

## CHAPTER 12

## PROHIBITED ELECTION PRACTICES

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**12.01 Definitions.** The definitions given under s. 11.01 apply to this chapter, except that a "candidate" includes candidates for national office. In this chapter, criminal intent shall be construed in accordance with s. 939.23.

History: 1973 c. 334; 1975 c. 93.

**12.03 Election day campaigning restricted.** (1) No election official under this title may engage in electioneering on election day.

(2) No person may solicit votes for a candidate or political party or engage in electioneering on election day within 500 feet of an entrance to a building containing a polling place.

History: 1973 c. 334.

Violators may not be deprived of the right to vote, although penalties may follow. Constitutional issues discussed 61 Atty. Gen. 441.

**12.05 False statements affecting candidates.** No person may knowingly make or publish, or cause to be made or published, a false representation pertaining to a candidate which is intended or tends to affect voting at an election.

History: 1973 c. 334.

**12.07 Election restrictions on employers.**

(1) No person may refuse an employe the privilege of time off for voting under s. 6.76 or subject an employe to a penalty therefor.

(2) No employer may refuse to allow an employe to serve as an election official or make any threats or offer any inducements of any kind to the employe for the purpose of preventing the employe from so serving.

(3) No employer or his agent may distribute to any of his employes printed matter containing any threat, notice or information that if a particular ticket of a political party or organization or candidate is elected or any referendum question is adopted or rejected, work in his place or establishment will cease, in whole or in part, or his place or establishment will be closed, or the salaries or wages of his employes will be reduced,

or other threats intended to influence the political opinions or actions of his employes.

History: 1973 c. 334.

**12.09 Election threats.** No person may by himself or through an agent make use of or threaten to make use of force, violence or restraint in order to induce or compel any person to vote or refrain from voting at an election; or, by abduction, duress or any fraudulent device or contrivance, impede or prevent the free exercise of the franchise at an election; or by his acts compel, induce or prevail upon an elector either to give or refrain from giving his vote at any election for or against a particular candidate or referendum.

History: 1973 c. 334.

**12.11 Election bribery.** (1) Any person who does any of the following violates this chapter:

(a) Offers, gives, lends or promises to give or lend, or endeavors to procure, any thing of value, or any office or employment or any privilege or immunity to, or for, any elector, or to or for any other person, in order to induce any elector to:

1. Go to or refrain from going to the polls.
2. Vote or refrain from voting.
3. Vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular person.
4. Vote or refrain from voting for or against a particular referendum; or on account of any elector having done any of the above.

(b) Receives, agrees or contracts to receive or accept any money, gift, loan, valuable consideration, office or employment for himself or for any other person, in consideration that he or any elector will so act or has so acted.

(c) Advances, pays or causes to be paid any money to or for the use of any person with the intent that such money or any part thereof will be used to bribe electors at any election.

(2) This section applies to any convention or meeting held for the purpose of nominating any candidate for any election, and to the signing of any nomination paper.

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(3) This section does not prohibit a candidate from publicly stating his preference for or support of any other candidate for any office to be voted for at the same election. A candidate for office in which the person elected is charged with the duty of participating in the election or nomination of any person as a candidate for office is not prohibited from publicly stating or pledging his preference for or support of any person for such office or nomination. This section does not extend to money paid or agreed to be paid for or on account of authorized legal expenses which were legitimately incurred at or concerning any election. This section does not apply where an employer agrees that all or part of election day be given to his employes as a paid holiday, provided that such policy is made uniformly applicable to all similarly situated employes. This section does not prohibit any person from using his own vehicle to transport electors to or from the polls without charge.

(4) The term "any thing of value" as used in this section includes money or any object which has utility independent of any political message contained therein, the value of which exceeds 10 cents. The prohibitions of this section apply to the distribution of material printed at public expense and available for free distribution if such materials are accompanied by a political message.

History: 1973 c. 334; 1975 c. 93.

**12.13 Election fraud.** (1) **ELECTORS.** The municipal clerk or local election board shall post a copy of this subsection, and a copy of the penalties under s. 12.60 (1) in a conspicuous place at each polling place. Whoever intentionally does any of the following violates this chapter:

(a) Votes at any election or meeting if he does not have the necessary elector qualifications and residence requirements.

(b) Falsely procures registration or makes false statements to the board of registry or inspector of elections whether or not under oath.

(c) Registers as an elector in more than one place for the same election.

(d) Impersonates a registered elector or poses as another person for the purpose of voting at an election.

(e) Votes more than once in the same election.

(f) Shows his marked ballot to any person or places a mark upon the ballot so it is identifiable as his ballot.

(g) Procures an official ballot and neglects or refuses to cast or return it. This paragraph does not apply to persons who have applied for and received absentee ballots.

(h) Procures, assists or advises someone to do any of the acts prohibited by this subsection.

(2) **ELECTION OFFICIALS.** (a) "Election official" means any person charged with any duties relating to the conduct of elections under this title.

(b) The wilful neglect or refusal by an election official to perform any of the duties prescribed under this title is a violation of this chapter.

(c) No election official may:

1. Observe how an elector has marked his ballot unless he is requested to assist the elector; intentionally permit anyone not authorized to assist in the marking of a ballot to observe how a person is voting or has voted; or disclose to anyone how an elector voted other than as is necessary in the course of judicial proceedings.

2. Illegally issue, write, change or alter a ballot on election day.

3. Permit registration or receipt of a vote from a person who he knows is not a legally qualified elector or who has refused after being challenged to make the oath or to properly answer the necessary questions pertaining to the requisite requirements and residence; or put into the ballot box a ballot other than his own or other one lawfully received.

4. Intentionally assist or cause to be made a false statement, canvass, certificate or return of the votes cast at any election.

5. Wilfully alter or destroy a registration list.

6. Intentionally permit or cause a voting machine to fail to correctly register or record a vote cast thereon, or tamper with or disarrange the machine or any part or appliance thereof; cause or consent to the machine being used for voting at an election with knowledge that it is out of order or is not perfectly set and adjusted so that it will correctly register or record all votes cast thereon; with the purpose of defrauding or deceiving any elector, cause doubt for what party, candidate or proposition a vote will be cast or cause the vote for one party, candidate or proposition to be cast so it appears to be cast for another; or remove, change or mutilate a ballot on the machine or do any similar act contrary to this title.

7. In the course of the person's official duties or on account of the person's official position, intentionally violate or intentionally cause any other person to violate any provision of this title for which no other penalty is expressly prescribed.

(3) **PROHIBITED ACTS.** No person may:

(a) Falsely make, make an oath to or fraudulently deface or destroy a certificate of nomination or nomination paper; or file or receive for filing a certificate of nomination or nomination paper knowing any part is falsely made;

(b) Wrongfully suppress, neglect or fail to file nomination papers in his possession at the proper time and in the proper office; suppress a certificate of nomination which is duly filed.

(c) Wilfully or negligently fail to deliver, after having undertaken to do so, official ballots prepared for an election to the proper person, or prevent their delivery within the required time, or destroy or conceal the ballots.

(d) Remove or destroy any of the supplies or conveniences placed in compartments or polling booths.

(e) Print or cause to be printed an official ballot with intent to change the result of the election as to any nominee or candidate; or deliver to an elector an official ballot bearing a mark opposite the name of a candidate that might be counted as a vote for that candidate.

(f) Before or during any election, tamper with machines readied for voting, disarrange, deface, injure or impair a machine; or mutilate, injure or destroy a ballot placed on a machine or to be placed on a machine or any other appliance used in connection with the machine.

(g) Falsify any affidavit relating to voter registration under this title.

(h) Deface, destroy or remove any legally placed election campaign advertising poster with intent to disrupt the campaign advertising efforts of any candidate, or of any committee, group or individual under ch. 11, or alter the information printed thereon so as to change the meaning thereof to the disadvantage of the candidate or cause espoused. Nothing in this paragraph restricts the right of any owner or occupant of any real property, or the owner or operator of any motor vehicle, to remove campaign advertising posters from such property or vehicle.

(i) Falsely make any statement for the purpose of obtaining an absentee ballot pursuant to s. 6.87.

(j) Furnish a ballot to an elector who cannot read or write, has difficulty in reading, writing or understanding English, or is unable to mark a ballot informing the elector that it contains names different than are written or printed on the ballot with the intent of inducing the elector to vote contrary to his or her inclination.

(k) Forge or falsely make the official indorsement on a ballot or knowingly deposit a ballot in the ballot box upon which the names or initials of the ballot clerks, or those of issuing clerks do not appear. In the canvass of the votes a ballot which is not indorsed by the clerks shall be void, not counted and treated and preserved as a defective ballot.

(l) When not authorized, during or after an election, break open or violate the seals or locks

on a ballot box containing ballots of that election or obtain unlawful possession of a ballot box with official ballots; conceal, withhold or destroy ballots or ballot boxes; wilfully, fraudulently or forcibly add to or diminish the number of ballots legally deposited in a ballot box; or aid or abet any person in doing any of the acts prohibited by this paragraph.

(m) Fraudulently change a ballot of an elector so the elector is prevented from voting for whom he intended.

(n) Receive a ballot from or give a ballot to a person other than the election official in charge.

(o) Vote or offer to vote a ballot except as has been received from one of the ballot clerks.

(p) Receive a completed ballot from a voter unless qualified to do so.

(q) Solicit a person to show how his ballot is marked.

(r) Remove a ballot from a polling place before the polls are closed.

(s) Solicit another elector to offer assistance inside a voting booth under s. 6.82 (2), except in the case of an elector who is blind or visually impaired to the extent that the elector cannot read a ballot.

(t) Obtain an absentee ballot as the agent of another elector under s. 6.86 (2) and fail or refuse to deliver it to such elector.

(u) Present false identification for the purpose of inducing an election official to permit the person to vote.

(v) Corroborate any information offered by a proposed elector for the purpose of permitting the person to vote, knowing such information to be false.

(w) Falsify a ballot application under s. 6.18.

History: 1973 c. 334; 1975 c. 85, 93, 199.

**12.60 Penalties.** (1) (a) Whoever violates ss. 12.05, 12.09, 12.11 and 12.13 (1), (2) and (3) (a), (e), (f), (j), (k), (L) and (m) may be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than 3 years in the state prison, or both.

(b) Whoever violates ss. 12.03, 12.07 and 12.13 (3) (b), (c), (d), (g), (i) and (n) to (w) may be fined not more than \$1,000, or imprisoned not more than 6 months, or both.

(c) Whoever violates s. 12.13 (3) (h) may be required to forfeit not more than \$100.

(2) Upon conviction of a violation of this chapter under sub. (1) (a) by any successful candidate, the court shall proceed as provided in s. 11.61 (3).

(3) Any election officer who is convicted of any violation of this chapter shall, in addition to the punishment otherwise provided, be disqualified to act as an election official for a term of 5 years from the time of his conviction.

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(4) Prosecutions under this chapter shall be conducted in accordance with s. 11.61 (2).

History: 1973 c. 334; 1975 c. 85.

**12.66 Injunction to compel compliance.**  
The attorney general or the district attorney of

the county where a violation of this chapter is alleged to occur may sue for injunctive relief to compel compliance with this chapter. No bond is required in such actions.

History: 1973 c. 334.