2001 DRAFTING REQUEST

Bill

Received: 01/08/2001					Received By:-kuesejt			
Wanted:	As time permi	its			Identical to LRB:			
For: Rol	For: Robert Wirch (608) 267-8979			By/Representing: Peter Anderson				
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May Contact:				Addl. Drafters: kuesejt				
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Received: 01/08/2001

2001 DRAFTING REQUEST

Received By: kuesejt

Bill

Wanted: As time permits				Identical to LRB: By/Representing: Peter Anderson Drafter: rmarchan			
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2001 DRAFTING REQUEST

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2001 DRAFTING REQUEST

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Received By: kueseit

Wanted: As time permits

Identical to LRB:

For: Robert Wirch (608) 267-8979

By/Representing: Peter Anderson

This file may be shown to any legislator: NO

Drafter: rmarchan

May Contact:

Alt. Drafters:

kuesejt

Subject:

Elections - miscellaneous

Extra Copies:

Pre Topic:

No specific pre topic given

Topic:

Residency of election officials

Instructions:

Per 1999 LRB-0826/1.

Drafting History:

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LRB-0826/1
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1999 BILL

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AN ACT to amend 7,30 (2) (a) and (b) of the statutes; relating to: residency

qualifications for certain election officials.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Currently, an election official must be an elector of the municipality in which the official serves. In addition, an election official who serves at a polling place is generally required to be a qualified elector of the ward (or of the wards) for which the polling place is established, whenever a municipality is divided into wards. However, a special voter registration deputy who registers electors at a polling place on election day work as an election official who is appointed to work at a polling place that serves more than one ward or an election official who is appointed to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy need not be an elector of any particular ward, but must be an elector of the municipality in which the official serves.

This bill provides that a special voter registration deputy who registers electors at a polling place on election day is well as an election official who is appointed to twork at a polling place that serves more than one warder an election official who is appointed to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy need not be an elector of the municipality in which the official serves, but shall be a qualified elector of this state.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 7.30 (2) (a) and (b) of the statutes are amended to read:

and

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7.30 (2) (a) Only election officials/appointed under this section may conduct an election. Except as authorized in this paragraph and s. 7.15 (1) (k), each inspector shall be a qualified elector in of the ward for which the polling place is established or of one of the wards for which the polling place is established whenever a polling place serves more than one ward. Special registration deputies appointed under s. 6.55 (6) and election officials serving who are appointed to serve more than one ward or when necessary who are appointed to fill a vacancy under par. (b) shall be qualified electors of the state, but need not be a resident of that ward, but shall be a resident Special registration deputies may be qualified electors of the municipality. appointed to serve more than one polling place. All officials shall be able to read and write the English language, be capable, be of good understanding, and may not be a candidate, other than for party committeeman or committeeweman, to be voted for at an election at which they serve. In 1st class cities, they may hold no public office other than notary public. Except as authorized under sub. (4) (c), all inspectors shall be affiliated with one of the 2 recognized political parties which received the largest number of votes for president, or governor in nonpresidential general election years, in the ward or combination of wards served by the polling place at the last election. The party which received the largest number of votes is entitled to one more inspector than the party receiving the next largest number of votes at each polling place. The same election officials may serve the electors of more than one ward where wards are combined under s. 5.15 (6) (b). If a municipality is not divided into wards, the ward requirements in this paragraph apply to the municipality at large.

(b) When a vacancy occurs, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the municipal clerk. The vacancy shall be filled from the remaining names on the lists submitted under sub. (4) or from additional names submitted by the chairperson of

for

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\17 18 19 **BILL**

the county party committee of the appropriate party under sub. (4) whenever names are submitted under sub. (4) (d). If the vacancy is due to candidacy, sickness or any other temporary cause, the appointment shall be a temporary appointment and effective only for the election at which the temporary vacancy occurs. The same qualifications that applied to the original appointee shall be required of persons who fill vacancies. Vacancies, except that a vacancy may be filled in cases of emergency or because of time limitations by a person from another aldermanic district or ward within the municipality by any qualified elector of this state without respect to

residency if the elector meets the other qualifications.

ne elector's municipality

(END)

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DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-1890/1dn RJM&JTK:|.....

Under the 1999 draft, it was unclear whether an election official who serves more than one ward must be an elector of one of the wards served. This draft fixes that problem. Under this draft, an election official must be an elector of one of the wards that the election official serves, if the applicable municipality is divided into wards. However, if the election official is a special voter registration deputy who registers electors at the polls on election day or is appointed to fill a vacancy, the election official need only be a qualified elector of this state.

Please let us know if these requirements are not consistent with your intent.

Robert J. Marchant Legislative Attorney Phone: (608) 261–4454

E-mail: robert.marchant@legis.state.wi.us

Jeffery T. Kuesel Managing Attorney Phone: (608) 266–6778

DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-1890/1dn RJM&JTK:kmg:rs

February 14, 2001

Under the 1999 draft, it was unclear whether an election official who serves more than one ward must be an elector of one of the wards served. This draft fixes that problem. Under this draft, an election official must be an elector of one of the wards that the election official serves, if the applicable municipality is divided into wards. However, if the election official is a special voter registration deputy who registers electors at the polls on election day or is appointed to fill a vacancy, the election official need only be a qualified elector of this state.

Please let us know if these requirements are not consistent with your intent.

Robert J. Marchant Legislative Attorney Phone: (608) 261–4454

E-mail: robert.marchant@legis.state.wi.us

Jeffery T. Kuesel Managing Attorney Phone: (608) 266–6778



STEPHEN R. MILLER

State of Misconsin

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

100 NORTH HAMILTON STREET 5TH FLOOR MADISON, WI 53701-2037

LEGAL SECTION. LEGAL FAX:

(608) 266-3561 (608) 264-6948

February 14, 2001

MEMORANDUM

To:

Senator Wirch

From:

Robert J. Marchant, Legislative Attorney

Re:

LRB-1890 Residency of election officials

The attached draft was prepared at your request. Please review it carefully to ensure that it is accurate and satisfies your intent. If it does and you would like it jacketed for introduction, please indicate below for which house you would like the draft jacketed and return this memorandum to our office. If you have any questions about jacketing, please call our program assistants at 266-3561. Please allow one day for jacketing.

_____ JACKET FOR ASSEMBLY ______ JACKET FOR SENATE

If you have any questions concerning the attached draft, or would like to have it redrafted, please contact me at (608) 261-4454 or at the address indicated at the top of this memorandum.

If the last paragraph of the analysis states that a fiscal estimate will be prepared, the LRB will request that it be prepared after the draft is introduced. You may obtain a fiscal estimate on the attached draft before it is introduced by calling our program assistants at 266-3561. Please note that if you have previously requested that a fiscal estimate be prepared on an earlier version of this draft, you will need to call our program assistants in order to obtain a fiscal estimate on this version before it is introduced.

Please call our program assistants at 266-3561 if you have any questions regarding this memorandum.

2001 - 2002 LEGISLATURE

(5001)

2001 BILL

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appointment of election officials and staffing of polling places

AN ACT to amend 7.30 (2) (a) and (b) of the statutes; relating to: residency

qualifications for certain election officials

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Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Currently, an election official must be an elector of the municipality in which the official serves. In addition, an election official who serves at a polling place is generally required to be a qualified elector of the ward for which the polling place is established, whenever a municipality is divided into wards. However, a special voter registration deputy who registers electors at a polling place on election day, an election official who is appointed to work at a polling place that serves more than one ward, or an election official who is appointed to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy need not be an elector of any particular ward, but must be an elector of the municipality in which the official serves.

This bill provides that a special voter registration deputy who registers electors at a polling place on election day and any election official who is appointed to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy need not be an elector of the municipality in which the official serves, but shall be a qualified elector of this state.

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The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 7.30 (2) (a) and (b) of the statutes are amended to read:

SECTION 1

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, and reserve inspectors whoeve appointed and

7.30 (2) (a) Only election officials appointed under this section may conduct an election. Except as authorized otherwise provided in this paragraph and s. 7.15 (1) (k), each inspector election official shall be a qualified elector in of the ward for which the polling place is established or of one of the wards for which the polling place is established whenever a polling blace serves more than one ward. Special registration deputies appointed under s. 6.55 (6) and election officials serving more than one ward or when necessary who are appointed to fill a vacancy under par. (b) shall be qualified electors of the state, but need not be a resident of that ward, but shall be a resident qualified electors of the municipality. Special registration deputies may be appointed to serve more than one polling place. All officials shall be able to read and write the English language, be capable, and be of good understanding, and may not be a candidate for any office to be voted for at an election at which they serve. In 1st class cities, they may hold no public office other than for reserve inspectors appointed under sub. (1) and except notary public. Except as authorized under sub. (4) (c), all inspectors shall be affiliated with one of the 2 recognized political parties which received the largest number of votes for president, or governor in nonpresidential general election years, in the ward or combination of wards served by the polling place at the last election. The party which received the largest number of votes is entitled to one more inspector than the party receiving the next largest number of votes at each polling place. The same election officials may serve the electors of more than one ward where wards are combined under s. 5.15 (6) (b). If a municipality is not divided into wards, the ward requirements in this paragraph apply to the municipality at large.

(b) When a vacancy occurs, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the municipal clerk. The vacancy shall be filled from the remaining names on the lists submitted under sub. (4) or from additional names submitted by the chairperson of

BILL

the county party committee of the appropriate party under sub. (4) whenever names are submitted under sub. (4) (d). If the vacancy is due to candidacy, sickness or any other temporary cause, the appointment shall be a temporary appointment and effective only for the election at which the temporary vacancy occurs. The same qualifications that applied to the original appointee shall be required of persons who fill vacancies. Vacancies, except that a vacancy may be filled in cases of emergency or because of time limitations by a person from another aldermanic district or ward within the municipality by any qualified elector of this state without regard to the elector's municipality of residence, if the elector meets the other qualifications.

(END)

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2001–2002 DRAFTING INSERT FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

INSERT ANALYSIS

Currently, the normal staffing level for a polling place is seven inspectors (poll workers), but the municipal governing body or, in cities having a population of more than 500,000, the board of election commissioners may reduce that number to three. If a municipal governing body designates a polling place to serve more than one ward or a municipality uses more than one voting machine at a polling place, the governing body or board of election commissioners may appoint additional election officials. A municipal governing body may provide for the selection of alternate officials. Municipal clerks and boards of election commissioners are directed to reassign inspectors from one polling place to another in order to ensure adequate staffing levels at all polling places.

Currently, election officials must be electors of the municipality in which the officials serve. In addition, election officials who serve at a polling place are generally required to be a qualified elector of the ward for which the polling place is established, whenever a municipality is divided into wards. However, special voter registration deputies who register electors at a polling place on election day, election officials who are appointed to work at a polling place that serves more than one ward, or election officials who are appointed to fill a temporary or permanent vacancy need not be electors of any particular ward, but must be electors of the municipality in which the election officials serve.

Election officials currently must be appointed from nominations submitted by local political party committeemen and committeewomen, but if there are no committeemen or committeewomen or if insufficient nominations are made, appointments may be made without regard to party affiliation.

This bill permits municipal governing bodies to provide for the appointment of reserve inspectors who are qualified electors of this state. Municipalities may use reserve inspectors in order to ensure adequate staffing at any polling place where the number of regularly appointed inspectors serving is insufficient to adequately serve the number of electors that are reasonably expected to vote. The reserve inspectors need not be appointed on the basis of party affiliation and need not be qualified electors of the specific municipality, ward, or area served by the polling place at which they serve. The reserve inspectors must take an oath of office. Their term of office under the bill is a years. This bill also provides that special voter registration deputies who register electors at a polling place on election day and election officials who are appointed to fill temporary or permanent vacancies need not be electors of the municipality in which the officials serve, but must be qualified electors of this state.

For further information see the *local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

INSERT 1-3

Section 1. 7.30 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

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7.30 (1) NUMBER. There Except as authorized or required under this subsection and ss. 7.15(1)(k) and 7.32, there shall be 7 inspectors for each polling place at each election. In municipalities where voting machines are or any electronic voting system is used, the municipal governing body may reduce the number of inspectors to 5. A municipal governing body may provide for the appointment of additional inspectors whenever more than one voting machine is used or wards are combined under s. 5.15 (6) (b). A municipal governing body may provide for the appointment of reserve inspectors who may be called by the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners to serve at a polling place for any election in addition to the regularly appointed inspectors whenever the number of regularly appointed inspectors serving that polling place is insufficient to adequately serve the number of electors reasonably expected to vote at an election at that polling place. A municipal governing body may provide by ordinance for the selection of alternate officials or the selection of 2 sets of officials to work at different times on election day. Unless officials are appointed without regard to party affiliation under sub. (4) (c) or reserve inspectors are appointed under this subsection, additional officials shall be appointed in such a manner that the total number of officials is an odd number and the predominant party under sub. (2) is represented by one more official than the other party.

INSERT 3-9

Section 2. 7.30 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.30 (4) (a) Except in cities where there is a board of election commissioners, the mayor, president, or board chairperson of each municipality shall nominate to the governing body no later than their last regular meeting in December of each

even—numbered year the necessary, regularly appointed election officials for each polling place. In addition, if authorized by the governing body, the mayor, president, or board chairperson may nominate electors to serve as reserve inspectors. If no regular meeting is scheduled, the mayor, president, or chairperson shall call a special meeting for the purpose of considering nominations no later than December 31.

SECTION 3. 7.30 (4) (b) 1. and 2. of the statutes are amended to read:

7.30 (4) (b) 1. In cities where there is a board of election commissioners, the aldermanic district committeemen or committeewomen under s. 8.17 of each of the 2 dominant recognized political parties shall submit a certified list no later than November 30 of each even-numbered year containing the names of at least as many electors as there are regularly appointed inspectors from that party for each of the voting wards in the aldermanic district. The chairperson may designate any individual whose name is submitted as a first choice nominee. The board of election commissioners shall appoint, no later than December 31 of even-numbered years, at least 5 regularly appointed inspectors for each ward. The board of election commissioners shall appoint all first choice nominees for so long as positions are available, unless nonappointment is authorized under par. (e), and shall appoint other individuals in its discretion. The board of election commissioners may designate such alternates as it deems advisable. In addition, if authorized by the governing body, the board of election commissioners may appoint electors to serve as reserve inspectors.

2. In municipalities other than cities and villages located in counties having a population of more than 500,000, the committees organized under s. 8.17 from each of the 2 dominant parties under sub. (2) shall submit a list containing at least as many names as there are needed appointees for regularly appointed inspector

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positions from that party. The list shall be submitted by the chairperson of each of the 2 committees to the mayor, president, or chairperson of the municipality. If committees are organized in subdivisions of a city, the list shall be submitted through the chairperson of the city committee. If there is no municipal committee, the list shall be submitted by the chairperson of the county or legislative district committee. Except as provided in par. (c) and except for reserve inspectors appointed under sub. (1), only those persons submitted by the chairperson of each committee under s. 8.17 may act as election officials. The chairperson may designate any individual whose name is submitted as a first choice nominee. The list shall contain the signature of the chairperson and secretary of the submitting committee. In cities or villages located in counties having a population of more than 500,000, other than cities where there is a board of election commissioners, the aldermanic district or village committeeman or committeewoman for the ward or wards where each polling place is located, if there is one, shall submit a list containing at least as many names as there are needed appointees for regularly appointed inspector positions from the party represented by the committeeman or committeewoman. For appointments of inspectors in cities and villages where there is no aldermanic district or village committeeman or committeewoman, nominations shall proceed in the same manner as in municipalities located in counties having a population of 500,000 or less. The list shall be submitted to the mayor or president. Except as provided in par. (c) and except for reserve inspectors appointed under sub. (1), only those persons whose names are submitted as provided in this paragraph may act as election officials. The committeeman or committeewoman may designate any individual whose name is submitted as a first choice nominee. The list shall contain the signature of the aldermanic district or village committeeman or committeewoman or the chairperson

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of the appropriate committee. Upon submission of each nominee's name, the governing body shall appoint each first choice nominee for so long as positions are available, unless nonappointment is authorized under par. (e), and shall appoint other nominees in its discretion. If any nominee is not appointed, the mayor, president, or chairperson of the municipality shall immediately nominate another person from the appropriate lists submitted and continue until the necessary number of election officials from each party is achieved at that meeting. In addition, except in municipalities where there is a board of election commissioners, if the governing body has provided for the appointment of reserve inspectors under sub. (1), the body may appoint those inspectors from nominations submitted under par. (a).

SECTION 4. 7.30 (4) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.30 (4) (c) For so long as nominees are made available by the political parties under this section, appointments of regularly appointed inspectors may be made only from the lists of submitted nominees. If the lists are not submitted by November 30 of the year in which appointments are to be made, the board of election commissioners shall appoint, or the mayor, president, or chairperson of a municipality shall nominate, qualified persons whose names have not been submitted. If an insufficient number of nominees appears on the lists as of November 30, the board of election commissioners shall similarly appoint, or the mayor, president, or chairperson shall similarly nominate, sufficient individuals to fill the remaining vacancies. Any appointment which is made due to the lack of availability of names submitted under par. (b) may be made without regard to party affiliation.

Section 5. 7.30 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.30 (5) OATH OF OFFICE. Within 5 days after appointment of the an election officials official under this section, the municipal clerk shall give each appointee notice. The appointees shall file the official oath with the municipal clerk within 10 days after the mailing of the notice. Appointees to fill vacancies or any other election official who has not filed the oath, before receiving any ballots, shall sign the oath and return it to the municipal clerk. An inspector, after taking the oath, may administer any oath required to conduct an election.

History: 1971 c. 242; 1971 c. 304 s. 29 (1), (2); 1971 c. 336; 1973 c. 280, 334; 1975 c. 93, 101; 1977 c. 394, 427, 447; 1979 c. 89, 260, 355; 1983 a. 183, 484, 538; 1985 131 s. 3; 1985 a. 304, 332; 1987 a. 391; 1989 a. 192, 359; 1995 a. 16 s. 2; 1997 a. 127; 1999 a. 182.

SECTION 6. 7.30 (6) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.30 (6) (a) The appointed election officials An election official appointed under this section shall hold office for 2 years and until their successors are a successor is appointed and qualified. They shall serve at every election held in their ward during their term of office.

History: 1971 c. 242; 1971 c. 304 s. 29 (1), (2); 1971 c. 336; 1973 c. 280, 334; 1975 c. 93, 101; 1977 c. 394, 427, 447; 1979 c. 89, 260, 355; 1983 a. 183, 484, 538; 1985 131 s. 3; 1985 a. 304, 332; 1987 a. 391; 1989 a. 192, 359; 1995 a. 16 s. 2; 1997 a. 127; 1999 a. 182.

SECTION 7. 7.30 (6) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.30 (6) (c) If any election official appointed under this section lacks the qualifications set forth in this section, fails to attend training sessions required under s. 7.15 (1) (e) unless excused therefrom, is guilty of neglecting his or her official duties, or commits official misconduct, the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners shall summarily remove the official from office and the vacancy shall be filled under sub. (2) (b).

History: 1971 c. 242; 1971 c. 304 s. 29 (1), (2); 1971 c. 336; 1973 c. 280, 334; 1975 c. 93, 101; 1977 c. 394, 427, 447; 1979 c. 89, 260, 355; 1983 a. 183, 484, 538; 1985 a. 131 s. 3; 1985 a. 304, 332; 1987 a. 391; 1989 a. 192, 359; 1995 a. 16 s. 2; 1997 a. 127; 1999 a. 182.

20 **Section 8.** 7.33 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

> 7.33 (2) Service as an election official under this chapter shall be is mandatory upon all for every qualified electors elector appointed under s. 7.30, for every election held during the full 2-year term of office in the municipality that appointed the

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elector, after which they shall be time the elector is exempt from further service as an election official, under this chapter, until 3 terms of 2 years each have elapsed.

Municipal clerks may grant exemptions from service at any time. This subsection does not apply to reserve inspectors appointed under s. 7.30 (1).

History: 1977 c. 398; 1979 c. 260 s. 44; Stats. 1979 s. 7.33; 1987 a. 111; 1987 a. 391 ss. 37m, 41g, 41r; 1989 a. 56 s. 259; 1995 a. 27. **SECTION 9.** 60.24 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

60.24 (3) (a) Nominate individuals for service as election officials to the town board whenever the town board disapproves the nominee of a party committee under s. 7.30 (4) and the names of additional nominees are not available or whenever the town board determines to appoint reserve inspectors under s. 7.30 (1).

DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

01–1890/2dn RJM&JTK:....

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Senator Wirch:

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This bill permits a municipality or board of election commissioners to appoint reserve pell workers who may be used to staff polling places in the applicable municipality during elections where high turnout is expected. The reserve pell workers need not be electors of the municipality, but must be electors of this state. Under the bill, they serve for a 2-year term and must take an oath of office. Please let us know if this treatment is inconsistent with your intent.

2. The bill also specifies that any special registration deputy who registers electors at a polling place on election day and any election official appointed to fill a vacancy need not be an elector of the particular municipality, but must be an elector of this state. Please let us know if this treatment is inconsistent with your intent.

Robert J. Marchant Legislative Attorney Phone: (608) 261–4454

E-mail: robert.marchant@legis.state.wi.us

Jeffery T. Kuesel Managing Attorney Phone: (608) 266–6778

3. Currently, an election official is required to serve at each election held the populate in the applicable bill municipality during the official's term of office. This fearth of the exempt exempts reserve inspectors from this requirement, in order to allow each municipality to use reserve inspectors only as needed. Means see proposed so. 7.33(2). Please let us know if this treatment is not consistent with your

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attachment to the
training and
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DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-1890/2dn RJM&JTK:kmg:jf

March 21, 2001

Senator Wirch:

- 1. This bill permits a municipality or board of election commissioners to appoint reserve inspectors who may be used to staff polling places in the applicable municipality during elections at which high turnout is expected. The reserve inspectors need not be electors of the municipality, but must be electors of this state. Under the bill, they serve for a 2-year term and must take an oath of office (the same as is provided for other inspectors currently), but they may be reappointed indefinitely. The term of office is designed to ensure that the reserve inspectors retain some attachment to the training and staffing process and that the list of reserves is kept current. Please let us know if this treatment is inconsistent with your intent.
- 2. The bill also specifies that any special registration deputy who registers electors at a polling place on election day and any election official appointed to fill a vacancy need not be an elector of the particular municipality, but must be an elector of this state. Please let us know if this treatment is inconsistent with your intent.
- 3. Currently, an election official is required to serve at each election held in the applicable municipality during the official's term of office. This bill exempts reserve inspectors from this requirement, in order to allow each municipality to use reserve inspectors only as needed. See proposed s. 7.33 (2). Please let us know if this treatment is not consistent with your intent.

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