DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-0695/1dn // 4/4 JTK&ARG:kjf;jf&eh

December 2, 2004



- 1. The enactment of 2003 Wisconsin Act 265, which implemented the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 in this state, required major changes to be made in 2003 AB-111 in order to engraft it onto current law. Act 265 requires identification, which is defined differently than in 2003 AB-111, to be provided only by electors who register by mail and have never voted in a federal election in the municipality where they are voting. [See the definition of "identification" in s. 5.02 (6m), stats., which mirrors federal law.] On January 1, 2006, this requirement changes so that it will apply only to electors who register by mail and have never voted in a federal election in this state. Some portions of Act 265 are double drafted (amended twice with different effective dates) to reflect this change. As a result, this draft is also double drafted to engraft the changes that it makes twice on both versions of the law. If it would be acceptable to delay implementation of this draft until at least January 1, 2006, some of this double drafting could be eliminated, and the draft would be shortened and simplified somewhat.
- 2. Similarly, those parts of the statutes affected by Act 265 that establish a statewide voter registration system initially apply at the 2006 spring primary election. Whenever this draft amends those parts of the statutes, double drafting is used to effect the change to both versions of the law (one before Act 265 applies and the other afterwards). If this draft were to initially apply no sooner than the 2006 spring primary election, this complication could be eliminated.
- 3. Act 265 creates a provisional balloting system (s. 6.97, stats.) that enables a voter who registered by mail and has never voted in a federal election in the municipality where he or she is voting (after January 1, 2006 in this state) and who cannot provide one of the forms of identification that is acceptable under federal law to vote a provisional ballot. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners determines whether provisional ballots are valid by 4 p.m. on the day after election day. AB-111 similarly allowed provisional balloting for voters who registered by mail and have never voted in a federal election in this state if the voters cannot produce one of the forms of verifiable identification required by this draft on election day but are able to do so by 4 p.m. or the close of business on the day after the election. AB-111 placed the sole burden on the elector to correct any deficiency with his or her license or identification card and made the decision of the municipal clerk or board of election

commissioners not subject to appeal. Section 6.97, stats., which mirrors the federal law makes the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners responsible for determining an elector's eligibility to vote and that decision is subject to appeal. Although it would again be a substantive change, this draft could be simplified by using the same provisional balloting procedure that applies under current law in all cases or by extending it to apply to all electors who, at any election, cannot provide one of the forms of verifiable identification required by this draft.

- 4. As discussed above, current law, in ss. 6.79 (2) and 6.88 (3) (a), stats., requires certain electors to provide identification as defined by federal law in order to be permitted to vote. The law requires election officials to verify that the name and address shown on the identification is the same as the identification shown on the registration list. Because some forms of identification, such as a Wisconsin operator's license or uniformed service identification card, do not necessarily contain a current voting address, this verification is sometimes impossible to make, and the elector is then prevented from voting until an address-verifiable form of identification can be produced. AB-111 similarly required that election officials verify that the name and address shown on the Wisconsin operator's license, Wisconsin ID or uniformed services ID are the same as shown on the registration list. Because these forms of identification do not necessarily contain a current address, it is not always possible to make this verification. This draft, therefore, deletes the address verification requirement, but retains the requirement to verify the name and photograph of the elector. Please let me know if you would like to see this issue treated differently.
- 5. It is possible that, if enacted, this draft may activate certain requirements under the National Voter Registration Act from which this state is currently exempt. Primarily, these requirements include voter registration simultaneously with motor vehicle driver's license applications and renewals, voter registration at any office that provides public assistance, voter registration at any office that primarily provides state-funded services to persons with disabilities, and voter registration at armed forces recruiting offices. This act exempts any state which, since May 20, 1993, has continuously permitted all voters in federal elections to "...register to vote at the polling place at the time of voting." 42 USC 1973gg-2 (b) (2). The Help America Vote Act also contains a provisional balloting procedure for all electors who vote at polling places in elections for federal office whenever their ballots are not accepted, but states that are exempt from compliance with the National Voter Registration Act under 42 USC 1973gg-2 (b) are not covered by this procedure. Because this draft will preclude some persons from registering and voting on election day if the persons have no acceptable ID and are unable to obtain them from the Department of Transportation (DOT) before the close of the polls, it could be interpreted to make these federal exemptions inapplicable. You may want to consider allowing these persons, only for the applicable

election, to establish their identity by corroboration or to provide some type of statement certifying their identity and residence.

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

The photograph on a driver's license may be up to eight years old. See s. 343.14 (3). There is also no requirement that the address appearing on the license be the person's current address. If a licensee moves, a licensee may notify DOT, which then enters the new address in its database, and elect not to obtain a new license document with the new address on it. See s. 343.22 (2) (b). This combination of factors could conceivably create confusion for poll workers.

There are certain security concerns inherent in issuing drivers' licenses, which have received some attention in the last few years in relation to anti-terrorism efforts. DOT has announced its recommendation to join the national driver license agreement (DLA), which is a cooperative effort among the states to, among other things, enhance security in relation to driver license and state identification card issuance. One principle of the DLA is that identity proof requirements must be the same for issuance of a state identification card as for issuance of a driver's license. It is unclear how the state's joinder of the DLA would affect the opportunity for certain unlicensed persons to obtain state identification cards from DOT for purposes of voting. You may wish to inquire of DOT on this issue.

Under existing law, a person may not obtain an identification card if the person has been issued a driver's license. See s. 343.50 (2). Under a variety of situations, a person may have a driver's license seized by a law enforcement officer or a court. For example, if a person is stopped on suspicion of OWI and submits to a preliminary breath test which indicates a positive result, or if the person refuses the test, the law enforcement officer must immediately seize the person's driver's license, even though no conviction has occurred. See s. 343.305 (7) (a) and (9) (a). For a litany of other traffic offenses, a court must seize the person's driver's license upon conviction. See, e.g., s. 343.28 (2). Depending upon the timing of such events, a person who is subject to such a stop or conviction shortly before an election will likely be unable to produce the requisite documentation to vote.

Under existing law, a person may obtain a driver's license without a photograph based upon the person's religious convictions. See s. 343.14 (3), stats., and s. Trans 102.03 (2) (b), Wis. Adm. Code. The attached draft requires, for voting purposes, a driver's license with a photograph or an identification card (or a uniformed service identification card). There is an exception in the draft allowing a DOT identification card to be issued without a photograph based upon religious conviction. However, because the draft does not contain a photograph exception for driver's licenses, and a person may not obtain an identification card if the person holds a driver's license, the attached draft may put a person in the position of having to choose between the driving privilege and the opportunity to vote.

Under existing law, a person who is not a resident may legally drive in Wisconsin if the person holds an out-of-state driver's license. There is a definition of "resident" in s. 343.01 (2) (g) for purposes of driver licensing. The definition of "resident" for voting purposes is not exactly the same. See s. 6.10. Any discrepancy in the definitions could impact the ability of certain persons, including college students, to vote in this state. Presently, holding an out-of-state driver's license does not necessarily preclude a person from voting in Wisconsin. The probable result of the bill would be to require a person to surrender the out-of-state driver's license and obtain a Wisconsin driver's license in order to vote. (DOT would likely not issue an identification card to the holder of an out-of-state driver's license. See s. 343.50 (2).)

As with 2003 AB-111, this bill provides no additional funding to cover the cost to DOT of issuing identification cards without a fee.

Aaron R. Gary Legislative Attorney Phone: (608) 261–6926

E-mail: aaron.gary@legis.state.wi.us

DRAFTER'S NOTE FROM THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-0964/1dn JTK&ARG:kjf:jf

December 3, 2004

Representative Stone:

- 1. The enactment of 2003 Wisconsin Act 265, which implemented the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 in this state, required major changes to be made in 2003 AB-111 in order to engraft it onto current law. Act 265 requires identification, which is defined differently than in 2003 AB-111, to be provided only by electors who register by mail and have never voted in a federal election in the municipality where they are voting. [See the definition of "identification" in s. 5.02 (6m), stats., which mirrors federal law.] On January 1, 2006, this requirement changes so that it will apply only to electors who register by mail and have never voted in a federal election in this state. Some portions of Act 265 are double drafted (amended twice with different effective dates) to reflect this change. As a result, this draft is also double drafted to engraft the changes that it makes twice on both versions of the law. If it would be acceptable to delay implementation of this draft until at least January 1, 2006, some of this double drafting could be eliminated, and the draft would be shortened and simplified somewhat.
- 2. Similarly, those parts of the statutes affected by Act 265 that establish a statewide voter registration system initially apply at the 2006 spring primary election. Whenever this draft amends those parts of the statutes, double drafting is used to effect the change to both versions of the law (one before Act 265 applies and the other afterwards). If this draft were to initially apply no sooner than the 2006 spring primary election, this complication could be eliminated.
- 3. Act 265 creates a provisional balloting system (s. 6.97, stats.) that enables a voter who registered by mail and has never voted in a federal election in the municipality where he or she is voting (after January 1, 2006 in this state) and who cannot provide one of the forms of identification that is acceptable under federal law to vote a provisional ballot. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners determines whether provisional ballots are valid by 4 p.m. on the day after election day. AB–111 similarly allowed provisional balloting for voters who registered by mail and have never voted in a federal election in this state if the voters cannot produce one of the forms of verifiable identification required by this draft on election day but are able to do so by 4 p.m. or the close of business on the day after the election. AB–111 placed the sole burden on the elector to correct any deficiency with his or her license or identification card and made the decision of the municipal clerk or board of election

commissioners not subject to appeal. Section 6.97, stats., which mirrors the federal law makes the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners responsible for determining an elector's eligibility to vote and that decision is subject to appeal. Although it would again be a substantive change, this draft could be simplified by using the same provisional balloting procedure that applies under current law in all cases or by extending it to apply to all electors who, at any election, cannot provide one of the forms of verifiable identification required by this draft.

- 4. As discussed above, current law, in ss. 6.79 (2) and 6.88 (3) (a), stats., requires certain electors to provide identification as defined by federal law in order to be permitted to vote. The law requires election officials to verify that the name and address shown on the identification is the same as the identification shown on the registration list. Because some forms of identification, such as a Wisconsin operator's license or uniformed service identification card, do not necessarily contain a current voting address, this verification is sometimes impossible to make, and the elector is then prevented from voting until an address—verifiable form of identification can be produced. AB–111 similarly required that election officials verify that the name and address shown on the Wisconsin operator's license, Wisconsin ID or uniformed services ID are the same as shown on the registration list. Because these forms of identification do not necessarily contain a current address, it is not always possible to make this verification. This draft, therefore, deletes the address verification requirement, but retains the requirement to verify the name and photograph of the elector. Please let me know if you would like to see this issue treated differently.
- 5. It is possible that, if enacted, this draft may activate certain requirements under the National Voter Registration Act from which this state is currently exempt. Primarily, these requirements include voter registration simultaneously with motor vehicle driver's license applications and renewals, voter registration at any office that provides public assistance, voter registration at any office that primarily provides state-funded services to persons with disabilities, and voter registration at armed forces recruiting offices. This act exempts any state which, since May 20, 1993, has continuously permitted all voters in federal elections to "...register to vote at the polling place at the time of voting." 42 USC 1973gg-2 (b) (2). The Help America Vote Act also contains a provisional balloting procedure for all electors who vote at polling places in elections for federal office whenever their ballots are not accepted, but states that are exempt from compliance with the National Voter Registration Act under 42 USC 1973gg-2 (b) are not covered by this procedure. Because this draft will preclude some persons from registering and voting on election day if the persons have no acceptable ID and are unable to obtain them from the Department of Transportation (DOT) before the close of the polls, it could be interpreted to make these federal exemptions inapplicable. You may want to consider allowing these persons, only for the applicable

election, to establish their identity by corroboration or to provide some type of statement certifying their identity and residence.

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

The photograph on a driver's license may be up to eight years old. See s. 343.14 (3). There is also no requirement that the address appearing on the license be the person's current address. If a licensee moves, a licensee may notify DOT, which then enters the new address in its database, and elect not to obtain a new license document with the new address on it. See s. 343.22 (2) (b). This combination of factors could conceivably create confusion for poll workers.

There are certain security concerns inherent in issuing drivers' licenses, which have received some attention in the last few years in relation to anti-terrorism efforts. DOT has announced its recommendation to join the national driver license agreement (DLA), which is a cooperative effort among the states to, among other things, enhance security in relation to driver license and state identification card issuance. One principle of the DLA is that identity proof requirements must be the same for issuance of a state identification card as for issuance of a driver's license. It is unclear how the state's joinder of the DLA would affect the opportunity for certain unlicensed persons to obtain state identification cards from DOT for purposes of voting. You may wish to inquire of DOT on this issue.

Under existing law, a person may not obtain an identification card if the person has been issued a driver's license. See s. 343.50 (2). Under a variety of situations, a person may have a driver's license seized by a law enforcement officer or a court. For example, if a person is stopped on suspicion of OWI and submits to a preliminary breath test which indicates a positive result, or if the person refuses the test, the law enforcement officer must immediately seize the person's driver's license, even though no conviction has occurred. See s. 343.305 (7) (a) and (9) (a). For a litany of other traffic offenses, a court must seize the person's driver's license upon conviction. See, e.g., s. 343.28 (2). Depending upon the timing of such events, a person who is subject to such a stop or conviction shortly before an election will likely be unable to produce the requisite documentation to vote.

Under existing law, a person may obtain a driver's license without a photograph based upon the person's religious convictions. See s. 343.14 (3), stats., and s. Trans 102.03 (2) (b), Wis. Adm. Code. The attached draft requires, for voting purposes, a driver's license with a photograph or an identification card (or a uniformed service identification card). There is an exception in the draft allowing a DOT identification card to be issued without a photograph based upon religious conviction. However, because the draft does not contain a photograph exception for driver's licenses, and a person may not obtain an identification card if the person holds a driver's license, the attached draft may put a person in the position of having to choose between the driving privilege and the opportunity to vote.

Under existing law, a person who is not a resident may legally drive in Wisconsin if the person holds an out-of-state driver's license. There is a definition of "resident" in s. 343.01 (2) (g) for purposes of driver licensing. The definition of "resident" for voting purposes is not exactly the same. See s. 6.10. Any discrepancy in the definitions could impact the ability of certain persons, including college students, to vote in this state. Presently, holding an out-of-state driver's license does not necessarily preclude a person from voting in Wisconsin. The probable result of the bill would be to require a person to surrender the out-of-state driver's license and obtain a Wisconsin driver's license in order to vote. (DOT would likely not issue an identification card to the holder of an out-of-state driver's license. See s. 343.50 (2).)

As with 2003 AB-111, this bill provides no additional funding to cover the cost to DOT of issuing identification cards without a fee.

Aaron R. Gary Legislative Attorney Phone: (608) 261–6926

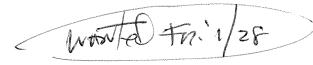
E-mail: aaron.gary@legis.state.wi.us



 $\mathbf{2}$

State of Misconsin 2005 - 2006 LEGISLATURE

LRB-0964/¥ Z JTK&ARG:kjfjt



BILL



AN ACT to repeal 6.56 (5); to renumber 6.79 (3); to renumber and amend 6.87 (4); to amend 5.35 (6) (a) 4a., 6.15 (2) (d) 1r., 6.15 (3), 6.22 (2) (b), 6.24 (4) (d), 6.29 (1), 6.79 (2) (a) and (b), 6.79 (2) (d), 6.79 (3) (title), 6.82 (1) (a), 6.86 (1) (ar), 6.869, 6.87 (3) (d), 6.87 (4) (b) 1., 6.97 (3), 7.08 (8) (title), 10.02 (3) (a), 343.50 (3), 343.50 (4), 343.50 (5) and 343.50 (6); to repeal and recreate 6.55 (2) (b), 6.55 (2) (c) 1., 6.55 (2) (c) 2., 6.55 (3), 6.79 (2) (a), 6.79 (4), 6.79 (6), 6.86 (3) (a) 1., 6.86 (3) (a) 2., 6.88 (3) (a), 6.97 (1) and 6.97 (2); to create 6.15 (2) (bm), 6.15 (2) (d) 1g., 6.79 (1), 6.79 (3) (b), 6.87 (4) (a), 6.87 (4) (b) 2. and 3., 6.97 (3m) and 343.50 (4g) of the statutes; and to affect 2003 Wisconsin Act 265, section 112a, 2003 Wisconsin Act 265, section 150 (1) and 2003 Wisconsin Act 265, section 151 (3); relating to: requiring certain identification in order to vote at a polling place

is exem

10 grania ment from the

BILL

verification of the addresses of dectors, or obtain an absentee ballot and the fee for an identification card issued by the Department of Transportation.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

With certain limited exceptions, before being permitted to vote at any polling place, an elector currently must provide his or her name and address. If registration is required in order to vote and the elector is not registered, the elector must provide a specified form of proof of residence in order to register. If an elector claims to be registered but his or her name does not appear on the appropriate registration list, the elector must complete a certification of eligibility and present acceptable proof of residence in order to vote. In addition, an elector may be required to provide acceptable proof of residence even if registration is not required. (Beginning with the 2006 spring primary election, registration will be required on a statewide basis.) If an elector is not able to present any required proof of residence, as an alternative, current law permits another qualified elector who resides in the same municipality to corroborate the elector's information. In addition, an elector other than a military elector or an overseas elector, as defined by federal law, who registers by mail and who has not voted in a federal election in the municipality where the elector is voting (beginning January 1, 2006, in this state) must provide one of the forms of identification specified by federal law, or a copy thereof if voting by absentee ballot, ^ in order to be permitted to vote. Corroboration may not be substituted for this identification requirement, but an elector who cannot provide the required identification may cast a provisional ballot. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners must determine whether electors casting provisional ballots are qualified to vote by 4 p.m. on the day after an election.

With certain limited exceptions, this bill requires each person attempting to register or vote at the polls on election day to present a valid Wisconsin driver's license issued by the Department of Transportation (DOT) to the person that contains the person's photograph, a valid, current identification card issued to the person by a U.S. uniformed service, or a valid Wisconsin identification card issued by DOT to the person. Under the bill, any person who applies for an absentee ballot, except a military or overseas elector, as defined by federal law, must provide a copy of the identification, unless the person has already provided a copy of his or her identification in connection with an absentee ballot cast at a previous election and has not changed his or her name or address since that election, or unless the person is indefinitely confined, in which case the person may submit a statement signed by the person who witnesses his or her absentee ballot verifying his or her identity. The bill continues current requirements for certain electors to provide proof of residence in order to register or to vote, but discontinues the use of corroborating electors to prove residence. If a person who votes at a polling place fails to provide identification or fails to provide sufficient identification and the person has registered by mail and has never voted in a federal election in this state, the person may vote provisionally. If a person other than a military or overseas elector, as defined by federal law, votes

(CONSE

Unless the person has been regnized by a 1 aw enforcement officer to surrender his or her license (see Gelow)

(a copy of the by absentee ballot and fails to provide the required identification or sufficient identification the ballot is treated as a provisional ballot. A provisional ballot is marked by the poll workers, who immediately contact the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners. The person may then provide the required identification to the clerk or board. If the person does not provide the required identification to the clerk or board of election commissioners by 4. p.m. or the close of business, whichever is later, on the day following the election, the person's vote is not counted. Under the bill, the clerk or board of election commissioners must determine the validity of identification no later than the end of the day after the election. The decision of the clerk or board of election commissioners is final and is not subject to review during

the canvassing process or during any recount.

The bill also permits an elector who is eligible to obtain a Wisconsin identification card to obtain the card from DOT free of charge, if the elector specifically requests not to be charged. The bill permits an applicant to receive a Wisconsin identification card without a photograph being taken, as currently required, if the applicant provides an affidavit stating that he or she has sincerely held religious beliefs against being photographed, that he or she is a member of a religious organization or identifies with the tenets of a religious organization and names that organization, and that the religious tenets of that organization prohibit such photographing.

In addition, the bill deletes the authority for an elector to utilize corroboration

in order to register to vote or to vote on election day.

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

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

SECTION 1. 5.35 (6) (a) 4a. of the statutes is amended to read:

5.35 (6) (a) 4a. Instructions prescribed by the board for electors for whom a

license or identification card is required under s. 6.79 (2) or for whom identification

is required under s. 6.36 (2) (c) 2.

SECTION 2. 6.15 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

6.15 (2) (bm) When making application in person at the office of the municipal clerk, each applicant shall present a valid operator's license issued to the person under ch. 343 that contains a photograph of the license holder, a valid, current

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

identification card issued to the person by a U.S. uniformed service, or a valid identification card issued to the person under s. 343.50.

SECTION 3. 6.15 (2) (d) 1g. of the statutes is created to read:

6.15 (2) (d) 1g. If the elector makes application in person at the office of the municipal clerk, the clerk shall verify that the name on the license or identification card provided by the elector under par. (bm) is the same as the name on the elector's application and tunless the identification is issued under s. 343.50 (4g), shall verify that the photograph appearing on that document reasonably resembles the elector.

Section 4. 6.15 (2) (d) 1r. of the statutes is amended to read:

6.15 (2) (d) 1r. Upon proper completion of the application and cancellation card, the municipal clerk shall require the elector to provide acceptable proof of residence under s. 6.55 (7). If the elector cannot provide acceptable proof of residence, the elector may have his or her residence corroborated in a statement that is signed by another elector of the municipality and that contains the current street address of the corroborating elector. If the residence is corroborated by another elector, that elector shall then provide proof of residence under s. 6.55 (7) permit the elector to cast his or her ballot for president and vice president. The elector shall then mark the ballot in the clerk's presence in a manner that will not disclose his or her vote. The elector shall then fold the ballot so as to conceal his or her vote. The clerk or elector shall then place the ballot in an envelope furnished by the clerk.

SECTION 5. 6.15 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.15 (3) PROCEDURE AT POLLING PLACE. An eligible elector may appear at the polling place for the ward or election district where he or she resides and make application for a ballot under sub. (2). Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, an elector who casts a ballot under this subsection shall follow the same

procedure required for casting a ballot at the municipal clerk's office under sub. (2). The inspectors shall perform the duties of the municipal clerk, except that the inspectors shall return the cancellation card under sub. (2) (b) to the municipal clerk and the clerk shall forward the card as provided in sub. (2) (c) if required. Upon proper completion of the application and cancellation card and submittal—of acceptable proof of residence under s. 6.55 (7) or providing corroboration of residence compliance with sub. (2) (d) 1g., the inspectors shall permit the elector to cast his or her ballot for president and vice president. The elector shall mark the ballot and, unless the ballot is utilized with an electronic voting system, the elector shall fold the ballot, and deposit the ballot into the ballot box or give it to the inspector. The inspector shall deposit it directly into the ballot box. Voting machines or ballots utilized with electronic voting systems may only be used by electors voting under this section if they permit voting for president and vice president only.

SECTION 6. 6.22 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.22 (2) (b) Notwithstanding s. 6.87 (4) (b), a military elector shall make and subscribe to the certification under s. 6.87 (2) before a witness who is an adult U.S. citizen.

SECTION 7. 6.24 (4) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.24 (4) (d) An overseas elector who is not registered may request both a registration form and an absentee ballot at the same time, and the municipal clerk shall send the ballot automatically if the registration form is received within the time prescribed in s. 6.28 (1). The board shall prescribe a special certificate form for the envelope in which the absentee ballot for overseas electors is contained, which shall be substantially similar to that provided under s. 6.87 (2). Notwithstanding s. 6.87

(4) (b), an overseas elector shall make and subscribe to the special certificate form before a witness who is an adult U.S. citizen.

SECTION 8. 6.29 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.29 (1) No names may be added to a registration list for any election after the close of registration, except as authorized under this section or s. 6.28 (1), 6.55 (2), or 6.86 (3) (a) 2. Any person whose name is not on the registration list but who is otherwise a qualified elector is entitled to vote at the election upon compliance with this section, if the person complies with all other requirements for voting at the polling place.

SECTION 9. 6.55 (2) (b) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

6.55 (2) (b) 1. Upon executing the registration form under par. (a), the elector shall be required by a special registration deputy or inspector to present a valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 that contains the photograph of the license holder, a valid, current identification card issued to the elector by a U.S. uniformed service, or a valid identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50. If any document presented is not acceptable proof of residence under sub. (7), the elector shall also present acceptable proof of residence under sub. (7). The signing by the elector executing the registration form under par. (a) shall be in the presence of the special registration deputy or inspector. Upon compliance with this procedure and all other requirements for voting at the polling place, such person shall then be given the right to vote. This subdivision applies only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring primary election.

2. Upon executing the registration form under par. (a), the elector shall be required by a special registration deputy or inspector to present a valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 that contains the photograph of the license

Sw.5 10

holder, a valid, current identification card issued to the elector by a U.S. uniformed service, or a valid identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50. If any document presented is not acceptable proof of residence under sub. (7), the elector shall also provide acceptable proof of residence under sub. (7). The signing by the elector executing the registration form shall be in the presence of the special registration deputy or inspector. Upon compliance with this procedure, the elector shall be permitted to cast his or her vote, if the elector complies with all other requirements for voting at the polling place.

SECTION 10. 6.55 (2) (c) 1. of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

6.55 (2) (c) 1. a. As an alternative to registration at the polling place under pars.

(a) and (b), the board of election commissioners, or the governing body of any municipality in which registration is required may by resolution require a person who qualifies as an elector and who is not registered and desires to register on the day of an election to do so at another readily accessible location in the same building as the polling place serving the elector's residence or at an alternate polling place assigned under s. 5.25 (5) (b), instead of at the polling place serving the elector's residence. In such case, the municipal clerk shall prominently post a notice of the registration location at the polling place. The municipal clerk, deputy clerk, or special registration deputy at the registration location shall require the elector to execute a registration form as prescribed under par. (a) and to present a valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 that contains the photograph of the license holder, a valid, current identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50. If any document presented by the elector is not acceptable proof of residence under

sub. (7), the elector shall also provide acceptable proof of residence under sub. (7).

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

The signing by the elector executing the registration form as prescribed under par. (a) shall be in the presence of the municipal clerk, deputy clerk, or special registration deputy. Upon proper completion of registration, the municipal clerk, deputy clerk, or special registration deputy shall serially number the registration and give one copy to the elector for presentation at the polling place serving the elector's residence or an alternate polling place assigned under s. 5.25 (5) (b). This subd. 1. a. applies only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring primary election.

b. As an alternative to registration at the polling place under pars. (a) and (b), the board of election commissioners, or the governing body of any municipality may by resolution require a person who qualifies as an elector and who is not registered and desires to register on the day of an election to do so at another readily accessible location in the same building as the polling place serving the elector's residence or at an alternate polling place assigned under s. 5.25 (5) (b), instead of at the polling place serving the elector's residence. In such case, the municipal clerk shall prominently post a notice of the registration location at the polling place. The municipal clerk, deputy clerk or special registration deputy at the registration location shall require such person to execute a registration form as prescribed under par. (a) and to present a valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 that contains the photograph of the license holder, a valid, current identification card issued to the elector by a U.S. uniformed service, or a valid identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50. If any document presented by the elector is not acceptable proof of residence under sub. (7), the person shall also provide acceptable proof of residence as provided under sub. (7). The signing by the elector executing the registration form as prescribed under par. (a) shall be in the presence of the

municipal clerk, deputy clerk, or special registration deputy. Upon proper completion of registration, the municipal clerk, deputy clerk, or special registration deputy shall serially number the registration and give one copy to the elector for presentation at the polling place serving the elector's residence or an alternate polling place assigned under s. 5.25 (5) (b).

SECTION 11. 6.55 (2) (c) 2. of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

6.55 (2) (c) 2. a. Upon compliance with the procedures under subd. 1., the municipal clerk or deputy clerk shall issue a certificate addressed to the inspectors of the proper polling place directing that the elector be permitted to cast his or her vote if the elector complies with all requirements for voting at the polling place. The certificate shall be numbered serially and prepared in duplicate. The municipal clerk shall preserve one copy in his or her office. This subd. 2. a. applies only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring primary election.

b. Upon compliance with the procedures under subd. 1., the municipal clerk or deputy clerk shall issue a certificate addressed to the inspectors of the proper polling place directing that the elector be permitted to cast his or her vote if the elector complies with all requirements for voting at the polling place. The clerk shall enter the name and address of the elector on the face of the certificate. The certificate shall be numbered serially and prepared in duplicate. The municipal clerk shall preserve one copy in his or her office.

SECTION 12. 6.55 (3) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

6.55 (3) (a) Any qualified elector in the ward or election district where the elector desires to vote whose name does not appear on the registration list where registration is required but who claims to be registered to vote in the election may request permission to vote at the polling place for that ward or election district.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

When the request is made, the inspector shall require the elector to give his or her name and address. If the elector is not at the polling place which serves the ward or election district where the elector resides, the inspector shall provide the elector with directions to the correct polling place. If the elector is at the correct polling place, the elector shall then execute the following written statement: "I,, hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge I am a qualified elector, having resided at for at least 10 days immediately preceding this election, and that I am not disqualified on any ground from voting, and I have not voted at this election and am properly registered to vote in this election." The elector shall be required to present a valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 that contains a photograph of the license holder, a valid, current identification card issued to the elector by a U.S. uniformed service, or a valid identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50. If any document presented by the elector is not acceptable proof of residence as provided under sub. (7), the elector shall also present acceptable proof of residence as provided under sub. (7) and shall then be given the right to vote. Whenever the question of identity or residence cannot be satisfactorily resolved and the elector cannot be permitted to vote, an inspector shall telephone the office of the municipal clerk to reconcile the records at the polling place with those at the office. This paragraph applies only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring primary election.

(b) Any qualified elector in the ward or election district where the elector desires to vote whose name does not appear on the registration list but who claims to be registered to vote in the election may request permission to vote at the polling place for that ward or election district. When the request is made, the inspector shall require the elector to give his or her name and address. If the elector is not at the polling place which serves the ward or election district where the elector resides, the

inspector shall provide the elector with directions to the correct polling place. If the elector is at the correct polling place, the elector shall then execute the following written statement: "I,, hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge, I am a qualified elector, having resided at for at least 10 days immediately preceding this election, and that I am not disqualified on any ground from voting, and I have not voted at this election and am properly registered to vote in this election." The elector shall be required to present a valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 that contains a photograph of the license holder, a valid, current identification card issued to the elector by a U.S. uniformed service, or a valid identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50. If any document presented by the elector is not acceptable proof of residence, the elector shall also present acceptable proof of residence as provided under sub. (7) and shall then be given the right to vote. Whenever the question of identity or residence cannot be satisfactorily resolved and the elector cannot be permitted to vote, an inspector shall telephone the office of the municipal clerk to reconcile the records at the polling place with those at the office.

SECTION 13. 6.56 (5) of the statutes is repealed.

SECTION 14. 6.79 (1) of the statutes is created to read:

6.79 (1) MUNICIPALITIES WITHOUT REGISTRATION. Except as provided in sub. (6), where there is no registration, before being permitted to vote, each elector shall state his or her full name and address and present to the officials a valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 that contains a photograph of the license holder, a valid, current identification card issued to the elector by a U.S. uniformed service, or a valid identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50. The officials shall enter each name and address on a poll list in the same order as the votes are cast. If the residence of the elector does not have a number, the election officials shall, in

Keep

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

the appropriate space, enter "none". Alternatively, the municipal clerk may maintain a poll list consisting of the full name and address of electors compiled from previous elections. Whenever an elector appears to vote, the officials shall verify the correctness of the elector's name and address, and shall enter a serial number next to the name of the elector in the order that the votes are cast, beginning with the number one. If the name and address of an elector do not appear on the prepared poll list, the officials shall enter the name, address and serial number of the elector at the bottom of the list. Except as provided in sub. (6), before being permitted to vote, each elector shall present to the officials a valid operator's license issued to the elector Lunder ch. 343 that contains a photograph of the license holder, a valid, current identification card issued to the elector by a U.S. uniformed service, or a valid identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50. If any document presented by the elector is not acceptable proof of residence under s. 6.55 (7), the officials may also require the elector to provide acceptable proof of residence under s. 6.55 (7) before permitting the elector to vote. The officials shall maintain a separate list of those persons voting under ss. 6.15 and 6.24. This subsection applies only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring primary election.

18

20

21

22

23

24

25

SECTION 15. 6.79 (2) (a) and (b) of the statutes are amended to read:

6.79 (2) (a) Except as provided in sub. (6), where there is registration, each person elector, before receiving a voting number, shall state his or her full name and address and present to the officials a valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 that contains a photograph of the license holder, a valid, current identification card issued to the elector by a U.S. uniformed service, or a valid identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50. Upon the prepared registration list, after the name of each elector, the officials shall enter the serial

number of the vote as it is polled, beginning with number one. Each elector shall receive a slip bearing the same serial number. A separate list shall be maintained for electors who are voting under s. 6.15, 6.29 or 6.55 (2) or (3) and electors who are reassigned from another polling place under s. 5.25 (5) (b). Each such elector shall have his or her full name, address and serial number likewise entered and shall be given a slip bearing such number.

(b) If the poll list is to be used at an election for national office, the municipal clerk shall enter on the poll list an indication next to the name of each elector for whom identification is required. If the poll list indicates that identification is required and the document provided by the elector under sub. (1) does not constitute identification, the officials shall require the elector to provide identification. If identification is provided, the officials shall verify that the name and address on the identification provided is the same as the name and address shown on the registration list. If identification is required and not provided or if the elector has registered by mail and has not previously voted in an election for national office in the municipality where the elector is voting and does not present a license or identification card under sub. (1), whenever required, the officials shall offer the opportunity for the elector to vote under s. 6.97.

SECTION 16. 6:79 (2) (a) of the statutes, as affected by 2003 Wisconsin Act 265, section 96, and 2005 Wisconsin Act (this act), is repealed and recreated to read:

6.79 (2) (a) Unless information on the poll list is entered electronically, the municipal clerk shall supply the inspectors with 2 copies of the most current official registration list or lists prepared under s. 6.36 (2) (a) for use as poll lists at the polling place. Except as provided in sub. (6), each elector, before receiving a serial number, shall state his or her full name and address and present to the officials a valid

1

 $\mathbf{2}$

3

4

5

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 that contains a photograph of the license holder, a valid, current identification card issued to the elector by a U.S. uniformed service, or a valid identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50. The officials shall verify that the name and address provided by the elector are the same as the elector's name and address on the poll list.

Sec 100 17/6.79 (2) (d) of the statutes, as affected by 2003 Wisconsin Act 265, is amended to read:

document provided by the elector under par. (a) does not constitute identification, the officials shall require the elector to provide identification. If identification is provided, the officials shall verify that the name and address on the identification provided is the same as the name and address shown on the registration list. If identification is required and not provided, or if the elector has registered by mail and has not previously voted in an election for national office in this state and does not present a license or identification card under subject (A), whenever required, the officials shall offer the opportunity for the elector to vote under s. 6.97.

Section 18. 6.79 (3) (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.79 (3) (title) Refusal to give name and address and failure to present <u>IDENTIFICATION</u>.

Section 19. 6.79 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 6.79 (3) (a).

Section 20. 6.79 (3) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

6.79 (3) (b) If a license or identification card under sub. (2) is not provided by the elector or if the name or photograph appearing on the document that is provided as authorized under 506. (6) or (cannot be verified by the officials, the elector shall not be permitted to vote, except

(23)

 $\left(24\right)$

2

1

that if the elector is entitled to cast a provisional ballot under s. 6.97, the officials shall offer the opportunity for the elector to vote under s. 6.97.

SECTION 21. 6.79 (4) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

6.79 (4) SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION. (a) When any person offering to vote has been challenged and taken the oath, following the person's name on the registration or poll list, the officials shall enter the word "Sworn". This paragraph applies only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring primary election.

(b) When any person offering to vote has been challenged and taken the oath, following the person's name on the poll list, the officials shall enter the word "Sworn".

Section 22. 6.79 (6) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

6.79 (6) CONFIDENTIALITY OF NAMES AND ADDRESSES. (a) 1. In municipalities where there is no registration, an elector who has a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2) may present an identification card issued under s. 6.47 (3) in lieu of providing his or her name and address and presenting identification or a license or identification card under sub. (1). If the elector resides in the area served by the polling place, the inspectors shall then enter the elector's name and identification serial number on the poll list in a section following the other names, shall issue a voting serial number to the elector and shall record that number on the poll list and permit the elector to vote. This subdivision apples only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring primary election.

2. In municipalities where registration is required, an elector who has a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2) may present his or her identification card issued under s. 6.47 (3) or may give his or her name and identification serial number issued under s. 6.47 (3), in lieu of stating his or her name and address and presenting identification or a license or identification card under sub. (2). If the elector's name

5

9

6

7

8

10 11

12 13

14 15

16

17

18

19 20

21

2223

24

25

and identification serial number appear on the confidential portion of the list, the inspectors shall issue a voting serial number to the elector, record that number on the registration list and permit the elector to vote. This subdivision applies only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring primary election.

(b) An elector who has a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2) may present his or her identification card issued under s. 6.47 (3), or give his or her name and identification serial number issued under s. 6.47 (3), in lieu of stating his or her name and address and presenting a license or identification card under sub. (2). If the elector's name and identification serial number appear on the confidential portion of the list, the inspectors shall issue a voting serial number to the elector, record that number on the poll list and permit the elector to vote.

SECTION 23. 6.82 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.82 (1) (a) When any inspectors are informed that an elector is at the entrance to the polling place who as a result of disability is unable to enter the polling place, they shall permit the elector to be assisted in marking a ballot by any individual selected by the elector, except the elector's employer or an agent of that employer or an officer or agent of a labor organization which represents the elector. The Except as provided in s. 6.79 (6), the individual selected by the elector shall present to the inspectors a valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 that contains a photograph of the license holders a valid, current identification card issued to the elector by a uniformed service, or a valid identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50 and, if the license or identification card does not constitute identification, shall also provide identification for the assisted elector, whenever required, and all other information necessary for the elector to obtain a ballot under s. 6.79 (2). The inspectors shall issue a ballot to the individual selected by the elector

and shall accompany the individual to the polling place entrance where the assistance is to be given. If the ballot is a paper ballot, the assisting individual shall fold the ballot after the ballot is marked by the assisting individual. The assisting individual shall then immediately take the ballot into the polling place and give the ballot to an inspector. The inspector shall distinctly announce that he or she has "a ballot offered by (stating person's name), an elector who, as a result of disability, is unable to enter the polling place without assistance". The inspector shall then ask, "Does anyone object to the reception of this ballot?" If no objection is made, the inspectors shall record the elector's name under s. 6.79 and deposit the ballot in the ballot box, and shall make a notation on the poll list: "Ballot received at poll who have entrance".

SECTION 24. 6.86 (1) (ar) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.86 (1) (ar) Except as authorized in s. 6.875 (6), the municipal clerk shall not issue an absentee ballot unless the clerk receives a written application therefor from a qualified elector of the municipality. The clerk shall retain each absentee ballot application until destruction is authorized under s. 7.23 (1). Than elector applies for an absentee ballot in person at the clerk's office, the clerk shall not issue the elector an absentee ballot unless the elector presents a valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 that contains a photograph of the license holder, a valid, current identification card issued to the elector under s. 343.50.

Section 25. 6.86 (3) (a) 1. of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

6.86 (3) (a) 1. a. Any elector who is registered, or otherwise qualified where registration is not required, and who is hospitalized, may apply for and obtain an official ballot by agent. The agent may apply for and obtain a ballot for the

 $2\overline{2}$

_23

hospitalized absent elector by presenting a form prescribed by the board and containing the required information supplied by the hospitalized elector and signed by that elector. Except as authorized in s. 6.87 (4) (b) 2., the agent shall present the identification required under sub. (1) (ar). This subd. 1. a. applies only with respect to elections held prior to the date of the 2006 spring primary election.

b. Any elector who is registered and who is hospitalized, may apply for and obtain an official ballot by agent. The agent may apply for and obtain a ballot for the hospitalized absent elector by presenting a form prescribed by the board and containing the required information supplied by the hospitalized elector and signed by that elector. Except as authorized in s. 6.87 (4) (b) 2., the agent shall present the license or identification card required under sub. (1) (ar).

SECTION 26. 6.86 (3) (a) 2. of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

6.86 (3) (a) 2. a. If a hospitalized elector is not registered where registration is required, the elector may register by agent under this subdivision at the same time that the elector applies for an official ballot by agent under subd. 1. To register the elector under this subdivision, the agent shall present a completed registration form that contains the required information supplied by the elector and the elector's signature, unless the elector is unable to sign due to physical disability. In this case, the elector may authorize another elector to sign on his or her behalf. Any elector signing a form on another elector's behalf shall attest to a statement that the application is made on request and by authorization of the named elector, who is unable to sign the form due to physical disability. The agent shall present this statement along with all other information required under this subdivision. The agent shall present acceptable proof of the elector's residence under s. 6.55 (7). This

subd. 2. a. applies only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring primary election.

b. If a hospitalized elector is not registered, the elector may register by agent under this subdivision at the same time that the elector applies for an official ballot by agent under subd. 1. To register the elector under this subdivision, the agent shall present a completed registration form that contains the required information supplied by the elector and the elector's signature, unless the elector is unable to sign due to physical disability. In this case, the elector may authorize another elector to sign on his or her behalf. Any elector signing a form on another elector's behalf shall attest to a statement that the application is made on request and by authorization of the named elector, who is unable to sign the form due to physical disability. The agent shall present this statement along with all other information required under this subdivision. The agent shall provide acceptable proof of the elector's residence under s. 6.55 (7).

SECTION 27. 6.869 of the statutes, as created by 2003 Wisconsin Act 265, is amended to read:

6.869 Uniform instructions. The board shall prescribe uniform instructions for absentee voters. The instructions shall include information concerning whether identification is required under s. 6.87 (4) or a copy of a license or identification card is required under s. 6.86 (1) (ar) and information concerning whether a copy of identification is required to be submitted and, if so, the form of identification that is required.

SECTION 28. 6.87 (3) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.87 (3) (d) A municipal clerk of a municipality may, if the clerk is reliably informed by an absent elector of a facsimile transmission number or electronic mail

1

 $\mathbf{2}$

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

address where the elector can receive an absentee ballot, transmit a facsimile or electronic copy of the absent elector's ballot to that elector in lieu of mailing under this subsection if, in the judgment of the clerk, the time required to send the ballot through the mail may not be sufficient to enable return of the ballot by the time provided under sub. (6). An elector may receive an absentee ballot under this subsection only if the elector has filed a valid application for the ballot under sub. (1). If the clerk transmits an absentee ballot under this paragraph, the clerk shall also transmit a facsimile or electronic copy of the text of the material that appears on the certificate envelope prescribed in sub. (2), together with instructions prescribed by the board. The instructions shall require the absent elector to make and subscribe to the certification as required under sub. (4) (b) and to enclose the absentee ballot in a separate envelope contained within a larger envelope, that shall include the completed certificate. The elector shall then mail the absentee ballot with postage prepaid to the municipal clerk. Except as authorized in s. 6.97 (2), an absentee ballot received under this paragraph shall not be counted unless it is cast in the manner prescribed in this paragraph and in accordance with the instructions provided by the board.

717 2 W S

18 20 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

SECTION 29. 6.87 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 6.87 (4) (b) 1. and amended to read:

6.87 (4) (b) 1. Except as otherwise provided in s. 6.875, the elector voting

absentee shall make and subscribe to the certification before one witness. The absent elector, in the presence of the witness, shall mark the ballot in a manner that will not disclose how the elector's vote is cast. The elector shall then, still in the presence of the witness, fold the ballots so each is separate and so that the elector

conceals the markings thereon and deposit them in the proper envelope. If a

consolidated ballot under s. 5.655 is used, the elector shall fold the ballot so that the
elector conceals the markings thereon and deposit the ballot in the proper envelope.
Except as authorized in subds. 2. and 3., and notwithstanding s. 343.43 (1) (f), the
elector shall enclose a copy of the license or identification card required under s. 6.86
(1) (ar) in the envelope, unless the elector is a military elector or an overseas elector.
as defined in sub. (4) (a). If the elector has registered by mail and has not, or is not
certain whether the elector has, previously voted in an election for national office in
this state identification is required, the elector shall enclose identification in the
envelope. Identification is required if the elector is not a military elector or an
overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.36 (2) (c), and the elector registered by mail and
has not voted in an election for national office in the municipality where the elector
is voting. The elector may receive assistance under sub. (5). The return envelope
shall then be sealed. The witness may not be a candidate. The envelope shall be
mailed by the elector, postage prepaid, or delivered in person, to the municipal clerk
issuing the ballot or ballots. Failure to return an unused ballot in a primary does not
invalidate the ballot on which the elector's votes are cast. Return of more than one
marked ballot in a primary or return of a ballot prepared under s. 5.655 or a ballot
used with an electronic voting system in a primary which is marked for candidates
of more than one party invalidates all votes cast by the elector for candidates in the
prinary

SECTION 30. 6.87 (4) (a) of the statutes is created to read:

6.87 **(4)** (a) In this paragraph:

1. "Military elector" means a member of a uniformed service on active duty who, by reason of that duty, is absent from the residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote; a member of the merchant marine, as defined in s. 6.22 (1) (a), who,

by reason of service in the merchant marine, is absent from the residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote; or the spouse or dependent of any such member who, by reason of the duty or service of the member, is absent from the residence where the spouse or dependent is otherwise qualified to vote.

2. "Overseas elector" means an elector who resides outside the United States and who is qualified under federal law to vote in elections for national office in this state because the elector was last domiciled in this state immediately prior to the elector's departure from the United States.

SECTION 31. 6.87 (4) (b) 1. of the statutes, as affected by 2005 Wisconsin Act (this act), is amended to read:

absentee shall make and subscribe to the certification before one witness. The absent elector, in the presence of the witness, shall mark the ballot in a manner that will not disclose how the elector's vote is cast. The elector shall then, still in the presence of the witness, fold the ballots so each is separate and so that the elector conceals the markings thereon and deposit them in the proper envelope. If a consolidated ballot under s. 5.655 is used, the elector shall fold the ballot so that the elector conceals the markings thereon and deposit the ballot in the proper envelope. Except as authorized in subds. 2. and 3., and notwithstanding s. 343.43 (1) (f), the elector shall enclose a copy of the license or identification card required under s. 6.86 (1) (ar) in the envelope, unless the elector is a military elector or an overseas elector, as defined in sub. (4) (a). If identification is required, the elector shall enclose identification in the envelope. Identification is required if the elector is not a military elector or an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.36 (2) (c), and the elector registered by mail and has not voted in an election for national office in the municipality where

the elector is voting this state. The elector may receive assistance under sub. (5). The return envelope shall then be sealed. The witness may not be a candidate. The envelope shall be mailed by the elector, postage prepaid, or delivered in person, to the municipal clerk issuing the ballot or ballots. Failure to return an unused ballot in a primary does not invalidate the ballot on which the elector's votes are cast. Return of more than one marked ballot in a primary or return of a ballot prepared under s. 5.655 or a ballot used with an electronic voting system in a primary which is marked for candidates of more than one party invalidates all votes cast by the elector for candidates in the primary.

SECTION 32. 6.87 (4) (b) 2. and 3. of the statutes are created to read:

6.87 (4) (b) 2. Unless subd. 3. applies, if the absentee elector has applied for and qualified to receive absentee ballots automatically under s. 6.86 (2) (a), the elector may, in lieu of providing a copy of a license or identification card required under s. 6.86 (1) (ar), submit with his or her absentee ballot a statement signed by the same individual who witnesses voting of the ballot which contains the name and address of the elector and verifies that the name and address are correct.

3. If the absentee elector has received an absentee ballot from the municipal clerk for a previous election, has provided a copy of a license or identification card required under s. 6.86 (1) (ar) with that ballot, and has not changed his or her name or address since providing that identification, the elector is not required to provide a copy of the identification required under s. 6.86 (1) (ar).

SECTION 33. 6.88 (3) (a) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

6.88 (3) (a) 1. Any time between the opening and closing of the polls on election day, the inspectors shall open the carrier envelope only, and announce the name of the absent elector or the identification serial number of the absent elector if the

10 11

12

13

14

15

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

16 17

73-2\ 19

20

22

7-123

2425

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

elector has a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2). When the inspectors find that the certification has been properly executed, the applicant is a qualified elector of the ward or election district, and the applicant has not voted in the election, they shall enter an indication on the poll list next to the applicant's name indicating an absentee ballot is cast by the elector. They shall then open the envelope containing the ballot in a manner so as not to deface or destroy the certification thereon. The inspectors shall take out the ballot without unfolding it or permitting it to be unfolded or examined. Unless the ballot is cast under s. 6.95, the inspectors shall verify that the ballot has been endorsed by the issuing clerk. If the poll list indicates that identification is required and no identification is enclosed or the name or address on the document that is provided is not the same as the name and address shown on the poll list, or if the elector is not a military elector or an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.36(2)(c), and the elector registered by mail and has not previously voted in any election for national office in the municipality where the elector is voting and the elector is required to provide a copy of a license or identification card under s. 6.86 (1) (ar) and no copy of the license or identification card is enclosed or the name on the document cannot be verified by the inspectors, the inspectors shall proceed as provided under s. 6.97 (2). If in any other case the elector is required to provide a copy of a license or identification card under s. 6.86 (1) (ar) and no copy of the elector's license or identification card is enclosed or the name or address on the document that is provided cannot be verified by the inspectors, the elector's ballot may not be counted. The inspectors shall then deposit the ballot into the proper ballot box and enter the absent elector's name or voting number after his or her name on the poll list in the same manner as if the elector had been present and voted in person. This

1

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

subdivision applies only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring

2 primary election. 3 2. Any time between the opening and closing of the polls on election day, the 4 inspectors shall open the carrier envelope only, and announce the name of the absent elector or the identification serial number of the absent elector if the elector has a 5 6 confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2). When the inspectors find that the certification 7 has been properly executed, the applicant is a qualified elector of the ward or election district, and the applicant has not voted in the election, they shall enter an indication 8 9 on the poll list next to the applicant's name indicating an absentee ballot is cast by 10 the elector. They shall then open the envelope containing the ballot in a manner so as not to deface or destroy the certification thereon. The inspectors shall take out the 11 12 ballot without unfolding it or permitting it to be unfolded or examined. Unless the ballot is cast under s. 6.95, the inspectors shall verify that the ballot has been endorsed by the issuing clerk. If the poll list indicates that identification is required and no identification is enclosed or the name or address on the document that is provided is not the same as the name and address shown on the poll list, or if the elector is not a military elector or an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.36(2)(c), and the elector registered by mail and has not previously voted in an election for national office in this state and the elector is required to provide a copy of a license or identification card under s. 6.86 (1) (ar) and no copy of the license or identification card is enclosed or the name on the document cannot be verified by the inspectors. the inspectors shall proceed as provided under s. 6.97 (2). If in any other case the elector is required to provide a copy of a license or identification card under s. 6.86 (1) (ar) and no copy of the elector's license or identification card is enclosed or the name on the document that is provided cannot be verified by the inspectors, the

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

elector's ballot may not be counted. The inspectors shall then deposit the ballot into the proper ballot box and enter the absent elector's name or voting number after his or her name on the poll list in the same manner as if the elector had been present and voted in person.

Section 34. 6.97 (1) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

6.97 (1) (a) Whenever any individual who is required to provide identification in order to be permitted to vote appears to vote at a polling place and cannot provide the required identification, the inspectors shall offer the opportunity for the individual to vote under this section. Whenever any individual, other than a military elector or an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.36(2)(c), who has registered by mail and who has not previously voted in an election for national office in the municipality where the elector is voting does not present a license or identification card under s. 6.79 (2), the inspectors or the municipal clerk shall similarly offer the opportunity for the individual to vote under this section. If the individual wishes to vote, the inspectors shall provide the elector with an envelope marked "Ballot under s. 6.97. stats." on which the serial number of the elector is entered and shall require the individual to execute on the envelope a written affirmation stating that the individual is a qualified elector of the ward or election district where he or she offers to vote and is eligible to vote in the election. The inspectors shall, before giving the elector a ballot, write on the back of the ballot the serial number of the individual corresponding to the number kept at the election on the poll list or other list maintained under s. 6.79 and the notation "s. 6.97". If voting machines are used in the municipality where the individual is voting, the individual's vote may be received only upon an absentee ballot furnished by the municipal clerk which shall have the corresponding number from the poll list or other list maintained under s. 6.79 and

the notation "s. 6.97" written on the back of the ballot by the inspectors before the ballot is given to the elector. When receiving the individual's ballot, the inspectors shall provide the individual with written voting information prescribed by the board under s. 7.08 (8). The inspectors shall indicate on the list the fact that the individual is required to provide identification or a license or identification card under s. 6.79 (2) but did not do so. The inspectors shall notify the individual that he or she may provide the identification, license, or identification card to the municipal clerk or executive director of the municipal board of election commissioners. The inspectors shall also promptly notify the municipal clerk or executive director of the name, address, and serial number of the individual. The inspectors shall then place the ballot inside the envelope and place the envelope in a separate carrier envelope. This paragraph applies only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring primary election.

(b) Whenever any individual who is required to provide identification in order to be permitted to vote appears to vote at a polling place and cannot provide the required identification, the inspectors shall offer the opportunity for the individual to vote under this section. Whenever any individual, other than a military elector or an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.36 (2) (c), who has registered by mail and who has not previously voted in an election for national office in this state does not present a license or identification card under s. 6.79 (2), the inspectors or the municipal clerk shall similarly offer the opportunity for the individual to vote under this section. If the individual wishes to vote, the inspectors shall provide the elector with an envelope marked "Ballot under s. 6.97, stats." on which the serial number of the elector is entered and shall require the individual to execute on the envelope a written affirmation stating that the individual is a qualified elector of the ward or

1

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

election district where he or she offers to vote and is eligible to vote in the election. The inspectors shall, before giving the elector a ballot, write on the back of the ballot the serial number of the individual corresponding to the number kept at the election on the poll list or other list maintained under s. 6.79 and the notation "s. 6.97". If voting machines are used in the municipality where the individual is voting, the individual's vote may be received only upon an absentee ballot furnished by the municipal clerk which shall have the corresponding number from the poll list or other list maintained under s. 6.79 and the notation "s. 6.97" written on the back of the ballot by the inspectors before the ballot is given to the elector. When receiving the individual's ballot, the inspectors shall provide the individual with written voting information prescribed by the board under s. 7.08 (8). The inspectors shall indicate on the list the fact that the individual is required to provide identification or a license or identification card under s. 6.79 (2) but did not do so. The inspectors shall notify the individual that he or she may provide the identification, license, or identification card to the municipal clerk or executive director of the municipal board of election commissioners. The inspectors shall also promptly notify the municipal clerk or executive director of the name, address, and serial number of the individual. The inspectors shall then place the ballot inside the envelope and place the envelope in a separate carrier envelope.

SECTION 35. 6.97 (2) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:

6.97 (2) (a) Whenever any individual who votes by absentee ballot is required to provide identification in order to be permitted to vote and does not provide the required identification, the inspectors shall treat the ballot as a provisional ballot under this section. Whenever any individual, other than a military elector or an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.36 (2) (c), who has registered by mail and who has

not previously voted in an election for national office in the municipality where the elector is voting does not enclose a copy of the license or identification card required under s. 6.86 (1) (ar), the inspectors shall similarly treat the ballot as a provisional ballot under this section. Upon removing the ballot from the envelope, the inspectors shall write on the back of the ballot the serial number of the individual corresponding to the number kept at the election on the poll list or other list maintained under s. 6.79 and the notation "s. 6.97". The inspectors shall indicate on the list the fact that the individual is required to provide identification or a license or identification card under s. 6.86 (1) (ar) but did not do so. The inspectors shall promptly notify the municipal clerk or executive director of the municipal board of election commissioners of the name, address, and serial number of the individual. The inspectors shall then place the ballot inside an envelope on which the name and serial number of the elector is entered and shall place the envelope in a separate carrier envelope. This paragraph applies only with respect to elections held prior to the 2006 spring primary election.

(b) Whenever any individual who votes by absentee ballot is required to provide identification in order to be permitted to vote and does not provide the required identification, the inspectors shall treat the ballot as a provisional ballot under this section. Whenever any individual, other than a military elector or an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.36 (2) (c), who has registered by mail and who has not previously voted in an election for national office in this state does not enclose a copy of the license or identification card required under s. 6.86 (1) (ar), the inspectors shall similarly treat the ballot as a provisional ballot under this section. Upon removing the ballot from the envelope, the inspectors shall write on the back of the ballot the serial number of the individual corresponding to the number kept at the election on

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

the poll list or other list maintained under s. 6.79 and the notation "s. 6.97". The inspectors shall indicate on the list the fact that the individual is required to provide identification or a license or identification card under s. 6.86 (1) (ar) but did not do so. The inspectors shall promptly notify the municipal clerk or executive director of the municipal board of election commissioners of the name, address, and serial number of the individual. The inspectors shall then place the ballot inside an envelope on which the name and serial number of the elector is entered and shalf SECTION 36. 6.97 (3) of the statutes is amended to read: place the envelope in a separate carrier envelope.

6.97 (3) Whenever the municipal clerk or executive director of the municipal board of election commissioners is informed by the inspectors that a ballot has been cast under this section, the clerk or executive director shall promptly provide written notice to the board of canvassers of each municipality, special purpose district, and county that is responsible for canvassing the election of the number of ballots cast under this section in each ward or election district. The municipal clerk or executive director then shall determine whether each individual voting under this section is qualified to vote in the ward or election district where the individual's ballot is cast. If the elector is required to provide a license or identification card or copy thereof under s. 6.79 (2) or 6.86 (1) (ar) and fails to do so, the elector bears the burden of y providing the license or identification card correcting the omission. The municipal clerk or executive director shall make a cast under this section record of the procedure used to determine the validity of each ballot. If, prior to 4 p.m. on the day after the election, the municipal clerk or executive director determines that the individual is qualified to vote in the ward or election district where the individual's ballot is cast, the municipal clerk or executive director shall notify the

board of canvassers for each municipality, special purpose district and county that is responsible for canvassing the election of that fact.

TN5 3

1

5

6

7

8

9

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

SECTION 37. 6.97 (3m) of the statutes is created to read.

of election commissioners with respect to the validity of a valid license or identification card required under s. 6.79 (2) or 6.86 (1) (ar) is final and is not subject to review by the board of canvassers, by the chairperson of the elections board or his or her designee, or under s. 9.91. A ballot cast under this section by an elector for whom a valid license or identification card is required under s. 6.79 (2) or 6.86 (1) (ar) shall not be counted unless the municipal clerk or executive director of the board of election commissioners provides timely notification that the elector has provided a valid license or identification card under this section.

SECTION 38. 7.08 (8) (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.08 (8) (title) Electors voting without identification proof of identity or pursuant to court order.

SECTION 39. 10.02 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

10.02 (3) (a) Upon entering the polling place and before being permitted to vote, an elector shall state his or her name and address and, shall provide identification if required by federal law, and shall present a valid Wisconsin operator's license that contains the elector's photograph; a current identification card issued to the elector by a U.S. uniformed service, or a Wisconsin identification card unless the elector is exempted from this requirement. Where ballots are distributed to electors, the initials of 2 inspectors must appear on the ballot. Upon being permitted to vote, the elector shall retire alone to a voting booth or machine and cast his or her ballot, except that an elector who is a parent or guardian may be accompanied by the elector's

 2

minor child or minor ward. An election official may inform the elector of the proper manner for casting a vote, but the official may not in any manner advise or indicate a particular voting choice.

Section 40. 343.50 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

an operator's license but shall be of a design which is readily distinguishable from the design of an operator's license and bear upon it the words "IDENTIFICATION CARD ONLY". The information on the card shall be the same as specified under s. 343.17 (3). The card may serve as a document of gift under s. 157.06 (2) (b) and (c) and the holder may affix a sticker thereto as provided in s. 343.175 (3). The card may also serve as a document of refusal to make an anatomical gift under s. 157.06 (2) (i). The Except as provided in sub. (4g), the card shall contain the holder's photograph and, if applicable, shall be of the design specified under s. 343.17 (3) (a) 12.

SECTION 41. 343.50 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

343.50 (4) APPLICATION. The application for an identification card shall include any information required under ss. 85.103 (2) and 343.14 (2) (a), (b), (bm), (br), and (em), and such further information as the department may reasonably require to enable it to determine whether the applicant is entitled by law to an identification card. The Except as provided in sub.(4g), the department shall, as part of the application process, take a photograph of the applicant to comply with sub. (3). No Except as provided in sub.(4g), no application may be processed without the photograph being taken. Misrepresentations in violation of s. 343.14 (5) are punishable as provided in s. 343.14 (9).

Section 42. 343.50 (4g) of the statutes is created to read:

343.50 (4g) Photograph requirement; exception. An application may be processed and an original or renewal identification card issued under this section without a photograph being taken to comply with subs. (3) and (4) to an applicant who requests the identification card without charge under sub. (5) or (6) and who provides to the department an affidavit stating that the applicant has a sincerely held religious belief against being photographed; identifying the religion to which he or she belongs or the tenets of which he or she adheres to; and stating that the tenets of the religion prohibit him or her from being photographed.

Section 43. 343.50 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

343.50 (5) VALID PERIOD; FEES. The fee for an original card and for the reinstatement of an identification card after cancellation under sub. (10) shall be \$9 or, upon request of the applicant, without charge. The card shall be valid for the succeeding period of 4 years from the applicant's next birthday after the date of issuance.

SECTION 44. 343.50 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

343.50 (6) Renewal. At least 30 days prior to the expiration of the card, the department shall mail a renewal application to the last-known address of each identification card holder. The department shall include with the application information, as developed by all organ procurement organizations in cooperation with the department, that promotes anatomical donations and which relates to the anatomical donation opportunity available under s. 343.175. The fee for a renewal identification card shall be \$9, which or, upon request of the identification card holder, without charge. The renewal identification card shall be valid for 4 years.

SECTION 45. 2003 Wisconsin Act 265, section 112a, is repealed.

Section 46. 2003 Wisconsin Act 265, section 150 (1) is amended to read:

1 [2003 Wisconsin Act 265] Section 150 (1) The treatment of sections 5.02 (17), 2 5.05 (15), 6.20, 6.24 (3), (4) (a) and (c), and (8), 6.26 (1) and (2) (am), (b), and (c), 6.27, 3 6.275 (1) (b) to (d), 6.28 (2) (b) and (3), 6.29 (2) (a) and (b), 6.32 (4), 6.33 (1) and (2) 4 (a) (by Section 49b), (3), (4), and (5), 6.36 (1), (2) (a) (by Section 58b), and (3), 6.40 5 (1) (b) and (2) (b), 6.47 (6), 6.48 (1) (d) and (2) (b), 6.50 (1), (2), (2m), (3) to (6), (7), (9), 6 and (10), 6.55(2) (a) 1. (intro.) and 2., (b), and (6) 1. and 2., (3), and (7) (c) 2., 6.56(3)7 and (4), 6.57, 6.79 (intro.), (1), (4), (5), and (6) (a) and (b), 6.86 (3) (a) 1. and 2., 6.87 (4) (by Section 112a), 6.94, 6.95, 7.08 (1) (c), 7.10 (1) (b), 7.15 (1) (c) and (4), 7.23 (1) 8 9 (c), 7.37 (7), 7.51 (2) (a), (c), and (e), (4) (a), and (5) (a), 9.01 (1) (b) 1., 59.05 (2), 117.20 10 (2), 120.06 (5), and 125.05 (2) (h) of the statutes, the renumbering and amendment 11 of section 6.40 (1) (a) of the statutes, the amendment of section 6.36 (2) (c) 2. of the 12 statutes, the repeal and recreation of section 6.79 (2) of the statutes, and the creation 13 of section 6.40 (1) (a) 2. and 3. of the statutes first apply with respect to the 2006 14 spring primary election. 15 **Section 47.** 2003 Wisconsin Act 265, section 151 (3) is amended to read: 16 [2003/Wisconsin Act 265] Section 151 (3) The treatment of sections 6.33 (1) and 17 (2) (a) (by Section 49b), and 6.36 (2) (a) (by Section 58b), and 6.87 (4) (by Section 112a) of the statutes, the amendment of section 6.36 (2) (c) 2. of the statutes, and the 18 19 repeal and recreation of section 6.79 (2) of the statutes take effect on January 1, 2006. 20 SECTION 48. Initial applicability. -6.55 (2) (6) and (c)1, and 2, and (3 21 (1) The treatment of sections 6.55 (2) (b) 2. and (c) 1. b, and 2. b, and (3) (b) 6.79 22 (2) (a) (by Section 16) and (d), (4) (b), and (6) (b), 6.86 (3) (a) 1. 5. and 2. 5. (b) 1. (by Section 31), 6.88 (3) (a) 2., and 6.97 (1) (b) and (2) (b) of the statutes first 23 He staltes applies with respect to the 2006 spring primary election.

Trenumbering and amendment (4) of the statutes,

24

MA

SECTION 49. Effective dates. This act takes effect on the day after publication, except as follows:

3

(1) The treatment of sections 6.79 (2) (a) (by Section 16) and (d), 6.869, and 6.87

4

(4) (b) 1. (by Section 31) of the statutes and Sections 45, 46, and 47 of this act take

5

effect on January 1, 2006, or on the day after publication, whichever is later.

6

(END)