

CHAPTER 251.

SUPREME COURT.

251.01	Terms of justices.	251.16	Opinion to be sent to trial court on reversal.
251.02	Clerk of supreme court.	251.17	Proceedings in criminal cases on reversal.
251.03	Deputy clerk.	251.18	Rules of pleading and practice.
251.035	Supreme court reporter, assistant, and additional help.	251.181	Judicial council.
251.04	Employees.	251.182	Assignment of judges.
251.05	Crier, marshal.	251.183	Administrative committee for court system.
251.055	Pay of employees.	251.184	County board of judges in populous counties.
251.06	Terms of court.	251.185	Transfer of cases between circuit and county court.
251.07	Adjournments; no quorum.	251.19	Attorney general may have cases printed.
251.08	Appellate jurisdiction.	251.20	Seal.
251.09	Discretionary reversal.	251.21	Duties of clerk.
251.10	Original writs; writs in vacation.	251.22	Fees.
251.11	Supreme court; judgments; rules; printed case.	251.23	Costs in supreme court.
251.12	Issues of fact and assessments of damages.	251.251 to 251.66	Rules of practice in the supreme court.
251.14	Decisions to be written; part of record; certified to United States court; printed for justices.		

251.01 Terms of justices. The term of office of each of the elected justices of the supreme court shall commence on the first Monday of January next succeeding their election.

251.02 Clerk of supreme court. The said justices shall appoint a clerk of the supreme court who shall hold his office at their pleasure. Such clerk, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and file the same, duly certified, in the office of the secretary of state.

251.03 Deputy clerk. The clerk of the supreme court may appoint a deputy clerk to aid him in the performance of his duties, who shall perform the duties of said clerk in case of his absence or inability to act.

251.035 Supreme court reporter, assistant, and additional help. (1) **APPOINTMENT.** The supreme court shall, from time to time, appoint, subject to removal, a supreme court reporter; and with the approval of said court the reporter may, from time to time, appoint, subject to removal, an assistant. Every such appointment of an assistant shall be in writing, shall specify the salary of the appointee, and, after approval as aforesaid, shall be filed with the clerk of the court. Said court may also authorize and direct the reporter to employ such additional help as may be necessary to secure the prompt publication of its decisions. A certified copy of every order appointing a reporter, of every appointment of an assistant and the order approving the same, and of every order authorizing the employment of additional help, shall be filed in the office of the department of administration. All persons appointed or employed under this section shall be deemed assistants and employees of the supreme court.

(2) **REPORTER'S BOND.** Said reporter shall, before he enters upon the duties of his office, execute to the state a bond in the sum of \$2,000, with 2 sufficient sureties to be approved by the secretary of state, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such reporter.

(3) **REPORTER'S DUTIES.** The supreme court reporter is charged with the duty of reporting and procuring the printing and binding, with all convenient speed of all decisions of the supreme court which the court designates for publication, together with suitable notes, abstracts, tables, citations, indexes and other matter, subject to the supervision of the court and pursuant to contract for the publication of volumes known as "Wisconsin Reports" entered into by the department of administration as provided in ch. 35. Said reporter shall have no pecuniary interest in said reports, but shall procure in the name of and for the state a copyright upon each volume.

251.04 Employees. (1) Each justice of the supreme court may appoint a secretary to render such assistance in the performance of his duty as may be required, and may remove the person so appointed at pleasure and appoint another in the place of the one so removed.

(2) Each justice shall certify such appointment to the department of administration,

with the date of the commencement of such service, and shall also notify it of the termination of the service.

(3) Such justices may appoint a messenger for said court.

(4) The chief justice or one of said justices shall certify the appointment of such messenger to the department of administration, with the date of the commencement of such service, and shall also notify it of the termination of such service.

(5) The compensation of such secretaries and messengers shall be paid on warrants drawn by the department of administration. The trustees of the state library may appoint one or more janitors for service in and about the library and rooms of the justices of the supreme court. Such appointments and the compensation fixed shall be certified to the department of administration by the chief justice and paid as aforesaid.

(6) Each justice may employ one attorney at law to assist him as law examiner and to perform such other duties as he may require. Each such attorney shall be admitted to practice as an attorney in all courts of this state. The salary of each such attorney shall not exceed \$6,000 per annum.

251.05 Crier; marshal. Such justices may also appoint a crier for said court, who shall attend the terms thereof and perform all the duties required of him by law or by said court, or by the justices thereof. The compensation of the crier shall be audited upon the written allowance of the chief justice or, in case of his absence or sickness, of one of the justices, and paid out of the state treasury. And such justices may further appoint a marshal and assign to him such duties in and about the judicial rooms as they may see fit, including the duties of crier when there is no person holding such position who is competent to act.

251.055 Pay of employes. Compensation paid to employes and assistants of the court shall be consistent with that paid to state employes in the competitive division of the classified service for services involving similar work and responsibility where comparisons are possible.

251.06 Terms of court. There shall be held in the supreme court room at Madison one session of the supreme court in each year, to be called the August term, which shall commence on the second Tuesday in August.

251.07 Adjournments; no quorum. The justice or justices present, less than a quorum, in the absence of the other justices, may adjourn the court to a day in the same term; and in the absence of all the justices such adjournment may be made to a day appointed in an order signed by three or more of the justices and filed with the clerk; and in case of the absence of all the justices and their failure to make such an order the clerk may adjourn the court from day to day for six days; and if the court shall not be opened for six days and all matters pending therein shall stand continued until the next term and no action or matter shall abate or be discontinued.

251.08 Appellate jurisdiction. The supreme court shall have and exercise an appellate jurisdiction only, except when otherwise specially provided by law or the constitution, which shall extend to all matters of appeal, error or complaint from the decisions or judgments of any of the circuit or county courts and shall extend to all questions of law which may arise in said courts upon a motion for a new trial, in arrest of judgment, or in cases reserved by said courts.

History: 1961 c. 495.

251.09 Discretionary reversal. In any action or proceeding brought to the supreme court by appeal or writ of error, if it shall appear to that court from the record, that the real controversy has not been fully tried, or that it is probable that justice has for any reason miscarried, the supreme court may in its discretion reverse the judgment or order appealed from, regardless of the question whether proper motions, objections, or exceptions appear in the record or not, and may also, in case of reversal, direct the entry of the proper judgment or remit the case to the trial court for a new trial, and direct the making of such amendments in the pleadings and the adoption of such procedure in that court, not inconsistent with the statutes governing legal procedure, as shall be deemed necessary to accomplish the ends of justice.

Cross Reference: For reversible error, see 274.37.

Where a jury apportioned negligence 50-50 and the court felt that the negligence of the 2 drivers was in fact disproportionate, the court ordered a new trial. *Korleski v. Lane*, 10 W (2d) 163, 102 NW (2d) 234.

Where medical bills did not clearly show which charges were attributable to the injury alleged, and the jury reduced the bills without evidentiary basis, the supreme court ordered a new trial under its discretionary power. *Podoll v. Smith*, 11 W (2d) 583, 106 NW (2d) 332.

Where an order granting a new trial in the interests of justice was defective for not setting forth the reasons in detail or incorporating a memorandum, the supreme

court will not order a new trial under its justice would be probable. Cary v. Kladschdiscretionary power unless a miscarriage of bunde, 12 W (2d) 267, 107 NW (2d) 142.

251.10 Original writs; writs in vacation. In addition to the writs mentioned in section 3 of article VII of the constitution the supreme court shall have power to issue writs of prohibition, supersedeas, procedendo and all other writs and process not specially provided by statute which may be necessary to enforce the due administration of right and justice throughout the state; and any justice of said court in vacation shall, on good cause shown, have power to allow writs of error, supersedeas and certiorari, and also to grant injunctive orders.

251.11 Supreme court; judgments; rules; printed case. (1) The supreme court shall be vested with all power and authority necessary for carrying into complete execution all its judgments and determinations in the matters aforesaid and for the exercise of its jurisdiction as the supreme judicial tribunal of the state, agreeably to the usages and principles of law; and to make, annul, amend, or modify the rules of practice therein from time to time as it shall see fit, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws.

(2) The supreme court may by rule provide that no party in any action or proceeding before the supreme court shall be required to prepare and furnish any printed case or other printed abridgment of the record or of the proceedings theretofore had.

251.12 Issues of fact and assessments of damages. Whenever an issue of fact shall be joined or an assessment of damages by a jury be necessary in any action commenced in the supreme court the court may, in its discretion, send the same to some circuit court and it shall be there determined in the same manner as other issues of fact are tried or assessments made, and return be made thereof as directed by the supreme court.

251.14 Decisions to be written; part of record; certified to United States court; printed for justices. The supreme court shall give their decisions in all cases in writing, which shall be filed with the other papers in the case; and such decisions and all decisions and opinions delivered by the court or any justice thereof in relation to any action or proceeding pending in said court shall remain in the office of the clerk. Every written opinion or decision of the supreme court which shall have been filed with the clerk shall constitute and be held a part of the record in the action or proceeding in which it shall have been given and filed and shall be certified therewith to any court of the United States to which such action or proceeding or the record thereof may be in any manner certified or removed. The state printer shall print for the use of the justices so many of such decisions and opinions, and at such times, as shall be directed by them.

251.16 Opinion to be sent to trial court on reversal. Whenever the judgment or determination of any inferior court shall be reversed, in whole or in part, by the supreme court or an action or proceeding is remanded to the court below for a new trial or for further proceedings the clerk of the supreme court shall transmit to the clerk of the court below, with the remittitur, a certified copy of the opinion of the supreme court therein; and his fees therefor shall be taxed and allowed with his other fees in the case.

251.17 Proceedings in criminal cases on reversal. Whenever any judgment in a criminal action shall be removed by a writ of error to the supreme court and such court shall reverse such judgment because of any defect, illegality or irregularity in the proceedings in such case subsequent to the rendition of the verdict of the jury therein it shall be competent for the supreme court either to pronounce the proper judgment or to remit the record to the court below in order that such court may pronounce the proper judgment.

251.18 Rules of pleading and practice. The state supreme court shall, by rules promulgated by it from time to time, regulate pleading, practice and procedure in judicial proceedings in all courts, for the purpose of simplifying the same and of promoting the speedy determination of litigation upon its merits. Such rules shall not abridge, enlarge or modify the substantive rights of any litigant. Such rules shall not become effective until 60 days after their adoption. All such rules shall be printed by the state printer and paid for out of the state treasury, and the court shall direct the same to be distributed as it may deem proper. All statutes relating to pleading, practice and procedure may be modified or suspended by rules promulgated pursuant hereto. No rule modifying or suspending such statutes shall be adopted until the court has held a public hearing with reference thereto, notice of which shall be given by publication for 3 successive weeks in the official state paper, the expense of such publication to be paid out of the state treasury. Nothing in this section shall abridge the right of the legislature to enact, modify or repeal statutes or rules relating to pleading, practice or procedure. The judicial council shall act in an advisory capacity to assist the court in performing its duties under this section.

251.181 Judicial council. (1) MEMBERSHIP; APPOINTMENTS; TERMS. There is created a judicial council of 16 members as follows: A supreme court justice designated by the supreme court; a circuit judge designated by the board of circuit judges; a county judge designated by the board of county judges; a judge designated by the board of criminal court judges; the chairman of the senate judiciary committee or a member of the committee designated by him; the chairman of the assembly judiciary committee or a member of the committee designated by him; the attorney general or one of his assistants designated by him; the revisor of statutes or an assistant designated by him; the deans of the law schools of the University of Wisconsin and Marquette university or a member of the respective law school faculties to be designated by said deans; the president-elect of the state bar of Wisconsin and 3 additional members thereof selected by the association; and 2 citizens at large, appointed by the governor. The last 5 members shall serve 3-year terms except for terms beginning in 1953. Terms of members selected by the Wisconsin bar association in 1953 shall expire in 1954, 1955 and 1956, respectively. Terms of citizens at large appointed by the governor in 1953 shall expire in 1955 and 1956, respectively. The names of the members shall be certified to the secretary of state by the executive secretary. Members shall hold office until their successors have been selected. The members of the council shall receive no compensation, but shall be reimbursed from the appropriation made by s. 20.490 for expenses necessarily incurred by them in attending meetings of the council outside the county of their residence.

(2) POWERS AND DUTIES. The council shall:

(a) Observe and study the rules of pleading, practice and procedure, and advise the supreme court as to changes which will, in the council's judgment, simplify procedure and promote a speedy determination of litigation upon its merits.

(b) Make a continuous survey and study of the organization, jurisdiction and methods of administration and operation of all the courts of the state, both courts of record and others, the volume and condition of business in said courts, the work accomplished and the results obtained.

(c) Collect, compile, analyze and publish judicial statistics.

(d) Receive, consider and in its discretion investigate suggestions from any source pertaining to the administration of justice and to make recommendations.

(e) Keep advised concerning the decisions of the courts relating to the procedure and practice therein and concerning pending legislation affecting the organization, jurisdiction, operation, procedure and practice of the courts.

(f) Recommend to the legislature any changes in the organization, jurisdiction, operation and methods of conducting the business of the courts which can be put into effect only by legislative action.

(3) ORGANIZATION. (a) The council shall elect a chairman and vice chairman.

(b) The council may promulgate and modify rules for the conduct of its proceedings in the exercise of its powers. The council may meet at such time and place as it may determine but at least once every 3 months. It shall meet upon call of the chairman or a call signed by 5 members of the council. Eight members shall constitute a quorum.

(c) The council may appoint regular and special committees of its members to investigate and report upon any matters relating to its duties. The council or any committee thereof when so authorized by the council is empowered to hold public hearings at such times and places within the state as may be determined. Any member of the council or any committee thereof shall have the power to administer oaths to persons testifying before the council or committee. By subpoena issued over the signature of its chairman or acting chairman and served in the manner in which circuit court subpoenas are served, the council or any committee when authorized by the council, may summon and compel the attendance of witnesses. If any witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the council or committee thereof shall refuse to appear or answer inquiries propounded, the council or committee shall report the facts to the circuit court of Dane county and it shall be the duty of such court to compel obedience to such subpoena.

(d) The council may determine the qualifications of and appoint an executive secretary and such technical and clerical help as it may deem necessary, without regard to the provisions of chapter 16. The council shall be provided with adequate office space in the capitol building.

(e) The council may call upon any department of the state or any county or municipality thereof for such facilities and data as may be available, and such department shall co-operate with the council to the fullest extent. The clerk, judge or justice of each court of the state shall furnish such statistics in such form as the council directs.

(f) The council shall submit to the legislature and the governor a biennial report in February of each odd-numbered year of its proceedings and of the work of the various courts of the state, the condition of business therein and its recommendations supporting any bills introduced at its request. It may during the legislative session make such further

and supplemental reports as it may deem proper or as may be requested by the legislature. The council may publish such reports as it may consider necessary.

History: 1961 c. 643.

251.182 Assignment of judges. The chief justice of the supreme court or such other justice as the supreme court may designate shall keep informed of the status of the administration of judicial business in the courts of the state and may designate and assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily in either the circuit or county court:

- (1) To serve as judge in a court in which a calendar is congested;
- (2) To act for a judge who is disqualified or unable to act; or
- (3) To hold court where a vacancy in the office of judge has occurred or where the judge is on vacation.

History: 1961 c. 261.

251.183 Administrative committee for court system. (1) The chief justice of the supreme court, a circuit judge designated by the board of circuit judges, and a county judge designated by the board of county judges shall constitute an administrative committee for the court system. The chief justice shall serve as chairman.

(2) The administrative committee shall meet at the call of its chairman, but at least quarterly, to review the administration and methods of operation of all the courts of the state, the volume and condition of business in those courts and to plan the expeditious handling of judicial matters in the future. It shall direct the judicial council staff to obtain the statistical information necessary for its work and to prepare studies on administrative operation of the courts for its study.

251.184 County board of judges in populous counties. In counties having a population of 200,000 or more there is constituted a county board of judges to consist of all the judges of courts of record in such county. A circuit judge shall be chairman of such board. Such board shall have power by majority vote of all members to organize and to establish, modify and repeal rules, not inconsistent with the statutes, to provide for the orderly, efficient and expeditious handling of all matters within the jurisdiction of such courts.

History: 1961 c. 495.

251.185 Transfer of cases between circuit and county court. (1) If an action is brought in the circuit court over which the county court has jurisdiction under ch. 299, the court on its own motion may transfer the action, together with a record of all the proceedings had therein, to the county court.

(2) Except as provided in sub. (3) when it appears that an action pending in the county court will be tried by a 12-man jury, the county court may, by order transfer the action to the circuit court of said county, and the clerk shall transfer the file thereof to the circuit court.

(3) In counties having a population of 200,000 or more, actions commenced in county court may be transferred to circuit court, and actions commenced in circuit court may be transferred to county court, jurisdiction permitting, whenever the county board of judges so determines.

History: 1961 c. 495.

251.19 Attorney general may have cases printed. In all state cases to be argued in the supreme court by the attorney general he may, in his discretion, require to be printed by the state printer, when necessary, copies of or abstracts from the record and his arguments and brief, and in any criminal case, the case and brief or briefs of any poor and indigent defendant; and the account therefor shall be paid out of the state treasury and charged to the appropriation created by s. 20.180 (2) of the statutes for the attorney general.

251.20 Seal. The supreme court shall have a seal and may direct and from time to time alter the inscription and devices thereon; and the department of administration shall procure such seal as may be ordered. The seal of the court now in use shall be the seal thereof until another is provided hereunder.

History: 1961 c. 316.

251.21 Duties of clerk. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the supreme court:

- (1) To have and keep the custody of the seal of the court and all books, records and papers thereof, and of all writs, proceedings and papers in any action therein.
- (2) To receive and safely keep and pay over or deliver, according to law or the order of the court, all moneys or property deposited or placed in his possession as such clerk.

(3) To furnish to any person requiring the same certified copies of the papers, records, opinions and decisions in his office, upon receiving his fees therefor.

(4) To furnish to the reporter copies of all opinions required by him.

(5) To issue writs and process to persons entitled to the same by law or the rules and practice of the court.

(6) To make a calendar of cases for argument at such time and in such manner and form as the court shall direct.

(7) To give certificates to attorneys on their admission to practice in the court, on receiving the fees therefor; but the fee for a certificate of admission of any graduate of the law department of the University of Wisconsin or Marquette University at Milwaukee shall not exceed \$1.

(8) To perform all other duties required by law or the rules and practice of the court or which may be directed by the court.

251.22 Fees. The supreme court shall fix such fees for the services of the clerk as to the court shall seem proper, except when otherwise provided by law. Such fees shall be deposited in the general fund pursuant to s. 20.951.

251.23 Costs in supreme court. (1) **DISCRETIONARY ITEMS.** In the supreme court, excepting criminal actions, costs shall be in the discretion of the court. In any civil action or proceeding brought to the court by appeal or writ of error, the prevailing party shall recover costs unless the court shall otherwise order, and such costs, unless fixed at a lower sum by the court, shall be as follows: The fees of the clerk, \$25 attorney's fees, the fees of the clerk below for transmitting and certifying the record, including the sum paid for necessary copies of the minutes of the reporter procured for record preparatory to an appeal, settling the bill of exceptions and the sum paid for printing cases and briefs not exceeding \$2 per page and in all not exceeding 150 pages.

(2) **MOTIONS FOR REHEARING.** When a motion for a rehearing is denied the prevailing party may be allowed attorney's fees not exceeding twenty-five dollars, as the court shall direct, the clerk's fees and necessary disbursements which shall be taxed and inserted in the judgment; when such motion is granted the same costs may be allowed and shall abide the event of the action.

(3) **DAMAGES; COSTS DOUBLED.** The court may adjudge to the defendant in error or respondent on appeal in any civil action, on affirmance, damages for his delay in addition to interest, not exceeding ten per cent on the amount of the judgment affirmed, and may also in its discretion award to him double costs.

(4) **NOTICE OF TAXATION.** The clerk shall tax and insert in the judgment, on the application of the prevailing party, upon four days' notice to the other, the costs, together with the damages allowed, if any. The disbursements shall be stated in detail and verified by affidavit filed.

(5) **EXECUTION FOR COSTS.** On request of the party entitled thereto the clerk shall issue execution for costs taxed and damages allowed, directed to the sheriff of any county designated by such party; and the sheriff shall levy and collect the same and pay over to said clerk his costs and the remainder to the party entitled thereto, and shall return the execution with his doings thereon to the said clerk within ninety days from its date. If such execution be returned satisfied the clerk shall enter satisfaction of the judgment. Alias executions may in like manner be issued from time to time until such judgment be collected.

Cross Reference: See 204.11 as to recovery of premium on suretyship obligation given by a fiduciary.

A lawful premium necessarily paid to a surety corporation for executing an undertaking, in order to stay execution of a judgment on appeal to the supreme court, is a proper item of costs in this court. Where, from affidavits of attorneys for each party filed for the clerk's consideration, it sufficiently appears that the plaintiff's attorney informed the defendants' attorney that execution would be issued if an appeal were taken, this is an adequate showing of the appealing defendants' need for an undertaking to stay execution. *Giemza v. Allied American Mut. Fire Ins. Co.*, 10 W (2d) 555, 103 NW (2d) 538.

RULES OF PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

[Adopted June 10, 1942, effective July 1, 1942, as amended]

Revisor's Note: The rules of the supreme court governing practice in that court are printed here at the end of chapter 251, entitled "Supreme Court" because those rules have the force of law, are in constant use and should be easily available. The court's numbering and headings are retained, but for convenience in indexing and for reference, these rules are given additional numbers (in brackets) in harmony with the decimal numbering system used in the statutes. The court's comments on these revised

rules are printed in the 1960 Wisconsin Annotations, preceding 251.251. The supreme court rules in force in 1930 are printed in the 1930 Wisconsin Annotations, beginning at page 1797, with extensive notes.

CHAPTER I.

RECORD AND RETURN.

[251.251] **Rule 1.** (As amended January 1, 1958) The record, or transcript thereof, shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and shall consist of such of the following items as are applicable to the appeal and be arranged as follows:

- (1) Summons or other process.
- (2) Proof of service.
- (3) Complaint, petition, relation, or affidavit initiating the proceeding, with the date of service.
- (4) Answer or demurrer, with date of service.
- (5) Reply, demurrer, election to take issue, with date of service.
- (6) Orders material to the appeal, and papers upon which they are based.
- (7) The verdict, findings of the court or referee, with orders based thereon, and opinion of the court, if any.
- (8) Final determination.
- (9) Any order made after judgment, material to the appeal, and the papers upon which the same is based.
- (10) Bill of exceptions. Each exhibit shall have on it the name of the plaintiff and defendant and each photograph attached to or returned with the bill of exceptions shall have in addition either upon its face or upon its reverse side or upon a slip attached to it, a statement giving the page of the record where the photograph is referred to, a statement of the position of the camera, distance from the object photographed, the direction in which the camera was pointed and such further information as may be appropriate.
- (11) Writ of error or notice of appeal, with the bond or undertaking.
- (12) Certificate of the clerk under the seal of the court from which the appeal is taken, certifying that they are the original papers or copies as the case may be, and that they are transmitted pursuant to the appeal. No further certificate or attestation is necessary. Such record or transcript shall be consecutively paged on the left-hand margin.

[251.252] **Rule 2.** The record or transcript shall not be accompanied by any paper, other than those specified, or which is not part of the record proper.

[251.253] **Rule 3.** The return to any writ of error or certiorari shall be by certified copy of the record unless the trial court shall order the original papers to be returned.

[251.2531] **Rule 3a.** (Adopted April 1, 1944) When the questions presented for decision by an appeal can be determined without an examination of all the pleadings, evidence and proceedings in the court below, in lieu of a record and transcript thereof as required by Rule 1, the parties may prepare and sign a statement of the case showing how the questions for decision arose and were decided in the trial court and setting forth only so many of the facts averred and proved or sought to be proved as are essential to a decision of the questions involved by the supreme court. The statement shall include a copy of the judgment or order appealed from, a copy of the notice of appeal with undertaking (or evidence of deposit or waiver of undertaking), filing date and a concise statement of the points to be relied upon by the appellant. If the statement conforms to the truth, it together with such additions as the court may consider necessary fully to present the questions raised by the appeal shall be approved by the trial court and shall then be certified to the supreme court as the record on appeal.

[251.254] **Rule 4.** (As amended April 1, 1944, Sept. 1, 1954 and March 1, 1958) The appellant or plaintiff in error shall cause the record or transcript to be filed in this court within 20 days after perfecting the appeal or filing the writ. The bill of exceptions may be filed later, but not later than 10 days after the bill has been settled. Any party intending that there be a supplemental return of a bill of exceptions shall so notify the clerk of this court and the opposite party in writing within 10 days after the mailing by the clerk of notice that the record has been filed and shall state the last day on which the proposed bill of exceptions can be served. Upon any extension of time to serve the bill, he shall notify the clerk and the opposite party thereof.

[251.255] Rule 5. (As amended Sept. 1, 1954) If a record or transcript is defective, either party may move for an order to correct the defect.

CHAPTER II.

BRIEFS AND APPENDICES.

[251.26] Rule 6. In calendar causes the appellant or plaintiff in error shall print a brief and appendix in conformity with the following rules:

(1) The front flyleaves of every brief shall contain an index including a synopsis or brief resume of the argument with page references followed by a list of all statutes, cases and other authorities referred to, the cases alphabetically arranged, together with references to the pages where the statutes, cases and other authorities are cited. (For illustration see 200 Wis. 530.)

(2) The brief shall be entitled in the cause, and following the title there shall be a statement whether an order or judgment is appealed from, the name of the trial court and the name of the trial judge, the date of the commencement of the action and the date when the judgment or order appealed from was entered. On the following page the question or questions involved on appeal or writ of error shall be stated briefly without detail or discussion, without names, dates, amounts or particulars of any kind. Following each question there shall be a statement indicating whether the question was affirmed, negatived, qualified or unanswered by the court below. If a qualified answer was given to the question the appellant or plaintiff in error shall indicate briefly the nature of the qualification or if the question was not answered and the record shows the reason for such failure, the reason shall be stated briefly in each instance without quoting the court below. The questions and statements in their entirety should ordinarily not exceed 20 lines and should rarely exceed one page and no other matter shall appear on the page with the statement. (In substance the question or questions should contain the type of matter found in the syllabus to a case. The question or questions should state what is to be decided,—the syllabus states what has been decided.)

(3) After the statement of the questions involved, the facts shall be stated in a clear and concise manner eliminating all immaterial details. Reference shall be made to the page of the appendix for each statement of fact made in the brief as to which there is a possibility of dispute. If reference is made to the record, the page of the record shall be given. When a question raised upon appeal involves a statute so much thereof as is necessary to a decision of the case shall be printed at length.

(4) The statement of facts shall be followed by argument in support of the position of the appellant or plaintiff in error with citations of authority.

(5) (As amended April 1, 1944) In addition to the brief, the appellant or plaintiff in error shall print an appendix or in lieu of it the statement of the case (Rule 3a). The appendix shall contain:

(a) The opinion or decision of the trial court.

(b) Such part and only such part of the pleadings, findings, verdict, judgment or order sought to be reviewed as may be material in the consideration on appeal of the questions stated.

(c) (As amended April 1, 1944) An abridgment of the bill of exceptions or record as the case may be but only so much thereof as is necessary and material to a consideration of the questions involved. The abridgment of the testimony shall be in narrative form with marginal page references to the record. Asterisks or other appropriate means shall be used to indicate omissions in the instructions of the court or in the testimony of witnesses. The names of the witnesses whose testimony is referred to shall be given and shall be properly indexed at the end of the appendix.

(d) All exhibits whether printed or not shall be indexed at the end of the appendix, with reference to the page of the record and if printed in the appendix, the page of the appendix where the same may be found. The nature of the contents of the exhibit shall be briefly stated in the index.

(e) The brief and appendix shall be bound together unless the appendix exceeds 100 pages, in which case it may be bound as a separate volume.

[251.261] Rule 7. The brief of the respondent shall contain:

(1) Upon the front flyleaf an index including a synopsis or brief resume of the argument followed by a list of all statutes, cases and other authorities referred to, the cases alphabetically arranged, together with references to the pages where the statutes, cases and other authorities are cited. (For illustration see 200 Wis. 538.)

(2) The title to the cause following which there shall be a statement of the questions

involved so far as the respondent disagrees with the statement of the questions involved made by the appellant or plaintiff in error.

(3) A statement of such facts and only such facts as are necessary to correct or amplify the statement of facts made by the appellant or plaintiff in error in his brief. Reference shall be made to the page of the appendix or to the record for each statement of fact made. The propositions and argument of the appellant or plaintiff in error shall be replied to so far as practicable in the order in which such propositions or argument are presented in the brief of the appellant or plaintiff in error. Additional propositions may be advanced when necessary to a complete presentation of respondent's position.

(4) (As amended April 1, 1944) A supplemental appendix containing an abridgment of such portions of the bill of exceptions or record as the case may be which the respondent deems necessary and material to a consideration of the questions involved and which have not been printed in the appendix of the appellant or plaintiff in error. As to form and substance the supplemental appendix shall conform to Rule 6 (5) (c).

(5) Such exhibits or parts of exhibits not printed by the appellant or plaintiff in error as respondent may desire to bring to the attention of the court. These shall be indexed, the page of the record where they are described given and the nature of the contents of the exhibit shall be briefly stated in the index at the end of the appendix.

(6) Ordinarily the brief and supplemental appendix shall be bound in one volume. If the supplemental appendix exceeds 100 pages it may be bound as a separate volume.

[251.262] **Rule 8.** The appellant or plaintiff in error may file a reply brief and set forth in an additional appendix thereto such parts of the record or such exhibits as he may wish the court to read in view of the parts printed by the respondent in the supplemental appendix to his brief.

[251.263] **Rule 9.** Reference to the appendix printed by the appellant or plaintiff in error may be indicated by A-Ap. p. 2. The appendix printed by the respondent may be referred to as A-R. p. 2.

[251.264] **Rule 10.** Costs will be allowed of course only for the printing of briefs which do not exceed 50 pages exclusive of the appendix. Costs for printing pages of a brief in excess of 50 pages will be allowed only upon special permission of the court, application for which shall appear on the flyleaf of the brief or following the index. Where it satisfactorily appears that the rules relating to the preparation and printing of a brief, including the appendix, have been flagrantly disregarded or there is an absence of a good-faith attempt to comply therewith the court may in its discretion deny to or impose costs against the offending party or strike his brief from the files.

[251.265] **Rule 11.** (As amended April 1, 1944) Briefs, appendices and statements of the case shall be printed plainly with black ink in type not smaller than 10 point nor larger than 12 point and leaded with a 2 point lead, on eggshell paper, properly paged at the top, with the printed portion of a page 7 inches long and 3 and one-half inches wide centered in a page trimmed to a size 7 inches wide by 9 inches long and saddle-stitched when practicable, bound in a paper or cloth cover, having the title and calendar number of the case and designation of the brief printed in appropriate type on the outside, and shall be signed by counsel presenting the same. If special permission is given to file type-written memorandum or reply briefs, they must conform to the size page above stated, viz.—7 by 9 inches.

CHAPTER III.

SERVICE OF PAPERS.

[251.27] **Rule 14.** Service of all papers may be made by mail, postage prepaid, properly addressed to the person to be served; 2 days being allowed for transmission where the route is wholly by railroad and an additional day for every 50 miles other than by railroad.

[251.271] **Rule 15.** Every notice of a motion shall be served on the opposite party at least 8 days before the making of the motion.

[251.272] **Rule 16.** (As amended April 1, 1944 and March 1, 1958) Within 10 days after the commencement of the August term, the clerk shall prepare a list of the causes then on the calendar, arranging all civil causes in the order of their filing, and arranging all criminal causes in their order at the foot. During the term he shall when directed by the court prepare a list of the causes subsequently filed.

Not less than 60 days before any case shall be set for argument the clerk shall send to

every attorney appearing in a case a warning notice that his case is subject to call for argument on and after a stated date. Not less than 30 days before the time set for argument of cases on an assignment, the clerk shall send to each attorney appearing in any case on the assignment a list of such cases stating the day on which each case will be called for argument.

[251.273] Rule 17. (As amended September 17, 1942 and March 1, 1958) Not more than 40 days after the record is filed in a cause in which there is no bill of exceptions or in which the bill of exceptions is filed with the record, or not more than 40 days after the bill of exceptions is filed in a cause in which such a bill is settled after the record is filed, the appellant or plaintiff in error shall serve 3 copies of his brief and appendix upon the opposite party. Upon the filing in the supreme court of the record the clerk shall mail a notice of such filing to the attorneys of record in the cause. Not more than 30 days after the service of appellant's or plaintiff in error's brief and appendix, the opposite party shall serve upon the appellant or the plaintiff in error 3 copies of his brief and supplemental appendix, if any. Not more than 15 days after service of the brief of the opposite party, the appellant or plaintiff in error may serve a reply brief and additional appendix, if any, upon the opposite party. No further brief shall be served or received except as provided unless permission be first granted. Twenty copies of each brief and each appendix, together with proof of service thereof, shall be filed not later than 5 days after the time within which it is required to be served.

[251.274] Rule 18. (Adopted April 1, 1944) In criminal cases except where the state is appellant, service of brief and appendix of appellant or plaintiff in error shall be upon the attorney-general. Briefs and appendices in criminal cases, including service thereof, shall be governed by the rules that apply to civil cases except that appendices may be dispensed with by stipulation of the parties or by order of the court.

[251.276] Rule 20. Any cause on the state calendar may be put on any assignment by consent or when either party has given 10 days' written notice to the other party before the assignment has been ordered made up.

[251.277] Rule 21. The time prescribed by these rules for any act, except for the making of a motion for a rehearing, may be enlarged by the court for cause, on motion.

CHAPTER IV.

CALENDAR AND ASSIGNMENTS.

[251.28] Rule 22. (As amended April 1, 1944 and April 12, 1949) All causes in which the record shall have been filed on and after March 1 in each year and prior to March 1 in the succeeding year, are assigned to the August calendar of the current year in the order in which the records are filed in the office of the clerk of the court. Any cause may be placed upon the current calendar or advanced for hearing at any time in which it is shown that the interests of the state, the people at large, or of any municipality are affected, or an important constitutional question is seriously raised, or an extraordinary exigency is involved, and it is further shown that delay would be prejudicial to the accomplishment of justice.

[251.281] Rule 23. (As amended April 1, 1944) Actions and proceedings brought under the original jurisdiction of this court shall be heard when and as directed by the court.

[251.282] Rule 24. [Repealed April 1, 1944]

[251.283] Rule 25. When a cause on the state calendar shall have been submitted by one party, the adverse party may have it put at the foot of any assignment.

[251.284] Rule 26. (As amended April 1, 1944) Cases on the calendar not reached for argument during the term shall stand continued and be considered as at the head of the next calendar.

[251.285] Rule 27. [Repealed April 1, 1944]

[251.286] Rule 28. The calendar causes shall be assigned for argument at such time and in such order as the court may direct.

CHAPTER V.

SUBMISSION OF CAUSES.

[251.30] Rule 30. Causes may be submitted on either or both sides on printed

briefs and appendices, seasonably served and filed, but the court may, in its discretion, require oral arguments.

[251.31] **Rule 31.** If neither side of a cause is submitted or presented when reached for argument, it will be dismissed or continued, in the discretion of the court.

[251.32] **Rule 32.** When a cause is submitted or presented by counsel for appellant or plaintiff in error, but not by the opposing party, the judgment or order appealed from may be reversed as of course, without argument.

[251.33] **Rule 33.** When a cause is submitted or presented by counsel for the respondent or defendant in error, but not by the opposing party, the judgment or order appealed from will be affirmed as of course, without argument.

[251.34] **Rule 34.** (As amended January 1, 1958) In opening the oral argument appellant shall briefly state the nature of the action, the result in the court below, and the points upon which reversal is sought. No counsel shall read in extenso from briefs or written argument, nor testimony from the record. Decisions relied upon may be stated in substance but not read.

[251.35] **Rule 35.** (As amended January 1, 1958) Except by leave of the court, oral argument is limited to half an hour on each side. If there are several parties with differing interests on the same side, three-quarters of an hour will be allowed for the argument on behalf of all such parties. Any request for additional time shall be presented to the clerk by letter (copy to be sent opposing counsel), not less than 10 days before the time set for argument, setting forth in detail reasons why the additional time requested should be allowed. Oral argument on a cause will not be heard on behalf of any party for whom no brief has been filed, unless otherwise ordered by the court.

[251.36] **Rule 36.** On each day of a session of the court cases are subject to call as specified in the notice of call for argument. All cases not called on the day for which they are set will be called in their order on succeeding days.

CHAPTER VI.

MOTIONS.

[251.37] **Rule 37.** Every motion for a rehearing shall be filed within 20 days after the decision, and the clerk shall retain the papers till the expiration of such period, unless all parties interested consent to sooner remit the same.

[251.38] **Rule 38.** The papers in any cause wherein a motion for a rehearing is made shall be retained until the motion shall have been disposed of.

[251.39] **Rule 39.** A motion for a rehearing shall not be argued orally, but shall be submitted on printed arguments, of which 20 copies shall be furnished to the clerk.

[251.40] **Rule 40.** The printed arguments in support of the motion shall be served and filed within 30 days after the decision, and in default thereof the motion shall be deemed to have been waived.

[251.41] **Rule 41.** The printed arguments in opposition to the motion shall be served and filed within 40 days after the decision, at which date the motion shall be deemed to have been submitted.

[251.42] **Rule 42.** No motion as to any final determination made by the court, except a motion to correct mistakes in the record of this court, will be heard unless made within 20 days after such determination.

[251.43] **Rule 43.** (As amended March 1, 1958) Motions will be heard before the call of the calendar on Tuesdays and Fridays during the sessions of the court. Motions noticed for a day when the court is not in session will be heard on the first motion day thereafter. Before the opening of court on the day of the hearing, the party making the motion and each other party desiring to support or oppose it, shall present to the court 8 copies of a memorandum of authorities which may be typewritten. Each memorandum shall contain a summary of the material facts and citations of the authorities relied upon. The party making the motion shall supply one copy of his memorandum to each opposing party at the same time that the notice of motion or order to show cause is served. One copy of each other memorandum to be presented to the court shall be supplied to each opposing party at least 48 hours before the hearing on the motion. Where the moving party relies only on a statute or rule of court, referred to in his moving papers, he need not present a separate memorandum if he presents 8 copies of his moving papers to the court.

[251.431] Rule 43a. In divorce actions pending in this court, on appeal perfected after July 1, 1910, no allowances for suit money, counsel fees or disbursements in this court, nor for temporary alimony or maintenance of the wife or children during the pendency of the appeal will be made in this court.

Such allowances, if made at all, shall be made by the proper trial court upon motion made and decided after the entry of the order or judgment appealed from and prior to the return of the record to this court, provided, that if such allowance be ordered before the appeal is taken such order shall be conditioned upon the taking of the appeal and shall be without effect unless and until the appeal be perfected.

CHAPTER VII.

COSTS AND PENALTIES.

[251.44] Rule 44. No costs shall be taxed for printing briefs and appendices unless affirmative proof is made that they were served and filed within the time prescribed by the rules. (See also Rule 10 and sec. 251.23 Stats.)

[251.45] Rule 45. No costs of printing shall be allowed for any brief containing a manifest miscitation of authority or a palpably misleading quotation from any opinion or textbook, not corrected by the author before submission of the cause.

[251.46] Rule 46. (As amended April 1, 1944 and March 1, 1958) If the brief and appendix of the appellant or plaintiff in error are not served and filed within the time and in the manner required by these rules, the court may in its discretion dismiss the appeal or may permit late filing upon terms.

[251.47] Rule 47. Where a party fails to procure and file the proper return, the opposing party may move to dismiss the writ or the appeal, with taxable costs, including attorney's fees of \$25.

In case such motion be made during a recess of the court the chief justice may make the proper order or judgment thereon with the same effect as if made by the court in session.

[251.48] Rule 48. When a proper return shall have been filed before the final determination of a motion to dismiss for want of such return, the motion may be denied upon payment of costs by the opposite party, in the discretion of the court, not exceeding \$25.

[251.49] Rule 49. When a supplemental return is ordered upon application of a party, and the defect in the original return is attributable to the fault of the opposing party, the court may, in its discretion, order costs to be paid to the moving party, not exceeding \$25; payment to be enforced as directed.

[251.50] Rule 50. No costs shall be taxed for printing any brief containing matter disrespectful to this court, or the trial court, or to opposing counsel; and the court will not consider such a brief, and of its own motion will strike it from the files.

[251.51] Rule 51. If an attorney, in addressing the court, indulges in language disrespectful to this court, or to the trial court, or to the opposing counsel or party, he will be prohibited from further addressing the court in the cause, without prejudice to any other proceeding to inflict punishment for such misconduct.

[251.52] Rule 52. When a motion for a rehearing, or a motion in the nature of a motion for a rehearing, is denied, costs will be allowed to the prevailing party, consisting of clerk's fees, necessary disbursements, and an attorney's fee, to be fixed in view of the facts and circumstances of each case, but not to exceed the sum of \$25.

[251.53] Rule 53. When it shall be necessary on a motion for a rehearing to examine any question not theretofore presented in the briefs, or to examine further any question theretofore presented, and the motion be denied, the attorney's fee of the prevailing party shall not exceed \$10, unless a question of more than ordinary difficulty be presented.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[251.54] Rule 54. Attorneys and guardians ad litem, appointed by the court below, will be deemed to continue in service until the contrary appears.

[251.55] Rule 55. All causes which have been pending in this court for two years, wherein no record has been filed, may be dismissed without notice, upon payment of the clerk's fees.

[251.56] **Rule 56.** (As amended March 1, 1958) (1) Except as otherwise provided by law, the fees to be charged by the clerk of this court are as follows:

(a) For filing and docketing each case on appeal, a writ of error, or any other proceeding, \$15; a petition for leave to commence an original action or an application to docket and dismiss, \$5; each motion for rehearing, \$10.

(b) For making a copy of any record, paper, or opinion of the court, and comparison thereof, 40 cents for each page.

(c) For comparing for certification a copy of any record, entry or paper when such copy is furnished by the person requesting its certification, 10 cents for each page.

(d) For comparing any photographic reproduction of any original record, entry or paper, when furnished by the person requesting its certification, 5 cents for each page.

(e) For a certificate and seal, \$1.

(f) For an admission to the Bar and certificate under seal, \$16.

(2) The state is exempt from payment of the above fees, except that the clerk shall not be obligated to supply the state with free copies of opinions.

(3) The clerk may refuse to file, docket, record, certify or render any other service, without prepayment of the fees in sub. (1).

[251.57] **Rule 57.** The appellant shall have the right to open and close the argument in all cases, whether legal or equitable.

[251.58] **Rule 58.** When a judgment is reversed, the cause, if tried by the court, will ordinarily be remanded for final judgment, and if tried before a jury, for a new trial; but if it appear in a jury cause that there has been a full trial and that justice will be best subserved by the direction of a judgment, the cause will be remanded for final disposition according to the right of the matter, whether such judgment will have the formal verdict of a jury as a basis therefor or not.

[251.59] **Rule 59.** Upon a continuance for favor, the opposing party shall be entitled to costs, not exceeding \$25, unless such continuance shall have been made necessary through the fault of such party, in which case such party may be denied costs, and costs may be imposed on him, in the court's discretion, for the benefit of the moving party, not exceeding \$25.

[251.60] **Rule 60.** For infraction of any of the rules of this court, for which no penalty is expressly provided, the offending party may be mulcted in costs, in the court's discretion, for the benefit of the opposing party.

[251.61] **Rule 61.** If through mistake, inadvertence or excusable neglect the appeal shall not have been perfected, or the bill of exceptions be not properly certified so as to permit a decision of the questions presented for review, the appellant will be given reasonable opportunity to correct the error, on such terms as may be just.

[251.62] **Rule 62.** [*Repealed April 1, 1944*]

[251.63] **Rule 63.** All maps, exhibits or models constructed or intended for the mere purpose of illustrating the issues in any action or proceeding pending in this court shall be placed free of expense in the custody of its clerk prior to the case being set down for argument and, without expense to such clerk, taken away within 30 days after expiration of the time for retention of the record in this court and in default thereof the same shall be turned over to the officer of the court for destruction, or other permanent disposition.

[251.64] **Rule 64.** In cases where the order or judgment is affirmed, opinions will not hereafter be written unless the questions involved be deemed by this court of such special importance or difficulty as to demand treatment of an opinion. A table of the cases affirmed without opinion, containing the titles, statement of the nature of each, the courts from which they came, dates there and here decided, and names of respective counsel, shall be printed in the Reports.

[251.65] **Rule 65.** (As amended December 22, 1947 and October 30, 1961) Applications by attorneys for admission to the bar pursuant to s. 256.28 (3), together with supporting proofs, must be filed with the clerk at least 60 days before they are acted upon. Each applicant shall at the time of filing his application, deposit with the clerk the sum of \$75 for such investigation as may be necessary to satisfy the court that he is of good moral character and has been engaged in the actual practice of the law in the state or territory from which he comes for the required period. Applications shall be in the form prescribed by the court.

[251.651] Rule 65a. (Adopted March 10, 1951; amended March 17, 1953) Service as judge of a court of record of any state or territory or the District of Columbia or of the United States, legal service in the Treasury Department of the United States or State Department of Taxation, and teaching in any law school which is approved by the council of the American Bar Association on legal education and admission to the bar, shall be deemed to be actual practice of law for the purpose of this section, and such law teaching or such legal service done in this state as well as in such other state or territory or District of Columbia shall be counted under the 5 and 8 year tests provided in subsection (3) of s. 256.28 of the Wisconsin statutes.

[251.652] Rule 65b. [*Repealed October 30, 1961*]

[251.66] Rule 66. The foregoing rules shall take effect on the first day of July, 1942, except that counsel appearing in cases on the August, 1942 calendar may at their option in the preparation of those cases conform to the rules as they were prior to the revision. In cases appearing on the January, 1943 calendar and subsequent calendars, all briefs and appendices shall be prepared in conformity with these rules.

On and after July 1, 1942, all formal rules of practice in this court heretofore adopted shall cease to be in force but rules of practice established in the decisions of the court not inconsistent with these rules shall remain in force as heretofore.