



Wisconsin Elections Commission

212 East Washington Avenue | Third Floor | P.O. Box 7984 | Madison, WI 53707-7984
(608) 266-8005 | elections@wi.gov | elections.wi.gov

MEMORANDUM

TO: Wisconsin County Clerks and the Milwaukee County Elections Commission
Wisconsin Municipal Clerks and the Milwaukee City Election Commission

FROM: Elections Commission Staff

DATE: September 13, 2019

SUBJECT: Effect of Constitutional Amendment Barring Convicted Felons from
Running for or Holding Elective Office in Wisconsin

In November 1996, the electors of the State of Wisconsin ratified a constitutional amendment which bars any person, who has been convicted of a felony for which they have not been pardoned, or who has been convicted of a misdemeanor involving a violation of public trust for which they have not been pardoned, from holding a state or local office. As a result of the adoption of this constitutional amendment, which took effect on November 5, 1996, local election officials may need to address a number of questions relating to convicted felons who seek to run for office or who are elected to office.

The constitutional amendment deals with two different types of crimes. The first involves felony convictions. Any person convicted of a felony in any federal or state court in the United States is barred from running for state or local office in Wisconsin, unless that person has been pardoned.

The second involves misdemeanor convictions involving a violation of public trust. The term, “misdemeanor involving a violation of public trust,” has not been defined by state law. Filing officers do not have to worry about individuals convicted of that category of crime until the term has been defined. At the present time, there is no such thing as a misdemeanor involving a violation of public trust.

The Declaration of Candidacy form (EL-162) reflects this constitutional change. Any person seeking to be a candidate for state or local office must file a Declaration of Candidacy. That declaration contains a sworn statement that the person has not been convicted of any felony for which they have not been pardoned, or any misdemeanor involving a violation of public trust for which they have not been pardoned. Any person who falsely signs this statement could be convicted of a violation of Wis. Stat. § 12.13(3)(a), (am). If a person seeking to become a candidate advises you that they have been convicted of a felony, your best approach is to advise

Wisconsin Elections Commissioners

Dean Knudson, chair | Marge Bostelmann | Julie M. Glancey | Ann S. Jacobs | Jodi Jensen | Mark L. Thomsen

Administrator
Meagan Wolfe

them that they cannot be a candidate and discourage them from filing ballot access documents, including nomination papers, a Declaration of Candidacy and Campaign Registration Statement.

If it is brought to your attention that a person who is a convicted felon has filed ballot access documents, the matter needs to be resolved in consultation with your municipal or county attorney. It is the position of the Wisconsin Elections Commission that you should only act on information that has been presented to you, in the form of a sworn complaint, alleging that a person has been convicted of a felony and evidence is provided in support of that allegation. Your municipal attorney can assist you in verifying the basis of the complaint.

Once it has been determined that a candidate or an elected official has been convicted of a felony, your municipal attorney can assist you in removing the person's name from the ballot or take appropriate steps to have the person removed from office. A formal notice should be sent to the candidate or elected official informing that person of the filing officer's decision to remove his or her name from the ballot.

This change to Wisconsin law regarding candidate qualifications and the qualifications of elected public officials does not require the municipal clerk to verify that every elected official or candidate for elected public office has not been convicted of a felony for which they have not been pardoned. The clerk should rely on the sworn statement of the candidate on the Declaration of Candidacy. No action should be taken unless there is evidence, in the form of a sworn complaint, setting forth allegations which establish that a candidate or elected official has been convicted of a felony for which they have not been pardoned.