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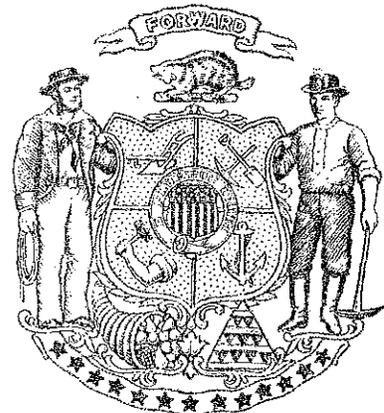
The State of Wisconsin

SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE  
1967 LEGISLATURE  
THROUGH JULY 28, 1967

Legislative Reference Bureau  
State Capitol  
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

Research Bulletin 67-3  
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## PREFACE

Since the 1930's, the Legislative Reference Bureau has prepared a biennial publication, summarizing the various measures acted on by the Wisconsin Legislature. This publication is a continuance of this tradition, with certain alterations. Through the years, the Bureau has followed a standard format in preparing this summary. This year a review was made of past publications in Wisconsin and the publications from other states; the purpose behind this review was (1) to determine whether the format used for, and the information contained in, this report were appropriate and useful, and (2) to determine whether the report could be made more interesting to the reader.

The alterations made to our publication, in general, can be broken down as follows:

- (1) Earlier publication,
- (2) Summaries of only those bills that were enacted into law,
- (3) A revised indexing system, and
- (4) A more extensive use of graphs and charts.

We hope that this "new" publication will be informative and useful.

THROUGH JULY 28, 1967"

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"SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE 1967 LEGISLATURE

THROUGH JULY 28, 1967"

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"SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE 1967 LEGISLATURETHROUGH JULY 28, 1967"

## INTRODUCTION

**THE SESSION** The 1967 session of the Wisconsin legislature, the 78th such session, convened on January 11, 1967, and recessed on July 28, 1967, to reconvene on October 17, 1967, at 11 a.m.

**SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF PUBLICATION** This publication relates to activities of the Wisconsin legislature during the 1967 "regular session", January 11 to July 28. It includes summations in varying detail of all bills that were enacted, all vetoed bills, including those on which action is pending, and all successful joint resolutions.

**STATISTICAL HISTORY** Up to July 28, 1967, 988 bills were introduced into the assembly and 500 bills into the senate. Of this total, the governor signed 116 into law. Two bills were vetoed; one veto was sustained and the other is pending further action. During the regular session, 181 joint resolutions were introduced. Of this total, 69 were passed.

**LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS** Final action on matters brought before the legislature has produced landmark decisions in various areas, including a complete reorganization of state agencies. A discussion of principal subjects of significant legislation follows:

1. State Government. This law, destined to have a great impact on the workings of state government, reduces the number of state agencies from 84 to 28. This act, the subject of intensive debate, is the end result of a study made by the reorganization committee, commonly called the "Kellett" committee.

2. Executive Budget. The general fund executive budget for the 1967-69 biennium is the largest in the state's history (1.1 billion). The budget was enacted without an increase in the sales or income tax rates of the state.

3. Presidential Primary. The legislature revised the law relating to Wisconsin's presidential primary. All major candidates will be included on the ballot unless they officially decline. The unique "no" vote feature is designed to eliminate crossover voting but preserves at the same time, the free voters choice in an "open" primary.

4. School Bus Transportation. By referendum, the people amended the Wisconsin constitution to permit state aid for the transportation of private and parochial school children. The legislature then passed the necessary legislation and appropriated \$4 million to implement such transportation. The subject matter of this legislation had been hotly contested during recent sessions of the legislature.

5. Colored Oleomargarine. The 72-year ban on the sale of colored oleomargarine was repealed. This repeal had been proposed and debated in the legislature for years. A tax of 5-1/4 cents a pound was placed on the sale of colored oleomargarine for a 5-year period.

6. LSD. The use of LSD for the purpose of inducing hallucinations was outlawed in the state.

7. Air Pollution. Following in the footsteps of the water pollution act of the previous session, an air pollution bill was enacted. This establishes Wisconsin as a leader in the field of pollution control.

8. Insurance. The insurance laws of the state relating to delinquency proceedings were revised. This is the first part of a complete revision authorized by the 1965 legislature.

9. Education. The laws governing public elementary and high school education were completely revised.

10. Task Force. The 1967 legislature created a 13-member task force for the general purpose of studying the distribution of state aids and shared taxes and the organization and functions of state and local government in the state. The task force will submit its recommendations and report to the legislature and governor in January 1969.

11. Taconite. An adjustment in the income tax structure was enacted which will enhance the economic feasibility of mining low grade iron ore (taconite) in the state. Such adjustment is in the form of a deduction from the taxable income of corporations as a percentage depletion in the case of mines extracting the low grade ore.

FALL  
SESSION

When the legislature reconvenes on October 17, 1967, further action will undoubtedly be taken on many of the measures still pending in both houses of the legislature. A complete listing of all legislative business on which final action has not been taken is contained in the Legislative Reference Bureau's "Wisconsin Brief 67-3" of August 1967. The following list is an example of significant proposals which will be before the legislature in the fall.

1. Probate Code. This proposal, AB 280, revises the Wisconsin probate code. The proposed code is a 186-page bill which was developed by 2 committees appointed by the directors of the real property, probate and trust sections of the state bar.

2. Highway Safety. There are no less than 47 bills pending action which relate to highway safety. Most of them were considered in a highway safety "package" bill, SB 82. This bill, after extensive debate, finally was sent to a conference committee. The resulting report was adopted by the senate, but the assembly failed to concur in the report by a single vote. This leaves the door open for several different avenues of approach. SB 82 can be brought up for reconsideration, a new package bill can be introduced, or individual actions can be taken on the 47 bills still pending.

3. Department of Urban Affairs. A bill creating a department of urban affairs, SB 135, has been passed by the senate and is awaiting action by the assembly. This department corresponds to the department of local affairs and development created in the "Kellett Bill".

4. Revised Children's Code. The legislative council directed its judiciary committee to review and revise the children's code. An advisory committee of 2 legislators and 19 public representatives, representing a broad cross section of persons working with youth, was appointed to make the study. The resulting revised code, AB 2, is pending action in the assembly.

**FORMAT**

The format of the summaries which follow this introduction has been keyed to the "Kellett Bill". In other words, the various chapters have been grouped into functional areas; each such functional area corresponds, respectively, to each of the functional areas represented by the offices, agencies and departments established in the "Kellett Bill," Chapter 75.

There are 2 exceptions to the general format outlined above. First, the summary of the "Kellett Bill" will be found separate and preceding the other summaries; this was done to acquaint the reader with the functional reorganization accomplished by this legislation. There are also 3 areas represented by summaries which do not fit into the functional structure of the "Kellett Bill": the legislature, the judiciary and revisor's bills.

Whenever state agencies are referred to in the summations of the various chapters of the 1967 session laws, the agencies are referred to by the names which they were assigned by Chapter 75, laws of 1967 (the "Kellett" reorganization act). This was done to avoid any possible conflict with the implementing legislation (to make Chapter 75, laws of 1967, part of the Wisconsin statutes) which is currently being drafted.

Following the summary of legislation, appendices A and B detail the joint resolutions which have been passed and the bills which have been vetoed during the 1967 session of the legislature.

Two indexes have been prepared to aid the reader in obtaining information from this publication:

1. Alphabetically by subject under each functional area.
2. By number of each chapter.

## FUNCTIONAL GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION ACT

### ("KELLETT BILL")

**GENERAL**

This legislation, Chapter 75, is the final result of the initial draft of the "Kellett Bill" which was developed by the reorganization committee under section 15.70 of the statutes.

This act reorganizes the various state agencies. The functions of the agencies are continued (with some exceptions), but these functions are regrouped so as to create a reconstructed executive branch. The law identifies 84 existing units. These 84 units were regrouped into 4 constitutional offices, continued as "offices," 14 major administrative agencies, classified as principal operating "departments," and 14 independent agencies. Three of the 84 units were abolished: the resource development advisory committee, the surplus property development commission and the turnpike commission. The other units are regrouped into functional areas under the various offices, departments and agencies.

**THE NEW  
STRUCTURE**

Sections indicating how the various identified units are regrouped and an organization chart of this reorganization follow. Within the parentheses following each major department, office and independent agency as reorganized, it is noted whether such department,

## THE NEW STRUCTURE - continued

agency or office is "created," "continued" as it was previous to this act, or "renamed".

Also indicated in the following sections are the type of transfers made by this act. Such transfers will be one of the following types:

Type 1. Transferred for budget and program co-ordination purposes to departments which are continued or created by this act.

Type 1A. Boards attached to the department of regulation and licensing for the centralization of the routine clerical functions of occupational licensing.

Type 2. Agencies merged into departments continued or created by the act.

Type 3. Specified activities reassigned including personnel and appropriations.

Type 4. Functions of agencies reassigned while agencies and their personnel positions and appropriations are abolished.

Type 5. Specified activities reassigned but personnel positions and appropriations abolished.

CONSTITUTIONAL  
OFFICES (4)

- A. Executive Office (continued)
  - 1. Headed by: Governor.
  - 2. Unit transfers out:
    - (a) Bureau of Civil Defense and Disaster Control to "Local Affairs and Development" (Type 3).
    - (b) Division of State Economic Development to "Local Affairs and Development" (Type 3).
- B. Office of Lieutenant Governor (continued)
  - 1. Headed by: Lieutenant Governor.
  - 2. Unit transfers: none.
- C. Office of Secretary of State (continued)
  - 1. Headed by: Secretary of State.
  - 2. Unit transfers out:
    - (a) The licensing of private detectives and professional fund raisers to "Regulation and Licensing" (Type 5).
    - (b) The program for collections on loans to school districts to "Revenue" (Type 3).
  - 3. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The Board of State Canvassers (Type 1).
- D. Office of State Treasurer (continued)
  - 1. Headed by: State Treasurer.
  - 2. Unit transfers: none.

DEPARTMENTS  
(14)

- A. Justice (Formerly the Attorney General's Office)
  - 1. Headed by: Attorney General.
  - 2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The arson investigating program from Insurance Department (Type 3).
    - (b) The criminal investigatory functions of the Beverage and Cigarette Tax Division from the Department of Taxation (Type 3).
    - (c) The State Crime Laboratory to become a division, and

its board renamed "Investigation Council" (Type 2).

- B. Public Instruction (continued)
  - 1. Headed by: State Superintendent.
  - 2. Unit transfers: none.
- C. Administration (continued)
  - 1. Headed by: Secretary of Administration.
  - 2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The Claims Commission, renamed "Claims Board" (Type 1), including:
      - (1) The Commission for the Relief of Innocent Persons (Type 4).
      - (2) The Judgment Debtor Relief Commission (Type 4).
    - (b) Personnel Board (Type 1).
    - (c) The Committee on Public Records, renamed "Public Records Board" (Type 1).
    - (d) The comprehensive state government planning responsibility from the Department of Resource Development (Type 3).
    - (e) The Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals, renamed "Tax Appeals Commission" (Type 1).
- D. Local Affairs and Development (created)
  - 1. Headed by: Secretary of Local Affairs and Development.
  - 2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The Bureau of Civil Defense and Disaster Control, renamed "Division of Emergency Government," from the Executive Office (Type 3).
    - (b) The Division of State Economic Development from the Executive Office (Type 3).
    - (c) The Wisconsin Olympic Sports Commission, renamed the "Olympic Sports Board" (Type 1).
    - (d) The Wisconsin Exposition Department (Type 2).
    - (e) The local and regional planning subprogram of the planning and recreation program from the Department of Resource Development (Type 3).
- E. Regulation and Licensing (created)
  - 1. Headed by: Secretary of Regulation and Licensing.
  - 2. Unit transfers in: Transfers (a) to (n) below are Type 1A:
    - (a) Wisconsin State Board of Accountancy, renamed "Accounting Examining Board".
    - (b) Registration Board of Architects and Professional Engineers, renamed "Examining Board of Architects and Professional Engineers".
    - (c) Athletic (boxing and wrestling) Commission, renamed "Athletic Examining Board".
    - (d) Board of Examiners in Basic Sciences, renamed "Basic Sciences Examining Board".
    - (e) State Board of Examiners in Chiropractic, renamed "Chiropractic Examining Board".

- (f) State Board of Dental Examiners, renamed "Dentistry Examining Board".
  - (g) State Board of Medical Examiners (The Medical Grievance Committee transferred in) (Type 4), renamed "Medical Examining Board".
  - (h) Wisconsin Board of Examiners in Optometry, renamed "Optometry Examining Board".
  - (i) State Board of Pharmacy, renamed "Pharmacy Examining Board".
  - (j) Pharmacy Internship Commission, renamed "Pharmacy Internship Board".
  - (k) Wisconsin Real Estate Commission, renamed "Real Estate Examining Board".
  - (l) Board of Veterinary Examiners, renamed "Veterinary Examining Board".
  - (m) Wisconsin Board of Examiners in Watchmaking, renamed "Watchmaking Examining Board".
  - (n) The State Department of Nurses, renamed the "Division of Nurses".
  - (o) The licensing of private detectives and professional fund raisers from Secretary of State (Type 5).
  - (p) The licensing of peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen from the Motor Vehicle Department (Type 5).
- F. Revenue (Formerly Department of Taxation)
- 1. Headed by: Secretary of Revenue.
  - 2. Unit transfers out:
    - (a) The criminal investigatory functions of the Beverage and Cigarette Division to "Justice".
  - 3. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) Performance of the mechanical operation of the distribution of all moneys which the state distributes to political subdivisions.
    - (b) The program relating to the collections on loans to school districts from the Secretary of State (Type 3).
- G. Transportation (created)
- 1. Headed by: Secretary of Transportation.
  - 2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The State Highway Commission, renamed the "Division of Highways" (Type 1).
    - (b) The Governor's Council on Traffic Law Enforcement, renamed "Council on Traffic Law Enforcement" (Type 1).
    - (c) The Motor Vehicle Department, renamed the "Division of Motor Vehicles" (Type 1), except the activities relating to the licensing for peddlers, transient merchants and public showmen.

- (d) The State Aeronautics Commission, renamed the "Division of Aeronautics" (Type 2).
- H. Military Affairs (created)
1. Headed by: Adjutant General.
  2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The Wisconsin State Armory Board, renamed the "Armory Board" (Type 1).
    - (b) The administration of the Wisconsin National Guard (Type 1).
- I. Agriculture (continued)
1. Headed by: Part-time, policy-making board.
  - 1a. Administered by: Secretary of Agriculture.
  2. Unit transfers: none.
- J. Employe Trust Funds (created)
1. Headed by: Part-time, policy-making board.
  - 1a. Administered by: Secretary of Employe Trust Funds.
  2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The Wisconsin Retirement Fund (Type 1).
    - (b) The Group Insurance Board (Type 1).
    - (c) The Conservation Wardens Pension Fund (Type 1).
    - (d) The Public Employes Social Security Fund (Type 2).
    - (e) The State Teachers Retirement Fund (Type 1).
    - (f) The Milwaukee Teachers Annuity and Retirement Fund (Type 1).
- K. Health and Social Services (created)
1. Headed by: Part-time, policy-making board.
  - 1a. Administered by: Secretary of Health and Social Services.
  2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The State Board of Health, renamed the "Division of Health" (Type 1), excluding:
      - (1) The migrant labor camps transferred to "Labor & Human Relations" (Type 3).
      - (2) Air pollution control transferred to "Natural Resources" (Type 3).
    - (b) The State Department of Public Welfare, excluding conservation youth camps transferred to "Natural Resources" (Type 3).
    - (c) The vocational rehabilitation program from the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education (Type 3).
    - (d) The State Commission on Aging, renamed the "Council on Aging" (Type 1).
    - (e) The Joint Committee on Institutional Standards (Type 4).
    - (f) The Interagency Committee on Health and Welfare (Type 4).
    - (g) The Mental Health Advisory Committee (Type 4).
    - (h) The Wisconsin Association of the Deaf (Type 5).

- L. Natural Resources (created)
1. Headed by: Part-time, policy-making board.
  - 1a. Administered by: Secretary of Natural Resources.
  2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The State Geographic Board (to the "Natural Resources Board") (Type 4).
    - (b) The Board of Commissioners of the Public Lands, renamed "Division of Land Resources" (Type 1).
    - (c) The following boards and councils, by Type 1 transfer:
      - (1) Wisconsin Council on Natural Beauty, renamed "Natural Beauty Council".
      - (2) Natural Resources Committee on State Agencies, renamed "Natural Resources Council on State Agencies".
      - (3) The State Recreation Council, renamed "Recreation Council".
      - (4) The State Board for the Preservation of Scientific Areas, renamed "Scientific Areas Preservation Council".
    - (d) The Conservation Department, renamed the "Division of Conservation" (Type 1; on July 1, 1968, the status of this transfer changes to Type 2).
    - (e) The artificial lake function of the State Soil and
    - (f) The Department of Resource Development, renamed the "Division of Resource Development" (Type 1 - Type 2 beginning 7/1/68), excluding the comprehensive state government planning responsibility transferred to "Administration" (Type 3) and the local and regional subprogram of the planning and recreation program transferred to "Local Affairs and Development" (Type 3), and including air pollution control from the State Board of Health (Type 3).
    - (g) Conservation youth camps from Public Welfare (Type 3).
    - (h) Great Lakes Compact Commission (staff services).
- M. Veterans Affairs (continued)
1. Headed by: Part-time, policy-making board.
  - 1a. Administered by: Secretary of Veterans Affairs.
  2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Commission, renamed the "Veterans Memorial Council" (Type 1).
- N. Industry, Labor and Human Relations (Formerly the Industrial Commission)
1. Headed by: Three-man commission.
  2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) Migrant labor camps from State Board of Health (Type 3).
    - (b) The agency known as the Governor's Commission on Human Rights becomes the "Division of Equal Rights", which includes:

- (1) The Governor's Commission on Human Rights, renamed the "Equal Rights Council" which shall assume the responsibilities of the Fair Employment Advisory Committee and the Housing Advisory Committee.
- (2) The Equal Opportunities Commission (Type 3).

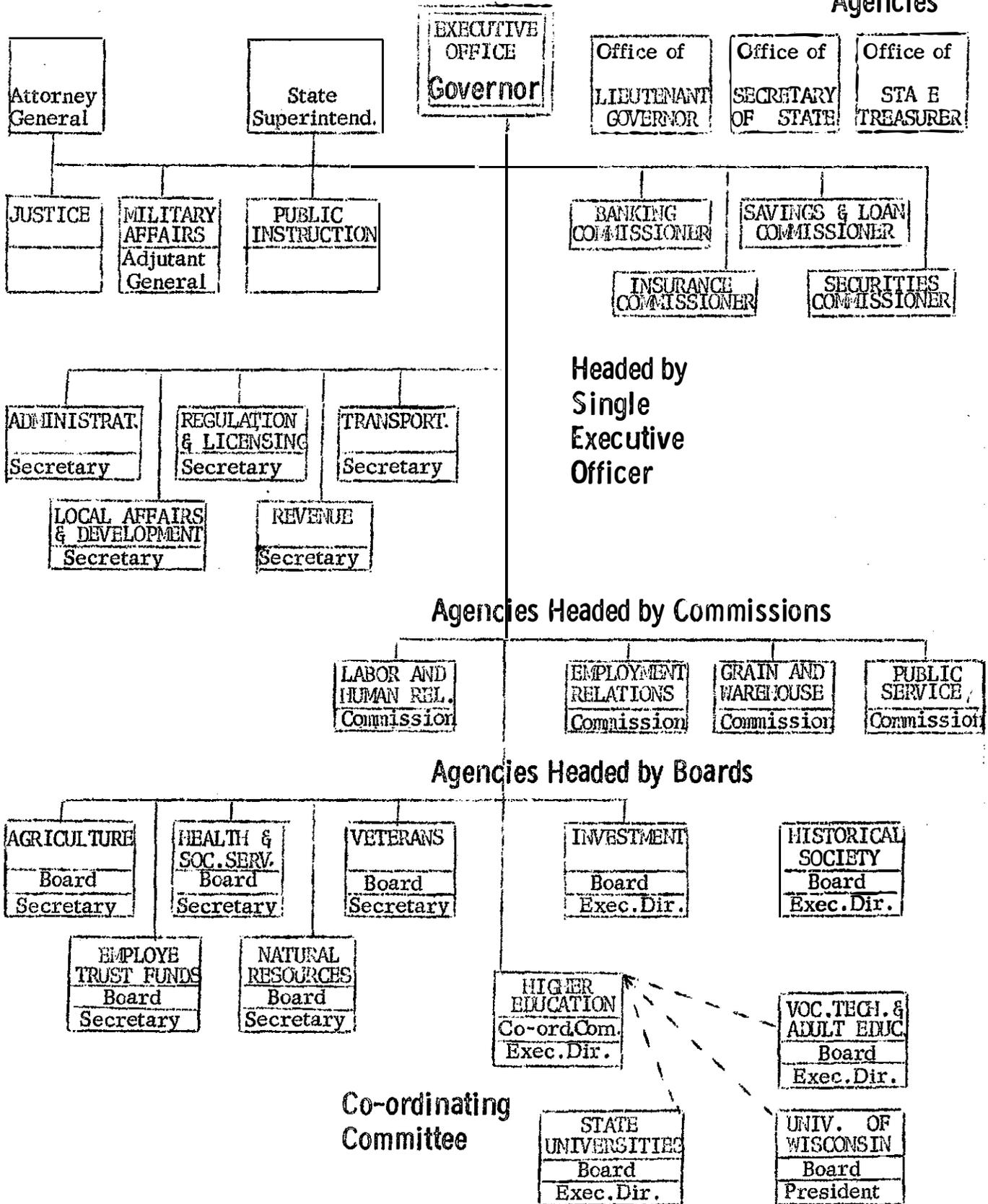
INDEPENDENT  
AGENCIES (14)

- A. Commissioner of Banking, Office of (Formerly the State Banking Department)
  1. Headed by: Commissioner.
  2. Unit transfers: none.
- B. Employment Relations Commission (Formerly the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board)
  1. Headed by: Commission.
  2. Unit transfers: none.
- C. Co-ordinating Committee for Higher Education (continued)
  1. Headed by: Committee.
  2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The State Radio Council, renamed the "Educational Broadcasting Division" (Type 1).
- D. Higher Educational Aids Board (Formerly the State Commission for Higher Educational Aids)
  1. Headed by: Board.
  2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) Educational Approval Council (Type 2).
    - (b) State Scholarship Committee (Type 2).
- E. Grain and Warehouse Commission (continued)
  1. Headed by: Commission.
  2. Unit transfers: none.
- F. State Historical Society of Wisconsin (continued)
  1. Headed by: Director.
  2. Unit transfers out:
    - (a) The Wisconsin Archeological Society (Type 5).
    - (b) The Historical Markers Commission, renamed the "Historical Markers Council" (Type 1).
- G. Commissioner of Insurance, Office of (Formerly Insurance Department)
  1. Headed by: Commissioner.
  2. Unit transfers out:
    - (a) Arson investigation to "Justice" (Type 3).
- H. Investment Board (Formerly the State of Wisconsin Investment Board)
  1. Headed by: Board.
  2. Unit transfers: none.
- I. Public Service Commission (continued)
  1. Headed by: Commission.
  2. Unit transfers: none.
- J. Commissioner of Savings and Loan, Office of (Formerly the Savings and Loan Department)
  1. Headed by: Commissioner.
  2. Unit transfers: none.

- K. Commissioner of Securities (Formerly the Department of Securities)
  - 1. Headed by: Commissioner.
  - 2. Unit Transfers: none.
- L. Board of Regents of State Universities (Formerly the Board of Regents of State Colleges)
  - 1. Headed by: Board.
  - 2. Unit transfers: none.
- M. Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin (continued)
  - 1. Headed by: Board.
  - 2. Unit transfers in:
    - (a) The State Soil and Conservation Committee, renamed the "Soil Conservation Board".
- N. Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education (continued)
  - 1. Headed by: Board.
  - 2. Unit transfers out:
    - (a) The vocational rehabilitation program to "Health and Social Services" (Type 3).

**Operating Departments**

**Independent Institutions and Agencies**



ADMINISTRATION

BUDGET

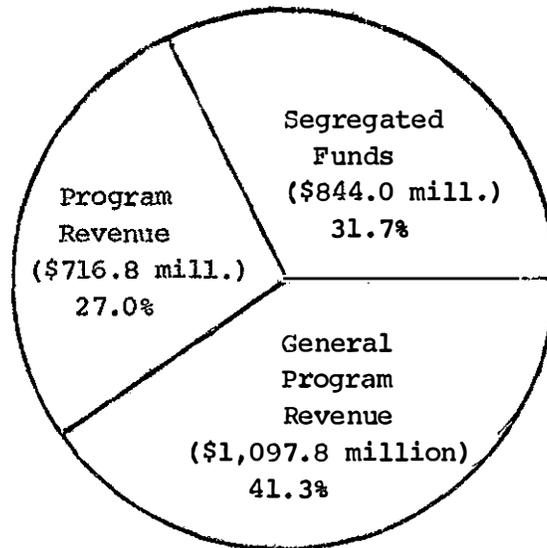
A total picture of this state's finances must always take into account the 3 general categories of state revenues and the appropriations therefrom. These 3 categories are as follows:

(1) General fund "general purpose revenues" consist of revenues collected from general tax sources, miscellaneous receipts, and revenues collected by state agencies which when paid into the general fund lose their identity (Chapter 43).

(2) General fund "program revenues" consist of revenues which are paid into the general fund and credited, by law, to an appropriation to finance a specific program or agency (included in Chapter 43).

(3) "Segregated fund revenues" consist of revenues which are deposited into funds other than the general fund which are available for the purposes for which such funds were created (Chapter 110).

The following "pie" chart shows what part is played by each of the above resources in the total budget of the state:



ADMINISTRATION- continued

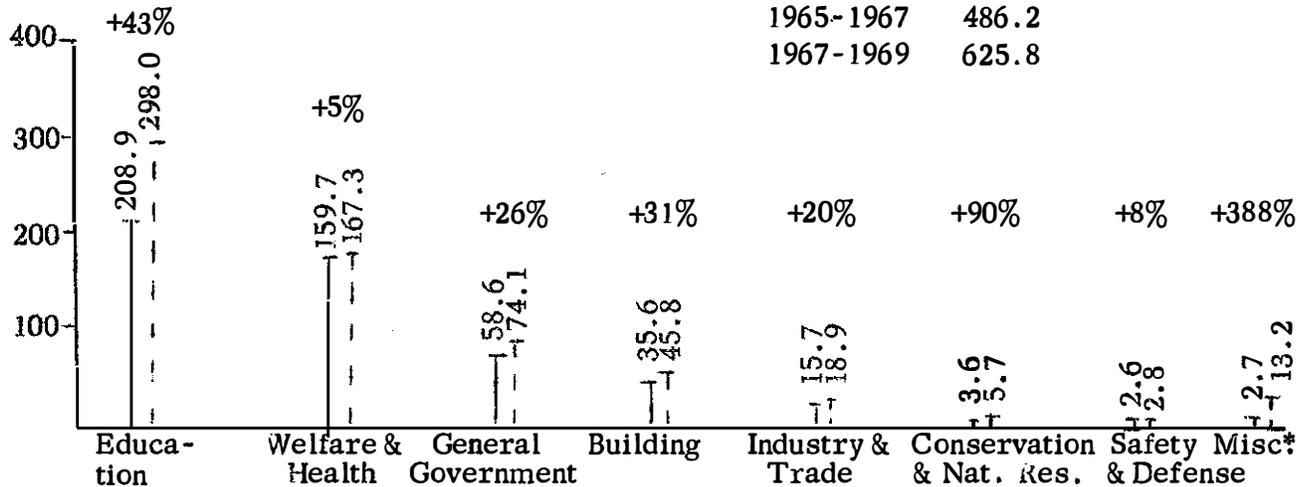
The 2 "budget" acts of the 1967 legislative session are chapters 43 (AB 99) and 110 (AB 400). Sections 1 and 2 below point out some of the highlights of these 2 acts. Section 3 lists other acts passed during the regular session which affect the state budget.

1. Chapter 43

The following charts indicate, in general, the various increases or decreases in the general fund executive budget as compared to the previous budget (1965-67). The increases or decreases are categorized into functional areas and are broken down into state operations (Chart 1) and local assistance (Chart 2). This excludes shared taxes and tax relief, but includes other chapters affecting the executive budget as of August 23, 1967.

1. STATE OPERATIONS IN MILLIONS

TOTAL (STATE OPERATIONS)



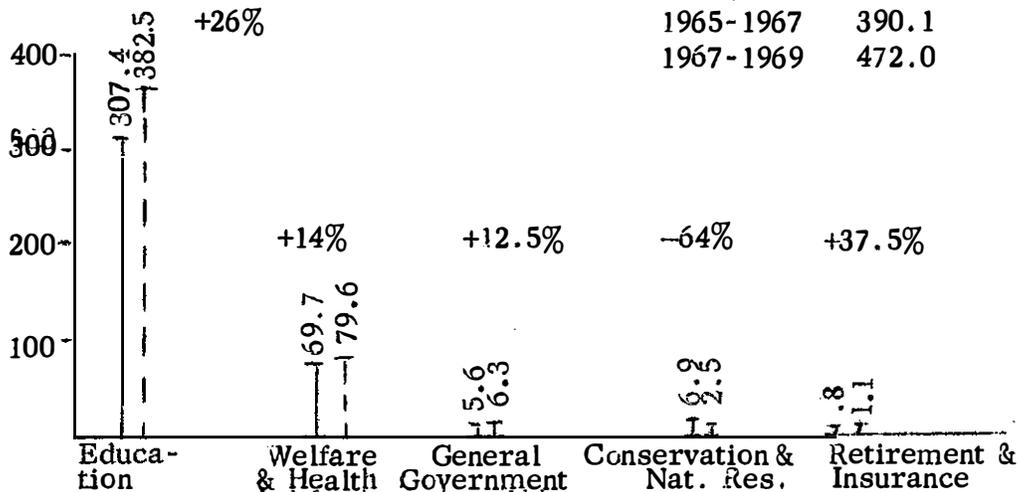
————— 1965-1967 Executive Fund Budget.

----- 1967-1969 Executive Fund Budget.

\* Includes 5.4 million for Retirement and Insurance

2. LOCAL ASSISTANCE IN MILLIONS

TOTAL (LOCAL ASSISTANCE)



Some provisions in Chapter 43 of general interest are:

AID (CONSTRUCTION LOANS). Aid may be granted to help pay part of the interest accruing on construction loans for county mental hospitals in specified situations.

AID (COUNTY TEACHERS COLLEGES). No aid shall be paid to any county teachers college where enrollment was less than 50 in September 1966 (the exception is colleges which have contracted with teachers prior to March 23, 1967).

ASSESSMENTS (RAILROAD REGULATION). The public service commission may charge up to 1% (previously 4/5%) of railroads gross intrastate operating revenue for regulation costs.

CAMP GORDON CORRECTIONAL CAMP. Deactivate.

CIVIL SERVICE (CRIME LABORATORY EMPLOYEES; ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE). Employees of the lab and the adjutant general's office shall be under the civil service (Also the clerical staff of the co-ordinating committee for higher education).

COUNTY JUDGES (SALARIES). Salary costs of county judges are shared equally by the state and the county; the costs of fringe benefits for both judges and reporters are shared on the same basis.

DIAGNOSTIC CENTER. The diagnostic center is abolished and its function transferred to Mendota and Winnebago state hospitals.

FEES (PETROLEUM PRODUCTS). The fee which may be charged by the department of taxation for the inspection of petroleum products is increased from 1-1/2 to 2 cents per each 50 gallons.

FEES (STATE BAR). The fee for taking the state bar examination is increased from \$10 to \$50 and the per diem paid to the commissioners is increased from \$10 to \$25.

FEES (VITAL STATISTICS). The fees for copies of vital records is increased, and the \$20 limit for special searches is deleted.

INTERAGENCY COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND WELFARE. The committee is reconstituted to provide the co-ordinating services formerly provided by the mental health advisory committee and to co-ordinate other health and welfare services.

LAND ACQUISITION. The building commission may acquire land for future office buildings, the university and the Grand Army home through the state building corporations.

MENTAL INSTITUTION (COST SHARING). New formulas are established for county charge-backs for patients in state hospitals and for state aid for patients in county hospitals.

MUNICIPAL HEALTH INSURANCE. The requirement that the group insurance board provide group health insurance for municipalities is repealed.

NIGHT EMPLOYMENT. State employes who qualify shall be granted extra compensation for nighttime employment.

RETIREMENT AID. The state will pay for a portion of the amounts teachers in the classified service and state employes must contribute to the retirement fund.

SALARIES (STATE UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN). Faculty salaries increased 5-1/2% in 1967-68 and 6% in 1968-69.

TUITION. Tuition increased at university of Wisconsin and state universities, to be as follows:

	<u>University of Wisconsin</u>	<u>State Universities</u>
Resident undergraduate	\$350	\$119
Resident graduate	\$410	\$141
Nonresident undergraduate	\$1150	\$327
Nonresident graduate	\$1300	\$351

UNIVERSITY (SCHOOLS). The regents of the university of Wisconsin are authorized to establish a school of architecture and a department of religious studies at Milwaukee and funds are provided for a school of public administration at Madison.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL (AID). The 15¢ per class period state aid shall not apply to state-wide technical programs and collegiate transfer programs.

## 2. Chapter 110

As enacted, this segregated fund budget appropriates \$423,062,600 for 1967-68 and \$420,895,600 for 1968-69. Some provisions in Chapter 110 of general interest are:

AIDS IN LIEU OF TAXES. The conservation commission shall pay 30¢ an acre to towns for land leased from the federal government.

FEES (PARK AND FOREST). The park and forest sticker fee is raised from \$2 to \$3 and the daily admission fee is raised from 50¢ to \$1.

LIABILITY OF THE STATE. The liability of the state when the highway commission enters into lease agreements with nonprofit corporations for highway acceleration is limited.

RECORDING OF MOTOR VEHICLE LIENS. The fee for recording and removing title liens is exempted from the highway privilege tax.

3. Other acts affecting the budget are:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Section</u>
2	Retired County Judges	LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT
22	Task Force	REVENUE
42	Oleomargarine	AGRICULTURE
50	Teachers for the Deaf	HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES
51	American Legion Convention	VETERANS AFFAIRS
54	County Judges Salary Increase	LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT
66	Veterans	VETERANS AFFAIRS
68	School Bus Transportation	PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
75	State Reorganization	FUNCTIONAL GOVERNMENT REORGANIZATION
83	Air Pollution	NATURAL RESOURCES
103	Student Loans	HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD
104	Moving Costs - State Agencies	ADMINISTRATION
115	Services to Nonprofit Agencies	ADMINISTRATION

=====

**CLAIM PAYMENT** Chapter 1 is the payment of a claim against the state by the Oconto Falls Memorial Hospital of \$4,670.78. Claim is to compensate hospital for the state's share of hospitalization furnished to sick persons under public assistance programs at the request of the Oconto County department of public welfare, no part of which has been paid since the statute of limitations has run (lost records).

**MOVING AND SPACE RENTAL** Chapter 104 appropriates a total of \$373,000 in 1967-69 for financing moving costs and additional space rental costs for state agencies.

PUBLIC Chapter 107 rearranges and amends present law and creates new  
 PRINTING law as it relates to public printing. In addition to the  
 changes in the bill which rearrange the sequence of the statutes,  
 and reword particular portions to correct inconsistencies and discrepancies, this  
 bill has the following significant effects:

1. Binding and rebinding to preserve certain printing materials is created as a class of printing.
2. It eliminates the option of the contractor to post a cash (negotiable instrument) bond instead of a surety bond.
3. The authority of the department to order further editions of the Blue Book and the requirement to publish 300 specially bound Blue Books for state officers is deleted.
4. The detailed tables of purchases in the state department of public welfare will be required in the official reports for class 3 printing. This requirement was previously excluded.
5. The provision for a 25% larger printing base for legislative printing is abolished.
6. The requirement for in-state printing contracts is only applicable if the other state would not allow their public printing to be done in this state.
7. Out-of-Madison state agencies can no longer receive out-of-state quotations for class 7 printing.
8. Provisions on bids have been made to correspond to Chapter 16 of the statutes.

PURCHASING, Chapter 106 revises the law relating to the purchasing, printing,  
 PRINTING AND and property management functions of the department of adminis-  
 PROPERTY tration. This revision has the following effects:  
 MANAGEMENT

1. The act repeals various provisions of the law, consolidates the substantive provisions thereof, and recreates the law under different sections.
2. Certain provisions which relate only to the capitol building and grounds are expanded to include other buildings and grounds under the control of the department of administration.
3. The act eliminates the enumeration of specifics as they relate to technical and professional services for which the state may contract, to specific items which the department may procure in performing their property management functions, and to other specifics which may exclude by the failure to enumerate.
4. Generic terms are substituted for trade names when referring to printing equipment and procedures.
5. "Institutions of the state" is substituted for "state prison" when referring to the purchase of state made articles.
6. The definition of "contractual services" under ss. 16.70 and 16.81 is defined as under \$2,500 instead of under \$1,000. Previous law limited construction work in question to \$1,000. The Bureau of Engineering cannot pick up a contract until it is in excess of \$2,500. This left a void for contracts between \$1,000 and \$2,500. This act eliminates that void.

STATE SERVICES; Chapter 115 enables the department of administration to provide  
NONPROFIT financial and management services for nonprofit corporations with  
CORPORATIONS which the state or its agencies enters into lease and sublease  
agreements. The nonprofit corporations will reimburse the state  
for such services. The proposal authorizes the department of administration or legis-  
lature to examine all records relating to the construction of projects financed by a  
nonprofit corporation and leased or subleased by a state agency.

The proposal further stipulates that the commissioner of administration or  
his designee shall advise and be a nonvoting member of any such nonprofit corpora-  
tion.

All permanent full-time salaried employes of the Wisconsin State Agencies  
Building Corporation in the Madison office (which is such a nonprofit corporation)  
are made state employes under the civil service.

#### AGRICULTURE

BUTTER Chapter 100 provides that the word "butter" shall not be used  
SUBSTITUTES in connection with any butter substitute. "Cream," "creamery"  
or "dairy," however, and "butter," if qualified so as to dis-  
tinguish it from real butter, may be used if the substitute contains at least 45%  
butter fat.

GRAPE The use of sulphur dioxide or sulphites as antioxidants in the  
JUICE processing of grape juice (with restrictions) is permitted.  
Chapter 60.

LICENSING Relating to licensing of slaughterhouses, cold storage ware-  
houses and locker plants, this act, Chapter 6:

1. Establishes October 31, as the expiration date of all locker plant licenses.
2. Alters the procedural steps for renewal of slaughterhouse licenses.
3. Changes the requirement that cold storage warehouses and locker plants  
must be inspected before a renewal license is granted.

OLEOMARGARINE Chapter 42 relates to oleomargarine regulations and:

1. Permits the sale of colored oleomargarine.
2. Imposes a tax of 5-1/4 cents per pound on the sale of colored oleomargarine  
beginning on July 1, 1967, and ending on June 30, 1972.
3. Repeals present licensing requirements on oleomargarine.
4. Appropriates \$5,000,000 for a dairy and animal science building and animal  
research center at the university of Wisconsin.
5. Provides penalties.

A portion of the bill relating to the use of dairy terms in connection with  
butter substitutes was vetoed by the governor. See "butter substitutes" above on  
the law passed relating to this subject.

SEED LABELING Chapter 99 provides that labels are not required for seeds packaged at the time of sale if the bin or container, from which seed is sold, is labeled. The act also provides that a license is not required to sell seed in bags or other closed containers labeled by the holder of a license.

Also see:

NATURAL RESOURCES; "WILD RICE". Pg. 32

BANKING

LOCATIONS OF BRANCH AND PARENT BANKS Chapter 86 provides that, if approved by the commissioner of banking, a bank may change the location of a parent bank to the location of a branch thereof or change the location of a branch thereof to the location of a parent bank.

CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

(No legislation enacted relating specifically to this area.)

EMPLOYE TRUST FUNDS

(No legislation enacted relating specifically to this area.)

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

(No legislation enacted relating specifically to this area.)

EXECUTIVE

(No legislation enacted relating specifically to this area.)

## GRAIN &amp; WAREHOUSE COMMISSION

(No legislation enacted relating specifically to this area.)

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

**AID TO BLIND,  
AGED OR TOTALLY  
DISABLED** Chapter 69 authorizes aid payments to the blind, aged or totally disabled, to be made either to such person, or to another individual who has been appointed his legal representative or to an individual who has been designated by the county welfare agency in cases approved by the state department of public welfare to receive payment of the aid.

**AID TO DEPENDENT  
CHILDREN** Chapter 9 changes all statutory references from "aid to dependent children" to "aid to families with dependent children". This change reflects an identical 1962 federal law amendment. Another act, Chapter 53, suspended from July 1, 1967, to August 15, 1967, the stipulation that state aid payments for aid to dependent children of unemployed parents may be made only so long as federal aid for this purpose is available to the state.

**BARBERS** Chapter 111 requires that a person, to receive a barber's apprentice permit, must have graduated from the 12th grade or be 18 years old (after July 1, 1970).

**COMMISSION  
ON AGING** Previous law required the commission to meet 4 times a year during specified months. Chapter 4 requires that they meet once each quarter but does not specify the month.

**COUNTY  
HOSPITAL** Chapter 101 authorizes Milwaukee county hospital to admit patients other than welfare patients on such terms and conditions as the board of public welfare establishes and permits doctors responsible for patients in Milwaukee county institutions to charge fees of patients under rules prescribed by the local board of public welfare. It also authorizes the Milwaukee county board to make land available to organizations for the constructions of medical facilities at the sites of county colleges.

**CUSPIDORS** Chapter 18 repeals the provisions which gave the local health board power to require an owner, occupant or person in charge of a public building to furnish and cleanse cuspidors.

**LSD  
(USE ILLEGAL)** Chapter 93 classifies LSD and similar substances as "dangerous drugs". As such, the drug cannot be procured or transferred without a prescription or other legal authority. The penalties as established by this act are as follows:

1. The user, one year or \$500, or both, on 1st conviction; 2 years or \$250 to \$1,000 or both on 2nd conviction.
2. The supplier, 5 years or \$5,000 or both.
3. A person who advises, induces or encourages another to violate this section, 5 years or \$2,500 or both.

Certain limited religious, nondrug, uses of certain dangerous drugs are permitted by the act.

**PLUMBING (PUBLIC UTILITIES)** Chapter 97 prohibits public utilities from engaging in plumbing activities unless the work is the installation, repair or replacement of water service piping, from the property line to the meter, including meter installation. This exception to the general prohibition is applicable when the work is accomplished by employes of a public municipal water utility, and such utility has regularly engaged in such installation, repair or replacement for at least 5 years prior to January 1, 1964; the exception from the basic prohibition is also exempt from any plumbing license requirements.

**PUBLIC ASSISTANCE** Chapter 55 requires that an applicant for or recipient of public assistance execute an assignment of any claim for injury he may have against a 3rd party. The assignment is limited to the amount of assistance given.

**SCHOOL FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN** A school board may permit a handicapped child to attend a special school or class outside the state. Prior approval of the state superintendent, however, is required and the county of the child's residence shall pay tuition and transportation (Chapter 41).

**SEEING EYE DOGS** Chapter 94 makes it a crime to refuse to admit a blind person with a seeing eye dog in any public place of accommodation, amusement or recreation if:

1. Such dog is wearing a harness, and
2. Such person has proper credentials issued by an accredited school for training dogs for the blind.

The maximum fine for violation is \$100 or 30 days or both.

**SEWERAGE FACILITIES NORTHERN COLONY** The department of public welfare, with the approval of the state building commission, may enter into an agreement with the city of Chippewa Falls to construct a sanitary sewer from the grounds of the northern colony to and connecting with the Chippewa Falls sewerage system.

For payment of sewage disposal charges and for transfer of title to that portion of the sewer main as is situated within the city limits, Chippewa Falls shall make payments for a period of 20 years. Cost - \$90,000 (1965-67 budget). Chapter 82

SOUTHERN Chapter 72 authorizes the department of public welfare to purchase 8 acres of land for the southern Wisconsin colony and training school (Racine County).  
 WISCONSIN COLONY  
 Funds already appropriated.

Also see:

LEGISLATIVE; "STATE GROUP HEALTH PLAN". Pg. 27

#### HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

STUDENT Chapter 103 provides that the state commission on higher education aids may form and maintain a nonprofit sharing corporation responsible for the administration of a guaranteed student loan program. The student loan program must be consistent with specified federal laws on the subject.  
 LOANS

#### INDUSTRY, LABOR AND HUMAN RELATIONS

EMPLOYMENT PERMITS Under Chapter 12, certain information (physical characteristics) TO MINORS required on employment permits issued to minors was repealed. The number of copies to be made of such permit was increased and a distribution schedule established.

HOURS AND WAGES, Prior to this enactment, the state regulated the labor wages on HIGHWAY state highway construction based on an hourly rate of pay. The CONSTRUCTION rate being determined by looking at the wages received by most people in the area who did the same kind of work.

Chapter 7 breaks down hourly rate into 2 definitions depending on what wages the state is regulating:

1. "Hourly basic rate" means the hourly rate minus any contributions or payments for fringe benefits. This rate times 1-1/2 determined the minimum wage to be paid for overtime.
2. "Prevailing wage rate" means the hourly rate including any contributions or payments for fringe benefits. This is the minimum wage to be paid for regular time.

The act also clarifies the minimum wages to be paid relating to truck drivers who use their own equipment.

Also see:

LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT; "LABOR DISPUTES". Pg. 28

**UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES** Section 111.06 (1) (c) 1 of the statutes defines "unfair labor practice." The law previously permitted an employer to enter into an all-union agreement with a labor organization where the employes have voted for the all-union agreement in a referendum conducted by the employment relations board. Chapter 113 allows an employer engaged in the truck transportation of freight in the motor freight industry to negotiate an all-union agreement with a labor organization in a multi-state bargaining unit which has not been subjected to such a referendum vote. An election shall be held, however, if a petition requesting such election is signed by 30% of the employes affected.

### INSURANCE

**DIRECT ACTION** Two recent Wisconsin Supreme Court decisions limited the applicability of Wisconsin's direct action statutes against motor vehicle insurance companies. Chapter 14 amends these statutes so that in all cases where the insurer is directly liable to the injured party, direct action against the insurance company is proper.

**REVISED INSURANCE LAWS** Chapter 89 revises the insurance laws relating to delinquency proceedings. This is the first part of a complete revision of the insurance laws authorized by s. 13.84.

Previous law on the subject of delinquency proceedings was, at best, incomplete. This act, therefore, does not change many existing doctrines, but it does create a new and complete system for delinquency proceedings.

Delinquency proceedings include liquidation, rehabilitation and various other administrative measures used to treat a financially ailing insurer, with a minimum loss to the public. The act provides the commissioner with the complete set of tools for remedial procedures for the handling of all types of delinquent insurers.

The several basic problems dealt with by the legislative council in drafting this law are as follows:

- (1) The causes of insolvency,
- (2) The detection of incipient difficulty in the insurance company operation,
- (3) The devising of ways to induce the insurance commissioner to take early action to correct remediable defects in insurer operation, before the sickness has become serious,
- (4) The provision of effective procedures for rehabilitation of companies seriously sick but still salvageable,
- (5) For companies that cannot be saved, the development of efficient, inexpensive and expeditious procedures for liquidation that will distribute the unavoidable burden fairly, and
- (6) The complications superimposed on the above problems by the existence of a federal system as the setting for delinquency proceedings.

The volume of this chapter prevents a detailed analysis of the changes in this "summation of legislation". The notes contained in SB 303, however, explain the law in detail.

**UNFAIR INSURANCE PRACTICES** Refusing to provide payment benefits for medical, surgical or other services of podiatrists under appropriate insurance policies or nonprofit plans for sickness care is defined as an unfair insurance business method in Chapter 76.

#### INVESTMENT BOARD

(No legislation enacted relating specifically to this area.)

#### JUDICIAL

**COGNOVIT JUDGMENT, NOTICE** Within 30 days after a cognovit judgment, the plaintiff is required to send, by certified mail, a notice of the same to the defendant. Failure to do this invalidates the judgment under Chapter 36.

**CONDEMNATION COSTS** Under the law governing condemnation procedure, the condemnor makes a "basic award" where the property owner has not accepted the original jurisdictional offer for his property. The basic award may be appealed to a county condemnation commission which makes a new finding of the amount to be awarded. This may be higher or lower than the amount of the basic award. The commission's award may be appealed to circuit court where a new determination is made of the amount to be awarded. In the circuit court appeal, costs may be awarded to the "successful party."

Chapter 102 states that where the condemnor appeals a commission award and the award on appeal exceeds the basic award the property owner shall be deemed the "successful party."

**CONDOMINIUM LAWS** The "Rule Against Perpetuities" provides that no person can suspend the power of alienation of a given parcel of real estate for longer than the life of a living person and 30 years thereafter. Chapter 59 excepts condominiums from this rule. In addition, changes are made in the condominium law pertaining to the votes given to unit owners and the method of recording, with the register of deeds, the survey map and floor plans.

**REPORTER'S FEES** Under Chapter 112, fees received by circuit and county court reporters and assistant reporters in the following instances are increased as follows (previous fees based on a "folio" -- which means 100 words or figures -- are shown in parentheses):

1. A transcript requested by a party to an action, other than the state or a political subdivision -- 60 cents per 25-line page (20 cents per folio) for an original and 20 cents per 25-line page (5 cents per folio) for carbon copies.
2. A transcript requested by the state or a political subdivision -- 50 cents per 25-line page (15 cents per folio) for an original and 15 cents per 25-line page (2-1/2 cents per folio) for carbon copies.
3. Criminal action transcripts and transcripts for referees ordered by the court -- 50 cents per 25-line page (15 cents per folio) for an original and 15 cents per 25-line page (2-1/2 cents per folio) for duplicates.

Chapter 112 also provides that the fees for court commissioners in attendance upon the taking of testimony or examination of witnesses ... shall be \$15 for the 1st 2 hours and \$5 per hour thereafter, and 75 cents per page for the original transcript of the testimony and 30 cents per page for each copy thereof.

**SALARIES (CIRCUIT COURT REPORTERS)** Under Chapter 33, a county board may elect to pay additional salary to a reporter appointed by a circuit judge in any county comprising all or part of a circuit having only one judge.

**SPECIAL INSPECTION WARRANTS** Chapter 85 provides that special inspection warrants shall be issued (except in emergencies) to all municipal officers with powers or duties involving the inspection of real or personal property. Such officers shall be deemed "peace officers" for the purpose of these inspection warrants.

Also see:

INSURANCE; "DIRECT ACTION". Pg. 23

LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT; "SALARIES (COUNTY JUDGES)". Pg. 29

LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT; "SERVICES OF RETIRED JUDGES". Pg. 29

**UNIFORM GIFTS TO MINORS ACT** Chapter 46 relates to revisions in the uniform gifts to minors act and provides:

1. Annuity contracts are a possible subject of a gift.
2. Original donor or the custodian may deposit funds in a savings and loan or credit union.
3. The financial institution where donor deposits gift need not be insured.
4. Life insurance policy on other than the minor must be payable to custodian as custodian.
5. Custodian can pay premiums on insurance policy out of custodial property.
6. Various provisions relating to custodian's successor.

#### JUSTICE

(No legislation enacted, relating specifically to this area; crimes, in general, however may be found by referring to the subject matter thereto.)

CAPITOL  
PARKING

Chapter 40 relates to capitol parking and provides that:

1. The number of spaces reserved for the state on the streets surrounding the state capitol park during legislative sessions is increased from 24 to 40.
2. The assigning of spaces by officers of the senate or assembly is limited to times when the legislature is not in session.
3. The governor has unlimited authority to assign spaces when the legislature is not in session (formerly 15).

CONTINGENT  
EXPENSES

Under previous law, all contingent expenses of the legislature had to be authorized by resolution or joint resolution.

Chapter 8 permits the organization committee of the respective house to authorize payment (2 of the 3 members). Under this law, payments may be authorized when the legislature is not in session.

COUNCIL FOR HOME  
AND FAMILY

Chapter 20:

1. Fixes May 1 as the commencement date for terms of appointive members of the council for home and family, and specifies that terms of judge- and clergyman-appointees expire in even-numbered years and terms of other appointive members expire in odd-numbered years.
2. Authorizes the appointment of council members to consulting committees created by the council.
3. Conforms the date for the council's reporting requirement to the date generally required for legislative committees, which is May 1 of each odd-numbered year. (The present requirement is for an annual report without specifying the date.) It also alters the council's reporting requirement (the present requirement is to report to the legislative council and, when in session, the legislature), so that the council must make written report to the legislative council, the legislature, the governor and the supreme court.
4. Gives the council authority to conduct workshops, sponsor or participate in conferences for home or family on a state or local level and to participate in such conferences on a regional, interstate or national level.
5. Allows legislative council to furnish consultants.

## EMPLOYEES

Chapter 21 relates to employes of the legislature and provides that:

1. The joint committee on legislative organization or the committee on organization in each house shall determine the personnel who are necessary. All employes are hired for duration of the legislative session unless terminated by the appointing officer.
2. Employes shall be paid in accordance with the compensation plan for limited term employes in the classified civil service within the ranges recommended and approved by the joint committee on legislative organization (unless specified otherwise by resolution).
3. Authority is granted to hire policy research personnel (unclassified civil service).
4. Legislative employes are exempt from the mid-year pay plan review.

Chapter 81 further implements the new plan for the staffing of the operations of the 2 houses of the legislature. This new plan was begun by a series of amendments to the rules of both houses and the joint rules and was carried forward by the enactment of chapter 21.

This act:

1. Requires that all legislative employes must pass a qualifying examination before they can be hired.
2. Requires that each house establish its staffing pattern by resolution.
3. Vests final authority for the pay plan for legislative employes, after recommendation by the bureau of personnel, in the joint committee on legislative organization.
4. Permits the employment, outside the classified service and when authorized by resolution, of the assistants to legislative leaders and the research staff assigned to legislative committees and party caucuses.

FORD FOUNDATION Chapter 48 provides for an appropriation of \$20,000 as matching funds for the Ford Foundation grant to improve legislative procedures.

LEGISLATOR EXPENSES Under previous law, only the governor had the authority to authorize legislators to attend meetings other than sessions of the legislature, such members to receive actual and necessary expenses. Chapter 3 allows the committee on senate organization, and the committee on assembly organization, as well as the governor, to authorize members to attend such meetings (in state or out of state).

STATE GROUP HEALTH PLAN Chapter 78 permits all legislators, regardless of age, to come under the state's group health and accident insurance plan. Previous law restricted first-time enrollment of legislators over 65 years of age.

#### LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

(No legislation enacted relating specifically to this office.)

#### LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT

AIR SHOWS Chapter 58 enables counties to use county funds to defray the expenses involved in holding national air shows or similar aeronautics activities in the county.

CIVIL  
DEFENSE

Chapter 5 renames the bureau of civil defense the "bureau of civil defense and disaster control" (renamed "division of emergency government" by the reorganization act; Chapter 75).

## COUNTY ACCOUNTS

Under previous law, the county board could delegate its power in regard to current accounts against the county to a standing committee where the amount did not exceed \$1,000.

Chapter 23 changes the \$1,000 above to \$2,500 for counties having a population of less than 50,000, and to \$5,000 for those counties with a population of 50,000 or more.

## COUNTY CODES

Chapter 87 repeals the law which provided that the cost of county building and sanitary codes could only be provided from fees charged and permits issued in relation thereto.

COUNTY PLANNING  
AND ZONING

Chapter 77 grants to the counties, except counties that are included in a regional planning area under a regional planning program (s. 66.945), specific authority to create a planning and zoning committee. This committee is given the authority to direct the development of a county level "development plan" for the physical development of the unincorporated territory within the county and areas within incorporated districts if they so desire. This development plan "shall serve as a guide for public and private actions and decisions to assure the development of public and private property in appropriate relationships."

The county board may designate a present committee to act as the planning and zoning committee or may create such a committee. If a new committee is created, it shall be composed of the county highway commissioner, the county park commissioner (if any), 3 members of the county board and 2 citizens.

The "development plan" which this committee prepares may include "comprehensive surveys, studies and analyses" of the historical, geographical, economical and sociological aspects of the county and shall incorporate therein the master plan and official map of any city or village in the county. From these surveys, etc., the plan may include goals and objectives which will improve the future physical development of the county.

That law relating to present county zoning authorities has been preserved.

DRAINAGE  
DISTRICTS

Chapter 71 relates to the transferring of jurisdiction over a drainage district and provides that the owners of a majority of the land lying within the limits of a city, town or village, in any drainage district located partially within the limits of such city, town or village, may petition the court having jurisdiction to transfer part of the district to the municipality of that jurisdiction. Previously, this transfer was limited to a city or village located entirely within a drainage district.

LABOR  
DISPUTES

Chapter 62 provides that in cases of a labor dispute, municipal employes and their employers may select a mediator by agreement or mutual consent.

- LAW ENFORCEMENT** Chapter 105 allows law enforcement officers to aid other law enforcement agencies at the request of the latter. Liability for any action taken by such officers will attach to the requesting agency. The requesting agency shall also be responsible for wage and disability payments, pension and workmen's compensation claims, damage to clothing and equipment and medical expenses.
- LIQUOR LICENSES** Under Chapter ~~74~~<sup>56</sup>, an exception is granted to the prohibition against "Class A" and "Class B" liquor licenses being granted for premises located within 300 feet of any school, church or hospital in that such prohibition shall not apply to premises licensed prior to the occupation of such land by any school, church or hospital.
- Another law, Chapter ~~56~~<sup>79</sup>, provides that a detachment of territory from a town, village or city shall not decrease the quota for liquor licenses in the remainder of the municipality to less than one per 500 people or fraction thereof as determined by the last decennial federal census.
- NATIONAL GUARD** Previous to the enactment of Chapter 30, a U.S. marshal, a city mayor or any sheriff could request the governor to call the national guard in emergencies. This act permits the president of a village to also make such a request.
- PUBLICATION, VILLAGE ORDINANCES** Under Chapter 35, when any village ordinance is required by law to be published without express designation as to class, it shall be published as a class 1 notice (one time).
- RACINE** This local law, Chapter 70, grants 3 parcels of partly submerged land lying along the shore of Lake Michigan to the city of Racine to be used for such purposes as public docks, wharves, highways, harbor protection, water recreation, public parks or boulevards.
- SALARIES (CITY OFFICERS)** In the section of the statutes relating to fixing the salaries of city officers, the following sentence was repealed by Chapter 24: "The salary of an officer so elected shall not be increased or diminished during his term office".
- SALARIES (COUNTY JUDGES)** Under Chapter 54, starting July 1, 1967, all county judges shall receive a salary of \$17,500 per year.
- SALARIES (COUNTY OFFICERS)** Under Chapter 25, the county board may increase the salary of an elected official during his term of office if paid in whole or part by the county. This does not, however, apply to officials who by virtue of their office are entitled to participate in the establishment of the compensation attending their office.
- SERVICES OF RETIRED JUDGES** Under Chapter 2 the administrator of courts may designate a retired county judge to serve temporarily as a county judge during the term for which such county judge was elected. The judge shall be paid \$50 a day plus expenses.

Under the present law, county judges may already make such appointments on their own authority, but if the appointment is made by a judge, his per diem is paid by the county. If appointed by an administrator under this act, Chapter 2, the per diem cost is shared by the state and county.

WASTE DISPOSAL PERMITS Villages or cities are not required to secure a permit from a town to transport waste within the town if it owns its own dumping or disposal grounds within the town using the sanitary landfill method or incineration. Formerly restricted to the sanitary landfill method. Chapter 57.

Also see:

JUDICIAL; "SALARIES (CIRCUIT COURT REPORTERS)". Pg. 25

JUDICIAL; "SPECIAL INSPECTION WARRANTS". Pg. 25

NATURAL RESOURCES; "POLLUTION ASSISTANCE". Pg. 32

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION; "UNIVERSITY LANDS". Pg. 35

#### MILITARY AFFAIRS

See:

LOCAL AFFAIRS AND DEVELOPMENT; "NATIONAL GUARD". Pg. 29

#### NATURAL RESOURCES

AIR POLLUTION Under Chapter 83, air pollution control and solid waste disposal responsibilities are assigned to the department of resource development, and an air pollution advisory council of 7 members is created. This act:

1. Assigns definite powers and duties to the department and authorizes the department to act in other areas.
  - a. The department shall be responsible for the following:
    - The promulgation of rules,
    - The encouragement of persons and groups,
    - The encouragement of local units of government,
    - The collection and dissemination of information (including educational and training programs),
    - The organization of a comprehensive and integrated program to enhance the state's resources.

b. The department may:

- Hold hearings, etc.,
- Issue orders and enforce the same,
- Secure necessary services and laboratory facilities,
- Make a continuing study on the effects of motor vehicles.

2. Specific powers are granted relating to pollution control.

3. The department shall classify air contaminant sources which may cause or contribute to air contamination and may require persons responsible to report to the department.

4. Notice shall be required for any class of contamination source to be constructed, installed or established and the department may prohibit such construction, installation or establishment.

5. The director is given the power to order an existing source of air pollution to be discontinued.

6. A county may establish an air pollution control program.

7. The department may provide by rule for the control of emissions from motor vehicles.

8. Minimum standards shall be established for solid waste disposal sites and premises, and such sites and premises shall be licensed.

#### FISH AND

#### GAME LICENSES

Chapter 37 permits owners and occupants of land and members of their families to hunt foxes, raccoons and woodchucks (in addition to rabbits and squirrels) on the land without a license; it

also allows such persons to boxtrap racoons and squirrels (in addition to rabbits) on such land in cities, villages or other areas where firing a gun is illegal.

Under Chapter 80, persons hunting upon game bird and animal farms are not required to have a hunting license.

Another act, Chapter 10, changes the residency requirements regarding resident fish and game licenses from one year to 6 months. The law also eliminates the settler's license issued to persons who are not eligible for resident licenses but have resided in Wisconsin for at least 60 days.

#### FISH HATCHERY LICENSES

Chapter 16 relates to fish hatchery licenses and to the introduction of fish into state waters and provides that:

1. No permit is required for the stocking of brook, brown or rainbow trout into the waters of the state if procured from a person holding a Class A or B license.

2. Civic organizations, organizations operating newspapers or television stations or promoters of sport shows, when and in connection with publicly showing or exhibiting or giving demonstrations with trout for less than 10 days, are exempt from the provisions of the statutes relating to "private hatcheries and fisheries".

3. The organizations or groups listed in 2 above, shall not be violating the restrictions relating to the stocking of fish in this state, but the brook, brown or rainbow trout used shall be purchased from a Class A or B private fish hatchery.

#### LAKE SUPERIOR

Under Chapter 63, the number of licenses granted for the conduct of commercial fishing operations in outlying waters of the state may be limited by the conservation commission. The commission may also limit the areas in Lake Superior where such operations may be conducted.

Standards are established for making these determinations.

- OUTDOOR MUSEUM** Under Chapter 84, the conservation commission is authorized to sell certain lands in the Kettle Moraine state forest to the state historical society for the purpose of developing an outdoor museum.
- POLICE SUPERVISION** Chapter 79 gives the conservation commission the power of police supervision over lands and property under its control by giving its representatives the power to arrest, with or without a warrant, any person committing an offense against the laws of the state or rule of the commission. The local district attorney will prosecute any such cases.
- POLLUTION ASSISTANCE** The law authorizes the department of resource development to enter into agreements with municipalities with regard to pollution abatement facilities constructed for or by the municipality. Previously under such agreements, the state would pay an amount equivalent to the interest costs in connection with financing the facility. Depending on the life and interest rate of bonds issued to finance the facility, the state payment could range from approximately 33-1/3% down to a small percentage of the total cost of the facility.
- Chapter 96 changes the present law to specify that the department of resource development may enter into agreements with municipalities for state payments for approved municipal pollution abatement facilities which shall be not less than 25% of the costs. This means that such facilities will be eligible, if the federal government accepts Wisconsin's water quality standards, for federal aid equal to 50% of such costs. Since the proposal stipulates that the state payments shall be "not less than 25% and not more than 30%," the department could enter into agreements to pay a higher percentage of the costs. Thus, if the federal government does not accept Wisconsin's water quality standards, Wisconsin facilities could still be eligible for 40% federal aid under the other provision of federal law which requires 30% state participation.
- RECREATIONAL WATERS** Under Chapter 38, the conservation commission is given the authority to make recommendations to municipalities and other state agencies for protection and development of recreational waters.
- WILD RICE** Chapter 114 prohibits the conservation commission from regulating the harvest of wild rice on streams or privately owned beds of streams, flowages or ponds. The act also prohibits the use of mechanical devices in harvesting or gathering wild rice.
- WILDLIFE REFUGES** Chapter 67 changed the law in that previously deer hunting was specifically allowed in Rock Island state park. Under this amendment, deer may be hunted generally in any state park, or portions thereof, designated for deer hunting by the conservation commission.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE Chapter 39 authorizes school boards to permit high school seniors to attend school on a part-time basis.

MILL RATE LIMITS (MILW.) Chapter 108 increases the maximum possible tax levy rate in the city of Milwaukee for school operations. The maximum rates are based on equalized valuation. The previous limits and new limits, and the years to which applicable, follow:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Present limit</u>	<u>New limit</u>
1968	13.0	13.5
1969	13.5	14.25

NONRESIDENT TUITION New methods of determining nonresident tuition charges for elementary and high school students are established by Chapter 45, as follows:

1. In districts operating elementary grades only, the net cost per pupil in average daily attendance.
2. In districts operating high school grades only, the net cost per pupil in average daily attendance less the state aid for nonresident students.
3. In districts operating both elementary and high school grades, as determined by using a state-wide ratio, which the state superintendent shall establish annually, based on his best judgment, of the division of elementary and high school costs in school districts operating both elementary and high school grades.

"Net cost" means the total sums spent for interest on short-term indebtedness, operation and maintenance, transportation and principle and interest on long term indebtedness, less federal, state (except general), county and transportation aids.

SCHOOL AID APPROPRIATION Chapter 32 makes a deficiency appropriation of \$1,516,500 to the department of public instruction for the payment of state school aid for the 1966-67 school year.

SCHOOL BUS TRANSPORTATION At the April election in 1967, the voters approved a constitutional amendment authorizing the legislature to provide for the transportation of children to private schools. Chapter 68 provides a system of transportation for such children.

1. Beginning with the 1967-68 school year, school districts are directed to provide transportation to and from private schools for children living within the school district and enrolled in a grade, including kindergarten, comparable to a grade offered by the school district, at a private school which is:
  - a. Located 2 miles or more from their residence;
  - b. Within the school district; and
  - c. The nearest available private school which the pupil may reasonably choose to attend.

City school districts, including the city of Milwaukee, may postpone compliance with this requirement until January 1, 1968.

If a private contractor has transported public and private pupils on the same bus during the 1966-67 school year, the school district may elect to transport pupils to private schools up to 5 miles outside the district during the 1967-68 school year.

2. Beginning with the 1968-69 school year, school districts are directed to provide transportation for such pupils to such private schools, if the private school is located within the school district or not more than 5 miles beyond the school district boundaries by the usually traveled route.

3. School districts may transport pupils within or outside the district to the nearest available private school which they may reasonably choose to attend, without regard to minimum or maximum distances.

4. Transportation for students residing in cities must be uniform for both public and private school pupils.

5. State aid for transportation presently is paid to school districts at the rate of \$24 per school year per child transported 2 to 5 miles and \$36 per school year per pupil transported more than 5 miles. This law extends state aid to cover private school pupils transported these distances and creates a new distance classification, applicable to both public and private school pupils, under which \$48 per pupil will be paid for pupils transported more than 8 miles. In addition, a one-shot payment will be made to assist school districts with initial costs. Payment will be made around November 1, 1967, and will be in the amount of \$24, \$36 or \$48 for each private school pupil being transported, the amount for each pupil to be determined by the distance transported as above. This supplemental payment is limited to \$1,000,000, to be prorated if necessary.

6. The proposal appropriates \$4,099,920 for increased state aids and state administrative costs under the proposal.

7. By January 1, 1968, each school district operating a high school must submit a report to the state superintendent relating to school bus transportation.

The senate and assembly public welfare committees are directed to jointly sift these reports and make such proposals as the committees deem advisable.

#### SCHOOL LAW

#### RECODIFICATION

Pursuant to 1965 Assembly Joint Resolution 120, the legislative council prepared a revision and recodification of the statutes relating to public schools. This draft was introduced into the

1967 legislature and became Chapter 92.

In drafting this assignment, the education committee of the legislative council adhered to the following guidelines:

1. Reorganize the school laws in a more logical manner.
2. Restate clearly the language in various sections.
3. Eliminate obsolete material.
4. Remove ambiguities and conflicts.

The subcommittee did not make substantial changes in the meaning or intent of the provisions of existing school laws. In the course of its work, however, the subcommittee found it necessary to make policy determinations regarding certain provisions of existing law in order to correct omissions in the law and to reconcile conflicts between various sections.

Substantial chapter renumbering was accomplished. Elementary and secondary school laws are now contained in Chapters 115 to 124 and higher education in Chapters 36, 37, 39 and 41.

**STATE PAID TUITION**                   The requirement that children (for whom the state pays tuition) shall attend a school, in most instances, in the school district where they are located is eliminated by Chapter 52.

**TEACHERS FOR THE DEAF**               Chapter 50 places teachers and other staff of the Wisconsin school for the deaf in the classified service without any loss of accrued benefits or reduction in salary.

**TRANSPORTATION HAZARDS**           Chapter 65 pertains to school districts in which universal hazards exist for children walking to and from a school located within 2 miles of their home. In such cases, the school board may develop a plan whereby students will receive transportation with proper safeguards (including a map and explanation of the hazards).

The plan is submitted to the local sheriff; if he approves, the plan may be put into effect by the board. Parties aggrieved by the decision of the sheriff may appeal to the state superintendent. No state funds are to be used to reimburse the costs of this transportation.

**UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICTS DISSOLUTION**           As a result of a supreme court decision (Fleming V. Barry, 21 Wis. 2d 259), this act, Chapter 13, repeals a section of the statutes relating to dissolving union high school districts which the court stated had been impliedly repealed by the creation of another section of the statutes.

**UNIVERSITY LANDS**               Chapter 27 grants certain powers to counties of the state relating to the acquiring, holding and transferring of land to the state for new collegiate institutions or research facilities.

1. Counties are given the power to acquire, hold and transfer the property in question to the state;
2. Counties may acquire such land by condemnation; and
3. Counties may borrow money to acquire such land.

Also see:

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES; "SCHOOL FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN". Pg. 21

#### PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

(No legislation enacted relating specifically to this area but see "TRANSPORTATION" in general.)

(No legislation was enacted relating specifically to this area.)

REGENTS OF UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

See:

AGRICULTURE; "OLEOMARGARINE". Pg. 18  
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION; "UNIVERSITY LANDS". Pg. 35

REGULATION & LICENSING

OPTOMETRICAL CARE PLAN           The Wisconsin Vision Services, Inc. may establish in this state a nonprofit plan for the vision of the general public through contracts with optometrists. Under Chapter 73, any person covered by such a plan may choose any optometrist licensed in this state who has agreed to abide by the terms of the plan. No optometrist shall be required to participate exclusively in any such plan.

Also see:

AGRICULTURE; "LICENSING". Pg. 18  
AGRICULTURE; "OLEOMARGARINE". Pg. 18  
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES; "BARBERS". Pg. 20  
HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES; "PLUMBING". Pg. 21

REVENUE

LOW-GRADE IRON ORE           Chapter 61 allows corporations engaged in the mining of low-grade iron ore a percentage depletion allowance of 15% of the gross income after first deducting all rents and royalties. Such allowance, however, shall not exceed 50% of the corporation's taxable income computed without this depletion allowance.

PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTION       Chapter 64 specifically states that benevolent nursing homes and homes for the aged are exempt from property taxation.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS       Chapter 19 provides that the special assessment for the cost of an assessor's plat may be charged against the land, but not including the improvements thereon.

TASK FORCE Chapter 22 creates a task force of 13 members to:  
STUDY

1. Study Wisconsin's present methods of sharing taxes and paying state aids and the relationship of these payments to the adequacy of local government revenues and the comparative tax burden on taxpayers in various government units.

2. Study the feasibility of authorizing additional sources of tax revenue to local government units.

3. Study the organization of local government and make recommendations on elimination of duplication of activities and improved efficiency.

4. The department of administration and the department of taxation are to furnish staff services to the task force. The 2 departments are to immediately prepare background information and statistical data, to be available for the task force at its first meeting. The task force may also employ such consultants and research or administrative staff as it deems necessary, outside the classified service.

5. The task force may hold hearings throughout the state.

6. Members of the task force shall be paid their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

Members of the task force are to be appointed by the governor (9) and by the legislature (4). The task force is to report to the governor and legislature not later than January 15, 1969.

\$35,000 is appropriated for the study.

TAX APPEALS Previously, an appeal of utility tax assessments could be brought before either the Wisconsin Board of Tax Appeals or the circuit court or both. Chapter 109 limits the appeal route to the circuit court.

The act also authorizes the department to make an audit of rural co-operative tax returns.

Further changes are made in the law relating to the procedures to be taken in having an assessment reviewed.

UTILITY TAX DISTRIBUTION Taxes are paid by utilities to the state who in turn share the taxes with the municipalities in which the companies operate. Chapter 17 relates to such taxes and provides the following:

1. Certain municipalities are required to apportion a part of the moneys they receive from the state (for taxes on utilities) to school districts within the area. The act changes the formula on which this apportionment is made so that the per cent received by the school district is based on the relationship the taxable property within the school district bears to the total taxable property in the municipality. Such apportionment was formerly based on the value of the utility property in the school district in relationship to the value of the utility property in the entire municipality.

2. Other statutory changes delete obsolete language, expedite administrative procedures and conform statutory language to present practices.

Also see:

AGRICULTURE; "OLEOMARGARINE". Pg. 18

TRANSPORTATION; "VOLUNTEER FIRE TRUCKS". Pg. 40

## Chapters 11, 26, 28 and 29.

## SAVINGS AND LOAN

**EARNINGS ON WITHDRAWALS** Prior to the enactment of Chapter 44, the law provided that an association may authorize the payment of earnings on withdrawals between earning distribution dates at the rate declared during the previous period if the amount withdrawn has been outstanding for a period of not less than 6 months.

Chapter 44 deletes the provisions of the former law relating to the rate and the minimum outstanding period of 6 months and authorizes such distribution provided that "earnings on any such amount . . . shall not be distributed for a greater portion of the dividend period than that during which such amount remained in the association."

**LOANS TO MEMBERS** Chapter 95 enables savings and loan associations to make loans to its members, secured by building sites, for future construction of residences thereon.

## SECRETARY OF STATE

**ELECTION TIMETABLE** Chapter 88 repeals and recreates the date and notice chart of the election code. The act changes the format of the previous notice and date chart but makes no substantive changes in the law. This new election occurrences listing lists the actions or notices required in chronological order by dates according to position (secretary of state, county clerk, municipal clerk and governing body, candidates and the public).

**PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY** Chapter 90 involves a revision of the Wisconsin's presidential primary law. Under this law, a bi-partisan committee of 11 shall determine the known candidates for president who shall then be included on the ballot (unless they officially decline).

A voter may "write in" a selection or vote against those candidates listed on the ballot.

The act also provides for procedures relating to delegates to the national convention including:

1. The procedure by which they will be appointed.
2. A pledge which each must sign indicating the procedures to be followed when voting (according to primary election on the first ballot and on each subsequent ballot, until the candidate fails to get 1/3 of the convention votes).

(No legislation was enacted relating specifically to this area.)

## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

See:

NATURAL RESOURCES; "OUTDOOR MUSEUM". Pg. 32

## STATE TREASURER

(No legislation was enacted relating specifically to this area.)

## TRANSPORTATION

COUNTY  
TRUNKS

Chapter 34 directs the state highway commission to establish rules providing for uniform minimum standards for the improvement of county trunk highways to insure modern, safe construction.

REGISTRATION  
AND FEES

The original bill was introduced by the committee on remedial legislation. The provisions of this bill which remained after the bill was amended and became Chapter 98 provide that:

1. The registration fee for self-propelled mobile homes is \$18 (formerly \$16).
2. Deletes a section of statutes which specifies a specific registration fee for a type of truck which had been included in the definition of "road machinery" in previous legislation. Road machinery is exempt from registration.
3. Other clarifications and corrective provisions.

Chapter 98 also provides that:

1. Specially constructed road or truck tractors used for shunting trailers or semi-trailers in terminal areas are exempt from registration.
2. In the registration reciprocity section of the statutes, the specific gross weight exemption is deleted and the commissioner is given the authority to set the exemption.
3. The commissioner may establish procedures for a blanket fleet reciprocity authorization.
4. Generally speaking vehicles owned or operated by a nonresident in interstate movement, which are not eligible for reciprocal privileges, may be qualified by the advance purchase of a "trip permit" good for 72 hours.

5. Pro rata registration is authorized for a resident fleet of 3 or more vehicles engaged in interstate commerce.
6. Reciprocity permit requirements applicable to motor buses and road tractors.
7. No additional permit or fee is required of a lessee of a contract motor carrier licensed in this state if:
  - a. The lessor is a Wisconsin resident, and
  - b. The lessor has either a contract carrier license or a common carrier certificate and insurance file with the commissioner.

**SALARY OF COMMISSIONER** Chapter 91 abolishes and recreates the office of the commissioner of motor vehicles so that he will be in a salary range of \$19,000 to \$22,500 instead of \$17,000 to \$20,500.

**SPECIAL TRUCK REGISTRATION (FRUITS & VEGETABLES)** Chapter 116 provides that trucks used exclusively for transport of dirt, fill, or aggregates or fresh milk or to transport perishable fresh fruit or vegetables for canning or freezing, including return of waste, may be registered on a monthly basis with the motor vehicle department.

**VOLUNTEER FIRE TRUCKS** Relating to fire trucks owned by volunteer fire departments, Chapter 49 provides that such trucks are exempt from the sales tax and are subject to a registration fee of \$1 per year. Under previous law, registration fees were determined by weight.

#### VETERANS AFFAIRS

**AMERICAN LEGION** Chapter 51 appropriates \$50,000 to pay for the expense incurred by the American Legion in connection with holding its 1968 National Convention in Milwaukee.

**COUNTY VETERANS SERVICE OFFICERS** Chapter 31 provides that all county veterans service officers who are re-elected in the future or were re-elected prior to this act and were serving on the effective date of this act shall continue to serve unless removed for cause.

**GENERAL** Chapter 66 relates to veteran's affairs. Significant provisions are as follows:

1. The appropriation limit for veterans' loans and aids is increased from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 per year and the maximum amount authorized for economic assistance loans is increased from \$1,500 to \$2,000.
2. The eligibility of dependents of deceased veterans is clearly established and the eligibility for benefits is extended to resident unmarried widows, widowers and minor or dependent children of deceased Wisconsin veterans.

3. The department is granted an immunity to the defense of infancy in relation to notes executed by a veteran's children to permit assistance to minor or dependent children of deceased veterans.

4. Economic assistance loans are authorized for the construction of garages and to a veteran's widow for the education of his minor or dependent children even if she has remarried and her veteran husband did not die of service-connected causes.

5. A veteran's wife is permitted admission to the Grand Army home even if she doesn't qualify under the provision requiring that she must have lived with her husband not less than 5 years immediately before making application for membership if such separation was the result of employment, physical or mental disability or hospitalization.

6. A veteran's wife who becomes widowed while a member of the Grand Army home shall remain a member without having to qualify as a veteran's widow.

7. The requirement that a deceased veteran must have been born 50 years before his mother's application and that she must be widowed in order to qualify for admission to the Grand Army home is eliminated.

8. Educational grants to veterans taking correspondence courses or part-time classroom study are extended to permit attendance at all accredited colleges and universities in the state.

POLISH LEGION Chapter 15 grants corporate powers to the Polish Legion of American Veterans and to its various subdivisions upon the filing of a notice of intent and a list of officers. The legion shall then have full corporate powers to transact business in this state and to take over the assets and liabilities of its existing subdivisions. No filing fee is required.

#### VOCATIONAL, TECHNICAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

TAXING, BONDING Relating to the taxing and bonding authority of vocational, technical and adult education districts, Chapter 47.

1. Deletes the 2 mill tax limitation on taxes levied for the purpose of paying principle and interest on valid notes and bonds.
2. Establishes certain debt limits.
3. Provides for a referendum on certain bond issues.
4. Establishes the authority of districts within the municipal borrowing provisions of the statutes.

#### JOINT RESOLUTIONS

GENERAL A total of 69 joint resolutions were concurred in during the regular session of the 1967 legislature. A brief summary of these resolutions, broken down into 3 broad categories, follows:

**CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES** Five joint resolutions were concurred in by the legislation dealing with the 2nd consideration of changes in the constitution. All 5 of these changes were approved by the people in the April 1967, election. These changes:

1. Permit state aid for the public transportation of private and parochial school children. AJR 7.
  2. Provide 4-year terms of office for the governor and other state officers. AJR 9 and SJR 12.
  3. Provide for one ballot for the governor and lieutenant governor. AJR 8 and SJR 11.
  4. Permit more than 2 consecutive terms of office for sheriffs. SJR 7.
  5. Permit mid-term pay adjustments for supreme court justices and circuit court judges so they all may receive the same salary. AJR 17.
- Two other changes to the constitution were concurred in (1st consideration):
1. The first relates to retirement of supreme court justices and circuit court judges and the eligibility of the same to serve as circuit judges.
  2. The second relates to appropriations for acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state.

**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ACTION** Other joint resolutions requested the federal government to take some action in one form or another:

1. Memorializing Congress to amend the social security law so as to authorize the release of needed information for enforcement of child support and to enact a law against child abandonment. SJR 9.
2. Memorializing Congress to enact legislation which would provide on-the-job or apprenticeship training benefits under the "cold war" or GI bill. SJR 15.
3. Memorializing Congress to take action to prevent the interstate Pecatonica River from flooding annually in the plains of southwestern Wisconsin. SJR 19.
4. Memorializing Congress to restore highway aids to Wisconsin. SJR 20.
5. Memorializing Congress to reconsider and amend the Highway Beautification Act of 1965 to make it more flexible and workable. SJR 21.
6. Memorializing Congress to direct the secretary of agriculture to co-operate with state officials on state laws regulating the grain shipping industry. SJR 51 and AJR 51.
7. Memorializing the postmaster general to issue a stamp (Memorial Day). SJR 58
8. Memorializing Congress and the Ways and Means Committee to prevent serious economic loss to the mink producers of the state (relating to import of mink pelts). SJR 64.
9. Memorializing Congress to enact legislation which would limit the importation of Colby cheese. AJR 30.

**MISCELLANEOUS** Resolutions were concurred in relating to the life and public service of 16 separate individuals. SJR's 3, 4, 10 and 34 and AJR's 4, 22, 24, 35, 58, 62, 80, 82, 85, 91 and 94.

In addition, the following resolutions were concurred in:

1. AJR 10 commended the North Central Area Council of the YMCA's and local HI-Y groups for sponsoring, in Wisconsin, the Youth in Government Program.

2. AJR 25 directs the committee on highways of the senate and assembly to conduct public hearings on the regulation and classification of snowmobiles and their operators.
3. AJR 28 congratulated a Wisconsin resident on his achievement in the field of cheesemaking.
4. AJR 43 commemorated the the veterans of World War I.
5. AJR 81 bestowed the legislature's sympathy to an Assemblyman on the death of his son.
6. AJR 84 congratulated an Assemblyman on a federal appointment.
7. AJR 93 congratulated a writer, with definite ties to Wisconsin, for his achievements in the literary field.
8. SJR 4 congratulated the Green Bay Packers on winning the world championship in football.
9. SJR 14 commemorated Douglas MacArthur on the anniversary of his death.
10. SJR 17 commended the retiring director of the Wisconsin Unemployment Division of the Industrial Commission.
11. SJR 23 commended Donald K. Slayton, Wisconsin astronaut, for his achievements.
12. SJR 35 related to National Brotherhood Week.
13. SJR 54 commemorated the civil air patrol for its 25 years of service to Wisconsin and the U.S.
14. SJR 56 urged the people of Wisconsin to honor "law day".
15. SJR 62 congratulated the "dean" of the capitol reporting staff.
16. SJR 73 bestowed the legislature's sympathy to an assemblyman and his wife on the death of their child.
17. SJR's 1, 2, 32, 33, 44, 62, 65, 68, 86 and 87 and AJR's 2, 3, 12, 19, 21, 38 and 83 dealt with internal legislative business.
18. SJR 42 related to the development of an interstate compact for higher education between Wisconsin and Minnesota.
19. SJR 18 related to reports on charge-backs, state aids and the use of medical assistance in the colonies for the retarded and in county hospitals as related to the budget bill.

#### GOVERNOR'S VETOES

Two bills were vetoed in their entirety by the Governor. The first, AB 365, related to extending the deadline for removing certain ice fishing shelters to April 1 for the year 1967. The other veto, AB 143, is still pending and relates to a state-wide immunization program to eliminate measles. Under this bill, the immunization would be compulsory for children; other persons would be urged to be immunized. The immunization would be done at state expense. Children need not be immunized if there is a religious conflict.

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