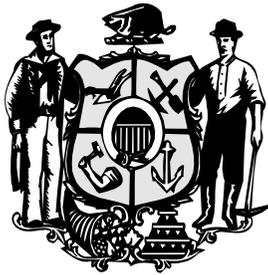


NOMINATION PAPER CHALLENGES

January 2018



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Introduction

Parties wishing to challenge nomination papers of state and federal candidates file such challenges with the Wisconsin Elections Commission (WEC). Parties wishing to appeal a decision of a local election official regarding nomination papers or challenges related to local candidates may also file a complaint with the WEC. In either case, parties are reminded that the Board may, if it finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that a challenge or complaint is frivolous, order the complainant to forfeit up to the greater of \$500 or the expenses incurred by the WEC. in investigating the complaint.

The requirements and standards related to nomination papers and challenges to nomination papers are governed generally by Ch. 8, Wis. Stats, and EL Ch. 2, Wis. Admn. Code. Pursuant to Wis. Admn. Code EL §2.05(5), “where a required item of information on a nomination paper is incomplete, the filing officer shall accept the information as complete if there has been substantial compliance with the law.” Furthermore, any information on a nomination paper is entitled to a presumption of validity. Wis. Admn. Code EL § 2.05(4). Both challenges and responses must be verified (notarized) and may include supporting documentation. The burden is on the challenger to establish, by clear and convincing evidence, any insufficiency of the nomination papers and if the challenger does so, the burden then shifts to the challenged candidate to establish that the nomination papers or any challenged signatures are sufficient. Wis. Admn. Code EL §§ 2.07(2) and (3).

Over the years, WEC staff and its governing body have analyzed numerous types of challenges and developed a consistent methodology for resolving the most common challenges that have been filed. This document should hopefully help candidates and political parties concentrate their efforts on challenges with a supportable legal basis, and reduce the filing of frivolous challenges or those involving legal issues which have been well settled.

While challenges are not limited to those described in the administrative rules, there are two general categories of challenges – challenges to the header of the nomination papers which may result in declaring all signatures contained on nomination papers using that header to be invalid, and challenges to individual signatures which do not affect the validity of other signatures on the nomination papers.

Please Note: *This document summarizes previous decisions of the State Elections Board, the Government Accountability Board and the Wisconsin Elections Commission related to the most common challenges to nomination papers and other election petitions. It is intended to itemize and consolidate previous decisions which state and local filing officers may rely on as precedents regarding the general legal questions and principles involved. However, the facts of individual circumstances and challenges vary, and the application of these principles will be determined on a case by case basis.*

Summary of Previous Board Decisions - Common Nomination Paper Challenges

1. Candidate Information (Header Portion of Paper)

None of the information in the header of the nomination paper, (i.e., candidate's name, candidate's address, political party represented, date of election, office sought, name of jurisdiction or district in which candidate seeks office), may be altered, amended, corrected or added after circulation of the nomination paper. This is the nomination information that each signatory saw and relied upon in deciding to sign the paper in support of placing the candidate's name on the ballot.

a. Office Title and District Designation

Challenge: Irregularities in the title of the office or the district number as required by Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(2)(b), 8.15(a).

Analysis: Staff has typically allowed for variances in listing the office title, such as "Assembly," "Representative," "State Assembly." In the past, staff determined that the papers were sufficient as long as the electors could determine the office and district the candidate was pursuing by other information provided in the nomination paper heading. Additionally, where the title or district designations are illegible or in the incorrect boxes, staff has found these pages to substantially comply when the required information could be determined elsewhere in the nomination paper heading. This recommendation has been approved in prior cases.

b. Election Date

Challenge: Incomplete or missing date of election as required by Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(2)(b), 8.15(5)(a).

Analysis: When a date of election is completely missing from a petition, staff has recommended approving the challenge and striking the signatures on those pages. When a date is listed but incomplete or incorrect (e.g., using the date of the primary, not indicating the year, indicating the month and year but not the day, indicating an incorrect date, or incorrectly indicating "general" as the type of election on the petition heading), past policy for this Board and the former Elections Board found substantial compliance with Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10 or 8.15 where there was sufficient notice to the signers that the candidate was seeking office at the election immediately following circulation of the nomination papers. Consequently, staff has typically allowed for irregularities in the listed election date where it can be determined that electors understood the nomination papers were for the fall election event. This recommendation has been approved in prior cases.

c. Candidate Address

Challenge: The candidate has not specified a municipality for voting purposes.

Analysis: Challenges to petitions where the candidate has not specified a municipality for voting purposes have been rejected in the past. Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(2)(c) and 8.15(5)(b) provide that “[e]ach candidate shall include his or her mailing address on the candidate’s nomination papers,” but is silent with regards to inclusion of municipality for voting purposes. The established policy of the Commission in reviewing nomination papers has been to find substantial compliance with Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10 and 8.15 by presuming the validity of the information listed unless evidence to the contrary is presented. Absent such evidence, the municipality listed for voting purposes is presumed to be the same as the municipality listed for mailing purposes.

Challenge: The space in the header for candidate street number, fire number, rural route number, box number if a rural route and street name is blank.

Analysis: When the candidate’s basic address information (number and name of street) is blank in the header, staff has recommended approving the challenge and striking the signatures on those pages. Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(2)(b) and (c), 8.15(5)(a) and (b) clearly indicate that a candidate’s address must appear on the nomination paper to provide signers the opportunity to evaluate the candidate prior to supporting their nomination. Similar to a blank date of election in the header, the Commission has found that papers must contain a minimum amount of information about the candidate and the election for which they are asking to be nominated, for the paper to substantially comply with the law. This recommendation has been approved in prior cases.

d. Candidate Certification

Challenge: The candidate has not completed the gender identification checkbox in the candidate certification statement.

Analysis: Staff has considered such an omission to be an oversight of a technical requirement and have considered papers that are otherwise correct to be in substantial compliance with statutory requirements. This recommendation has been approved in prior cases.

e. Candidate Dates of Circulation

Challenge: The candidate circulated nomination papers prior to the date he or she filed a campaign registration statement or declaration of candidacy.

Analysis: Staff has recommended dismissing these challenges. Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(5), 8.15(4)(b) provide that if a candidate has not filed a campaign registration statement prior to the time of filing nomination papers, “the candidate shall file the statement with the papers.” Wis. Stat. § 8.21(1) provides that each candidate shall file a declaration of candidacy “no later than the latest time provided for filing nomination papers.” This recommendation has been approved in prior cases.

2. Circulator Information

a. Circulator Address

Challenge: The circulator’s address, required by Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(3)(a) or 8.15(4)(a), is insufficient because the circulator has not indicated type of municipality of residence (e.g., “Town of” or “City of”).

Analysis: Staff has recommended dismissing these challenges. Wis. Stat. §8.15(4)(a) (Wis. Stat. § 8.10(3) incorporates the standard in § 8.15(4)(a)) states in the relevant portion that “the certification of a qualified circulator stating his or her residence with street and number, if any, shall appear at the bottom of each nomination paper, stating he or she personally circulated the nomination paper and personally obtained each of the signatures.” There is no separate requirement that the circulator indicate the type of municipality of residence. This recommendation has been approved in prior cases.

Challenge: The circulator’s address, required by Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(3), 8.15(4)(a), is insufficient because the circulator has not indicated the municipality of residence.

Analysis: Staff has recommended finding substantial compliance for papers missing the municipality in the circulator’s address where the circulator is the candidate and where the missing information is supplied by reference to other information on the same page (e.g., the candidate’s address in the nomination paper heading). Staff has typically struck signatures on pages in which the circulator was someone other than the candidate, and the certification of circulator did not include the circulator’s municipality. Staff has determined that the circulator’s ‘residence’ should include the name of their municipality for it to substantially comply with the statutory requirement. This recommendation has been approved in prior cases.

b. Circulator Date and Signature

Challenge: The date of certification is incomplete or incorrect, as required by Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(3), 8.15(4)(a).

Analysis: The circulator may correct errors in the certificate of the circulator, such as the circulator failed to sign or otherwise complete the certificate, or entered inadvertently erroneous data (for instance: the circulator dated the certificate before circulation, not after). If the circulator has not corrected these errors by affidavit by the correction deadline, the challenge must be approved and the signatures on those pages struck. Recommendations to this effect have been approved in prior cases.

3. Elector Signatures

Only one signature per person for the same office is valid. In addition to his or her signature, in order for the signature to be valid, each signer of a nomination paper shall legibly print his or her name in a space provided next to his or her signature and shall list his or her municipality of residence for voting purposes, the street and number, if any, on which the signer resides, and the date of signing. Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(4)(b), 8.15(2).

a. Multiple Signatures

Challenge: The elector has signed nomination papers for more than one candidate for the same office.

Analysis: Where the elector has signed another candidate's papers prior to the signature on the challenged papers, the later signatures should be struck. This recommendation has been approved in prior cases.

b. Signature

Challenge: The elector has "signed" with a printed name.

Analysis: Staff has allowed signatures where the name has been printed. Wis. Admn. Code EL § 2.05(8) requires that the elector "sign his or her own name;" the rule does not require that the signature be made in cursive. The dictionary definition of "signature" simply states that it is "the name of a person written with his own hand." Staff recommendations that signatures be permitted where both the "printed name" and "signature" have been printed have been approved in prior cases.

Challenge: The elector's signature is illegible.

Analysis: Staff has recommended denying challenges that alleged that signatures are illegible. Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(4)(b), 8.15(2) require each signer of a nomination paper to provide a signature and address. There is no requirement that a signature must be legible, and individual signers mark their signatures in a wide variety of ways (e.g., by marking an "X"). This recommendation has been approved in prior cases.

c. Printed Name

Challenge: The elector's printed name is illegible or in cursive.

Analysis: Challenges to printed names were first considered and decided by the former Government Accountability Board in 2014. The statutory requirement is that ". . . in order for the signature to be valid, each signer of a nomination paper shall legibly print his or her name in a space provided next to his or her signature . . ." Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(4)(b) and 8.15(2).

There are some practical difficulties in determining an objective standard for a legibly printed name. For example, some signatures are clearly legible but the "printed name" may have been written in cursive, or included some letters that were not separated, as a dictionary definition of "printed" might require.

Based upon the WEC's experience in evaluating printed names on nomination papers, as well as the stated legislative intent of 2013 Act 160 and related administrative rules, the WEC has developed standards and guidance for local election officials charged with reviewing nomination papers and other election petitions. The legislative record

emphasized that the purpose of Act 160 was to preserve the ability of opposing candidates to identify petition signers in order to consider filing challenges, and not to reject signatures that were legible. At its meeting of October 28, 2014, the Government Accountability Board directed its staff and local filing officers to apply the following standards to determine the sufficiency of signatures and printed names on nomination papers and other election petitions:

1. The filing officer shall confirm that the signer has completed information in both the “Signature” box and the “Printed Name” box of the nomination paper or other election petition. The signature may be marked as the signer customarily marks his or her signature, including by using an “X” or by using either traditional printed letters or a handwritten signature. Similarly, the signer’s printed name is not required to include only letters that are separated from one another.
2. If the filing officer can discern no part of the signer’s name, after reviewing both the signature and the printed name, it should be deemed illegible and the signature should not be counted.
3. After reviewing both the signature and printed name of a signer, if the filing officer can discern a possible name, but may not be certain of the exact spelling of the name, the printed name is deemed legible and the signature shall be counted if otherwise valid.
4. The filing officer is not required to consult extrinsic sources of information (voter registration records, telephone directories, etc.), but may do so if it assists the filing officer in discerning a possible name.
5. The signer must print his or her name, and the signer must execute a correcting affidavit if the printed name is missing or insufficient for the signature to be counted. However, a circulator may print the name of a signer with a disability who requests such assistance.

While requiring some subjective judgment by filing officers, these standards accurately capture the intent of 2013 Act 160 and do not require a hyper-technical application of the phrase “legibly print.” In reviewing nomination papers and other election petitions, WEC staff and local filing officers will be able to apply a common-sense approach which does not eliminate legible names simply because letters in a printed name are connected or cross over one another. In essence, the printed name requirement is used to clarify or complete a signature which may not be legible or readable, not to invalidate signatures on the basis of a name failing to meet a literal definition of “printed.”

d. Signature Address

Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(4)(b), 8.15(2) require that a signer of a nomination paper “shall list his or her municipality of residence for voting purposes, the street and number, if any, on which the signer resides.” Errors in which the elector used an address or listed a municipality which does not reflect

his or her actual residence or wrote an incomplete address may be corrected by the elector or by the circulator in a correcting affidavit filed by the correction deadline.

Challenge: The elector's address is missing an apartment number.

Analysis: Staff has recommended that signatures be found in substantial compliance where the insufficiency is a missing apartment number. This recommendation has been approved in prior cases.

Challenge: The elector's address is missing the municipality designation or the elector has checked a box in error.

Analysis: The Commission and its staff have advised candidates and challengers that a signatory's failure to check the correct box to indicate "Town, Village or City" is not a basis for disqualifying a signature unless a challenger can show that the given address is outside the subject jurisdiction or district. For instance, the challenger needs to show that a given address has to be in the Village of X, not in the Town of X and, therefore is outside District Y. The signatory's error or omission in checking a box on a form is not sufficient evidence for a challenge.

Challenge: The elector's address is incomplete because the elector has abbreviated the name of the municipality.

Analysis: Challenges to signatures alleged not to include the proper municipality of residence, where the municipality can be determined by other information contained on the nomination papers, pursuant to Wis. Admn. Code EL § 2.05(15)(c) have been rejected in the past. For instance, the municipality of "WFB" was determined by the mailing address to indicate "Whitefish Bay," or "Gtown" was determined by the zip code to indicate "Germantown."

Challenge: The elector has used a P.O. Box as his or her address.

Analysis: Commission policy has been to accept signatures with a P.O. Box rather than a residential address if the entire municipality in which the P.O. Box is located is within the candidate's District.

Challenge: The elector lives outside the district.

Analysis: A complaint challenging the eligibility of a signatory to a nomination paper based on the signer's non-residency must be accompanied by reference to MyVote Wisconsin or "Who is My Legislator?" web searches, by a map of the district demonstrating that the address is outside the district, or by a signed statement from the election official, (municipal clerk or deputy clerk), whose responsibility it is to determine the residency of electors of the district. Without such references, the complainant challenger's bare assertion of the signer's non-residency is not sufficient to sustain the challenger's burden of proof. Time permitting, Commission staff may attempt to verify the location of the address via MyVote Wisconsin and WisVote. This policy has been approved in prior cases.

e. Signature Date

Challenge: The date of the elector's signature, as required by Wis. Stat. §§ 8.10(4)(a), 8.15(2), is incomplete or missing.

Analysis: Wis. Admn. Code EL § 2.05(15)(a) allows for a signature to survive an incomplete date challenge if "the date can be determined by reference to the dates of other signatures on the paper." In the past, the Board policy has required that signatures on the first and last line of a nomination paper contain the complete date information, and not allowed missing date information on those lines to be determined by reference to the dates of other signatures on the page. However, in the context of a court case challenging the Board's application of Wis. Admn. Code EL § 2.05(15)(a), the WI Department of Justice (DOJ) has advised that the Board's interpretation of that rule was too restrictive in that it required incomplete dates to be "bracketed" by complete dates. The DOJ recommended that the Board equally apply the principle of determining missing date information by reference to other information on the page, even if the incomplete date appeared on the first or last signature line. This recommendation has been approved in prior cases.

Challenge: The elector's signature is dated after the date of the circulator's certification.

Analysis: Staff has struck these signatures pursuant to the Commission's administrative rules that provide that a signature may not be counted if it is dated after the date of the certificate of the circulator. Wis. Admn. Code EL § 2.05(15)(b).