

CHAPTER 8

NOMINATIONS, PRIMARIES, ELECTIONS

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8.01 Method of nomination. Candidates for elective office shall be nominated according to this chapter.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: This is a restatement of s. 5.02. (Bill No. 755-A)

8.02 Nomination paper circulation date. Whenever a specific date is not given to begin circulation of nomination papers, the first day for circulation shall be the first day of the month one month prior to the month in which the filing deadline is scheduled. Signatures shall not be counted if signed and dated prior to the first day for circulation.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: This section is based on s. 5.05 (4), but the time for circulation has been changed from 60 days to a date specific which will result in a shorter period of time for circulation. This change conforms with other sections in this bill. (Bill No. 755-A)

8.03 Multiple nominations. (1) The name of any person nominated to the same office by more than one party or primary or nominated for more than one office shall appear under the party first nominating him or under the office to which he was first nominated. If the double nomination is simultaneous, the person nominated, before the deadline for filing the certificate of nomination shall file a written statement with the same person with whom he files his certificate stating his party or office preference. If the candidate fails to select his party or office, his name shall be placed under either party or office, but cannot appear more than once. When a candidate is nominated on a ballot where his name appears and is also nominated on some other ballot by write-in, he shall not have a choice, but shall be a nominee of the party which printed his name on their ballot.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply when a candidate for the office of president or vice president of the United States is nominated for another elective office during the same

election. If the candidate is elected president or vice president of the United States such election shall void his election to any other office. A special election shall be held to fill any office vacated under this subsection.

History: 1965 c. 666; 1967 c. 311.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: This section is a restatement of the combined provisions of ss. 5.14 (2) and 6.23 (12). (Bill No. 755-A)

8.04 Nomination paper signatures. If any person signs nomination papers for 2 candidates for the same office in the same election at different times, the earlier signature is valid and the later signature shall be stricken. Any person who signs or circulates nomination papers for one candidate may later circulate nomination papers for another candidate for the same office in the same election if he changes his mind and intends to support the latter candidate.

History: 1965 c. 666.

8.05 Nomination in towns and villages. Every candidate for an elective office in a town or village shall be nominated under this section.

(1) CAUCUS. (a) When nomination papers are not used, there shall be a caucus to nominate candidates. The governing body shall decide the date of the caucus during the first week in February. The date of the caucus may be established between the last Tuesday in February and the first Tuesday in March. When possible, preference should be given to having the caucus on the first Tuesday in March. If a primary is held on the day of the caucus, the caucus shall be held after the polls close.

(b) Whenever a caucus is held, the municipal clerk shall give notice of the time and date for the caucus by posting in his office and by one publication in a newspaper under ch. 985, at least 5 days before the date of the caucus.

(c) The town chairman or village president together with the municipal clerk shall serve

as caucus officials. If the chairman or president is a candidate, he shall call for the election of officials to conduct the caucus. The officials shall be elected by acclamation or ballot as the meeting directs. The electors attending the meeting shall select 2 tellers to canvass the vote for each office at the caucus.

(d) Names of candidates shall be placed in nomination either by motion made and seconded from the floor or by writing the candidate's name on a slip of paper distributed by the tellers to those electors attending the caucus. Only persons placed in nomination shall be voted on.

(e) Nominations shall be made for one office at a time. Candidates for the office of town supervisor when elected jointly and of village trustee shall be considered one office for purposes of nomination and election.

(f) Before balloting the caucus chairman shall announce the names of all candidates placed in nomination.

(g) The voting for each office shall be by ballot, but the caucus chairman may dispense with voting when only one or 2 persons are nominated for the same office.

(h) The 2 candidates receiving the highest number of votes cast for each office shall be nominated and certified by the caucus chairman and tellers to the municipal clerk. The certified names of the candidates shall be placed on the official ballots. If a town under s. 5.60 (6) elects its supervisors jointly, candidates equal to twice the number of positions to be filled, who receive the most votes, shall be nominated and certified.

(i) Village trustees, excluding the office of village president, shall be nominated together and at large. Candidates, equal to twice the number of positions to be filled, who receive the most votes, shall be nominated and certified.

(j) Any candidate nominated at a caucus who files a written declination of nomination within 5 days shall not be included on the official ballot.

(3) TOWN NONPARTISAN PRIMARY. (a) In lieu of sub. (1), the electors either by referendum or at the town meeting may provide for nomination of elective town office candidates at a nonpartisan primary conducted as provided in sub. (5). The nomination papers shall be signed by not less than 20 nor more than 100 electors of the town. The nomination papers shall be circulated not sooner than the first day of January preceding the election and shall be filed with the town clerk not later than 5 p.m. the last Tuesday in January.

(b) Notice shall be given under ss. 10.01 (2) (a) and 10.06 (2) (a).

(c) When this subsection is used, no additional candidates may be nominated under sub. (1).

(d) The question of adoption of the nonpartisan primary under this subsection may be submitted to the electors at any regular election held in the town or at a special election called for the purpose. When a petition signed by 20 electors of the town is filed with the town clerk so requesting, the question shall be submitted to a vote.

(e) Petitions requesting a vote on the question at a regular town election shall be filed no later than 5 p.m. the 2nd Tuesday in March. When the petition is filed, the clerk shall check its sufficiency. Whether at a regular or special election, the clerk shall give separate notice by one publication in a newspaper at least 5 days before the election.

(f) The ballot used for the referendum question shall be arranged under s. 5.60 (7) and shall ask: "Shall all candidates in the town of for elective town offices be nominated at a nonpartisan primary?"

(g) If a majority of the votes cast are in the affirmative, a nonpartisan primary, under sub. (5), shall thereafter be held to obtain candidates for elective town offices.

(4) VILLAGE NONPARTISAN PRIMARY. (a) A majority of the governing body of any village may provide under s. 8.11 (1) (a) and (b) that candidates for elective village office shall be nominated by a nonpartisan primary, under sub. (5).

(b) Nomination papers shall be signed by not less than 20 nor more than 100 electors of the village. The papers shall be circulated not sooner than the first day of January preceding the election and shall be filed with the village clerk not later than 5 p.m. the last Tuesday in January.

(c) Notice shall be given, under ss. 10.01 (2) (a) and 10.06 (2) (a).

(d) When this subsection is used, no additional candidates may be nominated under sub. (1).

(5) WHEN PRIMARY IS HELD. Towns and villages adopting the nonpartisan primary to nominate candidates, under subs. (3) and (4), shall hold a primary only when the number of candidates for an elective office in the municipality exceeds twice the number to be elected to the office. Those offices for which a primary has been held shall have only the names of candidates nominated at the primary appear on the official spring election ballot. When the number of candidates for an office does not

exceed twice the number to be elected, their names shall be printed on the official ballot for the regular election without a primary.

(6) MENOMINEE COUNTY. In counties containing only one town candidates shall be nominated for the office of supervisors at large and by precincts, and all applicable provisions of this section shall apply to their selection. In selecting the candidates for precinct supervisor by caucus, the candidates for each precinct shall be selected separately, and only those electors shall participate in each as are residents of that precinct. Any precinct candidate seeking nomination by the circulation of nomination papers shall incorporate in his nomination papers a statement that the signers are qualified electors of that precinct.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: Sub. (1) (a) is based on s. 5.27 (1) (1st 2 sentences). The date for the caucus has been made earlier in some instances to facilitate county clerks in obtaining the necessary information. The other dates have been established to facilitate execution of the provisions. Par. (b) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (1) (3rd and 4th sentences). Par. (c) is based on s. 5.27 (1) (5th to 8th sentences) with clarification. Par. (d) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (1) (9th sentence). Par. (e) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (1) (10th and 11th sentences). Par. (f) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (1) (12th sentence). Par. (g) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (1) (13th sentence). Par. (h) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (1) (14th and 15th sentences). Par. (i) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (1) (16th and 17th sentences). Par. (j) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (1) (18th sentence). When a caucus is held the provision for filing nomination papers after the caucus was deleted. The necessity for the clerks to have more time was a major factor in this change.

Sub. (3) (a) is based on s. 5.27 (4) (a) (1st, 2nd in part, and 3rd sentences). The number of nomination paper signers has been fixed as has the date for circulation of nomination papers for uniformity with other provisions in this bill. The restriction to towns over 2,500 population or in counties with 1st or 2nd class cities has been deleted. All towns are allowed to hold a primary if they so wish. Par. (b) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (4) (a) (2nd sentence in part). Par. (c) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (4) (a) (last sentence). Par. (d) is based on s. 5.27 (4) (d), but the number of petition signers has been established rather than using a percentage. Par. (e) is based on s. 5.27 (4) (g), but the filing deadline has an established date and newspaper notification is provided with posting still possible under s. 10.05 in this bill. Par. (f) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (4) (e). Par. (g) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (4) (f).

Sub. (4) (a) is based on s. 5.27 (6) (1st part), but is amended so the governing body as well as the charter ordinance can provide for a primary. Par. (b) is based on s. 5.27 (6) (1st sentence, last part), but the number of nomination paper signers and dates for circulation thereof have been made uniform with other provisions in this bill. Par. (c) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (6) (1st sentence in part). Par. (d) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (6) (last sentence).

Sub. (5) is a clarification of s. 5.27 (7) without substantive change.

Sub. (6) is a restatement of s. 5.27 (5). (Bill No. 755-A)

8.06 Special town elections. Special town elections may be called to enable the electors to vote on any question submitted to them for determination in the same manner as special town meetings are called.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: This section is a restatement of s. 10.54. (Bill No. 755-A)

8.10 Nominations for spring election. (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 primary apply.

(2) Nomination papers for offices to be filled at the spring election shall be circulated not sooner than the first day of January preceding the election and shall be filed not later than 5 p.m. on the last Tuesday in January.

(3) The nomination papers shall conform to the requirements for nomination papers for independent candidates for the general election, except that the number of required signatures shall be:

(a) For state offices, not less than 2,000 nor more than 4,000 electors;

(b) For judicial offices, not less than 200 nor more than 400 electors; except as provided in par. (c);

(c) For judicial offices and county executives in counties over 500,000 population, not less than 2,000 nor more than 4,000 electors;

(d) For supervisors in counties over 500,000 population, not less than 200 nor more than 400 electors;

(e) For supervisors in counties between 100,000 and 500,000 population, not less than 100 nor more than 200 electors;

(f) For supervisors in counties under 100,000 population, not less than 20 nor more than 100 electors;

(g) For city offices in 1st class cities, not less than 1,500 nor more than 3,000 electors for city-wide offices and not less than 200 nor more than 400 electors for aldermen elected from wards.

(h) For city offices in 2nd and 3rd class cities, not less than 200 nor more than 400 electors for city-wide offices and not less than 20 nor more than 100 electors for aldermen elected from wards.

(i) For city offices in 4th class cities, not less than 50 nor more than 100 for city-wide offices and not less than 20 nor more than 100 electors for aldermen elected from wards.

(j) For other offices, not less than 20 nor more than 100 electors.

(4) All the signers on one sheet shall be from the same county when a candidate is to be elected by the electors of more than one county.

(5) Each candidate shall file with his nomi-

nomination papers a sworn declaration that he will qualify for the office if he is elected.

(6) Nomination papers shall be filed:

(a) For state or judicial offices when the district comprises more than one county, in the office of the secretary of state.

(b) For offices to be voted for wholly within one county and for county supervisor, in the office of the county clerk.

(c) For city offices and other officers voted for exclusively within the municipality, except precinct committeemen under s. 8.17 and county supervisors under par. (b), in the office of the municipal clerk.

(d) For school district offices to be voted for within more than one municipality, with the person designated by the school board as the filing official for their school district.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: Sub. (1) is based on s. 5.22. The primary date is changed from 4 weeks before the spring election to the first Tuesday in March.

Sub. (2) is based on s. 5.23 (1st sentence), but the amount of time for circulating nomination papers is reduced. At present, circulation of nomination papers begins in late November for the spring elections. This change reflects present practice to wait until after the Christmas holidays to begin campaigning and is also intended to create more elector interest by creating closer continuity for each election's activities.

Sub. (3), while based on s. 5.23 (in part), is changed from percentages of the vote for governor at the last election to established categories taking into consideration the various population figures for the different sized areas involved and includes provisions for county supervisors.

Sub. (4) is a restatement of s. 5.23 (last sentence).

Sub. (5) is a restatement of s. 5.23 (next to last sentence), except it must be a sworn declaration. (Bill No. 755-A)

8.11 Spring primary. (1) **CITY.** (a) A primary may be held in any city for the nomination of candidates for city office. When a majority of all the members of the governing body of a city decide upon a spring primary for any specific election, they shall so provide not later than 3 days after the deadline for filing nomination papers.

(b) Any city may provide by charter ordinance, under s. 66.01, that whenever 3 or more candidates file nomination papers for a city office, a primary to nominate candidates for the office shall be held.

(c) Whenever electors, equal to at least 10% of the vote for governor in the city at the last general election, file petitions requesting a primary within 3 days after the deadline for filing nomination papers, there shall be a primary for any specific election.

(d) When the number of candidates for any city office does not exceed twice the number to be elected to the office, no primary shall be held for the office and the candidates'

names shall be printed on the ballot for the ensuing election.

(2) **MILWAUKEE COUNTY.** A primary shall be held in counties over 500,000 population whenever there are more than twice the number of candidates to be elected to any judicial office within the county or to the county board of supervisors from any one district. A primary shall be held in municipalities in counties over 500,000 population whenever there are more than twice the number of candidates to be elected to the board of school directors or board of education from any given area.

(3) **STATE.** A primary shall be held when there are 3 or more candidates for state superintendent, supreme court justice or for judge of the same branch of circuit or county court.

(4) **PRIMARY EXCLUSIVE.** Those offices for which a primary has been held shall have only the names of candidates nominated at the primary appear on the official spring election ballot.

(5) **COUNTY SUPERVISORS.** A primary shall be held in an election for county board supervisor whenever 3 or more candidates file nomination papers. In any county supervisory district where 2 or more municipalities are combined for the purpose of electing 2 supervisors at large under s. 59.03 (2) (b), when 5 or more candidates file nomination papers, there shall be a primary.

History: 1965 c. 666; 1967 c. 290.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: Sub. (1) (a) is a restatement of s. 5.24 (1) (a) (1st part). Par. (b) combines s. 5.24 (1) (b) and (c) and makes them uniform. Par. (c) is a restatement of s. 5.24 (1) (a) (1st sentence, last part). Par. (d) is a restatement of s. 5.24 (1) (a) (2nd sentence).

Sub. (2) is based on s. 5.24 (2) (1st part) with clarification and deletion of all references to towns as there aren't any towns in Milwaukee county.

Sub. (3) is based on s. 5.24 (2) (in part) with clarification.

Sub. (4) is a restatement of s. 5.24 (1) (a) (last sentence) and (2) (last part). (Bill No. 755-A)

8.12 Presidential preference vote. (1) **SELECTION OF NAMES FOR BALLOT.** In each year in which electors for president and vice president are to be elected, the voters of this state shall at the spring election be given an opportunity to express their preference for the person to be the presidential candidate of their party.

(a) On the first Tuesday in February of said year, there shall be convened in the capitol a committee consisting of for each political party recognized under s. 5.62 the state chairman of that state party organization which is the state organization recognized by the national organization of the respective political party, the national committeeman and the national committeewoman; the speaker and the

minority leader of the assembly, and the president pro tempore and minority leader of the senate. This committee shall organize by selecting an eleventh member who shall be the chairman and shall determine, and certify to the secretary of state no later than on the Friday following the first Tuesday in February, the names of all candidates of the political parties recognized under s. 5.62 for the office of president of the United States. The committee shall have sole discretion that such candidates' candidacy is generally advocated or recognized in the national news media throughout the United States.

(b) No later than 5 p.m. on the first Tuesday in March of said year, any person seeking the indorsement by the national convention of a political party recognized under s. 5.62 for the office of president of the United States, or any group organized in this state on behalf of and with the consent of such person, may submit to the secretary of state a petition to have said person's name printed on the presidential preference ballot. Such petition shall be signed by a number of qualified electors equal in each congressional district to not less than 1,000 signatures nor more than 1,500 signatures.

(c) The secretary of state shall forthwith contact each person whose name has been placed in nomination under par. (a) and notify him that his name will be printed on the Wisconsin presidential preference ballot unless he files, no later than the last day in February of said year, with the secretary of state, a disclaimer stating without qualification that he is not and does not intend to become a candidate for the office of president of the United States at the forthcoming presidential election. The disclaimer may be filed with the secretary of state by registered mail, telegram or in person.

(d) Any proposed presidential candidate who does not file the disclaimer under par. (c) may, no later than 5 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday in March, file with the secretary of state a full list of district and at-large delegates and alternates according to the number allotted or permitted this state's party organization by the national committee of the political party, but not less than two-thirds of the convention votes shall be allotted on an equal basis to congressional districts.

(2) **BALLOTS.** (a) The form of the official ballots shall be prescribed by the secretary of state under s. 5.60 (8).

(b) Except as otherwise provided in ss. 5.60 (8) and 8.12 (1) and (3), the presidential preference vote election shall be noticed, held and conducted, and the results canvassed and

returned, in the manner provided for judicial elections.

(3) **DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.** (a) No later than the last Monday in April following the presidential preference vote, the secretary of state shall notify each state party organization chairman under s. 8.12 (1) (a) of the results of the presidential preference vote cast within his party.

(b) If the presidential preference vote in any district or in the state at large is won by a write-in candidate or by a candidate who did not file a list of delegates under sub. (1) (d), or if in any district or in the state at large a plurality of the voters cast their ballots for "none of the names shown" or against the single name shown on the ballot, that state party organization which is the state organization recognized by the national organization of the respective political party shall select as many delegates or alternates as are allotted or permitted this state's party organization by the national committee of the political party, the method of selecting the delegates or alternates to be determined by the state party organization, but not less than two-thirds of the convention votes shall be allotted on an equal basis to congressional districts and these delegates and alternates shall be selected by the party organizations of each respective district. In executing the pledge under par. (c) 5, district delegates and district delegate alternates shall be bound by the outcome of the presidential preference vote in their respective districts, and the delegates and alternates representing the state at large shall be bound by the outcome of the total presidential preference vote in the state at large. The selection of delegates and alternates shall occur no earlier than the Tuesday after the last Monday in April following a presidential preference vote. The names of the suggested delegates and alternates pledged to a particular candidate shall be transmitted to that candidate for his approval no later than June 1, and the candidate shall notify the chairman of the state party organization of his disapproval of any delegate or alternate by June 5, and where the candidate has disapproved his suggested delegates and alternates, he shall file his own list of delegates and alternates, which shall become the official slate of the particular candidates, delegates and alternates to the national presidential convention. No person selected as a delegate or alternate shall qualify to attend the national convention of his political party unless he files with the state central committee of his political party a written declaration of acceptance, signed by himself, on a form pre-

scribed by the secretary of state, and the state central committee deposits this declaration of acceptance in the office of the secretary of state no later than 5 p.m. on June 15.

(c) The declaration of acceptance shall be in the form of an affidavit and shall contain the following information:

1. The name, residence and post-office address of the delegate or alternate delegate.

2. A statement that he is a qualified voter.

3. A statement that he will not withdraw his name before the holding of the national convention of his party.

4. A statement that he is affiliated with the political party which selected him as a delegate or alternate to its national political convention.

5. If a specific candidate for the office of president of the United States received the plurality of the votes cast in the presidential preference vote election, a pledge in the following form:

"As a delegate to the 19... national convention of the ... party I pledge myself to support the candidacy of ... as a candidate for the nomination for president by the ... party; that I will, unless prevented by the death of the candidate, vote for his candidacy on the first ballot; and vote for his candidacy on any additional ballot, unless released by said candidate, until said candidate fails to receive at least one-third of the votes authorized to be cast; and that, thereafter, I shall have the right to cast my convention vote according to my own judgment."

(d) The secretary of state shall forthwith certify to the credentials committee at the national convention of each party recognized under s. 5.62 a list of the names of the delegates and alternates qualified to represent the party organization of this state by virtue of having complied with pars. (b) and (c).

(e) Any vacancy in an office of delegate or alternate to a national political party convention caused by the death, or inability for any reason to serve, of a delegate or alternate delegate shall be filled by the central committee of the political party organization entitled to make the original selection under par. (b), but no person selected to fill a vacancy under this paragraph shall be qualified to serve unless he executes the affidavit required under par. (c) 5.

History: 1965 c. 666; 1967 c. 90, 228.

8.13 Commission city primary. At the first primary after adoption of the commission form of government the 2 candidates for mayor and the 4 candidates for councilmen

receiving the highest number of votes shall be nominated. At subsequent primaries the 2 candidates receiving the most votes for either office shall be nominated. Only the names of the nominees shall appear on the spring election ballot.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: This section is a restatement of s. 5.245. (Bill No. 755-A)

8.15 Nominations for September primary.

(1) Nomination papers shall be circulated not sooner than June 1 preceding the election and shall be filed not later than 5 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of July in those years when a September primary is held. Only those candidates for whom nomination papers containing the necessary signatures acquired within the allotted time and filed before the deadline shall have their names printed on the official September primary ballot.

(2) The signer of a nomination paper declares his intent to support the candidate named therein. Only one signature per person for the same office is valid. In addition to his signature, each signer shall list his residence, including the street and number, if any, and the date of signing.

(3) All signers on each separate nomination paper for all state offices, United States senators, congressmen, county offices, state legislators and national convention delegates shall reside in the same county and in the district which the candidate named therein will represent, if elected.

(4) (a) The affidavit of a qualified elector stating his residence with street and number, if any, shall appear at the bottom of each nomination paper, stating he is personally acquainted with all the signers; he knows they are electors of the precinct, ward, municipality or county, as the nomination papers require; he knows they signed the paper with full knowledge of its content; he knows their respective residences given; he knows each signer signed on the date stated opposite his name; and, that he, the affiant, resides within the district which the candidate named therein will represent, if elected, and that he intends to support the candidate. The affidavit may be made by the candidate or any qualified elector.

(b) Each candidate shall file with his nomination papers a declaration, sworn to before any officer authorized to administer oaths, that he will qualify for office if nominated and elected. The nomination papers and the candidate's sworn declaration are valid with or without the seal impression of the authorized officer who administered the oath.

(5) Each nomination paper shall have substantially the following words printed at the top:

I, the undersigned, a qualified elector of the . . . Precinct, . . . Ward, (Town, City, Village) of . . ., County of . . ., State of Wisconsin, representing the principles of the . . . party, do hereby nominate . . ., (include first and last name plus middle initial, or initial, middle and last name; the use of an initial for a first or middle name is optional, but no nicknames or titles), who resides at . . . Street, (Town, City, Village) of . . ., in the County of . . ., and whose post-office address is . . ., Wisconsin, as a candidate for the office of . . ., to be voted for at the primary to be held on the . . . day of . . ., 19.., as representing the principles of the above named party, and I declare that I intend to support the candidate named herein.

(6) The number of required signatures on nomination papers shall be as follows:

(a) For state-wide offices, not less than 2,000 nor more than 4,000 electors.

(b) For representatives in congress, not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 electors.

(c) For state senators, not less than 400 nor more than 800 electors.

(d) For state assemblymen, not less than 200 nor more than 400 electors.

(e) For offices representing less than a congressional district in area and for county offices, not less than 500 nor more than 1,000 electors in counties over 100,000 population and not less than 200 nor more than 400 electors in counties of 100,000 population or less.

(7) A candidate may not run in more than one party primary at the same time. No filing official shall accept nomination papers for the same person in the same election for more than one party.

(8) Nomination papers shall be filed:

(a) For state offices, United States senators, representatives in congress, and those members of the senate and assembly whose districts comprise more than one county, in the office of the secretary of state.

(b) For offices to be voted for wholly within one county, except representatives in congress, in the office of the county clerk. Within 5 days after the deadline for filing nomination papers, the county clerk shall send to the secretary of state the name, address and political party of each legislative candidate.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: Sub. (1) is based on s. 5.05 (1) (1st part) for the deadline. The earliest date for circulation is changed for uniformity within this bill.

Sub. (2) is a restatement of s. 5.05 (3) (1st sentence).

Sub. (3) is a restatement of ss. 5.05 (5) (a) and 5.38 (2) (in part).

Sub. (4) (a) is a restatement of s. 5.05 (5) (b) (1st part). Par. (b) is a restatement of s. 5.05 (5) (b) (last part).

Sub. (5) is a restatement of s. 5.05 (1) (last part).

Sub. (6), while based on s. 5.05 (6) and (10), eliminates the percentage of vote for governor requirement and the multiple-county requirement and establishes categories for uniformity within this bill.

Sub. (7) is a restatement of s. 5.05 (7).

Sub. (8) is based on s. 5.05 (8). (Bill No. 755-A)

8.16 Party candidates. (1) The person who receives the greatest number of votes for an office on any party ballot at a primary shall be the party's candidate for the office, and his name shall so appear on the official ballot at the next election. A person who receives only write-in votes shall not be the party's candidate unless he receives 5% of the vote cast in the district for the party's gubernatorial candidate at the last general election and files a declaration that he will qualify as such, if elected, within 2 days after he receives notification of his nomination.

Note: Chapter 261, laws of 1967, amended sub. (1), effective January 1, 1970, to read:

"8.16 Party candidates. (1) The person who receives the greatest number of votes for an office on any party ballot at a primary shall be the party's candidate for the office, and his name shall so appear on the official ballot at the next election. A person who receives only write-in votes shall not be the party's candidate unless he receives 5% of the vote cast in the district for the party's gubernatorial candidate at the last general election and files a declaration that he will qualify as such, if elected, within 2 days after he receives notification of his nomination. The persons who receive the greatest number of votes respectively for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor on any party ballot at a primary shall be the party's joint candidates for the offices, and their names shall so appear on the official ballot at the next election."

(2) Nominees chosen at a national convention and under s. 8.18 (2) (c) by each party entitled to a September primary ballot shall be the party's candidates for president, vice president and presidential electors.

History: 1965 c. 666; 1967 c. 261.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: Sub. (1) is based on s. 5.17 with several changes. The party candidates for an office do not need to aggregate 5% of the average vote for governor at the last 2 general elections. The party candidate receiving the most votes will be that party's candidate without regard to the number of votes. The write-in candidate is required to receive 5% of the vote cast for governor at the last election rather than 10% of the average vote for governor at the last 2 general elections.

Sub. (2) is new. It establishes a statutory procedure for obtaining the party candidates for president and their electors. (Bill No. 755-A)

8.17 Political party committees. (1) At the September primary the party committeemen shall be elected. Counties over 500,000 population shall elect one committeeman for each political party from each ward and village. All other counties shall elect one committeeman for each political party from each precinct.

(2) Nomination papers shall be in substantially the same form as those required under s. 8.15. Nomination papers shall be circulated no sooner than June 1 preceding the election and shall be filed in the office of the county clerk not later than 5 p.m. on the 2nd Tuesday of July in those years when a September primary is held. The number of required signatures shall be:

(a) For party committeeman from each ward and village in counties over 500,000 population, not less than 60 nor more than 100 electors.

(b) For party committeeman from each precinct in 2nd, 3rd and 4th class cities, not less than 20 nor more than 40 electors.

(c) For committeeman in all other precincts, not less than 20 nor more than 40 electors.

(3) (a) Only the names of persons filing nomination papers shall have their names printed on the ballots. There shall be no space provided for write-ins. When no candidate files nomination papers for party committeeman, the office shall not appear on the ballot for that party in that precinct, ward or village and the vacancy shall be filled by the party statutory committee under ss. 7.38 (3) and 8.35.

(b) The county clerk shall arrange the names of candidates for committeemen in the proper party column for each precinct, ward and village under s. 5.62.

(4) (a) Each elector may vote for his party committeeman by voting for one of the names on the ballot. No write-in vote or sticker applied for the office of party committeeman shall be counted.

(b) The results shall be returned as are other results of the September primary, but no write-in votes or stickers shall be counted. In counties over 500,000 population, whenever 2 or more candidates for party committeeman receive an equal number of votes, the precinct official shall return the results and the county board of election commissioners shall break the tie during its canvass of the votes. Other ties for precinct committeeman shall be determined by drawing lots at the precinct where the tie occurs.

(c) The term of office of each committeeman elected shall be for 2 years.

(5) (a) The county committee of each political party shall consist of the duly elected or appointed committeemen residing in the county.

(b) Within 2 days after completion of the official September primary county canvass the chairman of each party committee shall call

the first meeting of the county committee. The date for the meeting shall be set not less than 5 nor more than 15 days thereafter by giving at least 5 days' written notice to each member.

(c) At the first meeting, the county committee shall elect a chairman, secretary, treasurer and other officers or subcommittees deemed necessary.

1. In counties containing one or more assembly districts, the county committee shall also elect 2 persons from each assembly district as members of the congressional district committee.

2. In counties comprising an assembly district consisting of more than one county, each county shall elect one person as a member of the congressional district committee.

(d) The county committee chairman elected at the first meeting shall certify to the state central committee chairman the name and post-office address of each person elected to the congressional district committee.

(e) Additional county committee meetings may be called by the county chairman or upon written demand signed by a majority of the committee members. If the chairman fails to call a meeting of the committee within 3 days of the written demand, demanding members may designate one of their number to call a meeting and preside. Any business transacted at the meeting shall have the same effect as a meeting called by the county chairman.

(f) Any county committee officer may be removed from office at any meeting of the committee called under par. (e) by a majority vote of those present and voting. Two-thirds of the members of the county committee constitute a quorum at a meeting for the removal of the officers.

(g) Any vacancy in any committee office shall be filled by the county committee, except that the county chairman may temporarily fill any vacancy.

(h) The county committee may appoint a committeeman for any precinct, ward or village in which none was elected.

(i) Each committee and its officers shall have the powers usually exercised by committees and their officers.

(6) (a) Committees may be organized for any political subdivision, or legislative district as under sub. (5). The first meeting shall be called within 10 days pursuant to a written demand therefor signed by 25% or more of the members by at least 5 days' written notice to each member.

(b) Membership of committees under par. (a) shall consist of all duly elected or ap-

pointed committeemen residing in the subdivision or district, except that in congressional districts and legislative districts consisting of more than one county, the membership shall consist of the members of the congressional district committee elected under sub. (5) (c).

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: Sub. (1) is based on s. 5.35 (2) (1st sentence). The provision for 1st class cities is changed to a population basis and the provision for towns in Milwaukee county is deleted as unnecessary.

Sub. (2) is based on s. 5.35 (2) (2nd and 3rd sentences). The dates for circulation and the number of signers of nomination papers are changed for uniformity in this bill.

Sub. (3) (a) is new. It is intended to prevent the existing problems created by providing write-ins. Often one or 2 votes is sufficient to win. There is no provision at present to assure that the write-in is a member of the party. Further, it is usually difficult and sometimes impossible to know who the person written-in is, especially when there is more than one person of the same name in the precinct, ward or village. Par. (b) is a restatement of s. 5.35 (2) (last sentence).

Sub. (4) (a) is based on s. 5.35 (1) (a) (1st sentence), but the provision for write-ins is deleted. Par. (b) is based on s. 5.35 (1) (b) and (3), but is changed for uniformity in this section. The provision for the inclusion of address is deleted as this information will be on the nomination papers filed with the county clerk. The breaking of tie votes in Milwaukee county is new but necessary, since in that county, committeemen are elected by wards and villages, not precincts. Par. (c) is a restatement of s. 5.35 (4).

Sub. (5) (a) is based on s. 5.35 (6) without substantive change. Par. (b) is based on s. 5.35 (7), but also establishes a date within which the first meeting must be set. Par. (c) (intro. par.) is a restatement of s. 5.35 (8) (1st sentence, 1st part). Subds. 1 and 2 are a restatement of s. 5.35 (8) (1st sentence, last part). Par. (d) is based on s. 5.35 (9) (3rd sentence, 1st part), with clarification. Par. (e) is a restatement of s. 5.35 (12). Par. (f) is a restatement of s. 5.35 (13). Par. (g) is a restatement of s. 5.35 (11). Par. (h) is new. It is necessary to fill vacancies whenever nomination papers are not filed for committeeman from a precinct, ward or village where there is to be a committeeman. Par. (i) is a restatement of s. 5.35 (10).

Sub. (6) is based on s. 5.35 (5), (8) (last part), and (9) (1st part), except that instead of being required, these several organizational levels of party organization are made permissive. (Bill No. 755-A)

8.18 Platform convention; state central committee.

(1) Candidates for state offices, senate and assembly nominated by each political party at the primary, and the holdover state senators of each political party shall meet in the state capitol at 10 a.m. on the first Tuesday in October.

(2) The purpose of the convention is:

(a) To formulate the state platform of their party and make it public by 6 p.m. the following day.

(b) To elect by ballot a state central committee of at least 2 members from each congressional district and a chairman thereof.

(c) In presidential election years, to nominate one presidential elector from each congressional district and 2 electors from the state at large. The names of the nominees shall be certified immediately by the platform

convention chairman and secretary of each party to the secretary of state.

(d) To perform any other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

(3) Within 10 days after the platform convention, the convention chairman and secretary of each party shall file a certified copy of the proceedings and of the platform adopted, with the secretary of state.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: Sub. (1) is based on s. 5.36 (1) (1st sentence), but the date has been fixed at approximately the same date as the present provision.

Sub. (2) (a) is a restatement of s. 5.36 (1) (2nd and last sentences). Par. (b) is a restatement of s. 5.36 (1) (3rd sentence). Par. (c) is a restatement of s. 5.36 (1) (4th and 5th sentences). Par. (d) is a restatement of s. 5.36 (1) (6th sentence).

Sub. (3) is based on s. 5.36 (2), but the date for filing has been reduced from 30 to 10 days, as 30 days is unduly long. (Bill No. 755-A)

8.19 Party name. (1) The state central committee of any party polling less than 75,000 presidential votes in this state in the last election may change the name of the party. The new name may not duplicate that of an existing national party. A certificate of approval by the party's national committee which has been certified by the national committee secretary, the state committee chairman and the state committee secretary shall be filed with the secretary of state.

(2) The new name shall take effect upon certification.

(3) Every political party entitled, under s. 5.62, to have its candidates on the September primary and general election ballots has exclusive right to the use of the name designating it at any election involving political parties. The secretary of state 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.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: Sub. (1) is a restatement of s. 5.36 (3) (in part).

Sub. (2) is a restatement of s. 5.36 (3) (in part).

Sub. (3) is a restatement of s. 5.13 (4). (Bill No. 755-A)

8.20 Nomination of independent candidates.

(1) Independent nominations may be made for any office to be voted for at any general or partisan special election.

(2) (a) Nomination is by nomination papers. The nomination paper forms shall contain the candidate's name in any combination of initials or familiar and common abbreviations for the first and middle names plus the last name, but no nicknames or titles; the

office for which he is nominated; his residence and post-office address; and the party or principle he represents, if any, in 5 words or less.

Note: Chapter 261, laws of 1967, amended sub. (2) (a), effective January 1, 1970, to read:

"(2) (a) Nomination is by nomination papers. The nomination paper forms shall contain the candidate's name in any combination of initials or familiar and common abbreviations for the first and middle names plus the last name, but no nicknames or titles; the office for which he is nominated; his residence and post-office address; and the party or principle he represents, if any, in 5 words or less. In the case of candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor, the nomination paper forms shall so contain both candidates' names; the office for which each is nominated; the residence and post-office address of each; and the party they represent, if any, in 5 words or less."

(b) Nomination papers for presidential electors shall list one presidential elector from each congressional district and 2 electors from the state at large for electors and the candidates for president and vice president for whom they intend to vote, if elected.

(3) The affidavit of an elector under s. 8.15 (4) shall be appended to each nomination paper.

(4) The number of required signatures on nomination papers for independent candidates shall be:

(a) For state-wide offices, not less than 3,000 nor more than 5,000 electors.

(am) For the offices of governor and lieutenant governor jointly, not less than 3,000 nor more than 5,000 electors.

(b) For representatives in congress, not less than 2,000 nor more than 3,000.

(c) For state senators, not less than 500 nor more than 1,000 electors.

(d) For state assemblymen, not less than 300 nor more than 500 electors.

(e) For offices representing less than a congressional district in area and for county offices, not less than 1,000 nor more than 2,000 electors in counties over 100,000 population and not less than 300 nor more than 500 electors in counties of 100,000 population or less.

(f) For presidential electors intending to vote for the same candidates for president and vice president, not less than 3,000 nor more than 5,000 electors.

(5) Only one signature per person for the same office is valid. In addition to his signature, each signer shall list his residence, including the street and number, if any, and the date of signing. Signers of each separate nomination paper shall reside in the same county and in the district which the candidate named therein will represent, if elected.

(6) Each candidate shall file with his nomination papers a declaration that he will qualify for the office, if elected.

(7) Nomination papers shall be filed in the

office of the secretary of state for all state-wide offices, representatives in congress and any districts or divisions including more than one county; or, in the office of county clerk for all offices for only one county.

(8) Nomination papers for independent candidates shall be circulated no sooner than August 1 preceding the election and shall be filed not later than 5 p.m. on the 3rd Tuesday in September.

(9) Persons nominated by nomination papers without party designation shall be placed on the official ballot to the right or below the party candidates in their own column designated "Independent". If the candidate's name already appears under a party it shall not be listed again.

History: 1965 c. 666; 1967 c. 261.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: Sub. (1) is a restatement of s. 5.19 (1).

Sub. (2) is based on s. 5.19 (2), but the requirement that he state his business or vocation is deleted for uniformity.

Sub. (3) is a restatement of s. 5.19 (3).

Sub. (4) is based on s. 5.19 (4), but the percentage figures are changed to number categories for uniformity; the designated areas from which the signatures must be obtained is deleted; and, par. (f) is added for clarification.

Sub. (5) is based on s. 5.19 (5), but its provisions are made uniform with other sections in this bill.

Sub. (6) is a restatement of s. 5.19 (4) (last sentence).

Sub. (7) is a restatement of s. 5.19 (6) (1st sentence).

Sub. (8) is based on s. 5.19 (6) (last sentence), but is changed as necessary for uniformity in this bill.

Sub. (9) is a restatement of s. 6.23 (2) (last sentence), (9) (last sentence) and (13). (Bill No. 755-A)

8.25 General elections. (1) **PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.** By general ballot at the general election for choosing the president and vice president of the United States there shall be elected as many electors of president and vice president as this state is entitled to elect senators and representatives in congress. A vote for the president and vice president nominations of any party is a vote for the electors of the nominees.

(2) **UNITED STATES SENATOR.** One senator to serve in the United States congress shall be chosen at the general election in 1962 and every 6 years thereafter and another in 1964 and every 6 years thereafter.

(3) **REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS.** One representative to serve in the United States congress shall be chosen from each congressional district at the general election held in each even-numbered year.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: Sub. (1) is a restatement of s. 9.04.

Sub. (2) is a restatement of s. 9.02 (1).

Sub. (3) is a restatement of s. 9.01. (Bill No. 755-A)

8.30 Refusal to accept nomination papers.

The official with whom nomination papers are required to be filed may refuse either to accept the nomination papers for filing or to place the candidate's name on the ballot:

(1) If the nomination papers are not prepared, signed and executed, as required under this chapter;

(2) If it conclusively appears, either on the face of the nomination papers offered for filing, or by admission of the candidate or otherwise, that the candidate is ineligible to be nominated or elected;

(3) If elected the candidate could not qualify for the office sought within the time allowed by law for qualification because of age, residence or other impediment.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: This section is a restatement of the combined provisions of ss. 5.30, 10.29 (in part), 10.33 (6) and 10.64 (last part). (Bill No. 755-A)

8.35 Declining nomination, vacancies after nomination.

(1) Any person nominated to office may decline the nomination by delivering to his filing official a written, signed and acknowledged declination. The declination paper shall be filed for any municipal or county office not later than 5 p.m. 2 days after the canvass is complete, whether or not there is a primary for that office; or, not later than 5 p.m. one week after the primary or the deadline for filing nomination papers for districts of more than one county and state offices.

(2) If a vacancy occurs after nomination due to declination, death, or any other cause, the vacancy may be filled by the proper political party or committee for all partisan offices. Similar vacancies for municipal and nonpartisan county offices may be filled within 2 days by the personal campaign committee or, if the candidate had none, by the governing body of the municipality or county.

(2m) Notwithstanding sub. (2), if a vacancy occurs after nomination in the office of state assemblyman in counties having a population of 500,000 or more, it shall be filled by the senatorial district committee.

(3) Whenever a nominee dies after the ballots are printed, and no nomination is made under this section, the votes cast for the deceased shall be counted and returned. If he receives a majority, the vacancy shall be filled as in the case of a vacancy occurring by death after election.

History: 1965 c. 666.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: Sub. (1) combines ss. 5.18 (1st part) and 5.265 (1st part) and makes changes as necessary to provide uniformity. Sub. (2) combines ss. 5.18 (in part) and 5.265 (last part), but permits a personal campaign com-

mittee to appoint only for nonpartisan offices.

Sub. (3) is a restatement of s. 5.18 (next to last sentence). (Bill No. 755-A)

8.50 Special elections. Unless otherwise provided, this section applies to filling vacancies in the United States senate and house of representatives, executive and legislative state offices and county offices. In addition to filling vacancies in public office by appointment, vacancies may be filled by election under this section, but no special election shall be held after September 1 preceding a general election.

(1) SPECIAL ELECTION ORDER AND NOTICES.

(a) When there is to be a special election, the special election for governor shall be ordered by the attorney general; the special election for county clerk shall be ordered by the sheriff; the special election for any other county office shall be ordered by the county clerk; all other special elections shall be ordered by the governor. When the governor or attorney general issue the order, it shall be filed and recorded in the office of the secretary of state. When the county clerk or sheriff issue the order, it shall be filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk.

(b) Notice of any special election shall be given upon the filing of the order under par.

(a) by publication in a newspaper under ch. 985. If the special election includes more than one county, the secretary of state shall give notice as soon as possible to the county clerks and publish one notice. Upon receipt of notice from the secretary of state, or when the special election is for a county office, the county clerk shall give notice as soon as possible to all municipal clerks and publish 2 notices. The notices shall include the provisions of par. (c) and be a type A notice under ch. 10 in substantially the form prescribed by the secretary of state.

(c) The order and notice shall specify the office to be filled, the name of the officer before the vacancy, how the vacancy occurred, the expiration date of the remaining term of office, the date of the election, the earliest date for circulating and deadline for filing nomination papers, and the area involved in the election.

(d) When the primary includes more than one county, the secretary of state shall transmit to each county clerk at least 15 days before the special primary a certified list of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed in his office. Immediately upon receipt of the certified list, the county clerk shall prepare his ballots. For a county special election, the county clerk shall certify the candidates and prepare the ballots. The coun-

ty clerk shall publish 2 type B notices in a newspaper under ch. 10. As soon as possible after the primary, the county clerk shall certify the candidates and prepare the ballots for the following special election, and shall publish 2 type B notices in a newspaper under ch. 10.

(2) DATE OF SPECIAL ELECTION. (a) The date for the special election shall be not less than 55 nor more than 70 days from the date of the order.

(b) The primary shall be on the day 4 weeks before the day of the special election.

(3) NOMINATION AND PRIMARY. (a) Nomination papers shall 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. 18 days before the day of the special primary.

(b) The provisions for September primaries under s. 8.15 are applicable to all primaries held under this section.

(4) REGULATIONS ON SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

(a) A vacancy in the office of United States senator shall be filled under s. 17.18 (2).

(b) A vacancy in the office of representative in congress occurring after July 1 but before the 3rd Tuesday in September preceding a general election shall be filled at the general election. Any vacancy occurring before July 1 or after the 3rd Tuesday in September before a general election may be filled at a special election. If no special election is held the vacancy shall be filled at the next general election.

(c) Whenever a vacancy occurs in the governor's office while the lieutenant governor is filling the office after July 1, but before September 1 preceding a general election, both offices shall be filled at the general election. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the governor's office while the lieutenant governor is filling the office before July 1, the vacancy in both offices may be filled by special election within 65 days after the vacancy occurs in the office of lieutenant governor. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the governor's office while the lieutenant governor is filling the office after September 1, the vacancy in both offices may be filled at a special election.

Note: Chapter 261, laws of 1967, repeals (4) (c) effective January 1, 1970.

(d) A vacancy in any other elective state office, except under par. (c), occurring more than 6 months before the expiration of the current term, may be filled at a special election held not later than September 1 preceding the next general election.

Note: Chapter 261, laws of 1967, amended (4) (d) effective January 1, 1970 to read:

"(d) A vacancy in any other elective state office,

occurring more than 6 months before the expiration of the current term, may be filled at a special election held not later than September 1 preceding the next general election."

(e) Any vacancy in the office of state senator may be filled by election as a vacancy in the office of United States senator is filled, except as provided by this subsection. Any vacancy in the office of state senator or assemblyman occurring before February 1 the first year of his term shall be filled as promptly as possible by special election. Any vacancy in the office of state senator or assemblyman occurring after the close of the last regular session of the legislature held during his term shall be filled only if a special session of the legislature is called during the remainder of the term. The special election to fill the vacancy shall be ordered, if possible, so the new member may participate in the special session.

(f) A vacancy in the office of judge or justice occurring on or before December 31 shall be filled, if a judge, at the succeeding spring election; or, if a justice, at the first judicial election when no other justice is to be elected. A vacancy in the office of judge occurring after December 31 shall be filled at the judicial election the next year. A vacancy in the office of justice shall be filled at the next judicial election if no other justice is to be elected.

(g) Whenever through neglect or failure to choose either a member of the congress or legislature at a general election or any county officer who should have been chosen at the election, a special election may be held to fill the vacancy but no special election shall be held for any school or county officer after the time when his term would have commenced had he been elected at the proper April or November election.

(h) Whenever the right to office of any person listed in par. (g) ceases before the commencement of the term of office to which elected, a special election may be held to fill the vacancy.

(i) When the governor so directs, a special election shall be held to fill any vacancy not provided for in this section. This paragraph does not apply to judicial offices.

History: 1965 c. 666; 1967 c. 261.

Legislative Council Note, 1965: The intro. par. combines ss. 5.29 (1) (last sentence), 7.01 (1) and 7.06 (3rd sentence) but is made general to include judicial offices, and the deadline for special elections before a general election has been changed from 60 days to September 1.

Sub. (1) (a) is based on s. 7.04 (1) and (3). The notice will no longer be given by the sheriff when a special election is held for county clerk as there will always be someone more familiar with the procedure in the county clerk's office. Par. (b) is based on ss. 5.29 (2), 7.03 and 7.05 (1st part). The notices have been made uniform with the notice provisions of ch. 10 in this bill and the posting requirement has been deleted. Par. (c) is based on s. 7.04 (2) (1st part), but adds other

provisions of a type A notice under ch. 10 in this bill. Par. (d) is based on ss. 5.29 (4) and 7.05 (last sentence). The date when the secretary of state shall send the certified lists is changed from 18 to 15 days. The notice provisions are clarified and made uniform with ch. 10 in this bill.

Sub. (2) (a) is a restatement of s. 7.04 (2) (last part). Par. (b) is a restatement of s. 5.29 (1) (1st sentence, last part).

Sub. (3) (a) is a restatement of s. 5.29 (3) for the deadline. The beginning circulation date is new. Par. (b) is a restatement of s. 5.29 (5).

Sub. (4) (a) is a restatement of s. 7.01 (2a).

Par. (b) is based on s. 7.01 (2), but the dates have been established so they can be more readily ascertained. Par. (c) is based on s. 7.01 (5). The dates have been established and the provisions clarified. Par. (d) is based on s. 7.01 (4), but the latest a special election can be held preceding a general election was changed from 60 days to September 1. Par. (e) is a restatement of s. 7.01 (3). Par. (f) is based on s. 8.02 (2) with established dates and clarification. Par. (g) combines ss. 7.02 (intro. par.), (1) and 7.06 (last sentence) without substantive change. Par. (h) is a restatement of s. 7.02 (2). Par. (i) is a restatement of s. 7.02 (3). (Bill No. 755-A)