



## LEGISLATURE

**The legislative branch:** profile of the legislative process, summary of 1971 legislation, description of legislative committees and service agencies

## OFFICERS OF THE 1973 LEGISLATURE

## SENATE

LT. GOV. MARTIN J. SCHREIBER, *president*  
 SEN. ROBERT P. KNOWLES, *president pro tempore*, 10th Senate District  
 SEN. ERNEST C. KEPPLER, *vice president*, 20th Senate District  
 SEN. RAYMOND C. JOHNSON, *majority leader*, 31st Senate District  
 SEN. FRED RISSER, *minority leader*, 26th Senate District  
 SEN. JACK D. STEINHILBER, *asst. majority leader*, 19th Senate District  
 SEN. WAYNE F. WHITTOW, *asst. minority leader*, 11th Senate District  
 SEN. MILO G. KNUTSON, *maj. caucus chairman*, 32nd Senate District  
 SEN. WILFRED SCHUELE, *min. caucus chairman*, 5th Senate District  
 SEN. DANIEL O. THENO, *maj. caucus secretary*, 25th Senate District  
 SEN. CASIMIR KENDZIORSKI, *min. caucus secretary*, 3rd Senate District  
 WILLIAM P. NUGENT, *chief clerk*  
 KENNETH NICHOLSON, *sergeant at arms*

## ASSEMBLY

REP. NORMAN C. ANDERSON, *speaker*, 37th Assembly District  
 REP. JOSEPH SWEDA, *speaker pro tempore*, 34th Assembly District  
 REP. ANTHONY S. EARL, *majority leader*, 85th Assembly District  
 REP. JOHN C. SHABAZ, *minority leader*, 83rd Assembly District  
 REP. ALVIN BALDUS, *asst. majority leader*, 69th Assembly District  
 REP. TOMMY THOMPSON, *asst. minority leader*, 79th Assembly District  
 REP. WILLIAM J. ROGERS, *maj. caucus chairman*, 5th Assembly District  
 REP. JOHN M. ALBERTS, *min. caucus chairman*, 84th Assembly District  
 REP. MARLIN D. SCHNEIDER, *maj. caucus vice-chm.*, 92rd Assembly District  
 REP. JOSEPH E. TREGONING, *min. caucus vice-chm.*, 51st Assembly District  
 REP. JANET MIELKE, *maj. caucus secretary*, 47th Assembly District  
 REP. KENYON E. GIESE, *min. caucus secretary*, 80th Assembly District  
 REP. LEO O. MOHN, *maj. caucus sergeant at arms*, 29th Assembly District  
 REP. KENNETH M. SCHRICKER, *min. caucus sergeant at arms*, 75th Assembly District  
 THOMAS S. HANSON, *chief clerk*  
 WILLIAM F. QUICK, *sergeant at arms*

**Mailing Address:** State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**Publications:** During the session each house issues: Manuals (Senate Manual, Assembly Manual); Journals; Calendars; Bulletins of Proceedings; Subject and Author Index to Legislation and Journals; Bulletins of Hearings; bills, joint resolutions, and acts. Individual publications are available from the Document Room, State Capitol. A complete set of all publications or parts thereof are available for a fee from Document Sales, Department of Administration, 202 S. Thornton Ave., Madison 53702.

**Number of Employees:** 300 (Senate—111, Assembly—189).

**Total Budget 1971-73:** \$8,928,400.

---

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

---

### A PROFILE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

**Structure.** The legislative branch of Wisconsin state government consists of the bicameral Wisconsin legislature comprising the senate and assembly; the staff employed by each house; the legislative committees and the legislative service agencies which the legislature has created. The Wisconsin legislature makes policy by enactment of laws, while its service agencies carry out research, bill drafting and house-keeping functions on its behalf.

**U.S. Constitutional Restrictions and Legislative Powers.** In our discussion of the framework of Wisconsin government, we noted that the United States constitution guarantees each state a republican form of government, that it specifically prohibits a state from doing certain things (such as making treaties, coining money, and imposing import or export duties), and that it gives certain powers exclusively to the congress of the United States (power to legislate with regard to foreign affairs, interstate and foreign commerce, the postal system, coinage of money, and patents and copyrights).

After prohibiting these powers to the states and delegating specified powers to congress, the United States Constitution reserves all other powers to the states or to the people.

**Wisconsin Constitutional Restrictions and Legislative Powers.** Under the system of separation of powers in effect in this nation, the power to determine the state's policies and programs lies primarily in the legislative branch of state government. The broad sweep of legislative power to enact laws can be seen from the Wisconsin constitution's provision, "The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly." There are few limitations on this power. The legislature must provide as uniform a system of town government as practicable, cannot authorize a lottery or grant a divorce, and cannot enact private or special laws on certain subjects. In addition, no legislation can be enacted that would infringe on the citizen's rights under the declaration of rights of the Wisconsin constitution. Otherwise, except for the framework provided by the constitution, the legislature has wide latitude in the field of legislation.

A different kind of restriction on its powers is provided by the right of the governor to veto legislation, which can then only be enacted by an overriding vote of two-thirds in both houses.

**History.** Since its adoption in 1848, the Wisconsin constitution has provided that the members of the assembly shall be not less than 54 nor more than 100, while the members of the senate shall consist of not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of assembly members. The first legislature numbered 85 members (19 senators and 66 assemblymen). This figure prevailed until 1853, when the membership was increased to 107 (25 senators, 82 assemblymen). Beginning with the 1858 legislature, 30 senators and 97 assemblymen constituted the 127-member legislature. This lasted until the legislature

became a 133-member body in 1862, when the number of senators was increased to 33 and assemblymen to 100. Resulting from a law enacted in 1969, the members of the assembly are today known as representatives to the assembly. Because of the 1972 reapportionment, the number of representatives was reduced to 99 in the 1973 legislature.

In the beginning, representatives served for terms of a single year's duration, while senators served 2-year terms. By constitutional amendment adopted in 1881, the terms were changed to 2 and 4 years respectively, while the legislature went from annual to biennial sessions at the same time. As a result of a constitutional amendment adopted in 1968 the legislature returned to annual sessions in 1971.

### The Wisconsin Legislature

**Elections.** Every 2 years at the general election in November the voters of Wisconsin elect the entire membership of the assembly and one-half of the membership of the senate. These legislators-elect, together with the "hold-over" senators who still have another 2 years to serve of their 4-year terms, then proceed to the capitol at Madison, leaving behind them their own affairs, to assume the role of lawmakers. As elected officials, the lawmakers act as the representatives of the people. Therefore, "the people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly," make the laws.

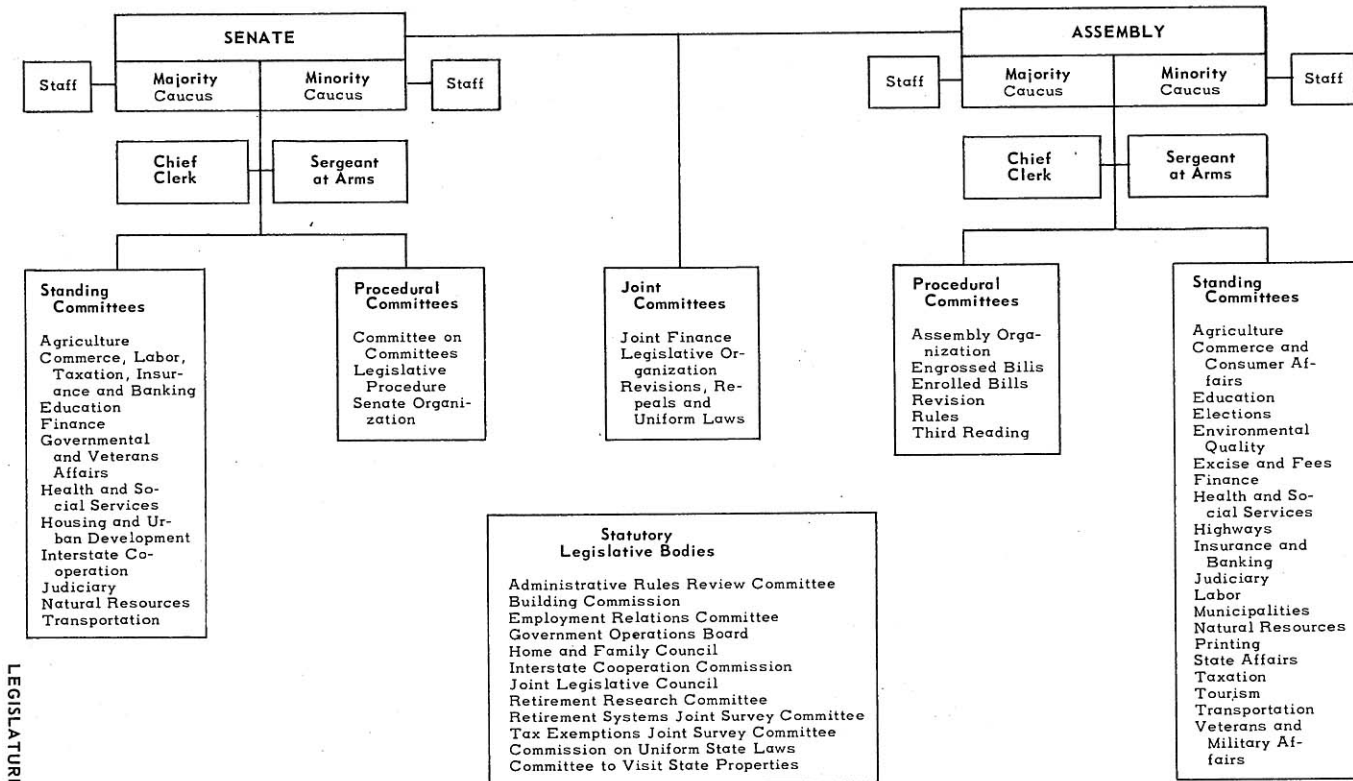
In our state, all members of the legislature are elected from single-member districts. These districts are reshaped following the publication of each 10-year federal census "according to the number of inhabitants." Reapportioning itself is one of the constitutional duties of the legislature. The Wisconsin legislature—both houses—was apportioned according to population from the beginning of the state, long before the U.S. supreme court decided that all states must follow this practice.

The 33 senators are elected for 4-year terms from single-number districts numbered from 1 to 33. The 16 senators representing even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which the presidential elections occur. The 17 senators who represent odd-numbered districts are elected in the even-numbered years in which gubernatorial elections occur.

All representatives to the assembly are elected biennially in the November general elections. From 1862 to 1969 the assembly had 100 members. Our Wisconsin constitution, however, requires senate districts to consist of whole assembly districts, and the equal protection guarantee of the U.S. constitution requires districts to be equal in their numbers of inhabitants. Beginning with the election in 1972, assemblies are elected from assembly districts grouped, 3 each, into 33 senate districts.

Members of the Wisconsin legislature are elected on a partisan basis. All elections to fill legislative vacancies are for the remainder of the unexpired term. Mid-term vacancies can be filled only through special elections called by the governor. Beginning with the first general elections after redistricting, senate mid-term vacancies are filled from the new districts.





## PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS, 1963-1973 SESSIONS\*

	1963**		1965**		1967		1969		1971**		1973	
	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.	Sen.	Assem.
<b>Age</b>												
Oldest.....	79	77	75	75	76	76	78	70	74	72	76	71
Youngest.....	23	24	26	25	27	25	29	24	25	24	25	19
Average.....	52	48	55	48	54	47	56	45	51	44	47.5	42.5
<b>Party</b>												
Democrat.....	11	46	12	48	12	47	10	48	12	67	15	62
Republican.....	22	53	20	52	21	53	23	52	20	33	18	37
<b>Occupations</b>												
Attorney.....	11	19	10	23	12	19	10	20	11	20	12	19
Farmer.....	5	20	4	17	4	23	5	17	3	15	1	12
Other.....	16	53	12	62	11	55	12	60	14	62	16	64
Retired.....	1	7	6	4	6	3	6	3	4	3	4	4
<b>Marital Status</b>												
Single.....	2	9	1	8	2	7	1	6	1	12	7	17
Married.....	30	87	30	88	30	89	32	91	30	86	26	79
Widowed.....	1	3	1	4	1	4	0	3	1	2	0	3
<b>Veterans</b>	20	34	17	39	19	42	17	43	17	47	14	40
<b>No. serving prior terms</b>												
In Senate.....	19	1	18	0	27	0	28	0	26	0	26	0
In Assembly.....	17	79	17	70	14	79	19	76	16	71	13	71
<b>Top no. of prior sess. in same house</b>	13	10	14	9	15	10	16	11	17	12	12	13
<b>No. with exp. on local gov. body</b>												
County board.....	8	30	11	33	7	27	8	25	8	18	6	19
Other municipal board.....	11	29	10	33	7	29	9	22	8	27	5	25
<b>Education</b>												
Not beyond high school.....	6	28	4	24	6	33	5	22	4	20	4	18
Business or technical school.....	6	12	7	17	4	13	4	16	2	17	1	9
Attended college.....	22	63	22	63	23	54	24	67	27	71	28	75
Academic degree.....	14	36	17	43	20	44	16	43	18	49	21	52
Higher degree.....							11	24	12	30	16	31

(No compilation made for the 1963-1967 sessions)

\* Data based on the membership when the legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.

\*\* Vacancy: 1963-1 Assembly; 1965-1 Senate; 1971-1 Senate.

**Political Parties.** Partisan political organization is an integral part of the Wisconsin legislative process. Over the long pull most Wisconsin legislators have been members of either the democratic or the republican party; since 1949 all legislators have been affiliated with one of these 2 political parties. The strongest representation of other parties was between 1911 and 1937 when there were one or more socialists in the legislature, and between 1933 and 1947, when the progressives maintained an independent party. In fact, in 1937 the progressive party had a plurality in both houses.

In the legislature party organization is maintained through the party caucus. In each house, the members of a political party combine to form that party's caucus; occasionally the caucuses of both houses will meet in joint caucus. A party caucus is organized largely for the purpose of determining and putting into effect a unified attitude toward a particular measure or group of measures under consideration. Caucus meetings may be held at regular intervals, such as daily, or when the caucus is convened by the party leaders. Usually a caucus meeting is held prior to the opening of the session to select candidates for the house offices.

**Legislative Officers.** Each house elects its own officers, except that the lieutenant governor, under the constitution, is the president of the senate with power to cast a vote in case of a tie. The corresponding officer in the assembly is the speaker, who is a representative chosen by the members. The senators elect one of their number president pro tempore; in the assembly the corresponding officer is the speaker pro tempore. The other officers are a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms in each house, elected by the members from outside the membership. The 1967 legislature had an additional officer, president emeritus. The 1973 senate created the office of vice president of the senate.

Both parties normally nominate candidates for president pro tempore of the senate, speaker and speaker pro tempore of the assembly, and for chief clerk and sergeant at arms of both houses. The positions are usually held by the nominees of the majority party.

In each house each party has a floor leader and assistant floor leader (they are called "majority leader," "minority leader," etc.). To a varying degree, these party officers coordinate and direct the activities of the party members during the daily sessions. No effort is made to secure party uniformity on every measure under consideration. It is highly doubtful that the individualistic legislators of Wisconsin might ever submit to the very stringent party controls exercised in some states.

**Salary and Compensation.** Each member of the 1973 legislature receives a salary of \$9,900 per year, which cannot be changed during his term of office. The salary of the chief clerks and of the sergeants at arms of the 2 houses is set by the joint committee on legislative organization within a range established under civil service procedures. Members of the legislature, the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms are also entitled, for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison (if they certify by affidavits that they have established temporary residences in the capital), to an allowance of \$25 per day for living expenses. The weekly travel allowance is 10 cents per mile for the first 400 miles per month and 7 cents per mile for

additional mileage. Legislators also receive interim expense allowances for postage and clerical assistance (\$75 per month for senators, \$25 per month for representatives) for each month during which the legislature is in session 3 days or less, and are reimbursed for expenses while serving as legislative members of any state or interstate agency, or incurred while specifically authorized to attend meetings of such agencies.

### POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE\* 1885-1973

Leg. Year	Senate							Assembly						
	Vac.	D	P	R	S	SD	M	Vac.	D	P	R	S	SD	M
1885		13		20				39		61				
1887		6		25			2 <sup>2</sup>	31		57				12 <sup>1</sup>
1889		6		24			3 <sup>3</sup>	29		71				
1891		19		14				66		33				1 <sup>4</sup>
1893		26		7				55		44				
1895		13		20				19		81				
1897		4		29				8		91				1 <sup>5</sup>
1899		2		31				19		81				
1901		2		31				18		82				
1903		3		30				25		75				
1905		4		28		1		11		85		4		
1907		5		27		1		19		76		5		
1909		4		28		1		17		80		3		
1911		4		27		2		29		59		12		
1913		9		23		1		37		57		6		
1915		11		21		1		29		62		8		1 <sup>6</sup>
1917		2		24	3			14		79	7			
1919		2		27	4			5		79	16			
1921		2		27	3			2		92	6			
1923				30	3			1		89	10			
1925				30	3			3		92	7			
1927				31	2			3		89	8			
1929				31	2			2		90	3			1 <sup>7</sup>
1931		1		30	2			2		89	9			
1933		9		23	1			59		36	3			2 <sup>8</sup>
1935		13	14	6				35	45	17				
1937		9	16	8				31	46	21	2			
1939		6	11	16				15	32	53				
1941		3	6	24				15	25	60				
1943		4	6	23				14	13	73				
1945		6	5	22				19	6	75				
1947		5	1	27				1	11	88				
1949	3	3		27				26		74				
1951		7		26				1	24	75				
1953		7		26				25		75				
1955	1	8		24				36		64				
1957		10		23				33		67				
1959	1	12		20				55		45				
1961		13		20				45		55				
1963		11		22				46		53				
1965	1	12		20				1	48	52				
1967		12		21				47		53				
1969		10		23				48		52				
1971	1	12		20				67		33				
1973		15		18				62		37				

Symbols: Vac.—Vacancy; D—Democrats; P—Progressive; R—Republican; S—Socialist; SD—Social Democrat; M—Miscellaneous.

<sup>1</sup> 3 Independent Democrats, 6 People's or Labor and 5 Independent.

<sup>2</sup> One People's or Labor and one Independent.

<sup>3</sup> 2 Union Labor, one Independent.

<sup>4</sup> One Union Labor.

<sup>5</sup> One Fusion.

<sup>6</sup> One Progressive Republican.

<sup>7</sup> One Independent.

<sup>8</sup> One unknown; one Independent.

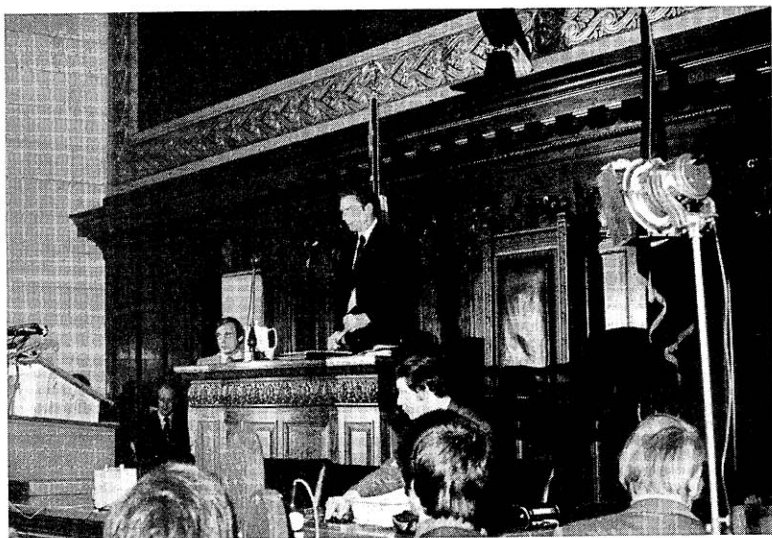
\* Pre-1943 data taken from official Directory and Legislative Manual published by the Secretary of State, and Wisconsin Blue Book. Beginning in 1943, data is from Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau sources, based on the political affiliation of members when the legislature first convenes in January of each odd-numbered year.

**Legislative Sessions.** The members of each new legislature convene in the capitol at 2 p.m. on the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year to take the oath of office, select officers, and organize for business. Two weeks later—on the first Tuesday after January 15 at 2 p.m.—the regular session begins. These regular sessions usually continue about 6 to 8 months. In 13 of the last 15 sessions through 1968 the legislature recessed for a few months after completion of most of its work. It reconvened later to consider vetoes and appointments, react to revised fiscal estimates, correct errors in legislative measures, act on measures on which action had not been completed, and to deal with significant problems arising since the last meeting. These so-called adjourned sessions were not considered separate sessions but, rather, were separate “floor periods” of the same biennial continuous session.

Beginning with the 1971 legislature, however, annual sessions were formally inaugurated by law, which specified that the regular sessions are to begin on the first Tuesday after January 15 in each year. Early in each biennium the joint committee on legislative organization develops a work schedule for the 2-year period and submits it to the legislature in the form of a joint resolution. The session of the 1971 legislature was structured into 4 floor periods interspersed by periods of committee work, with the final floor period beginning in the January of the even-numbered year. Thus, in response to the constitutional amendment adopted in 1968, the 1971 legislature became the first to put a continuous biennial session into an annual sessions pattern.

---

*Speaker Anderson presides at the joint legislative session to receive the Governor's budget message. Lt. Gov. Schreiber is on the Speaker's left and Senate Minority Leader Risser beyond him.*



## WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848-1971

Year	Date <sup>1</sup>	Length of Session		Meeting Days <sup>3</sup>		Measures Introduced			Vetoes <sup>4</sup>		Laws En-acted
		Calendar Days <sup>2</sup>	(S)	(A)	Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoed	Over-riden		
1848	6/5 to 8/21	78	58	59	217	---	---	---	---	155	
1849	1/10 to 4/2	83	69	65	428	---	---	1	1	220	
1850	1/9 to 2/11	34	29	29	438	---	---	1	---	284	
1851	1/8 to 3/17	69	59	59	707	---	---	9	---	407	
1852	1/14 to 4/19	97	78	78	813	---	---	2	1	504	
1853	1/12 to 4/4	183	100	104	1,145	---	---	3	---	521	
	6/6 to 7/13										
1854	1/11 to 4/3	83	66	66	880	---	---	2	---	437	
1855	1/10 to 4/2	83	79	79	955	---	---	6	---	500	
1856	1/9 to 3/31	125	94	103	1,242	---	---	1	---	688	
	9/3 to 10/14										
1857	1/14 to 3/9	55	46	46	895	---	---	---	---	517	
1858	1/13 to 3/31	116	95	97	1,364	157	342	28	---	436	
	4/10 to 5/17										
1859	1/12 to 3/21	69	58	57	986	113	143	9	---	680	
1860	1/11 to 4/2	83	66	67	1,024	69	246	2	---	489	
1861	1/9 to 4/17	99	81	80	857	100	235	2	---	387	
1861SS	5/15 to 5/27	13	11	11	28	24	23	---	---	13	
1862	1/8 to 4/7	105	86	88	1,008	125	207	27	8	514	
	6/3 to 6/17										
1862SS	9/10 to 9/26	17	15	15	43	25	37	---	---	17	
1863	1/14 to 4/2	79	65	67	895	101	157	7	1	383	
1864	1/13 to 4/4	83	68	69	835	66	141	---	---	509	
1865	1/11 to 4/10	90	73	72	1,132	82	190	2	---	565	
1866	1/10 to 4/2	93	75	74	1,107	64	208	5	---	733	
1867	1/9 to 4/11	98	71	72	1,161	97	161	2	---	790	
1868	1/8 to 3/6	59	46	45	987	73	119	---	2	692	
1869	1/13 to 3/11 <sup>6</sup>	58	40	43	887	52	81	12	1	657	
1870	1/12 to 3/17	65	51	51	1,043	54	89	2	---	666	
1871	1/11 to 3/25	74	58	60	1,066	55	82	4	---	671	
1872	1/10 to 3/26	77	61	60	709	79	124	2	---	322	
1873	1/8 to 3/20	72	49	55	611	62	122	4	---	308	
1874	1/14 to 3/12	58	50	49	688	91	111	2	---	349	
1875	1/13 to 3/6	53	44	42	637	39	93	2	---	344	
1876	1/12 to 3/14	63	50	50	715	57	115	2	---	415	
1877	1/10 to 3/8	58	41	41	720	59	95	4	---	384	
1878	1/9 to 3/21	72	55	55	735	79	134	2	---	342	
1878SS	6/4 to 6/7	4	4	4	6	14	10	---	---	5	
1879	1/8 to 3/5	57	43	43	610	49	105	---	---	256	
1880	1/14 to 3/17	64	50	49	669	58	93	3	---	323	
1881	1/12 to 4/14	83	63	64	780	104	100	3	---	334	
1882	1/11 to 3/31	80	57	57	728	57	90	6	---	330	
1883	1/10 to 4/4	85	57	67	705	75	100	2	---	360	
1885	1/14 to 4/13	90	65	66	963	97	108	8	---	471	
1887	1/12 to 4/15	94	69	68	1,293	114	60	10	---	553	
1889	1/9 to 4/19	101	64	64	1,355	136	82	5	1	529	
1891	1/14 to 4/25	102	68	69	1,216	137	91	8	1	483	
1892SS	6/28 to 7/1	4	4	4	3	7	7	---	---	1	
1892SS	10/17 to 10/27	11	9	9	8	6	14	---	---	2	
1893	1/11 to 4/21	101	62	62	1,124	135	86	6	---	312	
1895	1/9 to 4/20	102	70	70	1,154	139	88	---	---	387	
1896SS	2/18 to 2/28	11	8	8	3	10	15	---	---	1	
1897	1/13 to 4/21	182	75	76	1,077	155	39	11	---	381	
	8/17 to 8/20										
1899	1/11 to 5/4	114	78	77	910	113	40	4	---	357	
1901	1/9 to 5/15	127	89	89	1,091	81	39	22	---	470	
1903	1/14 to 5/23	130	87	89	1,115	65	81	23	---	451	
1905	1/11 to 6/21	162	114	117	1,357	134	101	19	---	523	
1905SS	12/4 to 12/19	16	12	14	24	15	26	---	---	17	
1907	1/9 to 7/16	189	114	123	1,685	205	84	26	1	677	
1909	1/13 to 6/18	157	100	101	1,567	213	49	24	---	550	
1911	1/11 to 7/15	186	137	138	1,710	267	37	15	---	665	
1912SS	4/30 to 5/6	7	6	6	41	7	6	---	---	22	
1913	1/8 to 3/9 <sup>7</sup>	214	138	147	1,847	175	79	23	---	778	
1915	1/13 to 8/24	224	147	148	1,560	220	79	15	---	637	
1916SS	10/10 to 10/11	2	2	2	8	4	4	---	---	2	
1917	1/10 to 7/16	188	130	133	1,439	229	115	18	---	679	
1918SS	2/19 to 3/9	19	14	14	27	22	28	2	---	16	
1918SS	9/24 to 9/25	2	2	2	2	6	9	---	---	2	
1919	1/8 to 7/30	204	107	106	1,350	268	100	40	---	703	
1919SS	9/4 to 9/8	5	4	3	7	4	6	---	---	7	
1920SS	5/25 to 6/4	11	7	7	46	10	22	2	---	32	
1921	1/12 to 7/14	184	116	116	1,199	207	93	41	1	591	
1922SS	3/22 to 3/28	7	4	4	10	7	12	1	---	4	
1923	1/10 to 7/14	186	114	120	1,247	215	93	52	---	449	
1925	1/14 to 6/29	167	103	107	1,144	200	115	73	---	454	
1926SS	4/15 to 4/16	2	2	2	1	8	12	---	---	1	
1927	1/12 to 8/13	214	121	128	1,341	235	167	88	2	542	
1928SS	1/24 to 2/4	12	9	8	20	35	23	---	---	5	
1928SS	3/6 to 3/13	8	6	6	13	9	17	---	---	2	
1929	1/9 to 9/20	255	137	135	1,366	278	185	44	---	530	
1931	1/14 to 6/27	165	98	104	1,429	291	160	36	---	487	

Year	Date <sup>1</sup>	Length of Session		Measures Introduced			Vetoed <sup>4</sup>		Laws <sup>5</sup> En-acted	
		Calendar Days <sup>2</sup>	Meeting Days <sup>3</sup>		Bills	Jt. Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoed		Over-ridden
			(S)	(A)						
931SS	11/24 to 2/5/32	74	48	42	99	93	83	2	---	31
933	1/11 to 7/25	196	111	121	1,411	324	157	14	---	496
933SS	12/11 to 2/3/34	55	30	34	45	160	53	---	---	20
935	1/9 to 9/27	262	153	156	1,662	346	190	27	---	556
937	1/13 to 7/2	171	97	114	1,404	228	127	10	---	432
937SS	9/15 to 10/16	32	23	23	28	18	23	---	---	15
939	1/11 to 10/6	269	154	154	1,559	268	133	22	---	535
941	1/8 to 6/6	150	90	93	1,368	160	109	17	---	333
943	1/13 to 8/3	375	105	104	1,153	202	136	39	20	577
945	1/12/44 to 1/22/44	240	97	93	1,156	208	109	31	5	590
	1/10 to 6/20									
946SS	9/5 to 9/6	2	2	2	2	6	14	---	---	2
947	7/29 to 7/30	2	2	2	2	6	14	---	---	2
947	1/8 to 7/19	247	114	114	1,220	195	97	10	1	615
	9/9 to 9/11									
948SS	7/19 to 7/20	2	2	2	---	5	11	---	---	---
949	1/12 to 7/9	245	105	106	1,432	188	86	17	2	643
951	9/12 to 9/13	156	91	90	1,559	157	73	18	---	735
	1/10 to 6/14									
953	1/14 to 6/12	297	97	98	1,593	175	70	31	3	687
955	10/26 to 11/6	283	111	114	1,503	256	74	38	---	696
	1/12 to 6/24									
957	10/3 to 10/21	262	107	108	1,512	246	71	35	---	706
	1/9 to 6/23									
958SS	9/23 to 9/27	3	3	3	3	7	13	---	---	3
959	6/11 to 6/13	3	3	3	3	7	13	---	---	3
959	1/14 to 7/25	500	159	162	1,769	272	84	36	4	696
	11/3 to 12/23									
961	1/6/60 to 1/22/60	729	184	185	1,592	295	67	69	2	689
	5/16/60 to 5/27/60									
961	1/11 to 8/12	729	184	185	1,592	295	67	69	2	689
	10/30 to 12/22									
963	1/8/62 to 1/12/62	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	72	4	580
	6/18/62 to 7/31/62 <sup>8</sup>									
963	12/27/62 to 12/28/62	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	72	4	580
	1/9/63 adjournment									
963	1/9 to 8/6	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	72	4	580
	11/4 to 11/21									
963SS	4/13/64 to 4/29/64	3	3	3	9	10	10	---	---	3
	11/9/64 to 11/11/64									
965	1/13 to 7/30	720	161	157	1,818	293	86	24	1	666
967	1/13/65 adjournment	720	161	157	1,818	293	86	24	1	666
	10/4 to 11/4									
967	5/2/66 to 6/10/66	727	122	126	1,700	215	61	18	---	355
	1/2/67 expiration <sup>9</sup>									
967	1/11 to 3/9	727	122	126	1,700	215	61	18	---	355
	4/4 to 7/28									
969	10/17 to 11/16	711	163	164	2,014	232	101	34	1	501
	12/5 to 12/16									
969	1/6/69 adjournment	711	163	164	2,014	232	101	34	1	501
	1/6 to 11/15									
969SS <sup>10</sup>	1/5/70 to 1/16/70	111	28	18	5	5	8	---	---	1
	1/4/71 adjournment									
970SS	9/29 to 1/17/70	729	179	181	2,568	291	121	32	3	336
971	12/22/70	729	179	181	2,568	291	121	32	3	336
	1/4 to 10/28									
972SS	1/18/72 to 3/10/72	10	5	6	9	4	4	---	---	6
	7/13/72 to 7/15/72									
972SS	1/1/73 adjournment	10	5	6	9	4	4	---	---	6
	4/19 to 4/28	10	5	6	9	4	4	---	---	6

<sup>1</sup>Actual opening and adjournment dates for each session. "SS" denotes special session.  
<sup>2</sup>Number of calendar days from opening date of the session to final adjournment.  
<sup>3</sup>Number of days on which the Senate (S) and Assembly (A) met, as recorded in the *Senate Journal and Assembly Journal*.  
<sup>4</sup>Partial vetoes not included.  
<sup>5</sup>Prior to 1969, special session law received a separate number and are not included in regular session total. Starting in 1969, special session laws are counted in the total.  
<sup>6</sup>The Senate adjourned sine die 3/8/1869; the Assembly 3 days later, 3/11/1869.  
<sup>7</sup>The Senate adjourned sine die 8/7/13; the Assembly 2 days later, 8/9/13.  
<sup>8</sup>The Governor proclaimed a special session commencing 6/18/62. The Legislature, however, reconvened on that date in regular session under the terms of AJR 147.  
<sup>9</sup>Although the 1965 Legislature adjourned to 1/11/67, terms of the members automatically expired on 1/2/67, the day the oaths of office of members of the incoming 1967 Legislature took effect.  
<sup>10</sup>Because the 1969 regular and special session ran concurrently, they frequently met on the same day. Each has been counted as a separate "meeting day". The Senate adjourned the special session sine die 11/15/69; the Assembly 63 days later, 1/17/70.

Traditionally, when the legislature completed its work for the session it adjourned sine die; that is, the session was over, and the legislature could not return unless called into special session by the governor. Since 1961, however, a procedure has been followed which permits the legislature, adjourned to a specific date (usually an hour before the convening of the next legislature), to call itself back into session at an earlier date.

During the regular session, the legislature may act upon any subject within the functions of the state government. The governor, however, may call special sessions, which can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the calls of the governor. There have been 27 special sessions since 1848. The longest special session lasted 2½ months. It is also possible for a regular session and a special session to run concurrently, as occurred in 1962 and 1969. Because special sessions may occur at any time during the legislative biennium, enactments resulting from a special session are now numbered into the regular sequence of biennial enactments.

Meetings of the respective houses of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the state capitol. Under rules of the houses, daily sessions are held, which, unless otherwise ordered, begin at 10 a.m. and usually last until noon or a little later. Afternoons are usually devoted to committee hearings. Frequently, however, the houses begin work earlier than 10 a.m., and they sometimes hold—particularly later in the session—evening sessions or night sessions. Although the usual schedule is for the legislature to meet Tuesdays through Thursdays of each week, toward the end of most floor periods the houses meet almost continuously during the mornings and afternoons—with some evening sessions—Monday through Friday.

**Session Records.** Each house of the legislature keeps a record of its actions known as the *Journal*. This record differs from the federal *Congressional Record* in that it does not provide an account—either verbatim or abbreviated—of speeches given and debates conducted on the floor of the house. It is, instead, an outline record of the business before the house, including procedural actions taken on all measures considered on that particular day, roll call votes, communications received from the governor and from the other house, special committee reports, and miscellaneous other items.

The *Bulletin of Proceedings* is issued in 3 volumes every week during the session. Part 1 contains the record to date on proposals (bills, joint resolutions and resolutions) originating in the senate, together with a record of governor's appointments requiring senate confirmation. Part 2 is the record of action to date on proposals originating in the assembly. Part 3 contains a subject and author index to all legislation introduced, a subject index to the legislative journals, an alphabetical listing of all registered lobbyists and the purposes represented by each, a subject index to new laws, and a numeric listing of the statute sections affected by new enactments.

Although no verbatim record is kept of committee hearings, a record is kept of the names of the persons appearing at committee hearings to testify for or against a bill. This record, after the session, is filed in the office of the secretary of state, together with the bill and the votes thereon. Beginning with the 1953 session, copies of the committee appearance records have also been filed in the legislative reference bureau.



Each week during the session each house issues a *Bulletin of Committee Hearings*, listing the bills scheduled to be heard by the various committees during the coming week together with the time and place of the hearings. Each house also issues daily *Calendars* indicating the business to be taken up on that day.

The above publications are always on file in the Legislative Reference Bureau for perusal by interested visitors to the capitol. Numerous libraries throughout the state also receive these publications. Individuals can subscribe to them during a legislative session for a fee through document sales, department of administration, state office building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison 53702.

**Standing Committees.** The work of each house of the legislature is carried on to a great extent in committees. The senate has 10 standing committees and 3 procedural committees, while the assembly has 20 standing and 6 procedural committees. The committees on finance in each house together constitute the joint committee on finance. The senate and assembly committees on organization, which have ex officio members, together constitute the joint committee on legislative organization.

Standing committees, which are provided for in the rules of each house, are composed only of legislators and are operative primarily during the legislative session to hold hearings on the measures introduced in the legislature. Each committee is concerned with a broad subject matter area of state government, and all bills are referred to the appropriate committee for consideration. By joint resolutions adopted in each legislative session beginning with 1967, the legislature authorized standing committees to meet during legislative recesses, hold hearings and conduct studies, investigations and reviews.

In the senate, appointments to standing committees are made by the senate upon nomination by a committee on committees, but the proposed nominations of specific members of the minority party are made by the senate group of that party. Senate rules require that each senator must serve on at least one committee. The exceptions to this method of appointment are the Senate committee on organization, composed ex officio of the president pro tempore and the senate majority and minority leaders, and the committee on legislative procedure, composed of the president pro tempore and the chairmen of all other senate standing committees. The committee on committees is created by motion of the senate.

The speaker of the assembly appoints all the committees of that body except the committee on assembly organization, which consists of the speaker and the assembly majority and minority leaders. Customarily, every member serves on at least one committee, although the rules are silent on the distribution of committee assignments. The speaker may appoint himself to one or more standing committees and is a nonvoting member of all others.

**Special Committees.** In addition to the standing committees, special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study specific problems or conduct designated investigations and to report before the conclusion of the session.

Prior to 1947 interim committees were usually created each session to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and recommendations to the next



*Chairman Barbee presides at a hearing of the Assembly Judiciary Committee in the Assembly Chamber.*

legislature. Since 1947 almost all studies have been referred to the legislative council, which coordinates the study and investigation program. The council may appoint committees to study specific matters and may appoint committees which parallel the standing committee structure. These latter committees usually comprise the membership of the standing committees in the respective houses plus several public members. Because the legislature now recesses instead of adjourning sine die and may convene at intervals during the biennium, the time available for interim study has been considerably reduced when compared to earlier decades.

**Employees of the Legislature.** Each house of the legislature has staff services, managed by the chief clerk (as director) and the sergeant at arms (as associate director) under the supervision of the committee on senate organization and the committee on assembly organization, respectively. These staff services are directly related to the legislative procedures in that house. Of the staff positions in the 2 houses of the legislature, a limited number—including the policy research personnel assigned to party caucuses and legislative committees and the secretaries and assistants assigned to legislative leaders—are outside the classified service and may be filled by the respective appointing officer at his discretion; all others are classified service positions filled for the duration of the legislative session. Persons seeking sessional employment in the legislature must pass a qualifying examination conducted by the bureau of personnel; all persons who successfully demonstrate that they possess the requisite qualifications for the position in which they seek employment are eligible for appointment. All employees of the 2 houses are paid in accordance with a compensation and classification plan for legislative personnel recommended by the bureau of personnel and approved by the joint committee on legislative organization.

### How a Bill Becomes a Law

**Legislation.** The process of deciding policy and enacting it into law is carried out by the legislature through the passage of bills, joint resolutions and "simple" (one house) resolutions. The purpose of a bill is to enact a law. The overwhelming proportion of measures introduced in the legislature consists of bills. Bills must go through both houses of the legislature and must be submitted to the governor for his signature before they become law. Joint resolutions, which do not require the governor's signature, can be introduced either for the purpose of amending the constitution—the major purpose of such resolutions—or for a variety of miscellaneous reasons, such as offering condolences or congratulations to individuals or expressing the opinion of the legislature on a given subject. Simple resolutions are those adopted only by one house and may be for such purposes as organizing the house at the beginning of the session or asking the attorney general for an opinion on a bill.

**Introducing a Bill.** The progress of a bill through the Wisconsin legislature begins with the introduction of a bill by one or more authors (members of the house of introduction) and cosponsors (members of the other house), or by a legislative committee. The bill usually repeals, rennumbers and amends, amends, repeals and recreates, or creates a section of the Wisconsin statutes. A bill can be introduced in either house of the legislature by members of that house with cosponsors from the other house, but sometimes identical bills are introduced in both houses. Whichever way it is done, each measure must go through the regular procedures and be passed by the house of origin before it can go to the other house, where the process is repeated.

**Fiscal Notes and Bill Analyses.** On a routine basis the members of the Wisconsin legislature are supplied with factual information regarding every measure introduced. In 1953, Wisconsin pioneered "fiscal notes" to legislation, a procedure which has been widely copied by other states. Fiscal notes put a price tag on legislation—every measure which increases or decreases state or local government revenues or expenditures must be accompanied by a reliable estimate of its short-range and long-range fiscal effects. Most of the fiscal notes are prepared by the agency which would ultimately administer the program if the measure is enacted into law. In the 2 highly technical areas of public retirement systems and of tax exemptions, the fiscal notes are prepared by a "joint survey committee" of legislators and others who, together with their own research assistants, evaluate not only the fiscal effect of a proposal, but also its legality under state and federal law, and its desirability as a matter of continuing public policy. All bills bearing fiscal notes must be referred to the joint committee on finance before they can be enacted into law.

Since 1967, the legislative reference bureau has prepared an "analysis" of each proposal introduced in the legislature. The analysis explains, in layman's language, what the existing law is and how it will change if the measure becomes the law of Wisconsin. The analysis is printed in the bill immediately following the title.

**Hearing.** Upon introduction, a bill is given a number, read the first time by title and then referred to an appropriate committee by the speaker of the assembly or—if a senate bill—by the president of the senate. Printed slip copies of bills are usually available the day following introduction. The committee schedules and holds a hearing on the bill, at which anyone may appear to speak, or register, in favor of or against it. The committee then decides whether to return the bill to the house of origin with a favorable or adverse recommendation or with no recommendation at all. It may also recommend the bill in an amended form. The committee's decision is contained in a brief report to the house.

**To Calendar.** The bill is then placed on the calendar to be taken up under the proper order of business. When a bill is reached on the calendar, it is given a second reading by short title. The question before the house becomes: "Shall the bill be ordered engrossed and read a third time?" At this stage of the proceedings amendments to the bill may be considered. Amendments to a bill may be offered at any time prior to the third reading. A simple amendment would make changes in the bill, while a substitute amendment would completely replace the original bill. Before a vote is taken on the question before the house, the amendments are debated and voted on. After third reading, the question becomes: "Shall the bill pass?" The bill can again be debated at this point. The bill may be passed by voice vote or by roll call (in the assembly an electric roll call machine is used); on some types of bills a roll call vote is required.

**To Second House.** If the bill passes, it is messaged to the other house, where it goes through substantially the same procedure as in the first house. However, in the second house the bill is often referred directly to the calendar, instead of to a standing committee. If the bill is concurred in by the second house, whether with or without additional amendments, it is messaged back to the house of origin. If no amendments were added to the bill by the second house, the first house is ready to enroll it, that is, prepare a clean copy of the text agreed to by both houses.

If the second house concurred with amendments, these must first be voted upon in the house of origin. If any amendments are rejected or further amended by the latter, the bill could again go back to the other house; or a conference committee, made up of representatives from both houses, could be appointed to iron out the differences between the senate-passed version and the assembly-passed version. When both houses have agreed on the identical bill and amendments, the house of origin enrolls it, it is signed by the chief clerks of both houses and by the speaker if it is an assembly bill, and then sent to the governor.

Each session, less than one-fourth of the bills introduced pass both houses. The remainder fail for a variety of reasons and as the result of a variety of actions—the house of origin may vote to "table" or "indefinitely postpone", the second house may vote to "nonconcur" or concur with amendments unacceptable to the house of origin or, in some isolated cases, the proposal may never be reported out of committee.

**The Governor's Signature or Veto.** The governor has 6 days (excluding Sundays) in which to approve or veto a bill. He can either 1) sign a bill, in which case it becomes law; 2) fail to sign it within 6 days, whereby—if the legislature is still in session—it would become law without his signature; 3) veto it in whole or, if an appropriation bill, in part; or 4) if the legislature has adjourned sine die, fail to sign it within 6 days, thus killing the bill (a so-called pocket veto).

If the governor vetoes a bill, he returns it to the house of origin together with his objections to the measure. That house can pass the bill over his veto (override it), but it requires a two-thirds vote to do so. If this is done, it goes to the other house, and again a two-thirds vote is necessary for passage. It can then become law in spite of the governor's veto. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the bill dies, and the governor's veto is said to be sustained.

**Session Laws.** After passage the bill is assigned a chapter number (that is, each enacted bill is numbered in consecutive order of enactment) and is printed in the *Wisconsin State Journal*, a Madison newspaper which, for purposes of publication of the laws, has been designated the official state paper. The day after publication, the

# EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1931-1971

Year	Total Vetoes	Full Vetoes	Partial Vetoes	Pocket Vetoes <sup>1</sup>	Vetoed During Session	Vetoes Sustained	Vetoes Overridden	
							1 House	2 Houses
1931	38	36	2	0	38	38	0	0
1931 SS	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
1933	15	14	1	0	15	15	0	0
1933 SS	No Vetoes							
1935	31	27	4	0	31	31	1	0
1937	10	10	0	5	5	5	0	0
1937 SS	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
1939	26	22*	4	0	26	26	2	0
1941	18	17	1	13	5	5	0	0
1943	40	39	1	4	36	15	4	21
1945	33	31	2	0	33	27	5	6
1946 SS	No Vetoes							
1947	11	10	1	0	11	10	1	1
1948 SS	No Vetoes							
1949	19	17	2	0	19	16	1	3
1951	18	18	0	14	4	4	0	0
1953	35	31	4**	0	35	32	3	3
1955	38	38	0	10	28	28	1	0
1957	38	35	3	1	37	36	1	1
1958 SS	No Vetoes							
1959	37	36	1	0	37	33	1	4
1961	72	69	3	0	72	70	14	2
1963	73	72	1	0	73	69	15	4
1963 SS	No Vetoes							
1965	28	24	4	0	28	27	2	1
1967	23	18	5	0	23	23	0	0
1969	45	34	11	0	45	44	2	1
1969 SS	No Vetoes							
1971	40	32	8	0	40	37	8	3
1971 SS	No Vetoes							
TOTAL	691	632	59	47	644	594	61	50

SS—Special Session.

\* Attorney General ruled veto of 1939 S.B. 43 was void (see Vol. 28, *Opinions of the Attorney General*, p. 423).

\*\* 1953 A.B. 141 was partially vetoed in 2 separate sections, by separate veto messages.

<sup>1</sup> The Legislature has no opportunity to override a "pocket" veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*).

chapter takes effect unless the final clause of the law's text specifies another effective date. The chapters also become available in printed slip copies and are ultimately bound into a volume of session laws called *Laws of Wisconsin*, which are the laws enacted by that particular biennial legislature. These laws are then incorporated by the revisor of statutes into that biennium's edition of the Wisconsin statutes. Thus, the 1971 *Wisconsin Statutes* includes all changes made by the laws enacted by the 1971 Wisconsin Legislature: all sections that were repealed have been deleted, all sections that have been amended are printed in their new version, all sections that have been created have been inserted in their proper order in the statutes.

That, very briefly and very broadly, is how a bill becomes a law in Wisconsin, and a substantially similar procedure is followed by all states except Nebraska, which has a single-house or unicameral legislature.

The procedure, of course, is more detailed and complex than is explained here. The detailed rules of parliamentary procedure followed by each house are printed in the *Senate Manual* and the *Assembly Manual*, and for particularly difficult situations the presiding officer of each house has access to such standard sources of parliamentary law as *Mason's Manual* and *Hind's* and *Cannon's Precedents of the U.S. House of Representatives*.

The parliamentary process often seems unduly complex and cumbersome to the onlooker. It has, however, slowly evolved over many generations, and much current usage is based on rules devised by Thomas Jefferson for the congress of the United States. It is true that it is a slow process, it promotes careful deliberation and consideration of all legislation. The elaborateness of the procedure is designed to prevent hasty, ill-considered legislation and to protect the minority in its right to urge its viewpoint.

### Legislative Service Agencies

A number of legislative service agencies have been established over the years to help the legislature with its work. The service agencies provide information and bill drafting services.

**Statutory Committees.** Several statutory committees exist to study particular matters and make recommendations thereon to the legislature. They consist either entirely of legislators or of legislators and a few other state officers. The committee for review of administrative rules studies and makes recommendations with regard to rules promulgated by state agencies; the state building commission coordinates and plans the state's building program; the board on government operations supplements departmental appropriations in emergency situations when the legislature is not in session; the council for home and family studies and recommends changes in the area of strengthening family life; the commission on interstate cooperation promotes interstate cooperation; the legislative council directs the work of interim study committees; the joint committee on employment relations approves state pay plans and introduces bills necessary to carry out labor agreements; the joint committee on legislative organization supervises 4 service bureaus; the joint survey committee on retire-



ment systems and the retirement research committee review proposed retirement legislation; the committee to visit state properties visits and makes recommendations concerning the institutions and office buildings of the state; the joint survey committee on tax exemptions makes recommendations with regard to proposals exempting property or persons from taxation; and the commission on uniform state laws advises the legislature concerning model and uniform laws.

**Bureaus and Council Staff.** The joint committee on legislative organization supervises the activities of 4 bureaus: the legislative audit bureau, which conducts fiscal post-audits of all state agency accounts and audits agency activities on the basis of program performance in line with legislative intent; the legislative fiscal bureau, which assists the joint committee on finance in fiscal and budgetary matters; the legislative reference bureau, which drafts legislation, publishes the *Wisconsin Blue Book* and carries on reference, research and library functions for the legislature; and the revisor of statutes bureau, which edits the *Wisconsin Statutes* and *Administrative Code* and prepares revision and correction bills.

The legislative council supervises a staff which performs research for the interim study committees.

*Rep. Thompson appears before the Assembly Committee on Health and Social Services on behalf of a bill he introduced in the Assembly.*



# NEWS MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES COVERING THE 1973 LEGISLATIVE SESSION\*

## Newspapers and Wire Services

Appleton Post-Crescent -----	John W. Wyngaard, Tim Wyngaard
Associated Press -----	Arthur L. Srb, Richard A. Eggleton, William S. Becker, Ronald W. Browne, Jonathon P. Wolman
Capital Times -----	Owen Coyle, Mike Miller, Matt Pommer
Gongwer News Service, Inc. ----	Richard A. Wheeler, Sylvia S. Brooks
Green Bay Press-Gazette -----	John W. Wyngaard, Tim Wyngaard
Jeff Roberts Reporting Service -	Jeff Roberts
Melvin News Service -----	Everett K. Melvin
Milwaukee Journal -----	Eugene C. Harrington
Milwaukee Sentinel -----	Neil Shively
United Press International -----	William E. Hauda, Frank Ryan
Wisconsin State Journal -----	Clifford C. Behnke, Patricia Simms

## Radio and Television

Madison,	
WIBA -----	Liz Beyler
WISC-TV -----	Rick Fetherston, Jim Schoenmann, Larry Wilson
WISM -----	Paul Lewis, Bill Short, Wayne Wallace
WKOW-TV -----	Cathy Kent, Kurt Westbrook, Don Vandrey, Harold Heidtke, Roger Mann, Rick Winter
WMTV -----	Elizabeth Harris, Jon McCall, Bryan Brosamle

\* Includes only those registered with Senate and Assembly Chief Clerks as of January 31, 1973.



LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: 1970 CENSUS POPULATION

<i>District</i>	<i>1970 Popu- lation</i>	<i>Deviation from Norm Number Percent</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>1970 Popu- lation</i>	<i>Deviation from Norm Number Percent</i>
<i>1st Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	134,443	+566 +.42	<i>12th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,934	+ 57 +.04
1st A. Dist. . . . .	44,805	+179 +.40	34th A. Dist. . . . .	44,737	+111 +.25
2nd A. Dist. . . . .	44,610	- 16 -.04	35th A. Dist. . . . .	44,595	- 31 -.07
3rd A. Dist. . . . .	45,028	+402 +.90	36th A. Dist. . . . .	44,602	- 24 -.05
<i>2nd Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	134,015	+138 +.10	<i>13th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	134,006	+129 +.10
4th A. Dist. . . . .	44,533	- 93 -.21	37th A. Dist. . . . .	44,407	-219 -.49
5th A. Dist. . . . .	45,044	+418 +.94	38th A. Dist. . . . .	44,772	+146 +.33
6th A. Dist. . . . .	44,438	-188 -.42	39th A. Dist. . . . .	44,827	+201 +.45
<i>3rd Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,549	-328 -.25	<i>14th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,139	-738 -.55
7th A. Dist. . . . .	44,555	- 71 -.16	40th A. Dist. . . . .	44,655	+ 29 +.06
8th A. Dist. . . . .	44,597	- 29 -.06	41st A. Dist. . . . .	44,270	-356 -.80
9th A. Dist. . . . .	44,397	-229 -.51	42nd A. Dist. . . . .	44,214	-412 -.92
<i>4th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,853	- 24 -.02	<i>15th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	134,748	+871 +.65
10th A. Dist. . . . .	44,609	- 17 -.04	43rd A. Dist. . . . .	45,024	+398 +.89
11th A. Dist. . . . .	44,463	-163 -.37	44th A. Dist. . . . .	44,813	+187 +.42
12th A. Dist. . . . .	44,781	+155 +.35	45th A. Dist. . . . .	44,847	+221 +.50
<i>5th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,162	-715 -.53	<i>16th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,280	-597 -.45
13th A. Dist. . . . .	44,272	-254 -.79	46th A. Dist. . . . .	44,515	-111 -.25
14th A. Dist. . . . .	44,481	-145 -.32	47th A. Dist. . . . .	44,289	-337 -.76
15th A. Dist. . . . .	44,409	-217 -.49	48th A. Dist. . . . .	44,476	-150 -.34
<i>6th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,567	-310 -.23	<i>17th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,550	-327 -.24
16th A. Dist. . . . .	44,526	-100 -.22	49th A. Dist. . . . .	44,587	- 39 -.09
17th A. Dist. . . . .	44,620	- 6 -.01	50th A. Dist. . . . .	44,565	- 61 -.14
18th A. Dist. . . . .	44,421	-205 -.46	51st A. Dist. . . . .	44,398	-228 -.51
<i>7th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,507	-370 -.28	<i>18th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,703	-174 -.13
19th A. Dist. . . . .	44,615	- 11 -.02	52nd A. Dist. . . . .	44,603	- 23 -.05
20th A. Dist. . . . .	44,553	- 73 -.16	53rd A. Dist. . . . .	44,384	-242 -.54
21st A. Dist. . . . .	44,339	-287 -.64	54th A. Dist. . . . .	44,716	+ 90 +.20
<i>8th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,682	-195 -.15	<i>19th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	134,827	+950 +.71
22nd A. Dist. . . . .	44,567	- 59 -.13	55th A. Dist. . . . .	44,913	+287 +.64
23rd A. Dist. . . . .	44,557	- 69 -.15	56th A. Dist. . . . .	44,990	+364 +.82
24th A. Dist. . . . .	44,558	- 68 -.15	57th A. Dist. . . . .	44,924	+298 +.67
<i>9th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,578	-299 -.22	<i>20th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	134,433	+556 +.42
25th A. Dist. . . . .	44,526	-100 -.22	58th A. Dist. . . . .	44,937	+311 +.70
26th A. Dist. . . . .	44,425	-201 -.45	59th A. Dist. . . . .	44,590	- 36 -.08
27th A. Dist. . . . .	44,627	+ 1 none	60th A. Dist. . . . .	44,906	+280 +.63
<i>10th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,665	-212 -.16	<i>21st Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,624	-253 -.19
28th A. Dist. . . . .	44,774	+148 +.33	61st A. Dist. . . . .	44,368	-258 -.58
29th A. Dist. . . . .	44,210	-416 -.93	62nd A. Dist. . . . .	44,825	+199 +.45
30th A. Dist. . . . .	44,681	+ 55 +.12	63rd A. Dist. . . . .	44,431	-195 -.44
<i>11th Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	133,518	-359 -.27	<i>22nd Sen. Dist.</i> . . .	134,775	+898 +.67
31st A. Dist. . . . .	44,424	-202 -.45	64th A. Dist. . . . .	44,901	+275 +.62
32nd A. Dist. . . . .	44,523	-103 -.23	65th A. Dist. . . . .	45,043	+427 +.96
33rd A. Dist. . . . .	44,571	- 55 -.12	66th A. Dist. . . . .	44,821	+195 +.44

## LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS: 1970 CENSUS POPULATION—Cont'd.

<i>District</i>	<i>1970 Popu- lation</i>	<i>Deviation from Norm</i>		<i>District</i>	<i>1970 Popu- lation</i>	<i>Deviation from Norm</i>	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>			<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<i>23rd Sen. Dist.</i>	133,914	+ 37	+.03	<i>30th Sen. Dist.</i>	134,684	+ 807	+.60
67th A. Dist. ...	44,711	+ 85	+.19	88th A. Dist. ...	44,909	+ 283	+.63
68th A. Dist. ...	44,619	- 7	-.02	89th A. Dist. ...	44,928	+ 302	+.68
69th A. Dist. ...	44,584	- 42	-.09	90th A. Dist. ...	44,847	+ 221	+.50
<i>24th Sen. Dist.</i>	133,550	- 327	-.24	<i>31st Sen. Dist.</i>	134,102	+ 225	+.17
70th A. Dist. ...	44,516	- 110	-.25	91st A. Dist. ...	44,742	+ 116	+.26
71st A. Dist. ...	44,293	- 333	-.75	92nd A. Dist. ...	44,476	- 150	-.34
72nd A. Dist. ...	44,741	+ 115	+.26	93rd A. Dist. ...	44,884	+ 258	+.58
<i>25th Sen. Dist.</i>	133,833	- 44	-.03	<i>32nd Sen. Dist.</i>	133,802	- 75	-.06
73rd A. Dist. ...	44,657	+ 31	+.07	94th A. Dist. ...	44,514	- 112	-.25
74th A. Dist. ...	44,938	+ 312	+.70	95th A. Dist. ...	44,529	- 97	-.22
75th A. Dist. ...	44,238	- 388	-.87	96th A. Dist. ...	44,759	+ 133	+.30
<i>26th Sen. Dist.</i>	133,522	- 355	-.27	<i>33rd Sen. Dist.</i>	133,684	- 193	-.14
76th A. Dist. ...	44,790	+ 164	+.37	97th A. Dist. ...	44,279	- 347	-.78
77th A. Dist. ...	44,499	- 127	-.28	98th A. Dist. ...	44,719	+ 93	+.21
78th A. Dist. ...	44,233	- 393	-.88	99th A. Dist. ...	44,686	+ 60	+.13
<i>27th Sen. Dist.</i>	134,164	+ 257	+.19	<i>Senate: average</i>			
79th A. Dist. ...	44,674	+ 48	+.11	district .....	133,877		
80th A. Dist. ...	44,729	+ 103	+.23	Largest district:			
81st A. Dist. ...	44,761	+ 135	+.30	19th .....	134,827	+ 950	+.71
<i>28th Sen. Dist.</i>	133,938	+ 61	+.05	Smallest district:			
82nd A. Dist. ...	44,448	- 178	-.40	14th .....	133,139	- 738	-.55
83rd A. Dist. ...	44,987	+ 361	+.81	Percent of state population required to elect			
84th A. Dist. ...	44,503	- 123	-.28	a majority (17) of state senators:		51.38%	
<i>29th Sen. Dist.</i>	134,233	+ 356	+.27	<i>Assembly: average</i>			
85th A. Dist. ...	44,485	- 141	-.32	district .....	44,626		
86th A. Dist. ...	44,882	+ 256	+.57	Largest district:			
87th A. Dist. ...	44,866	+ 240	+.54	65th .....	45,043	+ 427	+.96
				Smallest district:			
				29th .....	44,210	- 416	-.93
				Percent of state population required to elect			
				a majority (50) of state representatives:		50.31%	

## SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATIVE ACTION 1971 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

*Peter J. Dyleman*  
Legislative Reference Bureau

### Background

Split control of the legislative process (the Democrats won the governor's office and the assembly while the Republicans retained the senate), together with the commencement of the first 4-year governor's term, were dominant factors in setting the tone and direction for the 1971-73 legislative session. Governor Lucey, Wisconsin's first 4-year governor and only the fifth Democrat in 85 years to serve as governor, won the office after the Republicans had held control for 3 two-year terms. The longer term provided the governor with time in which to fully develop his programs without immediate reelection worries. To help him in developing those programs, the governor created a number of task forces to study designated broad problem areas and recommend comprehensive solutions to such problems.

Control of the legislature was once again split after being in the hands of the Republicans for 2 sessions. Sixty-seven Democratic representatives to the assembly were elected, a gain of 19 over the prior legislature. For the Democratic party, this was the greatest number of members ever elected to the assembly. In the last 85 years, it was only the second time the Democrats elected 60 representatives or more and only the sixth time the party succeeded in controlling the assembly. Just as surprising is that neither party had more than 55 representatives to the assembly in any of the previous 6 sessions.

Another record established by the 1971-73 legislature is that of the most prolific writer of legislative proposals ever. The 2,567 bills introduced in the regular session (1,625 in the assembly and 943 in the senate) easily exceeded the 2 previous highs of 2,014 in 1969 and 1,847 in 1913. However, the number of bills enacted by the 1971 legislature (336, including 3 bills passed over the governor's veto) was the smallest number since 1941. In the previous 10 legislatures, 355 bills were enacted into law in one, 500 to 665 in 2 and over 665 in the remaining 7 legislatures. However, act numbers alone do not tell the story, as the 1971 legislature enacted several lengthy and comprehensive acts. Thus, while the 333 acts of the 1941 legislature comprised 600 pages, the 336 acts of the 1971 session will result in a session laws volume of about 1,300 pages.

The quantity of legislation was influenced in part by the great shift in the number of Democratic members in the assembly, the change in party control of the governor's office, the long budget session, the lack of a deadline for the introduction of legislation and the divided control of the legislature. In addition, the statistics are somewhat misleading because a number of proposals, originally offered as separate bills, were incorporated into the budget before it was enacted.

The sparsity of 1971 acts can be traced to the divided control of the legislature and the long budget deliberations. However, neither house passed a large number of bills. Even if all the bills which passed one house had been approved by the other house, the total acts would still have not exceeded the average number of acts in prior legislatures. Only about 60% of the bills passed by the assembly were ap-

proved by the senate and the success rate for senate bills in the assembly was about 40%.

Much of the 1971-73 session was spent in deliberations on the main budget bill and the budget review bill. The original budget bill, containing the governor's recommended budget for the 1971-73 biennium, was introduced March 3, 1971. A much modified version was finally passed on October 27, 1971, with the legislature adjourning the next day. Because of a specific statutory prohibition, from January 19, 1971, the opening of the 1971 meeting, until final passage of a budget bill on October 27, 1971, the day before the legislature adjourned its principal meeting of the biennium, *neither* house could pass a bill with fiscal implications without attaching an emergency statement. As would be expected, both houses had a large backlog when they returned January 18, 1972, but the first order of business was the budget review bill. That bill was introduced on the next day. Again, a much modified version passed on March 10, the adjournment day. Thus, the dominance of the budget deliberations greatly reduced the time available for consideration of other proposals.

The 8-month budget deliberations included, among many items, consideration of a revamped tax redistribution plan, increased personal and corporate income tax rates, increased liquor and cigarette taxes, imposition of a tobacco products tax, increased homestead and real and personal property tax relief, merger of the university of Wisconsin and the state universities, increased state aids to public schools and vocational, technical and adult education districts, increased benefits in and expansion of the aid to families with dependent children program and alterations in state aid to counties for the operation of hospitals and nursing homes. Most of these changes did show up in some form in the final version signed by the governor.

The governor insisted that university merger and tax redistribution legislation be passed with or before the budget bill. Republican senators, especially those who, like the governor, had just been elected to 4-year terms, resisted with equal determination. The final budget, the fifth complete version, included tax redistribution. A merger bill was passed prior to the budget bill.

In the 1972 meeting, the budget review bill generated a great deal of interest as did reapportionment. Six versions of the budget review bill were introduced before a reduced version was enacted. Considered in the budget review but rejected were a state executive salary group compensation plan which included legislators, placement of secretaries appointed by the governor at the head of a number of departments now headed by part-time boards, creation of a department of environmental protection, reorganization of the department of industry, labor and human relations, funding of veteran benefits from the liquor tax and placement of public members on examining boards and various councils and boards.

Although the legislature passed a congressional redistricting act, it recessed on March 10, 1972, without revising the senate and assembly districts. On that day a federal court suit was filed requesting the court to reapportion the legislature. Soon after, the Wisconsin supreme court was petitioned to carry out the reapportionment and set April 17, 1972, as the last date the legislature could enact its own plan. When the governor called a special session for April 19, the court extended its deadline and the legislature revised its districts

on the basis of the 1970 census of population. The number of districts in the assembly was reduced to 99 so that each of the 33 senate districts can consist of whole assembly districts. No district deviates by as much as 1% from the state-wide population average for districts of its type.

The legislature met for one day in July to consider apportionment, vetoes and revisor's bills.

The pressure on the legislature for property tax relief kept building for the entire session and strongly influenced the budget review bill and the 1972 meeting's priorities. The legislature responded throughout the entire 1971-73 session to the "property tax revolt" by increasing school aids, real and personal property tax credits, homestead tax relief payments and state payments to localities in lieu of taxes, by requiring real property exempt from taxation to be reported annually and by passing on first consideration a constitutional amendment permitting agricultural and undeveloped land to be taxed at rates different than other real property.

With the recommendations from a governor's task force on the subject of school financing due in time for the beginning of the 1973-75 session, with the property tax issue being raised in the presidential campaign, with a number of towns attempting to withhold their school taxes and with the constitutionality of the property tax as a source of school funding being challenged in the courts, the legislature will undoubtedly face demands for a complete overhauling of the property tax when it convenes in 1973.

Some of the most important legislation passed by both houses of the 1971-73 legislature is highlighted under the following subject classifications.

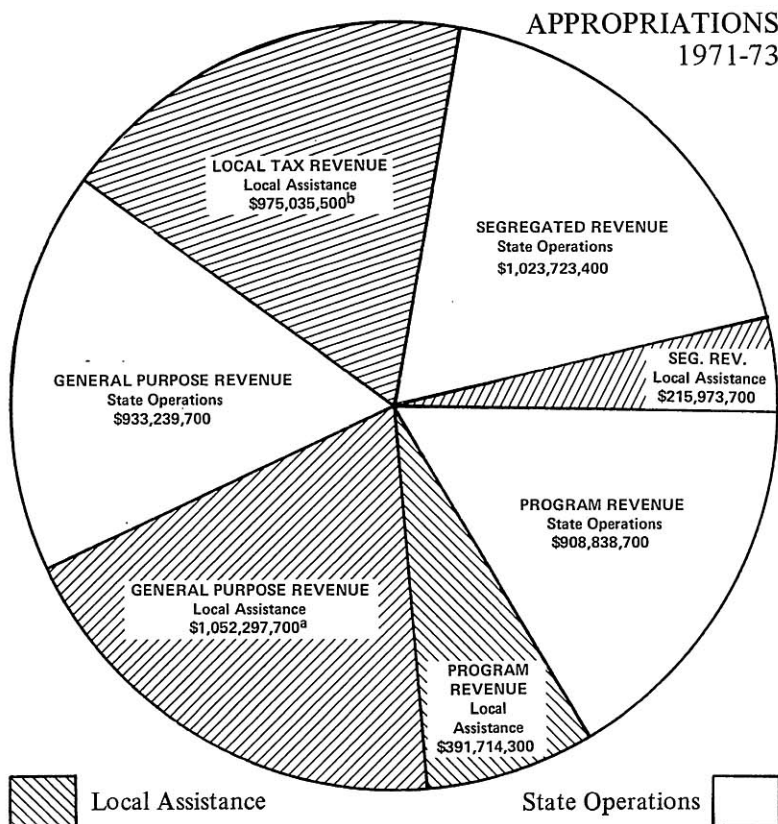
### **Appropriations**

Budgetary matters dominated the 1971-73 session. In the budget deliberations, tax redistribution, merger of the university of Wisconsin and the state universities and tax increases overshadowed the debate on expenditures. Education and human resources by far received the largest absolute dollar increases.

The principal method of raising revenue chosen by the 1971 legislature for the 1971-73 biennium was an increase in income taxes. The net result from changes in the individual income tax is estimated to be \$62,100,000 and the corporate income tax \$24,300,000. A 2 cents per pack increase in the cigarette tax and a reduction in the dealer discount should raise \$13,900,000. The sales tax dealer discount reduction is estimated to increase revenues by \$5,400,000. The liquor tax increase is worth approximately \$6,890,000. The oleomargarine tax was made permanent so the state will continue to receive \$3,000,000 per biennium. Two decreases in revenues were the result of the adoption of the federal corporate accelerated depreciation guidelines (\$2,900,000) and the elimination of the insurance premiums tax (\$800,000).

The "pie" chart shows what part general purpose, segregated fund, program and local tax revenue appropriations are of total appropriations for the 1971-73 biennium. These figures exclude bond revenue but include appropriations for bond principal and interest payments. The 1971-73 appropriations shown in the pie chart total \$5,500,823,000, of which \$2,865,801,800 (52.1%) are for state

operations and \$2,635,021,200 (47.9%) are for local assistance. The general purpose, program and segregated revenue appropriation segments do not reflect estimated lapsed balances.



<sup>a</sup> Includes \$90,553,400 in medical assistance payments (state share).

<sup>b</sup> This amount represents the amount of state-collected taxes to be distributed to local units of government as shared taxes and for property tax relief.

The table on p. 253 gives the breakdown into functional areas of the general purpose revenue appropriations for both state operations and local assistance. General purpose revenue appropriations for state operations and for local assistance are 17% and 19%, respectively, of the total 1971-73 appropriations, as shown on the pie chart. The 1969-71 figures are based on total appropriations; the 1971-73 are based on appropriation levels authorized by Chapters 1 to 215, Laws of 1971.

## GPR APPROPRIATIONS

Functional Area	1969-71	1971-73	Percent Change 1971-73 Over 1969-71
Commerce -----	\$ 14,140,700	\$ 14,879,100	5.2%
Education -----	970,343,700	1,270,721,700	31.0
Environmental Resources -----	17,842,800	33,329,500	86.8
Human Relations and Resources -----	382,822,700	517,375,900	35.2
General Executive -----	53,952,200	65,527,700	21.5
Judicial -----	12,114,700	13,459,100	11.1
Legislature -----	9,110,700	12,749,200	39.9
Building Program -----	73,432,500	20,787,100	-71.7
Miscellaneous -----	48,336,500	36,708,100	-24.1
Total -----	\$1,582,096,500	\$1,985,537,400	25.5%

Appropriations for Building Program show a decrease because appropriations for bond principal and interest repayment were included in 1971-73 in the agency appropriations rather than Building Commission appropriations for the following agencies: Health and Social Services, State Universities and University of Wisconsin.

The category of Miscellaneous includes BOGO appropriations since any BOGO funds expended are expended by other agencies and not BOGO itself. A substantial decrease in the amount of funds appropriated to BOGO in 1971-73 accounts for most of the decrease in the Miscellaneous category.

### Business and Finance

The legislature decided to regulate 2 previously unregulated areas of business activities. Its actions regarding the sale and offer of franchises and the regulation of corporate take-overs were in response to new and increasingly popular forms of conducting business—franchises and conglomerates. Under the new franchise law, all sales and offers of franchises must be registered with the commissioner of securities and specified information concerning the sale or offer must be disclosed to the franchisee prior to the signing of the franchise agreement. The corporate take-over law also primarily requires disclosure. Take-over offers must be filed with the commissioner of securities and disclosed fully and fairly to the public. However, if the offer itself is discriminatory toward some of the stockholders or unfair, the commissioner may go to court to obtain an injunction against the offer or an order voiding the sale of the securities. In addition, both laws contain civil and criminal penalties for violators.

Four laws modify existing regulation. The Wisconsin uniform securities law and the administrative powers and duties of the commissioner of securities in regard to that law are clarified and revised. The corporation law is revised considerably, giving greater flexibility to a corporation in managing itself and providing greater uniformity with the corporation laws of other states. In the same act that creates an office of the commissioner of credit unions, the powers of credit unions are expanded. The fourth law permits the formation of capital stock savings and loan associations.

A bill labeled by its supporters as the most far-reaching consumer protection bill ever introduced in the Wisconsin legislature, and one which they claim will become a model for other states, was strongly



lobbied and much debated in the final weeks of the 1972 meeting. The 130-plus page Wisconsin consumer act, which takes effect March 1, 1973, provides greatly expanded protection for consumers but raises the interest rates on the first \$500 of some loans from 12% to 18%.

An enactment of the 1972 special session excuses merchants who violated the usury law from its penalties. If the customer demands a refund in writing, the merchant will refund to the customer the excess interest charged after October 8, 1968. However, the merchant will not be liable for the penalty of the first \$2000 of principal and the entire interest paid.

### **Constitutional Amendments**

Four constitutional amendments were submitted to and ratified by the voters at the election on April 4, 1972. One amendment repeals the requirement of county government uniformity and directs the legislature to establish one or more systems of county government. Another authorizes counties to replace the elective office of coroner with a medical examiner system and for 2 or more counties to institute a joint system. The legislature is permitted by the other 2 amendments to authorize the use of public school buildings by religious organizations upon payment of reasonable compensation and to authorize the release of public school pupils during regular school hours for the purpose of religious instruction outside the public schools.

### **Courts and Court Procedure**

An additional circuit court in Milwaukee and one additional county court each in Eau Claire, Racine and Waukesha counties were created. The jurisdiction of juvenile courts over children alleged to be delinquent was restricted so as to redefine what acts constitute juvenile delinquency. Traffic court procedures and traffic regulation penalties were rewritten in an act that will take effect November 1, 1972. Nonresidents of the county of arrest will be able to enter not guilty pleas by registered mail to charges of violating municipal ordinances, the state motor vehicle transportation act or the motor vehicle code.

Limitations on damages recoverable in a court suit for wrongful death, except the limitation for loss of society and companionship, is eliminated. Direct action against insurance companies for negligence of an insured person is now permitted. Another act permits a person, in an action for damages, to recover damages from another whose negligence is equal to his own.

The laws of trusts, powers of appointment and interests in property, completely revised by previous legislatures, were further corrected by this legislature to tie up the loose ends and clarify the prior changes.

### **Domestic Relations**

Divorce was made easier to obtain and some divorce laws previously favoring the wife will be applied equally to both parties. The residency requirement for commencement of divorce actions is reduced from 2 years to 6 months and the period of separation as a ground for divorce is reduced from 5 years to one year. Divorced persons will be permitted to remarry 6 months rather than one year after the divorce judgment. A new reconciliation procedure is established in which the divorce action is suspended for up to 90 days without affecting the parties' rights in the action or right to continue the



action. Actions for alienation of affections and criminal conversation are abolished.

The wife may now be ordered to support the husband and children, to pay attorney fees, to pay alimony to the husband, to include her own assets in any property settlement or to have her assets placed in trust. Changes in child support will take into consideration the earning capacity of each parent and the parent's spouse, rather than just the husband's. Custody of children will not be awarded to one parent solely on the basis of the sex of the parent.

### Education

A new law increases supplementary retirement benefits for teachers, expands eligibility for the benefits and permits credits for any year in which a deposit in the fund was made and not previously credited.

Public institutions of higher education in the state are now governed by a single board of regents in a newly created "university of Wisconsin system". The act eliminates the coordinating council for higher education and makes the educational communications division (formerly under CCHE) into an independent board.

The laws governing vocational, technical and adult education are recodified effective July 1, 1972. The act eliminates obsolete laws and clarifies and places into logical order current laws governing such areas as district structure, admission requirements, fees and tuition and state aid. The act also includes VTAE districts under statutes regulating other local government units in such subjects as board vacancies and auditing.

The budget and budget review acts included several provisions affecting education. Vocational, technical and adult education (VTAE) district tax mill limits are reduced to 1.8 mills on full value in 1972 and 1.7 thereafter. VTAE resident tuition charges are raised from 20% to 25% of instructional costs while state aid is increased from 33% of costs to 40% in 1971-72 and 55% thereafter. VTAE driver's education aids are revised.

Aids to county teachers colleges are phased out while aids to public schools are increased by raising guaranteed valuations and flat aids from 10% to 20% over previous levels, depending on the type of school district. Each CESA district will receive \$5,000 more in state funds per year.

### Environment

A number of measures passed during the 1971-73 session deal with the environment, conservation and park and forest lands. The budget act doubled admission fees to state parks for nonresidents. That act also directs the department of natural resources to establish a monitoring program covering industrial wastes, hazardous substances and air contaminants. The budget review act permits the department of natural resources to charge admission fees to parks during the winter and increases the state payment to municipalities for county forest lands from 15 to 20 cents per acre.

DNR condemnation of land for state park and other enumerated purposes may not be exercised except upon approval by the legislative natural resources committees.

Most mercury users will be required to submit annual reports to DNR. The department will set standards for emission of mercury into the air, while mercury discharge into waters is limited to .15 pounds

per day averaged over a 30-day period and not more than .5 pounds on any day.

A state environmental policy patterned after the federal environmental protection act is established requiring every state agency to include an environmental impact statement in all recommendations and reports on legislation and other major actions affecting the environment.

An act regulating outdoor advertising adjacent to interstate and primary highways specifies signs to be permitted and sets forth criteria for such signs relating to size, illumination and spacing. Nonconforming signs must be removed within 5 years, but owners will be compensated. Outdoor advertisers will pay license fees of \$250 per year.

The soil conservation board is renamed the board of soil and water conservation districts and given expanded jurisdiction in a bill which passed the legislature. In passing on district programs, deference must be given to regional planning commissions. The requirement that two-thirds of affected land occupiers approve land-use regulations by a county board is reduced to a simple majority.

Snowmobiles also received attention from this legislature. The major features of the new act include:

1. Expanded use of state aids to counties for snowmobile purposes.
2. Extension of enforcement powers to all police and sheriff's officers.
3. Permitting limited operation of snowmobiles on certain roads.
4. Restriction on youthful operators and implementation of a safety certification program.
5. Sound and lighting regulations and restrictions on hours of operation.
6. Increases in registration fees and alteration in the manner of allocating registration receipts.
7. New requirements for reporting accidents.

The metropolitan sewerage commission law is completely rewritten to permit the creation of new commissions with expanded powers. As to solid waste, all counties are permitted to engage in its disposal. An important provision of the act permits the department of natural resources, under certain circumstances, to grant permits for disposal sites over the objections of the municipality in which the site is located.

### **Highways**

The highway commission is authorized to acquire and maintain urban mass transit systems and related facilities if county approval is obtained. Federal and state matching funds for highway construction will be used to finance the systems.

### **Labor Laws and Employment Relations**

Two acts updating Wisconsin unemployment compensation law to conform to federal law and making other changes became law. One such act related to hearings, administrative actions and appeals, permitting formal hearing before decision in certain cases and requiring prompt payment of any benefits awarded notwithstanding the pendency of any hearing, review or appeal.

The second unemployment compensation act made various changes to bring Wisconsin law into line with new federal law. Coverage is

extended to most private employers, certain nonprofit employers, to U.S. citizens employed outside the country by Wisconsin employers and to teachers and certain other employees in public colleges. The maximum benefit is increased to 60% of average weekly earnings while the minimum is set at 25% of the maximum. Various changes in eligibility standards are also included. The wage level on which the employer's contribution is based is increased to \$4,200 per worker per year but reserve percentage requirements are adjusted downwards. A new extended benefit system, with joint state-federal financing, is adopted to apply during periods of high unemployment. Lastly, nonprofit employers are given the option of financing benefit costs on a contribution or reimbursement basis.

The workmen's compensation system is revised as follows:

1. Coverage is extended to include an employee while going between the work premises and the employer's designated parking lot.
2. Minimum and maximum rates are increased.
3. Reopening of final orders on the basis of mistake or new evidence is expanded.
4. Supplemental benefits for totally disabled employees injured prior to February 1, 1970, are established to update the amount such employee receives.
5. Death and funeral expense benefits are increased.
6. Standards for claiming benefits for occupational deafness are eased while permanent disfigurement anywhere about the body may be the basis for compensation.
7. Compensation reductions because of employee failure to obey safety rules is not permissible unless the rule was reasonably enforced.

State and municipality employees (including teachers) will receive increased retirement benefits under a new law revising Wisconsin retirement funds. The act also standardizes provisions among the various funds, affects group health and social security and modernizes administration.

A number of proposals dealing with employment relations were passed by the legislature. The municipal employment relations act expands prohibited practices, limits collective bargaining agreements to a maximum of 3 years, establishes methods of disputes settlement including arbitration, fact-finding and mediation, revises selection of representatives and appropriate bargaining units and establishes a system of "fair-share agreements" whereby nonunion members of a unit may be required to contribute to the union a sum measured by union costs of collective bargaining. Other acts permit the establishment of an all-union agreement upon majority instead of two-thirds vote and establish compulsory arbitration (until September 1, 1973, only) for police department personnel in Milwaukee, for law enforcement personnel in any municipality having a population less than 500,000 but more than 5,000 and for firefighters in all municipalities.

The state employment relations law and personnel board powers and duties were altered considerably. This new law includes establishment of fair-share agreements for state employees, provision for arbitration, mediation and fact-finding and sets out proper subjects for collective bargaining between the state and its employees.

The railroad full-crew law was repealed in the 1972 special session after the unions and management agreed on a bill that protected the existing firemen.

## Legislature

The trend toward a full-time legislature continued with the establishment of annual sessions and a budget review in even-numbered years.

## Minors

In addition to obtaining the vote through the federal constitutional amendment which the Wisconsin legislature ratified, 18- to 20-year-olds became adults for all other purposes after passage in this state of the age of majority bill. However, the new adults will also take on greater responsibilities in giving up the privileges and protections reserved for minors. Child labor laws are updated to conform to modern working conditions and types of jobs.

## Social Services

In an attempt to preserve family life, a program of aid to families with dependent children of unemployed fathers is established. Under the program a family will be able to receive aid while the father is at home and is unemployed. The work incentive program (WIN) is changed to comply with new federal law. In addition, the state will pay the entire nonfederal share of the WIN costs.

Milwaukee county may now establish a nursing home inspection program and withdraw patients receiving county aid from nonconforming homes. The department of health and social services and Milwaukee county are empowered to seek injunctive relief for repeated violations of the nursing home law where the violation affects the health, safety or welfare of the patients.

A housing finance authority is created to assist in the financing of the construction of homes for low- and moderate-income families and persons. The authority will issue bonds and loan the money received from the bonds at reasonable interest rates where conventional money is not available.

Numerous changes have been made in state aid provisions for social service programs:

1. State aid to mental health clinics and day care centers which operate under a county comprehensive mental health board is increased from the current 45% to 60% of total operating costs.

2. The county mental hospital aid rate is revised from a per capita basis to a percentage of net operating costs basis.

3. County hospital construction interest aid is eliminated for projects approved after July 1, 1973.

4. Medical assistance eligibility levels are increased, medical benefits for individuals under 21 are expanded and medical assistance payments may be made to intermediate care facilities. Such facilities are for health care patients that do not need skilled nursing home care.

5. Aid to families with dependent children is increased from 83% to 92% of need in 1971-72 and to 95% in 1972-73. Aid to the blind, persons of old age and to the totally and permanently disabled is limited to 92% of need in 1971-72 and to 95% of need in 1972-73.

6. State reimbursement for skilled nursing home care under the medical assistance program was revised twice. Originally the rate was based on a percentage of operating costs but was eventually changed to a set of fixed rates with variations designed to take into

consideration differences between areas of the state and differences in the required treatment.

7. Probation costs in Milwaukee county will be assumed by the state.

### **State Government Organization**

Two independent agencies, one department and one authority were created by the legislature. The division of aging remains in the department of health and social services as a result of a partial veto, but the board on aging was made independent. It will consist of 7 members, 4 of whom must be elderly persons, and will have the same functions as former council on aging. An office of the commissioner of credit unions is created to perform the regulatory functions in regard to credit unions now performed by the commissioner of banking. The business-related activities of the department of local affairs and development are transferred to a new department of business development. The new authority is the housing finance authority. It will assist in the financing of the construction of homes for low- and moderate-income families and persons. The authority will issue bonds and then loan the money received from the bonds at reasonable interest rates where other sources of funds are not available.

The university of Wisconsin and the state universities boards of regents are replaced with a combined board of regents but the central administration of the 2 existing systems will be kept separate until July 1, 1973. A merger implementation study committee will plan for the complete merger.

The bureau of petroleum products inspection is transferred from the department of revenue to the department of industry, labor and human relations. The legislative programs study committee is abolished and the joint committee on legislative organization is substituted as the policy-making board for the legislative fiscal bureau.

The Olympic sports board and the exposition council attached to the department of local affairs and development are abolished. Created to replace them is the state fair park board attached to the department of agriculture which will manage state fair park in West Allis. The state fair will continue at the West Allis site with the ice rink functions transferred to the department of natural resources.

### **Taxation**

The budget act establishes a municipal and county shared tax account, consisting of the portions of various state revenues which were previously separately distributed to local units of government, plus certain additional funds. The revenue sources are individual and corporate income taxes, taxes on urban transit companies and light, heat and power companies, license fees paid by telephone companies and electric cooperatives, motor vehicle registration and title fees and liquor taxes.

Moneys in the shared tax account are distributed to counties and municipalities in several steps. An initial per capita payment is made. In addition: a payment is made based on utility property in the locality, certain guaranteed minimum payments based on prior payments are made, the existing real property tax relief distribution based on local tax rates is continued and a new final payment, also based on local tax rates, is established to distribute the remaining balance in the account.

The budget review act modifies the shared tax account law in several regards. Beginning in 1973, municipalities must share with

the school districts the payments made under the "guaranteed minimum payment" provision. A greater base for the guaranteed minimum payment for certain municipalities is established.

For the distribution based on public utility values, the limitations on the amount distributed are liberalized to include the value of leased utility property and utility production plants and substations. The distributional limitation established by the budget act based on 5 mills times the full value of the municipality will now apply to municipalities having a per capita full value of less than 140% of the state-wide average per capita full value. Other municipalities will have a smaller limit based on 3 mills times their full value.

Additional real property tax relief payments are established by the budget act. The 1973 payments are increased by \$24,500,000 in the budget review act in response to the cry for property tax relief. As an additional element of property tax relief, the state will pick up 65% rather than 60% of the personal property tax bill.

Persons claiming a real property tax exemption will be required to file a report describing the property with the local assessor. The local assessor will forward the reports to the department of revenue for the use of the governor and the legislature. The property tax exemption accorded state and national banks and trust companies for personal property used in their banking offices, accorded trust and annuity corporations for certain property and accorded insurance companies is removed. However, insurance companies will be permitted to deduct a portion of their property tax from their license fee paid to the state.

Liquor and cigarette tax rate increases were enacted and the oleo-margarine tax was made permanent.

The inheritance, estate and gift tax law is completely rewritten. Increased exemptions from the inheritance tax for close family members of deceased persons are provided and the annual gift tax exemption is raised to \$3,000, the same as the federal law. Tax rates are increased, procedures simplified and court supervision of inheritance matters will be necessary only when there is a dispute. The bill is currently awaiting the governor's signature.

The homestead tax relief credit is increased on 1971 income tax returns. Beginning with 1972 returns, totally and permanently disabled persons 60 years of age and all persons 62 years of age will be eligible for the credit. Previously only persons who were 65 for the entire year were eligible. Personal exemptions are increased from \$10 to \$12 per taxpayer or dependent and from \$15 to \$17 to persons over 65 for 1971 and to \$15 and \$20 respectively for 1972 and later.

The Wisconsin minimum standard deduction is increased from 10% (but not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000) to 11% (but not less than \$475 nor more than \$1,250) in 1971 and to 14% (but not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$2,000) in 1972. After 1972 the federal standard deduction is adopted for state income tax purposes, permitting a deduction of 15% with a minimum of \$1,300 and a maximum of \$2,000.

Also adopted for state corporate income tax purposes are the federal accelerated depreciation guidelines. The budget increased corporate and individual income tax rates and extended the tax brackets to higher levels in the case of individual taxes. Domestic life insurance companies became subject to the corporate income tax on their non-life insurance income. All domestic accident and health insurance companies and domestic fire and casualty insurance companies, both



stock and mutual, will be subject to the corporate income tax beginning with income for the 1972 tax year.

### **Veterans**

Veteran housing loan benefits and other veterans benefits are extended to Vietnam era veterans. Veteran loan benefits are expanded to permit larger loans and longer periods of repayment and to permit loans to be made on more expensive homes. Eligibility standards for various benefits are changed to allow a greater number of persons to utilize the benefits.

### **Miscellaneous**

The authorized state building program includes state fair park improvements, various university of Wisconsin system improvements and new construction, upgrading and additions to various facilities operated by the department of health and social services, state educational communications network facilities, state office facilities and other general facilities.

The so-called "Monday holiday" bill was enacted to bring Wisconsin into conformity with recent federal changes. It provides that state offices will be closed on the last Monday in May instead of May 30 (Memorial Day). Legal holidays will also include the third Monday in February, and the second and fourth Mondays in October.

The public library laws of the state were recodified to establish systems for intergovernmental groupings for the more effective provision of library services. As an incentive to local governments to join together in these systems, a state aid is created.

The legislature redistricted the state into 9 congressional districts, 33 state senate districts and 99 assembly districts based on the 1970 census.

The uniform controlled substances act, with appropriate changes for Wisconsin, was enacted. It provides a general restructuring of the state's drug and narcotics laws. The act conforms to recent federal changes in drug laws.

A requirement for state payments to municipalities for normal charges for water, electricity and other services they provide to state-owned property was established in principle, but the funding for the current biennium, as well as authorization for agreements contracting for fire and police protection, and garbage and trash services, was removed when the bill was vetoed in part.

An act relating to relocation payments in eminent domain proceedings increases maximum payments, changes certain procedures for business relocation payments and amends procedures for replacement housing.

The federal women's rights amendment was ratified in the 1972 special session and the Wisconsin women's rights amendment to our constitution was passed on first consideration in the regular 1972 meeting.

The following fees are increased or authorized to be increased: examination, temporary license, re-registration and renewal fees for nurses, physical therapists and pharmacists; application and registration fees for public accountants; license renewal fees for watchmakers; registration, renewal and certification fees for architects, engineers, land surveyors and engineer systems designers; and re-examination fees for professional engineers and engineers-in-training.

## COMMITTEES OF THE 1973 LEGISLATURE

### SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

(Senate Rule 20, Senate Manual)

- Agriculture and Rural Development**—CHILSEN, *chairman*; BIDWELL, *vice chairman*; KRUEGER, MCKENNA, BABLITCH.
- Finance**—HOLLANDER, *chairman*; SWAN, J., *vice chairman*; KNOWLES, KASTEN, DORMAN.
- Governmental and Veterans' Affairs**—ROSELEIP, *chairman*; KNUTSON, *vice chairman*; KASTEN, MARTIN, SWAN, M.
- Health, Education and Welfare**—DEVITT, *chairman*; MURPHY, *vice chairman*; CHILSEN, LA FAVE, THOMPSON, PELOQUIN, WHITTOW.
- Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking**—BIDWELL, *chairman*; PETRI, *vice chairman*; STEINHILBER, PARYS, FLYNN.
- Interstate Cooperation**—KEPPLER, *chairman*; LORGE, HOLLANDER.
- Judiciary and Insurance**—LORGE, *chairman*; MURPHY, *vice chairman*; JOHNSON, FRANK, BABLITCH.
- Natural Resources**—KRUEGER, *chairman*; ROSELEIP, *vice chairman*; THENO, SCHUELE, MARTIN.
- Retirement Bills**—LAFAVE.
- Transportation**—LAFAVE, *chairman*; KEPPLER, *vice chairman*; THENO, KENDZIORSKI, PARYS.
- Urban Affairs**—STEINHILBER, *chairman*; KASTEN, *vice chairman*; PETRI, SWAN, M., LAFOLLETTE.

### SENATE PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

- Committee on Committees**—LORGE, *chairman*; LAFAVE, JOHNSON.
- Legislative Procedure**—JOHNSON, *chairman*; BIDWELL, CHILSEN, DEVITT, HOLLANDER, KEPPLER, KNOWLES, KRUEGER, LA FAVE, LORGE, ROSELEIP, STEINHILBER.
- Senate Organization**—KEPPLER, *chairman*; JOHNSON, KNOWLES, RISER, WHITTOW.

### ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

(Assembly Rule 20, Assembly Manual)

- Agriculture**—O'MALLEY, *chairman*; DAY, *vice chairman*; HEPHNER, OBERLE, MOHN, EVERSON, SWOBODA, SCHROEDER, TREGONING, GIESE, LUCKHARDT.
- Commerce and Consumer Affairs**—SANASARIAN, *chairman*; MIELKE, *vice chairman*; FERRALL, LOOBY, FLINTROP, TESMER, TROPMAN, GIESE, KLIKA, SCHROEDER, GIBSON.
- Education**—GROVER, *chairman*; FERRALL, *vice chairman*; DUEHOLM, ROGERS, MILLER, DUREN, MIELKE, KEDROWSKI, PLEWA, QUACKENBUSH, AZIM, KLIKA, DeLONG.
- Elections**—OESTREICHER, *chairman*; BERGER, *vice chairman*; KLECZKA, JACKAMONIS, BARCZAK, SENSENBRENNER, BRUHY.
- Environmental Quality**—WAHNER, *chairman*; JACKAMONIS, *vice chairman*; MITTNESS, KEDROWSKI, WARD, BYERS, OPITZ.
- Excise and Fees**—BOLLE, *chairman*; VANDERPERREN, *vice chairman*; EARL, GROVER, ATKINSON, DORFF, SWOBODA, MCESSY, QUINN, CONRADT, GIESE.



- Finance**—CONTA, *chairman*; TOBIASZ, *vice chairman*; MOLINARO, OTTE, JOHNSON, SCHNEIDER, WILLKOM, WACKETT, MERKEL.
- Health and Social Services**—CZERWINSKI, *chairman*; MILLER, *vice chairman*; EARLY, DUREN, MUNTS, TROPFMAN, FLINTROP, SCHRICKER, GOWER, NIEBLER, LEWIS.
- Highways**—VANDERPERREN, *chairman*; ROGERS, *vice chairman*; SWEDA, BOLLE, GROSHEK, O'MALLEY, MENOS, LALLENSACK, ROONEY, CONRADT, LEWISON, QUINN, McESSY.
- Insurance and Banking**—SICULA, *chairman*; BALDUS, *vice chairman*; NAGER, CZERWINSKI, KLECZKA, OBERLE, HAUKE, LUCKHARDT, WILCOX, THOMPSON, OLSON.
- Judiciary**—BARBEE, *chairman*; OESTREICHER, *vice chairman*; SICULA, RUTKOWSKI, HAUKE, TESMER, KEEGAN, SHABAZ, WILCOX, SENSENBRENNER, THOMPSON.
- Labor**—LOOBY, *chairman*; DORFF, *vice chairman*; PABST, MENOS, MOHN, BARCZAK, BEHNKE, AZIM, OLSON, TREGONING, QUACKENBUSH.
- Municipalities**—NAGER, *chairman*; WAHNER, *vice chairman*; ATKINSON, SANASARIAN, BERGER, WARD, FERRALL, BARCZAK, ELCONIN, ROHNER, OPITZ, ROTH, PORTER.
- Natural Resources**—MITTNESS, *chairman*; DAY, *vice chairman*; SWEDA, ROBERTS, EVERSON, HAUKE, BEHNKE, MURRAY, MUNTS, ALBERTS, BRADLEY, DONOGHUE, KINCAID.
- Printing**—ATKINSON, *chairman*; EVERSON, *vice chairman*; SANASARIAN, HEPHNER.
- State Affairs**—JACKAMONIS, *chairman*; BALDUS, *vice chairman*; MIELKE, ROBERTS, DUREN, PLEWA, LEWISON, ALBERTS, BYERS, ELLIS, KEDROWSKI.
- Taxation**—DUEHOLM, *chairman*; BERGER, *vice chairman*; HEPHNER, MILLER, KEEGAN, WARD, ROONEY, ELLIS, NIEBLER, PORTER, CYRAK.
- Tourism**—RUTKOWSKI, *chairman*; BOLLE, *vice chairman*; PLEWA, ROONEY, MURRAY, LEWIS, KINCAID.
- Transportation**—GROSHEK, *chairman*; LOOBY, *vice chairman*; VANDERPERREN, BARBEE, PABST, DORFF, ELCONIN, OLSON, MATTY, CYRAK, PORTER.
- Veterans' and Military Affairs**—EARLY, *chairman*; OBERLE, *vice chairman*; O'MALLEY, GROVER, GROSHEK, ROGERS, LALLENSACK, SCHRICKER, MATTY, BRUHY, BRADLEY.

#### ASSEMBLY PROCEDURAL COMMITTEES

- Assembly Organization**—ANDERSON, *chairman*; EARL, SHABAZ.
- Engrossed Bills**—PABST, *chairman*; SCHNEIDER, *vice chairman*; WACKETT.
- Enrolled Bills**—HEPHNER, *chairman*; SWOBODA, *vice chairman*; DONOGHUE.
- Revisions**—DAY, *chairman*; JOHNSON, *vice chairman*; MATTY.
- Rules**—MOLINARO, *chairman*; EARL, *vice chairman*; ANDERSON, BALDUS, SWEDA, MITTNESS, DAY, OESTREICHER, SHABAZ, THOMPSON, ALBERTS.
- Third Reading**—MOHN, *chairman*; WILLKOM, *vice chairman*; OPITZ.

## JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES

**Finance**—SENATORS: HOLLANDER, *chairman*; SWAN, J., *vice chairman*; KNOWLES, KASTEN, DORMAN; REPRESENTATIVES: CONTA, *chairman*; TOBIASZ, *vice chairman*; MOLINARO, OTTE, JOHNSON, SCHNEIDER, WILLKOM, WACKETT, MERKEL.

**Legislative Organization**—REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON, *chairman*; SENATOR KNOWLES, *vice chairman*; SENATORS: JOHNSON, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES: EARL, SHABAZ.

**Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws**—SENATORS: KNOWLES, *chairman*; FLYNN; REPRESENTATIVES: KLECZKA, *chairman*; RUTKOWSKI, ROTH.

## SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES

**Senate: Special Committee to Investigate the Election Contest of Monroe Swan (Senate Resolution 1, 1973)**—WHITTOW, *chairman*; KASTEN, *vice chairman*; SCHUELE, RISSER, KENDZIORSKI.

**Assembly: Special Committee on Telephone and Electricity Rate Disparities (Assembly Resolution 14, 1973)**—HEPHNER, *chairman*; O'MALLEY, *vice-chairman*; SANASARIAN, MIELKE, EVERSON, DUREN, BARCZAK, TREGONING.

*The Joint Committee on Finance, comprising members from each house, holds hearings on the executive budget bill.*



**STATUTORY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES AND  
LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES****ADMINISTRATIVE RULES, COMMITTEE FOR REVIEW OF**

*Members:* SENATOR WHITTOW, *chairman*; SENATORS LA FAVE, STEINHILBER, THENO; REPRESENTATIVES ATKINSON, GOWER, OTTE, ROGERS, THOMPSON.

*Secretary:* JAMES J. BURKE.

*Mailing Address:* Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

*Telephone:* (608) 266-2011.

*Publications:* 1969-71 Biennial Report, printed in *Senate Journal*, June 22, 1971.

**History:** The committee for review of administrative rules was created as a special joint legislative committee in 1955, and the membership was enlarged by chapter 659, laws 1965. Its duties are set by Section 13.56 of the statutes.

**Organization:** The committee consists of 4 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees. The 2 major political parties shall be represented in the membership from each house.

**Functions:** The committee's function is to promote adequate and proper rules by state agencies and an understanding on the part of the public respecting such rules. It may hold public hearings to investigate complaints with respect to rules and may suspend a rule, but must introduce a bill to repeal the rule. If the bill is defeated, the rule stands and may not be suspended again. If enacted, the rule is thereby repealed and shall not be enacted again unless authorized by law.

The committee makes a biennial report to the governor and the legislature containing its recommendations.

**BUILDING COMMISSION**

*Members:* GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY, *chairman*; SENATOR FRED RISSE, *vice chairman*; SENATORS KNUTSON, SWAN; REPRESENTATIVES BALDUS, VANDERPERREN, WILCOX; EDWARD PRINCE (citizen member); JOSEPH E. NUSBAUM, (secretary of administration), RALPH D. CULBERTSON (head of the engineering function, department of administration), vacancy (ranking architect, department of administration) (nonvoting, advisory members).

*Secretary:* PAUL L. BROWN, director state bureau of facilities management.

*Mailing Address:* Room 180 Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

*Telephone:* (608) 266-1855.

**Total Budget 1971-73:** \$29,856,400.

**History:** The state building commission was created by chapter 563, laws 1949. Another 1949 law (chapter 604) gave the commission authority to organize a nonprofit-sharing corporation (the Wisconsin

state public building corporation) to construct public buildings, while chapter 267, laws 1961, authorized financing of public welfare buildings by nonprofit corporations. This resulted in the creation of the Wisconsin state agencies building corporation. Additional powers were given to the commission in 1957 for financing university and state college academic buildings (chapter 593).

A recent amendment to the constitution as implemented by chapter 259, laws 1969, providing for direct state borrowing, has terminated the future use of the various building corporations and enlarges the powers of the commission to finance capital facilities for all state agencies.

**Organization:** The commission consists of the governor, who shall be chairman, one citizen member appointed by him and serving at his pleasure, and 3 legislators from each house appointed as are standing committees. One legislator shall be a member of the committee to visit state properties. The secretary of administration, the head of the engineering function and the ranking state architect in the department of administration shall be ex officio, nonvoting, advisory members. Terms of legislative members expire on the second Wednesday in January of the odd-numbered years.

**Functions:** The commission was created to coordinate the state building program and to establish a long-range plan for development of the state's physical plant. It is the duty of the commission to determine projects to be incorporated into a long-range program. In a separate building program message to the legislature the governor shall include the amounts for projects in the state's building program that he and the building commission recommend shall be appropriated. In the construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings used for general state purposes, the commission shall function with respect to such construction in the same manner as other state agencies function with respect to buildings constructed for them. The commission may also authorize the advance of sums from the state building trust fund for the purpose of agricultural lands to be acquired by the university of Wisconsin and for the expenses of selling presently held lands.

#### EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS, JOINT COMMITTEE ON

**Members:** SENATOR HOLLANDER (senate chairman, joint committee on finance), *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE CONTA (assembly chairman, joint committee on finance), *vice chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON (speaker of the assembly), SENATOR KNOWLES (president pro tem), SENATOR JOHNSON (majority leader), REPRESENTATIVE EARL (majority leader), SENATOR RISSER (minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ (minority leader).

**Secretary:** WAYNE F. MCGOWN.

**Mailing Address:** Room B-114, Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1741.

**History:** The joint committee on employment relations was created by chapter 270, laws 1971.

**Organization:** The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee comprising 8 ex officio members: the senate and assembly co-chairmen of the joint committee on finance, the speaker of the assembly, the president pro tempore of the senate, and the senate and the assembly majority and minority leaders.

**Functions:** The committee has several functions. After the state director of personnel submits the proposed compensation plan for state employees to the board of personnel and receives its advice and counsel, the proposal goes to the joint committee on employment relations (formerly it went to the joint committee on finance). The joint committee is directed to hold a public hearing on the recommendations and may make modifications. The proposal as modified together with unchanged provisions of the current compensation plan constitute the state's compensation plan for classified employees for the ensuing fiscal year. Those parts of the compensation plan that the committee approves which require legislative action for implementation, such as changes in fringe benefits and any proposed changes in existing law, shall be introduced by the committee in companion bills to be placed on the calendar. Parts of the bills, however, may be referred to appropriate legislative committees for advisory recommendations. The committee shall accompany the introduction of its bills with a message stating the committee's concurrence with the matters under consideration and recommending passage of the measures.

The joint committee also reviews the recommendations of the legislative compensation council for legislative salary changes and adopts it under section 16.086 (3) (b), the same procedure by which it adopts the state compensation plan described above.

In addition to its role in approving salary adjustments, the joint committee has another function in the labor relations area. Agreements reached between the department of administration, acting for the executive branch, and any certified labor organization, after ratification by the union, are to be submitted to the joint committee on employment relations, which shall hold a public hearing. If it approves a tentative agreement, it is directed to introduce companion bills to be put on the calendar covering that portion of the agreement which requires legislative action, such as wage adjustments, fringe benefits and changes in existing law. Parts of the agreement may be submitted to legislative committees for advisory recommendations. Again, the committee shall introduce its bills with a message recommending enactment. If the committee does not approve the agreement or if the legislature does not adopt unchanged that portion submitted to it, the agreement is returned to the parties for renegotiation.

#### GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS, BOARD ON

**Members:** SENATOR HOLLANDER (chairman, senate finance committee), *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE CONTA (chairman, assembly finance committee), *vice chairman*; SENATORS LA FAVE, THOMPSON; REPRESENTATIVES BARBEE, GROVER, SHABAZ.

**Secretary:** RICHARD I. PETERSON (designee of secretary of administration).

**Mailing Address:** Bureau of Planning and Budget, Department of Administration, Room B-114, Wilson Street State Office Building, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1035.

**Total Budget 1971-73:** \$1,050,000.

**History:** The board on government operations was created by chapter 228, laws 1959, which established the department of administration. Predecessor agencies date back to 1915, when chapter 609 authorized the governor, secretary of state and state treasurer, acting together, to approve the granting of emergency appropriations to departments with insufficient funds to carry out their normal, authorized duties. Chapter 97, laws 1929, vested this function in the emergency board, while the 1959 law created the present board and expanded its authority to include reviewing the operation of the department of administration, making investigations to improve state government operations, and making transfers between appropriations.

**Organization:** The board is composed of the chairmen of the senate and assembly standing committees on finance and 2 senators and 3 representatives chosen as are standing committees in each house. Each house is represented by at least one member of each of the 2 political parties having the greatest representation in that house. The secretary of administration or his representative is ex officio secretary of the board, which selects a chairman and vice chairman from its members. Regular meetings are held quarterly.

**Functions:** The board assumed the old emergency board's function of handling unexpected contingencies arising in state finances and acquired new functions in effecting improvement in state administration. The board:

1. Subject to the governor's approval, supplements appropriations to any state agency if existing funds are insufficient to accomplish the assigned functions, if
  - a. An emergency exists;
  - b. No funds are available for the purpose;
  - c. The legislature has authorized or directed the purposes for which the money would be used.
2. Subject to the Governor's approval, transfers funds between appropriations and programs if such transfer will permit the more effective performance of activities in accordance with the intent of the legislature.
3. Prepares and files with the legislative council by August 1 of even years recommendations and legislative proposals which will improve the administration of the state's agencies. To this end it may inquire into the work of any state agency for the purpose of determining methods, systems, or procedures for improving state operations.
4. Shall require the filing of progress reports on the work performed and accomplishments of the department of administration.
5. Releases funds to the newly elected governor, if he is not the incumbent, to enable him to hire staff, obtain space, and do other things required for the review and analysis of the next budget.

6. Supplements state aid to elementary and high schools which are in financial stress.
7. Supplements appropriations for salaries, if insufficient, and supplements funds for joint state-federal projects.
8. May reduce appropriations if a fiscal emergency exists.
9. Authorizes the expenditure of gifts, grants, bequests and devises by an agency when it does not have specific authority to receive and spend them.

### HOME AND FAMILY, COUNCIL FOR

*Members:* JUDGE ROBERT H. GOLLMAR (family court judge), *1st vice chairman*; MRS. FLORA (ARTHUR) COHEN (voluntary social welfare agency representative), *secretary*; GREGORY P. GREGORY (attorney), *assistant secretary*; SENATOR GERALD D. LORGE (chairman senate judiciary and insurance committee), SENATOR JAMES C. DEVITT (chairman senate health, education and welfare committee), REPRESENTATIVE LLOYD A. BARBEE (chairman assembly judiciary committee); REPRESENTATIVE MARY LOU MUNTZ (designee of chairman assembly health and social services committee); vacancy, (attorney); REV. FREDERIC GILBERT, MsGR, EDWARD M. KINNEY, vacancy (clergymen); JOHN R. DEVITT (assistant corporation counsel); ALEXANDER BERNSTEIN (family court commissioner); JUDGE JAMES SARRES, JUDGE CLARENCE TRAEGER (family court judges); MRS. LORETTA M. ROPELLA (assistant professor of social work); RICHARD Q. SCOTT (county welfare director).

*Public Affairs Coordinator:* WALTER E. TERRY (on temporary leave).

*Mailing Address:* Room 113 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

*Telephone:* (608) 266-0610.

*Publications:* Biennial Report 1971; Family Code (2nd edition); Proceedings of the 1970 Governor's Conference for Home and Family; Six Year Report, 1971.

*Total Budget 1971-73:* Gifts and grants—\$30,600.

**History:** The council for home and family was created by chapter 569, laws 1963, and amended by chapters 59 and 659, laws 1965, and chapter 20, laws 1967. The council's appropriation was deleted by chapter 125, laws 1971.

**Organization:** The council is composed of 17 members, of whom 4 are chairmen of the judiciary committees and public welfare committees in each house of the legislature, while the remainder are appointed by the legislative council for terms of 2 years. The 13 appointive members include 3 family court judges, 3 clergymen, 2 attorneys, one sociologist or college professor, one family court commissioner, one county corporation counsel, one county welfare director, and one voluntary social welfare agency representative. The council meets at least once a quarter.

#### **Functions:**

1. Study and make recommendations for action to prevent rising trends in family breakdown and divorce, and their resulting cost to children, to parents and to the community.
2. Study the scope and operation of marital and child support laws in Wisconsin and surrounding states.



3. Study causes of family disintegration and need for public and private programs to preserve family unity, with emphasis on premarital counseling and prevention of divorce.
4. Investigate the effect of divorce on public welfare costs and programs.
5. Examine the need for programs to improve wholesome family life and make recommendations to improve marital stability.
6. Conduct workshops and public hearings throughout the state, and sponsor or participate in conferences for home and family on a state or local level and participate in such conferences on a regional, interstate or national level.
7. Coordinate and stimulate the activities of county family life councils and other public and private organizations, and such activities of the federal government as apply to this state.
8. Report by May 1 of odd-numbered years to the legislative council, the legislature, the governor and the supreme court its findings, including pertinent statistics, and its recommendations and actions taken thereon.

#### INTERSTATE COOPERATION, COMMISSION ON

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE JOSEPH SWEDA, *chairman*; SENATOR KEPLER (senate vice president), *vice chairman*; GOVERNOR PATRICK J. LUCEY; REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON (assembly speaker); SENATOR KNOWLES (senate president pro tem); SENATOR JOHNSON (majority leader); REPRESENTATIVE EARL (majority leader); SENATOR RISSER (minority leader); REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ (minority leader); SENATORS HOLLANDER, LORGE; REPRESENTATIVES TOBIASZ, TREGONING; H. RUPERT THEOBALD (chief, legislative reference bureau); CHARLES M. HILL, JOSEPH NUSBAUM, LT. GOV. MARTIN SCHREIBER (state officials appointed by governor).

*Secretary:* BONNIE REESE (executive secretary of legislative council).

*Mailing Address:* Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

*Telephone:* (608) 266-0262.

*Number of Employees:* 2.

*Total Budget 1971-73:* \$64,800.

**History:** The commission on interstate cooperation was created by chapter 273, laws 1937, as the culmination of an effort to establish machinery for cooperation among the states. Chapter 69, laws 1969, gave it new functions with regard to interstate compacts. Chapter 125, laws 1971, appropriated funds to the commission for staff, while chapters 24 and 25 revised the membership and chapter 62 revised its functions.

**Organization:** The commission consists of 17 members: the members of the joint committee on legislative organization or their alternates, 3 senators and 3 representatives appointed as are standing committees, the chief of the legislative reference bureau, the governor or his designee, and 2 state officials appointed by him, and the lieutenant governor. The executive secretary of the legislative council serves as nonvoting secretary.

**Functions:** The commission carries forward the participation of this state as a member of the council of state governments; encourages the branches of the state government to maintain friendly relations with other states, the federal government and local units of government; promotes cooperation with other governmental units through the formulation of compacts, the negotiation of uniform or reciprocal agreements either for administrative rules and regulations or for the cooperation of governmental officials, and through any other suitable process; designates by its chairman one or more of its members or other state officials to represent this state in conference with officials of other states or units of government; acts as coordinator and central repository for all interstate compacts to which this state is a party; maintains a continuing review of effect, cost and operation of each compact; studies proposed compacts and makes recommendations; and reports to the legislature on federal aid programs and their utilization by or availability to this state and its municipalities. Each house of the legislature shall refer to the commission any bill (except transportation legislation) providing for Wisconsin participation in an interstate compact or dealing with federal-state cooperation. The commission shall report to the governor or legislature on the need for legislative or administrative action before the state or any agency thereof enters into such compacts or federal-state relations.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JOINT

**Members:** SENATOR RISSER (senate minority leader), chairman; REPRESENTATIVE SWEDA (speaker pro tem), *vice chairman*; SENATOR HOLLANDER (chairman, senate finance committee), *secretary*; REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON (speaker of the assembly), SENATOR KNOWLES (president pro tem), SENATOR JOHNSON (majority leader), REPRESENTATIVE EARL (majority leader), REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ (minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE CONTA (chairman, assembly finance committee), SENATOR DORMAN (ranking senate minority member, joint finance committee), REPRESENTATIVE WACKETT (ranking assembly minority member, joint finance committee); SENATORS KRUEGER, LORGE, WHITTOW; REPRESENTATIVES DUEHOLM, GROVER, KLECZKA, LEWISON, MCESSY.

**Executive Secretary:** BONNIE REESE.

**Mailing Address:** Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1304.

**Publications:** 1971 Wisconsin Legislative Council Final Report in 5 volumes; Legislative Council reports are issued under 3 series: Staff Briefs, Research Bulletins and Information Bulletins; Directory of 1971-73 Interim Committees and Assignments.

**Number of Employees:** 24.

**Total Budget 1971-73:** Legislative Council—\$700,500; Highway Committee—\$48,000; Menominee Indians Committee—\$36,000.

**History:** The joint legislative council was created by chapter 444, laws 1947, and the first council was organized late that year, with 12 members. Later laws increased the membership, and chapter 659, laws 1965, made it 19.

**Organization:** The council is composed of the 6 members of the joint committee on legislative organization, the senate and assembly chairmen and ranking minority member of the joint committee on finance, the assembly speaker pro tem, and 3 senators and 5 representatives appointed as are standing committees in each house and representing each congressional district in the state. Terms of appointive members expire on May 1 of the odd-numbered years.

The council operates through a committee system. Some committees are set by statute, others are created for the interim. Beginning in 1967-69, various standing committees of each house have acted jointly, along with the addition of public members appointed by the council, as the council interim committees.

**Functions:** The principal function of the legislative council is to give careful study and consideration to various problems of government and then present the results to the legislature. Some problems are referred directly by the legislature to the council by enactment of a law or passage of a joint resolution, while others are brought to the attention of the council during the interim. Advisory committees to council committees submit their findings and recommendations to their parent council committees. The council committees submit their reports, together with legislative proposals to carry out their recommendations, to the legislative council for approval. Those proposals which are approved by the council are introduced in the legislature.

As a result of interim studies, 67 bills and joint resolutions were recommended for introduction in the 1971 legislature. Twenty-one of the bills and joint resolutions have been signed into law. These include some major statutory revision projects, such as ch. 152, which establishes public library systems, creates a council on public library certificates and standards and recodifies the library laws; ch. 260, which is a general revision of the insurance company laws; ch. 310, which is a major revision of the laws relating to inheritance, estate and gift taxes; ch. 59, which eliminates limitations on judgments in wrongful death actions; ch. 47, which expands the comparative negligence doctrine; and ch. 271, which relates to child labor laws and creates a council on child labor in the department of industry, labor and human relations.

The legislative council staff serves not only the council and all of the interim committees and several statutory committees and commissions, but during the recent legislative sessions has provided professional research and legal assistance to all of the standing committees, except the joint committee on finance.

*Committees Created in 1971 and 1972 to Report to 1973 Legislature.*  
(Additional committees will be appointed throughout the interim):

#### **Agriculture Committee**

**Members:** SENATOR CHILSEN AND REPRESENTATIVE O'MALLEY, co-chairmen; SENATORS BIDWELL, KRUEGER, MCKENNA, MARTIN; REPRESENTATIVES EVERSON, HANSON, HEPNER, KAFKA, MIELKE, MOHN, OBERLE, SCHROEDER, SWOBODA, TREGONING.

The committee consists of the 5 senate agriculture committee members and the 11 assembly agriculture committee members.

The agriculture committee is responsible for a study of the subject matter of SJR 86, proposing a review of the laws on humane treatment of animals.

The study will be conducted through an advisory committee on humane treatment of animals.

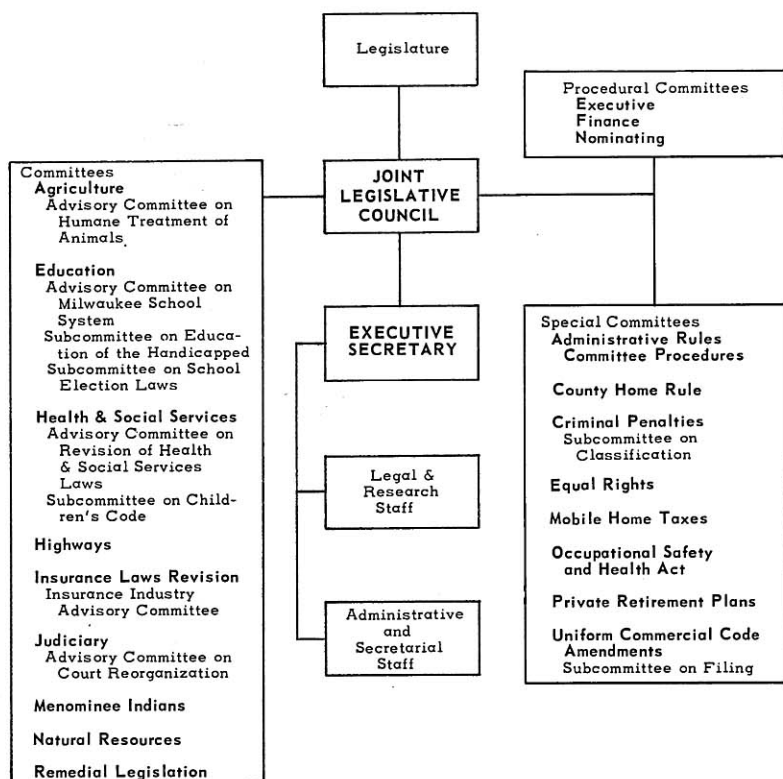
**...., Humane Treatment of Animals, Advisory Committee on**

**Members:** SENATOR BUSBY, *chairman*; SENATOR MARTIN, *vice-chairman*; MRS. J. R. SCHOENINGER (public member), *secretary*; SENATOR CHILSEN; REPRESENTATIVES HANSON, KAFKA, MOHN; JAMES P. ALTMAN, DR. FREDERICK BORN, CALVERT FOSTER, ARTHUR GUELZOW, EUGENE KABEL, MRS. E. S. ROMAIS, TOM TOSTRUP, WILLIAM WHITFORD (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives and 9 public members.

---

**JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**



The advisory committee is assigned a study of the subject matter of SJR 86, proposing a review of the laws on humane treatment of animals.

#### County Home Rule, Special Committee on

*Members:* JAMES R. MORGAN (public member), *chairman*; DONALD R. FLANDERS (public member), *vice chairman*; SENATOR DORMAN, *secretary*; SENATORS BUSBY, HOLLANDER; REPRESENTATIVES DAY, GROSHK, SHABAZ; F. THOMAS AMENT, WARREN BRAUN, MRS. HAL GRINION, STANLEY KOWALEWSKI, RICHARD MARKUS, EARL PEDERSEN, ROGER D. SCHNEIDER, MRS. MARY LOUISE SYMON (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives, and 10 public members. The special committee is assigned a study of the subject matter of SJR 107, which proposes a study of home rule for populous counties.

#### Criminal Penalties, Special Committee on

*Members:* SENATOR RISSE, *chairman*; SENATOR STEINHILBER, *vice chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE EARL, *secretary*; SENATOR MURPHY; REPRESENTATIVES EARLY, WILCOX; JUDGE EDWIN C. DAHLBERG, THOMAS P. DOHERTY, DAVID GEARY, SISTER ESTHER HEFFERNAN, PAUL IMLER, HAROLD B. JACKSON, JR., DANIEL LA ROCQUE, JAMES W. MATTHEWS, FRANK NIKOLAY, CLIFF OWENS, FRANK REMINGTON, FRANK SARAFIN, GENE ZANGL (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives and 13 public members.

The special committee on criminal penalties is assigned a review of existing criminal penalties to determine their mutual consistency and appropriateness, as directed by SJR 115.

#### . . . . ., Classifications, Subcommittee on

*Members:* SENATOR RISSE, *chairman*; SENATOR MURPHY; JUDGE EDWIN C. DAHLBERG, JAMES W. MATTHEWS, FRANK REMINGTON (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 5 members: 2 senators and 3 public members, all of whom are members of the parent committee, the special committee on criminal penalties.

The subcommittee is to review proposals for classifying penalties in a system in accordance with the severity of the offense. The parent committee tentatively approved a proposal submitted by the staff and requested the subcommittee to review this and other proposals.

#### Education Committee

*Members:* SENATOR HEINZEN AND REPRESENTATIVE BROWN, *cochairmen*; REPRESENTATIVE MIELKE, *secretary*; SENATORS CHILSEN, DEVITT, PELOQUIN, THOMPSON; REPRESENTATIVES AZIM, DUEHOLM, DUREN, FERRALL, GROVER, JACKSON, KLICKA, MILLER, ORLICH, QUACKENBUSH; MEYER COHEN, FRANK JOSWICK, PAUL J. KELLY, JOHN N. KRAMER, ROGER G. LOWNY, MRS. CARLETON ROGGE, MRS. JEAN ROWE (public members).

The committee consists of the 5 senate education committee members, the 12 assembly education committee members and 7 public members.

The education committee will review programs for the education and transportation of handicapped children as proposed in AJR 100.

The committee will conduct a study of the subject matter of AJR 41, relating to school board elections and related matters.

The committee will study the subject matter of AB 1577, relating to approval of service contracts by CESA boards of control.

The committee is also responsible for a study of the operation and organization of the Milwaukee public school system which will be conducted through an advisory committee on the Milwaukee public school system.

Under sec. 13.83 (2) of the statutes, the education committee is directed to meet with the 2 cochairmen and the ranking minority members from each house of the joint committee on finance to consider the advisability of making any adjustments in the school aid formula.

**....., Milwaukee Public School System, Advisory Committee on**

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE GROVER, *chairman*; NORMAN N. GILL (public member), *vice chairman*; MRS. LILLIAN SICULA (public member), *secretary*; SENATORS HEINZEN, PARYS, SOIK, THOMPSON; REPRESENTATIVES CONTA, SENSENBRENNER; WILLIAM C. HANSEN, LAWRENCE HARWELL, SISTER BERNADETTE KALSCHUR, MRS. DON KELLER, DAVID LEHMAN, LEE ROY MILLER, VIRGIL J. MILLER, JAN MOORE, KATHLEEN MOYLAN, MRS. HARRY C. TILLIS, AVELARDO VALDES (public members).

The committee consists of 4 senators, 3 representatives and 13 public members.

The advisory committee will conduct a study of the subject matter of AJR 33, which proposes a study of the operation and organization of the Milwaukee public school system.

**....., School Election Laws, Subcommittee on**

*Members:* JOHN N. KRAMER (public member), *chairman*; SENATOR HEINZEN; REPRESENTATIVES AZIM, BROWN, FERRALL.

This 5-member subcommittee consists of one senator, 3 representatives and one public member, all of whom are members of the parent committee, the education committee.

The subcommittee is assigned a study of the subject matter of AJR 41, relating to a study of school board election dates, school district annual meeting dates, teacher contract schedules and related matters.

**Equal Rights, Special Committee on**

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE MILLER, *chairman*; SENATOR LIPSCOMB, *vice chairman*; MRS. MARIAN THOMPSON (public member), *secretary*; SENATORS ROSELEIP, SWAN; REPRESENTATIVES LUCKHARDT, SCHNEIDER; PAUL HIBBARD, MRS. KAY KRAMER, DEAN LEWIS, MRS. MABEL MCELLIGOTT, CAROL MEDARIS, WILLIAM R. WILBERG, SHIRLEY P. WRIGHT, PETER ZAGRODNICK (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives and 9 public members.

The special committee is assigned a study of the subject matter of AJR 141, which concerns a study of statutory changes to provide equal rights and protections under the law for both men and women.

### Health and Social Services Committee

*Members:* SENATOR DEVITT AND REPRESENTATIVE CZERWINSKI, *co-chairmen*; SENATORS BIDWELL, SWAN, THOMPSON, WHITTOW; REPRESENTATIVES DUEHOLM, DUREN, EARLY, LAFAVE, MERKEL, MILLER, ROGERS, SANASARIAN, SCHNEIDER, SCHRICKER.

The committee consists of 5 senate health and social services committee members and 11 assembly health and social services committee members.

The health and social services committee is responsible for a study of the subject matter of SJR 84, proposing a revision and codification of the statutes relating to social services, the children's code and public assistance.

This study will be conducted through an advisory committee on the revision of health and social services laws.

#### . . . . , Children's Code, Subcommittee on

*Members:* MRS. MARGO MELLI, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE WILLKOM; JUDGE CHARLES KADING, MRS. QUENTIN METZIG, STEVE STEINGLASS, NORMAN WHITFORD (public members).

The subcommittee consists of one representative and 5 public members, all of whom are members of the parent committee, the advisory committee on revision of health and social services laws.

The subcommittee is to review chapter 48 of the statutes and to make recommendations regarding its recodification.

#### . . . . , Health and Social Services Laws, Advisory Committee on Revision of

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE WILLKOM, *chairman*; SENATOR BIDWELL, *vice chairman*; KEN SCHOLEN (public member), *secretary*; SENATORS CHILSEN, WHITTOW; REPRESENTATIVES OBERLE, SCHRICKER; AL EGGERT, MERTON EHRLICHE, ELAINE EVERSON, CHARLES KADING, MRS. MARGO MELLI, MRS. QUENTIN METZIG, RICHARD SCHELLER, STEVE STEINGLASS, NORMAN WHITFORD (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives and 10 public members.

The advisory committee is assigned a study of the subject matter of SJR 84, proposing a revision and codification of the statutes relating to social services, the children's code and public assistance.

### Highway Committee

*Members:* SENATOR LAFAVE AND REPRESENTATIVE JONES, *co-chairmen*; SENATOR PARYS, *secretary*; SENATORS KENDZIORSKI, KEPPLER, KNOWLES; REPRESENTATIVES BOLLE, CONRADT, GROSHEK, HANNA, LEWISON, MCESSY, QUINN, ROGERS, SLABY, SWEDA, VANDERFERREN, WILLKOM; PETER DUGAL, RAY J. ECKSTEIN, LOGAN GEORGE GRAY, MRS. ROBERTA LEIDNER, MARCELLUS ROIDT, ERVIN J. RYCZEK, JAMES W. WIMMER (public members).

The committee consists of the 5 senate transportation committee members, the 12 assembly highways committee members and 7 public members.

The highway committee is assigned a study of the subject matter of SJR 113, which concerns a study of methods of increasing state funds for highway and bridge expenditures.



The committee will conduct a study of motor vehicle inspection procedures.

The committee will conduct a study of the subject matter of AJR 52 and SJR 80, relating to automobile registration fees and vehicle licensing and regulation generally.

The committee will conduct a study of the need for standards to regulate motor vehicle suspension systems and the nature of traffic hazards created by alterations to such properly constructed systems and to review the standards and methods of their enforcement which have been proposed by other states and by the U.S. department of transportation to determine if there is a need for such standards and methods of their enforcement in Wisconsin.

The committee is also assigned a study of the subject matter of AJR 155, proposing a study of all facets of the current levels of road salt usage and an investigation of alternative methods of removing snow and ice from roads.

#### Insurance Laws Revision Committee

*Members:* LT. GOV. MARTIN SCHREIBER (state bar representative), *chairman*; STANLEY DUROSE (commissioner of insurance ex officio), *vice chairman*; ROBERT W. WARREN (attorney general ex officio), *secretary*; SENATORS LORGE, LIPSCOMB, MURPHY, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES ALBERTS, CONRADT, KLECZKA; FRANK PELUSO, PAUL ROGAN, GORDON SINYKIN (public members).

This committee was created during the 1965-67 interim and directed to revise and codify the state's insurance laws (chapter 406, laws 1965). The committee consists of 13 members, including 3 senators and 3 representatives, a member of the legislative council, 3 public members, and 3 ex officio members or their designees (the commissioner of insurance, the attorney general, the president of the state bar of Wisconsin). Research activities are under the direction of Spencer L. Kimball, executive director, American Bar Foundation.

The insurance laws revision committee will continue its revision and codification of the state's insurance laws under the authority of sec. 13.84, of the statutes.

#### ....., Insurance Industry Advisory Committee

*Members:* WARREN BARBERG, KENNETH D. BERGER, WALTER F. BOGK, WILLIAM R. CODE, JOHN A. COLBY, ROBERT W. DOUCETTE, JOHN DOWD, WILLIAM GIBSON, ARTHUR H. GORDON, DONALD M. GORECTKE, HENRY E. GRIFFENDORF, GEORGE HARDY, LAWRENCE E. HART, EDWARD R. HOLAN, JOHN HOLDEN, ROBERT J. KALUPA, CHARLES KENNEDY, ROGER KRAFFT, CARROL S. LEWIS, C. H. McDERMOTT, CARROLL METZNER, CYRUS RACHIE, RICHARD SAVAGE, ARTHUR SCHUMACHER, JOHN VISSER, J. NASH WILLIAMS, HOWARD WOODSIDE; *alternate members:* DEAN ARGANBRIGHT, LYMAN R. FRAZIER, ROBERT HAASE, JOHN H. S. JAMIESON, ELMER E. KLAPRAT, JEROME F. KOEHLER, JOHN H. SHIELS, DAVID L. SPRINGOB, STUART H. STRUCK, R. J. WENDORFF.

This 27-member committee (plus 10 alternates) consists of 29 representatives of the insurance industry, 7 attorneys at law and one university of Wisconsin faculty member.

The committee was created as required by sec. 13.84 (3), of the

statutes to advise and assist the insurance laws revision committee and to provide such expert assistance to the committee staff as may be needed. The advisory committee members have held frequent meetings with the staff and given the staff the benefit of opinions within the industry regarding the various drafts under preparation.

#### **Judiciary Committee**

*Members:* SENATOR BUSBY AND REPRESENTATIVE SICULA, *co-chairmen*; SENATORS FRANK, JOHNSON, MCKENNA; REPRESENTATIVES BROWN, OESTREICHER, ORLICH, RUTKOWSKI, SHABAZ, THOMPSON, WAHNER, WILCOX.

The committee consists of the 5 senate judiciary committee members and the 11 assembly judiciary committee members (as of August 14, 1972, the assembly committee had only 9 members and the senate 4 due to resignations).

The judiciary committee is directed by sec. 13.83 (4) of the statutes to make recommendations regarding those statutes which the state supreme court in its opinions has stated are in conflict or ambiguous or unconstitutional.

The committee is also responsible for a study of the courts of Wisconsin which is being conducted by the advisory committee on court reorganization.

#### **. . . . , Court Reorganization, Advisory Committee on**

*Members:* JUDGE ERWIN C. ZASTROW (judicial member), *chairman*; SENATOR STEINHILBER, *vice chairman*; JUDGE WILLIAM R. MOSER (judicial member); E. D. BEACHLER, RALPH BECKER, GEORGE W. HALL, WILLIAM T. KELLY, SENATOR LIPSCOMB, LELAND S. MCPARLAND, CYRIL MOTL, FRANK L. NIKOLAY, REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 2 judicial members and 9 public members. There is one senate vacancy due to a resignation.

The advisory committee on court reorganization has completed a revision of the judiciary article of the constitution as contained in LRB-7700/4. On February 16, 1972, the advisory committee met, approved amendments to this draft and made its report to the parent judiciary committee at a joint meeting on September 20, 1972.

#### **Menominee Indians Committee**

*Members:* SENATOR REUBEN LA FAVE, *chairman*; ROBERT MCCONNELL, *vice chairman*; JAMES G. FRECHETTE, *secretary*; REPRESENTATIVES GROVER, ROGERS; JOHN FOSSUM, JEROME GRIGNON, GLENN HOLMES, RALPH JEFFERSON, ALAN KINGSTON, JAMES KURTZ, WILLIAM REDMOND, DR. ARTHUR VAN DUSER, HILARY WAUKAU, AVIE WAXMAN (public members).

The committee is appointed as provided by sec. 13.83 (3), of the statutes. It consists of 1 senator, 2 representatives and 14 public members (2 of these positions are vacant at this time).

This committee has been operating since 1955 and is directed to study the problems and develop specific recommendations and legislative proposals relating to the transition of the Menominee Indians from federal control to local self-government.

### Natural Resources Committee

*Members:* SENATOR KRUEGER AND REPRESENTATIVE MITTNESS, *co-chairmen*; SENATOR SCHUELE, *secretary*; SENATORS MARTIN, MURPHY, ROSELEIP; REPRESENTATIVES ALBERTS, BRADLEY, BYERS, DAY, GAULKE, HANSON, ROBERTS, STACK, SWEDA, THOMPSON, WILGER, WILLKOM; DOUGLAS CHICKERING, GERALD C. HENRY, ROBERT JENDUSA, NEIL H. LEMAY, R. R. SCHULTZ, ELIZABETH ZIMMERMAN (public members).

The committee consists of the 5 senate natural resources committee members, the 13 assembly natural resources committee members and 6 public members.

The natural resources committee is assigned a study of the subject matter of AJR 111, which proposes a study of the effects of state purchasing and ownership of lands, and of SJR 110, which relates to the authority to establish areas closed to hunting. The committee will also conduct a study of the state's responsibility in lake improvement and reclamation projects and a study of ground water pollution problems and area sewage treatment facilities. An additional study undertaken by the committee concerns the problems of noise regulation.

### Occupational Safety and Health Act, Special Committee on

*Members:* SENATOR LOTTO and REPRESENTATIVE OTTE, *cochairmen*; SENATOR LOURIGAN, *secretary*; REPRESENTATIVE TOMMY THOMPSON; MARVIN BRICKSON, JOHN T. CLEMENTS, WILLIAM FIKE, ROBERT GILLETTE, JOSEPH A. GRUBER, PAUL HASSETT, NORBERT HYNEK, WILLIAM KASAKAITAS, RAY MAJERUS, CHARLES MORTON, JACK REIHL, GILBERT ROHDE, LAWRENCE SAMLASKA (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 2 representatives and 13 public members.

The special committee is assigned a study of the subject matter of SJR 68, which proposes a review of existing state statutory and administrative safety standards to determine the extent to which they conform to the federal statutory standards and administrative regulations; and a consideration of whether a state plan should be developed for the implementation and enforcement of the federal law.

### Private Retirement Plans, Special Committee on

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE HEPHNER, *chairman*; SENATOR KNUTSON, *vice chairman*; STEVEN CLARK (public member), *secretary*; SENATORS DORMAN, LA FAVE; REPRESENTATIVES QUINN, SWOBODA; ROBERT BART, JEAN BROEREN, V. DOWNING EDWARDS, JOSEPH R. FILACHEK, ROBERT HAASE, HARLOW KLUEVER, RAYMOND E. PINCKOWSKI, JR., LESTER T. PROCTOR, JR., RONALD C. STEVENS, MILO SWANTON, JOHN L. WADDLETON (public members).

The committee consists of 3 senators, 3 representatives and 12 public members.

The special committee is assigned a study of the subject matter of Senate Resolution 7, relating to private pension and deferred profit sharing plans. The committee was charged by the legislative council with making an in-depth study in order to develop remedial legislation, with the option of broadening its study effort to cover major policy issues also being considered at the federal level.

### Remedial Legislation

*Members:* SENATOR SOIK; REPRESENTATIVES JACKSON, OESTREICHER; JAMES J. BURKE (revisor of statutes), *nonvoting secretary*.

The committee consists of 3 legislators appointed by the legislative council, and the revisor of statutes, who is the nonvoting secretary.

Under sec. 13.83 of the statutes, the committee is directed to consider minor substantive correction measures proposed by the various agencies of state government for the improvement of the administration of their offices. The committee introduces its proposals directly to the legislature rather than through the legislative council.

### Uniform Commercial Code Amendments, Special Committee on

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE BULTMAN, *chairman*; O. K. JOHNSON, JR., *vice chairman*; HELEN NELSON (public member), *secretary*; SENATORS FRANK, MURPHY; REPRESENTATIVE ELLIS; GLEN R. COATES, RICHARD F. ELLIS, ORRIN HELSTAD, LEON E. JENSEN, KENNETH K. LUCE, HARVEY MASON, ARTHUR M. MOGLOWSKY, ERWIN R. SCHAEFER, HENRY WOZNIAC (public members).

The committee consists of 2 senators, 2 representatives and 11 public members.

The special committee is assigned a study of the amendments to the uniform commercial code regarding secured transactions. This study was requested by the Wisconsin commissioners on uniform state laws.

### . . . . , Filing, Subcommittee on

*Members:* O. K. JOHNSON, JR., *chairman*; ARTHUR M. MOGLOWSKY, ERWIN R. SCHAEFER (public members).

The subcommittee consists of 3 public members, all of whom are members of the parent committee, the special committee on uniform commercial code amendments.

The subcommittee is to review present filing procedures under the uniform commercial code and to make recommendations on advisable changes.

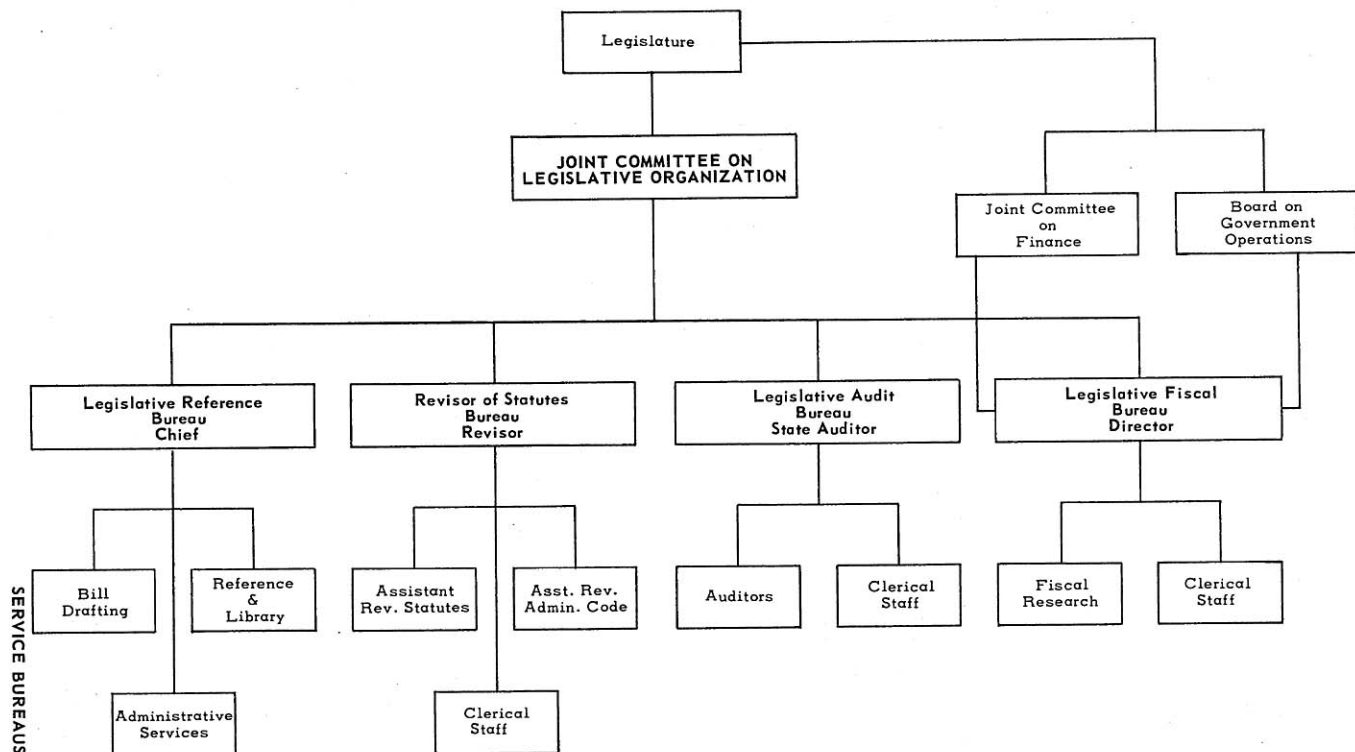
### LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION, JOINT COMMITTEE ON

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON (speaker of the assembly), *chairman*; SENATOR KNOWLES (president pro tem), *vice chairman*; SENATOR JOHNSON, REPRESENTATIVE EARL (majority leaders); SENATOR RISSE, REPRESENTATIVE SHABAZ (minority leaders).

*Mailing Address:* Room 211 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.  
*Telephone:* (608) 266-1055.

**History:** The joint committee on legislative organization was created by chapter 149, laws 1963, and by assembly joint resolution 91, 1963, and was amended by chapter 659, laws 1965.

**Organization:** The committee is a permanent joint legislative committee which consists of 6 ex officio members: the president pro tem of the senate, the speaker of the assembly, and the majority and minority leaders of each house. It meets at least once every 4 months.



**Functions:**

1. Serve as policy-making board of the legislative reference bureau, the revisor of statutes bureau, the legislative audit bureau and the legislative fiscal bureau.
2. Determine the types of tasks to be assigned to the bureaus within statutory limitations and the quantity and quality thereof.
3. Consider and approve the budget of each bureau.
4. Make rules and regulations as are necessary for the operation of the bureaus.
5. Select the director of each bureau.
6. Employ outside professional consultants to study ways of improving legislative staff services and organization.
7. Inquire into misconduct by members or employees of the legislature.
8. Contract for electronic data processing programs used in the legislative process, including the conversion of the *Wisconsin Statutes* to machine-readable form.
9. Serve as ex officio members of the legislative council, the joint committee on employment relations and the commission on inter-state cooperation.

**Legislative Audit Bureau**

*State Auditor:* ROBERT R. RINGWOOD.

*Mailing Address:* 16 N. Carroll Street, Madison 53702.

*Telephone:* (608) 266-2818.

*Publications:* Audit Report (annual audit of state's central accounting records); audit reports of individual state agencies (not reproduced for distribution, on file in Legislative Reference Bureau).

*Number of Employees:* 37.

*Total Budget 1971-73:* \$1,206,800.

**History:** The legislative audit bureau was created as a bureau in the legislative branch under the jurisdiction of the joint committee on legislative organization by chapter 659, laws 1967. Prior to that enactment, its functions had been performed by the department of state audit, a creation of chapter 9, laws 1947.

**Organization:** The director of the bureau is the state auditor, appointed by the joint committee on legislative organization, outside the classified service.

**Functions:**

1. Conduct post-audits of the accounts of all state agencies at least once every 3 years to assure that all financial transactions have been made in a legal and proper manner.
2. Review the performance and program accomplishments of the agency audited.
3. Annually audit the books and accounts of the state treasurer and the central accounting records of the department of administration.

4. At least once a year, see that all money belonging to the several funds is in the treasury or state depositories.
5. Make such special examination of the accounts and financial transactions of any department or officer as the governor or legislature directs.
6. Certify to the treasurer the balance in the treasury when he came into office and upon leaving office.
7. Require each department to file with it annually a report of all receivables due the state.
8. Disseminate information concerning state government accounting, auditing and fiscal matters.
9. Prepare a statement of recommendations submitted in each audit report pertaining to state government operations.
10. Prepare a biennial report of its activities.

### Legislative Fiscal Bureau

*Director:* DALE CATTANACH.

**Mailing Address:** Room 107 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-3847.

**Publications:** Summary of Assembly Bill 1477 (Budget Review Bill) As Amended By the Joint Committee on Finance, Section by Section Summary of Assembly Bill 1477 Through Joint Finance Committee Action and Appendix to Assembly Substitute Amendment 2 to AB 1477; Summary of Assembly Bill 1610 (Revised Budget Review Bill); Section by Section Summary of AB 1477, Assembly Substitute Amendment 2 to AB 1477 and AB 1610; Summary of Senate Substitute Amendment 1 to AB 1610; Wisconsin Veterans Programs—Existing and Proposed; Veterans' Homes—Wisconsin Veterans' Home Compared With Homes in Other States; Wisconsin Programs for Handicapped Children.

**Number of Employees:** 12.0.

**Total Budget 1971-73:** \$382,700.

**History:** The legislative fiscal bureau was created by chapter 154, laws 1969. The original establishment of a legislative fiscal staff was a result of the recommendation of the legislative improvement program initiated by chapter 686, laws 1961. From 1963 to 1968, the fiscal staff (known then as the legislative budget staff) was financed jointly by the Ford Foundation and the state of Wisconsin as part of a 6-year legislative improvement program grant.

Responsibility for supervision of the improvement program and, therefore, the fiscal staff was vested in the legislative programs study committee. In February 1968 the committee redesignated the legislative budget staff the legislative fiscal bureau, spelled out the functions of the bureau and subsequently sought the specific statutory authorization which is now reflected in section 13.95 of the statutes.

Chapter 215, laws 1971, repealed the legislative programs study committee and transferred the responsibility for the supervision of the bureau to the joint committee on legislative organization.

**Organization:** The joint committee on legislative organization, as the policy-making board for the legislative fiscal bureau, is responsi-



ble for setting general policy for the bureau and for selecting the director of the bureau. The bureau serves as staff to the joint committee on finance as well as providing fiscal information services to any legislator or committee requesting such services.

**Functions:** The bureau is directed to: (1) develop, and make available to the legislature and its standing, procedural, special or statutory legislative committees, such fiscal information as will assist the legislature or any legislative committee in its deliberations, and it may recommend alternatives to the legislature and to any legislative committee, concerning (a) the state budget and its long-range implications for every state fund and (b) the revenues and expenditures of the state; (2) perform fiscal and program analysis for the legislature and its appropriate committees; (3) review existing and proposed programs and present such alternatives to the governor's recommended programs and budgets as will assist the legislature or its appropriate committees; (4) review and evaluate requests for appropriations, including proposed plans and policies related to such requests, and make recommendations to the joint committee on finance and the legislature in relation thereto; (5) at the direction of the legislature or its appropriate committees, or on its own initiative, conduct such other studies and perform such other duties as the legislature, its committees and members may require in dealing with the financial affairs of the state; (6) attend all meetings of the joint finance committee; and (7) attend all meetings of the board on government operations.

#### Legislative Reference Bureau

*Chief:* DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD.

*Director of Legislative Attorneys:* vacancy.

*Director of Reference and Library:* PATRICIA V. ROBBINS.

*Chief Clerk:* MRS. KAREN GILFOY.

*Librarian and Legislative Index:* MRS. MINA ELLINGSON.

*Legislative Data Processing:* THOMAS WEILAND.

*Mailing Address:* Room 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

*Telephone:* Drafting Section—(608) 266-3561; Reference Section—(608) 266-0341.

*Number of Employees:* 27 classified.

*Publications:* Wisconsin Blue Book (biennial in odd-numbered years); Research Bulletins, Informational Bulletins, Wisconsin Briefs, Wisconsin Facts, Comparative Facts (issued irregularly; each bulletin, brief or fact on a different topic).

*Number of Employees:* 37.0.

*Total Budget 1971-73:* \$1,060,300.

**History:** The legislative reference bureau was originally created by chapter 168, laws 1901, as part of the free library commission. It

came to be known as the legislative reference library, which was its official name until 1963. Chapter 149, laws 1963, renamed it a bureau and transferred it to the jurisdiction of the newly-created joint committee on legislative organization.

**Organization:** The bureau is headed by a chief selected by the joint committee under the classified service. The joint committee is the policy-making body for the bureau.

**Functions:**

1. Collect, index and make available in the most suitable form to legislators, other public officials, students of government and citizens generally, information relating to governmental subjects which will aid the legislature and others in the performance of their duties.
2. Prepare studies and reports on matters of concern to legislators and others and publish such studies.
3. Draft legislation for legislators and others authorized to utilize such services.
4. Prepare bill analysis for all legislation.
5. As a service to the chief clerks, enroll all bills passed by the legislature.
6. Maintain a collection of public documents of Wisconsin, other states and the federal government.
7. Carry out loan and exchange arrangements with other states.
8. Prepare copy for and edit the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.
9. The chief is an ex officio member of the Wisconsin commission on interstate cooperation and the commission on uniform state laws.

**Revisor of Statutes Bureau**

*Revisor of Statutes:* JAMES J. BURKE.

*Assistant Revisor, Statutes:* MRS. DOLORES TOPP THIMKE.

*Assistant Revisor, Administrative Code:* DOROTHY A. HEIL.

**Mailing Address:** Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2011.

**Publications:** Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms.

**Number of Employees:** 63.

**Total Budget 1971-73:** \$186,000.

**History:** Wisconsin was the first state to adopt a plan for continuous revision of its statutes (chapter 546, laws 1909). A major function, the editing and distribution of the *Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register*, was acquired in 1955, but the responsibility for sale and distribution was transferred in 1963 to the department of administration.

**Organization:** Until 1963 the revisor was appointed for a term of 2 years by the trustees of the state library. Chapter 149, laws 1963,

put the office under civil service, changed the name to statutory revision bureau, and placed it under the supervision of the joint committee on legislative organization. Chapter 659, laws 1965, renamed it revisor of statutes bureau.

#### Functions:

1. Edit the biennial editions of the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
2. Prepare revision and correction bills for introduction in the legislature.
3. Summarize supreme court decisions and attorney general's opinions construing statutes and print them either in a separate volume (*Wisconsin Annotations*) or in the current edition of the statutes.
4. Prepare copy for a pamphlet entitled "Wisconsin Town Law Forms". These forms are for the use of town officials in administering statutes relating to town government.
5. Prepare index and table sections of statutes affected by session laws.
6. Edit the *Wisconsin Administrative Code*.
7. The revisor of statutes serves as a member of the judicial council, is an ex officio member of the Wisconsin commission of uniform state laws, is required to attend all scheduled meetings of the committee on remedial legislation and is required to attend all scheduled meetings and serve as the nonvoting secretary of the committee for the review of administrative rules.

### RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

*Members:* SENATOR R. LA FAVE, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE BALDUS, *vice chairman*; SENATOR DEVITT, REPRESENTATIVE LOOBY, WARREN SCHMIDT, MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE, RICHARD L. OLSON (all members of joint survey committee on retirement systems); SENATOR WHITTOW, REPRESENTATIVE GIBSON (legislator from each house); STEVE C. CLARK, JAMES J. DILLMAN, vacancy (public members); EDMUND G. OLSZYK (member board of trustees, Milwaukee public school teachers annuity and retirement fund); RALPH VOIGT (representing municipal or county employers); ROY E. KUBISTA (representing state, county and municipal employees); vacancy (representing public school teachers); HARRY JOYCE (administrator, division of teachers, department of employee trust funds); CLYDE M. SULLIVAN (administrator, division of municipal and state government, department of employee trust funds).

*Staff:* Staff of Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems.

*Mailing Address:* Room 331 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

*Telephone:* (608) 266-3019.

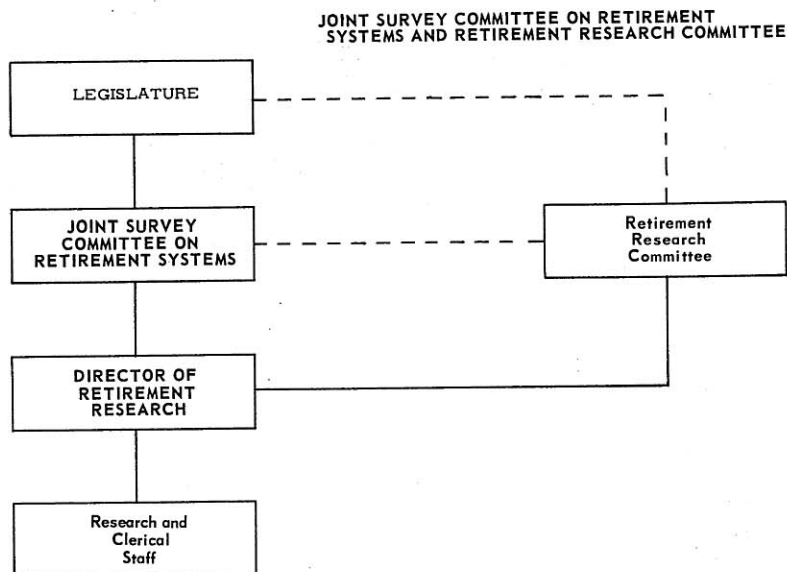
*Publications:* *Staff Report No. 23-1972:* Comparison of the Level of Retirement Benefits Provided Members of the Wisconsin Retirement Fund with the Level Provided to Members of Private Pension Plans within the State of Wisconsin. *Staff Report No. 24A-1972:* Nationwide Study to Determine How Protective

Occupation Participants under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund Compare with other Systems Relative to Various Benefits and Benefit Levels. *Staff Report No. 25-1972: Adjustment of Wisconsin Teacher Retirement Benefits in Order that they Will Be Equalized and Standardized With The Benefits Presently Provided General Members of the Wisconsin Retirement Fund. Studies in Progress:* 1) Review of the Funding (Solvency) of the State Public Retirement Funds to Assess Whether Employer Contribution Rates Can Be Lowered; 2) Comprehensive Study of Benefits Being Paid to Retired Teachers, Together with a Comparison of Such Benefits Being Paid by Other States.

**Number of Employees:** Staff of Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems.

**History:** The retirement research council was created in 1959 (chapter 395) as a permanent study group. It was renamed the retirement research committee by chapter 659, laws 1965.

**Organization:** The committee's officers and staff are the officers and staff of the joint survey committee on retirement systems, and all members of that committee serve ex officio on the research committee. Two other ex officio members are the administrator of the division of municipal and state government and the administrator of the division of teachers, department of employee trust funds. In



RETIREMENT SYSTEMS; RETIREMENT RESEARCH

addition to the legislative members of the joint survey committee, one senator and one representative are appointed as are standing committees to assure representation of the minority party in each house of the legislature on the committee. Seven other members are appointed by the governor: 3 of these are selected from the general public and the other 4 represent (a) state, county or municipal employees, (b) a member of the state teachers' retirement system, (c) a member of the Milwaukee teachers' annuity and retirement fund, and (d) a representative of county or municipal employers. The appointees of the governor hold office for 4 years. Anyone appointed to represent a specific group shall cease to be a member if he ceases to be a member or representative of the group.

**Functions:** The functions and duties of the committee are set forth in sec. 13.51 (3) of the statutes. It shall:

1. Investigate and report to the legislature on any retirement system for public employees.
2. Require of officers or employees administering any public employee pension or retirement plan financial reports.
3. Maintain a library of all public employee pension and retirement plans throughout the United States and may study such plans of foreign countries.

#### RETIREMENT SYSTEMS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

*Members:* SENATOR R. LA FAYE, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE BALDUS, *vice chairman*; SENATOR DEVITT, REPRESENTATIVE LOOBY; WARREN SCHMIDT (attorney general's appointee), RICHARD L. OLSON (appointed by governor), MARVIN E. VAN CLEAVE (designee of commissioner of insurance).

*Research Director:* ROBERT P. LOGAN.

*Mailing Address:* Room 331 South, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

*Telephone:* (608) 266-3019.

**Publications:** Reports on retirement bills and amendments thereto, introduced in the 1971 Legislature, are printed as appendices to such measures and attached thereto. A summary compilation of such reports is issued at the end of each legislative session.

**Number of Employees:** 3.5.

**Total Budget 1971-73:** \$97,600.

**History:** The joint survey committee on retirement systems is created by chapter 376, laws 1947; a major change in the law was made by chapter 395, laws 1959, and the law was further amended by chapter 659, laws 1965.

**Organization:** The committee consists of 7 members, of whom 2 are senators and 2 are representatives appointed as are standing committees, one is an assistant attorney general appointed by the attorney general, one is the commissioner of insurance or an actuary

in his office designated by him, and one is a public member appointed by the governor. Terms are for 4 years. The committee employs a research director and staff under the classified service.

**Functions:**

1. Submit a written report on all proposed bills relating to the public employes' retirement systems, concerning costs involved, actuarial soundness, and the desirability of such legislation. The report is attached to the bill as an appendix.
2. Determine eligibility of persons in retirement system when dispute arises concerning which retirement system he is a member of.



*Two members of the Com. to Visit State Properties, Rep. Merkel (left) and Chairman Vanderperren (right), with Supt. Imler, examine a fiberglass canoe built by boys at Lincoln Boys School, Merrill, as part of the vocational training program.*

**STATE PROPERTIES, COMMITTEE TO VISIT**

*Members:* REPRESENTATIVE VANDERPERREN, *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE MERKEL, *secretary*; SENATORS BIDWELL, KASTEN, MURPHY, SCHUELE, J. SWAN; REPRESENTATIVES LUCKHARDT, MIELKE, O'MALLEY, OTTE.

**Mailing Address:** Room 23 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-0616.

**Publications:** Report to the 1973 Legislature.

**History:** The committee to visit state properties replaced 2 predecessor committees, the committee to visit state institutions and the committee on physical plant maintenance.

As implied in the name, the committee to visit state institutions was directed to inspect buildings, equipment, lands and management of institutions. Created in 1947 by chapter 525, the committee consisted of 7 members until 1965 when the membership was increased to 11. However, a similar committee had been created in 1881 and remained in operation until 1927.

The committee on physical plant maintenance was composed of one senator and 2 assemblymen. It was charged with various duties relating to the capitol and state office building, including assessing the state of repair, maintenance, and housekeeping of these buildings and studying legislative space requirements.

Chapter 659, laws 1965, merged the 2 committees and provided that the successor committee—the committee to visit state properties—assume the functions of the 2 previously existing committees.

**Organization:** The committee has a membership of 5 senators and 6 representatives, appointed as are standing committees in each house. The 2 major political parties shall be represented on the committee (section 13.48 of the statutes specifies that one member of the building commission shall be a member of the visiting committee). The committee meets when the legislature is not in actual session.

**Functions:** The committee to visit state properties exists by authority of sec. 13.47 of the statutes. The committee “shall visit all institutions and office buildings owned or leased by the state and the capitol building and inspect the grounds and the buildings thereon.” It “shall thoroughly inspect the state buildings or grounds and shall have free access to any part of such state buildings or the surrounding grounds and all persons therein in order to make such examination as it sees fit of the conditions found.”

#### TAX EXEMPTIONS, JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON

**Members:** REPRESENTATIVE DUEHOLM (chairman committee on taxation), *chairman*; REPRESENTATIVE BERGER, *vice chairman*; SENATOR KASTEN (representing joint finance committee); SENATOR BIDWELL; DANIEL G. SMITH (designee of secretary of revenue); E. WESTON WOOD (representing department of justice); ROBERT J. LAPMAN (public member).

**Mailing Address:** Legislative Council, Room 147 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-1304.

**Publications:** Reports on bills introduced in the Legislature relating to the exemption of property from state or local taxes or special assessments, attached to the bills.

**History:** The joint survey committee on tax exemptions was created by chapter 153, laws 1963, as a permanent statutory committee.



**Organization:** The committee is comprised of one senate member of the joint committee on finance, appointed by the senate chairman of that committee, the chairman of the assembly committee on taxation, one senator and one representative appointed as are standing committees, a representative of the department of justice appointed by the attorney general, the secretary of the department of revenue or his designated representative, and a public member appointed by the governor by January 15 of each odd-numbered year who is familiar with tax problems. Terms expire on January 15 of the odd-numbered years. The committee may employ such personnel as necessary outside the classified service.

**Functions:** It is the purpose of the committee to provide the legislature with its considered opinion of the legality, fiscal effect, and desirability of each legislative proposal which would modify laws or create new laws relating to the exemption of property or persons from any state or local taxes or special assessments. To carry out its function it shall make investigations and hold hearings. Any measure introduced in the legislature relating to the exemption of property or person from a tax should be referred to the committee, which must submit its written report before the proposal can be considered by either house. The report is printed as an appendix to the bill and is attached thereto.

#### UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSION ON

**Members:** JAMES J. BURKE (revisor of statutes), *chairman*; DR. H. RUPERT THEOBALD (chief of legislative reference bureau), ORLAN L. PRESTEGARD (designee of executive secretary, legislative council); RICHARD A. BOLTZ, JUDGE WILLIAM G. CALLOW (public members).

**Mailing Address:** Revisor of Statutes Bureau, Room 411 West, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

**Telephone:** (608) 266-2011.

**Total Budget 1971-73:** \$10,500.

**History:** The commission on uniform state laws was originally created by chapter 83, laws 1893, which authorized the governor to appoint 3 members as the commission for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States. In 1931 chapter 67, sec. 150, designated the revisor of statutes as the sole Wisconsin commissioner. The composition was again changed by chapter 173, laws 1941, to add the chief of the legislative reference bureau as a commissioner. The commission was created in its present form by chapter 312, laws 1957, with one member added by chapter 135, laws 1959.

**Organization:** The commission consists of 2 members of the Wisconsin bar appointed by the governor for 4-year terms and 3 ex officio members; namely, the executive secretary of the legislative council, the chief of the legislative reference bureau, and the revisor of statutes. Ex officio members may each designate an employee to represent them.

**Functions:** Under sec. 13.55 of the statutes the commission is authorized to advise the legislature with regard to uniform laws and model laws. Each commission shall attend the annual meeting of the conference of commissioners on uniform state laws, examine subjects on which uniformity of legislation is desirable, ascertain the best methods to effect uniformity, cooperate with commissioners in other states in preparing uniform acts, and prepare bills adapting such uniform acts to the laws of Wisconsin for introduction in the legislature. The commission reports biennially to the joint committee on revisions, repeals and uniform laws.