

## (CORRECTED) VERIFIED APPEAL TO THE WISCONSIN ELECTION COMMISSIONS

Re: APPEAL Complaint Filed with Wisconsin Elections Commission EL 24-04 (Ieshuh Griffin v. Claire Woodall-Vogg)

On January 11, 2024 Megan Wolfe, dismissed my <u>timely</u> filed APPEAL complaint without prejudice stated; No specific violation of Wisconsin elections statutes is cited, and the complaint fails to state the alleged deficiency to a specific party's obligation under law.

Therefore, I am returning the complaint to you without prejudice pursuant to Wis. Stat. § 5.06 and Wis. Admin. Code § EL 20.04(1) and (2).

\*\*\*PLEASE PROCESS AS AN APPEAL UNDER 5.06 WIS. STATS. SECTION 5.06

'APPEALS' OF DECISIONS...I ALSO ASK THAT ANY STAFF MEMBER RECUSE

THEMSELVES WHO CANNOT BE FAIR, IMPARTIAL AND ACT IN ACCORDANCE TO

THEIR SWORN DUTIES AS IT RELATES.\*\*\*

Sufficiency as to Probable Cause

### Meghan Wolfe stated in the prior letter the following:

The complaint alleges unspecified violations of law and just generally states violations of ballot access challenge processes occurred. The complaint cites no provisions of Wisconsin Statutes Chapters 5-10, and 12, at least not in a manner that ties them to an actionable complaint. The Commission has the authority to administer and consider those statutes in the context of sworn complaints, but the alleged violation must be clearly detailed. Without citing the statutory provisions alleged to have been violated, or at least detailing a clear statutory obligation a clerk/official had, the complaint fails to raise probable cause that a violation of election law has occurred

### CORRECTION AS IT RELATES

I have filed the appeal complaint with the Wisconsin Election Commission under what I am AGAIN citing pursuant to Wi. Stats. 5.06 'COMPLIANCE REVIEW/APPEAL, as the Milwaukee Election Commission and Claire Woodall Vogg FAILED to 'act with respect to MATTERS concerning nomination and QUALIFICATIONS of candidates as named in the complaint/appeal. The facts in the complaint/appeal clearly established probable cause that violations of election laws have occurred.

These violations were and are known by the Milwaukee Election Commission and one of its staff members, that being Claire Woodall Vogg engaged in cover-ups and collusions of the violations as it relates. Pursuant to Wis. Stats. 5.06 as well as the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Section 3 of the United States Constitution I am requesting that Claire Woodall Vogg be RESTRAINED and REMOVED from office as she has REPEATEDLY taking actions INCONSISTENT with the law, her sworn duties and the United States Constitution.

The actions and inactions of Woodall-Vogg are causing irreparable injury to voters and the will of the voters as well as to myself as the voters' choice for representation. I am COMPLYING with Wis. Stas. 5.06 (election official abuse OR violation) setting forth FACTS within the KNOWLEDGE of what I have, I can NOT be forced to bring forth anything more but the KNOWLEDGE that I have as it relates. The Milwaukee Election Commission placed CavaLIER Johnson as well as David D King on the ballot for mayor knowing that NEITHER complied with the mandatory prerequisite of SUBMITTING and FILING a campaign registration statement for the 2024 spring election.

The LAW is clear that if a campaign registration statement is not submitted and filed before the deadline for all mandatory papers to be turned in the candidate's name cannot be filed on the ballot. Nowhere does he law make an exception other than by clearly established reference to 'qualified exemptions'. The Milwaukee Election Commission did not receive any refuted statements by Johnson nor King, and as such they admitted the allegations. The Milwaukee Election Commission has wrongfully and illegally placed the names of Johnson and King on the ballot for mayor.

A Declaration of candidacy must be notarized by persons lawfully recognized by law to do such. Jonathan Brostoff notary is not authorized by law, as clearly established under the law, and used a misleading and false representation that he is an attorney authorized by law to do so. My KNOWLEDGE pursuant to the LAW and statements made by Brostroff himself is that the person that notarized his Declaration of Candidacy is NOT an attorney as such

Brostroff has no legally binding nor lawfully sufficient declaration of candidacy and has failed to meet the prerequisites necessary to be on the ballot for the Spring 2024 election. Claire Woodall Vogg knowingly LIED about 'Emeritus Legacy status of Brostroff unlawful notary.

The law is clear as it relates and Woodall Vogg engaged in warring with the United States

Constitution by giving the unlawful notary a 'title of nobility', which is forbidden by federal law.

Russell Stamper declaration of candidacy has neither identifiable notary nor stamp and Claire Woodall- Vogg unconstitutionally acted as a handwriting expert to state who she believed the notary to be. This is unlawful and Stamper too, has failed to have a legally binding nor lawfully sufficient declaration of candidacy and has failed to meet the prerequisites necessary to be on the ballot for the spring 2024 election.

Sufficiency as to Form

### Meghan Wolfe stated in the prior letter the following:

As detailed above, the complaint fails to raise specific violations under Wisconsin elections law. It is also unclear what the facts were specifically the decisions, documents, or actions that are alleged to be in violation of those laws. As such, the complaint is also insufficient as to form. There is no clear, sworm statement or supporting materials as to what exactly transpired, and the relevant facts are not even clear, even beyond the lack of cited laws which are alleged to have been violated.

As to the information which would be appropriate to cure the defect, allegations of an official violating provisions of Chapters 5 to 10 or 12 are under the authority of the Commission and would be necessary for the review of the complaint, if sufficient evidence to support the allegations is also part of that filing. Since the complaint does not state probable cause as to a violation of law under the authority of the Commission, and it also fails to make clear the facts of those alleged violations, the complaint has not been accepted as proper by the Commission under its administrative rules.

I provided the Milwaukee Election Commission with a verified challenge that Candidates Johnson, King, Brostoff and Stamper failed to comply with statutory and other legal requirements to be placed on the ballot in the upcoming 2024 spring elections.

1. I am in substantial compliance with the obligations that must be met by a challenger in a verified complaint pursuant to EL. 207(3)(d)

No. 3148

- The Milwaukee Election Commission withheld my complaint from the public as well as the PUBLIC board meeting and did so for discriminatory reasons, including but not limited to 'color', status and gender.
- My affidavit is entitled to the presumption of validity
- The filing officer failed to comply with her obligations related to the complaint, looked outside of the complaint and created new, unpromulgated law as it relates.\
- The filing officer 'created' evidence, with an intent to deceive
- The filing officer dismissed the challenge even thought the challenged candidates admitted to the allegations by failure to refute. Arguments not refuted are deemed admitted. See Charolais Breeding Ranches, Ltd v FPC Sec. Corp. 90 Wis. 2d 97.
- 7. I am entitled to a free and fair election as well as entitled to have the Milwaukee Election Commission be compelled to comply with their known sworn duties and laws of the Constitutions, state and federal.

Being first sworn under oath, I state the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, recollection and belief.

Signed this

day of February 2024

Appelllant/Candidate

Notary

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### **EXHIBITS**

- 1. Fax showing a TIMELY APPEAL was faxed to the Wisconsin Election Commission
- 2. Milwaukee Election DISMISSAL of my challenge less than 24 hours from receiving it, dated January 3, 2024.
- 3. My <u>VERIFIED</u> complaint challenging the candidates named within the complaint and in this appeal
- 4. PROOF that I am the ONLY candidate with a SUBMITTED and FILED Campaign
  Filing Statement for THIS election cycle
- Campaign Registration of CavaLIER Johnson in which it is only an amended from a previous non related election cycle
- Campaign Registration of David King, NOT amended and from several years ago,
   UNRELATED to this election cycle
- 7. NUMEROUS LEGAL documents related to EMERITUS status PROVING Jonathan

  Brostroff 'notary' is INVALID and UNLAWFUL as his notary was NOT authorized by
  law to notarize his Declaration of Candidacy

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Commissioners: Terrell Martin, Chair Patricia Ruiz-Cantu Douglas Haag

**Executive Director:** Claire Woodall

January 3, 2024

RE: Verified Complaint Challenging Cavalier Johnson, David King, Jonathan Brostoff, Russell Stamper II Dear Ms. Griffin.

To be considered by the Commission, a complaint/challenge must establish probable cause to believe that a violation of election law has occurred. The "probable cause" requirement means that a complaint must allege facts, which, if true, would constitute a violation of Wisconsin's elections (not campaign finance) statutes. In the case of challenges to nomination papers, the complaint must allege a violation of Wis. Stats. Ch.8, the statutory chapter governing nominations for the General Election ballot

According to Wis. Admin. Code EL §§ 2.05(4) and 2.07(3)(a): "Any information which appears on a nomination paper is entitled to a presumption of validity," and "[t]he burden is on the challenger to establish any insufficiency. If the challenger establishes that the information on the nomination paper is insufficient, the burden is on the challenged candidate to establish its sufficiency. The invalidity or disqualification of one or more signatures on a nomination paper shall not affect the validity of any other signatures on that paper."

Under this guidance, the Milwaukee Election Commission is hereby dismissing the challenges you have attempted to bring forth on January 2, 2024 against Cavalier Johnson, David King, Russell Stamper, and Jonathan Brostoff for the following reasons.

### Cavalier Johnson

It is alleged that Cavalier Johnson "has not 'COMPLETED', and 'SUBMITTED' a LEGALLY binding campaign registration form." No violated statute or evidence is provided to support this complaint. Instructions for the CF-1 Campaign Finance Registration Statement — Local Candidate Committees are very clear when a candidate should mark if the filing is an amendment. The form instructions read:

**Item 1.** Is this an amendment? Have you registered with this local clerk to run for office in a prior election?

Cavalier Johnson is the incumbent Mayor of Milwaukee and former Alderman of the Second Aldermanic District. Thus, the answer to Item 1 is yes, he has registered this committee and run for office in a prior election. He never closed his committee, as he has been an incumbent in office and been required under state statutes to maintain his committee and his campaign finance filings for the duration of his terms. Chapter 11.0202 outlines when a Campaign Finance Registration Statement should be filed. The conditions required for filing or amending a CF-1 are not connected to the calendar year of the scheduled election. While Johnson has correctly and timely filed an amendment to his CF-1, it is the Milwaukee Election Commission's staff opinion that making an incorrect selection as to whether a filing is an amendment or not would not disqualify a candidate from ballot placement.

It is further alleged that 7 pages of Cavalier Johnson's papers were left unattended because of the dates of the circulator's certification statements. No evidence has been provided that any papers have been left unattended. There is no requirement that a circulator sign their certification statement on the same day that they collect signatures. EL 2.05(14) states:



No signature on a nomination paper shall be counted unless the elector who circulated the nomination paper completes and **signs the certificate of circulator and does so after, not before, the paper is circulated**. No signature may be counted when the residency of the circulator cannot be determined by the information given on the nomination paper. (emphasis added)

As it clearly states in the emphasized text above, the circulator must sign after it is circulated but is not subject to any other date requirements. No supporting evidence has been provided regarding papers being left unattended; however, even if proven true, the Milwaukee Election Commission has certified 2,077 signatures to date. He would still prevail with 1,500 valid signatures even if these 70 signatures were disqualified.

Finally, it is alleged that Cavalier Johnson's header did not include his municipality for voting purposes with his residential address. Line 3 of Johnson's header lists a residential address of "724 N 34<sup>th</sup> St, City of Milwaukee, WI 53208" on all of his nomination papers, complying with the requirement.

For the reasons cited above, the Executive Director of the Milwaukee Election Commission dismisses all complaints against Cavalier Johnson, no evidence of violation of election statutes or rules has been submitted and no evidence supporting the claim of unattended nomination papers has been provided.

### **David King**

It is alleged that David King was not able to file his Campaign Registration Statement in a prior calendar year. Under the statutes and instructions cited in the previous dismissal against Cavalier Johnson, this is not accurate. King's filing is in compliance with state statute.

### Jonathan Brostoff

Jonathan Brostoff's Declaration of Candidacy was notarized by Alan Brostoff. Alan Brostoff, Member ID 1009166, has a law license in good standing and his membership type is "Emeritus – Active (Legacy)". Emeritus "Active (Legacy)" members still actively practicing continue to do so without restrictions, including no restrictions on their pro bono work. Those that are no longer practicing are permitted to do pro bono work as long as they comply with SCR 10.03(3)(am) and are only volunteering with a "qualified pro bono program" authorized in SCR 31.01(12). Therefore, Mr. Brostoff has submitted a valid, notarized Declaration of Candidacy.

### Russell Stamper II

Russell Stamper's Declaration of Candidacy was notarized by Linda Elmer, a valid Wisconsin notary, on November 28, 2023. Elmer's stamp was extremely light and was not able to be clearly read, although it is possible to make out part of her name and her notary status has been confirmed. Chapter **140.26 states** 

Except as otherwise provided in s. <u>140.04 (2)</u>, the failure of a notarial officer to perform a duty or meet a requirement specified in this chapter does not invalidate a notarial act performed by the notarial officer. The validity of a notarial act under this chapter does not prevent an aggrieved person from seeking to invalidate the record or transaction that is the subject of the notarial act or from seeking other remedies based on law of this state other than this chapter or law of the United States. This

section does not validate a purported notarial act performed by an individual who does not have the authority to perform notarial acts.

The notary's failure to clearly stamp the Declaration of Candidacy form does not invalidate the notarial act performed by the notary, and thus does not invalidate the form. Furthermore, upon receiving notification of your challenge, Russell Stamper filed an amended Declaration of Candidacy on January 2, 2024 prior to the 5:00pm deadline.

Because you have alleged no facts which, if true, would establish these candidates are not entitled to ballot placement, the challenge is therefore denied.

Challenges may continue to be filed via verified complaint through Friday, January 5, at 5:00pm.

Sincerely,

Claire Woodall

### VERIFIED COMPLAINT

RECEIVED

Verified Complaint challenging candidates Cavalier Johnson, David King, Jonathan Brostroff and Russell Stamper ballot placement due to 'impediments'.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE...

Pursuant to EL 2.07(3)(d) challenges are not limited to those in the subsection;

My signature below verifies and affirms, under oath, UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY the following <u>facts</u> that are <u>true</u> and <u>correct</u> to the best of my personal knowledge, recollection and personal research as well as belief as it relates;

Candidates Cavalier Johnson, David King, Jonathan Brostroff and Russell Stamper all have failed to comply with statutory or other legal requirements' to be placed on the ballot. Candidates Johnson, King, Brostroff and Stamper have filed papers that are not in conformity with clearly established law as detailed infra. Wis. Stats. 8.30 is titled 'candidates ineligible for 'ballot placement'. Stat.8.30(c) states that 'candidates, if elected, could not "qualify" for the office sought within time allowed 'by law' for "qualification" because of age, residence, or other impediment.

The <u>law</u> of a state is to be found in its statutory and constitutional enactments. The <u>law</u> of the state <u>must be applied equally to all persons within the state's jurisdiction</u> in order to meet the 'equal protections' of the United States Constitution requirements, which is the supreme law of the land, applicable to the states.

There are four primary documents that must be filed by the deadline for a candidate to gain a place on the ballot. Candidates Johnson, King, Brostroff and Stamper have not met all

conditions precedent as it relates to these four documents and are neither qualified nor eligible nor entitled to have their names formally placed on the ballot.

As it relates to CavaLIEr Johnson, Johnson has not 'COMPLETED', and 'SUBMITTED' a LEGALLY binding campaign registration form. The form used by Johnson is am amended form with a date signed by Johnson is outside the calendar year, as such Johnson is not in compliance with mandates to file a campaign registration statement NOT an amended form outside of the 'calendar year. The statute makes no such concession as to allowing an 'amended' form ousted of the calendar year.

Candidate Johnson further has a multitude of nomination papers that have can be assumed to be have left unattended. Circulators signed the nomination papers, days later even weeks as evidence of such. Nomination papers such as Page 25, signed by the circulator 2 weeks AFTER circulation. As well as pages 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and dozens more. Lastly, Johnson has no complied with the mandate of the REQUIREMENT that his MUNICIPALITY for voting purposes be placed with his address of residence.

Nowhere on any of Johnson nomination papers can his MUNICIPALITY for voting purposes be found in conjunction with his residential address as REQUIRED. The United States Supreme Court mandate in Trenton v New Jersey, 262 U.S. 182, 'municipalities have no inherent right to 'self-government'...and are 'merely' departments of the state.

Johnson is not exempt firm the same burden placed on other candidates to ensure that their MUNICIPALITY for voting purposes alongside their residential address is placed on their nomination papers in conformity and compliance with clearly established laws.

As it relates to David King, King, according to the MEC own website only turned in 101 nomination papers, this is insufficient. Further Kings, campaign registration statement is NOT filed in compliance with statutory mandates, as is the case with Johnson.

The statutory language relate to a 'calendar year, to file the campaign registration statement. The date on King's is outside the calendar year; as such King is not in compliance with mandates. The statute makes no such concession as to allowing an 'amended' form ousted of the calendar year.

As it relates to Jonathan Brostoff declaration of candidacy is invalid as it does not have a LAWFUL notary. Alan S. Brostoff is not only a RETIRED attorney he also has 'emeritus' status and by LAW can NOT 'practice' law. Jonathan Brostroff has publicly acknowledged on a multitude of occasions that Alan Brostroff is a 'retired' lawyer.

Alan Brostroff is NOT "licensed to practice law", as mandated by Wis. Stats.

140.02(2)(a). As such the notary is not a LAWFUL notary and could not notarize a document.

Because the Declaration of candidacy is not notarized by a LAWFUL notary, Jonathan Brostoff has not turned in a timely valid notary by the deadline to do so.

As to Russell Stamper, Stamper notary is also NOT in compliance with cleanly established law. The mandates the descriptions of a notary seal and what it MUST 'show'. Stamper's candidacy declaration paper is NOT in compliance with such seal and the notary's name appears NOWHERE in such seal, it cannot be said that the notary is a legal one, as such the Declaration of candidacy is not notarized by a LAWFUL notary, Russell Stamper has not turned in a timely valid notary by the deadline to do so.

### CONCLUSION

The candidates all have 'impediments' that if elected would not allow them take office as they have NOT fulfilled the mandated prerequisites in a timely manner to be placed on the ballot. The filing officer and the Milwaukee election Commission have a duty to be in compliance with the Constitution of the United States, if not they are acting insurrection and rebellion of the Constitution and can be subjected to removal as stated in the United State Constitution 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment Section 3. See Colorado Supreme Court v Donald J Trump.

Being first duly sworn under oath, my signature below verifies and affirms, under oath, UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY the above statements are <u>facts</u> that are <u>true</u> and <u>correct</u> to the best of my personal knowledge, recollection and belief.

Appellant/Candidate

Notary

Certificate of Mailing

I certify that I have and/or will mail a copy of this complaint to all parties at their last known address on record.

# Name On Ballot

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Cavalier Johnson leshuh Griffin

David D. King

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Note: An amended registration statement must be filed within 10 days of any charges in infraspation.

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CI. C Support

### General Information

### What is a Notary Public?

A notary public is an individual issued an appointment by the Secretary of the Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions to serve the public as an impartial witness, performing notarial acts as are allowed or required by law.

### Who may become a Notary Public in Wisconsin?

Any United States resident who is at least 18 years of age may apply to become a notary public. "Resident" means a person who maintains a permanent dwelling place in the United States and is in fact living in the United States. Your eligibility does not depend on immigration status, but rather on whether you maintain your permanent residence within the United States and meet the other eligibility requirements for a notary commission. The notary applicant must have at least the equivalent of an 8<sup>th</sup> grade education and pass the WDFI notary exam with a score of 90% or better.

A criminal record showing felonies and crimes involving fraud, dishonesty, or violations of public trust may be admissible evidence for purposes of impeaching a witness's character for truthfulness in a court proceeding. Because a notary public must be a credible witness, an applicant's criminal record must be free from offenses that could used to impeach the notary public's character for truthfulness. A person convicted of such offenses may only be commissioned as a notary public if the applicant is pardoned of the conviction.

### How do I become a Notary Public in this State?

You must study and understand the duties and expectations of being a notary public, which are set forth in <u>Chapter 140 of the Wisconsin Statutes</u>, with administrative rules to come. Then, you must complete an application, secure a notary bond for a minimum of \$500 coverage, complete the oath, print the notary exam certificate and submit all forms to the WDFI with the required \$20 fee. You may initiate the application and pay online

 $\underline{\text{https://dfi.wi.gov/Pages/ConsumerServices/NotaryPublic/NotaryFileOnline.aspx}} \text{ or download the applications that are available from}$ 

https://dfi.wi.gov/Pages/ConsumerServices/NotaryPublic/NotaryForms.aspx.

# Does an Attorney become a Notary Public automatically upon qualifying to practice law?

No, attorneys do not become notaries public upon qualifying to practice law in Wisconsin. A United States resident who is an attorney licensed to practice law in Wisconsin who wishes to be a notary must provide a certificate of good standing from the Wisconsin Supreme Court and submit an application to WDFI. In addition to being eligible for a four year commission, an attorney may qualify for a "permanent" commission under §140.02(2), Wis.



Stats. for which no bond is required. A permanent commission is valid as long as the attorney remains a United States resident licensed to practice law in Wisconsin. Attorneys seeking a permanent notary commission should so specify when requesting an application. The completed permanent application and \$50 filing fee should be submitted to the WDFI. An individual may NOT perform a notarial act until the applicant receives notice that the WDFI has issued the applicant a notary commission.

### WHO SUPPLIES THAT NOTARY SEAL OR STAMP?

It is your responsibility to provide an engraved official seal or official rubber stamp prior to completing the application form. For suppliers, conduct an internet search or check with your local office supply store. The seal or stamp may be of any size or shape, but must state the words "Notary Public," "State of Wisconsin," and your name which must include your legal last name. You may use initials, or a shortened first name if you wish, but you must use your current legal last name in full.

### WHAT IS REQUIRED IF I HAVE AN ARREST OR CONVICTION RECORD?

Under current law, persons convicted in state or federal court of any felony, or of a misdemeanor involving fraud, forgery, or similar violation, may not be commissioned as Notaries Public for the State of Wisconsin unless they have been pardoned of the conviction(s). If you have a misdemeanor arrest or conviction record you are required to answer "yes" on the notary application and give a brief explanation, when you apply to become a Notary. Your papers will be reviewed to determine if you are eligible to be granted a Notary commission. If you wish, you may submit your court papers for an eligibility review prior to submitting your application forms. That would save you the cost of buying a bond and seal if you are later found to be ineligible to become a notary public.

### HOW LONG WILL MY COMMISSION LAST?

Your notary commission is valid for a period of four years, unless (1) you are licensed to practice law in Wisconsin and obtain a permanent commission, or (2) your commission is revoked prior to the expiration date of the commission.

### DO I NEED TO BE BONDED?

A \$500 surety bond is **required for all applicants applying or reapplying for a four-year notary public commission**. The surety bond is an insurance agreement making the surety legally liable to the party who is harmed, for up to \$500 in damages caused by a notary's misconduct or neglect in executing notarial acts.

A "blanket bond" issued for employment purposes does not fulfill this obligation. A separate, specific bond in the amount of \$500 is required by Wisconsin statutes. Once filed with the Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions, your bond cannot be

handling, recording your notarial acts in a journal may prove useful later if you need to recall specifics of a particular case. If you decide to keep a notarial log book, include items such as date and type of notarial act, names and signatures of persons involved, and numbers from identification cards and driver's licenses presented.

### IS A NOTARY COMMISSION RENEWED AUTOMATICALLY?

No, but notaries may be reappointed. The Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions will send notice of an upcoming commission expiration by email or mail. The reappointment procedure is the same as the initial appointment.

### **LEGAL REFERENCES**

Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 140 governs notaries and notarial acts generally

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Signed, Sealed, Delivered ... Disbarred (Notarial Misconduct by Attorneys, 31 J. Marshall L. Rev. 1085 (1998)

Christopher B. Young

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# State Emeritus Pro Bono Practice Rules

Wisconsin (2021)       At least 70 (if emeritus)       None (if emeritus)       Inactive or emeritus         10.03(3); 31.02       (10.(3)(3)(4)       (10.(3)(3)(4)         M))       (10.(3)(3)(3)(4)       (10.(3)(3)(4)(4)	West Virginia (2006) None At least Retired, Bar Rule Bylaws Article II § 11  Article II § 11  Article II § 11  Section (Article II Section (Article II Section (b)(2)(A)) 11(b)(2))	Washington (1998)  None  Admission and Practice Rule 3(g)  Washington State Bar Association Emeritus Pro Bono Information	Attorneys  Eligible Years of (Retired, Adopted/Amended) Restriction Required Other)
(AM	Yes t (Article II icing Section 11(b)(2)}	No No	ys Out-of- e Out-of- d, State e, License Allowed
Reduced (if inactive) Waived (if emeritus) (10.(3)(a)(4))	Waived   (Article III- Section (1)(2))	Reduced (Rule (3)(g)(2)) \$200 Washington State Bar Association Emeritus Pro Bono Information	Dues
Reduced (Section 31.02(1))	Waived (Article II Section 11(h))	No {Rule (3)(g)(C))	MCLE Waived
Yes (Section 2.(a))	Yes [Article II Section 11(D)(1))	Yes (Rule (3)(g)(3)(A))	Required to Work with a Certified Legal Services
(Section 4.(a))	Yes Changed (Rule— 11(d)(1))	No	Direct Supervision Required
200	No.	No	Malpractice Insurance Mentioned in the Rule
State par of wisconsing 5302 Eastpark Blvd. Madison, WI 53718-2101	Anita R. Casey Executive Directpr West Virginia State Bar 2000 Deitrick Blvd. Charleston, WV 25311	Diana Singleton Access to Justice Board Manager Washington State Bar Association 1325 Fourth Ave., Ste. 600 Seattle, WA 98101	Contact

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monprofit legal services organization that receives funding from the Wisconsin Trust Account Foundation; [1] Under SCR 31.01(12), a "qualified pro bono program" means: (a) a pro bono program operated by a (b) a pro bono program operated by a Wisconsin law school; (c) a pro bono program existing on the date that this rule is adopted that is operated by a Wisconsin bar association; or (d) a program approved by the board as a qualified pro bono program.

Active – Up to 75	July 1, 2021)  New Emeritus – 70+  (election on or after	Existing Emeritus - 70+ (election before None
None	July 1, 2021)  New Emeritus – 70+ No legal practice permitted  (election on or after except for pro bono through  qualified pro bono programs	None
30 CLE credits every two-year reporting period	None	None
Full Dues; Full Supreme Court Assessments	None	None