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# State of Misconsin 2001 - 2002 **LEGISLATURE**

LRB-2774/1 RJM/JTK/MGD:wlj&cs:jf

# **2001 SENATE BILL 110**

March 28, 2001 - Introduced by Senators Moore, Burke, Shibilski, M. Meyer, PLACHE and HANSEN, cosponsored by Representatives Travis, Pocan, Young, BOCK, TURNER, COLON, BLACK, J. LEHMAN, MORRIS-TATUM, RILEY and RICHARDS. Referred to Committee on Universities, Housing, and Government Operations.

AN ACT to repeal 6.78 (1), 6.78 (2) and 6.78 (3); to renumber 7.33 (5) and 973.09 (4); to renumber and amend 6.78 (intro.), 973.033 and 973.034; to amend 5.02 (15), 5.05 (1) (e), 5.25 (4) (a), 5.25 (4) (c), 5.35 (5), 5.35 (6) (a) (intro.), 5.35 (6) (a) 3., 6.28 (1), 6.29 (1), 6.32 (3), 6.33 (1), 6.33 (2) (b), 6.40 (1) (a), 6.40 (1) (c), 4 6.55 (2) (d), 6.56 (1), 6.77 (1), 6.79 (2), 6.86 (1) (a) 5., 6.86 (1) (ar), 6.87 (3) (a), 6.88 (3) (a), 7.03 (1) (d), 7.15 (1) (e), 7.30 (2) (a), 7.30 (2) (b), 7.30 (6) (c), 7.33 (3), 7.33 (4), 7.37 (2), 7.41 (1), 7.41 (2), 7.41 (3) (intro.), 7.41 (3) (a), 7.41 (3) (b), 12.03 (title), 12.03 (1), 12.07 (2), 12.13 (3) (x), 17.29, 19.32 (1c), 20.921 (2) (b), 67.05 (3) (f), 111.93 (3), 120.06 (9) (a), 303.09 (1), 303.09 (2), 946.42 (1) (a), 946.425 (1r) (a), 946.425 (1r) (b), 946.425 (2), 968.255 (7) (d), 973.09 (1) (d) (intro.), 973.09 (7m) (a), 973.11 (1) (b) and 977.05 (6) (g) 2.; to repeal and recreate 6.28 (title); and to create 5.35 (6) (a) 4., 6.285, 6.873, 7.08 (5), 7.33 (5) (b), 12.03 (1m), 12.03 (2m), 302.117, 973.09 (4) (b) and 973.176 (title) and (2) of the statutes; **relating** to: polling hours, time off from work for service as an election official, training

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of election officials, voting by felons and immigrants, requiring studies and recommendations with regard to voter registration and multilingual voting needs, establishing satellite stations for purposes of conducting voter registration and absentee voting, and granting rule–making authority.

#### Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

### Absentee voting and voter registration at satellite locations

This bill makes several changes to the election laws and requires studies and recommendations with regard to certain election–related issues. The changes include:

Currently, unless an elector votes by absentee ballot, the elector must appear at the polling place serving his or her residence to vote. Polling places are staffed by inspectors who, with limited exceptions, are appointed from nominations submitted by the party committeemen or committeewomen of the two major political parties. If nominations are not submitted, inspectors may be appointed without regard to party affiliation. With limited exceptions, inspectors must be residents of the area served by the polling place where they are employed. Inspectors are public officers who serve for two-year terms and must file an oath of office. Inspectors must be compensated by the municipality where they serve.

Current law permits any qualified elector who for any reason is unable or unwilling to appear at his or her polling place to vote by absentee ballot. With certain limited exceptions, the elector must apply for and obtain an absentee ballot from the appropriate municipal clerk or board of election commissioners by 5 p.m. on the day before the election. The elector may cast the absentee ballot either by mail or in person at the office of the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of the municipality where the elector resides. Current law also contains a special procedure that permits certain residents of nursing or retirement homes or community-based residential facilities to apply for and obtain an absentee ballot from a special voting deputy who is appointed by the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners and who personally visits the home or facility. These electors give their absentee ballots directly to the special voting deputy, who then delivers the ballots to the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners.

With certain limited exceptions, this bill authorizes the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of any municipality to designate any location as a temporary, satellite station for absentee voting by electors of the municipality. The location may be inside a building or outdoors and need not be contained in a room separated from other activities. The bill permits any qualified elector of a municipality to obtain and cast an absentee ballot at a satellite station. A satellite station may be open for absentee voting at any time, but only after the official absentee ballots are prepared and before 5 p.m. on the day before the election.

Under the bill, a satellite station must be staffed by at least one special voting deputy who is appointed on a nonpartisan basis by the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners. The bill permits any qualified elector of the state to be appointed as a special voting deputy. The bill specifies certain minimum qualifications for the special voting deputy, such as knowledge of the English language. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners must instruct the special voting deputy in his or her duties. The special voting deputy may be compensated at the option of the applicable municipality. The special voting deputy is required to supervise the proceedings at the satellite station to which he or she is assigned and to enforce certain election laws that apply to the satellite station. The special voting deputy is under the supervision of the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners. Under the bill, a special voting deputy is a public officer and must file an oath of office.

If voter registration is required in the municipality, the bill also requires the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners to appoint at least one special registration deputy to staff each satellite station. The bill specifies certain minimum qualifications for the special registration deputy. The bill permits an elector to register at any satellite station at any time during which the station is open for absentee voting. With certain limited exceptions, the elector must follow the registration procedure that would otherwise apply to the elector under current law.

The bill applies certain provisions of current law relating to the operation of polling places to a satellite station established under the bill. For example, the bill requires a satellite station to meet current standards with regard to the accessibility of polling places and requires the posting of information at a satellite station that is generally the same as the information required to be posted at a polling place. However, whereas current law prohibits electioneering on public property within 100 feet of the entrance to a polling place, this bill generally prohibits electioneering in any building in which a satellite station is located at any time during which the satellite station is open. Also, if a satellite station is located outside of a building, the bill generally prohibits electioneering within 100 feet of the satellite station at any time during which the satellite station is open. The restriction does not apply on private property that is not owned or controlled by the same person as the property where the satellite station is located and does not apply to bumper stickers.

### Polling hours

Under current law, the polls at an election in a first, second, or third class city must generally be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. In a village, town, or fourth class city the polls must be open from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m., unless the village, town, or city determines to extend the opening hour to not earlier than 7 a.m. In addition, under current law, certain school district elections are not subject to either of these polling hour requirements. This bill requires the polls at every election to be open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. in all municipalities.

## Leave for service as an election official

Currently, every public and private employer must grant an employee a leave for service as an election official. In addition, state employees are entitled to time off without loss of pay, fringe benefits, or seniority privileges for service as an election

official. Currently, when a state employee receives a leave of absence for service as an election official, the amount of the employee's pay for that service is deducted from the employee's regular paycheck for the leave period. This law applies to state employees who are members of collective bargaining units to the extent provided in any applicable collective bargaining agreement. If a public employee is a member of a collective bargaining unit, the employer must first bargain in good faith with any representative of that unit before making a change in leave policy.

This bill provides that the law entitling state employees to a leave, without loss of pay, fringe benefits, or seniority privileges, for service as an election official and requiring a paycheck deduction for the amount received for that service applies automatically to represented state employees unless otherwise provided in a collective bargaining agreement.

The bill also provides that if a local government employer grants a local government employee a leave of absence for service as an election official, the local government either must deduct the amount that the employee receives for that service from the employee's regular paycheck for the leave period or, if the employee's service was for that same local governmental employer, must require the employee to assign to the local governmental employer the employee's interest in any compensation for that service. The change applies to both represented and nonrepresented employees irrespective of any applicable collective bargaining agreement. However, the change does not apply to employees who are members of a collective bargaining unit covered by a current collective bargaining agreement until the expiration, extension, modification, or renewal of any collective bargaining agreement containing inconsistent provisions, whichever first occurs. The bill also specifies that these provisions relating to leave for service as an election official do not apply to service at a satellite station established under the bill.

## Voting by felons and immigrants

Current law requires a court to provide a defendant certain information at sentencing. For example, when a court sentences a person or places a person on probation for a felony, the court must inform the person that he or she is prohibited from possessing a firearm. Under this bill, whenever a court imposes a sentence or places a person on probation for a conviction that disqualifies the person from voting, the court must inform the person of that disqualification. The bill also requires the department of corrections to inform the person of the disqualification if the person is released to parole or extended supervision or, if the person is confined as a condition of probation, upon the person's release to probation.

In addition, this bill requires the standard voter registration form to include a notice advising each registering elector of the law with regard to the voting eligibility of felons and requires each registering elector to certify that, to the best of the elector's knowledge, he or she is a qualified elector. The bill also requires every municipality to post a uniform sign on election day at the entrance to each polling place that advises electors of the voting eligibility requirements under the laws of this state, including the voting eligibility requirements applicable to felons and immigrants.

Under current law, the municipal clerk is required to supervise elections and registration in each applicable municipality. Among other things, the municipal clerk must instruct election officials in their duties. This bill specifies that the municipal clerk must also instruct election officials with regard to the voting eligibility requirements under the laws of this state, including the voting eligibility requirements applicable to felons and immigrants.

#### Elections board studies and recommendations

Under current law, every municipality with a population of greater than 5,000 is required to maintain a voter registration list. This bill directs the elections board to study the costs, benefits, and feasibility of and to prepare recommendations with regard to requiring voter registration in every municipality. If the board recommends statewide voter registration, the board must also study the costs, benefits, and feasibility of and prepare recommendations with regard to creating and maintaining a statewide voter registration list. This study must address several issues, which are specified in the bill. The board must submit the results of the studies and all recommendations to the legislature for distribution to the appropriate standing committees of both houses no later than approximately nine months after the bill becomes law.

#### Special legislative committee for the study of multi-lingual voting needs

Under current law, ballots for elections held in this state are printed in English, and election inspectors (poll workers) generally must be literate in English. This bill creates a special legislative committee to study multilingual voting needs in this state. The bill specifies the qualifications for membership on the committee. The bill requires the committee to study whether federal law requires the use of ballots printed in languages other than English or requires the use of bilingual or multilingual inspectors in this state and, if so, the extent to which the federal law is being followed. The committee must also study whether and the extent to which the exclusive use of English language ballots and inspectors who are literate only in English prevents electors who are members of particular language minorities in this state and who have no ability, or limited abilities, to speak English from voting. By approximately nine months after the bill becomes law, the committee must submit to the legislature its findings and must submit recommendations with regard to maximizing voting in this state by these electors. Under the bill, the committee terminates after making this submission.

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

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

5.02 (15) "Polling place" means the actual location wherein the elector's vote
is cast. "Polling place" does not include a satellite absentee voting station designated
under s. 6.873 (1) or a nursing home, qualified retirement home, or qualified
community-based residential facility where absentee voting is conducted under s.
<u>6.875 (6).</u>

**Section 2.** 5.05 (1) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.05 (1) (e) Delegate to its executive director the authority to issue a subpoena under par. (b), apply for a search warrant under par. (b), commence an action under par. (d), intervene in an action or proceeding under sub. (9), issue an order under s. 5.06, exempt a polling place or exempt a satellite absentee voting station designated under s. 6.873 (1) from accessibility requirements under s. 5.25 (4) (a), exempt a municipality from the requirement to use voting machines or an electronic voting system under s. 5.40 (5m), approve an electronic data recording system for maintaining poll lists under s. 6.79, or authorize nonappointment of an individual who is nominated to serve as an election official under s. 7.30 (4) (e), subject to such limitations as the board deems appropriate.

**Section 3.** 5.25 (4) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.25 (4) (a) Each polling place and each satellite absentee voting station designated under s. 6.873 (1) shall be accessible to elderly and handicapped individuals.

**SECTION 4.** 5.25 (4) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.25 (4) (c) The board may exempt a polling place or may exempt a satellite absentee voting station designated under s. 6.873 (1) from the requirement of par.

(a) in accordance with guidelines prescribed by rule of the board.

**Section 5.** 5.35 (5) of the statutes is amended to read:

5.35 (5) ACTIVITIES RESTRICTED. No polling place or satellite absentee voting
station designated under s. 6.873 (1) may be situated so as to interfere with or
distract election officials from carrying out their duties. The municipal clerk and
election inspectors shall prevent interference with and distraction of electors at
polling places, and the special voting deputies shall prevent interference with and
distraction of electors at satellite absentee voting stations designated under s. 6.873
<u>(1)</u> .
<b>SECTION 6.</b> 5.35 (6) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:
5.35 (6) (a) (intro.) At each polling place and at each satellite absentee voting
station designated under s. 6.873 (1) in the state, the municipal clerk or board of
election commissioners shall post ensure that all of the following materials are
posted, positioned so that they may be readily observed by electors entering the
polling place, approaching the satellite station, or waiting in line to vote:
<b>SECTION 7.</b> 5.35 (6) (a) 3. of the statutes is amended to read:
5.35 (6) (a) 3. Two sample ballots prepared under s. 5.66 (2), in the case of a
polling place, and one sample ballot prepared under s. 5.66 (2), in the case of a
satellite absentee voting station designated under s. 6.873 (1).
<b>Section 8.</b> 5.35 (6) (a) 4. of the statutes is created to read:
5.35 (6) (a) 4. A sign containing all information required under s. 7.08 (5).
<b>Section 9.</b> 6.28 (title) of the statutes is repealed and recreated to read:
6.28 (title) Open registration.
<b>Section 10.</b> 6.28 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
6.28 (1) REGISTRATION LOCATIONS; DEADLINE. Except as authorized in ss. 6.285,
6.29, and $6.55$ (2), registration in person for any election shall close at 5 p.m. on the
2nd Wednesday preceding the election. Registrations made by mail under s. 6.30 (4)

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must be delivered to the office of the municipal clerk or postmarked no later than the 2nd Wednesday preceding the election. An application for registration in person or by mail may be accepted for placement on the registration list after the specified deadline, if the municipal clerk determines that the registration list can be revised to incorporate the registration in time for the election. All applications for registration corrections and additions may be made throughout the year at the office of the city board of election commissioners, at the office of the municipal clerk, at the office of any register of deeds or at other locations permitted under s. 6.285 or provided by the board of election commissioners or the common council in cities over 500,000 population or by either or both the municipal clerk, or the common council, village or town board in all other municipalities and may also be made during the school year at any high school by qualified persons under sub. (2) (a). Other registration locations may include but are not limited to fire houses, police stations, public libraries, institutions of higher education, supermarkets, community centers, plants and factories, banks, savings and loan associations and savings banks. Special registration deputies shall be appointed for all locations. An elector who wishes to obtain a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2) shall register at the office of the municipal clerk of the municipality where the elector resides.

**Section 11.** 6.285 of the statutes is created to read:

6.285 Registration at satellite absentee voting stations. (1) Special Registration deputy. Every municipal clerk or board of election commissioners that designates a satellite absentee voting station under s. 6.873 (1) shall appoint at least one qualified elector as a special registration deputy for the satellite location if registration is required in the municipality. The special registration deputy shall be able to read and write the English language, be capable, and be of good

- understanding, and may not be a candidate for any office to be voted for at an election at which he or she serves. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners shall instruct the special registration deputy in the deputy's duties and responsibilities. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners may revoke the deputy's appointment at any time.
- (2) Registration procedure. (a) Generally. Except as provided under par. (c), any qualified elector of a municipality where registration is required who is not registered or whose name does not appear on the registration list of the municipality may register in person at any satellite absentee voting station designated by the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners under s. 6.873 (1) at any time during which absentee ballots may be cast at the station. At the time of making a registration application under this subsection, an elector shall provide the special registration deputy with any authorization to cancel registration required under s. 6.40 (1) (b).
- (b) During late registration. 1. 'Proof of residence.' Any elector who makes a registration application under par. (a) after the close of registration under s. 6.28 (1) shall present acceptable proof of residence as provided in s. 6.55 (7). If the elector does not present this proof, the elector's registration information shall be corroborated in a separate statement by another elector of the municipality. The corroborating elector shall then provide acceptable proof of residence under s. 6.55 (7). The statement shall be signed by the corroborating elector in the presence of the special registration deputy.
- 2. 'Voting procedure.' A qualified elector who completes a registration form under par. (a) and satisfies subd. 1. after the close of registration under s. 6.28 (1) may immediately vote by absentee ballot at the satellite absentee voting station under s.

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- 6.873. If the registering elector does not wish to immediately vote by absentee ballot, the special registration deputy shall issue a certificate addressed to the inspectors of the proper ward or election district directing that the elector be permitted to cast his or her vote, unless the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners determines that the registration list will be revised to incorporate the registration in time for the election. The certificate shall be numbered serially and prepared in duplicate. At the time that he or she appears at the correct polling place, the elector shall deliver any certificate issued under this subdivision to the inspectors. Any certificate shall be annexed to any absentee ballot voted by the elector, other than an absentee ballot voted at the satellite absentee voting station immediately after completing the registration, and shall be delivered to the office of the municipal clerk along with the absentee ballot. The inspectors shall record the names of electors who present certificates in person or for whom certificates are presented with absentee ballots on the list maintained under s. 6.56 (1). These names shall then be added to the registration list if the electors are qualified.
- (c) Confidential registration. Any elector who wishes to obtain a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2) shall register at the office of the municipal clerk of the municipality where the elector resides.
- (3) Completed registration forms, authorizations, and certificates. The special registration deputy shall promptly arrange the completed registration forms, authorizations to cancel registration, and certificates issued under sub. (2) (b) 2. in the manner specified by the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners. The special absentee voting deputy that has supervision under s. 6.873 (2) (d) over the satellite absentee voting station shall ensure that the registration forms, authorizations, and certificates are properly kept and shall promptly forward the

forms, authorizations, and certificates to the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners in the manner specified by the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners shall file the registration forms as provided under s. 6.35, shall forward the authorizations as required under s. 6.40 (1) (b), and shall preserve the certificates in the same manner as certificates issued under s. 6.29 (2) (b). The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners may reject any incomplete or defective registration form or authorization received under this subsection and shall promptly notify each individual whose registration is rejected of the rejection and the reason for the rejection. A person whose registration is rejected under this subsection may reapply for registration if he or she is qualified.

**Section 12.** 6.29 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.29 (1) No names may be added to a registration list for any election after the close of registration, except as authorized under this section or s. 6.28 (1), 6.285, or 6.55 (2). Any person whose name is not on the registration list but who is otherwise a qualified elector is entitled to vote at the election upon compliance with this section.

**Section 13.** 6.32 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.32 (3) If the form is submitted later than the close of registration, the clerk shall make a good faith effort to notify the elector that he or she may register at the clerk's office under s. 6.29 or, at the proper polling place or other location designated under s. 6.55 (2), or, if applicable, at a satellite absentee voting station designated under s. 6.873 (1).

**SECTION 14.** 6.33 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.33 (1) The municipal clerk shall supply sufficient registration forms as prescribed by the board printed on loose-leaf sheets or cards to obtain from each

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applicant information as to name, date, residence location, citizenship, age, whether the applicant has resided within the ward or election district for at least 10 days, whether the applicant has lost his or her right to vote, and whether the applicant is currently registered to vote at any other location, and the forms shall provide a space for the applicant's signature. The forms shall also include a space for the identification serial number of any elector who is issued such a number under s. 6.47 (3). The forms shall also include a notice advising each elector of the effect of s. 6.03 (1) (b) and the fact that an elector who is disqualified from voting under that statute may not vote until his or her civil rights are restored. Each register of deeds shall obtain sufficient registration forms at the expense of the unit of government by which he or she is employed for completion by any elector who desires to register to vote.

**Section 15.** 6.33 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.33 (2) (b) The registration form shall be signed by the registering elector and any corroborating elector under s. 6.29 (2) (a) or 6.55 (2) before the clerk, issuing officer, or registration deputy. The form shall contain a certification by the registering elector that all statements are true and correct, and that the elector, to the best of his or her knowledge, is eligible to vote.

**Section 16.** 6.40 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.40 (1) (a) Within municipality. Any registered elector shall transfer registration after a change of residence within the municipality in which he or she is registered by appearing in person at the office of the municipal clerk or by mailing to the municipal clerk a signed request stating his or her present address, affirming that this will be the elector's residence for 10 days prior to the election, and providing the address where he or she was last registered. Alternatively, the elector may transfer his or her registration at a satellite absentee voting station designated

under s. 6.873 (1) or at the proper polling place or other registration location under s. 6.02 (2) in accordance with s. 6.55 (2) (a). If an elector is voting at a former ward or election district, the change shall be effective for the next election.

**SECTION 17.** 6.40 (1) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.40 (1) (c) Name change. Whenever an elector's name is legally changed, including a change by marriage or divorce, the elector shall transfer his or her registration to his or her legal name by appearing in person at the office of the municipal clerk or mailing to the municipal clerk a signed request for a transfer of registration to such name. Alternatively, a registered elector may make notification of a name change at a satellite absentee voting station designated under s. 6.873 (1) or at his or her polling place under s. 6.55 (2) (d).

**SECTION 18.** 6.55 (2) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.55 (2) (d) A registered elector who has changed his or her name but resides at the same address, and has not notified the municipal clerk transferred his or her registration to his or her legal name under s. 6.40 (1) (c), shall notify the inspector of the change before voting. The inspector shall then notify the municipal clerk at the time which materials are returned under s. 6.56 (1). If an elector changes both a name and address, the elector shall complete a registration form at the polling place or other registration location under pars. (a) and (b).

**Section 19.** 6.56 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.56 (1) The list containing the names of persons voting under ss. 6.29 and s. 6.55 (2) and or (3) or persons voting after presenting a certificate issued under s. 6.285 (2) (b) 2. or 6.29 (2) (b) shall be returned together with all forms and certificates to the municipal clerk.

**Section 20.** 6.77 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.77 (1) An elector may vote only at the polling place for his or her residence
designated by the governing body or board of election commissioners of the
municipality where the elector resides, at a satellite absentee voting station
designated under s. 6.873 (1) by the municipality where the elector resides, or at a
nursing home, qualified retirement home, or qualified community-based residential
facility where absentee voting is conducted under s. 6.875 (6) in the municipality
where the elector resides.
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**SECTION 21.** 6.78 (intro.) of the statutes is renumbered 6.78 (1m) and amended to read:

6.78 (1m) The polls at any every election shall be open: from 7 a.m. until 8 p.m.

**Section 22.** 6.78 (1) of the statutes is repealed.

**Section 23.** 6.78 (2) of the statutes is repealed.

**Section 24.** 6.78 (3) of the statutes is repealed.

**Section 25.** 6.79 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.79 (2) MUNICIPALITIES WITH REGISTRATION. Except as provided in sub. (6) (b), where there is registration, each person, before receiving a voting number, shall state his or her full name and address. Upon the prepared registration list, after the name of each elector, the officials shall enter the serial number of the vote as it is polled, beginning with number one. Each elector shall receive a slip bearing the same serial number. A separate list shall be maintained for electors who are voting under s. 6.15, 6.29 or 6.55 (2) or (3), electors who are voting after presenting a certificate issued under s. 6.285 (2) (b) 2. or 6.29 (2) (b), and electors who are reassigned from another polling place under s. 5.25 (5) (b). Each such elector shall have his or her full name, address, and serial number likewise entered and shall be given a slip bearing such number.

**Section 26.** 6.86 (1) (a) 5. of the statutes is amended to read:

2 6.86 (1) (a) 5. By delivering an application to a special voting deputy under s.

3 <u>6.873 (4) or</u> 6.875 (6).

**SECTION 27.** 6.86 (1) (ar) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.86 (1) (ar) Except as authorized in s. ss. 6.873 (3) (b) and 6.875 (6), the municipal clerk shall not issue an absentee ballot unless the clerk receives a written application therefor from a qualified elector of the municipality. The clerk shall retain each absentee ballot application until destruction is authorized under s. 7.23 (1).

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

6.87 (3) (a) Except as authorized under par. (d) and as otherwise provided in s. ss. 6.873 and 6.875, the municipal clerk shall mail the absentee ballot postage prepaid for return to the elector's residence unless otherwise directed, or shall deliver it to the elector personally at the clerk's office.

**Section 29.** 6.873 of the statutes is created to read:

6.873 Absentee voting at satellite absentee voting stations. (1) Designation of Satellite absentee voting Stations. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners of any municipality may designate any location, other than the office of the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners and other than a nursing or retirement home or community-based residential facility under s. 6.875, as a satellite absentee voting station where electors of the municipality may vote by absentee ballot. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners may designate a station on private property only if the person who owns the property or otherwise has authority to consent to its use by the municipality consents to the designation and consents to the enforcement of s. 12.03 (2m) on property owned or

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controlled by the person. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners may not designate a location as a satellite absentee voting station if there is a charge for the municipality to use the location.

- (2) Appointment of special voting deputy is a special appoint at least one qualified elector as a special voting deputy to receive absentee ballots at each station established under sub. (1). The appointment shall be made without regard to political party affiliation. The special voting deputy shall be able to read and write the English language, be capable, and be of good understanding, and may not be a candidate for any office to be voted for at an election for which he or she serves. The governing body of the municipality may require a special voting deputy to have a general knowledge of the election laws. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners may administer examinations to determine whether an individual qualifies for appointment under this paragraph. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners shall instruct the special voting deputy in the deputy's duties and responsibilities.
- (b) *Oath*. Before performing his or her duties, each special voting deputy appointed under par. (a) shall file the oath required by s. 7.30 (5). In the oath, the individual shall swear that he or she is qualified to act as a deputy under this section, that he or she has read the statutes governing absentee voting, that he or she understands the proper absentee voting procedure, that he or she understands the penalties for noncompliance with the procedure under s. 12.13, that his or her sacred obligation will be to fully and fairly implement the absentee voting law and seek to have the intent of the electors ascertained. In addition, the oath shall state that the individual realizes that any error in conducting the voting procedure may result in

- invalidation of an elector's vote under s. 7.51 (2) (e) and that the individual realizes that absentee voting is a privilege and not a constitutional right.
- (c) *Term of office*. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, each special voting deputy appointed under par. (a) shall hold office for 2 years and until his or her successor is appointed and qualified. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners may revoke a special voting deputy's appointment at any time.
- (d) Authority and duties. For the purpose of ensuring compliance with this section and s. 6.285, each special voting deputy appointed under par. (a) has supervision over the satellite absentee voting station to which he or she is dispatched under sub. (3) (a). The special voting deputy is subject to the supervision of the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners. The special voting deputy has full authority to maintain order and to enforce obedience to his or her lawful commands at any time during which absentee ballots may be cast at the station. The special voting deputy shall prevent any person from taking notice of how another person has voted, except when assistance is given under s. 6.87 (5). The special voting deputy shall enforce s. 5.35 (5) and prevent electioneering from taking place in violation of s. 12.03 (1m) or (2m). If any person refuses to obey the lawful commands of a special voting deputy, is disorderly in the presence or hearing of the special voting deputy, or interrupts or disturbs the proceedings, the special voting deputy may order any law enforcement officer to remove the person from the voting area or to take the person into custody.
- (3) OPERATION OF SATELLITE ABSENTEE VOTING STATIONS. (a) *Operation*. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners may dispatch a special voting deputy appointed under sub. (2) to a satellite absentee voting station designated under sub. (1) for the purpose of permitting qualified electors of the municipality to

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vote by absentee ballot at that station. No station may be open for purposes of this subsection or s. 6.285 at any time before the official absentee ballots for the applicable election are prepared under s. 7.15 (1) (cm) or at any time after 5 p.m. on the day before the election.

- (b) Supplies for satellite absentee voting stations. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners shall issue a supply of absentee ballots to the special voting deputy that is sufficient to provide for the number of valid applications that the clerk or board of election commissioners reasonably expects will be made at the satellite absentee voting station. The municipal clerk or board of election commissioners shall keep a careful record of all ballots issued to the deputy and shall require the deputy to return every ballot that he or she is issued.
- (4) Absentee voting procedure. (a) Registration. Where registration is required, a qualified elector may register under s. 6.285 (2) at the satellite absentee voting station.
- (b) *Voting*. The special voting deputy shall personally offer any qualified elector of the municipality, served by the deputy, who makes a proper application with the deputy the opportunity to cast his or her absentee ballot. The deputy shall write on the official ballot, in the space for the official endorsement, his or her initials and official title. The elector and a witness shall then make and subscribe to the certification on the certificate envelope and the elector shall vote the ballot in the manor prescribed in s. 6.87 (4). The elector may receive assistance in marking or punching the ballot as approved in s. 6.87 (5). Notwithstanding s. 6.87 (4), the elector shall then seal the ballot inside the certificate envelope and give the sealed certificate envelope containing the ballot to the deputy. The deputy shall promptly forward the sealed certificate envelope containing each ballot to the municipal clerk or board of

election commissioners in the manner specified by the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners.

**SECTION 30.** 6.88 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

6.88 (3) (a) Any time between the opening and closing of the polls on election day, the inspectors shall open the carrier envelope only, and announce the name of the absent elector or the identification serial number of the absent elector if the elector has a confidential listing under s. 6.47 (2). When the inspectors find that the certification has been properly executed, the applicant is a qualified elector of the ward or election district, and the applicant has not voted in the election, they shall enter an indication on the poll or registration list next to the applicant's name indicating an absentee ballot is cast by the elector. They shall then open the envelope containing the ballot in a manner so as not to deface or destroy the certification thereon. The inspectors shall take out the ballot without unfolding it or permitting it to be unfolded or examined. Unless the ballot is cast under s. 6.95, the inspectors shall verify that the ballot has been endorsed by the issuing clerk or special voting deputy. The inspectors shall deposit the ballot into the proper ballot box and enter the absent elector's name or voting number after his or her name on the poll or registration list the same as if the elector had been present and voted in person.

**Section 31.** 7.03 (1) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.03 (1) (d) Special registration deputies appointed under s. <u>6.285 (1) or 6.55</u> (6), special voting deputies appointed under s. <u>6.873 (2) or 6.875 (4)</u>, and officials and trainees who attend training sessions under s. 7.15 (1) (e) or 7.25 (5) may be compensated at the option of the municipality.

**Section 32.** 7.08 (5) of the statutes is created to read:

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7.08 (5) Notice of voter eligibility requirements. Prescribe by rule the form and content of a sign, to be posted under s. 5.35 (6) (a) 4. at each polling place, for the purpose of notifying electors of the voter eligibility requirements under the laws of this state, including voter eligibility requirements applicable to individuals who have been convicted of felonies and applicable to immigrants.

**Section 33.** 7.15 (1) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.15 (1) (e) Instruct election officials in their duties, calling them together whenever advisable; advise them of the voter eligibility requirements under the laws of this state, including voter eligibility requirements applicable to individuals who have been convicted of felonies and applicable to immigrants, and of changes in laws, rules, and procedures affecting the performance of their duties; and administer examinations as authorized under s. 7.30 (2) (c). The clerk shall assure that officials who serve at polling places where an electronic voting system is used are familiar with the system and competent to instruct electors in its proper use. The clerk shall inspect systematically and thoroughly the conduct of elections in the municipality so that elections are honestly, efficiently, and uniformly conducted.

**SECTION 34.** 7.30 (2) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.30 (2) (a) Only election officials appointed under this section or s. 6.285 or 6.873 may conduct an election. Except as authorized in s. 7.15 (1) (k), each inspector shall be a qualified elector in the ward for which the polling place is established. Special registration deputies appointed under s. 6.55 (6) and election officials appointed under this section serving more than one ward or when necessary to fill a vacancy under par. (b) need not be a resident of that ward, but shall be a resident of the municipality. Special registration deputies appointed under s. 6.55 (6) may be appointed to serve more than one polling place. All officials appointed under this

section shall be able to read and write the English language, be capable, be of good understanding, and may not be a candidate for any office to be voted for at an election at which they serve. In 1st class cities, they may hold no public office other than notary public. Except as authorized under sub. (4) (c), all inspectors shall be affiliated with one of the 2 recognized political parties which received the largest number of votes for president, or governor in nonpresidential general election years, in the ward or combination of wards served by the polling place at the last election. The party which received the largest number of votes is entitled to one more inspector than the party receiving the next largest number of votes at each polling place. The same election officials appointed under this section may serve the electors of more than one ward where wards are combined under s. 5.15 (6) (b). If a municipality is not divided into wards, the ward requirements in this paragraph apply to the municipality at large.

**Section 35.** 7.30 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.30 (2) (b) When a vacancy occurs in an office under this section, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the municipal clerk. The vacancy shall be filled from the remaining names on the lists submitted under sub. (4) or from additional names submitted by the chairperson of the county party committee of the appropriate party under sub. (4) whenever names are submitted under sub. (4) (d). If the vacancy is due to candidacy, sickness or any other temporary cause, the appointment shall be a temporary appointment and effective only for the election at which the temporary vacancy occurs. The same qualifications shall be required of persons who fill vacancies. Vacancies may be filled in cases of emergency or because of time limitations by a person from another aldermanic district or ward within the municipality.

**SECTION 36.** 7.30 (6) (c) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.30 **(6)** (c) If any election official <u>appointed under this section</u> lacks the qualifications set forth in this section, fails to attend training sessions required under s. 7.15 (1) (e) unless excused therefrom, is guilty of neglecting his or her official duties or commits official misconduct, the municipal clerk or board of election commissioners shall summarily remove the official from office and the vacancy shall be filled under sub. (2) (b).

**Section 37.** 7.33 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.33 (3) Every employer shall grant to each employee who is appointed to serve as an election official <u>under s. 7.30</u> a leave of absence for the entire 24-hour period of each election day in which the official serves in his or her official capacity. An employee who serves as an election official shall provide his or her employer with at least 7 days' notice of application for a leave. The municipal clerk shall verify appointments upon request of any employer.

**SECTION 38.** 7.33 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.33 (4) Each Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, each local governmental unit, as defined in s. 16.97 (7), may, and each state agency shall, upon proper application under sub. (3), permit each of its employees to serve as an election official without loss of fringe benefits or seniority privileges earned for scheduled working hours during the period specified in sub. (3), and without loss of pay for scheduled working hours during the period specified in sub. (3) except as provided in sub. (5), and shall not impose without any other penalty upon an employee who serves as an election official. For employees who are included in a collective bargaining unit for which a representative is recognized or certified under subch. V

- of ch. 111, this subsection shall apply unless otherwise provided in a collective bargaining agreement.
- **Section 39.** 7.33 (5) of the statutes is renumbered 7.33 (5) (a).
- **SECTION 40.** 7.33 (5) (b) of the statutes is created to read:

7.33 (5) (b) Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, any employee of a local governmental unit, as defined in s. 16.97 (7), who obtains a paid leave of absence under sub. (4) in order to serve as an election official under s. 7.30, shall certify in writing to the head of the local governmental unit by which he or she is employed the amount of compensation that the employee receives for the service. Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, upon receipt of the certification, the head of the local governmental unit shall deduct that amount from the employee's pay earned for scheduled working hours during the period specified in sub. (2) when the employee is on a paid leave of absence. If the local governmental unit is also the employer for purposes of the employee's service as an election official, the local governmental unit may require the employee, before the service begins, to assign his or her interest in any compensation earned for the service to the local governmental unit. If the employee makes this assignment, he or she need not make the certification required under this paragraph and the employer may not make the deduction required under this paragraph.

**Section 41.** 7.37 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.37 (2) PRESERVE ORDER. The inspectors shall possess full authority to maintain order and to enforce obedience to their lawful commands during the election and the canvass of the votes. They shall permit only one person in a voting booth at a time and shall prevent any person from taking notice of how another person has voted, except when assistance is given under s. 6.82. They shall enforce

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s. 5.35 (5) and prevent electioneering from taking place in violation of s. 12.03 (1) or (2). If any person refuses to obey the lawful commands of an inspector, or is disorderly in the presence or hearing of the inspectors, interrupts or disturbs the proceedings, they may order any law enforcement officer to remove the person from the voting area or to take the person into custody.

**Section 42.** 7.41 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.41 (1) Any member of the public may be present at any polling place <u>or at any</u> satellite absentee voting station designated under s. 6.873 (1) for the purpose of observation of an election, except a candidate at that election. The chief inspector <u>at the polling place or a special voting deputy at the station</u> may reasonably limit the number of persons representing the same organization who are permitted to observe an election at the same time.

**Section 43.** 7.41 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.41 (2) The chief inspector at a polling place or a special voting deputy at a satellite absentee voting station may restrict the location of any individual exercising the right under sub. (1) to certain areas within —a—the polling place or station. The chief inspector or special voting deputy shall clearly designate such an area as an observation area. Designated observation areas shall be so positioned to permit any authorized individual to readily observe all public aspects of the voting process.

**Section 44.** 7.41 (3) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

7.41 (3) (intro.) The chief inspector <u>or special voting deputy</u> may order the removal of any individual exercising the right under sub. (1) if that individual commits an overt act which:

**SECTION 45.** 7.41 (3) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

1	7.41 (3) (a) Disrupts the operation of the polling place or satellite absentee
2	voting station; or
3	<b>Section 46.</b> 7.41 (3) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:
4	7.41 (3) (b) Violates s. 12.03 (2) or (2m).
5	<b>Section 47.</b> 12.03 (title) of the statutes is amended to read:
6	12.03 (title) Election day Restricted campaigning restricted.
7	<b>Section 48.</b> 12.03 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:
8	12.03 (1) No election official may engage in electioneering on election day. This
9	subsection dose not apply to an election official who is appointed under s. 6.285 or
10	6.873 and is not serving as an election official on election day.
11	<b>Section 49.</b> 12.03 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:
12	12.03 (1m) No election official appointed under s. $6.285$ or $6.873$ may engage
13	in electioneering at a satellite absentee voting station designated under s. 6.873 (1)
14	on any day during which absentee ballots may be cast at the station.
15	<b>Section 50.</b> 12.03 (2m) of the statutes is created to read:
16	12.03 (2m) (a) No person may engage in electioneering within any building, or
17	at the doors to any building, in which a satellite absentee voting station is designated
18	under s. 6.873 (1) on any day during which absentee ballots may be cast at the
19	station. This paragraph applies to electioneering on private property only if the
20	property is owned or controlled by the person who consented under s. $6.873(1)$ to the
21	designation of the station.
22	(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, no person may engage in
23	electioneering within 100 feet of a satellite absentee voting station that is designated
24	under s. $6.873(1)$ and that is not located within a building on any day during which
25	absentee ballots may be cast at the station. This paragraph applies to electioneering

on private property only if the property is owned or controlled by the person who consented under s. 6.873 (1) to the designation of the station. This paragraph does not apply to the placement of any material on the bumper of a motor vehicle.

**SECTION 51.** 12.07 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

12.07 (2) No employer may refuse to allow an employee to serve as an election official <u>under s. 7.30</u> or make any threats or offer any inducements of any kind to the employee for the purpose of preventing the employee from so serving.

**SECTION 52.** 12.13 (3) (x) of the statutes is amended to read:

12.13 (3) (x) Refuse to obey a lawful order of an inspector <u>or special voting</u> deputy made for the purpose of enforcing the election laws; engage in disorderly behavior at or near a polling place <u>or at or near a satellite absentee voting station</u> designated under s. 6.873 (1); or interrupt or disturb the voting or canvassing proceedings.

**Section 53.** 17.29 of the statutes is amended to read:

17.29 Effect of chapter. The provisions of this chapter supersede all contrary provisions in either the general law or in special acts, except ch. 7 ss. 6.26 (2) (b), 6.28 (2) (b), 6.285, 6.873, 6.875, and 7.30 relating to appointed election officers appointed for the election wards or polling places in the state officials and ch. 21 relating to the military staff of the governor and to officers of the Wisconsin national guard; and shall govern all offices whether created by general law or special act, unless otherwise specially provided.

**Section 54.** 19.32 (1c) of the statutes is amended to read:

19.32 (1c) "Incarcerated person" means a person who is incarcerated in a penal facility or who is placed on probation and given confinement under s. 973.09 (4) (a)

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as a condition of placement, during the period of confinement for which the person has been sentenced.

**SECTION 55.** 20.921 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

20.921 (2) (b) The head of each state agency or the chief executive officer of the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority shall deduct from the salary of any employee the amount certified under s. 7.33 (5) (a) which is received by the employee for service as an election official while the employee is on a paid leave of absence under s. 7.33 (3).

**Section 56.** 67.05 (3) (f) of the statutes is amended to read:

67.05 (3) (f) If a special purpose district calls a referendum to be held in conjunction with a state, county, municipal, or judicial election, the polling places for the state, county, municipal, or judicial election shall be the polling places for the special purpose district referendum and the municipal election hours shall apply. If no state, county, municipal, or judicial election is held on the day of the special purpose district referendum, the governing body of the special purpose district may set the election hours and select the polling places to be used, except as otherwise provided in s. 120.06 (9) (b) in the case of a school district. If a polling place located in the special purpose district that was utilized at the most recent spring or general election is not utilized by the special purpose district, the governing body of the special purpose district shall post a notice on the door of the polling place indicating all polling places open for voting. Election hours set by the governing body of the special purpose district for each polling place shall be the same as those provided by the governing body of the municipality in which the polling place is located, except that if the opening hour is later than 7 a.m., the governing body of the special purpose district may extend the opening hour to not earlier than 7 a.m. The municipal clerk

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of each municipality in which a polling place is located shall provide the necessary equipment to operate the polling place.

**SECTION 57.** 111.93 (3) of the statutes is amended to read:

111.93 (3) Except as provided in ss. 7.33 (4), 40.05, 40.80 (3), 111.91 (1) (cm), 230.35 (2d), 230.35 (3) (e) 6., and 230.88 (2) (b), if a collective bargaining agreement exists between the employer and a labor organization representing employees in a collective bargaining unit, the provisions of that agreement shall supersede the provisions of civil service and other applicable statutes, as well as rules and policies of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin System, related to wages, fringe benefits, hours, and conditions of employment whether or not the matters contained in those statutes, rules, and policies are set forth in the collective bargaining agreement.

**Section 58.** 120.06 (9) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

120.06 (9) (a) The primary and spring elections for school board members shall be conducted by the election officials for state and municipal elections. In a school board election held in conjunction with a state, county, municipal, or judicial election, the polling places for the state, county, municipal, or judicial election shall be the polling places for the school board election and the municipal election hours shall apply. If no state, county, municipal, or judicial election is held on the day of the school board election, the school board may set the election hours and select the polling places to be used. The election costs shall be charged as provided in ss. 5.68 and 7.03. Election hours set by the school board shall be the same as those provided by the municipal governing body in which the polling place is located, except that if the opening hour is later than 7 a.m., the school board may extend the opening hour to not earlier than 7 a.m.

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SECTION 59.	302.117	of the	statutes is	created to	read:

**302.117 Notice regarding ineligibility to vote.** When an inmate who is disqualified from voting under s. 6.03 (1) (b) is released to parole or extended supervision, the department shall inform the person that he or she may not vote in any election until his or her civil rights are restored.

**Section 60.** 303.09 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

303.09 (1) The county board of any county may establish, relocate and maintain an unlocked facility for use exclusively by persons granted leave privileges under s. 303.08 (1) and persons confined under s. 973.09 (4) (a) or 973.11 (1) (b). The facility need not be located at the county seat.

**Section 61.** 303.09 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

303.09 (2) The county boards of 2 or more counties may jointly establish, relocate and maintain a facility described in sub. (1). The operation and expenses of the facility shall be governed by an agreement between those counties. In a jointly established facility, authority under ss. 303.08 (2m), 973.09 (4) (a) and 973.11 (1) (b) may be exercised by a sheriff of any of the counties which jointly establish the facility. The agreement shall specify who has authority to act under ss. 303.08 (2m), 973.09 and 973.11 (1) (b).

**Section 62.** 946.42 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

946.42 **(1)** (a) "Custody" includes without limitation actual custody of an institution, including a secured correctional facility, as defined in s. 938.02 (15m), a secured child caring institution, as defined in s. 938.02 (15g), a secured group home, as defined in s. 938.02 (15p), a secure detention facility, as defined in s. 938.02 (16), a Type 2 child caring institution, as defined in s. 938.02 (19r), or a juvenile portion of a county jail, or of a peace officer or institution guard and constructive custody of

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prisoners and juveniles subject to an order under s. 48.366, 938.183, 938.34 (4d), (4h) or (4m) or 938.357 (4) or (5) (e) temporarily outside the institution whether for the purpose of work, school, medical care, a leave granted under s. 303.068, a temporary leave or furlough granted to a juvenile or otherwise. Under s. 303.08 (6) it means, without limitation, that of the sheriff of the county to which the prisoner was transferred after conviction. It does not include the custody of a probationer, parolee or person on extended supervision by the department of corrections or a probation, extended supervision or parole officer or the custody of a person who has been released to aftercare supervision under ch. 938 unless the person is in actual custody or is subject to a confinement order under s. 973.09 (4) (a).

**Section 63.** 946.425 (1r) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

946.425 (1r) (a) Any person who is subject to a confinement order under s. 973.09 (4) (a) as the result of a conviction for a misdemeanor and who intentionally fails to report to the county jail or house of correction as required under the order is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

**Section 64.** 946.425 (1r) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

946.425 (**1r**) (b) Any person who is subject to a confinement order under s. 973.09 (4) (a) as the result of a conviction for a felony and who intentionally fails to report to the county jail or house of correction as required under the order is guilty of a Class D felony.

**Section 65.** 946.425 (2) of the statutes is amended to read:

946.425 (2) A court shall impose a sentence under this section consecutive to any sentence previously imposed or that may be imposed for any crime or offense for which the person was sentenced under s. 973.03 (5) (b) or 973.15 (8) (a), consecutive to any sentence that may apply to the person under s. 973.10 (2) or consecutive to any

1	confinement order under s. 973.09 (4) $\underline{\text{(a)}}$ previously issued by a court regarding the				
2	person.				
3	<b>SECTION 66.</b> 968.255 (7) (d) of the statutes is amended to read:				
4	968.255 (7) (d) Is confined as a condition of probation under s. 973.09 (4) (a).				
5	<b>SECTION 67.</b> 973.033 of the statutes is renumbered 973.176 (1), and 973.176 (1)				
6	(title), as renumbered, is amended to read:				
7	973.176 (1) (title) Sentencing; restriction on firearm Firearm possession.				
8	<b>SECTION 68.</b> 973.034 of the statutes is renumbered 973.176 (3), and 973.176 (3)				
9	(title), as renumbered, is amended to read:				
10	973.176 (3) (title) Sentencing; restriction on child Child sex offender				
11	WORKING WITH CHILDREN.				
12	<b>SECTION 69.</b> 973.09 (1) (d) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:				
13	973.09 (1) (d) (intro.) If a person is convicted of an offense that provides a				
14	mandatory or presumptive minimum period of one year or less of imprisonment, a				
15	court may place the person on probation under par. (a) if the court requires, as a				
16	condition of probation, that the person be confined under sub. (4) $\underline{(a)}$ for at least that				
17	mandatory or presumptive minimum period. The person is eligible to earn good time				
18	credit calculated under s. 302.43 regarding the period of confinement. This				
19	paragraph does not apply if the conviction is for any of the following:				
20	<b>Section 70.</b> 973.09 (4) of the statutes is renumbered 973.09 (4) (a).				
21	<b>Section 71.</b> 973.09 (4) (b) of the statutes is created to read:				
22	973.09 (4) (b) If a person who is disqualified from voting under s. 6.03 (1) (b)				
23	is confined under par. (a) and remains on probation after completing the period of				
24	confinement, the department shall inform the person upon the completion of the				

period of confinement that he or she may not vote in any election until his or her civil rights are restored.

**SECTION 72.** 973.09 (7m) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

973.09 (7m) (a) Except as provided in s. 943.017 (3), the court may require as a condition of probation that the probationer perform community service work for a public agency or a nonprofit charitable organization. The number of hours of work required may not exceed what would be reasonable considering the seriousness of the offense and any other offense which is read into the record at the time of conviction. An order may only apply if agreed to by the probationer and the organization or agency. The court shall ensure that the probationer is provided a written statement of the terms of the community service order and that the community service order is monitored. If the court requires the conditions provided in this subsection and sub. (4) (a), the probationer reduces the period of confinement under sub. (4) (a) at a rate of one day for each 3 days of work performed. A day of work equals 8 hours of work performed.

**Section 73.** 973.11 (1) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

973.11 (1) (b) Any requirement that the court may impose under s. 973.09 (1g), (1x), (4) (a), and (7m).

**SECTION 74.** 973.176 (title) and (2) of the statutes are created to read:

**973.176** (title) **Notice of restrictions. (2)** VOTING. Whenever a court imposes a sentence or places a defendant on probation for a conviction that disqualifies the defendant from voting under s. 6.03 (1) (b), the court shall inform the defendant that he or she may not vote in any election until his or her civil rights are restored.

**SECTION 75.** 977.05 (6) (g) 2. of the statutes is amended to read:

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977.05 **(6)** (g) 2. The state or the court seeks to modify the conditions of probation to include a period of confinement under s. 973.09 (4) (a).

### **SECTION 76. Nonstatutory provisions.**

- (1) Universal, centralized voter registration; recommendations. The elections board shall study the costs, benefits, and feasibility of and prepare recommendations with regard to requiring voter registration in every municipality in this state. If the board recommends that registration be required in all municipalities, the board shall study the costs, benefits, and feasibility of and prepare recommendations with regard to creating and maintaining a statewide voter registration list. This study shall address at least each of the following issues:
  - (a) How the list should be created and maintained.
- 12 (b) The fiscal impact upon the state and local governments of maintaining the list.
  - (c) How accuracy of the list should be ensured.
  - (d) Whether, to use the list, an electronic connection would need to be established between each polling place in the state and the board and how such a connection would be established and maintained.
    - (e) How registrations on election day would be integrated into the list.
  - (f) How procedures for corroboration of the identities of electors would be affected by maintenance of the list.
    - (g) How absentee balloting would be affected by the creation of the list.
  - (h) The impact of maintenance of the list upon transient populations, such as college students.
  - (i) How the list could be accurately purged of the names of convicted felons who are ineligible to vote while ensuring that no eligible electors are disenfranchised.

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- (j) How the list should be purged of the names of ineligible or inactive electors while ensuring that no eligible electors are disenfranchised.
- (k) Whether the list should be publicly maintained or a private entity should be retained to maintain the list.
- (L) If a private entity were retained to maintain the list, the standards to which the entity should be held to account.
- (m) Whether and how provisional voting of challenged electors could be facilitated if the list were maintained.
- (2) Universal, Centralized voter registration; report. No later than the first day of the 10th month beginning after the effective date of this subsection, the elections board shall submit the results of the studies and all recommendations prepared under subsection (1) to the chief clerk of each house of the legislature for distribution to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature in the manner provided under section 13.172 (3) of the statutes.
- (3) Special legislative committee for the study of multilingual voting needs.
- (a) Committee duties and powers. There is created a special legislative committee to be called the committee for the study of multilingual voting needs. The purpose of the committee is to study the need for providing ballots in languages other than English and for hiring bilingual or multilingual inspectors for elections held in this state. The committee shall study whether federal law requires the use of ballots printed in languages other than English or the use of bilingual or multilingual inspectors in this state and, if so, the extent to which the federal law is being followed. The committee shall study whether and the extent to which electors who are members of a particular language minority in this state and who have no ability, or

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limited abilities, to understand English are unable to vote if ballots printed only in English are used and if inspectors who are literate only in English are used. The committee shall prepare recommendations with regard to maximizing voting in this state by electors who are members of language minorities and who have no ability, or limited abilities, to understand English. The committee may call upon any state agency or officer, city or city officer, village or village officer, or town or town officer for the facilities and data of the agency, city, village, town, or officer, and those agencies, cities, villages, towns, and officers that are called upon shall cooperate with the committee to the fullest extent possible.

(b) Committee membership and staff. The committee created under paragraph (a) shall consist of 13 members. The members shall be the senate majority leader or his or her designee; the senate minority leader or his or her designee; the assembly majority leader or his or her designee; the assembly minority leader or his or her designee; the executive director of the state elections board or his or her designee; the attorney general or his or her designee; one municipal clerk or executive director of a board of election commissioners of a city in this state with a population of at least 50,000; one municipal clerk of a city, village, or town in this state with a population of at least 5,000 but less than 50,000; one municipal clerk of a city, village, or town with a population of less than 5,000; one municipal clerk of any other city, village, or town in this state; and three members representing the public. Two of the members who are municipal clerks or executive directors of boards of election commissioners shall hold office in a city, village, or town with a significant number of residents who are members of a language minority and who have no ability, or limited abilities, to understand English. The members who are municipal clerks or executive directors of boards of election commissioners and the members

- representing the public shall be appointed jointly by the cochairpersons of the committee. The cochairpersons of the committee shall be the senate majority leader or his or her designee and the assembly majority leader or his or her designee. The staff of the joint legislative council shall administer the affairs of the committee.
- (c) Committee report and termination. By the first day of the 10th month beginning after the effective date of this paragraph, the committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the chief clerk of each house of the legislature for distribution to the appropriate standing committees of the legislature in the same manner as in provided under section 13.172 (3) of the statutes. The committee terminates on the date it submits its findings and recommendations.

### **SECTION 77. Initial applicability.**

- (1) Leaves of absence for service as an election official. The treatment of sections 7.33 (4) and (5) (b) and 111.93 (3) of the statutes first applies to employees who are affected by a collective bargaining agreement containing provisions inconsistent with this treatment on the day on which the collective bargaining agreement expires or is extended, modified, or renewed, whichever first occurs.
- (2) Notification regarding ineligibility to vote during parole or extended supervision. The treatment of section 302.117 of the statutes first applies to persons whom the department of corrections releases to parole or extended supervision on the effective date of this subsection.
- (3) Notification regarding ineligibility to vote during probation. The treatment of section 973.09 (4) (b) of the statutes first applies to persons whom the court orders confined as a condition of probation on the effective date of this subsection.

(4) NOTIFICATION AT SENTENCING REGARDING INELIGIBILITY TO VOTE. The treatment			
of sections $973.033$ , $973.034$ , and $973.176$ (title) and (2) of the statutes first applies			
to persons whom the court sentences on the effective date of this subsection.			
Section 78. Effective dates. This act takes effect on the day after publication,			
except as follows:			
(1) Notification regarding ineligibility to vote. The treatment of sections			
302.117, 973.033, 973.034, and 973.176 (title) and (2) of the statutes, the			
renumbering of section 973.09 (4) of the statutes, the creation of section 973.09 (4)			
(b) of the statutes, and Section 77 (2), (3), and (4) of this act take effect on the first			
day of the 3rd month beginning after publication.			

(END)