

# State of Misconsin 2011 - 2012 LEGISLATURE



# ASSEMBLY SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT 1, TO 2011 ASSEMBLY BILL 7

May 3, 2011 - Offered by Committee on Election and Campaign Reform.

AN ACT to repeal 5.64 (1) (ar) 1. a., 5.91 (2), 6.26 (2) (am), 6.36 (5), 6.56 (5), 6.865 1 (3), 6.865 (3m) (c), 7.08 (9), 7.15 (1) (L), 7.50 (2) (a) and 12.13 (3) (v); to 2 3 renumber 6.79 (3) and 343.50 (1); to renumber and amend 5.02 (18), 6.25 (1), 6.85, 6.86 (2m), 6.87 (4) and 6.97 (3); to consolidate, renumber and amend 4 5 6.25 (4) (intro.), (a) and (b); to amend 5.05 (13) (title), 5.15 (6) (b), 5.25 (3), 5.35 6 (6) (a) 2., 5.35 (6) (a) 4a., 5.37 (1), 5.37 (4), 5.62 (title), 5.62 (1), 5.62 (2), 5.62 (3), 5.62 (5), 5.64 (1) (b), 6.02 (1), 6.02 (2), 6.10 (1), 6.10 (3), 6.10 (4), 6.10 (8), 6.10 7 8 (10), 6.15 (1), 6.15 (2) (a), 6.15 (2) (d) 1r., 6.15 (3), 6.18, 6.22 (4) (a), 6.22 (4) (b), 9 6.22 (4) (e), 6.22 (6), 6.22 (7), 6.221 (title), 6.221 (1), 6.221 (3), 6.221 (5), 6.24 (2), 10 6.24 (4) (c), 6.24 (4) (d), 6.26 (2) (b), 6.26 (2) (c), 6.26 (2) (cm), 6.29 (1), 6.29 (2) 11 (a), 6.33 (1), 6.33 (2) (b), 6.33 (5) (a), 6.34 (2), 6.34 (3) (a) 7., 6.36 (1) (a), 6.36 (1) 12 (b) 1. a., 6.36 (2) (a), 6.40 (1) (a) 1., 6.50 (8), 6.55 (2) (a) 1., 6.55 (2) (b), 6.55 (2) 13 (c) 1., 6.55 (2) (c) 2., 6.79 (1m), 6.79 (2) (a), 6.79 (2) (d), 6.79 (3) (title), 6.79 (4),

1 6.79 (6), 6.82 (1) (a), 6.82 (2) (a), 6.86 (1) (a) (intro.), 6.86 (1) (a) 3., 6.86 (1) (ac), 2 6.86 (1) (ar), 6.86 (1) (b), 6.86 (3) (a) 1., 6.86 (3) (a) 2., 6.86 (3) (c), 6.865 (title), 3 6.865 (3m) (a), 6.865 (3m) (b), 6.869, 6.87 (1), 6.87 (2), 6.87 (3) (d), 6.87 (6), 6.875 4 (title), 6.875 (2) (a), 6.875 (3) and (4), 6.875 (6) (a) and (b), 6.875 (6) (c) 1., 6.875 5 (6) (c) 2., 6.875 (6) (e), 6.875 (7), 6.88 (3) (a), 6.92 (1), 6.94, 6.97 (title), 6.97 (1), 6 6.97 (2), 7.08 (2) (b), 7.08 (2) (c), 7.08 (8) (title), 7.10 (3) (a), 7.15 (1) (cm), 7.15 7 (1) (j), 7.23 (1) (e), 7.52 (3) (a), 7.52 (6) (b), 7.60 (5) (a), 7.70 (3) (a), 7.70 (3) (e) 8 1., 8.10 (1), 8.15 (title), 8.15 (1), 8.16 (1), 8.16 (7), 8.17 (1) (b), 8.17 (4), 8.17 (5) 9 (b), 8.19 (3), 8.20 (8) (a), 8.20 (8) (am), 8.20 (9), 8.50 (intro.), 8.50 (2), 8.50 (3) (a), 10 8.50 (3) (b), 8.50 (3) (c), 8.50 (4) (b), 8.50 (4) (fm), 10.01 (2) (d), 10.01 (2) (e), 10.02 11 (3) (form) (a), 10.02 (3) (b) 1., 10.02 (3) (b) 2m., 10.02 (3) (c), 10.06 (1) (f), 10.06 12 (1) (h), 10.06 (1) (i), 10.06 (2) (gm), 10.06 (2) (h), 10.06 (2) (j), 10.06 (3) (cm), 11.06 13 (12) (a) 1., 11.26 (17) (d), 11.31 (3m), 11.31 (7) (a), 11.50 (1) (a) 1., 11.50 (2) (b) 14 4., 11.50 (2) (b) 5., 11.50 (2) (c), 11.50 (2) (f), 11.50 (2) (i), 12.03 (2) (b) 3., 12.13 15 (2) (b) 6m., 13.123 (3) (b) 1. a., 59.605 (3) (a) 1., 66.0602 (4) (a), 66.0619 (2m) (b), 16 66.0921 (2), 66.1113 (2) (g), 66.1113 (2) (h), 67.05 (6m) (b), 67.12 (12) (e) 5., 17 117.22 (2) (e), 121.91 (3) (a), 229.824 (15), 343.06 (1) (L), 343.10 (7) (d), 343.11 18 (1), 343.11 (3), 343.11 (3), 343.14 (3), 343.165 (1) (intro.), 343.165 (2), 343.165 19 (3) (a), 343.165 (4) (a), 343.165 (4) (c), 343.165 (4) (d), 343.165 (5), 343.17 (3) (a) 20 2., 343.17 (5), 343.50 (3), 343.50 (4), 343.50 (5) (a) 1., 343.50 (5m), 343.50 (6) and 21995.20; to repeal and recreate 343.17 (5), 343.50 (1), 343.50 (3), 343.50 (4), 22 343.50 (4g), 343.50 (5) (a) and 343.50 (6); and to create 5.02 (6m), 5.02 (16c), 23 5.05 (13) (c) and (d), 5.64 (1) (ar) 1m., 6.10 (1m), 6.15 (2) (bm), 6.22 (2) (e), 6.24 24 (4) (e), 6.25 (1) (b), 6.36 (1) (bm) and (bn), 6.79 (2) (am), 6.79 (3) (b), 6.79 (7), 6.87 25(4) (a), 6.87 (4) (b) 2., 6.87 (4) (b) 3., 6.87 (4) (b) 4., 6.87 (4) (b) 5., 6.875 (1) (ap)

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and (asm), 6.875 (2) (d), 6.965, 6.97 (3) (a), 6.97 (3) (c), 7.08 (12), 343.03 (3r), 343.14 (3m), 343.165 (7), 343.17 (3) (a) 14., 343.50 (1) (c), 343.50 (4g) and 343.50 (5) (a) 3. of the statutes; **relating to:** requiring certain identification in order to vote at a polling place or obtain an absentee ballot; absentee voting; late voter registration; a requirement for electors to provide a signature when voting in person at an election; the duration and location of residency for voting purposes; voting a straight party ticket; issuance of operator's licenses and identification cards by the Department of Transportation; the dates of the September primary and certain other election occurrences; voter registration information; the statewide voter registration list; voter registration activities; assisting electors in voting; granting rule–making authority; and providing a penalty.

# Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

# Identification required for voting

Under current law, any person who is a U.S. citizen, who is at least 18 years of age, and who has resided in a ward or election district in this state for at least ten days before the election at which the person is voting may vote in that ward or election district at that election unless the person is disqualified from voting, in certain cases specified by law, as the result of a felony conviction or an adjudication of incompetency. With limited exceptions, a person must register before voting and in certain cases must provide proof of residence. With certain limited exceptions, before being permitted to vote at any polling place, an eligible elector currently must provide his or her name and address. If the elector is not registered, the elector must provide a specified form of proof of residence in order to register. If an elector is not able to present any required proof of residence, as an alternative, current law permits an elector's registration information to be corroborated by another qualified elector who resides in the same municipality. 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 an election 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 substitute amendment requires each eligible elector who attempts to register or to vote at the polls on election day to present "proof of identification." Under the substitute amendment, "proof of identification" means an identification document that contains the name of the individual to whom the document was issued, which name conforms to the individual's voter registration, if the individual is required to register to vote, and that contains a photograph of the individual, except as otherwise permitted by the substitute amendment (see below). "Identification" means a) one of the following documents issued to the individual that is unexpired or if expired has expired after the date of the most recent general election: an operator's license issued by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT), an identification card issued by DOT, an identification card issued by a U.S. uniformed service, or a U.S. passport; b) a certificate of U.S. naturalization that was issued not earlier than two years before the date of an election at which it is presented; c) an unexpired driving receipt issued by DOT (see below); d) an unexpired identification card receipt issued by DOT; e) an identification card issued by a federally recognized Indian tribe in this state or f) an unexpired identification card issued by an accredited university or college in this state that contains the date of birth, current address, and signature of the individual to whom it was issued and that contains an expiration date indicating that the card expires no later than four years after the date of the election at which it is presented. A person whose address is confidential as a result of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking or in certain cases a person who has been required by a law enforcement officer to surrender his or her license (see below) is exempted from the requirement. If a person has applied to DOT for a driver's license or identification card, the person may also present the unexpired driving receipt or identification card receipt (DOT receipt) that DOT issues to the person while the application is processed. Under the substitute amendment, any person who applies for an absentee ballot, except a military or overseas elector, as defined by federal law, or a person whose address is confidential as a result of domestic abuse, sexual assault, or stalking, must also provide proof of identification or a copy thereof unless: 1) the person has already provided a copy of his or her proof of 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; 2) the person has been required by a law enforcement officer to surrender his or her license (see below); 3) 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; or 4) the person is an occupant of any nursing home, or is an occupant of a community-based residential facility, retirement home, adult family home, or residential care apartment complex where a municipality sends special voting deputies, in which case the person may submit a statement signed by the deputies verifying his or her identity. The substitute amendment continues current requirements for certain electors to verify residence in order to register or to vote, but discontinues the use of corroborating electors to verify residence. If a person receives a citation from a law enforcement officer in any jurisdiction that is dated within 60 days of the date of an election and is required to surrender his or her Wisconsin driver's license at the time

the citation is issued, the elector may present an original copy of the citation or notice of intent to revoke or suspend the elector's driver's license in lieu of his or her driver's license or, if the elector is voting an absentee ballot by mail, may enclose a copy of the citation or notice in lieu of a copy of his or her driver's license. In this case, the substitute amendment provides that the elector's ballot is received and counted if otherwise valid, but the ballot is marked so it can be identified during the canvassing and recount process if the validity of the ballot is questioned. Under the substitute amendment, if a person who votes at a polling place fails to provide proof of identification, the person may vote provisionally. If a person votes by absentee ballot and fails to provide proof of identification or a copy thereof, unless exempted from the requirement, 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 proof of identification either at the polling place before the closing hour or at the office of the clerk or board. If the person does not provide the required identification to the clerk or board by 4 p.m. on the Friday following the election, the person's vote is not counted.

The substitute amendment also directs GAB, in conjunction with the first regularly scheduled primary and election at which the voter identification requirements created by the substitute amendment initially apply, to conduct a public informational campaign for the purpose of informing prospective voters of the voter identification requirements created by the substitute amendment. In addition, the substitute amendment directs the board to conduct an ongoing outreach effort to identify and contact groups of electors who may need assistance in obtaining or renewing documents that constitute proof of identification for voting purposes and to provide assistance in obtaining or renewing those documents.

The voting identification requirement under the substitute amendment initially applies to voting at the 2012 spring primary. The substitute amendment also provides that an elector who votes at a polling place at an election held after the substitute amendment becomes law but before the date of the 2012 spring primary shall be requested to present proof of identification but if the elector fails to do so, his or her ballot will still be counted if the elector is otherwise qualified. The substitute amendment directs election officials to provide information to electors who do not present proof of identification at elections held prior to the date of the 2012 spring primary so that the electors will be prepared to provide proof of identification at future elections.

#### Issuance of operator's licenses and identification cards

This substitute amendment 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 is a U.S. citizen who will be at least 18 years of age on the date of the next election and the elector requests that the card be provided without charge for purposes of voting.

Under 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 (the biennial budget act), certain provisions specified in the federal REAL ID Act are incorporated into state law when DOT provides notice that it is ready to implement the federal REAL ID Act. Among these

provisions is the requirement that DOT follow certain procedures in processing applications for driver's licenses and identification cards and that each driver's license and identification card include a photograph.

This substitute amendment allows DOT, upon the implementation of the federal REAL ID Act in Wisconsin, to process applications for driver's licenses and identification cards in a manner other than that required by REAL ID if the driver's licenses and identification cards are marked to indicate that they are not REAL ID compliant and DOT processes the applications in compliance with DOT practices and procedures applicable immediately prior to implementation of REAL ID. applicant for a REAL ID noncompliant driver's license or identification card will still be required to provide to DOT: 1) an identification document that includes either the applicant's photograph or both the applicant's full legal name and date of birth; 2) documentation showing the applicant's date of birth, which may be the same as item 1); 3) proof of the applicant's social security number or verification that the applicant is not eligible for a social security number; 4) documentation showing the applicant's name and address of principal residence; and 5) documentary proof that the applicant is a U.S. citizen or is otherwise lawfully present in the United States. However, in processing an application for a REAL ID noncompliant driver's license or identification card, DOT is not required to meet the standards for document retention and verification that are imposed for REAL ID compliant products.

Current law provides for limited exceptions allowing DOT to issue a driver's license that does not contain a photograph of the license holder, including, by DOT rule, a religious belief exception. There are no similar photograph exceptions under current law for identification cards. Under current law, after the implementation of REAL ID, all REAL ID compliant driver's licenses and identification cards must contain a photograph.

Under this substitute amendment, until the implementation of the federal REAL ID Act, the photograph exception for driver's licenses continues and a new religious belief photograph exception is created for identification cards. After the implementation of REAL ID, this substitute amendment creates a religious belief photograph exception for REAL ID noncompliant driver's licenses and identification cards.

#### Date of September primary

This substitute amendment changes the date of the September primary from the 2nd Tuesday in September to the 2nd Tuesday in August and renames it to be the "Partisan Primary". The substitute amendment also changes the dates of related election events to accommodate the change in the date of the primary.

# Signature requirement for electors voting in person

This substitute amendment provides, with limited exceptions, that an elector must also enter his or her signature on the poll list or other separate list when voting in person at a polling place at an election. Under the substitute amendment, the election officials must require each elector to enter his or her signature on the poll list or other separate list before being permitted to vote. If an elector registers at a polling place on election day, the officials must require the elector to enter the elector's signature on a separate list. The substitute amendment also provides that

if an elector, due to physical disability, authorized another elector to sign his or her registration form on his or her behalf, the elector is exempt from the signature requirement. In addition, if an elector signed his or her registration form but claims to be unable, due to physical disability, to enter his or her signature on the poll list or other separate list when voting at a particular election, the substitute amendment permits the election officials to waive the signature requirement if they find that, due to physical disability, the elector is unable to enter his or her signature. Under the substitute amendment, the signature requirement initially applies beginning with the 2012 spring primary.

## Durational residency requirement for voting

Under current law, with certain limited exceptions, an individual must be a resident of this state and of the municipality and ward, if any, where the elector is voting for ten days before an election to be eligible to vote in the election. This substitute amendment increases this durational residency requirement to 28 consecutive days. Under the substitute amendment, if an elector who does not meet this residency requirement formerly resided at another location in this state within the 27-day period preceding an election, the elector may vote at that location if the elector is otherwise qualified to vote at that location. Under the substitute amendment, the residency requirement initially applies beginning with the 2012 spring primary.

# Voting a straight party ticket

Under current law, at the general election, an elector may vote a straight party ticket for the candidates of any political party that has a separate ballot or column on the ballot.

This substitute amendment eliminates the authority for any elector, other than an overseas or military elector, to vote a straight party ticket. Under federal law, an overseas or military elector may vote a straight party ticket on a write-in absentee ballot for national offices. The substitute amendment first applies with respect to the 2012 general election.

#### Late registration and absentee voting in person

Currently, the deadline for late registration for an election in person at the office of a municipal clerk or board of election commissioners is 5 p.m. or the close of business, whichever is later, on the day before the election. The deadline for absentee voting in person at the office of a municipal clerk or board of election commissioners is 5 p.m. on the day before the election. This substitute amendment changes the deadline for late registration in person to 5 p.m. or the close of business, whichever is later, on the Friday before the election. The substitute amendment also provides that an elector may vote an absentee ballot in person only during the period beginning with opening of business on the 2nd Monday preceding an election and ending at 5 p.m. or the close of business, whichever is later, on the Friday preceding an election. The changes are effective for elections held on or after the first day of the 2nd month beginning after publication.

# Absentee voting in residential care apartment complexes and adult family homes

Currently, municipalities must send two special voting deputies (one designated by each major political party if the party wishes) to conduct absentee voting in nursing homes. Municipalities may also send the deputies to conduct absentee voting in community-based residential facilities and retirement homes that qualify for the service in accordance with standards prescribed by law. This substitute amendment permits municipal clerks and boards of election commissioners to send two special voting deputies to conduct absentee voting in adult family homes and residential care apartment complexes that qualify for the service in accordance with similar standards prescribed by law.

Currently, with limited exceptions, an elector must be registered in order to vote in an election in this state. In order to register, an elector must provide certain information on a registration form and affirm the correctness of the information with his or her signature. If an elector is unable, due to physical disability, to sign his or her registration form, the elector may have another person sign on his or her behalf. An elector who has not previously registered may register at the polling place serving his or her residence on election day. Currently, when appearing to vote, an elector must provide his or her name and address to the election officials and in some cases must also provide proof of residence. Currently, an absentee elector may vote by mail or at the office of the municipal clerk of the municipality where he or she resides. The names of registered electors are checked against a poll list consisting of the names of registered electors and the names of other electors are entered on a separate list.

#### Other absentee voting changes

The substitute amendment also makes other various changes in the laws pertaining to absentee voting. Most of the changes relate to absentee voting by military and overseas electors of this state. State law contains different definitions of the terms "military elector" and "overseas elector." One set of definitions mirrors the definitions found in federal law. Under federal law, a "military elector" includes: 1) 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; 2) a member of the merchant marine who, by reason of service in the merchant marine, is absent from the residence where the member is otherwise qualified to vote; and 3) 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 person is otherwise qualified to vote. The federal definition of "overseas elector" includes 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 last resided in this state immediately prior to the elector's departure from the United States. The other set of definitions applies for certain state purposes and includes all the persons who are included in the federal definitions but also includes other persons. The state definition of the term "military elector" includes: 1) members of a uniformed service who are not on active duty or who are not absent from their residences by reason of their service or both; 2) members of the merchant marine who are not absent from their residences; 3) civilian employees of the United States and civilians officially

attached to a uniformed service who are serving outside the United States; 4) Peace Corps volunteers; and 5) spouses and dependents of these persons who are residing with or accompanying them. The state definition of "overseas elector" includes children of persons who qualify as overseas electors under federal law who are U.S. citizens at least 18 years of age, who are not disqualified from voting in this state, and who are not residents of this state. Significant provisions of the substitute amendment include:

- 1. Under current law, any qualified absentee elector may request an absentee ballot by means of electronic mail or facsimile transmission. If an elector so requests, the elector must mail with his or her voted absentee ballot a copy of an absentee ballot application containing his or her original signature. In addition, an absentee elector may request that his or her absentee ballot be transmitted to him or her by electronic mail or facsimile transmission and a municipal clerk or board of election commissioners may transmit the ballot as requested. This substitute amendment provides that the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners must transmit the ballot if the clerk or board receives a valid request.
- 2. Current law permits a military or overseas elector, as defined in state law, to cast a vote in any general election in which a federal office is to be filled by writing in the name of a candidate on a blank absentee ballot form prescribed by the U.S. government and returning the ballot to the appropriate municipal clerk or board of election commissioners. This substitute amendment permits a military elector, as defined by state law, to cast such a ballot at any election, including any primary election, at which a federal, state, or local office is to be filled and permits an overseas elector, as defined by state law, to cast such a ballot at any election, including any primary election, at which a federal office is to be filled.
- 3. This substitute amendment directs the Government Accountability Board (GAB), with the assistance of county and municipal clerks and boards of election commissioners, to designate at least one freely accessible means of electronic communication which shall be used to: 1) permit a military or overseas elector, as defined by federal law, to request a voter registration or absentee ballot application and to indicate whether he or she wishes to receive the application electronically or by mail; and 2) permit a municipal clerk or board of election commissioners to transmit an application to a military or overseas elector, as defined by federal law, electronically or by mail, as requested by the elector, together with related voting, balloting and election information. The substitute amendment also directs GAB, with the assistance of county and municipal clerks and boards of elections commissioners, to maintain a freely accessible system whereby a military or overseas elector, as defined by federal law, who casts an absentee ballot may ascertain whether the ballot has been received by the appropriate municipal clerk or board. No similar provisions exist currently.
- 4. Currently, an absentee ballot cast by an elector is void unless it is received at the polling place for the elector's residence by 8 p.m. on election night. However, state law provides that if an elector is a military elector, as defined by federal law, the elector has an additional ten days after the general election and seven days after the September primary for the elector's ballot to be received by his or her

municipality if the ballot is postmarked by election day. This substitute amendment extends a similar ten-day dispensation to military electors, as defined by federal law, who are voting in the presidential preference primary or a special federal election.

- 5. Currently, an elector who is a military elector, as defined by state law, or an overseas elector, as defined by state law, and who applies for an absentee ballot no later than 30 days before an election may cast a blank write-in ballot at that election in lieu of the official printed ballot, for any candidates for federal office whose offices are contested at that election. The ballot is valid only if it is submitted from a location outside the United States. This substitute amendment permits such an elector to cast a blank write-in absentee ballot after official printed ballots become available if he or she applies for an absentee ballot no later than the latest time permitted for application for an absentee ballot under state law. The substitute amendment also permits a military elector to cast such a ballot even if the ballot is submitted from a location inside the United States, including the elector's permanent residence.
- 6. Currently, GAB must prescribe uniform instructions for absentee voters. This substitute amendment provides that the instructions must include the specific means of electronic communication that absentee voters may use to file an application for an absentee ballot, to request a voter registration form, or to change their registrations.

### Appointment of special registration deputies

Currently, GAB or the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of any municipality may appoint special registration deputies to assist qualified electors in completing their voter registration forms prior to the close of registration at locations other than the office of GAB, the office of a municipal clerk or board of election commissioners, or a polling place. Registration forms that are obtained by a special registration deputy are treated in the same manner as registration forms that are received by mail. Any qualified elector of this state may qualify to serve as a special registration deputy. A deputy who is appointed by a municipality may register any qualified elector of the municipality and a deputy who is appointed by the board may register any qualified elector of this state. GAB or a municipal clerk or board of election commissioners may revoke the appointment of an individual for cause, and no individual whose appointment is revoked is eligible for reappointment. This substitute amendment discontinues appointment and revocation of special registration deputies by GAB.

# Proof of residence by students

Currently, certain electors are required to present proof of residence when voting in an election. In order to be valid, any document submitted as proof of residence must contain the current and complete residential address of the document holder, except that the law permits a university, college, or technical college fee or identification card that contains a photograph of the cardholder to be used as proof of residence even if the document does not contain an address if the university, college, or technical college, that issued the card provides a list of students who reside in housing sponsored by the university, college, or technical college to the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners together with the addresses of the students. This substitute amendment deletes this exception, effective for elections

held in 2015, thereby requiring students to use an identification card that contains a current and complete residential address or to present some other form of proof of residence authorized by law. In addition, effective for elections held on the day that the substitute amendment becomes law, the substitute amendment deletes the option of using a fee card alone as proof of residence and provides that a student who uses an identification card as proof of residence must present both the identification card and a fee payment receipt that contains the name of the person to whom it was issued and that is dated not earlier than nine months before the date of the election at which the receipt is presented.

# Voter registration information

This substitute amendment requires an elector who registers to vote on or after the day the substitute amendment becomes law to provide, in addition to his or her current residence location as presently required, the location of his or her previous residence immediately before moving to his or her current residence location.

### Voting residence

Currently, the voting residence of a person is the place where the person's habitation is fixed, without any present intent to move, and to which, when absent, the person intends to return, as evidenced by the person's actions, if any. This substitute amendment creates examples of factors that may be considered in determining voting residence, including business pursuits, employment, income sources, residence for income or other tax purposes, residence of parents or any spouse or children, locations of real or personal property, location of any homestead for which an income tax credit is elected, and motor vehicle registrations.

## Access to voter registration list

Currently, the statewide voter registration list is open to public inspection. However, only authorized election officials may view certain personal information in the list. This substitute amendment permits a municipal clerk or board of election commissioners to provide a law enforcement agency of the federal government or any state or local government with access to this personal information to be used for law enforcement purposes. The substitute amendment also permits GAB to provide this personal information to a subunit of the state government of another state to be used for official purposes.

# Assisting electors in voting

Currently, an elector who cannot read or write or has difficulty reading, writing, or understanding English or due to a disability is unable to mark a ballot may be assisted by another elector of his or her choice, with certain exceptions. The assistant must certify on the back of the assisted elector's ballot that it was marked with his or her assistance. The election officials must also enter the name and address of the assisting elector on the poll list. This substitute amendment deletes the requirement for an assisting elector to make a certification.

### Revision of registration list

Currently, municipal clerks and boards of election commissioners must enter registration changes received on the date of an election in the statewide voter registration system within 30 days after the date of that election. This substitute

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amendment permits these updates to be entered within 45 days after a general (November) election and also permits the legal counsel of GAB, upon request of a clerk or board, to permit the clerk or board to enter changes received on the date of the general election within 60 days after the date of that election.

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

Section 1.	5.02(	6m) of	the statutes :	is created	d to read:
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- 5.02 **(6m)** "Identification" means any of the following documents issued to an individual:
  - (a) One of the following documents that is unexpired or if expired has expired after the date of the most recent general election:
    - 1. An operator's license issued under ch. 343.
    - 2. An identification card issued under s. 343.50.
    - 3. An identification card issued by a U.S. uniformed service.
    - 4. A U.S. passport.
  - (b) A certificate of U.S. naturalization that was issued not earlier than 2 years before the date of an election at which it is presented.
    - (c) An unexpired driving receipt under s. 343.11.
    - (d) An unexpired identification card receipt issued under s. 343.50.
  - (e) An identification card issued by a federally recognized Indian tribe in this state.
  - (f) An unexpired identification card issued by a university or college in this state that is accredited, as defined in s. 39.30 (1) (d), that contains the date of birth, current address, and signature of the individual to whom it is issued and that contains an expiration date indicating that the card expires no later than 4 years after the date of the election at which it is presented.

1	<b>SECTION 2.</b> 5.02 (16c) of the statutes is created to read:
2	5.02(16c) "Proof of identification" means identification that contains the name
3	of the individual to whom the document was issued, which name conforms to the
4	individual's voter registration form, if the individual is required to register to vote
5	and that contains a photograph of the individual, except as authorized in s. 343.14
6	(3m) or 343.50 (4g).
7	Section 3. 5.02 (18) of the statutes is renumbered 5.02 (12s) and amended to
8	read:
9	5.02 (12s) "September Partisan primary" means the primary held on the 2nd
10	Tuesday in September August to nominate candidates to be voted for at the genera
11	election, and to determine which candidates for state offices other than distric
12	attorney may participate in the Wisconsin election campaign fund.
13	<b>Section 4.</b> 5.05 (13) (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
14	5.05 (13) (title) Toll-free election information exchange and requests.
15	<b>Section 5.</b> 5.05 (13) (c) and (d) of the statutes are created to read:
16	5.05 (13) (c) The board shall maintain a freely accessible system under which
17	a military elector, as defined in s. $6.34(1)(a)$ , or an overseas elector, as defined in s
18	$6.34\ (1)\ (b),$ who casts an absentee ballot may ascertain whether the ballot has been
19	received by the appropriate municipal clerk.
20	(d) The board shall designate and maintain at least one freely accessible means
21	of electronic communication which shall be used for the following purposes:
22	1. To permit a military elector, as defined in s. $6.34(1)(a)$ , or an overseas elector
23	as defined in s. 6.34 (1) (b), to request a voter registration application or ar
24	application for an absentee ballot at any election at which the elector is qualified to
25	vote in this state.

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- 2. To permit a military elector or an overseas elector under subd. 1. to designate whether the elector wishes to receive the applications under subd. 1. electronically or by mail.
- 3. To permit a municipal clerk to transmit to a military elector or an overseas elector under subd. 1. a registration application or absentee ballot application electronically or by mail, as directed by the elector under subd. 2., together with related voting, balloting, and election information.

**Section 6.** 5.15 (6) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.15 (6) (b) No later than 60 days before each September partisan primary and general election, and no later than 30 days before each other election the governing body of any municipality may by resolution combine 2 or more wards for voting purposes to facilitate using a common polling place. Whenever wards are so combined, the original ward numbers shall continue to be utilized for all official purposes. Except as otherwise authorized under this paragraph, every municipality having a population of 35,000 or more shall maintain separate returns for each ward so combined. In municipalities having a population of less than 35,000, the governing body may provide in the resolution that returns shall be maintained only for each group of combined wards at any election. Whenever a governing body provides for common ballot boxes and ballots or voting machines, separate returns shall be maintained for each separate ballot required under ss. 5.62 and 5.64 at the September partisan primary and general election. The municipal clerk shall transmit a copy of the resolution to the county clerk of each county in which the municipality is contained. In municipalities having a population of less than 35,000. the resolution shall remain in effect for each election until modified or rescinded, or until a new division is made under this section.

**Section 7.** 5.25 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.25 (3) Polling places shall be established for each September partisan primary and general election at least 60 days before the election, and for each other election at least 30 days before the election.

**SECTION 8.** 5.35 (6) (a) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

5.35 **(6)** (a) 2. A copy of the election fraud laws provided in s. 12.13 (1) and (3) (intro), (d), (f), (g), (k), (L), (o), (q), (r), (u), (v) and (x), together with the applicable penalties provided in s. 12.60 (1).

**SECTION 9.** 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 proof of identification is required under s. 6.79 (2) or for whom proof of residence under s. 6.34 is required under s. 6.55 (2).

**SECTION 10.** 5.37 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.37 (1) Voting machines shall give every elector a reasonable opportunity to vote for any person for any office and on any proposition the elector is entitled to vote on, assure privacy to the elector so no one will know how the elector is voting or has voted, preclude the electors from voting for persons or propositions upon which they are not entitled to vote and from voting more than once for the same office or on the same proposition. Voting machines shall be constructed to lock so they cannot be manipulated, tampered with, or show the number of votes registered for any candidate or proposition while voting is in progress. The machines shall provide a method for electors to vote a straight party ticket, shall permit voting a split ticket and shall record each vote cast.

**Section 11.** 5.37 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.37 (4) Voting machines may be used at primary elections when they comply with subs. (1) and (2) and the following provisions: All candidates' names entitled to appear on the ballots at the primary shall appear on the machine; the elector cannot vote for candidates of more than one party, whenever the restriction applies, and an elector who votes for candidates of any party may not vote for independent candidates at the September partisan primary; the elector may secretly select the party for which he or she wishes to vote, or the independent candidates in the case of the September partisan primary; the elector may vote for as many candidates for each office as he or she is lawfully entitled to vote for, but no more.

**Section 12.** 5.62 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.62 (title) September Partisan primary ballots.

**SECTION 13.** 5.62 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.62 (1) (a) At September primaries the partisan primary, the following ballot shall be provided for the nomination of candidates of recognized political parties for national, state and county offices and independent candidates for state office in each ward, in the same form as prescribed by the board under s. 7.08 (1) (a), except as authorized in s. 5.655. The ballots shall be made up of the several party tickets with each party entitled to participate in the primary under par. (b) or sub. (2) having its own ballot, except as authorized in s. 5.655. The independent candidates for state office other than district attorney shall have a separate ballot for all such candidates as under s. 5.64 (1) (e), except as authorized in s. 5.655. The ballots shall be secured together at the bottom. The party ballot of the party receiving the most votes for president or governor at the last general election shall be on top with the other parties arranged in descending order based on their vote for president or governor at the last general election. The ballots of parties qualifying under sub. (2) shall be

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placed after the parties qualifying under par. (b), in the same order in which the parties filed petitions with the board. Any ballot required under par. (b) 2. shall be placed next in order. The ballot listing the independent candidates shall be placed at the bottom. At polling places where voting machines are used, each party and the independent candidates shall be represented in one or more separate columns or rows on the ballot. At polling places where an electronic voting system is used other than an electronic voting machine, each party and the independent candidates may be represented in separate columns or rows on the ballot.

- (b) 1. Except as provided in subd. 2. and s. 5.64 (1) (e) 2., every recognized political party listed on the official ballot at the last gubernatorial election whose candidate for any statewide office received at least 1% of the total votes cast for that office and, if the last general election was also a presidential election, every recognized political party listed on the ballot at that election whose candidate for president received at least 1% of the total vote cast for that office shall have a separate primary ballot or one or more separate columns or rows on the primary ballot as prescribed in par. (a) and a separate column on the general election ballot in every ward and election district. An organization which was listed as "independent" at the last general election and whose candidate meets the same qualification shall receive the same ballot status upon petition of the chairperson and secretary of the organization to the board requesting such status and specifying their party name, which may not duplicate the name of an existing party. A petition under this subdivision may be filed no later than 5 p.m. on June May 1 in the year of each general election.
- 2. Subdivision 1. applies to a party within any assembly district or county at any September partisan primary election only if at least one candidate of the party

for any national, state or county office qualifies to have his or her name appear on the ballot under the name of that party within that assembly district or county. The county clerk or county board of election commissioners shall provide a combined separate ballot or one or more separate columns or rows on the ballot that will permit an elector to cast a vote for a write-in candidate for the nomination of any such party for each national, state and county office whenever that party qualifies to be represented on a separate primary ballot or in one or more separate columns or rows under subd. 1. but does not qualify under this subdivision. The ballot shall include the name of each party qualifying for a separate ballot or one or more separate columns or rows on the ballot under each office, with the names of the candidates for each such party appearing in the same order in which the ballots of the parties would appear under par. (a).

#### **Section 14.** 5.62 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.62 (2) (a) Except as provided in par. (b) and s. 5.64 (1) (e) 2., any political organization may be represented on a separate primary ballot or in one or more separate columns or rows on the primary ballot as prescribed in sub. (1) (a) and in a separate column on the general election ballot in every ward and election district. To qualify for a separate ballot under this paragraph, the political organization shall, not later than 5 p.m. on June May 1 in the year of the September partisan primary, file with the board a petition requesting separate ballot status. The petition shall be signed by at least 10,000 electors, including at least 1,000 electors residing in each of at least 3 separate congressional districts. The petition shall conform to the requirements of s. 8.40. No signature obtained before January 1 in the year of filing is valid. When the candidates of a political organization filing a valid petition fulfill the requirements prescribed by law, they shall appear on a separate ballot or one or

SECTION 14

more separate columns or rows on the ballot for the period ending with the following general election.

(b) Paragraph (a) applies to a party within any assembly district or county at any September partisan primary election only if at least one candidate of the party for any national, state or county office qualifies to have his or her name appear on the ballot under the name of that party within that assembly district or county. The county clerk or county board of election commissioners shall provide a combined separate ballot or one or more separate columns or rows on the ballot that will permit an elector to cast a vote for a write-in candidate for the nomination of any such party for each national, state and county office whenever that party qualifies to be represented on a separate primary ballot or in one or more separate columns or rows under par. (a) but does not qualify under this paragraph. The ballot shall include the name of each party qualifying for a separate ballot or one or more separate columns or rows on the ballot under each office, with the names of the candidates for each such party appearing in the same order in which the ballots of the parties would appear under sub. (1) (a).

### **Section 15.** 5.62 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.62 (3) The board shall designate the official primary ballot arrangement for statewide offices and district attorney within each prosecutorial district by using the same procedure as provided in s. 5.60 (1) (b). On each ballot and on each separate column or row on the ballot, the candidates for office shall be listed together with the offices which they seek in the following order whenever these offices appear on the September partisan primary ballot: governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, state treasurer, U.S. senator, U.S. representative in congress, state senator, representative to the assembly, district attorney and the county offices.

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1	Below the names of the independent candidates shall appear the party or principle
2	of the candidates, if any, in 5 words or less, as shown on their nomination papers.
3	<b>SECTION 16.</b> 5.62 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	5.62 (5) At the September partisan primary, an elector may vote for the
5	candidates of only one party, or the elector may vote for any of the independent
6	candidates for state office listed; but the elector may not vote for more than one
7	candidate for a single office. A space shall be provided on the ballot for an elector to
8	write in the name of his or her choice as a party candidate for any office, including
9	a party candidate of a party whose name appears on the ballot, column or row
10	designated for independent candidates, as provided in sub. (1) (b) or (2) (b), but no
11	space shall be provided to write in the names of independent candidates.
12	SECTION 17. 5.64 (1) (ar) 1. a. of the statutes is repealed.
13	<b>Section 18.</b> 5.64 (1) (ar) 1m. of the statutes is created to read:
14	5.64 (1) (ar) 1m. When voting for president and vice president, the ballot shall
15	permit an elector to vote only for the candidates on one ticket jointly or to write in
16	the names of persons in both spaces.
17	<b>SECTION 19.</b> 5.64 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
18	5.64 (1) (b) The names of the candidates for the offices of president and vice
19	president that are certified under s. 8.16 (7) or that are contained in nomination
20	papers filed under s. 8.20 shall appear on the ballot in the form prescribed in s. 7.08
21	(2) (a). The names of the candidates on the regular party tickets nominated at the

primary or replacements appointed under s. 8.35 (2) shall appear in a separate

column under the party designation. The columns shall be arranged from left to right

according to rank, based on the number of votes received by each party's candidate

for president or governor at the last general election beginning with the party that

received the most votes. To the right of the columns for parties qualifying under s. 5.62 (1) (b) shall be placed the columns for parties qualifying under s. 5.62 (2) in the same order in which the parties filed petitions with the board. Any column required under par. (e) 2. shall be placed next in order. To the right of the party columns shall be a column for the names of independent candidates for each office, or more than one column if the first column does not provide sufficient space for the names of all such candidates.

Section 20. 5.91 (2) of the statutes is repealed.

**SECTION 21.** 6.02 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.02 (1) Every U.S. citizen age 18 or older who has resided in an election district or ward for 10 28 consecutive days before any election where the citizen offers to vote is an eligible elector.

**Section 22.** 6.02 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.02 (2) Any U.S. citizen age 18 or older who moves within this state later than 10 28 days before an election shall vote at his or her previous ward or election district if the person is otherwise qualified. If the elector can comply with the 10-day 28-day residence requirement at the new address and is otherwise qualified, he or she may vote in the new ward or election district.

**SECTION 23.** 6.10 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.10 (1) The residence of a person is the place where the principal or primary home or place of abode is located, where the person's habitation is fixed, without any present intent to move, and to which, when absent, the person intends has the present intent to return, regardless of the duration of the absence.

**SECTION 24.** 6.10 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

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6.10 (1m) In determining the principal or primary home or place of abode of a person, the following circumstances may be taken into account: business pursuits; employment; income sources; residence for income or other tax purposes; residence of the person's parents, spouse, or children, if any; leaseholds; situs of real and personal property; location of any homestead for which a credit is elected under subch. VIII of ch. 71; and motor vehicle registrations.

**Section 25.** 6.10 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.10 (3) When an elector moves from one ward to another or his or her residence from one ward or municipality to another ward or municipality within the state after the last registration day but at least 10 28 days before the election, the elector may vote in and be considered a resident of the new ward or municipality where residing upon transferring registration under s. 6.40 (1) or upon registering at the proper polling place or other registration location in the new ward or municipality under s. 6.55 (2) or 6.86 (3) (a) 2. If the elector moves within 10 his or her residence later than 28 days of before an election, the elector shall vote in the elector's old former ward or municipality if otherwise qualified to vote there.

**Section 26.** 6.10 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.10 (4) The residence of an unmarried person sleeping in one ward and boarding in another is the place where the person sleeps. The residence of an unmarried person in a transient vocation, a teacher or a student who boards at different places for part of the week, month, or year, if one of the places is the residence of the person's parents, is the place of the parents' residence unless through registration or similar act the person elects to establish a residence elsewhere. If the person has no parents and if the person has not registered elsewhere, the person's residence shall be at the place which that the person considered his or her residence

in preference to any other for at least $10 \ \underline{28}$ consecutive days before an election. If
this place is within the municipality, the person is entitled to all the privileges and
subject to all the duties of other citizens having their residence there, including
voting.
<b>SECTION 27.</b> 6.10 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:
6.10 (8) No person gains a residence in any ward or election district of this state
while there for temporary purposes only without the intention of making that ward
or election district the person's home but with the intention of leaving it when the
person has accomplished the purpose that brought the person there.
<b>Section 28.</b> 6.10 (10) of the statutes is amended to read:
6.10 (10) If a person who established residence in this state moves to another
state with an intent to make a permanent residence there, or, if while there the
person exercises the right to vote as a citizen of that state by voting, the person loses
Wisconsin residence in this state.
<b>Section 29.</b> 6.15 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
6.15 (1) QUALIFICATIONS. Any person who was or who is a qualified an eligible
elector under ss. 6.02 and 6.03, except that he or she has been a resident of this state
for less than $10 \ \underline{28}$ consecutive days prior to the date of the presidential election, is
entitled to vote for the president and vice president but for no other offices. The fact
that the person was not registered to vote in the state from which he or she moved
does not prevent voting in this state if the elector is otherwise qualified.
<b>Section 30.</b> 6.15 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
6.15 (2) (a) The elector's request for the application form may be made in person
to the municipal clerk of the municipality where the person resides. Application may

be made not so oner than  $9\,\underline{27}$  days nor later than 5 p.m. on the day before the election,

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or may be made at the proper polling place in the ward or election district in which the elector resides. If an elector makes application before election day, the application form shall be returned to the municipal clerk after the affidavit has been signed in the presence of the clerk or any officer authorized by law to administer oaths. The affidavit shall be in substantially the following form:

#### STATE OF WISCONSIN

County of ....

I, ...., do solemnly swear that I am a citizen of the United States; that prior to establishing Wisconsin residence, my legal residence was in the .... (town) (village) (city) of ...., state of ...., residing at .... (street address); that on the day of the next presidential election, I shall be at least 18 years of age and that I have been a legal resident of the state of Wisconsin since ...., .... (year), residing at .... (street address), in the [.... ward of the .... aldermanic district of] the (town) (village) (city) of ...., county of ....; that I have resided in the state less than 10 28 consecutive days, that I am qualified to vote for president and vice president at the election to be held November ...., .... (year), that I am not voting at any other place in this election and that I hereby make application for an official presidential ballot, in accordance with section 6.15 of the Wisconsin statutes.

Signed ....
P.O. Address ....
Subscribed and sworn to before me this .... day of ...., .... (year)

22 ....(Name)

23 ....(Title)

**Section 31.** 6.15 (2) (bm) of the statutes is created to read:

6.15 (2) (bm) Except as authorized in s. 6.79 (7), when making application in person at the office of the municipal clerk, each applicant shall present proof of identification. If any document presented by the applicant is not proof of residence under s. 6.34, the applicant shall also present proof of residence under s. 6.34. The clerk shall verify that the name on the proof of identification presented by the elector conforms to the name on the elector's application and shall verify that any photograph appearing on that document reasonably resembles the elector.

**Section 32.** 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 proof of residence under s. 6.34. If the elector cannot provide 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. 6.34 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 place the ballot in an envelope furnished by the clerk.

**Section 33.** 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 proof of residence under s. 6.34 or providing corroboration of residence verification of the proof of identification and proof of residence, whenever required, as provided in sub. (2) (bm), 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 34.** 6.18 of the statutes is amended to read:

**6.18 Former residents.** If ineligible to qualify as an elector in the state to which the elector has moved, any former qualified Wisconsin elector may vote an absentee ballot in the ward of the elector's prior residence in any presidential election occurring within 24 months after leaving Wisconsin by requesting an application form and returning it, properly executed, to the municipal clerk of the elector's prior Wisconsin residence. When requesting an application form for an absentee ballot, the applicant shall specify the applicant's eligibility for only the presidential ballot. Unless application is made under s. 6.86 (1) (ac), or the applicant is exempted from providing proof of identification under s. 6.87 (4) (b) 2. or 3., or the applicant is a military or overseas elector, the elector shall enclose a copy of his or her proof of identification or any authorized substitute document with his or her application.

Address ....(Present address)

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The municipal clerk shall verify that the name on the proof of identification conforms to the name on the application. The clerk shall not issue a ballot to an elector who is required to enclose a copy of proof of identification or an authorized substitute document with his or her application unless the copy is enclosed and the proof is verified by the clerk. The application form shall require the following information and be in substantially the following form: This form shall be returned to the municipal clerk's office. Application must be received in sufficient time for ballots to be mailed and returned prior to any presidential election at which applicant wishes to vote. Complete all statements in full. APPLICATION FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR'S ABSENTEE BALLOT. (To be voted at the Presidential Election on November ...., .... (year) I, .... hereby swear or affirm that I am a citizen of the United States, formerly residing at .... in the .... ward .... aldermanic district (city, town, village) of ..... County of .... for 10 28 consecutive days prior to leaving the State of Wisconsin. I, .... do solemnly swear or affirm that I do not qualify to register or vote under the laws of the State of ....(State you now reside in) where I am presently residing. A citizen must be a resident of: State ....(Insert time) County ....(Insert time) City, Town or Village ....(Insert time), in order to be eligible to register or vote therein. I further swear or affirm that my legal residence was established in the State of ....(the State where you now reside) on .... Month .... Day .... Year. Signed ....

1	(City)(State)
2	Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of (year)
3	(Notary Public, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.)
4	(County)
5	My Commission expires
6	MAIL BALLOT TO:
7	NAME
8	ADDRESS
9	CITY STATE ZIP CODE
10	Penalties for Violations. Whoever swears falsely to any absent elector affidavit
11	under this section may be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than
12	6 months or both. Whoever intentionally votes more than once in an election may
13	be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 3 years and 6 months
14	or both.
15	(Municipal Clerk)
16	(Municipality)
17	<b>Section 35.</b> 6.22 (2) (e) of the statutes is created to read:
18	6.22 (2) (e) A military elector may file an application for an absentee ballot by
19	means of electronic mail or facsimile transmission in the manner prescribed in s. 6.86
20	(1) (ac). Upon receipt of a valid application, the municipal clerk shall send the elector
21	an absentee ballot or, if the elector so requests, shall transmit an absentee ballot to
22	the elector by means of electronic mail or facsimile transmission in the manner
23	prescribed in s. 6.87 (3) (d).
24	<b>SECTION 36.</b> 6.22 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.22 (4) (a) A request for an absentee ballot by an individual who qualifies as a military elector shall be treated as a request for an absentee ballot for all elections unless the individual otherwise requests. Upon receiving a timely request for an absentee ballot under par. (b) by an individual who qualifies as a military elector, the municipal clerk shall send or transmit to the elector an absentee ballot for all elections that occur in the municipality or portion thereof where the elector resides beginning on the date that the clerk receives the request.

**Section 37.** 6.22 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.22 (4) (b) A military elector's application may be received at any time. The municipal clerk shall not send <u>or transmit</u> a ballot for an election if the application is received later than 5 p.m. on the Friday preceding that election. The municipal clerk shall send <u>or transmit</u> a ballot, as soon as available, to each military elector who requests <u>files a timely request for</u> a ballot.

**Section 38.** 6.22 (4) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.22 (4) (e) Whenever the material is mailed, the material shall be prepared and mailed to make use of the federal free postage laws. If the material does not qualify for mailing without postage under federal free postage laws, the municipal clerk shall pay the postage required for mailing to the military elector. If the return envelope qualifies for mailing free of postage under federal free postage laws, the clerk shall affix the appropriate legend required by U.S. postal regulations. Otherwise the municipal clerk shall pay the postage required for return when the ballot is mailed from within the United States. If the ballot is not mailed by the military elector from within the United States the military elector shall provide return postage. The mailing list established under this subsection shall be kept current in the same manner as provided in s. 6.86 (2) (b).

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**SECTION 39.** 6.22 (6) of the statutes is amended to read: 6.22 (6) MILITARY ELECTOR LIST. Each municipal clerk shall keep an up-to-date list of all eligible military electors who reside in the municipality; city clerks shall keep the lists by wards in the format prescribed by the board. The list shall contain the name, latest-known military residence and military mailing address of each military elector. The list shall indicate whether each elector whose name appears on the list is a military elector, as defined in s. 6.36 (2) (c) 6.34 (1), and has so certified under s. 6.865 (3m). All persons over 18 years of age or who will be 18 years old prior to an election shall be listed and remain on the list for the duration of their tour of duty. The list shall be kept current through all possible means. Each clerk shall exercise reasonable care to avoid duplication of names or listing anyone who is not eligible to vote. Each clerk shall distribute 2 copies of one copy of the list to the appropriate ward each polling place in the municipality for use on election day. **Section 40.** 6.22 (7) of the statutes is amended to read: 6.22 (7) Extension of Privilege. This section applies to all military electors for 10 28 days after the date of discharge from a uniformed service or termination of services or employment of individuals specified in sub. (1) (b) 1. to 4. **Section 41.** 6.221 (title) of the statutes is amended to read: **6.221** (title) Counting of absentee ballots for certain military electors: September partisan primary and general election. **Section 42.** 6.221 (1) of the statutes is amended to read: 6.221 (1) In this section, "military elector" has the meaning given in s. 6.36 (2) (e) 6.34 (1) and active duty status for any election is determined as of election day.

**Section 43.** 6.221 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

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- 6.221 (3) (a) At the September partisan primary, a ballot that is cast under s. 6.22 by an elector who is a military elector, that is received by mail from the U. S. postal service, and that is postmarked no later than election day shall be counted as provided in this section if it is received by a municipal clerk no later than 5 p.m. on the 7th day after the election.
- (b) At the general election, the presidential preference primary, or a special election for national office, a ballot that is cast under s. 6.22 by an elector who is a military elector, that is received by mail from the U.S. postal service, and that is postmarked no later than election day shall be counted as provided in this section if it is received by a municipal clerk no later than 5 p.m. on the 10th day after the election.

#### **SECTION 44.** 6.221 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.221 (5) No later than the closing hour of the polls on the day of the September partisan primary and the day of the general election, the municipal clerk of each municipality shall post at his or her office and on the Internet at a site announced by the clerk before the polls open, and shall make available to any person upon request, a statement of the number of absentee ballots that the clerk has mailed or transmitted to military electors under this section and that have not been returned to the polling places where the electors reside by the closing hour on election day. The posting shall not include the names or addresses of any military electors.

#### **Section 45.** 6.24 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.24 (2) ELIGIBILITY. An overseas elector under sub. (1) may vote in any election for national office, including the September partisan primary and presidential preference primary and any special primary or election. Such elector may not vote in an election for state or local office. An overseas elector shall vote in the ward or

election district in which the elector was last domiciled or in which the elector's parent was last domiciled prior to departure from the United States.

**SECTION 46.** 6.24 (4) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.24 (4) (c) Upon receipt of a timely application from an individual who qualifies as an overseas elector and who has registered to vote in a municipality under sub. (3), the municipal clerk of the municipality shall send or transmit an absentee ballot to the individual for all subsequent elections for national office to be held during the year in which the ballot is requested, except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, unless the individual otherwise requests or until the individual no longer qualifies as an overseas elector, of the municipality. The clerk shall not send or transmit an absentee ballot for an election if the overseas elector's name appeared on the registration list in eligible status for a previous election following the date of the application but no longer appears on the list in eligible status. The municipal clerk shall ensure that any envelope containing the absentee ballot is clearly marked as not forwardable. If an overseas elector who files an application under this subsection no longer resides at the same address that is indicated on the application form, the elector shall so notify the municipal clerk.

**Section 47.** 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 or transmit 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). An

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

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**SECTION 48.** 6.24 (4) (e) of the statutes is created to read:

6.24 (4) (e) An overseas elector may file an application for an absentee ballot by means of electronic mail or facsimile transmission in the manner prescribed in s. 6.86 (1) (ac). Upon receipt of a valid application, the municipal clerk shall send the elector an absentee ballot or, if the elector so requests, shall transmit an absentee ballot to the elector by means of electronic mail or facsimile transmission in the manner prescribed in s. 6.87 (3) (d).

**SECTION 49.** 6.25 (1) of the statutes is is renumbered 6.25 (1) (a) and amended to read:

6.25 (1) (a) Any individual who qualifies as a military elector under s. 6.22 (1) (b) or an overseas elector under s. 6.24 (1) and who transmits an application for an official absentee ballot for —a general election any election, including a primary election, no later than 30 days before election day the latest time specified for the elector in s. 6.86 (1) (b) may, in lieu of the official ballot, cast a federal write—in absentee ballot prescribed under 42 USC 1973ff—2 for any candidate for an office listed on the official ballot or for all of the candidates of any recognized political party for national office the offices listed on the official ballot at the general that election if the federal write—in absentee ballot is received by the appropriate municipal clerk no later than the applicable time prescribed in s. 6.221 (3) or 6.87 (6).

**Section 50.** 6.25 (1) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

6.25 (1) (b) Any individual who qualifies as an overseas elector under s. 6.24 (1) and who transmits an application for an official absentee ballot for an election for national office, including a primary election, no later than the latest time specified

for an elector in s. $6.86(1)(b)$ may, in lieu of the official ballot, cast a federal write-in
absentee ballot prescribed under 42 USC 1973ff-2 for any candidate or for all
candidates of any recognized political party for national office listed on the official
ballot at that election, if the federal write-in absentee ballot is received by the
appropriate municipal clerk no later than the applicable time prescribed in s. 6.87
(6).
SECTION 51. 6.25 (4) (intro.), (a) and (b) of the statutes are consolidated,
renumbered 6.25 (4) and amended to read:
6.25 (4) A write-in absentee ballot issued under sub. (1), (2) or (3) is valid only
if all of the following apply: (a) The ballot is submitted from a location outside the
United States. (b) The the elector submitting the ballot does not submit an official
ballot within the time prescribed in s. 6.87 (6) and, if the elector is an overseas elector,
the elector resides outside the United States.
<b>Section 52.</b> 6.26 (2) (am) of the statutes is repealed.
<b>Section 53.</b> 6.26 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
6.26 (2) (b) The municipal clerk, or board of election commissioners, or
government accountability board may appoint any applicant who qualifies under
this subsection, unless the applicant's appointment has been revoked by a
municipality or by the board for cause. The municipal clerk, or board of election
commissioners, or government accountability board may revoke an appointment
made by the clerk, or board of election commissioners, or government accountability
board for cause at any time.
<b>SECTION 54.</b> 6.26 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:
SECTION 54. 6.26 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read: 6.26 (2) (c) No individual may serve as a special registration deputy in a

municipality unless the individual is appointed by the municipal clerk or board of

election commissioners of the municipality or the individual is appointed by the government accountability board to serve all municipalities and the individual completes training required under s. 7.315.

**Section 55.** 6.26 (2) (cm) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.26 (2) (cm) The board and each Each municipal clerk shall maintain a record of the names and addresses of each individual who is appointed by the board or the clerk to serve as a special registration deputy under this section and who has complied with the training requirements for service as a special registration deputy under s. 7.315 (1) (b) 1.

**SECTION 56.** 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. 6.55 (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 57.** 6.29 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.29 (2) (a) Any qualified elector of a municipality who has not previously filed a registration form or whose name does not appear on the registration list of the municipality may register after the close of registration but not later than 5 p.m. or the close of business, whichever is later, on the day Friday before an election at the office of the municipal clerk and at the office of the clerk's agent if the clerk delegates responsibility for electronic maintenance of the registration list to an agent under s. 6.33 (5) (b). The elector shall complete, in the manner provided under s. 6.33 (2), a registration form containing all information required under s. 6.33 (1). The registration form shall also contain the following certification: "I, ...., hereby certify

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that, to the best of my knowledge, I am a qualified elector, having resided at ... for at least 10 <u>28 consecutive</u> days immediately preceding this election, and I have not voted at this election". The elector shall also provide proof of residence under s. 6.34. Alternatively, if the elector is unable to provide proof of residence under s. 6.34, the information contained in the registration form shall be corroborated in a statement that is signed by any other elector of the municipality and that contains the current street address of the corroborating elector. The corroborating elector shall then provide proof of residence under s. 6.34. If the elector is registering after the close of registration for the general election and the elector presents a valid driver's license issued by another state, the municipal clerk or agent shall record on a separate list the name and address of the elector, the name of the state, and the license number and expiration date of the license.

**Section 58.** 6.33 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.33 (1) The board shall prescribe the format, size, and shape of registration forms. All forms shall be printed on cards and each item of information shall be of uniform font size, as prescribed by the board. The municipal clerk shall supply sufficient forms to meet voter registration needs. The forms shall be designed to obtain from each applicant information as to name; date; residence location; location of previous residence immediately before moving to current residence location; citizenship; date of birth; age; the number of a current and valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343 or the last 4 digits of the elector's social security account number; whether the applicant has resided within the ward or election district for at least 10 28 consecutive days; whether the applicant has been convicted of a felony for which he or she has not been pardoned, and if so, whether the applicant is incarcerated, or on parole, probation, or extended supervision; whether the

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applicant is disqualified on any other ground from voting; and whether the applicant

is currently registered to vote at any other location. The form shall include a space for the applicant's signature and the signature of any corroborating elector. The form shall include a space to enter the name of any special registration deputy under s. 6.26 or 6.55 (6) or inspector, municipal clerk, or deputy clerk under s. 6.55 (2) who obtains the form and a space for the deputy, inspector, clerk, or deputy clerk to sign his or her name, affirming that the deputy, inspector, clerk, or deputy clerk has accepted the form. The form shall include a space for entry of the ward and aldermanic district, if any, where the elector resides and any other information required to determine the offices and referenda for which the elector is certified to vote. The form shall also include a space where the clerk may record an indication of whether the form is received by mail, a space where the clerk may record an indication of the type of identifying document submitted by the elector as proof of residence under s. 6.34, whenever required, and a space where the clerk, for any applicant who possesses a valid voting identification card issued to the person under s. 6.47 (3), may record the identification serial number appearing on the voting identification card. Each county clerk shall obtain sufficient registration forms for completion by an elector who desires to register to vote at the office of the county clerk under s. 6.28 (4). **Section 59.** 6.33 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.33 (2) (b) Except as provided in s. 6.86 (3) (a) 2., the registration form shall be signed by the registering elector and any corroborating elector under s. 6.29 (2) (a) or 6.55 (2) before the clerk, issuing officer or registration deputy. The form shall contain a certification by the registering elector that all statements are true and correct.

**Section 60.** 6.33 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.33 (5) (a) Except as provided in par. (b) and this paragraph, whenever a municipal clerk receives a valid registration or valid change of a name or address under an existing registration and whenever a municipal clerk changes a registration from eligible to ineligible status, the municipal clerk shall promptly enter electronically on the list maintained by the board under s. 6.36 (1) the information required under that subsection, except that the. Except as provided in par. (b) and this paragraph, the municipal clerk may update any entries that change on the date of an election in the municipality other than a general election within 30 days after that the date, and the of that election, and may update any entries that change on the date of a general election within 45 days after the date of that election. The legal counsel of the board may, upon request of a municipal clerk, permit the clerk to update entries that change on the date of a general election within 60 days after that election. The municipal clerk shall provide to the board information that is confidential under s. 6.47 (2) in such manner as the board prescribes.

**Section 61.** 6.34 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.34 (2) Except as authorized in ss. 6.29 (2) (a) and 6.86 (3) (a) 2., upon Upon completion of a registration form prescribed under s. 6.33, each eligible elector who is required to register under s. 6.27, who is not a military elector or an overseas elector, and who registers after the close of registration under s. 6.29 or 6.86 (3) (a) 2., shall provide an identifying document that establishes proof of residence under sub. (3). Each eligible elector who is required to register under s. 6.27, who is not a military elector or an overseas elector, who registers by mail, and who has not voted in an election in this state shall, if voting in person, provide an identifying document that establishes proof of residence under sub. (3) or, if voting by absentee ballot,

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provide a copy of an identifying document that establishes proof of residence under sub. (3). If the elector registered by mail, the identifying document may not be a residential lease.

**Section 62.** 6.34 (3) (a) 7. of the statutes is amended to read:

6.34 (3) (a) 7. A university, college, or technical college fee or identification card issued by a university, college or technical college in this state that contains a photograph of the cardholder. A card under this subdivision that does not contain the information specified in par. (b) shall be considered proof of residence if the university, college, or technical college that issued the card provides a certified and current list of students who reside in housing sponsored by the university, college, or technical college to the municipal clerk prior to the election showing the current address of the students and if the municipal clerk, special registration deputy, or inspector verifies that the student presenting the card is included on the list together with a fee payment receipt that contains the full name of the person to whom it is issued and that is dated no earlier than 9 months before the date of the election at which the receipt is presented.

**Section 63.** 6.36 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.36 (1) (a) The board shall compile and maintain electronically an official registration list. The list shall contain the name and address of each registered elector in the state, the date of birth of the elector, the ward and aldermanic district of the elector, if any, and, for each elector, a unique registration identification number assigned by the board, the number of a valid operator's license issued to the elector under ch. 343, if any, or the last 4 digits of the elector's social security account number, if any, any identification serial number issued to the elector under s. 6.47 (3). the date of any election in which the elector votes, an indication of whether the

elector is a military elector, as defined in sub. (2) (e) s. 6.34 (1), who has so certified under s. 6.865 (3m), an indication of whether the elector is an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.24 (1), any information relating to the elector that appears on the current list transmitted to the board by the department of corrections under s. 301.03 (20m), an indication of any accommodation required under s. 5.25 (4) (a) to permit voting by the elector, an indication of the method by which the elector's registration form was received, and such other information as may be determined by the board to facilitate administration of elector registration requirements.

**Section 64.** 6.36 (1) (b) 1. a. of the statutes is amended to read:

6.36 (1) (b) 1. a. No Except as provided in pars. (bm) and (bn), no person other than an employee of the board, a county clerk, a deputy county clerk, an executive director of a county board of election commissioners, a deputy designated by the executive director, a municipal clerk, a deputy municipal clerk, an executive director of a city board of election commissioners, or a deputy designated by the executive director may view the date of birth, operator's license number, or social security account number of an elector, the address of an elector to whom an identification serial number is issued under s. 6.47 (3), or any indication of an accommodation required under s. 5.25 (4) (a) to permit voting by an elector.

**Section 65.** 6.36 (1) (bm) and (bn) of the statutes are created to read:

6.36 (1) (bm) The board or any municipal clerk or board of election commissioners may transfer any information in the registration list to which access is restricted under par. (b) 1. a. to a law enforcement agency, as defined in s. 165.77 (1) (b), to be used for law enforcement purposes.

(bn) The board may transfer any information in the registration list to which access is restricted under par. (b) 1. a. to a subunit of the state government of another state to be used for official purposes.

**Section 66.** 6.36 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

as a poll list at a polling place or for purposes of canvassing absentee ballots at an election shall contain the full name and address of each registered elector; a blank column for the entry of the serial number of the electors when they vote or the poll list number used by the municipal board of absentee ballot canvassers in canvassing absentee ballots; an indication next to the name of each elector for whom proof of residence under s. 6.34 is required; a space for entry of the elector's signature, or if another person signed the elector's registration form for the elector by reason of the elector's physical disability, the word "exempt"; and a form of certificate bearing the certification of the administrator of the elections division of the board stating that the list is a true and complete registration list of the municipality or the ward or wards for which the list is prepared. The board shall, by rule, prescribe the space and location for entry of each elector's signature on the poll list which shall provide for entry of the signature without changing the orientation of the poll list from the orientation used by the election officials.

**Section 67.** 6.36 (5) of the statutes is repealed.

**Section 68.** 6.40 (1) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

6.40 (1) (a) 1. Any registered elector shall may transfer registration after a change of residence within the state by filing in person with the municipal clerk of the municipality where the elector resides or by mailing to the municipal clerk a signed request stating his or her present address, affirming that this will be his or

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her residence for 10 <u>28 consecutive</u> days prior to the election and providing the address where he or she was last registered. Alternatively, the elector may transfer his or her registration at the proper polling place or other registration location under s. 6.02 (2) in accordance with s. 6.55 (2) (a). If an elector is voting in the ward or election district where the elector formerly resided, the change shall be effective for the next election.

## **SECTION 69.** 6.50 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.50 (8) Any municipal governing body may direct the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners to arrange with the U.S. postal service pursuant to applicable federal regulations, to receive change of address information with respect to individuals residing within the municipality for revision of the elector registration list. If required by the U.S. postal service, the governing body may create a registration commission consisting of the municipal clerk or executive director of the board of election commissioners and 2 other electors of the municipality appointed by the clerk or executive director for the purpose of making application for address changes and processing the information received. The municipal clerk or executive director shall act as chairperson of the commission. Any authorization under this subsection shall be for a definite period or until the municipal governing body The procedure shall apply uniformly to the entire otherwise determines. municipality whenever used. The procedure shall provide for receipt of complete change of address information on an automatic basis, or not less often than once every 2 years during the 60 days preceding the close of registration for the September partisan primary. If a municipality adopts the procedure for obtaining address corrections under this subsection, it need not comply with the procedure for mailing address verification cards under subs. (1) and (2).

**SECTION 70.** 6.55 (2) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

6.55 (2) (a) 1. Except where the procedure under par. (c) or (cm) is employed, any person who qualifies as an elector in the ward or election district where he or she desires to vote, but has not previously filed a registration form, or was registered at another location, may request permission to vote at the polling place for that ward or election district, or at an alternate polling place assigned under s. 5.25 (5) (b). When a proper request is made, the inspector shall require the person to execute a registration form prescribed by the board. The registration form shall be completed in the manner provided under s. 6.33 (2) and shall contain all information required under s. 6.33 (1), together with the following certification:

"I, ...., hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, I am a qualified elector, having resided at .... for at least 10 28 consecutive days immediately preceding this election, and I have not voted at this election."

**Section 71.** 6.55 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.55 (2) (b) Upon executing the registration form under par. (a), the except as authorized under s. 6.79 (7), each elector shall be required by a special registration deputy or inspector to present proof of identification. The deputy or inspector shall verify that the name on the proof of identification presented by the elector conforms to the elector's registration form and shall verify that any photograph appearing on that document reasonably resembles the elector. If any document presented is not proof of residence under s. 6.34, the elector shall also provide proof of residence under s. 6.34. If the elector cannot provide proof of residence, the information contained in the registration form shall be corroborated in a statement that is signed by any elector who resides in the same municipality as the registering elector and that contains the current street address of the corroborating elector. The corroborator

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shall then provide proof of residence as provided in s. 6.34. If the elector is registering to vote in the general election and the elector presents a valid driver's license issued by another state, the inspector or deputy shall record on a separate list the name and address of the elector, the name of the state, and the license number and expiration date of the license. The signing by the elector executing the registration form and by any corroborator shall be in the presence of the special registration deputy or inspector who shall then print his or her name on and sign the form, indicating that the deputy or inspector has accepted the form. 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 72.** 6.55 (2) (c) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

6.55 (2) (c) 1. 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 An eligible elector who desires to register shall execute a registration form as prescribed under par. (a) and, except as authorized in s. 6.79 (7), present proof of identification. The municipal clerk, deputy clerk, or special registration deputy shall verify that the name on the proof of identification presented by the elector conforms to the elector's registration form and shall verify that any photograph appearing on that document reasonably resembles the elector. If any

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document presented by the person is not acceptable proof of residence under s. 6.34. the person shall also provide proof of residence as provided under s. 6.34. If the elector cannot provide proof of residence, the information contained in the registration form shall be corroborated in the manner provided in par. (b). If the elector is registering to vote in the general election and the elector presents a valid driver's license issued by another state, the municipal clerk, deputy clerk, or special registration deputy shall record on a separate list the name and address of the elector, the name of the state, and the license number and expiration date of the license. The signing by the elector person executing the registration form and by any corroborator shall be in the presence of the municipal clerk, deputy clerk or special registration deputy. The municipal clerk, the deputy clerk, or the special registration deputy shall then print his or her name and sign the form, indicating that the clerk, deputy clerk, or deputy has accepted the form. 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 person for presentation at the polling place serving the elector's person's residence or an alternate polling place assigned under s. 5.25 (5) (b).

**Section 73.** 6.55 (2) (c) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

6.55 (2) (c) 2. 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. If the elector's registration is corroborated, the clerk shall also enter the name and address of the corroborator 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 74.** 6.56 (5) of the statutes is repealed.

**SECTION 75.** 6.79 (1m) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.79 (1m) Separate poll Lists. Two election officials at each election ward shall be in charge of and shall maintain 2 separate poll lists containing information relating to all persons voting. The municipal clerk may elect to maintain the information on the lists manually or electronically. If the lists are maintained electronically, the board shall prescribe a supplemental list that contains the full name, address, and space for the entry of the signature of each elector, or if the elector is exempt from the signature requirement under s. 6.36 (2) (a), the word "exempt". If the lists are maintained electronically, the officials shall enter the information into an electronic data recording system that enables retrieval of printed copies of the lists at the polling place. The system employed is subject to the approval of the board.

**Section 76.** 6.79 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended 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. subs. (6) and (7), each person eligible elector, before receiving a serial number, shall state his or her full name and address and present to the officials proof of identification. The officials shall verify that the name on the proof of identification presented by the elector conforms to the name on the poll list or separate list and shall verify that any photograph appearing on that document reasonably resembles the elector. The officials shall then require the elector to enter his or her signature on the poll list, supplemental list, or separate list maintained

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under par. (c) unless the elector is exempt from the signature requirement under s. 6.36 (2) (a). The officials shall verify that the name and address provided stated by the person are the same as elector conform to the person's elector's name and address on the poll list.

**Section 77.** 6.79 (2) (am) of the statutes is created to read:

6.79 (2) (am) If an elector previously signed his or her registration form or is exempt from a registration requirement and is unable, due to physical disability, to enter his or her signature at the election, the officials shall waive the signature requirement if the officials determine that the elector is unable, due to physical disability, to enter his or her signature. In this case, the officials shall enter next to the name and address of the elector on the poll, supplemental, or separate list the words "exempt by order of inspectors". If both officials do not waive the signature requirement and the elector wishes to vote, the official or officials who do not waive the requirement shall require the elector to vote by ballot and shall challenge the elector's ballot as provided in s. 6.92 and treat the ballot in the manner provided in s. 6.95. The challenged elector may then provide evidence of his or her physical disability to the board of canvassers charged with initially canvassing the returns prior to the completion of the initial canvass.

**Section 78.** 6.79 (2) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.79 (2) (d) If the poll list indicates that proof of residence under s. 6.34 is required and the document provided by the elector under par. (a) does not constitute proof of residence under s. 6.34, the officials shall require the elector to provide proof of residence. If proof of residence is provided, the officials shall verify that the name and address on the identification document submitted as proof of residence provided is the same as the name and address shown on the registration list. If proof of

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1	residence is required and not provided, or if the elector does not present proof of
2	identification under par. (a), whenever required, the officials shall offer the
3	opportunity for the elector to vote under s. 6.97.
4	<b>SECTION 79.</b> 6.79 (3) (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
5	6.79 (3) (title) Refusal to give name and address provide name, address, or
6	PROOF OF IDENTIFICATION.
7	<b>Section 80.</b> 6.79 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 6.79 (3) (a).
8	<b>Section 81.</b> 6.79 (3) (b) of the statutes is created to read:
9	6.79 (3) (b) If proof of identification under sub. (2) is not presented by the
10	elector, if the name appearing on the document presented does not conform to the
11	name on the poll list or separate list, or if any photograph appearing on the document
12	does not reasonably resemble the elector, the elector shall not be permitted to vote,
13	except as authorized under sub. (6) or (7), but if the elector is entitled to cast a
14	provisional ballot under s. 6.97, the officials shall offer the opportunity for the elector
15	to vote under s. 6.97.
16	<b>Section 82.</b> 6.79 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:
17	6.79 (4) Supplemental information. When any elector provides proof of
18	residence under s. $6.15$ , $6.29$ or $6.55$ $(2)$ , the election officials shall enter the type of
19	identifying document provided on the poll list, or separate list maintained under sub.
20	(2) (c). If the document submitted as proof of identity or residence includes a number
21	which applies only to the individual holding that document, the election officials
22	shall also enter that number on the list. When any elector corroborates the
23	registration identity or residence of any person offering to vote under s. 6.55 (2) (b)

or (c), or the registration identity or residence of any person registering on election

day under s. 6.86 (3) (a) 2., the election officials shall also enter the name and address

of the corroborator next to the name of the elector whose information is being corroborated on the poll list, or the separate list maintained under sub. (2) (c). 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 83.** 6.79 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.79 (6) CONFIDENTIAL NAMES AND ADDRESSES. 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 proof of identification 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 84.** 6.79 (7) of the statutes is created to read:

6.79 (7) LICENSE SURRENDER. If an elector receives a citation or notice of intent to revoke or suspend an operator's license from a law enforcement officer in any jurisdiction that is dated within 60 days of the date of an election and is required to surrender his or her operator's license or driving receipt issued to the elector under ch. 343 at the time the citation or notice is issued, the elector may present an original copy of the citation or notice in lieu of an operator's license or driving receipt issued under ch. 343. In such case, the elector shall cast his or her ballot under s. 6.965.

**Section 85.** 6.82 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.82 (1) (a) When any inspectors are informed that an <u>eligible</u> 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

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employer or an officer or agent of a labor organization which represents the elector. The Except as authorized in s. 6.79 (6) and (7), the individual selected by the elector shall present to the inspectors proof of identification and, if the proof of identification does not constitute proof of residence under s. 6.34, shall also provide proof of residence under s. 6.34 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 verify that the name on the proof of identification presented by the person assisting the elector conforms to the elector's name on the poll list or separate list and shall verify that any photograph appearing on that document reasonably resembles the elector. The inspectors shall then 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 entrance".

**Section 86.** 6.82 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.82 (2) (a) If an elector declares to the presiding election official that he or she cannot read or write, or has difficulty in reading, writing or understanding English or that due to disability is unable to mark a ballot or depress a button or lever on a

voting machine, the elector shall be informed by the officials that he or she may have
assistance. When assistance is requested, the elector may select any individual to
assist in casting his or her vote. The selected individual rendering assistance may
not be the elector's employer or an agent of that employer or an officer or agent of a
labor organization which represents the elector. The selected individual shall certify
on the back of the ballot that it was marked with his or her assistance. Where voting
machines are used, certification shall be made on the registration list.
<b>Section 87.</b> 6.85 of the statutes is renumbered 6.85 (1) and amended to read:
6.85 (1) An absent elector is any otherwise qualified elector who for any reason
is unable or unwilling to appear at the polling place in his or her ward or election
district.
(2) Any otherwise qualified elector who changes residence within this state by
moving to a different ward or municipality later than $10 \ \underline{28}$ days prior to an election
may vote an absentee ballot in the ward or municipality where he or she was
qualified to vote before moving.
(3) An elector qualifying under this section may vote by absentee ballot under
ss. 6.86 to 6.89.
<b>Section 88.</b> 6.86 (1) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
6.86 (1) (a) (intro.) Any elector of a municipality who is registered to vote
whenever required and who qualifies under ss. 6.20 and 6.85 as an absent elector
may make written application to the municipal clerk of that municipality for an
official ballot by one of the following methods:
<b>Section 89.</b> 6.86 (1) (a) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:
6.86 (1) (a) 3. By signing a statement and filing a request to receive absentee

<u>ballots</u> under sub. (2) (a) or (2m) (a) or s. 6.22 (4) or 6.24 (4).

**SECTION 90.** 6.86 (1) (ac) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.86 (1) (ac) Any elector qualifying under par. (a) may make written application to the municipal clerk for an official ballot by means of facsimile transmission or electronic mail. Any application under this paragraph shall need not contain a copy of the applicant's original signature. An elector requesting a ballot under this paragraph shall return with the voted ballot a copy of the request bearing an original signature of the elector as provided in s. 6.87 (4) (b).

**Section 91.** 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). Except as authorized in s. 6.79 (6) and (7), if a qualified 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 proof of identification. The clerk shall verify that the name on the proof of identification presented by the elector conforms to the name on the elector's application and shall verify that any photograph appearing on that document reasonably resembles the elector. The clerk shall then enter his or her initials on the certificate envelope indicating that the absentee elector presented proof of identification to the clerk.

**Section 92.** 6.86 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.86 (1) (b) Except as provided in this section, if application is made by mail, the application, signed by the elector, shall be received no later than 5 p.m. on the 5th day immediately preceding the election. If application is made in person, the application shall be made no earlier than the opening of business on the 2nd Monday

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preceding the election and no later than 5 p.m. or the close of business, whichever is later, on the day Friday preceding the election. If Except as provided in par. (c), if the elector is making written application for an absentee ballot at the September partisan primary or, the general election, the presidential preference primary, or a special election for national office, and the application indicates that the elector is a military elector, as defined in s. 6.36 (2) (c) 6.34 (1), the application shall be received by the municipal clerk no later than 5 p.m. on election day. If the application indicates that the reason for requesting an absentee ballot is that the elector is a sequestered juror, the application shall be received no later than 5 p.m. on election day. If the application is received after 5 p.m. on the Friday immediately preceding the election, the municipal clerk or the clerk's agent shall immediately take the ballot to the court in which the elector is serving as a juror and deposit it with the judge. The judge shall recess court, as soon as convenient, and give the elector the ballot. The judge shall then witness the voting procedure as provided in s. 6.87 and shall deliver the ballot to the clerk or agent of the clerk who shall deliver it to the polling place or, in municipalities where absentee ballots are can assed under s. 7.52, to the municipal clerk as required in s. 6.88. If application is made under sub. (2) or (2m), the application may be received no later than 5 p.m. on the Friday immediately preceding the election.

**SECTION 93.** 6.86 (2m) of the statutes is renumbered 6.86 (2m) (a) and amended to read:

6.86 (2m) (a) An Except as provided in this subsection, any elector other than an elector who is eligible to receive absentee ballots under sub. (2) receives an absentee ballot under s. 6.22 (4) or 6.24 (4) (c) may by written application filed with the municipal clerk of the municipality where the elector resides require that an

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absentee ballot be sent or transmitted to the elector automatically for every election that is held within the same calendar year in which the application is filed. The application form and instructions shall be prescribed by the board, and furnished upon request to any elector by each municipal clerk. The municipal clerk shall thereupon mail or transmit an absentee ballot to the elector for all elections that are held in the municipality during the same calendar year that the application is filed. except that the clerk shall not send an absentee ballot for an election if the elector's name appeared on the registration list in eligible status for a previous election following the date of the application but no longer appears on the list in eligible status. The municipal clerk shall ensure that the any envelope containing the absentee ballot is clearly marked as not forwardable. If an elector who files an application under this subsection no longer resides at the same address that is indicated on the application form, the elector shall so notify the municipal clerk. The municipal clerk shall discontinue mailing or transmitting absentee ballots to an elector under this subsection upon receipt of reliable information that the elector no longer qualifies for the service as an elector of the municipality. In addition, the municipal clerk shall discontinue mailing or transmitting absentee ballots to an elector under this subsection if the elector fails to return any absentee ballot mailed or transmitted to the elector. The municipal clerk shall notify the elector of any such action not taken at the elector's request within 5 days, if possible. An elector who fails to cast an absentee ballot but who remains qualified to receive absentee ballots under this subsection may then receive absentee ballots for subsequent elections by notifying the municipal clerk that the elector wishes to continue receiving absentee ballots for subsequent elections.

(b) If a municipal clerk is notified by an elector that the elector's residence is changed to another municipality within this state, the municipal clerk shall forward the request to the municipal clerk of that municipality and that municipal clerk shall honor the request, except as provided in this subsection.

**Section 94.** 6.86 (3) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

6.86 (3) (a) 1. 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 and any other elector residing in the same municipality as the hospitalized elector, corroborating the information contained therein. The corroborating elector shall state on the form his or her full name and address. The form shall include a space for the municipal clerk or deputy clerk to enter his or her initials indicating that the agent presented proof of identification to the clerk on behalf of the elector. Except as authorized for an elector who has a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2) or as authorized under s. 6.87 (4) (b) 4., the agent shall present the proof of identification required under sub. (1) (ar) and s. 6.87 (4) (b) 1.

**Section 95.** 6.86 (3) (a) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

6.86 (3) (a) 2. 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. Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the The agent shall in every case provide proof of the elector's residence under s. 6.34. If the elector is registering to vote in the general election and the agent presents a valid driver's license issued to the elector by another state, the municipal clerk shall record on a separate list the name and address of the elector, the name of the state, and the license number and expiration date of the license. If the agent cannot present proof of residence, the registration form shall be signed and substantiated by another elector residing in the elector's municipality of residence corroborating the information in the form. The form shall contain the full name and address of the corroborating elector. The agent shall then present proof of the corroborating elector's residence under s. 6.34.

**Section 96.** 6.86 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.86 (3) (c) An application under par. (a) 1. may be made and a registration form under par. (a) 2. may be filed in person at the office of the municipal clerk not earlier than 7 days before an election and not later than 5 p.m. on the day of the election. A list of hospitalized electors applying for ballots under par. (a) 1. shall be made by the municipal clerk and used to check that the electors vote only once, and by absentee ballot. If the elector is registering for the election after the close of registration or if the elector registered by mail and has not voted in an election in this state, the municipal clerk shall inform the agent that proof of residence under s. 6.34 is required and the elector shall enclose proof of residence under s. 6.34 in the envelope with the ballot. The clerk shall verify that the name on the proof of

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identification presented by the agent conforms to the name on the elector's application. The clerk shall then enter his or her initials on the carrier envelope indicating that the agent presented proof of identification to the clerk. The agent is not required to enter a signature on the registration list. The ballot shall be sealed by the elector and returned to the municipal clerk either by mail or by personal delivery of the agent; but if the ballot is returned on the day of the election, the agent shall make personal delivery to the polling place serving the hospitalized elector's residence before the closing hour or, in municipalities where absentee ballots are canvassed under s. 7.52, to the municipal clerk no later than 8 p.m. on election day.

**SECTION 97.** 6.865 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.865 (title) Federal absentee ballot requests ballots.

**SECTION 98.** 6.865 (3) of the statutes is repealed.

**Section 99.** 6.865 (3m) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.865 (3m) (a) Except as provided in par. (e), if any elector who certifies If an individual who will be a military elector on election day applies for an absentee ballot, the individual may certify that he or she will be a military elector on election day requests an absentee ballot, the municipal clerk shall send or transmit to the elector an absentee ballot for all elections that occur in the municipality or portion thereof where the elector resides beginning on the date that the clerk receives the request and ending on the day after the 3rd successive general election that follows receipt of the request, unless the elector otherwise requests. In addition, the municipal clerk shall continue to send or transmit to the elector an absentee ballot for all elections ending on the day after the 3rd successive general election that follows any election at which the elector returns an absentee ballot under this section

or renews his or her request under par. (c) and the municipal clerk shall treat the ballot as provided under s. 6.221.

Section 100. 6.865 (3m) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.865 (3m) (b) A military elector may indicate an alternate address on his or her absentee ballot application. If the elector's ballot is returned as undeliverable prior to the deadline for receipt and return of absentee ballots under sub. (3) s. 6.87 (6) and the elector remains eligible to receive absentee ballots under this subsection, the municipal clerk shall immediately send or transmit an absentee ballot to the elector at the alternate address.

**Section 101.** 6.865 (3m) (c) of the statutes is repealed.

**Section 102.** 6.869 of the statutes is amended to read:

6.869 Uniform instructions. The board shall prescribe uniform instructions for municipalities to provide to absentee voters. electors. The instructions shall include the specific means of electronic communication that an absentee elector may use to file an application for an absentee ballot and, if the absentee elector is required to register, to request a registration form or change his or her registration and information concerning whether proof of identification is required to be presented or enclosed under s. 6.86 (1) (ar) or 6.87 (4) (b) 1. The instructions also shall include information concerning the procedure for correcting errors in marking a ballot and obtaining a replacement for a spoiled ballot. The procedure shall, to the extent possible, respect the privacy of each elector and preserve the confidentiality of each elector's vote.

**Section 103.** 6.87 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.87 (1) Upon proper request made within the period prescribed in s. 6.86, the municipal clerk or a deputy clerk authorized by the municipal clerk shall write on

the official ballot, in the space for official endorsement, the clerk's initials and official title. Unless application is made under s. 6.86 (1) (ac) or in person under s. 6.86 (1) (ar), the absent elector is exempted from providing proof of identification under sub. (4) (b) 2. or 3., or the applicant is a military or overseas elector, the absent elector shall enclose a copy of his or her proof of identification or any authorized substitute document with his or her application. The municipal clerk shall verify that the name on the proof of identification conforms to the name on the application. The clerk shall not issue an absentee ballot to an elector who is required to enclose a copy of proof of identification or an authorized substitute document with his or her application unless the copy is enclosed and the proof is verified by the clerk.

**Section 104.** 6.87 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.87 (2) Except as authorized under sub. (3) (d), the municipal clerk shall place the ballot in an unsealed envelope furnished by the clerk. The envelope shall have the name, official title and post-office address of the clerk upon its face. The other side of the envelope shall have a printed certificate which shall include a space for the municipal clerk or deputy clerk to enter his or her initials indicating that if the absentee elector voted in person under s. 6.86 (1) (ar), the elector presented proof of identification to the clerk and the clerk verified the proof presented. The certificate shall also include a space for the municipal clerk or deputy clerk to enter his or her initials indicating that the elector is exempt from providing proof of identification because the individual is a military or overseas elector or is exempted from providing proof of identification under sub. (4) (b) 2. or 3. The certificate shall be in substantially the following form:

[STATE OF ....

County of ....]

1	or
2	[(name of foreign country and city or other jurisdictional unit)]

I, ...., certify subject to the penalties of s. 12.60 (1) (b), Wis. Stats., for false statements, that I am a resident of the [.... ward of the] (town) (village) of ...., or of the .... aldermanic district in the city of ...., residing at ....\* in said city, the county of ...., state of Wisconsin, and am entitled to vote in the (ward) (election district) at the election to be held on ....; that I am not voting at any other location in this election; that I am unable or unwilling to appear at the polling place in the (ward) (election district) on election day or have changed my residence within the state from one ward or election district to another within 10 later than 28 days before the election. I certify that I exhibited the enclosed ballot unmarked to the witness, that I then in (his) (her) presence and in the presence of no other person marked the ballot and enclosed and sealed the same in this envelope in such a manner that no one but myself and any person rendering assistance under s. 6.87 (5), Wis. Stats., if I requested assistance, could know how I voted.

Signed ....

Identification serial number, if any: ....

The witness shall execute the following:

I, the undersigned witness, subject to the penalties of s. 12.60 (1) (b), Wis. Stats., for false statements, certify that I am an adult U.S. citizen and that the above statements are true and the voting procedure was executed as there stated. I am not a candidate for any office on the enclosed ballot (except in the case of an incumbent municipal clerk). I did not solicit or advise the elector to vote for or against any candidate or measure.

25 ....(Name)

	(A	ddi	ress)	)**
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- \* An elector who provides an identification serial number issued under s.
- 3 6.47 (3), Wis. Stats., need not provide a street address.
- \*\* If this form is executed before 2 special voting deputies under s. 6.875 (6),
- 5 Wis. Stats., both deputies shall witness and sign.
  - **SECTION 105.** 6.87 (3) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.87 (3) (d) A municipal clerk may shall, if the clerk is reliably informed by an absent elector of a facsimile transmission number or electronic mail 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 s. 6.86 (1). If the clerk transmits an absentee ballot under this paragraph to an absent elector electronically, 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 affix sufficient postage unless the absentee ballot qualifies for mailing free of postage under federal free postage laws and shall mail the absentee ballot to the municipal clerk. Except as authorized in s. 6.97 (2), an absentee ballot received under this paragraph from an elector who receives the ballot electronically shall not be counted unless it is cast in

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the manner prescribed in this paragraph and sub. (4) and in accordance with the instructions provided by the board.

**SECTION 106.** 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 who is an adult U.S. citizen. 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. If proof of residence is required Except as authorized in subds. 2. to 5. and s. 6.875 (6) and notwithstanding s. 343.43 (1) (f), if the elector has not enclosed a copy of his or her proof of identification with his or her application, the elector shall enclose a copy of the proof of identification in the manner provided in sub. (1) in the envelope, unless the elector is a military elector or an overseas elector or the elector has a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2). If proof of residence under s. 6.34 is required and the document enclosed by the elector under this subdivision does not constitute proof of residence under s. 6.34, the elector shall also enclose proof of residence under s. 6.34 in the envelope. Proof of residence is required if the elector is not a military elector or an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.34 (1), and the elector registered by mail and has not voted in an election in this state. If the elector requested a ballot by means of facsimile transmission or electronic mail under s. 6.86 (1) (ac), the elector shall enclose in the envelope a copy of the request which bears an

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original signature of the elector. 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, or delivered in person, to the municipal clerk issuing the ballot or ballots. If the envelope is mailed from a location outside the United States, the elector shall affix sufficient postage unless the ballot qualifies for delivery free of postage under federal law. 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 107.** 6.87 (4) (a) of the statutes is created to read:
- 13 6.87 (4) (a) In this subsection:
  - 1. "Military elector" has the meaning given in s. 6.34 (1) (a).
- 15 2. "Overseas elector" has the meaning given in s. 6.34 (1) (b).
- **Section 108.** 6.87 (4) (b) 2. of the statutes is 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 proof of identification as required under subd. 1., 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.
  - **Section 109.** 6.87 (4) (b) 3. of the statutes is created to read:
  - 6.87 (4) (b) 3. If the absentee elector has received an absentee ballot from the municipal clerk by mail for a previous election, has provided a copy of proof of

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identification as required under subd. 1. with that ballot, and has not changed his or her name or address since providing that proof of identification, the elector is not required to provide a copy of the proof of identification required under subd. 1.

**Section 110.** 6.87 (4) (b) 4. of the statutes is created to read:

6.87 (4) (b) 4. If the absentee elector has received a citation or notice of intent to revoke or suspend an operator's license from a law enforcement officer in any jurisdiction that is dated within 60 days of the date of the election and is required to surrender his or her operator's license or driving receipt issued to the elector under ch. 343 at the time the citation or notice is issued, the elector may enclose a copy of the citation or notice in lieu of a copy of an operator's license or driving receipt issued under ch. 343 if the elector is voting by mail, or may present an original copy of the citation or notice in lieu of an operator's license or driving receipt under ch. 343 if the elector is voting at the office of the municipal clerk.

**Section 111.** 6.87 (4) (b) 5. of the statutes is created to read:

6.87 (4) (b) 5. Unless subd. 3. or 4. applies, if the absentee elector resides in a qualified retirement home, as defined in s. 6.875 (1) (at), a qualified community-based residential facility, as defined in s. 6.875 (1) (as), a residential care apartment complex that is certified or registered under s. 50.034 (1), or an adult family home that is certified under s. 50.032 or licensed under s. 50.033 and the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of the municipality where the complex, facility, or home is located does not send special voting deputies to visit the complex, facility, or home at the election under s. 6.875, the elector may, in lieu of providing proof of identification required under subd. 1., submit with his or her absentee ballot a statement signed by the same individual who witnesses voting of the ballot that contains the certification of the manager of the complex, facility, or

home that the elector resides in the complex, facility, or home and the complex,
facility, or home is certified or registered as required by law, that contains the name
and address of the elector, and that verifies that the name and address are correct.
<b>Section 112.</b> 6.87 (6) of the statutes is amended to read:
6.87 (6) Except as provided in s. 6.221 (3), the ballot shall be returned so it is
received by the municipal clerk no later than 8 p.m. on election day. Except in
municipalities where absentee ballots are canvassed under s. 7.52, if the municipal
clerk receives an absentee ballot on election day, the clerk shall secure the ballot and
cause the ballot to be delivered to the polling place serving the elector's residence
before the closing hour. Except as provided in s. 6.221 (3), the any ballot not mailed
or delivered as provided in this subsection may not be counted.
<b>SECTION 113.</b> 6.875 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
6.875 (title) Absentee voting in nursing and retirement certain homes
6.875 (title) Absentee voting in nursing and retirement certain homes and certain community-based residential, facilities, and complexes.
and certain community-based residential, facilities, and complexes.
and certain community-based residential, facilities, and complexes.  Section 114. 6.875 (1) (ap) and (asm) of the statutes are created to read:
and certain community-based residential, facilities, and complexes.  SECTION 114. 6.875 (1) (ap) and (asm) of the statutes are created to read:  6.875 (1) (ap) "Qualified adult family home" means a facility that is certified
and certain community-based residential, facilities, and complexes.  SECTION 114. 6.875 (1) (ap) and (asm) of the statutes are created to read:  6.875 (1) (ap) "Qualified adult family home" means a facility that is certified or licensed to operate as an adult family home under s. 50.032 or 50.033 that qualifies
and certain community-based residential, facilities, and complexes.  Section 114. 6.875 (1) (ap) and (asm) of the statutes are created to read:  6.875 (1) (ap) "Qualified adult family home" means a facility that is certified or licensed to operate as an adult family home under s. 50.032 or 50.033 that qualifies under sub. (2) (d) to utilize the procedures under this section.
and certain community-based residential, facilities, and complexes.  Section 114. 6.875 (1) (ap) and (asm) of the statutes are created to read:  6.875 (1) (ap) "Qualified adult family home" means a facility that is certified or licensed to operate as an adult family home under s. 50.032 or 50.033 that qualifies under sub. (2) (d) to utilize the procedures under this section.  (asm) "Qualified residential care apartment complex" means a facility that is
and certain community-based residential, facilities, and complexes.  Section 114. 6.875 (1) (ap) and (asm) of the statutes are created to read:  6.875 (1) (ap) "Qualified adult family home" means a facility that is certified or licensed to operate as an adult family home under s. 50.032 or 50.033 that qualifies under sub. (2) (d) to utilize the procedures under this section.  (asm) "Qualified residential care apartment complex" means a facility that is certified or registered to operate as a residential care apartment complex under s.
and certain community-based residential, facilities, and complexes.  Section 114. 6.875 (1) (ap) and (asm) of the statutes are created to read:  6.875 (1) (ap) "Qualified adult family home" means a facility that is certified or licensed to operate as an adult family home under s. 50.032 or 50.033 that qualifies under sub. (2) (d) to utilize the procedures under this section.  (asm) "Qualified residential care apartment complex" means a facility that is certified or registered to operate as a residential care apartment complex under s. 50.034 (1) that qualifies under sub. (2) (d) to utilize the procedures under this section.

community-based residential facilities or, qualified retirement homes, qualified residential care apartment complexes, and qualified adult family homes.

**SECTION 116.** 6.875 (2) (d) of the statutes is created to read:

6.875 (2) (d) The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of any municipality where a residential care apartment complex certified or registered under s. 50.034 (1) or an adult family home certified under s. 50.032 or licensed under s. 50.033 is located may adopt the procedures under this section for absentee voting in any such residential care apartment complex or adult family home located in the municipality if the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners finds that there are a significant number of the occupants of the complex or home who lack adequate transportation to the appropriate polling place, a significant number of the occupants of the complex or home aged 60 or over, or there are a significant number of indefinitely confined electors who are occupants of the complex or home.

**Section 117.** 6.875 (3) and (4) of the statutes are amended to read:

6.875 (3) An occupant of a nursing home or qualified retirement home of qualified community-based residential facility, qualified residential care apartment complex, or qualified adult family home who qualifies as an absent elector and desires to receive an absentee ballot shall make application under s. 6.86 (1), (2), or (2m) with the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of the municipality in which the elector is a resident. The clerk or board of election commissioners of a municipality receiving an application from an elector who is an occupant of a nursing home or qualified retirement home of qualified community-based residential facility, qualified residential care apartment complex, or qualified adult family home

located in a different municipality shall, as soon as possible, notify and transmit an absentee ballot for the elector to the clerk or board of election commissioners of the municipality in which the home or qualified community—based residential, facility or complex is located. The clerk or board of election commissioners of a municipality receiving an application from an elector who is an occupant of a nursing home or qualified retirement home or, qualified community—based residential facility, qualified residential care apartment complex, or qualified adult family home located in the municipality but who is a resident of a different municipality shall, as soon as possible, notify and request transmission of an absentee ballot from the clerk or board of election commissioners of the municipality in which the elector is a resident. The clerk or board of election commissioners shall make a record of all absentee ballots to be transmitted, delivered, and voted under this section.

(4) (a) For the purpose of absentee voting in nursing homes and, qualified retirement homes and, qualified community-based residential facilities, qualified residential care apartment complexes, and qualified adult family homes, the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of each municipality in which one or more nursing homes or, qualified retirement homes or, qualified community-based residential facilities, qualified residential care apartment complexes, or qualified adult family homes are located shall appoint at least 2 special voting deputies for the municipality. Upon application under s. 6.86 (1), (2), or (2m) by one or more qualified electors who are occupants of a nursing home or qualified retirement home or qualified community-based residential, facility, or complex, the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of the municipality in which the home or, facility, or complex is located shall dispatch 2 special voting deputies to visit the home or qualified community-based residential, facility, or complex for the

purpose of supervising absentee voting procedure by occupants of the home or qualified community-based residential, facility, or complex. The clerk shall maintain a list, available to the public upon request, of each nursing home or qualified retirement home or qualified community-based residential, facility, or complex where an elector has requested an absentee ballot. The list shall include the date and time the deputies intend to visit each home or, facility, or complex. The 2 deputies designated to visit each nursing home or, qualified retirement home or, qualified community-based residential facility, qualified residential care apartment complex, and qualified adult family home shall be affiliated with different political parties whenever deputies representing different parties are available.

(b) Nominations for the special voting deputy positions described in par. (a) may be submitted by the 2 recognized political parties whose candidates for governor or president received the greatest numbers of votes in the municipality at the most recent general election. The deputies shall be specially appointed to carry out the duties under par. (a) for the period specified in s. 7.30 (6) (a). The clerk or board of election commissioners may revoke an appointment at any time. No individual who is employed or retained, or within the 2 years preceding appointment has been employed or retained, at a nursing home or, qualified retirement home or, qualified community-based residential facility, qualified residential care apartment complex, or qualified adult family home in the municipality, or any member of the individual's immediate family, as defined in s. 19.42 (7), may be appointed to serve as a deputy.

**Section 118.** 6.875 (6) (a) and (b) of the statutes are amended to read:

6.875 (6) (a) Special voting deputies in each municipality shall, not later than 5 p.m. on the Friday preceding an election, arrange one or more convenient times with the administrator of each nursing home, qualified retirement home, and

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qualified community-based residential facility, qualified residential care apartment complex, and qualified adult family home in the municipality from which one or more occupants have filed an application under s. 6.86 to conduct absentee voting for the election. The time may be no earlier than the 4th Monday preceding the election and no later than 5 p.m. on the Monday preceding the election. The municipal clerk shall post a notice at the home or, facility, or complex indicating the date and time that absentee voting will take place at that home or, facility, or complex. The notice shall be posted as soon as practicable after arranging the visit but in no case less than 24 hours before the visit. At the designated time, 2 deputies appointed under sub. (4) shall visit the home or, facility, or complex.

(b) The municipal clerk or executive director of the board of election commissioners shall issue a supply of absentee ballots to the deputies sufficient to provide for the number of valid applications for an absentee ballot received by the clerk, and a reasonable additional number of ballots. The deputies may exercise the authority granted to the chief inspector under s. 7.41 to regulate the conduct of observers. For purposes of the application of s. 7.41, the home or, facility, or complex shall be treated as a polling place. The municipal clerk or executive director shall keep a careful record of all ballots issued to the deputies and shall require the deputies to return every ballot issued to them.

**Section 119.** 6.875 (6) (c) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

6.875 **(6)** (c) 1. Upon their visit to the home or, facility, or complex under par. (a), the deputies shall personally offer each elector who has filed a proper application for an absentee ballot the opportunity to cast his or her absentee ballot. In lieu of providing a copy of proof of identification under s. 6.87 (4) (b) 1. with his or her absentee ballot, the elector may submit with his or her ballot a statement signed by

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both deputies that contains the name and address of the elector and verifies that the name and address are correct. The deputies shall enclose the statement in the certificate envelope. If an elector presents proof of identification under s. 6.87 (4) (b) 1., the deputies shall make a copy of the document presented by the elector and shall enclose the copy in the certificate envelope. If an elector is present who has not filed a proper application for an absentee ballot, the 2 deputies may accept an application from the elector and shall issue a ballot to the elector if the elector is qualified, the elector presents proof of identification, whenever required, or submits a statement containing his or her name and address under this subdivision, and the application is proper. The deputies shall each witness the certification and may, upon request of the elector, assist the elector in marking the elector's ballot. All voting shall be conducted in the presence of the deputies. Upon request of the elector, a relative of the elector who is present in the room may assist the elector in marking the elector's ballot. No individual other than a deputy may witness the certification and no individual other than a deputy or relative of an elector may render voting assistance to the elector.

**Section 120.** 6.875 (6) (c) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

6.875 (6) (c) 2. Upon the request of a relative of an occupant of a nursing home or, qualified retirement home or, qualified community-based residential facility, qualified residential care apartment complex, or qualified adult family home, the administrator of the home or, facility, or complex may notify the relative of the time or times at which special voting deputies will conduct absentee voting at the home or, facility, or complex and permit the relative to be present in the room where the voting is conducted.

**SECTION 121.** 6.875 (6) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.875 (6) (e) If a qualified elector is not able to cast his or her ballot on 2 separate visits by the deputies to the home or, facility, or complex, the deputies shall so inform the municipal clerk or executive director of the board of election commissioners, who may then send the ballot to the elector no later than 5 p.m. on the Friday preceding the election.

**Section 122.** 6.875 (7) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.875 (7) One observer from each of the 2 recognized political parties whose candidate for governor or president received the greatest number of votes in the municipality at the most recent general election may accompany the deputies to each home or, facility, or complex where absentee voting will take place under this section. The observers may observe the process of absentee ballot distribution in the common areas of the home or, facility, or complex. Each party wishing to have an observer present shall submit the name of the observer to the clerk or board of election commissioners no later than the close of business on the last business day prior to the visit.

**Section 123.** 6.88 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.88 (3) (a) Except in municipalities where absentee ballots are canvassed under s. 7.52, at any time between the opening and closing of the polls on election day, the inspectors shall, in the same room where votes are being cast, in such a manner that members of the public can hear and see the procedures, 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 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

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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 proof of residence under s. 6.34 is required and no proof of residence 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, as defined in s. 6.34 (1) (a), or an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.34 (1) (b), and the elector is required to provide a copy of proof of identification under s. 6.87 (4) (b) 1. and no copy of the proof of identification 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). 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 124.** 6.92 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.92 (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), each inspector shall challenge for cause any person offering to vote whom the inspector knows or suspects is not a qualified elector or who does not adhere to any voting requirement under this chapter. If a person is challenged as unqualified by an inspector, one of the inspectors shall administer the following oath or affirmation to the person: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all questions put to you regarding your place of residence and qualifications as an elector of this election"; and shall then ask

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questions which are appropriate as determined by the board, by rule, to test the person's qualifications.

**SECTION 125.** 6.94 of the statutes is amended to read:

**6.94 Challenged elector oath.** If the person challenged refuses to answer fully any relevant questions put to him or her by the inspector under s. 6.92, the inspectors shall reject the elector's vote. If the challenge is not withdrawn after the person offering to vote has answered the questions, one of the inspectors shall administer to the person the following oath or affirmation: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that: you are 18 years of age; you are a citizen of the United States; you are now and for 10 28 consecutive days have been a resident of this ward except under s. 6.02 (2); you have not voted at this election; you have not made any bet or wager or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of this election; you are not on any other ground disqualified to vote at this election". If the person challenged refuses to take the oath or affirmation, the person's vote shall be rejected. If the person challenged answers fully all relevant questions put to the elector by the inspector under s. 6.92, takes the oath or affirmation, and fulfills the applicable registration requirements, and if the answers to the questions given by the person indicate that the person meets the voting qualification requirements, the person's vote shall be received.

**Section 126.** 6.965 of the statutes is created to read:

6.965 Voting procedure for electors presenting citation or notice in lieu of license or receipt. Whenever any elector is allowed to vote at a polling place under s. 6.79 (7) by presenting a citation or notice of intent to revoke or suspend an operator's license in lieu of an operator's license or driving receipt issued to the elector under ch. 343, the inspectors shall, before giving the elector a ballot, write on

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the back of the ballot the serial number of the elector corresponding to the number kept at the election on the poll list or other list maintained under s. 6.79 and the notation "s. 6.965." If voting machines are used in the municipality where the elector is voting, the elector's vote may be received only upon an absentee ballot furnished by the municipal clerk which shall have the notation "s. 6.965" written on the back of the ballot by the inspectors before the ballot is given to the elector. If the municipal clerk receives an absentee ballot from an elector who presents a citation or notice, or copy thereof, under s. 6.87 (4) (b) 4., the clerk shall enter a notation on the certificate envelope "Ballot under s. 6.965, stats." Upon receiving the envelope, the inspectors shall open and write on the back of the ballot the serial number of the elector corresponding to the number kept at the election on the poll list or other list maintained under s. 6.79 and the notation "s. 6.965." The inspectors shall indicate on the poll list or other list maintained under s. 6.79 the fact that the elector is voting by using a citation or notice in lieu of a license or driving receipt. The inspectors shall then deposit the ballot. The ballot shall then be counted under s. 5.85, or under s. 7.51 or 7.52.

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**Section 127.** 6.97 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

## 6.97 (title) Voting procedure for individuals not providing required proof of residence or identification.

**Section 128.** 6.97 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.97 (1) Whenever any individual who is required to provide proof of residence under s. 6.34 in order to be permitted to vote appears to vote at a polling place and cannot provide the required proof of residence, the inspectors shall offer the opportunity for the individual to vote under this section. Whenever any individual, other than a military elector, as defined in s. 6.34 (1) (a), or an overseas elector, as

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defined in s. 6.34 (1) (b), or an elector who has a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2), appears to vote at a polling place and does not present proof of identification under s. 6.79 (2), whenever required, 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 proof of residence or proof of identification under s. 6.79 (2) but did not do so. The inspectors shall notify the individual that he or she may provide proof of residence or proof of identification 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,

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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 129.** 6.97 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.97 (2) Whenever any individual who votes by absentee ballot is required to provide proof of residence in order to be permitted to vote and does not provide the required proof of residence under s. 6.34, the inspectors shall treat the ballot as a provisional ballot under this section. Whenever any individual, other than a military elector, as defined in s. 6.34 (1) (a), or an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.34 (1) (b), an individual who has a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2), or an individual who is exempted under s. 6.87 (4) or s. 6.875 (6), votes by absentee ballot and does not enclose a copy of the proof of identification under s. 6.87 (4) (b) 1., 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 absentee 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 proof of residence or to provide, or provide a copy of, proof of identification as required under s. 6.87 (4) (b) 1. 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.

**SECTION 130.** 6.97 (3) of the statutes is renumbered 6.97 (3) (b) and amended to read:

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6.97 (3) (b) 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 proof of identification or a copy thereof under s. 6.79 (2), 6.86 (1) (ar), or 6.87 (4) (b) 1. and fails to do so, the elector bears the burden of correcting the omission by providing the proof of identification or copy thereof at the polling place before the closing hour or at the office of the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners no later than 4 p.m. on the Friday after the election. The municipal clerk or executive director shall make a record of the procedure used to determine the validity of each ballot cast under this section. 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.

**Section 131.** 6.97 (3) (a) of the statutes is created to read:

6.97 (3) (a) Whenever an elector who votes by provisional ballot under sub. (1) or (2) because the elector does not provide proof of identification or a copy thereof under s. 6.79 (2), 6.86 (1) (ar), or 6.87 (4) (b) 1. later appears at the polling place where the ballot is cast before the closing hour and provides the proof of identification or

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a copy thereof, the inspectors shall remove the elector's ballot from the separate carrier envelope, shall note on the poll list that the elector's provisional ballot is withdrawn, and shall deposit the elector's ballot in the ballot box. If the inspectors have notified the municipal clerk or executive director of the board of election commissioners that the elector's ballot was cast under this section, the inspectors shall notify the clerk or executive director that the elector's provisional ballot is withdrawn.

**Section 132.** 6.97 (3) (c) of the statutes is created to read:

6.97 (3) (c) A ballot cast under this section by an elector for whom proof of identification or a copy thereof is required under s. 6.79 (2), 6.86 (1) (ar), or 6.87 (4) (b) 1. 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 proof of identification or a copy thereof under this section.

**Section 133.** 7.08 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.08 (2) (b) The certified list of candidates for president and vice president nominated at a national convention by a party entitled to a September partisan primary ballot or for whom electors have been nominated under s. 8.20 shall be sent as soon as possible after the closing date for filing nomination papers, but no later than the deadlines established in s. 10.06.

**SECTION 134.** 7.08 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.08 (2) (c) As soon as possible after the canvass of the spring and September partisan primary votes, but no later than the first Tuesday in March and the 4th Tuesday in September August, transmit to the state treasurer a certified list of all eligible candidates for state office who have filed applications under s. 11.50 (2) and whom the board determines to be eligible to receive payments from the Wisconsin

election campaign fund. The list shall contain each candidate's name, the mailing
address indicated upon the candidate's registration form, the office for which the
individual is a candidate and the party or principle which he or she represents, if any.
<b>Section 135.</b> 7.08 (8) (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
7.08 (8) (title) Electors voting without proof of residence or identification
OR PURSUANT TO COURT ORDER.
SECTION 136. 7.08 (9) of the statutes is repealed.
<b>Section 137.</b> 7.08 (12) of the statutes is created to read:
7.08 (12) Assistance in obtaining proof of identification. Engage in outreach
to identify and contact groups of electors who may need assistance in obtaining or
renewing a document that constitutes proof of identification for voting under s. 6.79
(2) $(a)$ , $6.86$ $(1)$ $(ar)$ , or $6.87$ $(4)$ $(b)$ $1.$ , and provide assistance to the electors in
obtaining or renewing that document.
<b>Section 138.</b> 7.10 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
7.10 (3) (a) The county clerk shall distribute the ballots to the municipal clerks
no later than 31 days before each <u>September partisan</u> primary and general election
and no later than 22 days before each other primary and election. Election forms
prepared by the board shall be distributed at the same time. If the board transmits
an amended certification under s. $7.08\left(2\right)\left(a\right)$ or if the board or a court orders a ballot
error to be corrected under s. $5.06\ (6)$ or $5.72\ (3)$ after ballots have been distributed,
the county clerk shall distribute corrected ballots to the municipal clerks as soon as
possible.
<b>SECTION 139.</b> 7.15 (1) (cm) of the statutes is amended to read:
7.15 (1) (cm) Prepare official absentee ballots for delivery to electors requesting
them, and send or transmit an official absentee ballot to each elector who has

requested one a ballot by mail, electronic mail, or facsimile transmission no later
than the 30th day before each September partisan primary and general election and
no later than the 21st day before each other primary and election if the request is
made before that day; otherwise, the municipal clerk shall send or transmit ar
official absentee ballot within one day of the time the elector's request for such a
<u>ballot</u> is received.
<b>Section 140.</b> 7.15 (1) (j) of the statutes is amended to read:
7.15 (1) (j) Send or transmit an absentee ballot automatically to each person
making an authorized request therefor in accordance with s. 6.22 (4), 6.24 (4) (c), or
6.86 (2) or (2m).
Section 141. 7.15 (1) (L) of the statutes is repealed.
<b>Section 142.</b> 7.23 (1) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:
7.23 (1) (e) Poll lists created at a nonpartisan primary or for any election may
be destroyed 2 years 22 months after the primary or election at which they were
created and poll lists created at a partisan primary or election may be destroyed
years after the primary or election at which they were created.
<b>Section 143.</b> 7.50 (2) (a) of the statutes is repealed.
<b>Section 144.</b> 7.52 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
7.52 (3) (a) The board of absentee ballot canvassers shall first open the carrier
envelope only, and, in such a manner that a member of the public, if he or she desired
could hear, announce the name of the absent elector or the identification seria
number of the absent elector if the elector has a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2)
When the board of absentee ballot canvassers finds that the certification has been
properly executed and the applicant is a qualified elector of the ward or election
district, the hoard of absentee hallot canvassers shall enter an indication on the pol

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list next to the applicant's name indicating an absentee ballot is cast by the elector. The board of absentee ballot canvassers shall then open the envelope containing the ballot in a manner so as not to deface or destroy the certification thereon. The board of absentee ballot canvassers 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 board of absentee ballot canvassers shall verify that the ballot has been endorsed by the issuing clerk. If the poll list indicates that proof of residence is required and no proof of residence 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, as defined in s. 6.34 (1) (a), or an overseas elector, as defined in s. 6.34 (1) (b), and the elector is required to provide, or to provide a copy of, proof of identification under s. 6.87 (4) (b) 1. and no copy of the proof of identification is enclosed or the name on the document cannot be verified by the canvassers, the board of absentee ballot canvassers shall proceed as provided under s. 6.97 (2). The board of absentee ballot canvassers shall mark the poll list number of each elector who casts an absentee ballot on the back of the elector's ballot. The board of absentee ballot canvassers shall then deposit the ballot into the proper ballot box and enter the absent elector's name or poll list number after his or her name on the poll list.

**Section 145.** 7.52 (6) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.52 (6) (b) Any elector may challenge for cause any absentee ballot. For the purpose of deciding upon ballots that are challenged for any reason, the board of absentee ballot canvassers may call before it any person whose absentee ballot is challenged if the person is available to be called. If the person challenged refuses to answer fully any relevant questions put to him or her by the board of absentee ballot canvassers under s. 6.92, the board of absentee ballot canvassers shall reject the

person's vote. If the challenge is not withdrawn after the person offering to vote has answered the questions, one of the members of the board of absentee ballot canvassers shall administer to the person the following oath or affirmation: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that: you are 18 years of age; you are a citizen of the United States; you are now and for 10 28 consecutive days have been a resident of this ward except under s. 6.02 (2), stats.; you have not voted at this election; you have not made any bet or wager or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of this election; you are not on any other ground disqualified to vote at this election." If the person challenged refuses to take the oath or affirmation, the person's vote shall be rejected. If the person challenged answers fully all relevant questions put to the elector by the board of absentee ballot canvassers under s. 6.92, takes the oath or affirmation, and fulfills the applicable registration requirements, and if the answers to the questions given by the person indicate that the person meets the voting qualification requirements, the person's vote shall be received.

## **Section 146.** 7.60 (5) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.60 (5) (a) Immediately following the canvass, the county clerk shall deliver or send to the government accountability board, by 1st class mail, a certified copy of each statement of the county board of canvassers for president and vice president, state officials, senators and representatives in congress, state legislators, justice, court of appeals judge, circuit judge, district attorney, and metropolitan sewerage commissioners, if the commissioners are elected under s. 200.09 (11) (am). The statement shall record the returns for each office or referendum by ward, unless combined returns are authorized under s. 5.15 (6) (b) in which case the statement shall record the returns for each group of combined wards. Following primaries the

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county clerk shall enclose on forms prescribed by the government accountability board the names, party or principle designation, if any, and number of votes received by each candidate recorded in the same manner. The county clerk shall deliver or transmit the certified statement to the government accountability board no later than 7 days after each primary except the September partisan primary, no later than 10 days after the September partisan primary and any other election except the general election, and no later than 14 days after the general election. The board of canvassers shall deliver or transmit a certified copy of each statement for any technical college district referendum to the secretary of the technical college district board.

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**Section 147.** 7.70 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.70 (3) (a) The chairperson of the board or a designee of the chairperson appointed by the chairperson to canvass a specific election shall publicly canvass the returns and make his or her certifications and determinations on or before the 2nd Tuesday following a spring primary, the 15th day of May following a spring election, the 3rd Wednesday following a September partisan primary, the first day of December following a general election, the 2nd Thursday following a special primary, or within 18 days after any special election.

**Section 148.** 7.70 (3) (e) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

7.70 (3) (e) 1. After each September partisan primary, the name of each candidate not defeated in the primary who receives at least 6% of the total vote cast for all candidates on all ballots at the primary for each separate state office except district attorney, and the percentage of the total vote received by that candidate. Such percentage shall be calculated within each district in the case of legislative candidates.

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**Section 149.** 8.10 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.10 (1) Candidates for office to be filled at the spring election shall be nominated by nomination papers, or by nomination papers and selection at the primary if a primary is held, except as provided for towns and villages under s. 8.05. Unless designated in this section or s. 8.05, the general provisions pertaining to nomination at the September partisan primary apply.

**Section 150.** 8.15 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.15 (title) Nominations for September partisan primary.

**Section 151.** 8.15 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.15 (1) Nomination papers may be circulated no sooner than June May 1 preceding the general election and may be filed no later than 5 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of July June preceding the September partisan primary, except as authorized in this subsection. If an incumbent fails to file nomination papers and a declaration of candidacy by 5 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of July June preceding the September partisan primary, all candidates for the office held by the incumbent, other than the incumbent, may file nomination papers no later than 72 hours after the latest time prescribed in this subsection. No extension of the time for filing nomination papers applies if the incumbent files written notification with the filing officer or agency with whom nomination papers are filed for the office which the incumbent holds, no later than 5 p.m. on the 2nd Friday preceding the latest time prescribed in this subsection for filing nomination papers, that the incumbent is not a candidate for reelection to his or her office, and the incumbent does not file nomination papers for that office within the time prescribed in this subsection. Only those candidates for whom nomination papers containing the necessary signatures

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acquired within the allotted time and filed before the deadline may have their names appear on the official September partisan primary ballot.

**SECTION 152.** 8.16 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.16 (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), the person who receives the greatest number of votes for an office on a party ballot at any partisan primary, regardless of whether the person's name appears on the ballot, shall be the party's candidate for the office, and the person's name shall so appear on the official ballot at the next election. All independent candidates shall appear on the general election ballot regardless of the number of votes received by such candidates at the September partisan primary.

**Section 153.** 8.16 (7) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.16 (7) Nominees chosen at a national convention and under s. 8.18 (2) by each party entitled to a September partisan primary ballot shall be the party's candidates for president, vice president and presidential electors. The state or national chairperson of each such party shall certify the names of the party's nominees for president and vice president to the board no later than 5 p.m. on the first Tuesday in September preceding a presidential election. Each name shall be in one of the formats authorized in s. 7.08 (2) (a).

**Section 154.** 8.17 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.17 **(1)** (b) Each political party shall elect one committeeman or committeewoman from each election district. In this section, each village, each town and each city is an "election district"; except that in cities having a population of more than 7,500 which are divided into aldermanic districts, each aldermanic district is an "election district"; and in cities having a population of more than 7,500 which are not divided into aldermanic districts and villages or towns having a population of

more than 7,500, each ward or group of combined wards under s. 5.15 (6) (b) constituting a polling place on June May 1 of the year in which committeemen or committeewomen are elected is an "election district". To be eligible to serve as its committeeman or committeewoman, an individual shall be, at the time of filing nomination papers or at the time of appointment under this section, a resident of the election district which he or she is chosen to represent and shall be at least 18 years of age.

**Section 155.** 8.17 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.17 (4) The term of office of each committeeman or committeewoman shall end on the date of the meeting held under sub. (5) (b) following each September partisan primary.

**Section 156.** 8.17 (5) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.17 (5) (b) A combined meeting of the county committee and members in good standing of the party in the county shall be held no sooner than 15 days after the September partisan primary and no later than April 1 of the following year. At this meeting, the party committeemen or committeewomen and the county committee offices of chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary and treasurer shall be filled by election by the incumbent committeemen, committeewomen and other party members present and voting, each of whom is entitled to one vote. At this meeting, the county committee shall elect the members of the congressional district committee as provided in sub. (6) (b), (c) and (d). The secretary of the county committee shall give at least 7 days' written notice of the meeting to party and committee members. Individuals elected as county committee officers or as congressional district committee members may be, but are not required to be, committeemen or committeewomen. They are required to be party members in good standing. The

terms of committeemen and committeewomen, county committee officers and congressional district committee members begin during the meeting immediately upon completion and verification of the voting for each office.

**Section 157.** 8.19 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.19 (3) Every political party entitled, under s. 5.62, to have its candidates on the September partisan primary and general election ballots has exclusive right to the use of the name designating it at any election involving political parties. The board shall not certify nor the county clerk print the name of any person whose nomination papers indicate a party name comprising a combination of existing party names, qualifying words, phrases, prefixes or suffixes in connection with any existing party name.

**SECTION 158.** 8.20 (8) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.20 (8) (a) Nomination papers for independent candidates for any office to be voted upon at a general election or September partisan primary and general election, except president, vice president and presidential elector, may be circulated no sooner than June May 1 preceding the election and may be filed no later than 5 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of July June preceding the September partisan primary, except as authorized in this paragraph. If an incumbent fails to file nomination papers and a declaration of candidacy by 5 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of July June preceding the September partisan primary, all candidates for the office held by the incumbent, other than the incumbent, may file nomination papers no later than 72 hours after the latest time prescribed in this paragraph. No extension of the time for filing nomination papers applies if the incumbent files written notification with the filing officer or agency with whom nomination papers are filed for the office which the incumbent holds, no later than 5 p.m. on the 2nd Friday preceding the latest time

prescribed in this paragraph for filing nomination papers, that the incumbent is not a candidate for reelection to his or her office, and the incumbent does not file nomination papers for that office within the time prescribed in this paragraph.

**Section 159.** 8.20 (8) (am) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.20 (8) (am) Nomination papers for independent candidates for president and vice president, and the presidential electors designated to represent them, may be circulated no sooner than August July 1 and may be filed not later than 5 p.m. on the first Tuesday in September August preceding a presidential election.

**Section 160.** 8.20 (9) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.20 (9) Persons nominated by nomination papers without a recognized political party designation shall be placed on the official ballot at the general election and at any partisan election to the right or below the recognized political party candidates in their own column or row designated "Independent". At the September partisan primary, persons nominated for state office by nomination papers without a recognized political party designation shall be placed on a separate ballot or, if a consolidated paper ballot under s. 5.655 (2), an electronic voting system or voting machines are used, in a column or row designated "Independent". If the candidate's name already appears under a recognized political party it may not be listed on the independent ballot, column or row.

**Section 161.** 8.50 (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

**8.50** Special elections. (intro.) Unless otherwise provided, this section applies to filling vacancies in the U.S. senate and house of representatives, executive state offices except the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, and district attorney, judicial and legislative state offices, county, city, village, and town offices, and the offices of municipal judge and member of the board of school directors in school

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districts organized under ch. 119. State legislative offices may be filled in anticipation of the occurrence of a vacancy whenever authorized in sub. (4) (e). No special election may be held after February 1 preceding the spring election unless it is held on the same day as the spring election, nor after September August 1 preceding the general election unless it is held on the same day as the general election, until the day after that election. If the special election is held on the day of the general election, the primary for the special election, if any, shall be held on the day of the September partisan primary. If the special election is held on the day of the spring election, the primary for the special election, if any, shall be held on the day of the spring primary.

**Section 162.** 8.50 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.50 (2) Date of special election. (a) The date for the special election shall be not less than 62 nor more than 77 days from the date of the order except when the special election is held on the day of the general election or spring election. If a special election is held concurrently with the spring or general election, the special election may be ordered not earlier than 92 days prior to the spring primary or September partisan primary, respectively, and not later than 49 days prior to that primary.

(b) If a primary is required, the primary shall be on the day 4 weeks before the day of the special election except when the special election is held on the same day as the general election the special primary shall be held on the same day as the September partisan primary or if the special election is held concurrently with the spring election, the primary shall be held concurrently with the spring primary, and except when the special election is held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in

November of an odd-numbered year, the primary shall be held on the 2nd Tuesday of September August in that year.

**SECTION 163.** 8.50 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.50 (3) (a) Nomination papers may be circulated no sooner than the day the order for the special election is filed and shall be filed not later than 5 p.m. 28 days before the day that the special primary will or would be held, if required, except when a special election is held concurrently with the spring election or general election, the deadline for filing nomination papers shall be specified in the order and the date shall be no earlier than the date provided in s. 8.10 (2) (a) or 8.15 (1), respectively, and no later than 35 days prior to the date of the spring or September partisan primary. Nomination papers may be filed in the manner specified in s. 8.10, 8.15, or 8.20. Each candidate shall file a declaration of candidacy in the manner provided in s. 8.21 no later than the latest time provided in the order for filing nomination papers. If a candidate for state or local office has not filed a registration statement under s. 11.05 at the time he or she files nomination papers, the candidate shall file the statement with the papers. A candidate for state office shall also file a statement of economic interests with the board no later than the end of the 3rd day following the last day for filing nomination papers specified in the order.

**Section 164.** 8.50 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.50 (3) (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the provisions for September primaries the partisan primary under s. 8.15 are applicable to all partisan primaries held under this section, and the provisions for spring primaries under s. 8.10 are applicable to all nonpartisan primaries held under this section. In a special partisan primary or election, the order of the parties on the ballot shall be the same as provided under s. 5.62 (1) or 5.64 (1) (b). Independent candidates for

state office at a special partisan election shall not appear on the primary ballot. No primary is required for a nonpartisan election in which not more than 2 candidates for an office appear on the ballot or for a partisan election in which not more than one candidate for an office appears on the ballot of each recognized political party. In every special election except a special election for nonpartisan state office where no candidate is certified to appear on the ballot, a space for write-in votes shall be provided on the ballot, regardless of whether a special primary is held.

**Section 165.** 8.50 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.50 (3) (c) Notwithstanding ss. 5.37 (4), 5.91 (6) and 6.80 (2) (f), whenever a special partisan primary is held concurrently with the presidential preference primary, an elector may choose the party column or ballot in which the elector will cast his or her vote separately for each of the 2 primaries. Whenever 2 or more special partisan primaries or one or more special partisan primaries and a September partisan primary are held concurrently, the procedure prescribed in ss. 5.37 (4), 5.91 (6) and 6.80 (2) (f) applies.

**Section 166.** 8.50 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.50 (4) (b) A vacancy in the office of U.S. senator or representative in congress occurring prior to the 2nd Tuesday in May April in the year of the general election shall be filled at a special primary and election. A vacancy in that office occurring between the 2nd Tuesday in May April and the 2nd Tuesday in July June in the year of the general election shall be filled at the September partisan primary and general election.

**Section 167.** 8.50 (4) (fm) of the statutes is amended to read:

8.50 (4) (fm) A permanent vacancy in the office of municipal judge may be filled by temporary appointment of the municipal governing body, or, if the judge is elected

under s. 755.01 (4), jointly by the governing bodies of all municipalities served by the judge. The office shall then be permanently filled by special election, which shall be held concurrently with the next spring election following the occurrence of the vacancy, except that a vacancy occurring during the period after December 1 and on or before the date of the spring election shall be filled at the 2nd succeeding spring election, and except that the governing body of a city or village or, if the judge is elected under s. 755.01 (4), the governing bodies of the participating cities or villages may, if the vacancy occurs before June May 1 in the year preceding expiration of the term of office, order a special election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November following the date of the order. A person so elected shall serve for the residue of the unexpired term.

**Section 168.** 10.01 (2) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

10.01 (2) (d) Type D—The type D notice shall state the hours the polls will be open and the polling places to be utilized at the election or shall include a concise statement of how polling place information may be obtained. In cities over 500,000 population, the board of election commissioners shall determine the form of the notice. In other municipalities and special purpose districts, the clerk of the municipality or special purpose district shall give the polling place information in the manner the governing body of the municipality or special purpose district decides will most effectively inform the electors. The type D notice shall be published by the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of each municipality once on the day before each spring primary and election, each special national, state, county or municipal election at which the electors of that municipality are entitled to vote and each September partisan primary and general election. The clerk of each special purpose district which calls a special election shall publish a type D notice on the day

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before the election, and the day before the special primary, if any, except as authorized in s. 8.55 (3).

**SECTION 169.** 10.01 (2) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

10.01 (2) (e) Type E—The type E notice shall state the qualifications for absentee voting, the procedures for obtaining an absentee ballot in the case of registered and unregistered voters, the places and the deadlines for application and return of application, including any alternate site under s. 6.855, and the office hours during which an elector may cast an absentee ballot in the municipal clerk's office or at an alternate site under s. 6.855. The municipal clerk shall publish a type E notice on the 4th Tuesday preceding each spring primary and election, on the 4th Tuesday preceding each September partisan primary and general election, on the 4th Tuesday preceding the primary for each special national, state, county or municipal election if any, on the 4th Tuesday preceding a special county or municipal referendum, and on the 3rd Tuesday preceding each special national, state, county or municipal election to fill an office which is not held concurrently with the spring or general election. The clerk of each special purpose district which calls a special election shall publish a type E notice on the 4th Tuesday preceding the primary for the special election, if any, on the 4th Tuesday preceding a special referendum, and on the 3rd Tuesday preceding a special election for an office which is not held concurrently with the spring or general election except as authorized in s. 8.55 (3).

**Section 170.** 10.02 (3) (form) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

10.02 (3) (form) (a) Upon entering the polling place and before being permitted to vote, an elector shall state his or her name and address. If an elector is not registered to vote, an elector may register to vote at the polling place serving his or her residence if the elector presents proof of identification in a form specified by law

unless the elector is exempted from this requirement, and, if the document presented does not constitute proof of residence, the elector provides proof of residence or the elector's registration is verified by another elector of the same municipality where the elector resides. 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 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 171.** 10.02 (3) (b) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

10.02 (3) (b) 1. If an elector wishes to vote for all candidates nominated by any party, the elector shall make a cross (X) or depress the lever or button next to the party designation shown at the top of the ballot. Unless a name has been erased or crossed out, another name written in, a cross made next to the name of a candidate for the same office in another column or a sticker applied, a cross next to a party designation at the top of the column is a vote for all the party's candidates listed in the column. If an elector does not wish to vote for all the candidates nominated by one party, the The elector shall make a cross (X) next to or separately depress the levers or buttons next to each candidate's name for whom he or she intends to vote, or shall insert or write in the name of a candidate.

**Section 172.** 10.02 (3) (b) 2m. of the statutes is amended to read:

10.02 (3) (b) 2m. At the <u>September partisan</u> primary, the elector shall select the party ballot of his or her choice or the ballot containing the names of the independent candidates for state office, and make a cross (X) next to or depress the lever or button

next to the candidate's name for each office for whom the elector intends to vote or
insert or write in the name of the elector's choice for a party candidate, if any. In order
to qualify for participation in the Wisconsin election campaign fund, a candidate for
state office at the September partisan primary, other than a candidate for district
attorney, must receive at least 6% of all votes cast on all ballots for the office for which
he or she is a candidate, in addition to other requirements.

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**SECTION 173.** 10.02 (3) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

10.02 (3) (c) In presidential elections, unless the elector wishes to vote for all candidates nominated by any party, the elector shall make a cross (X) next to or depress the button or lever next to the set of candidates for president and vice president for whom he or she intends to vote. A vote for candidates for president and vice president is a vote for the presidential electors of those candidates.

**Section 174.** 10.06 (1) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:

10.06 (1) (f) On or before the 2nd Tuesday in May April preceding a September partisan primary and general election the board shall send a type A notice to each county clerk.

**SECTION 175.** 10.06 (1) (h) of the statutes is amended to read:

10.06 (1) (h) As soon as possible after the deadline for determining ballot arrangement for the September partisan primary on the 3rd Tuesday in July June, the board shall send a type B notice to each county clerk certifying the list of candidates for the September partisan primary.

**SECTION 176.** 10.06 (1) (i) of the statutes is amended to read:

10.06 (1) (i) As soon as possible after the state canvass, but no later than the 4th Tuesday in September August, the board shall send a type B notice certifying the list of candidates and type A and C notices certifying each question for any

1	referendum to each county clerk for the general election and a certified list of
2	candidates under s. $11.50$ to the state treasurer pursuant to s. $7.08\ (2)\ (c)$ .
3	<b>Section 177.</b> 10.06 (2) (gm) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	10.06 (2) (gm) On the last Tuesday in May April the county clerk shall send
5	notice of the coming September partisan primary and general election to each
6	municipal clerk.
7	<b>Section 178.</b> 10.06 (2) (h) of the statutes is amended to read:
8	10.06 (2) (h) On the last Tuesday in May April preceding a September partisan
9	primary and general election, the county clerk shall publish a type A notice based on
10	the notice received from the board for all national and state offices to be filled at the
11	election by any electors voting in the county and incorporating county offices.
12	<b>Section 179.</b> 10.06 (2) (j) of the statutes is amended to read:
13	10.06 (2) (j) On the Monday preceding the September partisan primary the
14	county clerk shall publish a type B notice.
15	<b>Section 180.</b> 10.06 (3) (cm) of the statutes is amended to read:
16	10.06 (3) (cm) On the 4th Tuesday preceding the September partisan primary
17	and general election, when held, the municipal clerk shall publish a type E notice.
18	If there are municipal referenda, the municipal clerk shall publish a type A notice
19	of the referenda at the same time.
20	<b>Section 181.</b> 11.06 (12) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:
21	11.06 (12) (a) 1. "Election period" means the period between December 1 and
22	the date of the spring election, the period between June May 1 and the day of the
23	general election in any even-numbered year or the period between the first day for
24	circulation of nomination papers and the day of a special election for any state office.
25	<b>Section 182.</b> 11.26 (17) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

11.26 (17) (d) In the case of any candidate at the spring primary or election or the September partisan primary or general election, the "campaign" of the candidate ends on June 30 or December 31 following the date on which the election or primary is held in which the candidate is elected or defeated, or the date on which the candidate receives sufficient contributions to retire any obligations incurred in connection with that contest, whichever is later. In the case of any candidate at a special primary or election, the "campaign" of the candidate ends on the last day of the month following the month in which the primary or election is held in which the candidate is elected or defeated, or the date on which the candidate receives sufficient contributions to retire any obligations incurred in connection with that contest, whichever is later.

**Section 183.** 11.31 (3m) of the statutes is amended to read:

11.31 (3m) Unopposed candidates; exception. Notwithstanding subs. (1) and (2), if all candidates for state senator or representative to the assembly in a legislative district who are certified under s. 7.08 (2) (a) to appear on the September partisan primary ballot of all parties recognized under s. 5.62 (1) (b) or (2) have no opponent who is certified to appear on the same primary ballot, or if no primary is required for all candidates of parties recognized under s. 5.62 (1) (b) or (2) for state senator or representative to the assembly in a legislative district who are certified under s. 8.50 (1) (d) to appear on a special partisan election ballot, then the separate limitation specified in sub. (1) for disbursements during the primary and election period does not apply to candidates for that office in that primary and election, and the candidates are bound only by the total limitations specified for the primary and election.

**Section 184.** 11.31 (7) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

11.31 (7) (a) For purposes of this section, the "campaign" of a candidate extends
from July 1 preceding the date on which the spring primary or election occurs or
January 1 preceding the date on which the September partisan primary or general
election occurs for the office which the candidate seeks, or from the date of the
candidate's public announcement, whichever is earlier, through the last day of the
month following the month in which the election or primary is held.

**SECTION 185.** 11.50 (1) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read:

11.50 (1) (a) 1. With respect to a spring or general election, any individual who is certified under s. 7.08 (2) (a) as a candidate in the spring election for state superintendent, or an individual who receives at least 6% of the vote cast for all candidates on all ballots for any state office, except district attorney, for which the individual is a candidate at the September partisan primary and who is certified under s. 7.08 (2) (a) as a candidate for that office in the general election, or an individual who has been lawfully appointed and certified to replace either such individual on the ballot at the spring or general election; and who has qualified for a grant under sub. (2).

**Section 186.** 11.50 (2) (b) 4. of the statutes is amended to read:

11.50 (2) (b) 4. The financial reports filed by or on behalf of the candidate as of the date of the spring or September partisan primary, or the date that the special primary is or would be held, if required, indicate that his or her statement filed with the application under par. (a) is true; and

**Section 187.** 11.50 (2) (b) 5. of the statutes is amended to read:

11.50 (2) (b) 5. The financial reports filed by or on behalf of the candidate as of the date of the spring or September partisan primary, or the date that the special primary is or would be held, if required, indicate that the candidate has received at

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least the amount provided in this subdivision, from contributions of money, other than loans, made by individuals, which have been received during the period ending on the date of the spring primary and July 1 preceding such date in the case of candidates at the spring election, or the date of the September partisan primary and January 1 preceding such date in the case of candidates at the general election, or the date that a special primary will or would be held, if required, and 90 days preceding such date or the date a special election is ordered, whichever is earlier, in the case of special election candidates, which contributions are in the aggregate amount of \$100 or less, and which are fully identified and itemized as to the exact source thereof. A contribution received from a conduit which is identified by the conduit as originating from an individual shall be considered a contribution made by the individual. Only the first \$100 of an aggregate contribution of more than \$100 may be counted toward the required percentage. For a candidate at the spring or general election for an office identified in s. 11.26 (1) (a) or a candidate at a special election, the required amount to qualify for a grant is 5 percent of the candidate's authorized disbursement limitation under s. 11.31. For any other candidate at the general election, the required amount to qualify for a grant is 10 percent of the candidate's authorized disbursement limitation under s. 11.31.

**Section 188.** 11.50 (2) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

11.50 (2) (c) If a candidate has not filed financial reports as of the date of the spring primary, September partisan primary, special primary, or date that the special primary would be held, if required, which indicate that he or she has met the qualification under par. (b) 5., the candidate may file a special report with the board. Such report shall be filed not later than the 7th day after the primary, or 7th day after the date the primary would be held, if required, and shall include such

supplementary information as to sources of contributions which may be necessary to complete the candidate's qualification. The special report shall cover the period from the day after the last date covered on the candidate's most recent report, or from the date on which the first contribution was received or the first disbursement was made, whichever is earlier, if the candidate has not previously filed a report, to the date of such report. All information included on the special report shall also be included in the candidate's next report under s. 11.20.

**Section 189.** 11.50 (2) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:

11.50 (2) (f) The board shall inform each candidate in writing of the approval or disapproval of the candidate's application, as promptly as possible after the date of the spring primary, September partisan primary, special primary, or date that the primary would be held, if required. With respect to a candidate at a special election who applies for a postelection grant under sub. (1) (a) 2., the board shall inform the candidate in writing of the conditional approval or disapproval of the candidate's application at the same time.

**Section 190.** 11.50 (2) (i) of the statutes is amended to read:

11.50 (2) (i) Notwithstanding par. (g), if an eligible candidate at the spring election or a special nonpartisan election who accepts a grant is opposed by one or more candidates in the election, or if an eligible candidate at the general election or a special partisan election who accepts a grant is opposed by one or more candidates in the election who receive at least 6 percent of the vote cast for all candidates for the same office on all ballots at the September partisan primary or a special partisan primary if a primary was held, and in either case if any such opponent of the eligible candidate does not accept a grant under this section in whole or in part, the eligible candidate is not bound by the pledge made in his or her application to adhere to the

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contribution limitations prescribed in s. 11.26 and the disbursement limitation prescribed under s. 11.31, unless each such opponent files an affidavit of voluntary compliance under s. 11.31 (2m). **Section 191.** 12.03 (2) (b) 3. of the statutes is amended to read: 12.03 (2) (b) 3. No person may engage in election ering within 100 feet of an entrance to or within a nursing home or, qualified retirement home or, qualified community-based residential facility, qualified residential care apartment complex, or qualified adult family home while special voting deputies are present at the home or facility. **Section 192.** 12.13 (2) (b) 6m. of the statutes is amended to read: 12.13 (2) (b) 6m. Obtain an absentee ballot for voting in a nursing home or qualified retirement home or, qualified community-based residential facility, qualified residential care apartment complex, or qualified adult family home under s. 6.875 (6) and fail to return the ballot to the issuing officer. **SECTION 193.** 12.13 (3) (v) of the statutes is repealed. **Section 194.** 13.123 (3) (b) 1. a. of the statutes is amended to read: 13.123 (3) (b) 1. a. After the day of the September partisan primary, that the member either has not filed nomination papers for reelection or election to another legislative seat or has sought a party nomination for a legislative seat but it is generally acknowledged that the member has not won nomination. **Section 195.** 59.605 (3) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read: 59.605 (3) (a) 1. If the governing body of a county wishes to exceed the operating levy rate limit otherwise applicable to the county under this section, it shall adopt a resolution to that effect. The resolution shall specify either the operating levy rate or the operating levy that the governing body wishes to impose for either a specified

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number of years or an indefinite period. The governing body shall call a special referendum for the purpose of submitting the resolution to the electors of the county for approval or rejection. In lieu of a special referendum, the governing body may specify that the referendum be held at the next succeeding spring primary or election or September partisan primary or general election to be held not earlier than 42 days after the adoption of the resolution of the governing body. The governing body shall file the resolution to be submitted to the electors as provided in s. 8.37.

**SECTION 196.** 66.0602 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0602 (4) (a) A political subdivision may exceed the levy increase limit under sub. (2) if its governing body adopts a resolution to that effect and if the resolution is approved in a referendum. The resolution shall specify the proposed amount of increase in the levy beyond the amount that is allowed under sub. (2), and shall specify whether the proposed amount of increase is for the next fiscal year only or if it will apply on an ongoing basis. With regard to a referendum relating to the 2005 levy, or any levy in an odd-numbered year thereafter, the political subdivision may call a special referendum for the purpose of submitting the resolution to the electors of the political subdivision for approval or rejection. With regard to a referendum relating to the 2006 levy, or any levy in an even-numbered year thereafter, the referendum shall be held at the next succeeding spring primary or election or September partisan primary or general election.

**Section 197.** 66.0619 (2m) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0619 (2m) (b) If a referendum is to be held on a resolution, the municipal governing body shall file the resolution as provided in s. 8.37 and shall direct the municipal clerk to call a special election for the purpose of submitting the resolution to the electors for a referendum on approval or rejection. In lieu of a special election,

Section 197

the municipal governing body may specify that the election be held at the next succeeding spring primary or election or September partisan primary or general election.

**Section 198.** 66.0921 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.0921 (2) Facilities authorized. A municipality may enter into a joint contract with a nonprofit corporation organized for civic purposes and located in the municipality to construct or otherwise acquire, equip, furnish, operate and maintain a facility to be used for municipal and civic activities if a majority of the voters voting in a referendum at a special election or at a spring primary or election or September partisan primary or general election approve the question of entering into the joint contract.

**Section 199.** 66.1113 (2) (g) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.1113 (2) (g) The village of Sister Bay may enact an ordinance or adopt a resolution declaring itself to be a premier resort area under par. (a) even if less than 40 percent of the equalized assessed value of the taxable property within Sister Bay is used by tourism-related retailers. The village may not impose the tax authorized under par. (b) unless the village board adopts a resolution proclaiming its intent to impose the tax and the resolution is approved by a majority of the electors in the village voting on the resolution at a referendum, to be held at the first spring primary or election or September partisan primary or general election following by at least 45 days the date of adoption of the resolution.

**Section 200.** 66.1113 (2) (h) of the statutes is amended to read:

66.1113 **(2)** (h) The village of Ephraim may enact an ordinance or adopt a resolution declaring itself to be a premier resort area under par. (a) even if less than 40 percent of the equalized assessed value of the taxable property within Ephraim

is used by tourism-related retailers. The village may not impose the tax authorized under par. (b) unless the village board adopts a resolution proclaiming its intent to impose the tax and the resolution is approved by a majority of the electors in the village voting on the resolution at a referendum, to be held at the first spring primary or election or September partisan primary or general election following by at least 45 days the date of adoption of the resolution.

**Section 201.** 67.05 (6m) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

67.05 (6m) (b) If a referendum is to be held on an initial resolution, the district board shall direct the technical college district secretary to call a special election for the purpose of submitting the initial resolution to the electors for a referendum on approval or rejection. In lieu of a special election, the district board may specify that the election be held at the next succeeding spring primary or election or September partisan primary or general election.

**Section 202.** 67.12 (12) (e) 5. of the statutes is amended to read:

67.12 (12) (e) 5. Within 10 days of the adoption by a technical college district board of a resolution under subd. 1. to issue a promissory note for a purpose under s. 38.16 (2), the secretary of the district board shall publish a notice of such adoption as a class 1 notice, under ch. 985. The notice need not set forth the full contents of the resolution, but shall state the amount proposed to be borrowed, the method of borrowing, the purpose thereof, that the resolution was adopted under this subsection and the place where and the hours during which the resolution is available for public inspection. If the amount proposed to be borrowed is for building remodeling or improvement and does not exceed \$1,500,000 or is for movable equipment, the district board need not submit the resolution to the electors for approval unless, within 30 days after the publication or posting, a petition

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conforming to the requirements of s. 8.40 is filed with the secretary of the district board requesting a referendum at a special election to be called for that purpose. Such petition shall be signed by electors from each county lying wholly or partially within the district. The number of electors from each county shall equal at least 1.5% of the population of the county as determined under s. 16.96 (2) (c). If a county lies in more than one district, the technical college system board shall apportion the county's population as determined under s. 16.96 (2) (c) to the districts involved and the petition shall be signed by electors equal to the appropriate percentage of the apportioned population. In lieu of a special election, the district board may specify that the referendum shall be held at the next succeeding spring primary or election or September partisan primary or general election. Any resolution to borrow amounts of money in excess of \$1,500,000 for building remodeling or improvement shall be submitted to the electors of the district for approval. If a referendum is held or required under this subdivision, no promissory note may be issued until the issuance is approved by a majority of the district electors voting at such referendum. The referendum shall be noticed, called and conducted under s. 67.05 (6a) insofar as applicable, except that the notice of special election and ballot need not embody a copy of the resolution and the question which shall appear on the ballot shall be "Shall .... (name of district) be authorized to borrow the sum of \$.... for (state purpose) by issuing its general obligation promissory note (or notes) under section 67.12 (12) of the Wisconsin Statutes?"

**Section 203.** 117.22 (2) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

117.22 **(2)** (e) If a primary election for the school board positions is required under s. 120.06 (7) (b), it shall be held on the day which is 4 weeks before the election, except that if the school board election is held on the day of the general election, the

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primary shall be held on the day of the September partisan primary, and if the school board election is held on the day of the spring election, the primary shall be held on the day of the spring primary. The school district clerk shall notify the clerk of each city, village or town, any part of which is contained within an affected school district, of the primary election. The school district clerk shall give the notices under s. 120.06 (8) (c) on the Monday before the primary election, if one is held, and on the Monday before the school board election.

**Section 204.** 121.91 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

121.91 (3) (a) If a school board wishes to exceed the limit under sub. (2m) otherwise applicable to the school district in any school year, it shall promptly adopt a resolution supporting inclusion in the final school district budget of an amount equal to the proposed excess revenue. The resolution shall specify whether the proposed excess revenue is for a recurring or nonrecurring purpose, or, if the proposed excess revenue is for both recurring and nonrecurring purposes, the amount of the proposed excess revenue for each purpose. The resolution shall be filed as provided in s. 8.37. Within 10 days after adopting the resolution, the school board shall notify the department of the scheduled date of the referendum and submit a copy of the resolution to the department. The school board shall call a special referendum for the purpose of submitting the resolution to the electors of the school district for approval or rejection. In lieu of a special referendum, the school board may specify that the referendum be held at the next succeeding spring primary or election or September partisan primary or general election, if such election is to be held not sooner than 42 days after the filing of the resolution of the school board. The school district clerk shall certify the results of the referendum to the department within 10 days after the referendum is held.

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**Section 205.** 229.824 (15) of the statutes is amended to read:

229.824 (15) Impose, by the adoption of a resolution, the taxes under subch. V of ch. 77, except that the taxes imposed by the resolution may not take effect until the resolution is approved by a majority of the electors in the district's jurisdiction voting on the resolution at a referendum, to be held at the first spring primary or September partisan primary following by at least 45 days the date of adoption of the resolution. Two questions shall appear on the ballot. The first question shall be: "Shall a sales tax and a use tax be imposed at the rate of 0.5% in .... County for purposes related to football stadium facilities in the .... Professional Football Stadium District?" The 2nd question shall be: "Shall excess revenues from the 0.5% sales tax and use tax be permitted to be used for property tax relief purposes in .... County?" Approval of the first question constitutes approval of the resolution of the district board. Approval of the 2nd question is not effective unless the first question is approved. The clerk of the district shall publish the notices required under s. 10.06 (4) (c), (f) and (i) for any referendum held under this subsection. Notwithstanding s. 10.06 (4) (c), the type A notice under s. 10.01 (2) (a) relating to the referendum is valid even if given and published late as long as it is given and published prior to the election as early as practicable. A district may not levy any taxes that are not expressly authorized under subch. V of ch. 77. The district may not levy any taxes until the professional football team and the governing body of the municipality in which the football stadium facilities are located agree on how to fund the maintenance of the football stadium facilities. The district may not levy any taxes until the professional football team and the governing body of the municipality in which the football stadium facilities are located agree on how to distribute the proceeds, if any, from the sale of naming rights related to the football stadium

facilities. If a district board adopts a resolution that imposes taxes and the resolution
is approved by the electors, the district shall deliver a certified copy of the resolution
to the secretary of revenue at least 120 days before its effective date. If a district
board adopts a resolution that imposes taxes and the resolution is not approved by
the electors, the district is dissolved.
<b>Section 206.</b> 343.03 (3r) of the statutes is created to read:
343.03 (3r) Real ID Noncompliant license. If any license described under sub-
(3) is issued based upon the exception specified in s. 343.165 (7), the license shall, in
addition to any legend or label described in sub. (3), be marked in a manner
consistent with requirements under applicable federal law and regulations to
indicate that the license is issued in accordance with P.L. 109–13, section 202 (d) (11),
and is not intended to be accepted by any federal agency for federal identification or
any other official purpose.
Section 207. 343.06 (1) (L) of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act
20, is amended to read:
343.06 (1) (L) To any person who does not satisfy the requirements under s.
343.165 <u>(1)</u> .
SECTION 208. 343.10 (7) (d) of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act
20, is amended to read:
343.10 (7) (d) An occupational license issued by the department under this
subsection shall be in the form of a license that includes a photograph described in
s. 343.14 (3), unless the exception under s. 343.14 (3m) applies, and any special
restrictions cards under s. 343.17 (4). The license shall clearly indicate that
restrictions on a special restrictions card apply and that the special restrictions card
is part of the person's license.

**Section 209.** 343.11 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

343.11 (1) The department shall not issue a license to a person previously licensed in another jurisdiction unless such person surrenders to the department all valid operator's licenses possessed by the person issued by any other jurisdiction, which surrender operates as a cancellation of the surrendered licenses insofar as the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state is concerned. When such applicant surrenders the license to the department, the department shall issue a receipt therefor, which receipt shall constitute a temporary license to operate a motor vehicle for a period not to exceed 60 days if the applicant meets the standard required for eyesight and, in the opinion of the examiner, is not a dangerous hazard to the applicant and other users of the highways. Except as provided in s. 343.055, the temporary license shall not be valid authorization for the operation of commercial motor vehicles. The temporary license shall be surrendered to the examiner for cancellation by the department if the 3rd attempt at the driving test is failed and the applicant shall be required to secure a temporary instruction permit for further practice driving.

**Section 210.** 343.11 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

343.11 (3) Except as provided in sub. (1), the department may issue a receipt to any applicant for a license, which receipt shall constitute a temporary license to operate a motor vehicle while the application for license is being processed. Such temporary license shall be valid for a period not to exceed 30 60 days.

**SECTION 211.** 343.11 (3) of the statutes, as affected by 2011 Wisconsin Act .... (this act), is amended to read:

343.11 (3) Except as provided in sub. (1), the department may issue a receipt to any applicant for a license, which receipt shall constitute a temporary license to

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operate a motor vehicle while the application for license is being processed. Such temporary license shall be valid for a period not to exceed 60 days. If the application for a license is processed under the exception specified in s. 343.165 (7), the receipt shall include the marking specified in s. 343.03 (3r). **Section 212.** 343.14 (3) of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20. is amended to read: 343.14 (3) The Except as provided in sub. (3m), the department shall, as part of the application process, take a digital photograph including facial image capture of the applicant to comply with s. 343.17 (3) (a) 2. No Except as provided in sub. (3m), no application may be processed without the photograph being taken. Except as provided in sub. (3m) and s. 343.165 (4) (d), in the case of renewal licenses, the photograph shall be taken once every 8 years, and shall coincide with the appearance for examination which is required under s. 343.16 (3). **Section 213.** 343.14 (3m) of the statutes is created to read: 343.14 (3m) If the application for a license is processed under the exception specified in s. 343.165 (7), the application may be processed and the license issued or renewed without a photograph being taken of the applicant if the applicant 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 214.** 343.165 (1) (intro.) of the statutes, as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20, is amended to read: 343.165 (1) (intro.) The Subject to ss. 343.14 (3m) and 343.50 (4g), the

department may not complete the processing of an application for initial issuance or

20, is amended to read:

renewal of an operator's license or identification card received by the department
after May 10, 2008 the effective date of this subsection [LRB inserts date], and no
such license or identification card may be issued or renewed, unless the applicant
presents or provides, and, subject to sub. (7), the department verifies under sub. (3),
all of the following information:
Section 215. 343.165 (2) of the statutes, as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20,
is amended to read:
343.165 (2) (a) The Subject to sub. (7), the department shall, in processing any
application for an operator's license or identification card under sub. (1), capture a
digital image of each document presented or provided to the department by an
applicant. Images captured under this paragraph shall be maintained, in electronic
storage and in a transferable format, in the applicant's file or record as provided
under ss. 343.23 (2) (a) and 343.50 (8) (a).
(b) The Subject to sub. (7), the department shall record in the applicant's file
under s. $343.23$ (2) (a) or record under s. $343.50$ (8) (a) the date on which verification
under subs. (1) and (3) is completed.
Section 216. 343.165 (3) (a) of the statutes, as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act
20, is amended to read:
343.165 (3) (a) Except as provided in pars. (b) and (c) and subject to sub. (7),
the department shall verify, in the manner and to the extent required under federal
law, each document presented or provided to the department that is required to be
presented or provided to the department by an applicant under sub. (1).
Section 217. 343.165 (4) (a) of the statutes, as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act

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343.165 (4) (a) Subsection (1) does not apply to an application for renewal of an operator's license or identification card received by the department after May 10, 2008 the effective date of this paragraph .... [LRB inserts date], if in connection with a prior application after May 10, 2008 the effective date of this paragraph .... [LRB inserts date], the applicant previously presented or provided, and the department verified under sub. (3) or (7), the information specified in sub. (1) and, if verified under sub. (3), the department recorded the date on which the verification procedures were completed as described in sub. (2) (b).

**SECTION 218.** 343.165 (4) (c) of the statutes, as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20, is amended to read:

343.165 **(4)** (c) Notwithstanding pars. (a) and (b), no operator's license displaying the legend required under s. 343.03 (3m) or identification card displaying the legend required under s. 343.50 (3) (a) may be renewed unless the applicant presents or provides valid documentary proof under sub. (1) (e) and this proof shows that the status by which the applicant qualified for the license or identification card has been extended by the secretary of the federal department of homeland security.

**SECTION 219.** 343.165 (4) (d) of the statutes, as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20, is amended to read:

343.165 (4) (d) With any license or identification card renewal following a license or identification card expiration established under s. 343.20 (1m) or 343.50 (5) (c) at other than an 8-year interval, the department may determine whether the applicant's photograph is to be taken, or if the renewal is for a license the applicant is to be examined, or both, at the time of such renewal, so long as the applicant's photograph is taken, and if the renewal is for a license the applicant is examined, with a license or card renewal at least once every 8 years and the applicant's license

1	or identification card at all times includes a photograph <u>unless an exception under</u>
2	s. 343.14 (3m) or 343.50 (4g) applies.
3	Section 220. 343.165 (5) of the statutes, as created by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20.
4	is amended to read:
5	343.165 (5) The department may, by rule, require that applications for
6	reinstatement of operator's licenses or identification cards, issuance of occupational
7	licenses, reissuance of operator's licenses, or issuance of duplicate operator's licenses
8	or identification cards, received by the department after May 10, 2008 the effective
9	date of this subsection [LRB inserts date], be processed in a manner consistent
10	with the requirements established under this section for applications for initial
11	issuance or renewal of operator's licenses and identification cards.
12	<b>Section 221.</b> 343.165 (7) of the statutes is created to read:
13	343.165 (7) (a) The department may process an application for, and issue or
14	renew, an operator's license or identification card without meeting the requirements
15	under subs. (2) and (3) if all of the following apply:
16	1. The operator's license contains the marking specified in s. 343.03 (3r) or the
17	identification card contains the marking specified in s. 343.50 (3) (b).
18	2. The operator's license or identification card is processed and issued or
19	renewed in compliance with applicable department practices and procedures that
20	were in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this subdivision [LRB
21	inserts date].
22	(b) In addition to other instances of original issuance or renewal, this
23	subsection specifically applies to renewals occurring after the effective date of this
24	paragraph [LRB inserts date], of operator's licenses or identification cards
25	originally issued prior to the effective date of this paragraph [LRB inserts date].

**Section 222.** 343.17 (3) (a) 2. of the statutes is amended to read: 1  $\mathbf{2}$ 343.17 (3) (a) 2. A color photograph of the person, unless the exception under 3 s. 343.14 (3m) applies. 4 **Section 223.** 343.17 (3) (a) 14. of the statutes is created to read: 5 343.17 (3) (a) 14. If the license contains the marking specified in s. 343.03 (3r), 6 a distinctive appearance specified by the department that clearly distinguishes the 7 license from other operator's licenses or identification cards issued by the 8 department and that alerts federal agency and other law enforcement personnel that 9 the license may not be accepted for federal identification or any other official 10 purpose. **Section 224.** 343.17 (5) of the statutes is amended to read: 11 12 343.17 (5) NO PHOTOS ON TEMPORARY LICENSES. The temporary licenses issued 13 under ss. 343.10, 343.11 (1) and (3), 343.16 (6) (b), and 343.305 (8) (a) shall be on 14 forms provided by the department and shall contain the information required by sub. 15 (3), except the license is that temporary licenses under ss. 343.16 (6) (b) and 343.305 (8) (a), and temporary licenses subject to any photograph exception under s. 343.14 16 17 (3), are not required to include a photograph of the licensee. 18 **Section 225.** 343.17 (5) of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 and 2011 Wisconsin Act .... (this act), is repealed and recreated to read: 19 20 343.17 (5) NO PHOTOS ON TEMPORARY LICENSES. The temporary licenses issued 21under ss. 343.10, 343.11 (1) and (3), 343.16 (6) (b), and 343.305 (8) (a) shall be on 22 forms provided by the department and shall contain the information required by sub. 23 (3), except that temporary licenses under ss. 343.16 (6) (b) and 343.305 (8) (a) are not 24 required to include a photograph of the licensee. This subsection does not apply to

a noncitizen temporary license, as described in s. 343.03 (3m).

1	<b>Section 226.</b> 343.50 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 343.50 (1) (a).
2	<b>Section 227.</b> 343.50 (1) of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20
3	and 2011 Wisconsin Act (this act), is repealed and recreated to read:
4	343.50 (1) (a) Subject to par. (b) and s. 343.165, the department shall issue to
5	every qualified applicant, who has paid all required fees, an identification card as
6	provided in this section.
7	(b) The department may not issue an identification card to a person previously
8	issued an operator's license in another jurisdiction unless the person surrenders to
9	the department any valid operator's license possessed by the person issued by
10	another jurisdiction, which surrender operates as a cancellation of the license insofar
11	as the person's privilege to operate a motor vehicle in this state is concerned. Within
12	30 days following issuance of the identification card under this section, the
13	department shall destroy any operator's license surrendered under this paragraph
14	and report to the jurisdiction that issued the surrendered operator's license that the
15	license has been destroyed and the person has been issued an identification card in
16	this state.
17	(c) The department may issue a receipt to any applicant for an identification
18	card, which receipt shall constitute a temporary identification card while the
19	application is being processed and shall be valid for a period not to exceed 60 days.
20	If the application for an identification card is processed under the exception specified
21	in s. $343.165$ (7), the receipt shall include the marking specified in sub. (3) (b).
22	Section 228. 343.50 (1) (c) of the statutes is created to read:
23	343.50 (1) (c) The department may issue a receipt to any applicant for an
24	identification card, which receipt shall constitute a temporary identification card

while the application is being processed and shall be valid for a period not to exceed 60 days.

**SECTION 229.** 343.50 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

343.50 (3) Design and contents of Card. The card shall be the same size as 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 record of gift under s. 157.06 (2) (t) and the holder may affix a sticker thereto as provided in s. 343.175 (3). The card may also serve as a record of refusal under s. 157.06 (2) (u). 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 230.** 343.50 (3) of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 and 2011 Wisconsin Act .... (this act), is repealed and recreated to read:

343.50 (3) Design and contents of Card. (a) The card shall be the same size as 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). If the issuance of the card requires the applicant to present any documentary proof specified in s. 343.14 (2) (es) 4. to 7., the card shall display, on the front side of the card, a legend identifying the card as temporary. The card shall contain physical security features consistent with any requirement under federal law. The card may serve as a record of gift under s. 157.06 (2) (t) and the holder may affix a sticker thereto as provided in s. 343.175 (3). The card may also serve as a record of refusal under s. 157.06 (2) (u). Except as provided in sub. (4g), the card shall

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- contain the holder's photograph and, if applicable, shall be of the design specified under s. 343.17 (3) (a) 12.
- (b) If an identification card is issued based upon the exception specified in s. 343.165 (7), the card shall, in addition to any other required legend or design, be of the design specified under s. 343.17 (3) (a) 14. and include a marking similar or identical to the marking described in s. 343.03 (3r).

**Section 231.** 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), (em), and (er), 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 232.** 343.50 (4) of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 and 2011 Wisconsin Act .... (this act), is repealed and recreated 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), (em), and (es), 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. Except with respect to renewals described in s. 343.165 (4) (d) and except as provided in sub. (4g), the department shall, as part of the application process, take a digital photograph including facial image capture of the applicant to comply with

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sub. (3) (a). Except with respect to renewals described in s. 343.165 (4) (d) and 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 233.** 343.50 (4g) of the statutes is created to read:

343.50 (4g) Photograph requirement; exception. An application for an identification card may be processed and the identification card issued or renewed without a photograph being taken of the applicant if the applicant 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 234.** 343.50 (4g) of the statutes, as created by 2011 Wisconsin Act .... (this act), is repealed and recreated to read:

343.50 (4g) Photograph requirement; exception. If the application for an identification card is processed under the exception specified in s. 343.165 (7), the application may be processed and the identification card issued or renewed without a photograph being taken of the applicant if the applicant 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 235.** 343.50 (5) (a) of the statutes, as affected by 2009 Wisconsin Act 28, sections 2958 and 2959, and 2011 Wisconsin Act .... (this act), is repealed and recreated to read:

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343.50 (5) (a) 1. Except as provided in subds. 2. and 3., the fee for an original card, for renewal of a card, and for the reinstatement of an identification card after cancellation under sub. (10) shall be \$18. 2. The department may not charge a fee to an applicant for the initial issuance of an identification card if any of the following apply: a. The department has canceled the applicant's valid operator's license after a special examination under s. 343.16 (5) and, at the time of cancellation, the expiration date for the canceled license was not less than 6 months after the date of cancellation. b. The department has accepted the applicant's voluntary surrender of a valid operator's license under s. 343.265 (1) and, at the time the department accepted surrender, the expiration date for the surrendered license was not less than 6 months after the date that the department accepted surrender. 3. The department may not charge a fee to an applicant for the initial issuance, renewal, or reinstatement of an identification card if the applicant is a U.S. citizen who will be at least 18 years of age on the date of the next election and the applicant requests that the identification card be provided without charge for purposes of voting. **Section 236.** 343.50 (5) (a) 1. of the statutes is amended to read: 343.50 (5) (a) 1. Except as provided in subd. subds. 2. and 3., the fee for an original card and for the reinstatement of an identification card after cancellation under sub. (10) shall be \$18. **Section 237.** 343.50 (5) (a) 3. of the statutes is created to read: 343.50 (5) (a) 3. The department may not charge a fee to an applicant for the

initial issuance or reinstatement of an identification card if the applicant is a U.S.

citizen who will be at least 18 years of age on the date of the next election and the applicant requests that the identification card be provided without charge for purposes of voting.

**Section 238.** 343.50 (5m) of the statutes is amended to read:

343.50 (5m) CARD ISSUANCE FEE. In addition to any other fee under this section, for the issuance of an original identification card or duplicate identification card or for the renewal or reinstatement of an identification card after cancellation under sub. (10), a card issuance fee of \$10 shall be paid to the department. The fee under this subsection does not apply to an applicant if the department may not charge the applicant a fee under sub. (5) (a) 2. or 3.

**Section 239.** 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 \$18, which except that, if the identification card holder satisfies the requirements for an applicant specified in sub. (5) (a) 3., there shall be no fee for renewal of the identification card. The renewal identification card shall be valid for 8 years, except that a card that is issued to a person who is not a United States citizen and who provides documentary proof of legal status as provided under s. 343.14 (2) (er) shall expire on the date that the person's legal presence in the United States is no longer authorized. If the documentary proof as provided under s. 343.14

(2) (er) does not state the date that the person's legal presence in the United States is no longer authorized, then the card shall be valid for 8 years.

Section 240. 343.50 (6) of the statutes, as affected by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20, section 3383, and 2011 Wisconsin Act .... (this act), is repealed and recreated to read: 343.50 (6) Renewal notice. At least 30 days prior to the expiration of an identification card, the department shall mail a renewal application to the last-known address of the card holder. If the card was issued or last renewed based upon the person's presenting of any documentary proof specified in s. 343.14 (2) (es) 4. to 7., the notice shall inform the card holder of the requirement under s. 343.165 (4) (c). 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.

**Section 241.** 995.20 of the statutes is amended to read:

995.20 Legal holidays. January 1, January 15, the 3rd Monday in February (which shall be the day of celebration for February 12 and 22), the last Monday in May (which shall be the day of celebration for May 30), June 19, which shall be the day of observation for Juneteenth Day, July 4, the 1st Monday in September which shall be known as Labor day, the 2nd Monday in October, November 11, the 4th Thursday in November (which shall be the day of celebration for Thanksgiving), December 25, the day of holding the September partisan primary election, and the day of holding the general election in November are legal holidays. On Good Friday the period from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. shall uniformly be observed for the purpose of worship. In every 1st class city the day of holding any municipal election is a legal holiday, and in every such city the afternoon of each day upon which a primary

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election is held for the nomination of candidates for city offices is a half holiday and in counties having a population of 500,000 or more the county board may by ordinance provide that all county employees shall have a half holiday on the day of such primary election and a holiday on the day of such municipal election, and that employees whose duties require that they work on such days be given equivalent time off on other days. Whenever any legal holiday falls on Sunday, the succeeding Monday shall be the legal holiday.

## **SECTION 242. Nonstatutory provisions.**

- (1) Public informational campaign. In conjunction with the first regularly scheduled primary and election at which the voter identification requirements of this act initially apply, the government accountability board shall conduct a public informational campaign for the purpose of informing prospective voters of the voter identification requirements of this act.
- (2) SPECIAL PROCEDURE AT ELECTIONS HELD PRIOR TO 2012 SPRING PRIMARY. Notwithstanding sections 6.02 (1) and (2), 6.10 (3) and (4), 6.15 (1), (2) (a), and (3), 6.18, 6.29 (2) (a), 6.33 (1), 6.36 (2) (a), 6.40 (1) (a) 1., 6.55 (2) (a) 1., (b), and (c) 1., 6.79 (2) (a) and (am), 6.82 (1) (a), 6.85, 6.86 (1) (ar) and (3) (a) 1., 6.87 (1), (2), and (4) (b) 1., 6.94, 6.97 (1), (2), and (3) (b), and 7.52 (6) (b) of the statutes, as affected by this act, and sections 6.15 (2) (bm) and 6.97 (3) (a) and (c) of the statutes, as created by this act, no elector who has resided in the ward or election district where he or she offers to vote for at least 10 days is required to meet any increased durational residency requirement at any election held prior to the 2012 spring primary, no elector who votes at an election held prior to the date of the 2012 spring primary is required to enter his or her signature on a poll list, no elector who votes by absentee ballot at an election held prior to the 2012 spring primary is required to provide proof

of identification, and an elector who votes at a polling place at an election held prior to the date of the 2012 spring primary shall be requested by the election officials to present proof of identification, but if the elector does not present proof of identification, and the elector is otherwise qualified, the elector's ballot shall be counted without the necessity of presenting proof of identification and without the necessity of casting a provisional ballot. If any elector who votes at a polling place at such an election does not provide proof of identification and would be required to provide proof of identification but for the exemption under this subsection, the election official who provides that elector with a ballot shall also provide to the elector written information prescribed by the government accountability board briefly describing the voter identification requirement created by this act and informing the elector that he or she will be required to comply with that requirement when voting at future elections beginning with the 2012 spring primary unless an exemption applies.

(3) Special registration deputy appointments. Notwithstanding section 6.26 (2) (am), 2009 stats., the appointment of each individual who serves as a special registration deputy under section 6.26 (2) of the statutes on the effective date of this subsection solely as the result of action of the government accountability board is revoked.

## SECTION 243. Initial applicability.

- (1) Party ticket voting. The treatment of sections 5.37 (1), 5.64 (1) (ar) 1. a. and 1m. and (b), 5.91 (2), 7.50 (2) (a), and 10.02 (3) (b) 1. and (c) of the statutes first applies with respect to voting at the 2012 general election.
- (2) ABSENTEE VOTING. The treatment of sections 6.24 (4) (c), 6.86 (1) (a) 3. and (b) (with respect to the deadline for requesting absentee ballots) and (2m), 6.865

publication.

- (title), (3), and (3m) (a), (b), and (c), and 7.15 (1) (j) of the statutes first applies with respect to requests for absentee ballots made for voting at elections held on or after the first day of the 2nd month beginning after publication.

  (3) Deadline for late registration. The treatment of sections 6.29 (2) (a) (with respect to the deadline for late registration) first applies with respect to late registration for elections held on the first day of the 2nd month beginning after
  - (4) Voter registration information. The treatment of section 6.33 (1) of the statutes first applies with respect to registration of electors occurring on the effective date of this subsection.
    - (5) Proof of identification.
  - (a) The treatment of section 6.34 (3) (a) 7. (with respect to presentation of proof of residence that does not include a residential address) of the statutes first applies with respect to proof of residence presented for voting at elections held after December 31, 2014.
  - (b) The treatment of section 6.34 (3) (a) 7. (with respect to the presentation of a fee receipt together with an identification card by students and with respect to the use of a fee card instead of an identification card) of the statutes first applies with respect to elections held on the effective date of this subsection.
  - **SECTION 244. Effective dates.** This act takes effect on the day after publication, except as follows:
  - (1) VOTING IDENTIFICATION ASSISTANCE. The treatment of section 7.08 (12) of the statutes and Section 242 (1) of this act take effect on the day after publication or the day after publication of the 2011–2013 biennial budget act, whichever is later.
    - (2) OPERATOR'S LICENSES AND IDENTIFICATION CARDS.

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(a) The treatment of sections 343.03 (3r), 343.06 (1) (L), 343.10 (7) (d), 343.11
$(3) (by \ Section \ 211), \ 343.14 \ (3) \ and \ (3m), \ 343.165 \ (1) \ (intro.), \ (2), \ (3) \ (a), \ (4) \ (a), \ (c), \ (3) \ (a), \ (4) \ (a), \ (6)$
and (d), (5), and (7), and 343.17 (3) (a) 2. and 14. of the statutes and the repeal and
$recreation \ of \ sections \ 343.17 \ (5) \ and \ 343.50 \ (1), (3), (4), and (4g) \ of \ the \ statutes \ take$
effect on the day after publication or on the date on which the creation of section
343.165 of the statutes by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 takes effect, whichever is later.

- (b) The amendment of section 343.50 (5) (a) 1., (5m), and (6) of the statutes and the creation of section 353.50 (5) (a) 3. of the statutes take effect on the day after publication, or on the day after publication of the 2011–13 biennial budget act, whichever is later.
- (c) The repeal and recreation of sections 343.50 (5) (a) and (6) of the statutes takes effect on the day after publication, or on the day after publication of the 2011–13 biennial budget act, or on the date on which the creation of section 343.165 of the statutes by 2007 Wisconsin Act 20 takes effect, whichever is latest.

15 (END)