

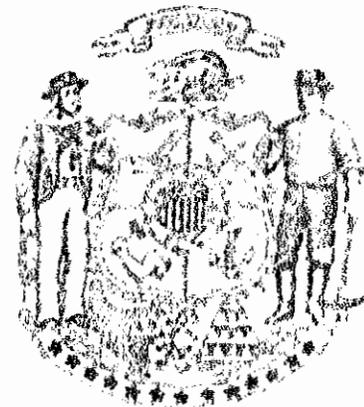
STATE OF WISCONSIN
RENNETT BUILDING
MADISON, WIS. 53703

The State of Wisconsin

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES
OF A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Legislative Reference Bureau
State Capitol
Madison, Wis. 53702

Research Bulletin 65-4
May 1965



ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES OF A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Table of Contents

	Page
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. SELECTION OF DELEGATES	1
III. PARTISAN OR NONPARTISAN BALLOT	3
IV. NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF CANDIDATES	3
V. VACANCIES	4
VI. COMPENSATION AND APPROPRIATIONS	4
VII. PLACE OF MEETING	6
VIII. TIME OF MEETING	6
IX. LENGTH OF SESSION	6
X. RULES OF PROCEDURE	7
XI. RATIFICATION OF NEW CONSTITUTIONS	7
XII. PREPARATORY COMMISSIONS	10
FOOTNOTES	11

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES OF A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION*

I. INTRODUCTION

After the decision to call a convention has been made, it then becomes necessary to determine the procedures that the convention will follow. State constitutions vary in the amount of detail that they include concerning convention procedure. In some cases these constitutional provisions are implemented by statutory requirements. Within this legal framework the Legislature then determines the details that need to be established before a convention convenes.

As a rule, the convention follows the terms of the legislative enabling act which approves the convention call. Because this was early a field of judicial self-limitation, there is very little law on the extent to which the elected convention would be bound by the terms of that act. In practice, however, it is unlikely that the convention would violate such provisions. These procedures are usually set down in the referendum calling for the convention. The authority of the convention is presumed to be granted with the favorable vote on the resolution calling the convention.¹

The Wisconsin Constitution provides for constitutional revision by means of a constitutional convention, but there is no provision in our constitution for the number of delegates to be chosen, the method of election, appropriations, procedures, or powers of the convention, or the manner in which the results of the convention can become law. Article XII, Section 2, of the constitution simply states that "if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the Legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention." Since there are no detailed provisions, the Legislature probably has unlimited discretion in determining the procedures of the convention.²

The only constitutional limitation seems to be that "the legislature shall, at its next session," following acceptance by the electorate of the proposition that a constitutional convention should be called, "provide for calling such convention." 1965 Assembly Joint Resolution 12 not only provides for calling a convention, but also suggests to the 1967 Legislature the manner in which such a convention might be called. For that reason, it is useful to analyze the procedural provisions of 1965 Assembly Joint Resolution 12 in that they give a good indication of the possible procedure for a Wisconsin constitutional convention.

This bulletin will discuss the procedural decisions that would be necessary if a convention call should be approved by the Wisconsin electorate. For comparative value, the constitutional and statutory requirements of the other states, as well as the procedures used in recent conventions, will be analyzed.

II. SELECTION OF DELEGATES

In the Wisconsin Constitutional Conventions of 1846 and 1848, the delegates to be elected by the people were chosen by counties, the number of delegates from each county being apportioned on the basis of population. The number of delegates to the 1846 convention was 124. There were many objections at the time on the ground that there were too many delegates and that it was like a political rally. In the 1848 convention only 69 delegates were elected.³

Twenty-six states have some provisions in their constitutions for the selection of delegates (See Table I.). Most of these states do not specify the exact number of delegates to be elected but do indicate that the number shall in some way be related to the

membership in one or both of the houses of the State Legislature.

TABLE I. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SELECTION OF DELEGATES

State	Number and Apportionment of Delegates
Alaska	Same number as in 1955-56 (55); apportioned according to 4 judicial districts (31); 17 recording districts (17); and territory at large (7); may be changed by law.
California	Not to exceed number in both branches of legislature; chosen in same manner as members of legislature.
Colorado	Twice number of state senators; elected from senatorial districts.
Delaware	41 delegates; one from each representative district and 2 from each of 3 counties.
Florida	Same number as membership of House of Representatives; apportioned as members of House of Representatives.
Georgia	Not specified, but to be based on population.
Hawaii	Same number as in 1950 (63); 21 elected at large in representative districts; 42 elected in precinct groupings; may be changed by law.
Idaho	Not less than twice the number in most numerous branch of legislature; apportionment not specified.
Illinois	2 from each senatorial district.
Kentucky	Same as membership of House of Representatives; elected from same districts as representatives.
Maryland	Same number as membership of both houses of legislature; apportioned according to representation of counties and legislative districts of Baltimore in both houses .
Michigan	One from each senatorial and assembly district.
Minnesota	Same number as membership of House of Representatives; chosen in same manner as representatives.
Missouri	2 from each senatorial district and 15 at-large.
Montana	Same number as membership of House of Representatives; elected from representative districts.
Nebraska	Not more than 100; districts to be fixed by legislature.
Nevada	Not less than the membership of both branches of legislature; apportionment not specified.
New Hampshire	Same as representation in General Court.
New Mexico	At least as many as membership of House of Representatives; apportionment not specified.
New York	3 from each senatorial district and 15 at-large.

(Continued)

TABLE I. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SELECTION OF DELEGATES--Cont.

State	Number and Apportionment of Delegates
Ohio	Same as membership of House of Representatives; legislature to provide method of choosing.
South Carolina	Same as membership of most numerous branch of legislature; apportionment not specified.
South Dakota	Same as membership of House of Representatives; chosen in same manner as representatives.
Utah	Not less than number in both branches of legislature; apportionment not specified.
Washington	Not less than membership of most numerous branch of legislature; apportionment not specified.
Wyoming	Not less than twice the membership of the most numerous branch of legislature; apportionment not specified.

Even in those states that do not have constitutional provisions for the number and apportionment of convention delegates, the Legislatures frequently have used the membership of one or both branches of the Legislature to determine these points. For the New Jersey Convention of 1947, the Legislature of that state provided that each county should elect the same number of delegates as the county was entitled to representatives in a joint session of the Legislature. The delegations to the Tennessee Conventions of 1953 and 1959 were elected on the basis of one delegate for each state representative to which each county and flatorial district was entitled. Another variation has been used in Rhode Island, where the Legislature directed each city and town to elect twice the number of delegates as there were representative districts in the cities and towns.⁴

Whatever the method of determining the number of delegates and their apportionment the number should be small enough so that the convention is manageable and large enough so that it is representative. The present resolution before the Wisconsin Legislature (AJR 12) recommends the selection of 71 delegates, 2 from each senate district and 5 at large from the state.

III. PARTISAN OR NONPARTISAN BALLOT

The question also arises as to whether the elections should be partisan or nonpartisan. Nonpartisan elections of delegates have been directed by the Legislatures of Alaska (1955), Hawaii (1949), Massachusetts (1917), Nebraska (1917), Ohio (1911), and Rhode Island (1944, 1951, 1955 and 1957). Partisan elections have been held in other states that have had conventions in the twentieth century. This is required under the Missouri Constitution. The proposed referendum now before the Wisconsin Legislature would provide for a nonpartisan ballot.

IV. NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF CANDIDATES

Primary elections have been used in some states to select nominees; in other states only a final election has been held. Some states have specified the use of a primary only if there are a certain number of candidates for nomination. Assembly Joint Resolution 12 provides that delegates be nominated to the spring primary in 1967 and elected at the spring election 4 weeks later. Many states have included the election of delegates on the same ballot which contains the question on the call for a convention.

V. VACANCIES

As suggested by Assembly Joint Resolution 12, "Any vacancy for whatever reason shall be filled by the convention as soon as practicable after such vacancy occurs."

Five methods have been used for filling vacancies in convention delegations. The constitutions of Colorado, Illinois and Montana specify that vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the General Assembly. The legislation calling conventions in Nebraska and Ohio provided that vacancies in the convention delegations would be filled in the same manner as vacancies in the state House of Representatives.

Vacancies in New York convention delegations are filled by vote of the remaining delegates from the district in which the vacancy occurs. This procedure was also used in the 1947 New Jersey Convention. If there were no remaining delegates, the legislation calling the New Jersey Convention specified that the vacancy would be filled by the county board of chosen freeholders.

Hawaii, Michigan and Missouri authorize the Governor of the state to make appointments to fill vacancies, but the appointees must be from the districts in which the vacancies occur. The Missouri Constitution also requires appointees to be of the same political party as the person who has vacated the convention seat.

Legislation calling the most recent limited conventions in Rhode Island and Tennessee provides for the convention as a whole to elect members to fill vacancies. In Tennessee, the person so elected must be from the district in which the vacancy occurs.

The Alaska legislation of 1955 specified that the runner-up in any district should succeed to the vacant seat of any convention delegate.

VI. COMPENSATION AND APPROPRIATIONS

When the compensation of the delegates is not fixed in the constitution, it is the duty of the Legislature to make such provisions. The constitutions of Michigan and Missouri specify what compensation shall be paid to convention delegates: in Missouri, \$10 a day plus the mileage allowed members of the General Assembly; in Michigan, \$1,000 a month to a maximum of \$7,500, plus the mileage allowed members of the Legislature. The compensation allowed delegates in Michigan may be increased by law. In New York the constitution provides that the delegates shall receive the same compensation and mileage as members of the General Assembly. In 1938 the compensation of New York delegates was \$2,500. The constitutions of Colorado, Illinois, Montana, Delaware and Kentucky merely require that the Legislature shall provide for delegates' compensation.

In the states that have held constitutional conventions in the twentieth century and that have not had constitutional provisions covering compensation, the Legislatures have fixed compensation at these rates:

TABLE II. COMPENSATION OF DELEGATES

Alaska (1956)	\$20 per diem, including days in travel to and from the convention; reimbursement of actual travel costs; \$15 a day compensation.
Hawaii (1950)	\$1,000 and 20 cents per mile for travel to and from the convention.

(Continued)

TABLE II. COMPENSATION OF DELEGATES--Cont.

Illinois (1922)	\$2,000 and the same mileage allowed members of the general assembly; \$50 for postage, stationery, newspapers, and other incidental expenses. (See also constitutional provision)
Louisiana (1913)	\$5 a day and 5 cents per mile travel to and from the convention; limited to 15 days.
Louisiana (1921)	\$15 a day and 10 cents per mile travel to and from the convention, not to exceed 3 actual trips; limited to 75 days.
Massachusetts	1917 session, \$750 and the same mileage allowed members of the general court; 1918 session, \$500 and mileage; 1919 session, \$50 and mileage <u>maximums</u> .
Nebraska (1920)	Same as members of legislature (\$600) and the same mileage allowed members of the legislature.
New Hampshire (1963)	\$3 a day and the same mileage allowed members of the general court.
New Jersey (1947)	Expenses not in excess of \$10 per day; no compensation.
Rhode Island (1965)	No compensation.
Tennessee (1958)	\$10 a day and \$5 a day expense allowance; same travel allowance as members of the general assembly.
Virginia (1901)	\$4 a day and same mileage as members of the general assembly.
(1945)	\$12 a day and same mileage as members of the general assembly.
(1956)	\$18 a day and same mileage as members of the general assembly.

Assembly Joint Resolution 12 suggests compensation for each convention delegate at the rate of \$1,000 a month for each month the convention is in session and \$15 for each day such delegate is in actual attendance.

Most of the state constitutional provisions relating to conventions are silent on the matter of appropriations. 1965 Assembly Joint Resolution 12 states that "The legislature shall implement the provisions of this joint resolution by providing such sums as are necessary to finance the convention." The expenses of the conventions in the twentieth century are shown in Table III.

TABLE III. COST OF RECENT CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of Convention</u>	<u>Amount Appropriated</u>
Alaska	1955	\$ 260,000.00
Hawaii	1949	295,000.00
*Illinois	1915	500,000.00
Louisiana	1921	200,060.00
Michigan	1961-62	2,266,176.80
Missouri	1943-44	829,440.00
Nebraska	1920	116,000.00
New Jersey	1947	350,000.00

(Continued)

TABLE III. COST OF RECENT CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS--Cont.

<u>State</u>	<u>Date of Convention</u>	<u>Amount Appropriated</u>
New York	1915	\$ 459,717.00
New York	1938	1,134,327.00

* Printing, binding, stationery and other supplies were to be furnished through Department of Public Works and Buildings.

VII. PLACE OF MEETING

The constitutions of Delaware, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri and New York specify that a convention shall meet in the capitol or the seat of government. In the states that do not have a constitutional restriction on where their conventions may be held, it also is customary for the conventions to meet at the capital city. However, 2 recent conventions have been held on university campuses--the New Jersey Convention of 1947 was held at Rutgers University and the Alaska Convention of 1955-56 was held at the University of Alaska. The Hawaii Convention of 1950 was held in the capital city of Honolulu, but actual meetings of the convention were conducted in the national guard armory in that city rather than in the capitol. The resolution currently in the Wisconsin Assembly states simply that the convention shall convene at Madison.

VIII. TIME OF MEETING

Nine state constitutions require that constitutional conventions must meet within 3 months after the election of delegates. The constitution of Florida specifies that the convention must convene within 6 months of the enactment of legislation providing for the convention. In Missouri, the constitution requires that the convention must convene within 6 months of the election of delegates.

In the states that have had constitutional conventions and do not have constitutional restrictions on when the convention shall meet, it has been customary for the Legislatures to specify meeting dates of from the second Tuesday after election of delegates to as much as 8 months after election of delegates. In most of the states, however, the conventions have convened within 3 months of the date of election of delegates.

Assembly Joint Resolution 12 suggests that the Secretary of State shall convene such convention not later than 30 days after certification of the election of the convention delegates.

IX. LENGTH OF THE SESSION

The usual legislative act regarding a constitutional convention does not mention how long the convention shall stay in session. Some constitutions provide that a convention shall continue in session until its business is finished. Some of the recent conventions have been limited by legislative act. The New Jersey Convention of 1945 was directed to convene on June 12, 1947 and adjourn sine die on or before September 12, 1947; the Alaska Convention of 1955-56 was limited to not more than 75 days. Louisiana's limited conventions of 1913 and 1921 were restricted to 15 and 75 days respectively, but the 1921 convention was unable to stay within the limitation.

The length of selected state constitutional conventions in convention days is given in Table IV.

TABLE IV. LENGTH OF CONVENTIONS

<u>State</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Convened</u>	<u>Adjourned</u>	<u>Convention Days</u>
Alaska	1955-56	November 8, 1955	February 6, 1956	75
Hawaii	1950	April 4, 1950	July 22, 1950	78
Illinois	1920-22	January 6, 1920	October 10, 1922	140
Louisiana	1921	March 1, 1921	June 18, 1921	79
Massachusetts	1917-19	June 6, 1917	August 13, 1919	119
Michigan	1961-62	October 3, 1961	May 11, 1962	220
Missouri	1922-23	May 15, 1922	October 5, 1923	256
Missouri	1943-44	September 21, 1943	September 29, 1944	215
Nebraska	1919-20	December 2, 1919	October 19, 1920	75
New Jersey	1945	June 12, 1947	September 10, 1947	22*
New York	1938	April 5, 1938	August 26, 1938	71
Ohio	1912	January 9, 1912	August 26, 1912	83

* Plenary sessions of the convention only; committee sessions also were held on 13 additional days.

X. RULES OF PROCEDURE

As proposed by Assembly Joint resolution 12 "The convention may elect its own officers and adopt all rules reasonable and necessary for the exercise of its functions."

In all of the states that have constitutional provisions regarding organization of the constitutional convention and in all the legislation that has created constitutional conventions in the twentieth century, the conventions have been given wide latitude in organizing. If the constitutions or enabling legislation specify anything at all, the provisions usually are to the effect that the convention shall determine the rules of its proceedings and select such officers and employes as it deems necessary. A constitutional restriction prohibiting closed sessions is contained in the Missouri Constitution; a similar prohibition was contained in the act calling the 1907 Michigan Convention.

The organization and procedure of the conventions have often been similar to the lower chamber of the State Legislature. The rules are, however, usually modified to allow greater opportunity for debate. The number of committees created by a convention is generally small. Each is assigned an article or some other division of the constitution for special study. The recent Michigan Convention created 14 standing committees--10 substantive committees to deal with the major areas of constitutional revision; and 4 operational committees to provide housekeeping and staff services. When the committee reports are submitted, their respective recommendations are debated and considered in plenary session and may be accepted, amended or otherwise modified.

XI. RATIFICATION OF NEW CONSTITUTIONS

How and when the product of such a convention shall be submitted to the people is a problem that also arises. Thirty-eight states have constitutional provisions for the calling of constitutional conventions, but 14 of these constitutions, including Wisconsin's, do not specifically require that a constitution or constitutional amendment must be submitted to the people for ratification after adoption by the convention (See Table V).

Of the states in which popular ratification is not specifically required by the constitution, only Virginia in the twentieth century has had a constitutional convention since

the adoption of its present constitution. The limited conventions in that state in 1945 and 1956 were directed by the Legislature to promulgate the amendments adopted without ratification by the people. This procedure was sanctioned by the people, however, inasmuch as it was printed on the ballots calling for the constitutional conventions. The Alabama Constitution of 1901 also does not specifically require popular ratification of amendments adopted by the convention. However, in an advisory opinion to the General Assembly in 1955, the Alabama Supreme Court said, "Whatever may have been the course with respect to the adoption of some of the early constitutions of Alabama, we think it can safely be said that the present thought is that a constitutional convention cannot adopt a constitution without giving the people an opportunity for their approval or rejection."⁵

Although the 1846 Constitution of Iowa did not require popular ratification of a new constitution or amendments adopted by a constitutional convention, the 1855 legislative act calling a convention in 1857 specifically provided that the actions taken by the convention must be submitted to the people for ratification.

Concerning the ratification of a new constitution in Wisconsin, Supreme Court Justice Fairchild has stated that "As a practical matter, the question would probably never arise in Wisconsin since it is hard to conceive of a constitutional convention in Wisconsin which would fail to submit its work to the people for ratification or which would not follow the terms of a general legislative enabling act."⁶

A convention in Wisconsin would be free of the restriction on the Legislature which requires each amendment to be submitted separately. The convention could submit the general revision of the constitution to the people in one question for approval or rejections as a whole.

Either the Legislature or the convention itself would also decide whether the revision should be submitted at a general election or a special election. While special elections seek to isolate the constitutional change as an issue, it seldom results that the number of voters who turn out is comparable to those who express themselves on a constitutional proposal submitted in a general election.

The ratification vote required for adoption varies among the states. In some states a favorable vote of the majority of those participating in the election is necessary. In others, simply a favorable majority of those voting on the proposal or proposals is needed. Where there is no constitutional provision for submission to popular ratification and such a condition has not been specified in a popularly approved convention call, the method of ratification is left to the convention's discretion.

TABLE V. CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION AND RATIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS ADOPTED BY CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

<u>State</u>	<u>Constitutional Majority Required for Ratification</u>
Alabama	No provision for submission ¹
Alaska	Ratification required, majority not specified.
Arizona	Majority of votes cast on question in general or special election.
Arkansas	No provision for convention.
California	Majority of votes cast at special election.

TABLE V. CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION AND
 RATIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS
 ADOPTED BY CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS--Cont.

<u>State</u>	<u>Constitutional Majority Required for Ratification</u>
Colorado	Majority of votes cast at election set by convention.
Connecticut	No provision for convention.
Delaware	No provision for submission.
Florida	No provision for submission.
Georgia	Majority voting on question.
Hawaii	Majority voting on question at general election. ²
Idaho	Ratification required, majority not specified.
Illinois	Majority of votes cast at election set by convention.
Indiana	No provision for convention.
Iowa	No provision for submission.
Kansas	No provision for submission.
Kentucky	No provision for submission.
Louisiana	No provision for convention.
Maine	No provision for submission.
Maryland	Majority voting on question.
Massachusetts	No provision for convention.
Michigan	Majority voting on question.
Minnesota	Three-fifths majority of those voting on question.
Mississippi	No provision for convention.
Missouri	Ratification required, majority not specified.
Montana	Majority of votes cast at election set by convention.
Nebraska	Majority voting on question.
Nevada	No provision for submission.
New Hampshire	Two-thirds majority of those voting on question.
New Jersey	No provision for convention.
New Mexico	Ratification required, majority not specified.
New York	Majority of votes cast at election set by convention.
North Carolina	No provision for submission.
North Dakota	No provision for convention.
Ohio	Majority voting on question.

TABLE V. CONSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMISSION AND RATIFICATION OF CONSTITUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS ADOPTED BY CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS--Cont.

<u>State</u>	<u>Constitutional Majority Required for Ratification</u>
Oklahoma	Majority voting on question.
Oregon	No provision for submission.
Pennsylvania	No provision for convention.
Rhode Island	No provision for convention.
South Carolina	No provision for submission.
South Dakota	No provision for submission.
Tennessee	Majority of votes cast at election set by convention.
Texas	No provision for convention.
Utah	Majority of voters at next general election.
Vermont	No provision for convention.
Virginia	No provision for submission.
Washington	Ratification required, majority not specified.
West Virginia	Ratification required, majority not specified.
Wisconsin	No provision for submission.
Wyoming	Ratification required, majority not specified.

¹ A 1955 advisory opinion of the Alabama Supreme Court indicated that popular ratification is necessary.

² Majority must consist of at least 35 per cent of all registered voters; no amendment altering this provision or the representation of any senatorial district can be effective unless approved by a majority of votes cast on the question in a majority of the counties.

XII. PREPARATORY COMMISSIONS

The work of preparatory commissions is particularly helpful in connection with certain specific problems that will arise in the revision of almost any state constitution. Recent commissions, in Michigan, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, for example, studied the executive budget, the initiative and referendum, the problem of county government, special legislation, civil service and court structure. Other subjects upon which commissions compiled data include the Governor's pardoning power, frequency of legislative sessions, home rule, selection of judges, constitutional restrictions on municipal and state indebtedness, excess condemnation, judicial review of social legislation and municipal ownership. In view of this record, it seems unlikely that there will ever be another general revision of a state constitution without some kind of systematic preparation.⁷

FOOTNOTES

¹Thomas E. Fairchild and Charles P. Seibold, "Constitutional Revision in Wisconsin," Wisconsin Law Review (March 1950) p. 203-4.

²Ibid., p. 203-4.

³Ray A. Brown, "The Making of the Wisconsin Constitution," Wisconsin Law Review (January 1952) p. 24.

⁴For a more detailed analysis of the organization and procedure of constitutional conventions see: "State Constitutional Conventions: The Legislature's Role Preparing for a Convention," Institute of Public Affairs, State University of Iowa, Iowa City (1960).

⁵Ibid., p. 23.

⁶Fairchild and Seibold, op. cit., p. 204.

⁷"Blazing the Constitution Trail," National Municipal Review (March 1948).

OUR LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Titles listed are still available for distribution.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY

Research Bulletins

- RB-136 An Analysis of Wisconsin State Government. Part II: Its Scope Measured by Civil Service Employment. August 1962
- RB-137 An Analysis of Wisconsin State Government. Part III: Its Scope Measured by Number of State Agencies. August 1962

Informational Bulletins

- IB-203 Legislative History of the University of Wisconsin General Extension Program. July 1961
- IB-204 The Nature of State Manuals. August 1961
- IB-205 How Are State Government Reorganization Studies Organized. October 1961
- IB-206 A Survey of Selected Sales, Excise or Luxury Taxes in the Several States and the Federal Government. October 1961
- IB-207 Medical Assistance for the Aged in Wisconsin, Programs and Proposals. November 1961
- IB-208 The 1961 Executive Vetoes in Wisconsin. November 1961
- IB-210 Capital Punishment in the States with Special Reference to Wisconsin. March 1962
- IB-211 Lowering the Voting Age - A Study of State and Federal Action. March 1962
- IB-212 Legislative Organization and Procedure, Action of the 1961 Legislature on Measures Relating to. March 1962
- IB-213 The Taxation of State-Owned Property under the General Property Tax in the Several States with Special Reference to Wisconsin. April 1962
- IB-214 Disposition of Amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution Considered by the 1961 Legislature. April 1962
- IB-215 One Hundred and One Proposed Constitutional Amendments to Change the Structure of County Government in Wisconsin 1901-1961. May 1962
- IB-216 The \$100,000 Debt Limit of the Wisconsin Constitution. June 1962
- IB-217 Wisconsin Legislative Apportionment: Background, 1960 Census, and the Measures Considered by the Legislature During the 1961 Regular Session. June 1962
- IB-218 The Variations in the Legal Residence Requirements for Various Purposes in Wisconsin. August 1962
- IB-219 The Regulation of Ticket Scalping. October 1962
- IB-223 Wisconsin Vote for Governor 1954 to 1962, by County: Republican Plurality, Per Cent, and 5-Election Average. January 1963
- IB-224 Three Proposed Amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution to be Submitted to the April 1963 Election. March 1963
- IB-225 Full-Crew Laws in Wisconsin: Highlights of Their History. April 1963
- IB-226 Annual Versus Biennial Legislative Sessions. April 1963
- IB-227 Analysis of the Family Code: Establishment and Termination of Marriages in Wisconsin. May 1963
- IB-228 Mathematics of Apportionment Applied to the Wisconsin Assembly. May 1963
- IB-229 The Evolution of the Occupational Motor Vehicle Operator's License in Wisconsin. June 1963
- IB-230 The Parole of County Jail Prisoners Under the Wisconsin Huber Law. June 1963

(Over)

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Research Bulletins

- RB-63-1 The Special Session in the Wisconsin Legislature. December 1963
- RB-63-2 Filling Legislative Vacancies: The Wisconsin Experience. December 1963
- RB-64-1 Wage Exemptions and Time of Action for Garnishment: The Law in Wisconsin and Other States. January 1964
- RB-64-2 Summary of Measures on Which the 1963 Wisconsin Legislature Took Final Action by January 1, 1964. March 1964
- RB-64-3 Votes Cast at the September 1964 Wisconsin Primary Election. October 1964
- RB-64-4 Votes Cast at the November 1964 Wisconsin General Election. December 1964
- RB-65-2 Constitutional Revision in Wisconsin. May 1965
- RB-65-3 Constitutional Revision in Other States. May 1965
- RB-65-4 Organization and Procedures of a Constitutional Convention. May 1965

Informational Bulletins

- IB-63-1 Medical Care for the Aged in Wisconsin. October 1963
- IB-63-4 Occupational Licensing in Wisconsin. December 1963
- IB-64-1 Statutes Granting a Power of Appointment to the Governor. January 1964
- IB-64-2 Garnishment in Wisconsin. January 1964
- IB-64-3 Wisconsin Executive Vetoes: Supplementary Report Fall Session, November 4 through 21, 1963: February 1964
- IB-64-4 Proposed Constitutional Amendments and Referendum to be Submitted to the Wisconsin Voters at the April 7, 1964 Election. February 1964
- IB-64-5 Controversial Speakers on College and University Campuses: A Summary of the Historical Background in Wisconsin. March 1964
- IB-64-6 Human Rights: History of Wisconsin Laws (Wisconsin Statutes, including 1963 Acts through Nov. 30, 1963). April 1964
- IB-64-7 Summary of the Measures on Which the 1963 Legislature Took Final Action: Supplementary Report for April 1964 Session. July 1964
- IB-64-8 Wisconsin Executive Vetoes: Second Supplementary Report Spring Session, April 13 through April 29, 1964. September 1964
- IB-64-9 1965 Wisconsin Officers. December 1964
- IB-64-10 The Legislative Reference Bureau Can Help You. December 1964
- IB-64-11 Appointments to be made by Governor Warren P. Knowles, January 4, 1965 to January 2, 1967. December 1964
- IB-64-12 Fiscal Note Manual. December 1964
- IB-65-1 Analysis of the Family Code: Establishment and Termination of Marriages in Wisconsin. January 1965
- IB-65-2 Constitutional Amendments Given "First Consideration Approval" by the 1963 Legislature. February 1965
- IB-65-3 Developments in Wisconsin's Oleomargarine Legislation. March 1965