall show are entitled to the same.

(2) The provisions of section 6.60 relating to the return and destruction of ballots shall apply to local primaries and elections so far as applicable; and said board shall have the custody of such ballots and destroy them within the time and in the manner so provided.

10.26 Compensation of commissioners. The commissioners of election shall receive such salaries as the common council of such city shall determine.

10.27 Compensation of election officers. The inspectors and ballot clerks shall receive the same compensation provided in section 6.325 of the statutes, and any amendments now or hereafter made thereto.

10.28 Majority rule. The act of a majority of such board of election commissioners shall be considered as the act of said board of election commissioners.

10.29 Board controls and directs election officers. It is hereby made the duty of the commissioners of election to furnish printed instructions to inspectors and ballot clerks, defining their duties and the law governing elections, and said commissioners of election are hereby empowered and required to have general supervision of all elections and to see that such elections are conducted according to law, and to review, examine and certify the sufficiency and validity of petitions and nomination papers, and to report suspected frauds, irregularities or violations of state election laws to the district attorney.

10.31 City authorities to co-operate with board. It shall be the duty of all officers and departments of cities aforesaid to co-operate with the board of election commissioners so as to carry out the provisions of sections 10.01 to 10.31.

10.33 Clerks supervise registrations and elections. Except as otherwise provided, the clerk of every city, village or town, other than cities having more than 200,000 inhabitants, shall have general charge and supervision of the conduct of elections and registrations within said municipality. He shall perform the following duties, and such other duties as may be imposed upon him by law, or as may be necessary for the proper conduct of elections and registrations:

- (1) To equip polling places.
- (2) To provide for the purchase and maintenance of election equipment of all kinds, and to provide ballots and other supplies for the conduct of elections.
- (3) To prepare all notices, advertisements and publications in connection with the conduct of elections or registrations.
- (4) To instruct election officers in their duties, calling them together in a meeting whenever deemed advisable, and to inspect systematically and thoroughly the conduct of elections in the municipality, to the end that elections may be honestly, efficiently, and uniformly conducted.
- (4a) An election official may be discharged by the clerk for improper conduct or wilful neglect of duties.
- (5) To report suspected election frauds, irregularities, or violation of state election laws of which he has knowledge to the district attorney.
- (6) To review, examine and certify the sufficiency and validity of petitions and nomination papers.

10.35 Application of general city election laws. Except as otherwise specially provided, sections 10.35 to 10.44 and chapters 5 and 6 apply to all city elections in all cities.

10.36 Regular city elections; time; opening and closing of polls; notice. (1) The annual or biennial municipal election in all cities shall be held on the first Tuesday in April at such place or places as the city council shall designate.

(2) The polls shall be opened and closed at city elections at the times provided by section 6.35.

(3) Ten days' previous notice of the time and place of such election and of the officers to be elected shall be given by the city clerk by publication in the official city paper; but the failure to give such notice shall not invalidate such election.

(4) The city clerk shall rotate on the official ballot the surnames of the candidates who are entitled to have their names placed thereon as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of section 5.11.

History: 1961 c. 428.

10.37 Method of election; plurality rule. All elections shall be by ballot and a plurality of votes cast shall constitute an election. When two or more candidates shall receive an equal number of votes for the same office the election shall be determined by the casting of lots in the presence of the council at such time and in such manner as such council shall direct. To the person elected to any office the city clerk shall issue a certificate of election.

10.38 Election functions of county clerks to be exercised by city clerks, or election commissioners. The functions and duties prescribed for county clerks by ss. 6.25, 6.26, 6.27, 6.28 and 6.29 shall be exercised and performed by the board of election commissioners for city elections in each city having a population of 200,000 or more, and by

the city clerk for city elections in every other city; and said sections shall apply to city elections, except that any city having a population of 200,000 or more may print for itself the ballots, official and sample, and they shall be printed and in the hands of such board or of the city clerk at least 2 days before the election, and that the expense of printing and distributing them shall be borne by the city.

10.385 Disposal of ballots. The provision of s. 6.60 relating to the return and disposal of ballots shall apply to local primaries and elections so far as applicable; and in towns, villages and cities of the second, third and fourth classes, the town clerk, village clerk or city clerk, as the case may be, shall have the custody of such ballots and dispose of them within the time and in the manner so provided.

10.40 Special city elections. (1) Special elections authorized by law shall be held and conducted and the returns thereof made in the manner and within the time required in the case of regular municipal elections.

(2) Whenever the common council of any city shall, by ordinance or resolution, submit any question, ordinance, or proposed recall from office to a vote of the electors, the city clerk shall issue a call for the election and prepare and distribute ballots as required by the ordinance or resolution or by the statute relating to or authorizing the submission. When no provision to the contrary is made the ballot shall conform to the provisions of section 6.23, except that it may be printed at the foot of the official ballot used at the same time for other purposes. In all other respects the election shall be conducted as other municipal elections are conducted.

10.41 Separate school ballots. Where the election of school officers in any city is required to be by a separate ballot, separate official ballots for such officers shall be printed and furnished to the inspectors of election in the several wards in sufficient quantities to supply the electors. When officers are elected pursuant to s. 40.803 (1) (b) 1, they may be placed upon the same ballot as other city officers.

10.42 Canvassing returns. Except as provided otherwise by s. 10.25 the common council of every city and the village board of every village comprised of 2 or more election precincts, shall canvass the returns and declare the result of every annual, special or referendum election held in and for such city or village. Such canvass shall proceed with all convenient speed immediately after the returns are received, and in the case of annual elections the result shall be declared on or before the second Tuesday of April in each year.

10.43 Direct legislation. (1) A petition signed by electors of any city equal in number to not less than fifteen per cent of the vote cast therein for governor at the last general election may be filed with the city clerk requesting that a proposed ordinance or resolution annexed thereto either be adopted without alteration by the common council of said city or be referred without alteration to a vote of the electors thereof.

(2) The preparation of such petition shall be governed as to the use of more than a single piece of paper, the dates of signatures, the places of residence of signers, and the verification thereof, by the provisions of section 5.05 so far as applicable.

(3) Within fifteen days next following such filing the city clerk shall determine by careful examination the sufficiency or insufficiency of such petition and state his finding in a signed certificate dated and attached thereto. If the petition be found insufficient, the particulars of such insufficiency shall be set forth in the certificate, and the petition may thereupon be amended within ten days next following the date of said certificate, by the addition of signatures or otherwise. If originally, or after amendment, such petition be found sufficient the city clerk shall so state in his attached certificate and submit the same to the council immediately.

(4) Such proposed ordinance or resolution shall thereupon either be passed without alteration by said common council within the thirty days next following the date of the clerk's final certificate, or it shall be submitted without alteration by said council to the electors of the city at the next regular election, if one be held not less than forty days after such date, otherwise at the next succeeding regular election; but the council may by a three-fourths vote of the members-elect order it submitted at a special election called for that purpose at any time prior to said next succeeding regular election. But not more than one such special election shall be called in any period of six months.

(5) Not more than 20 nor less than 5 days before the election, the city clerk shall cause the ordinance or resolution submitted to the voters to be printed in at least 2, but not to exceed 4, daily newspapers published in the city, or, if there is but one daily newspaper published in said city, then in such daily newspaper and in one or more other daily or weekly newspapers of general circulation therein, or, if there is no daily newspaper published in such city, then in one or more daily or weekly newspapers of

general circulation therein. The ordinance or resolution need not be printed on the ballot in its entirety, but a concise statement of the nature thereof shall be printed thereon, together with a question permitting the elector to indicate approval or disapproval of its adoption.

(6) Such proposed ordinance or resolution shall take effect immediately after such election if a majority of the qualified electors voting thereon shall vote in favor thereof; and it shall be neither repealed nor amended within two years after its adoption, except by vote of the people. But the council may submit at any regular or special election for determination by a majority of the electors voting thereon a proposition to repeal or amend such ordinance or resolution. Every such ordinance or resolution shall be published by the city clerk within ten days after the election in the manner provided in subsection (5). City ordinances or resolutions adopted pursuant to this section shall not be subject to the veto power of the mayor.

10.44 Recall elections. (1) A petition addressed to the common council of any city, filed after April 1, 1961, and demanding the election of a successor to the incumbent of any elective office of such city containing a specific statement of good and sufficient reasons upon which removal of the incumbent is sought, and signed by electors entitled to vote for such successor equal in number to at least 25 per cent of the total number of votes cast for governor in such city at the last preceding November election, or in the instance of an incumbent elected to office from a ward or district, at least 25 per cent of the votes cast for governor at the last preceding November election in said ward or district respectively, may be filed with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which such city is located at any time after the incumbent has held office for at least one year. The clerk of the circuit court shall promptly submit the petition so filed to the clerk of the election commission if such city has an election commission or if no election commission of such city exists, then such petition shall be transmitted to the city clerk of such city and the election commission or city clerk, as the case may be, shall verify the eligibility of the respective signers and circulators of the petition and shall make a certification with respect to such eligibility and return the petition to the clerk of the circuit court within 10 days from the time that such petition was originally transmitted to the election commission or city clerk as the case may be. The clerk of the circuit court shall thereupon transmit the petition together with the determination as herein provided for to the circuit court for hearing and determination and shall notify the incumbent of the date when a hearing will be held upon such petition. If at the last preceding election any group of candidates were voted for in common to fill 2 or more offices of the same designation the proportion of signers of such petition shall be computed upon the entire vote cast for governor in the last preceding November election divided by the number of such offices filled at said election. If it appears that a circulator of the petition has made false statements under oath with respect to the signers thereof, or fraudulent representations in soliciting signatures for such petition, the penalty shall be the same as for false swearing.

(2) The preparation of such petition shall be governed as to the use of more than a single piece of paper, the dates of signatures, the residence and post office address of signers and the verification thereof, by the provisions of s. 5.05 relating to nomination papers, so far as applicable. After the petition has been filed, no name shall be erased or removed therefrom; and no signature shall be valid or be counted unless its date is less than one month preceding the date of such filing.

(3) Within 10 days next following the receipt of the petition by the circuit court judge from the circuit court clerk, the court shall determine upon hearing whether or not the petition states good and sufficient reason for the recall of the incumbent. The incumbent may appear by counsel as may the circulators and the court may take testimony with respect to the petition filed herein. If the circuit court judge determines that the grounds stated in the petition and the proof offered with respect thereto show good and sufficient reasons for the election of a successor, the circuit judge shall issue a certificate directing the common council to hold an election as provided in this section. If such reasons are found insufficient or do not demonstrate good cause, the issuance of a certificate shall be denied. Any party aggrieved by the determination of the circuit court may appeal to the supreme court within 10 days following the determination by the circuit court and by filing a notice of appeal with the clerk of the supreme court. An appeal under this section shall be entitled to preference on the calendar of the supreme court. If a certificate has been issued by the circuit court, the appeal shall stay the enforcement thereof until the appeal has been determined by the supreme court.

(4) Upon the issuance of the certificate of the circuit court the clerk of such court shall transmit the petition with the certificate to the common council of such city and the common council shall order and fix a date for holding an election not less than 50 nor

more than 60 days from the circuit court judge's certificate attached to the petition. If the circuit court clerk certifies that petitions are sufficient to require an election to recall more than one official, such elections may be held on the same day.

(5) Any person qualified for such office other than the incumbent may become a candidate at such election as prescribed by s. 5.23, by filing his nomination papers not less than 40 days before the election. If the number of candidates, including the incumbent, thus provided is more than 2 times the offices of the same designation to be filled, a primary may be held as provided by ch. 5.

(6) A request in writing by the incumbent that his name be not placed on the ballot shall constitute a resignation of his office. Unless he shall so request, the name of the incumbent shall be placed upon the official ballot for such election without nomination, and also the name of such person as may be nominated as provided by sub. (5). If a primary is held the name of the person receiving the highest number of votes thereat shall be placed on the ballot with the name of the incumbent when the latter is a candidate; and when the incumbent is not a candidate, the names of the 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes at the primary shall be placed upon the ballot for such election. If elections to recall more than one official of the same designation are held at the same time, the names of all candidates nominated shall be grouped together on the ballot with instructions to vote for the number of offices to be filled.

(7) If the incumbent receives the highest number of votes he shall continue in office. If another receives the highest number of votes he shall, upon qualifying, become the successor of the incumbent who shall thereby be removed from the office. Such successor shall qualify within ten days after receiving notification of his election and shall hold office during the unexpired term of the officer removed.

History: 1961 c. 385.

10.45 Village elections; time; notice. The annual charter election of every village shall be held on the first Tuesday of April in each year. Ten days' notice of every primary and election shall be given by the clerk by publication in any newspaper regularly published in such village, and if there is no such newspaper, then by posting 3 printed or written notices thereof in 3 public places therein; but the omission of such notice shall not invalidate such election. Special elections may be held when ordered by a majority of the village board specifying the objects thereof, provided 10 days' notice, specifying the time and place for holding the same and the objects thereof, be given as above provided. Such notice may, in either case, be given by any 5 electors if there is no officer to give the same.

History: 1961 c. 428.

10.46 Village elections; place; opening and closing of polls. Every village election shall be held at a place designated by the village board. The opening and closing of the polls shall be governed by the provisions of section 6.35.

10.47 Method of village elections; plurality rule. All elections shall be by ballot, and all votes for elective officers at any village election shall be upon one ballot and be deposited in one ballot box. A plurality of votes shall elect; and if two or more persons receive an equal number of votes for the same office the election shall be forthwith determined by lot in the presence of the inspectors in such manner as they shall direct. Every qualified elector having his voting residence in such village may vote at any such election held therein.

10.48 Ballots for village elections; form and printing. (1) The village clerk shall cause to be printed at the expense of the village a sufficient number of sample and official ballots for every village election. Such sample ballots shall be printed upon tinted paper and the official ballots upon white paper, and both shall be of sufficient length and width to afford space for the names of all candidates. The offices to be filled shall be arranged on the ballot in the order in which they are named in the statutes creating them, and the names of the candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order under their respective office designations. Sufficient space shall be left under each office to write a name in lieu of any name printed therein. Such official ballots shall be indorsed as provided by subsection (14) of section 6.23 of the statutes, except that the indorsement of one clerk shall be sufficient when only one clerk is required, by law, to be present.

(2) The names of the persons nominated in the manner provided in section 5.27 and none other shall be placed upon the official ballots; provided, that in case no nominations are made, the spaces in which names of candidates may be printed or written shall be left blank.

10.49 Conduct and canvass of village elections. All village elections shall be conducted and the result canvassed and certified as in the case of general elections, except as

otherwise provided, and shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 6, so far as applicable. Election returns shall be made to and filed with the village clerk.

10.50 Village to constitute election district. Every village shall constitute a separate election district except as otherwise provided by the village board.

10.51 Special elections in villages. The provisions of section 10.40 respecting special and referendum elections, and the functions and duties of common councils of cities and city clerks, shall apply to the conduct of similar village elections and to the functions and duties of village boards and village clerks.

10.52 Town elections. (1) At the town meeting in years in which there is to be a town election there shall be an election by ballot of all town officers except the superintendent or superintendents of highways. Ten days' notice of every primary and election shall be given by the clerk by publication in any newspaper regularly published in such town, and if there is no such newspaper, then by posting 3 printed or written notices thereof in 3 public places therein; but the omission of such notice shall not invalidate such election. Such ballot shall be in substantially the following form or the form outlined in sub. (2).

OFFICIAL TOWN BALLOT.

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, make a cross (X) in the square after the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write his name in the blank space provided for that purpose.

CHAIRMAN OF SUPERVISORS —	VOTE FOR ONE
John Doe	
John Doe	
.....	
SUPERVISOR No. 1 —	VOTE FOR ONE
John Doe	
John Doe	
.....	
SUPERVISOR No. 2 —	VOTE FOR ONE
John Doe	
John Doe	
.....	
TOWN CLERK —	VOTE FOR ONE
John Doe	
John Doe	
.....	
TOWN TREASURER —	VOTE FOR ONE
John Doe	
John Doe	
.....	
TOWN ASSESSOR —	VOTE FOR ONE
John Doe	
John Doe	
.....	
JUSTICE OF PEACE —	VOTE FOR ONE
John Doe	
John Doe	
.....	
CONSTABLE —	VOTE FOR ONE
John Doe	
John Doe	
.....	

part of the board members of which are elected by precincts, the clerk shall prepare a ballot distinguishing between supervisors elected at large and by precinct.

History: 1983 c. 375.

10.53 Annual town meeting; place; conduct of elections. (1) The annual town meeting in each town shall be held on the first Tuesday in April at the place where the last town meeting was held, or at such other place therein, or in a city or incorporated village in the county and convenient to the town, as shall have been ordered at a previous meeting; or when there has been no such previous meeting, at such place as shall be directed in the act or proceedings by which the town was organized.

(2) Not less than four nor more than six weeks before any annual town meeting the town board by recorded resolution may direct, and any twelve electors of the town may file with the town clerk a petition praying, that the question of changing the place of holding town meetings in such town be submitted to a vote of the electors at any regular town meeting. Every such resolution or petition shall designate and describe with reasonable certainty the place to which the change is desired, which shall be a place within the town or within a city or incorporated village as provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Within one week after the recording of such resolution or the filing of such petition the town clerk shall post notices containing the substance of such resolution or petition and stating that the place of holding the annual town meeting will be decided by ballot at the town meeting then next to be held, in not less than four public places in said town.

(4) The town board shall provide at the expense of the town a suitable number of printed ballots in the form prescribed by section 6.23 for referendum voting and deliver the same to the town clerk before the opening of the election at which they are to be used and the clerk shall keep them in a convenient and conspicuous place in the building where the election is held, for the use of the electors.

(5) If a majority of the votes cast upon the question be in favor of changing the place of holding town meetings, then, and not otherwise, all general and judicial elections and town meetings thereafter held, shall be held at the place designated in said resolution or petition and approved by the electors.

(6) In towns which are divided into election districts the annual meeting shall be held, until the electors otherwise determine, in the districts designated as the first election district; provided, that in counties having a population of 200,000 or over, votes for town and judicial officers and on referendum for appointment of town assessors under civil service shall be cast at the polling booths in the election district where the voter resides in the manner provided for general elections.

10.54 Special town elections. Special town elections may be called to enable the electors to vote upon any question lawfully submitted to them for determination, in the same manner that special town meetings are called.

10.55 Laws applicable to town and special town elections. The qualification of electors, the creation and qualification of inspectors and clerks of election, their oath of office, the opening and closing of the polls, the challenging of voters, the determination of such challenges, the opening of ballot boxes, the counting of the ballots before unfolding them, the keeping of tally sheets, the counting of the votes, the determination of the result and all other election procedure at and for town elections or special town elections shall be governed by the provisions of chapter 6 of the statutes, so far as applicable and not otherwise provided in this chapter.

10.56 Town clerks to exercise election functions. (1) The functions and duties prescribed for village clerks in respect to village elections by section 10.48 shall be exercised and performed by town clerks for town elections; and the provisions of said section shall apply to every town election except as otherwise specially provided.

(3) In towns containing two or more election districts the ballots provided by the town clerk shall be delivered to the inspectors of election at each polling place prior to the opening of the polls at the election for which they have been prepared.

10.57 Canvass of town elections. At the close of every election the votes given by ballot shall be publicly canvassed by the inspectors at the place where the meeting was held, which canvass when commenced shall be continued without adjournment or intermission until the same shall be completed.

10.58 Announcement of results of town elections. The canvass being completed and the result ascertained and determined by the inspectors, the clerk shall publicly read to the meeting the names of the persons for whom votes for each office were given and the

number of votes so given for each person, and the names of the persons declared to be duly elected by the inspectors to each office respectively; and such reading shall be deemed sufficient notice to every person elected to any office at such meeting of his election whose name has been entered on the poll list as a voter.

10.59 Certified statement of results of town elections. The inspectors shall also draw up a statement in writing, setting forth in words at full length the whole number of votes given for each office, the names of the persons for whom such votes were given and the number of votes given for each person, and certify upon such statement their determination of the persons elected, which statement and certificate of determination shall be left with the town clerk and recorded in his office and carefully preserved by him.

10.60 Plurality rule at town elections. The persons having received the greatest number of votes given for any office at such election shall be deemed and declared duly elected; and if two or more shall have received the greatest and an equal number of votes for the same office the inspectors of election shall determine the choice by lot, which lots shall be drawn by the persons receiving the equal number of votes; or in the absence of one or both of such persons or their refusal to draw by lot, the inspectors shall appoint a competent person to draw the same for them, and shall declare and certify the same accordingly.

10.61 Separate ballot box for proposals voted on at town meetings. If any proposition other than the election of officers be voted upon by ballot at any town meeting the ballots cast upon such proposition shall be provided by the town clerk and be deposited in a separate ballot box in the form and manner provided by section 6.23 and a separate poll list kept of the electors voting upon such proposition. The ballots so cast shall be counted and canvassed and the result ascertained, declared and certified in like manner as in the case of ballots cast for officers.

10.62 Town board of canvassers. The members of the town board of any town divided into 2 or more election districts or a majority of them, together with the town clerk of such town, shall constitute the canvassing board of such town, except that no member of the town board and no town clerk whose election to office is involved in recount proceedings shall act as a member of such board of canvassers in such recount proceedings. A justice of the peace of the town shall act as a member of such board of canvassers in the place of any member of such board who shall become disqualified hereunder to act thereon. Such board shall meet at the town hall within 24 hours after the closing of the polls at every town election in such town and then and there publicly canvass all statements theretofore delivered to said clerk by the inspectors of election as provided in section 10.59, and ascertain, determine and declare the result of such election; and it shall be the duty of said town clerk to forthwith read publicly the names of the persons for whom votes for each office were given, the number of votes so given for each person, and the name of the person declared to be duly elected to each office respectively. Such reading shall be deemed sufficient notice to every person elected to any office at such meeting of his election.

10.63 Milwaukee county board of election commissioners. There is created a "County Board of Election Commissioners" for each county containing a city of the first class, composed of 3 members, who shall be appointed as follows: The chairman of the county board of such county shall appoint 3 members for terms of 4 years, respectively, dating from July 1, 1953, and until their successors are commissioned and qualified. Successors shall be appointed by the chairman of the county board with the advice and consent of the county board; successors to the offices of commissioner shall be elected at the expiration of each term by the county board from respective party lists containing not less than 3 names, selected and approved jointly by the county statutory committee and the duly constituted county voluntary committee of each of the 2 dominant political parties in such county, as shown by the returns of the vote in the state for governor at the last preceding general election. Terms of office shall be 4 years in all cases, beginning July 1, 1953 and until their successors are commissioned and qualified. The board shall be composed of 2 members from the most dominant political party, as shown by the returns of the vote for governor in the state at the last preceding general election, and one member from the second most dominant party as shown by the returns of the vote for governor in the state at the last preceding general election, and appointments shall be made in accordance with this rule. The board shall choose its own chairman. The commissioners shall be legal voters, and residents of the state for at least 5 years, and of the county for a like period of time. They shall hold no other public office, the offices of notary public and city election commissioner excepted, and shall be ineligible to any other elective or appointive public office while members of such board, and shall, before enter-

ing upon the duties of county election commissioners, make and file in the office of the county clerk the constitutional oath of office.

10.64 Powers and duties; salaries. Said county board of election commissioners shall have all such authority, duties and power in regard to the preparation, distribution, custody and canvass of ballots and notices of election and in regard to the conduct of and control over any and all elections which are now vested in the county board, the county board of canvassers for general elections and primaries, the county clerk or any other county officers. The county commissioners of election shall receive such salaries as the county board of such county shall determine, provided that if a commissioner is appointed as a member of both the city election commission and county election commission, he shall receive but one salary, one-half of which shall be paid by the county and one-half by the city. If nomination papers are not prepared, signed and executed as required by law; or if it should appear conclusively, either from the face of the nomination papers offered to be filed, or by admission of the candidate or otherwise, that said candidate is ineligible to be nominated or elected, or if elected, could not, by reason of age, residence, or other impediment, qualify for the office sought within the time allowed by law for qualification, said county board of election commissioners may refuse either to accept said nomination papers for filing or to place the name of said candidate upon the ballot.

10.65 Secretary of board. Said board shall have power to employ a secretary who shall perform such duties as may be required of him by the said board of election commissioners, and he shall receive such salary as the board shall determine; and in case the same person is also secretary of the city board of election commissioners, he shall receive but one salary, one-half of which shall be paid by the county and one-half by the city.

10.66 Seal; clerks; quarters and supplies. The said board of election commissioners may procure a seal with which to authenticate official papers and documents and said board is authorized to employ such additional clerical assistants as are necessary, who shall receive such compensation as the county board determines. The county board shall arrange for office room for the said board of election commissioners; and all expenses incurred under ss. 10.63 to 10.70 shall be paid by the county. The act of a majority of said county board of election commissioners shall be considered the act of said board. Whenever the statutes provide for the filing with the county clerk of any papers, documents or affidavits pertaining to election matters, the board of election commissioners shall be the proper agency in lieu of the county clerk.

History: 1961 c. 203.

10.68 Co-operation of officials. It shall be the duty of all officers and departments in counties governed by the provisions of sections 10.63 to 10.70, inclusive, to co-operate with the said board of election commissioners in carrying out the provisions of said sections.

10.69 Liberal construction. Sections 10.63 to 10.70, inclusive, shall be liberally construed so that its purpose may not be defeated by any informality or failure to comply with the several provisions in respect to either the giving of notices or keeping within the exact period of time provided herein.

10.70 Penalty for neglect of duty. Any public officer who shall wilfully fail or neglect to perform any duty imposed upon him by the provisions of sections 10.63 to 10.70, inclusive, or knowingly make false certificate in respect to such duty or to any matter to which he may be required by law to officially certify, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction in such county for a period not exceeding nine months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution.