
The State of Wisconsin

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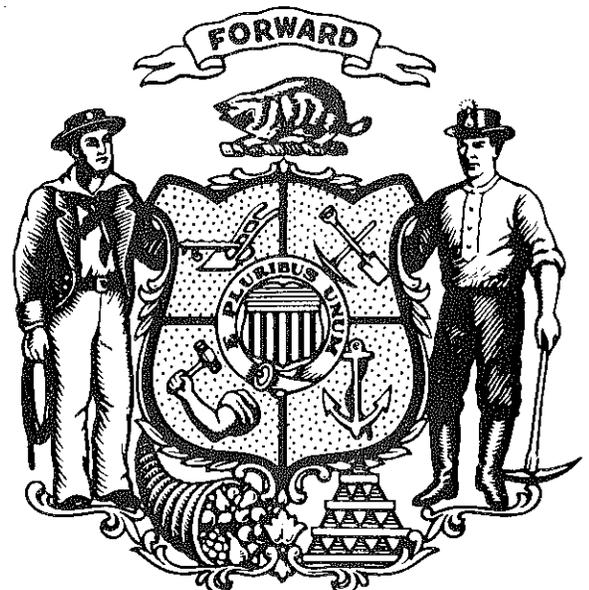
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SUMMARY OF BILLS APPROVED BY THE 1973 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE THROUGH JUNE 13, 1974 (Chapters 1 to 338, Laws of 1973)

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**SUMMARY OF BILLS APPROVED BY THE 1973 WISCONSIN
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(Chapters 1 to 338, Laws of 1973)**

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*Prepared by the Legal Section of the Legislative Reference Bureau

INTRODUCTION

This bulletin summarizes all bills and constitutional amendments approved by the 1973 legislature in its regular and special sessions prior to its adjournment on June 13, 1974. A general overview of the "highlights" of 1973 legislation is given in the opening part. The detailed description for each enactment is found under the subject headings shown in the table of contents; within each subject heading, the acts are discussed in numerical sequence. Each act is shown under only one subject heading; thus, although some readers might look for the new ethics board (chapter 90) or the campaign reform law (chapter 334) under "state government", both enactments are found under "elections" which seemed the more appropriate place.

Because the two budget acts (chapters 90 and 333) each affected many different areas of state law, each area is described separately under the appropriate subject heading, rather than under a subject heading devoted exclusively to budget acts.

The 1973 legislature took its oath of office on January 1, 1973. Its regular session was organized into 4 floorperiods: I -- January 16 to February 15, 1973; II -- March 13 to July 26, 1973; III -- October 2 to October 26, 1973; and IV -- January 29 to March 29, 1974. The 1973 legislature, on the call of the governor, met in special session from December 17 to 21, 1973 ("1973 special session") and again from April 29 to June 13, 1974 ("April 1974 special session"). Continuing the practice begun with the 1969 special session (see chapter 185, laws of 1969), the laws enacted by the 1973 legislature meeting in special sessions were numbered into the regular sequence of 1973 session laws. Thus, the laws resulting from the 1973 special session became chapters 157 and 158, and the laws resulting from the April 1974 special session became chapters 333 to 338, of the 1973 session laws.

HIGHLIGHTS

Some of the most important legislation passed by both houses of the 1973-75 legislature is highlighted under the following subject classifications.

Agriculture

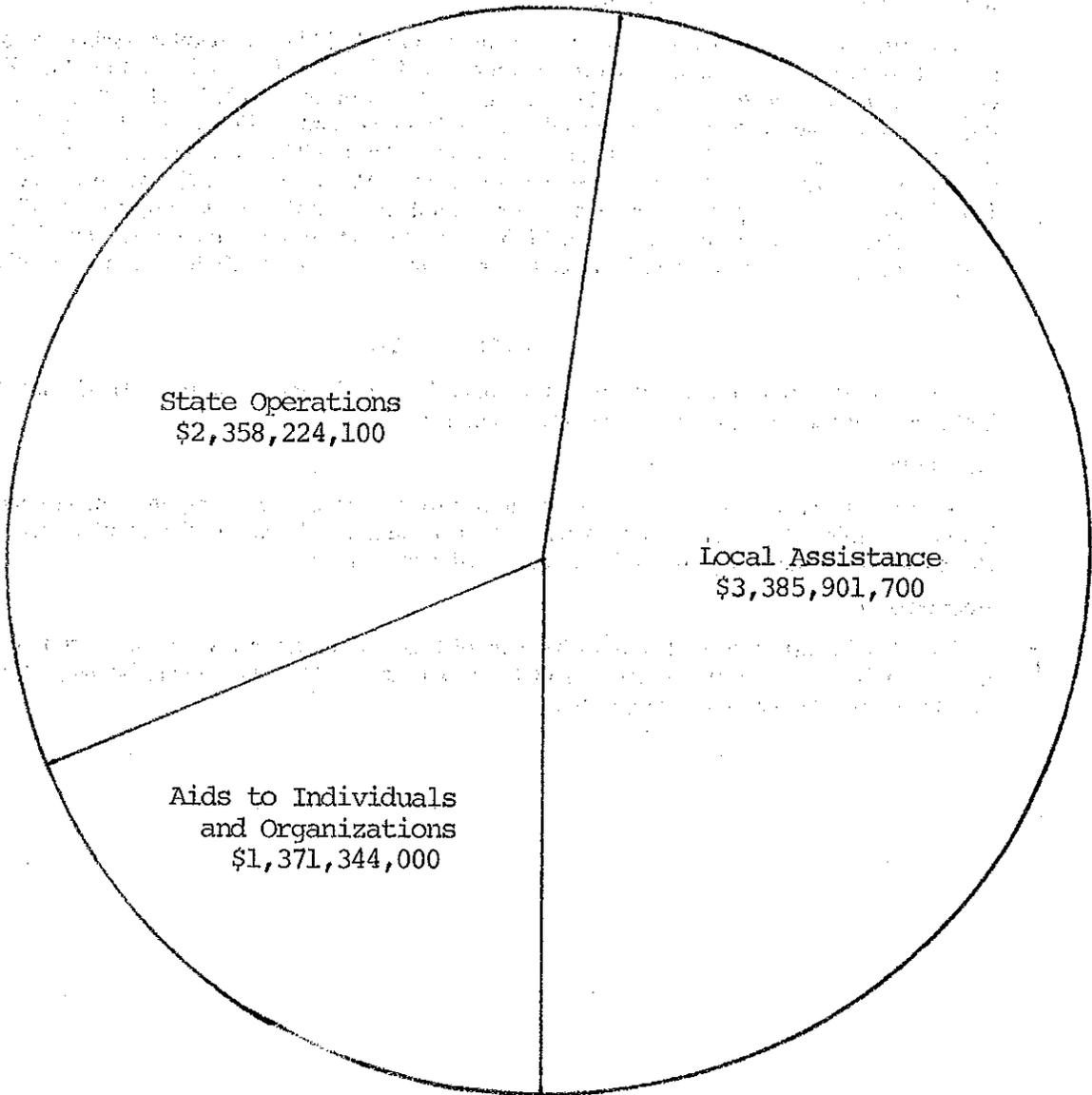
A bill was passed which prohibits corporations from owning or carrying on farming operations in Wisconsin unless the corporations meet certain standards relating to the number and kinds of shareholders or unless they fit within certain specific exemptions.

Appropriations

The "pie" chart on page 2 shows what part of total appropriations was used for state operations, aids to individuals and organizations and local assistance. The "pie" chart on page 3 shows the revenue source for the total appropriations.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS
1973-75

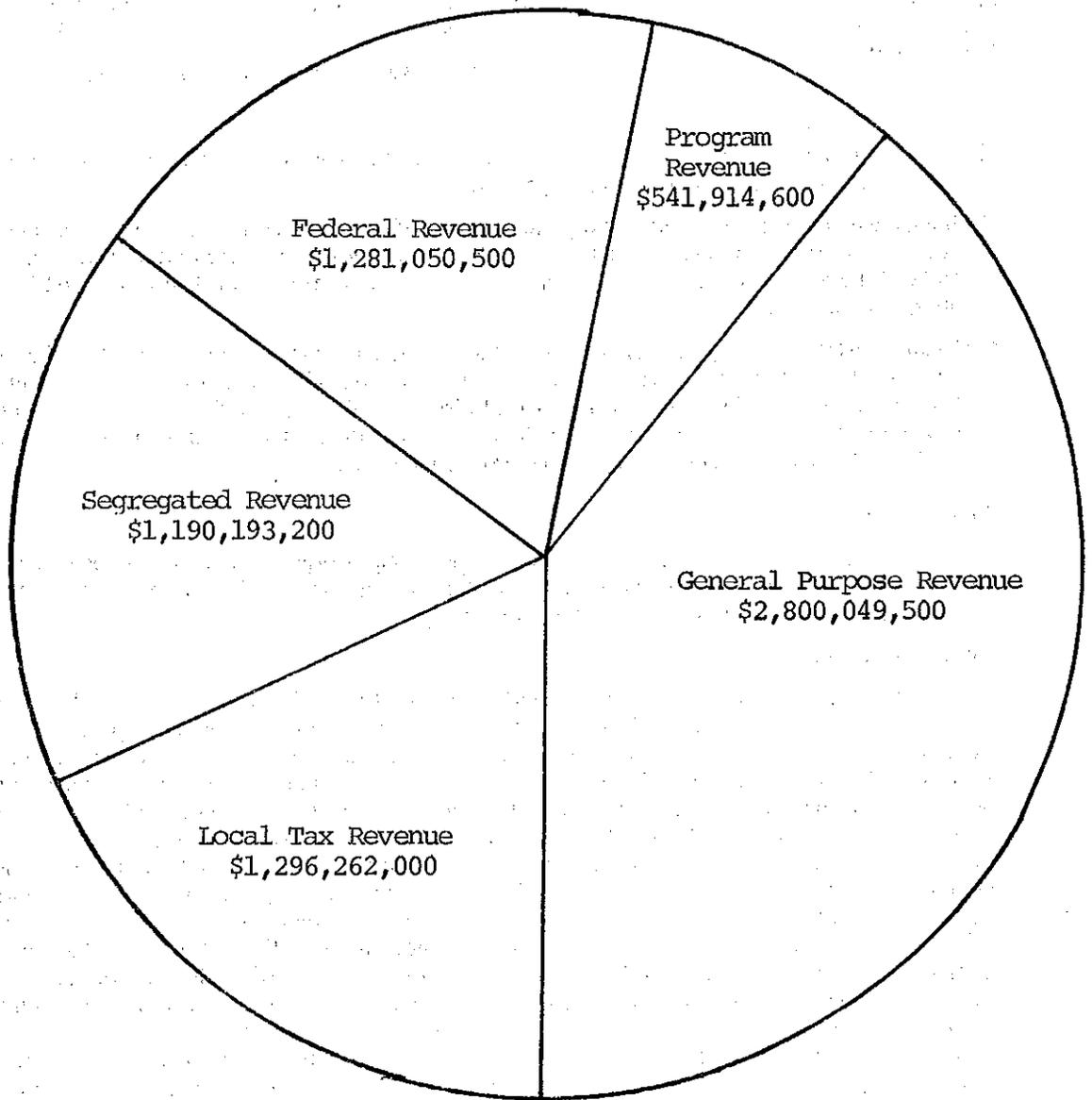
By Purpose



TOTAL = \$7,115,469,800

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS
1973-75

By Revenue Source



TOTAL = \$7,115,469,800

The table below gives the breakdown into functional areas of the general purpose revenue appropriations.

GPR appropriations

Functional Area	1971-73 Budgeted*	1973-75 Budgeted*	Change 1973-75 over 1971-73	
			Amount	Percent
Building Program**	\$ 20,787,100	\$ 44,008,700	\$ 23,221,600	111.7%
Commerce	15,668,200	19,219,300	3,551,100	22.7
Education	1,270,996,500	1,724,516,700	453,520,200	35.7
Environmental Resources	33,329,500	56,686,600	23,357,100	70.1
General Executive	66,037,000	86,455,100	20,418,100	30.9
Human Relations & Resources	513,577,200	769,373,700	255,796,500	49.8
Judicial	13,568,000	16,937,500	3,369,500	24.8
Legislature	12,749,200	19,438,700	6,689,500	52.5
Miscellaneous***				
	\$1,983,308,800	\$2,800,049,500	\$816,711,700	41.2%

*Represents gross appropriated levels for biennium including biennial budget annual budget review changes and other miscellaneous appropriation bills.

**Figures can be somewhat misleading since many of the debt service payments are included in agency appropriations rather than under the building program appropriations; also most of the 1973-75 building program was on a pay as you go basis rather than being financed by general obligation bonding.

***Includes BOGO appropriations since any BOGO funds expended are expended by other agencies and not by BOGO itself; also includes funds for pay plan increases which are ultimately transferred to individual agencies for expenditure. In 1973-75, includes \$9,850,500 for new local law enforcement aids program, \$7,000,000 for new state payments for municipal services, and \$2,000,000 for Minnesota income tax reciprocity payments.

Bingo

Chapter 156 regulates bingo, provides for the licensing of organizations which conduct bingo and their suppliers, creates a bingo control board within the department of regulation and licensing, and subjects bingo to the sales tax and an occupational tax.

Campaign financing

Chapter 334 recodifies the Corrupt Practices Act of 1911. The law withdraws all duties of the secretary of state in relation to administration of elections and places them in the hands of a bipartisan elections board. The board investigates election law violations and institutes civil actions to enforce the campaign laws. The former system whereby campaigns were conducted primarily by "voluntary" committees which were legally divorced from the candidate and without spending restrictions is abandoned. The candidate is placed in charge of his own campaign and may be held accountable for actions of his agents. Virtually all campaign funds must be funneled through the candidate's personal committee. New spending limitations are imposed, and detailed contribution limits are established for the first time. A comprehensive registration system is set up for all individuals and groups who attempt to influence elections, including referenda. The only major campaigns not regulated are U.S. presidential campaigns, covered under federal law. Revised reporting requirements are created. All reports in state and national campaigns are required to be audited and to be open to public inspection. Controls on the use of cash are imposed. The concealing of sources of campaign money is restricted, and the use of such money for nonpolitical purposes is made illegal. The state's 69-year old ban on corporate contributions is retained, but corporations are authorized under a new provision to spend limited amounts for solicitation of contributions from individuals for the use of candidates whom they support. The elections board or any elector may obtain an injunction to enforce the new campaign laws. Restrictions on political activities by state employees are liberalized. The former statutory party structure is merged with the "voluntary" political party organization.

Constitutional amendments

An amendment which would have created an article in the constitution prohibiting the denial or abridgment of rights and protections under the law on the basis of sex was defeated by the voters at the election on April 3, 1973. One amendment was approved at the 1973 election which allows the legislature to authorize bingo games operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal and veterans organizations licensed by the state.

Three constitutional amendments were submitted to and ratified by the voters on April 2, 1974. One amendment removes the requirement of tax uniformity for agricultural and undeveloped land, permitting both kinds of land to be taxed differently than other real property. Another empowers the legislature, by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, to remove county and municipal judges for cause in accordance with procedures established by law. A further amendment permits the legislature to increase the pensions of persons who already have retired under any public retirement system, and to require the state to provide sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits to all persons retired under a public retirement system.

Courts and procedure

Chapter 102 changes the legal presumption as to intoxication which may be based on the percentage of alcohol by weight in a person's blood. Under this law, the percentage of alcohol in a person's blood needed to establish a prima facie case of intoxication while driving a motor vehicle or handling a firearm is lowered from .15% to .10% by weight of alcohol.

Education

Chapter 89 recodifies the laws pertaining to the special education of children with exceptional educational needs. Under this proposal the state superintendent will adopt a state plan for special education setting various standards and goals. Procedures are established for identifying children with exceptional educational needs at the school district level and creation of multidisciplinary teams to recommend special education for the child. Decisions relating to special education may be appealed as specified in the act. Other areas treated by the act relate to admission, tuition and transportation, state aids and remedies for noncomplying school districts.

Employment

Chapter 180 provides for a death benefit payment of at least \$25,000 to be paid by the state for any law enforcement officer, correctional officer or fireman who is killed in the line of duty. Payment is made to the estate of the deceased or to persons designated by him. Claims must be submitted within one year after the date of death. The law applies retroactively to January 1, 1973.

Under another enactment girls may engage in street trades at the same age as boys (12). Formerly, girls could not be so employed until age 18. For every minor, an employer must obtain a street trade permit from the department of industry, labor and human relations.

Energy

Chapter 157, enacted in the December 1973 special session, establishes an emergency energy assistance program, under the governor, to respond to the energy shortage. This chapter also lowers speed limits and permits overweight and overlength loads for trucks.

Health

Chapter 159 provides that any hospital, hospital personnel or doctors may refuse to perform abortions or sterilizations or participate in such operations and may not be held liable for civil damages resulting from such refusal.

Local governments

Chapter 143 permits cities and villages surrounding town territory "islands" which are 65 acres or less and which contain 100 or fewer residents to annex such town islands by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the governing body of the city or village. Under this law a city or village may not create new town territory islands.

Mobile homes

Chapter 116 requires state licensing of mobile home manufacturers and mandates the department of industry, labor and human relations to establish rules to assure safe and sanitary design and

construction of mobile homes manufactured or sold in Wisconsin. The act requires commercial sellers or lessors of mobile homes to provide a one-year written warranty assuring the habitability of the home and covering it against defects in material and workmanship. Certain disclosures must also be made by any person selling or leasing a used mobile home.

Natural resources

Chapter 74 directs the department of natural resources to establish and administer a water pollutant discharge elimination system consistent with the federal water pollution control act amendments of 1972. The system involves the issuance of discharge permits and the promulgation of various standards and limitations related to the discharge of pollutants.

Chapter 197 requires the adoption of zoning ordinances which will preserve the scenic and recreational values of the lower St. Croix river. The department of natural resources must adopt rules specifying guidelines and standards for any local zoning ordinances so adopted.

Under *chapter 298*, snowmobile registration laws are revised including laws relating to the allocation of registration moneys for trail maintenance, cooperative sign programs, route signs, noise emission studies, departmental law enforcement and blood specimens of snowmobile accident victims.

Chapter 301 establishes a program for inland lake rehabilitation and rehabilitation districts and creates a rehabilitation council in the department of natural resources composed of public members and representatives of various state agencies.

Chapter 305 creates a solid waste recycling authority. The authority is a nonprofit public corporation which is empowered to acquire, construct and operate solid waste reclamation facilities. It is charged with planning and coordinating most solid waste reclamation activities in Wisconsin.

Probate of estates

The 1973 legislature made some significant changes in the probate laws. *Chapter 39*, authorizes informal administration or "unsupervised probate" of any estate unless specifically prohibited by the will of the decedent. The estate is administered before a "probate registrar", who may be the probate judge, register in probate, any court official or any other person designated by the court. Unless one or more of the interested parties in the estate objects, the estate may be informally administered and proceedings concluded without appearance before a judge. The personal representative may be any interested party; however, all interested persons must agree as to the selection of the personal representative. The act applies to estates of persons dying on or after October 1, 1973.

Another change in the probate code, *chapter 40*, provides for transfers of motor vehicles to a surviving spouse by affidavit, thereby eliminating the requirement to produce papers from the court to have title transferred to a surviving spouse. A simple affidavit, setting forth the requirements of the statute may be used, but not more than 2 motor vehicles may be transferred by this method.

Chapter 41 provides a new procedure for the termination of joint tenancies to homes and savings and checking accounts in banks. This "informal joint tenancy termination" is handled administratively in the office of the register of deeds and no court appearance is necessary. An application is filed with the register of deeds, and upon such filing, the joint tenancy is terminated with the same force and effect as though terminated through formal proceedings in court. *Chapter 84* permits such informal terminations for accounts in savings and loan institutions and in credit unions.

Chapter 42 raised the net value of an estate which can be settled summarily from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Under this procedure the probate court can summarily settle estates without the appointment of a personal representative if the net value of the estate does not exceed the statutory limit.

Another alteration in the probate code is made by *chapter 43* in which the amount an heir may receive by an affidavit is increased from \$1,500 to \$3,000.

University of Wisconsin merger

Chapter 335 implements the merger of the university of Wisconsin and the state university system which was begun under chapter 100, laws of 1971. The 1971 law created a single board of regents and eliminated the coordinating committee on higher education, but continued administration of the various institutions under separate statutory authority pending final implementation of the merger.

Under the new act all parts of the system are governed by one set of rules and statutory requirements.

The merger act in large part merely recodifies the former statutes governing the system and makes a few significant changes. Also, the act codifies into statutory law some of the practices and policies previously adopted by the respective boards and university administrations, e.g., procedures for granting appointments and tenure for faculty and academic staff are now set forth in the statutes.

Some new provisions are added to existing law. Explicit statutory authority is given to the board to meet financial emergencies by terminating tenured faculty and staff. Wisconsin residents are given preference in university housing placement. Eligibility requirements for exceptions to nonresident tuition charges are also modified.

The governor partially vetoed several provisions which were departures from previously existing policy. Among the items struck from the bill were provisions for a select committee to study the system, a prohibition against direct competition between the university and private business, a requirement that 70% of the faculty and staff be employed in the instructional program, geographic representation among members of the board and restriction on development at the U.W.-Parkside campus in Kenosha.

Vehicles and highways

Under *chapter 146*, the arrest powers of state traffic patrol officers is broadened to permit them to arrest any suspected criminal. Formerly, the arrest powers of the state traffic patrol officers were largely limited to violators of state traffic laws.

Chapter 182 makes certain revisions in and establishes new rules of the road for bicycles. It also establishes rules for operation of bicycles in bicycle lanes and bicycle ways. Bike rules will be published and distributed free by the division of highway safety coordination in the executive office.

Chapter 338 prohibits the use of studded tires after May 1, 1975, except for authorized emergency vehicles, vehicles used to deliver mail and out-of-state automobiles which are in the course of passing through Wisconsin for a period of not more than 30 days.

Of some 2500 bills introduced in the legislature during the regular and special sessions, the following are among the major proposals which failed to be enacted.

Business

Assembly Bill 635 proposed state regulation of the cable television industry.

Of the 10 "no fault" insurance bills introduced, only Assembly Bill 874 received consideration on the floor. Under the "no fault" concept auto insurance claims are paid without regard to who is at fault in an accident.

Criminal law

Senate Bill 518 would have established special treatment with respect to young criminal offenders with the intent being that early rehabilitation would prevent recidivism.

Discrimination

Assembly Bill 23, which would have eliminated most statutory distinctions based on sex, was passed by the assembly and temporarily concurred in by the senate, but was eventually defeated on reconsideration in the senate.

Environment

Assembly Bill 882 proposed to authorize the state to establish general standards for land use and development in the state, and local units of government would have been required to conform their ordinances to those standards.

Under Assembly Bill 626, a person desiring to engage in activities which would damage wetlands would first have to obtain a permit from the department of natural resources, and affected wetlands would have to be restored to their original condition. If activities on certain wetlands were disallowed, the state would pay 70% of applicable property taxes.

Bills to control the development and siting of large power plants and high-voltage transmission lines were defeated during the regular session (Assembly Bill 814) and the special session (1974 April Special Session Senate Bill 1).

News shield

A large number of bills (Assembly Bills 35, 79 and 92, and Senate Bill 43) aspired to provide varying degrees of protection to newsmen against involuntary disclosure of news sources. None of the bills passed either house.

State government

Assembly Bill 1353 and 1974 April Special Session Assembly Bill 4 would have reorganized the department of transportation for the purpose of shifting emphasis from highways to all modes of transportation. Both bills proposed to replace the highway commission with a transportation commission and the highway fund with a transportation fund.

Voting registration

Assembly Bill 950 proposed to establish a uniform statewide voter registration system.

In addition to the foregoing bills, Assembly Joint Resolution 5 which proposed to amend the state constitution to reorganize the judicial branch also failed. The reorganization would combine trial courts in one category and create an intermediate court of appeals.

AERONAUTICS

Chapter 241 authorizes the department of transportation to install air navigation facilities at airports with or without federal aids and to make agreements with sponsors to share the maintenance and operational costs of such facilities.

Chapter 242 provides for secretary of transportation approval of the location of any new airport in the state. The secretary may approve the location if it is compatible with existing and planned transportation facilities in the area. This chapter also requires the secretary of transportation to enforce federal standards on airport runway lengths and traverse way height clearances.

AGRICULTURE

Chapter 90 transfers operation of the Olympic ice rink at state fair park from the department of natural resources to the state fair park board in the department of agriculture.

Chapter 123 exempts cattle originating from brucellosis-free counties or areas from testing requirements incident to sale or movement. The previous 12-months test requirement is eliminated. The age for the identification of official vaccinates as reactors is reduced from 30 to 20 months in order to make Wisconsin law uniform with federal law.

Chapter 124 eliminates the tuberculosis testing requirement as a condition for the sale or removal of cattle for dairy or breeding purposes from the stockyards of a packer or from a stockyard located in the same city as a packing plant.

Chapter 178 repeals the authorization for milk and cream to be sold in one-third quart containers but allows sale in containers of 10 fluid ounces instead.

Chapter 191 makes it unlawful to drug a horse for the purpose of affecting its performance in a horse-pulling contest.

Chapter 194 permits persons offering seeds for sale to keep seeds packaged in hermetically sealed containers on the market for 36 months after administration of germination tests.

Chapter 195 requires official certification of seeds which are labelled as a variety protected by the federal plant variety protection act.

Chapter 206 modifies the law pertaining to inspection of animals, poultry and carcasses, and permits the department of agriculture to enlist the aid of other state and local governmental agencies for enforcement of laws administered by the department.

Chapter 238 prohibits corporations from owning or carrying on farming operations in Wisconsin unless the corporations meet certain standards relating to the number and kinds of shareholders or unless they fit within certain specific exemptions.

Chapter 239 authorizes optional registration with the department of agriculture of exclusive brands for cattle and horses. Additionally, this chapter prohibits the transportation of cattle on a highway unless accompanied by shipping documents setting forth the number and description of cattle being moved, the name and address of the owner and the point of origin and destination.

Chapter 311 authorizes the secretary of agriculture to set minimum prices at which certain kinds of milk may be purchased from producers.

Chapter 314 sets minimum standards for the care of animals and prohibits the mistreatment of animals.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Banking and finance

In addition to the modifications to the consumer act (see subheading below), the session included a number of other measures directly affecting banking and finance.

Chapter 83 increases the application fee for state banking licenses from \$150 to \$1,000. In addition, the measure deletes the fixed deadlines for filing articles of incorporation with the commissioner of banking and for the first examination of the newly incorporated bank, leaving the commissioner with discretion to set the required time.

Chapter 85 exempts banks with trust powers from statutory restraints on guardians and from the limitations on investment in common stocks imposed on fiduciaries.

Chapter 88 prohibits any commercial or institutional lender or credit granting institution from discriminating on the basis of sex or marital status in granting or extending credit.

Chapter 95 makes a number of changes in laws regulating state mutual savings banks. The measure:

1. Permits mutual savings banks to make loans to trustees or directors in the same manner as state banks;
2. Increases the limit on individual deposits in certain mutual savings banks to 2% of total deposits;
3. Authorizes mutual savings banks to make loans secured by savings accounts or mobile homes;
4. Raises limits and the maximum period for repayment on personal obligation loans made by mutual savings banks;
5. Revises amounts required to be set aside as increments to a mutual savings bank's guaranty fund; and
6. Permits mutual savings banks to establish bank stations and branch banks in the same manner as state banks.

Chapter 114 updates references to federal legislation in statutes which authorize banks, insurance companies and other regulated businesses and trusts to invest in securities of federal land banks, federal and intermediate credit banks and banks for cooperatives.

Chapter 152 authorizes state banks to invest in agricultural credit corporations.

Chapter 184 adapts the domestic stock and mutual insurance company laws to changes made in the general corporation law by chapter 285, laws of 1971. The general law is incorporated by specific reference in the insurance law except insofar as special insurance considerations warrant deviations.

Chapter 193 liberalizes the law regulating the placement of paying and receiving facilities which are located near but not attached to a state bank.

Chapter 205 modifies the regulation of savings and loan associations, including liberalization of the limitation on aggregate loans and expansion of the authority of the commissioner of savings and loan.

Chapter 219 amends the law relating to credit card crimes and makes illegal various acts such as making false statements for the purpose of procuring a credit card and to acquire another's credit card illegally or for an illegal purpose.

Chapter 227 allows the deposit of burial agreement trust funds in credit unions insured by the Wisconsin credit union share insurance corporation. Formerly, such funds were required to be deposited in a bank, trust company or savings and loan association.

Chapter 255 limits the definition of "risk assets" for credit unions and deletes the requirement that credit union loan applications state the purpose for which the loan is desired. This chapter also gives the commissioner of credit unions the option of ordering credit union records located outside the state returned to the state for examination or billing the credit union for travel and other audit expenses outside the state.

Chapter 291 codifies and modifies various aspects of the law relating to jointly held checking and savings accounts in banks and other financial institutions.

Boxing

Two measures were enacted affecting boxing. The first, *chapter 28*, requires promoters of closed circuit boxing telecasts shown in Wisconsin to file a \$1,000 surety bond with the state treasurer to assure payment of the license fee (5% of gross receipts) imposed on the sale of tickets to the closed circuit performance. The state may also proceed against the owner or operator of the premises in which the telecast is shown to assure collection of the license fee. The surety bond requirement may be waived by the athletic examining board if the licensee is a Wisconsin resident and the board is satisfied that the license fee will be paid.

The second measure, *chapter 29*, repeals the prohibition against boxing or sparring exhibitions being held on Sundays or in buildings in which intoxicating liquor is available.

Commercial code

Chapter 215 revises article 9 of the uniform commercial code relating to secured transactions involving fixtures, crops, timber, oil, gas and minerals, intangibles, multiple state transactions and motor vehicles.

Consumer act

Chapter 2 makes a number of technical changes, correcting certain cross-references, deleting redundant language, and adding clarifying terminology in the Wisconsin consumer act.

While also providing clarification, *chapter 3* revamps certain credit insurance provisions of the act to conform them with existing insurance law. Significant features of the measure:

1. Exempt student loans for higher education and loans made by the department of veterans affairs from consumer act limitations on the maximum period allowed for repayment of small loans, thereby permitting the continued practice of postponing the repayment of student loans until several months after the student's graduation;
2. Broaden the range of real estate transactions in which specified additional charges can be made by the lender; and
3. Establish a procedure for the extension of revocable wage assignments.

Chapter 18 partially exempts from the consumer act those consumer credit transactions made, insured or guaranteed by the federal housing authority, U.S. veterans administration, or the department of veterans affairs and entirely exempts loans secured by a first lien real estate mortgage on which the interest rate does not exceed 12% and the amount financed is \$25,000 or less. Such first mortgages are covered by entirely new provisions which are less restrictive to the creditor than the consumer act.

Contracts

Two acts of the 1973 legislature directly affect the right of certain individuals to enter into contracts.

Chapter 50 permits a public official to participate in bonds, contracts and other transactions entered into under the state's public industrial financing law, even though the official may have a private pecuniary interest in the matter or may exercise some official discretion over it.

Chapter 82 permits hospitals and nonprofit medical education and research organizations to employ physicians on a contractual basis.

Insurance

Chapter 22 is a general revision of state laws governing the organization and operation of town mutual insurance companies.

Chapter 25 gave certain provisions of *chapter 22* immediate effect rather than delay its effect for 90 days as originally provided. Instead, the new law authorizes the commissioner of insurance to extend on a case-by-case basis the time allowed for compliance with those provisions.

Chapter 31 reduces to 7 members the minimum size of the major committee of insurance corporations having 9 or more directors. A "major committee" is the committee responsible for managing the business of the corporation while the board of directors is not in session.

Prompted by a recent state supreme court decision, *Leatherman v. American Family Mutual Insurance Company* (1971), 52 Wis. 2d 644, *chapter 72* requires that the mandatory uninsured motorist coverage for bodily injury places the insured in the same position he would have been if the uninsured motorist carried the minimum liability limits required by state law.

In addition to changing and revising laws regarding the operation of insurance companies in the private sector, the legislature revised the laws governing the state's own insurance funds. *Chapter 117* is a general revision and updating of those laws affecting the administration of the state property insurance fund, state indemnity fund and state life fund. New features emphasize the integrity of the insurance funds and their trust-like nature, incorporating provisions to prevent possible problems in the handling of the state fire fund. The measure also limits participation in the state life fund to Wisconsin residents.

Chapter 269 makes it an unfair or deceptive insurance practice for an accident and health insurer to refuse to offer coverage for services of chiropractors or physicians if the policy would provide accident and health benefits. This act applies to all accident and health policies issued or renewed after its effective date.

Chapter 275 provides that the word "physician" when used in any accident and sickness insurance policy issued or renewed 90 days after the effective date of the act includes an optometrist.

Chapter 293 revises and unifies various statutory provisions relating to the regulation of insurance accounting, valuation and reserves.

Chapter 303 changes the individual group annuity mortality tables and interest rates to be used in valuing life insurance and annuity contracts. These changes are optional until 1979, after which they become mandatory.

Liquor and beer

Chapter 36 authorizes the Sauk County town of Merrimac to conduct a special referendum on the sale of beer in that community, even though a referendum on that subject was conducted on April 3, 1973. Under normal circumstances the issue could not be resubmitted to the voters until April of 1975.

Chapter 48 permits the governing body of any municipality acting on a three-fourths vote to issue a class "B" liquor license to persons who held a beer bar license on February 1, 1972 and apply for a class "B" license by December 31, 1973. The quota provisions of state law do not limit the number of licenses issued under the new measure, but the act prevents the local governing body from issuing further licenses until the number of license holders is once again within the local quota. Licenses obtained under the new legislation are subject to certain limitations on transferability for a period of 5 years.

A related measure, *chapter 103*, permits persons engaged in preserving historic inns and hotels established during the state's territorial period (1836-1848) and holding a beer bar license on February 1, 1973, to obtain a class "B" liquor license in the same manner and subject to the same limitations and restrictions as beer bar owners under *chapter 48*.

Chapter 207 permits the issuance of retail liquor licenses to certain establishments housed in post-civil war era buildings.

Chapter 249 requires liquor and wine wholesalers to purchase their liquor and wine stock from the primary American source of supply and prohibits the wholesalers from selling liquor and wine purchased after enactment of the act which has not been obtained from the primary American source of supply.

Present law prohibits retail sales at less than the "cost to retailer", which basically includes actual costs, less trade discounts, plus a 6% markup. Under *chapter 310*, trade discounts in the form of cash or merchandise to retailers of fermented malt beverages and intoxicating liquors are not deducted for purposes of determining the cost to the retailer.

Other measures affecting business and industry

Chapter 75 exempts the continued operations of an existing animal rendering plant or the construction of a new plant at the same location from the general prohibition against the operation of animal rendering plants within 1/8 mile of a dwelling, business building or public highway.

The 1969 Legislature created a short-term program to support the policies of the federal small business investment act of 1958 by providing state loans to small business investment companies for reinvestment in Wisconsin businesses. As originally enacted, the program would have expired on July 1, 1973. *Chapter 108* makes the program permanent, appropriates \$1,000 to the small business investment company fund together with an amount equal to the unencumbered balance in the fund as of June 30, 1973, and deletes obsolete references to the "dummy corporations" once used as a device for state borrowing.

Chapter 116, effective December 30, 1973, calls for state licensing of mobile home manufacturers and requires the department of industry, labor and human relations to establish rules to assure safe and sanitary design and construction of mobile homes manufactured or sold in Wisconsin. The measure requires commercial sellers or lessors of mobile homes to provide a one-year written warranty assuring the habitability of the home and covering it against defects in material and workmanship. The measure also requires certain disclosures to be made when selling or leasing a used mobile home.

Chapter 126 exempts from licensing requirements all uncarbonated soda water beverages which are either manufactured or distributed by a licensed grade A dairy plant or which are distributed by a licensed grade A milk distributor.

Chapter 128 makes various changes in the law governing nonstock corporations, including giving to such corporations the power to make guarantees, to pay pensions and other incentives and expanding their power to indemnify officers, directors, employees and agents.

Chapter 130 exempts persons licensed or regulated under federal animal welfare laws from the prohibitions against sending cats and dogs outside the state for research purposes.

Chapter 132 restores the department of transportation's authority to regulate dealers and salesmen of mobile homes less than 45 feet in length. That authority had been rescinded earlier in the session by a change in the definition of "mobile home" made by chapter 116.

Chapter 133 prohibits humane officers from gainfully dealing in animals which come into their custody in the course of their official duties.

Chapter 135 deletes the provision of the statutes that requires a person who contracts to do work in his home to obtain a permit from the department of industry, labor and human relations.

Chapter 154 establishes minimum safety, health and comfort requirements for railroad cabooses and authorizes the public service commission to adopt rules to promote such purposes.

Chapter 155 expands the types of costs of railroad grade crossing protection which are to be apportioned between railroads and the state and removes the 70% limitation on the share which may be apportioned to the state.

Chapter 179 creates a "fair dealership law" whereby any business granting certain franchises may not cancel, fail to renew or substantially change a franchise without good cause. The dealer must be provided with 90 days' notice, including 60 days to remedy any deficiency and 10 days to remedy a default. A dealer may sue for damages and injunctive relief to enforce the law.

Chapter 192 modifies the law requiring the payment of replacement housing expenses made necessary by condemnation for public improvement projects.

Chapter 229 changes the construction lien law by giving subcontractors lien rights, without giving notice, in those cases where prime contractors do not have to give notice.

Chapter 230 modifies the lien rights of prime contractors who have furnished payment bonds and excludes from the protection of such bonds claims based on plans furnished by architects, engineers and surveyors employed by the owner.

Chapter 231 amends the construction lien law by providing that prime contractors, subcontractors and materialmen, as well as the owner, cannot be compelled to make payments to creditors who have garnished the earnings of subcontractors, materialmen, laborers or mechanics, as well as the prime contractor, until all construction lien claims are paid, expired or secured.

Chapter 232 amends the definition of "customer" and "loan" in the "first lien" real estate loans act to conform to the application of the act to first lien real estate mortgages.

Chapter 277 requires excavators and demolitionists to take certain precautions in their work in order to minimize the possibility of damage to electrical transmission facilities. The act requires owners of transmission facilities to cooperate by marking unexposed transmission facilities upon request of the excavator or demolitionist.

Chapter 282 declares a podiatrist to be competent to make examinations and to testify as to their results in workmen's compensation cases, so long as the injury is within the statutory scope of practice for podiatrists. This chapter also authorizes treatment by a podiatrist if one is available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

First consideration

Assembly Joint Resolution 58 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 35) authorizes municipalities generally to incur debt to a limit of 10% of the equalized valuation of taxable property, instead of the present 5%, but would hold school districts not eligible for integrated aid to the existing 5% level.

Assembly Joint Resolution 133 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 37) would consolidate the existing exceptions to the internal improvements prohibition under section 10 of article VIII of the constitution -- for "construction or improvement of public highways", for "development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects", and for "improvement of port facilities" - into one all-encompassing exception permitting "development, improvement and construction of transportation facilities".

Senate Joint Resolution 6 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 10) would repeal the provision stating that a person convicted of "dueling" loses his right to vote and to hold office in Wisconsin. Thus, dueling would be placed within the category of other types of crimes.

Second consideration

Assembly Joint Resolution 1 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 29) removes the requirement of tax uniformity for agricultural and undeveloped land, permitting both kinds of land to be taxed differently than other real property. This amendment was ratified by the people on April 2, 1974.

Assembly Joint Resolution 6 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 3), allows the legislature to authorize bingo games operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal and veterans' organizations licensed by the state. It was approved by the voters on April 3, 1973.

Assembly Joint Resolution 21 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 5) would create an article in the constitution prohibiting the denial or abridgement of rights and protections under the law on the basis of sex. This amendment was defeated by the people on April 3, 1973.

Assembly Joint Resolution 55 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 25) would empower the legislature, by vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, to remove county and municipal judges for cause in accordance with procedures established by the law. This amendment was ratified by the people on April 2, 1974.

Senate Joint Resolution 15 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 15) permits the legislature to increase the pensions of "persons" who already have retired under any public retirement system; the existing

provision granted this privilege only for "teachers". The amendment requires the state to provide sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits to all persons retired under a public retirement fund. This amendment was ratified by the people on April 2, 1974.

Senate Joint Resolution 55 (Enrolled Joint Resolution 33) deals with exclusions from municipal debt limits. The constitution presently excludes from municipal debt limits an indebtedness incurred by a city, town, village or special district for public utilities when secured only by the property or income of the utility. This amendment, which will be submitted to the people at the 1975 April election, extends the exclusion to counties and to income-producing public projects. It also directs that this exception will not apply to a county-owned gas or electric power utility or project.

COURTS AND PROCEDURES

The 1973 Legislature made some significant changes in the probate laws. *Chapter 39*, authorizes informal administration or "unsupervised probate" of any estate unless specifically prohibited by the will of the decedent. The estate is administered before a "probate registrar", who may be the probate judge, register in probate, any court official or any other person designated by the court. Unless one or more of the interested parties in the estate objects, the estate may be informally administered and proceedings concluded without the necessity for appearance before a judge. The personal representative may be any interested party; however, all interested persons must agree as to the selection of the personal representative. The act applies to estates of persons dying on or after October 1, 1973.

Another change in the probate code, *chapter 40*, provides for transfers of motor vehicles to a surviving spouse by affidavit eliminating the requirement to produce papers from the court to have title transferred to a surviving spouse. A simple affidavit, setting forth the requirements of the statute may be used, but not more than 2 motor vehicles may be transferred by this method.

Chapter 41 provides a new procedure for the termination of joint tenancies in homes and in savings or checking accounts in banks. This "informal joint tenancy termination" is handled administratively in the office of the register of deeds and no court appearance is necessary. An application is filed with the register of deeds, and upon such filing, the joint tenancy is terminated with the same force and effect as though terminated through formal proceedings in court. *Chapter 84* permits such informal terminations for accounts in savings and loan institutions and in credit unions.

Chapter 42 raised the net value of an estate which can be settled summarily from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Under this procedure the probate court can summarily settle estates without the appointment of a personal representative if the net value of the estate does not exceed the statutory limit.

Another alteration in the probate code is made by *chapter 43*, in which the amount an heir may receive by an affidavit is increased from \$1,500 to \$3,000.

Certain changes in court procedure and the law of evidence, promulgated by supreme court order, will also be reflected in the printed 1973 statutes. Basically, the supreme court codified present common law rules of evidence. The rules are based upon suggested federal rules of evidence pending before the Congress of the United States.

Chapter 68 deletes the provision of law that requires the register of deeds to charge a double fee for any page of any instrument recorded which contains more than 1,000 words.

Chapter 81 gives the county boards in multibranch circuits discretion regarding amounts paid from the county treasury to circuit court reporters and establishes a minimum of \$75 per month (previously \$50) in the 2nd circuit (Milwaukee county) and a minimum of \$50 in other multibranch circuits.

Chapter 90 changes indigent defendant cost-sharing so that the state assumes costs beyond the lesser of \$10,000 or 50 cents times the county population. Judges salary limits are increased to \$33,500 until December 31, 1974 and to \$34,500 until December 31, 1975. Reserve judge per diems are increased \$5 in 1973-74 and \$5 in 1974-75. The position of public administrator is abolished and the functions transferred to the department of revenue.

Chapter 170 provides that where property is occupied by a body having the power of condemnation but the power is not exercised, and the owner successfully brings an inverse

condemnation action, the court shall award to the owner reasonable costs, disbursements, expenses, and attorney, appraisal and engineering fees.

Chapter 189 recodifies the law on rights, remedies and legal procedures relating to interests in real property.

Chapter 196 requires a prosecutor to give notice of any witnesses he expects to call at trial to rebut a defendant's alibi.

Chapter 211 modifies the law pertaining to the satisfaction of judgments by orders of discharge in bankruptcy.

Chapter 217 grants county courts concurrent jurisdiction with circuit courts for actions for the remedy of certiorari in actions to review probation or parole revocations and specifies in which counties such actions are to be venued.

Chapter 223 permits any judge of a court of record to appoint and substitute assistant district attorneys under certain specified circumstances. Formerly, only circuit courts had such authority.

Chapter 233 makes certain revisions in the probate code by extending the time for renouncing an interest in an estate, shortening the period for an election by the surviving spouse and changing the law on appointment and qualification of guardians ad litem in probate proceedings.

Chapter 234 permits either a circuit judge or county judge to be chairman of the county board of judges created in counties having a population of 200,000 or more. Formerly, only a circuit judge could be chairman of this board.

Chapter 237 authorizes actions by county welfare officials to secure support for a spouse or children who are receiving public aid.

Chapter 257 creates one additional circuit court branch in Milwaukee county and one additional county court branch each in Milwaukee county and in Waukesha county.

Chapter 261 eliminates superfluous language in the statute abolishing the use of cognovit judgment clauses in promissory notes executed in Wisconsin after June 18, 1972.

Chapter 263 revises the court procedures relating to the rights of natural fathers of children born out of wedlock by expanding the statutory definition of "parent" to include the natural father once the court has determined paternity. Chapter 263 also modifies the requirement of notice in termination of parental rights proceedings to make publication by newspaper optional. The court is to include the name of the mother in the notice if it determines that such inclusion is essential to give effective notice to the natural father.

Chapter 267 deleted the provision of the statutes that permitted Milwaukee county courts to have different lengths of service for jurors in criminal and civil cases.

Chapter 278 creates the office of judicial court commissioner in Milwaukee County. The commissioners, who are to be appointed by the chairman of the county board of judges, will assist judges and facilitate the work of the courts and the family court commissioner.

Chapter 306 permits certain classes of persons affected by violations of building and health codes to petition and bring actions to have the properties in violation declared a public nuisance.

Chapter 328 provides that a court may remove a child from the home of his parent or guardian for special treatment while leaving custody with the parent or guardian. This chapter also establishes procedural safeguards which must be followed if a child is to be removed from a foster home in which he has lived for 6 months or more.

Chapter 331 provides for payment by the state of salary supplements for family court commissioners, and assesses an additional \$6 fee to be collected by clerks of court from plaintiffs in actions affecting marriage.

CRIMINAL LAW

Chapter 44 authorizes persons who are committed to sex crimes facilities under the sex crimes law to count the time spent at such facility against the length of the sentence imposed. Prior to the enactment of this law, the person's sentence did not commence until after his release from the sex crime facility.

Chapter 45 states that an accused individual is entitled to a preliminary examination in all felony cases including those in which he is returned to this state by extradition and those in which he has been indicted by a grand jury. The accused may waive this right, but only in writing or in open court. The same act requires the judge to advise the accused of the penalties he faces should he be found guilty of the felony with which he is charged.

Chapter 99 authorizes the court to commit persons convicted under the sex crimes law to the department of health and social services for a presentence examination without obtaining the department's approval.

Chapter 102 lowers the percentage of alcohol found in a person's blood which establishes a prima facie case of intoxication from .15% to .10% by weight of alcohol.

Chapter 104 creates a penalty for ticket-scalping at the state fair park.

EDUCATION

Milwaukee

A number of proposals affecting elementary and high school education in the city of Milwaukee were adopted.

Chapter 14 abolishes the committee on appointment and instruction of the Milwaukee board of school directors. The committee advised the board on all matters relating to the instructional program and staff in the Milwaukee school system.

Chapter 15 deletes the statutory provision permitting establishment of separate trade schools for boys and girls in the Milwaukee school system.

Chapter 16 permits the Milwaukee school board to hire staff to assist in carrying out the board's duties, and determine the manner of appointment of such staff.

Chapter 17 changes the deadline date for submission of the school budget to the Milwaukee common council from the 2nd regular meeting in October to November 1.

Chapter 21 repeals the provision authorizing the Milwaukee board of school directors to purchase motor vehicles and construction equipment for the use of any bureau, department or employe of the board without competitive bids upon a two-thirds vote of the board.

Chapter 91 permits the Milwaukee board of school directors to grant diplomas for completion of special education requirements as well as for completion of high school.

Chapter 92 increases the maximum interest rate which school bonds issued by first class cities may bear from 6% to 8% per year.

Chapter 187 changes bidding procedures for the Milwaukee city school system. The minimum dollar levels for required bidding are raised, and bonding and publication requirements are adjusted.

Chapter 188 requires the heads of the Milwaukee school system to annually formulate educational objectives and priorities and authorizes the establishment of special courses to further those objectives and priorities.

Other education matters

Under *chapter 66* students in schools, colleges and other educational institutions are required to wear protective eye goggles while participating in or observing specified activities involving potential hazards to the eyes.

Chapter 89 recodifies the laws pertaining to the special education of children with exceptional educational needs. Under this proposal the state superintendent will adopt a state plan for special education setting various standards and goals. Procedures are established for identifying children with exceptional educational needs at the school district level and creation of multidisciplinary teams to recommend special education for the child. Decisions relating to special education may be appealed as specified in the act. Other areas treated by the act relate to admission, tuition and transportation, state aids and remedies for noncomplying school districts.

Chapter 90 replaces the tuition reimbursement program for critical manpower occupations with a loan forgiveness program.

The higher educational aids board is also directed to enter into a Minnesota-Wisconsin student reciprocity agreement that permits residents of either state to attend any public institution of higher education operated wholly by the other state without payment of nonresident tuition.

The county common school tax is repealed with school districts being made subject to cost control limitations in fiscal year 1973-74.

School districts are required to meet certain standards by July 1, 1975, as a condition of receiving state aid. The budget review act postponed the deadline to July 1, 1976, but the governor item vetoed the postponed date.

A state aid program is established to help pupils with special educational needs which are defined as "pupils who have or are likely to have low levels of academic achievement, especially in relation to social and economic factors".

In addition, *chapter 90* makes a number of changes in regard to state school aids. Flat aids are eliminated, state assumption of teachers retirement and social security payments is deleted, aidable costs are refined, guaranteed valuations are altered and "power equalization" provisions are initiated. The aim of the power equalization provision is to balance the taxing power of all school districts so that the districts with larger tax bases will not be able to tax at much lower rates than districts with small tax bases and still obtain adequate funding. Some districts will be required by 1976-77 to make "negative" aid payments to the state. The budget creates a transitional aid program to make the effect of the power equalization provisions less severe.

Chapter 94 makes several changes relating to suspension and expulsion of pupils from public schools. In addition to specifying hearing procedures the act permits expulsion or suspension for conduct while under supervision of a school authority which endangers property, health or safety of others.

Chapter 96 permits legislative scholarships to be awarded to persons attending any institution in the university of Wisconsin system, not only the former university of Wisconsin campuses.

Chapter 106 directs the higher educational aids board to seek to enter interstate agreements permitting residents of this state to pursue education in veterinary science in other states.

Chapter 107 permits towns to partially or totally reimburse school districts for costs incurred by the district in transporting pupils residing less than 2 miles from school through hazardous areas.

Chapter 115 provides that a public school district operating both high school and elementary grades at the time of incurring an indebtedness is eligible for the highest level of state aids for the purposes of borrowing and indebtedness limitations.

Chapter 161 permits the release of children from public school for not more than 3 hours of religious instruction per week.

Chapter 190 authorizes the establishment of lunch programs at public schools for persons 60 years of age or older.

Chapter 250 requires a referendum before a vocational, technical and adult education district can incur an indebtedness for construction or improvement of buildings and acquisition of sites and equipment if at least 2.5% of the county's population petition for the referendum. If the district includes Milwaukee a referendum must be held if 2% of the county's population petition for one.

Chapter 254 declares all pupil records in public schools to be confidential and prohibits school officials from releasing the records except to authorized individuals.

Chapter 258 provides that the tuition of a child attending a special education program in a school district and county different from his place of residence may be paid by the school district of the child's residence. Previously, the child's tuition would be charged to his parents, unless he had been placed in the program by the state superintendent and the school district administrators or county handicapped children's education boards.

Chapter 290 authorizes school boards to grant the use of school property to religious organizations during nonschool hours upon payment of reasonable fees and compliance with conditions set by the school board.

Chapter 307 permits public school and educational boards to provide health treatment to private school pupils with special physical or mental health needs and establishes a program of state aid therefor.

Chapter 319 prohibits school authorities from compelling a pregnant girl to withdraw from school.

Chapter 332 authorizes high-school students over 16 years of age who obtain parental approval to participate in a work-study or school-work training program developed by a school, and provides state aid for such programs.

Chapter 333 increased guaranteed valuations for all school districts. A state aid program for the screening of preschool and lower elementary school children for exceptional educational needs is established.

All public schools are required to provide instruction in the value of frugality, justice, moderation, temperance and virtue and of frequent recurrence to fundamental principals. All public high schools are required to provide instruction on the rights and responsibilities of the family and consumer.

Chapter 335 completes the merger of the university of Wisconsin and the state university system which was commenced under chapter 100, laws of 1971. All institutions in the university of Wisconsin system are administered under the same statutory authority. The act also codifies rules relating to faculty and academic staff appointments and tenure, and outlines the powers and responsibilities of the board of regents, administration, faculty and students.

ELECTIONS

Chapter 90 creates a 6-member ethics board as an independent agency to administer an ethics code and an economic interest disclosure requirement for state public officials identified in the executive salary group plan or appointed by the governor and subject to senate confirmation, except employes and officers of the judiciary, trustees and employes of the investment board and teaching personnel in the university of Wisconsin system. The code and disclosure requirement takes effect January 1, 1974, except that candidates for state public office must comply with the disclosure requirements upon filing nomination papers.

The board of regents of the university of Wisconsin system is directed to establish a code of ethics for teaching personnel in the system. The director of the bureau of personnel is directed to adopt rules to implement a code of ethics for state employes who are not state public officials or teaching personnel and counties and municipalities are permitted and encouraged to adopt codes of ethics.

While the board has no enforcement powers, it may investigate complaints of violations of the ethics code and refer cases of probable misconduct to either the employing agency or to the legislature for disciplinary action and to the district attorney for appropriate prosecution.

The financial disclosure statement will be public because of a governor's item veto removing the confidentiality requirement and providing for filing with the secretary of state rather than the ethics board.

Chapter 112 provides that use of voting machines in pieces of territory which are annexed to a municipality is mandatory only if the population exceeds the statutory minimum specified for a ward. The act also provides that where "town islands" in existence on May 9, 1972, are annexed by the surrounding municipality, the islands are changed to the assembly district of the municipality - an exception to the general rule.

Chapter 134 provides that the county executive and supervisors will follow the judicial officers and appear on the same ballot in the spring primary and spring elections.

Chapter 144 provides that vacancies in joint city school board seats held by members from territory attached to the district are to be filled by nomination by the mayor and confirmation by the district's fiscal board.

Chapter 164 changes the process of revision of voter registration lists in the city of Milwaukee. The city is to correct the registry after each general election (biennially) rather than after every election (twice a year). Express use of the police department to check registrations is eliminated.

Chapter 166 changes the date for closing of voter registration in the city of Milwaukee from the 3rd Wednesday preceding the election to the 2nd Wednesday preceding the election which conforms to the procedure in other municipalities.

Chapter 222 permits information necessary to allow an elector to register after the close of voting registration period to be substantiated by affidavits of 2 registered voters who are electors in the ward or aldermanic district. Prior law required the affidavits of freeholders.

Chapter 225 permits first-time registration of voters, after a municipality initially adopts registration, to be accomplished on the day of the next general election.

Chapter 280 advances the date of the primary preceding the spring election from the first Tuesday in March to the 3rd Tuesday in February and makes conforming date changes in the elections statutes.

Chapter 313 modified the procedure for election recounts. However, the act was superseded by *chapter 334*, the campaign finance reform act.

Chapter 334 shifts responsibility for administration of the elections code from the secretary of state to a newly created bipartisan board. The chapter also contains a recodification of the corrupt practices act, with the purpose of improving public disclosure of campaign financing and protecting the integrity of elections. The most important change in the regulation of campaigns centralizes control of spending in the hands of the candidate. Independent activities by "voluntary" committees and individuals are tightly restricted. New spending limits are imposed, and contribution limits are also established for the first time. New reporting requirements are provided. A comprehensive registration system for all politically active groups and individuals is created. All reports involving state and national campaigns must now be audited. The new act also places control on the use of cash, restricts the concealing of sources of campaign money and prohibits the use of such money for nonpolitical purposes.

EMPLOYMENT

Chapter 51 constitutes legislative implementation of the compensation plan for state employes for the 1973-75 biennium.

Chapters 52 to 56, 77 to 79, 235 and 236 ratify collective bargaining agreements negotiated between the state and the representatives of various state employe bargaining units.

Chapter 59 exempts minors 12 years of age and older working in agricultural pursuits from the requirement of obtaining a child labor permit.

Chapter 65, relating to municipal bargaining with police and firemen, extends the time during which notice of a dispute may be given, expands the class of municipalities to which the collective bargaining provisions apply and repeals the provision which would have terminated this collective bargaining law on September 1, 1973.

Chapter 65 repeals the September 1, 1973, expiration date of the law providing for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes involving Milwaukee policemen.

Chapter 150 makes diverse changes in the workmen's compensation law recommended by the council on workmen's compensation, including increases in maximum compensation limits for death and disability benefits.

Chapter 180 provides for a death benefit payment of at least \$25,000 to be paid by the state for any law enforcement officer, correctional officer or fireman who is killed in the line of duty. Payment is made to the estate of the deceased or to persons designated by him. Claims must be submitted within one year of the date of death. The act is made retroactive to January 1, 1973.

Chapter 181 requires municipalities, before making any public works contract other than a highway, bridge or street contract, to apply to the department of industry, labor and human relations to ascertain prevailing hours and hourly basic pay rates, in addition to prevailing rates presently provided. Time-and-a-half must be paid for extra hours. Exclusions are enumerated and new enforcement provisions are created.

Chapter 183 allows girls to engage in street trades at the same age as boys (12). Formerly, girls could not be so employed until age 18. For every minor, an employer must obtain a street trade permit from the department of industry, labor and human relations.

Chapter 212 provides that it is not an unfair labor practice for professional supervisory or craft employes of the state to belong to a professional or craft organization as long as they do not participate in the organization's collective bargaining activities.

Chapter 226 makes various changes in the law regulating employment agents. The department of industry, labor and human relations is given broader regulatory authority and restrictions are placed on the exemption from regulation of certain temporary help services.

Chapter 247 extends the unemployment compensation law's coverage to all governmental units other than a county or municipality whose population does not exceed 5,000. The act reduces from 18 to 17 the weeks of covered employment to qualify for benefits and limits an individual's eligibility for benefits while attending school.

Chapter 268 authorizes the department of industry, labor and human relations to order a violator of the fair employment law to take affirmative action to correct the violations. The department may order the violator to pay back wages for up to two years prior to the filing of the complaint with the department.

Chapter 320 provides that all-union contracts need not be subject to an employe referendum where the contract involves an orchestra or band.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Chapter 49 directs the secretary of administration to negotiate for the conveyance of the youthful offenders institution in Adams county to the federal government and requests the governor to propose an alternative youthful offenders program.

Chapter 62 extends from June 30, 1973, to December 31, 1973, the termination date of provisions which implement the program of state reimbursement for skilled nursing home care.

Chapter 90 made the following changes: The legislature created a select committee on health and social services composed of 10 legislators and 5 public members to review and make recommendations regarding broad changes and fundamental reforms in the financing, organization, legal framework and administration of public assistance, social services and mental health services.

The state is to assume payment of local mental health services costs on January 1, 1975. Beginning January 1, 1974, a uniform state aid rate of 60% for all inpatient and outpatient mental health services will be in effect.

The treatment needs of patients and inmates at Central State Hospital must be reviewed to determine if certain patients can be treated or placed in programs at Winnebago or Mendota state hospitals.

The Wisconsin state reformatory at Green Bay is to operate at a level not to exceed 300 inmates (when administratively feasible) with an appropriate but unspecified staff reduction after remodeling is completed at other facilities.

The Kettle Moraine boys school is to be remodeled and operated as an adult medium security institution.

The legislature approved adoption of the November, 1972, U.S. bureau of labor statistics living standard as the basis for the standard of need but provided that AFDC grants be made as modified flat grants based on 81%, of the standard in 1973-74 and 82% in 1974-75. However, shelter allowances will be granted separately based on actual shelter costs up to existing area shelter maximums. A modified special needs allowance for fuel and utility supplements and for emergency food needs based on uniform statewide standards to be made as vendor payments was also included.

The state is to assume the entire nonfederal share of medical assistance costs and public assistance for the adult categories (aged, blind and disabled) effective January 1, 1974. State assumption of the entire nonfederal share of the remaining public assistance costs takes effect January 1, 1975.

Chapter 122 subjects county institutions which provide "nursing home" services to the licensing requirements and regulations under the nursing home licensing act.

Chapter 147 repeals state programs of old-age assistance and aid to the blind and the totally and permanently disabled in favor of assumption of corresponding programs by the federal government under Title XVI of the federal social security act. Administration of the medical assistance program is retained by the state, and the coverage under the program is expanded to conform to recent changes in the federal law. A new program of state aids is established to supplement the new federal program.

Chapter 149 recognizes physician's assistants as a new class of health personnel who may perform patient services under the supervision and direction of physicians. The medical examining board is responsible for certifying and setting standards for physician's assistants, with consideration being given to recommendations of a newly created council on physician's assistants.

Chapter 159 provides that any doctor, hospital or hospital employe may refuse to perform an abortion or sterilization and may not be held liable for civil damages resulting from such refusal.

Chapter 186 provides for the mother of a dependent child to receive public aid while her husband is incarcerated. Former law authorized such aid only after sentencing of the husband.

Chapter 198 establishes a program for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism and includes a revision of involuntary commitment procedures.

Chapter 201 requires most new public buildings and places of employment to have special toilet facilities for the physically handicapped.

Chapter 202 provides that remodeling of old public buildings shall include access ways and toilet facilities for the physically handicapped.

Chapter 284 requires the department of health and social services to establish a "protective services" program for senile and developmentally disabled citizens and persons with other like incapacities. This chapter also recodifies various laws relating to guardianships of these persons and others determined to be legally incompetent.

Chapter 287 establishes an examination and certification program for soil testers and provides that after July 1, 1974, no person may test soil for liquid domestic waste disposal capacity unless he is certified.

Chapter 300 provides state financial assistance for the cost of medical care of financially needy persons over 18 years of age who are afflicted with cystic fibrosis.

Chapter 304 creates a health facilities authority to administer a program for health facilities construction and improvement. The authority may lend money to health facilities and may acquire, construct, repair and rent properties for health purposes.

Chapter 308 establishes a state aided program for the treatment of kidney diseases and requires certain insurance carriers to offer coverage for kidney disease.

Chapter 323 provides for the licensing, regulation and accreditation of adult group foster homes by the department of health and social services.

Chapter 326 requires that certain places of employment and public buildings constructed in the future must contain fire detection, prevention and suppression devices, including automatic sprinkler systems.

Chapter 327 requires actual annual inspection of nursing homes by the department of health and social services and staggers license renewals so as to spread out the inspection workload.

Chapter 333 reduced the annual user fee to be paid the department of health and social services by in-patient health care facilities by one-half. Additionally, halfway houses are exempted from payment of all user fees.

The board of vocational, technical and adult education may establish programs for inmates within the state correctional system and contract with the department of health and social services for reimbursement of that portion of the district program costs which exceeds amounts received as state and federal aid.

The department is authorized to parole prior inmates when they have served one-half of the minimum term prescribed by statute for the offense.

INDIANS

Chapter 71 increases, from 13 to 15 years, the length of time upon which a Menominee Indian tribal corporation may place absolute restraints on the sale of securities issued by such a corporation, but removes bonds from the list of affected securities.

Chapter 100 authorizes the continued preservation of the Wolf river pursuant to an agreement to be offered by the state for acceptance by representatives of the Menominee Indians. Uses along the river are restricted in exchange for state payments. The governor vetoed portions of the act limiting the duration of the agreement.

Chapter 220 creates a council on Indian education attached to the department of public instruction composed of 10 members appointed by the governor from the members of the education committee of the Great Lakes Intertribal Council.

Chapter 330 authorizes the Menominee Indian tribal council, instead of public welfare agencies, to administer the state relief program for needy Menominee Indians. Grants are to be set at 95% of need as determined by the department of health and social services. Aggrieved persons are provided with the same procedural rights as other public assistance clients.

LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATION

In measures dealing with the legislature, *chapter 1* increases the daily expense allowance for legislators during legislative sessions from \$20 to \$25 and establishes a lesser allowance for commuting members who do not establish a temporary residence in Madison. In addition, the measure increases and equalizes the out-of-session allowance for postage.

Chapter 12 is a revisor's correction bill.

Chapter 24 changes to January 3 the date for convening of the legislative session whenever the first Monday in January falls on January 1 or 2.

Chapter 38 allows the revisor of statutes to merge nonconflicting acts affecting the same provision of the statutes for printing purposes before a revisor's bill is approved. This is a printing decision and does not affect the actual state of the law.

Chapter 162 increases the powers of the joint committee for review of administrative rules. The committee may direct that interpretations of statutes by an agency be published as a rule. Rules may be suspended by a majority of the committee members present, rather than 6 of the 9 members. Notice of suspension must be published. An agency may be required to hold a hearing on recommendations of the committee and to report back. The definition of a rule is expanded. Agencies must give 30 days' notice to appropriate standing committees of the legislature before publication of new rules, repeals and revisions.

Chapter 163 provides for designation of assembly and senate chairmen of the joint survey committees on retirement systems and tax exemptions. Whether the senate or assembly chairman presides depends on which house sends a proposal to the committee for consideration.

Chapter 167 confirms standing practice that the retirement research committee reports to the legislature, not to the legislative council.

Chapter 243 is a revisor's correction bill.

Chapter 266 changes the name of the committee to visit state properties to the legislative state supported programs study and advisory committee. The committee is authorized to visit and examine the records of any institution, program or organization in which the state has a financial interest.

Chapter 272 is a revisor's correction bill designed to bring various statutes relating to coroners and their functions into conformity with the recent state constitutional amendment permitting every county, except Milwaukee, to choose between retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system.

Chapter 336 is a revisor's correction bill.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Chapter 67 provides for the operation of trailers or temporary undercarriages without registration if used for transporting portable housing units to be used for human occupancy and provides for issuance and display of registration plates for use on such trailers or undercarriages.

Chapter 70 prohibits revocation of a chauffeur's license upon conviction of operating a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor if the person convicted was not operating a vehicle as a chauffeur at the time of the offense.

Chapter 87 authorizes cities, towns, villages and counties to designate and regulate the use of bicycle ways.

Chapter 90 eliminated the random motor vehicle inspection program. Proof of financial responsibility for the future must be given on a driver rather than on a motor vehicle.

The governor vetoed \$20 million of a \$25 million bonding authorization for state trunk 2-lane roads.

Chapter 93 clarifies the right of municipalities to require school busses to use flashing red warning lights.

Chapter 129 requires persons having motor vehicle registration plates to report within 10 days any changes in name or address to the division of motor vehicles. The penalty for failure to comply is a forfeiture of not more than \$50. The penalty assessable against holders of operator's licenses who fail to notify the division of name or address changes is reduced from a misdemeanor to a forfeiture not to exceed \$50.

Chapter 131 directs the division of motor vehicles to refuse registration for any vehicle designed for off-highway operation or which is not certified and labeled in accordance with the national traffic and motor vehicle safety act of 1966.

Chapter 142 creates a rustic roads board in the department of transportation. The board, upon request of a county highway committee, may designate a highway as a rustic road and may designate the type of vehicles which may be operated on it.

Chapter 146 broadens the arrest powers of state traffic patrol officers to permit them to arrest any suspected criminal. Formerly, the arrest powers of state traffic patrol officers were largely limited to violators of state traffic laws.

Chapter 165 increases the speed limit from 45 to 55 miles per hour for heavy commercial vehicles, except on town roads and county trunk highways.

Chapter 169 repeals the requirement that the division of motor vehicles compile and publish monthly reports of stolen vehicles and felonies committed with vehicles. Reports of stolen or abandoned vehicles are to be made to the department of justice.

Chapter 171 authorizes the division of motor vehicles in the case of licenses issued to motor vehicle dealers and the commissioner of banking in the case of licenses issued to motor vehicle sales finance companies to issue cease and desist orders to any licensee who engages in prohibited practices, such as fraud and misrepresentation. In addition to penalties for violation of an order, the licensee is also subject to license suspension or revocation and civil suit under present law.

Chapter 174 provides that no person may obtain a school bus operator's license who has been convicted of operating a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or a dangerous drug within the 2 years preceding the date of application.

Chapter 175 requires approval of the highway commission before a local authority may prohibit U-turns on state trunk highways within cities and villages. Such prohibition or the prohibition of right or left turns may be accomplished by order, ordinance or resolution.

Chapter 176 repeals the requirement that the division of motor vehicles waive examination to operate a motor-driven cycle if the applicant can show past experience in the operation of such vehicles. Examination is now required in all cases.

Chapter 177 changes the law to allow creation of more than one board to review denial of motor vehicle operators' licenses to epileptics, and reduces the composition of any such board from 5 to 3 members, 2 of which must be physicians.

Chapter 182 makes certain revisions in and establishes new rules of the road for bicycles. It also establishes rules for operation of bicycles in bicycle lanes and bicycle ways. Bike rules are to be published and distributed free by the division of highway safety coordination in the executive office. New penalties are created.

Chapter 185 provides for a uniform system of traffic control devices including signs, signals and pavement markings. The highway commission is to adopt a manual establishing a uniform system of traffic control devices for Wisconsin and must be consistent with national standards. New devices which are placed or maintained by local authorities after January 1, 1977, must conform to the manual.

Chapter 199 revises the law pertaining to instruction permits for the operation of motor vehicles.

Chapter 200 provides for special registration of driver education vehicles and requires that such vehicles be insured at the statutory minimum level or any higher level set by the division of motor vehicles. The registration fee is \$3 annually and the division is required to issue special license plates for these vehicles.

Chapter 213 provides that a municipality is responsible for towing and impoundment charges incurred in connection with abandoned vehicles, even if those costs are not recovered from the owner of the vehicle.

Chapter 218 makes various changes in traffic court procedures, substitution of judges, jury trials, standard of proof and penalties for violations of the motor vehicle code.

Chapter 228 removes the requirement of mailing a receipt for the deposit of bail for a traffic violation and provides for the delivery of a receipt only upon the request of the alleged violator.

Chapter 246 permits a credit union to operate a motor vehicle for the purposes of repossessing, reconditioning or reselling it without registering the vehicle if the credit union obtains a special license plate. The license plate is transferable and costs \$25.

Chapter 252 authorizes the use of separate switches on combination vehicles to activate the semitrailer and tractor lamps.

Chapter 259 exempts from public service commission regulation as motor carriers, motor vehicles which weigh less than 8,000 pounds and which are used to transport or distribute newspapers within a radius of 50 miles of the pick-up point.

Chapter 270 requires a semitrailer hauled by a motor truck containing a device which converts the semitrailer to a trailer to pay a license fee of \$10 and an additional license fee for the semitrailer-motor vehicle combination based on the combined gross weight of the two vehicles.

Chapter 309 increases the fee for motor vehicle instruction permits and certain initial-issuance operators' licenses and allocates the money to increase state aid for driver education programs.

Chapter 316 authorizes the highway commission to issue annual permits for the transportation of overweight loads of metal scrap.

Chapter 325 sets the annual registration fee at \$1 for vehicles used by nonprofit organizations for rescue work.

Chapter 338 prohibits the use of studded tires after May 1, 1975, except for authorized emergency vehicles, vehicles used to deliver mail and out-of-state automobiles which are in the course of passing through Wisconsin for a period of not more than 30 days.

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Chapter 19 permits towns, by resolution of their governing bodies and as an alternative to any other method, to levy and collect special assessments on property to pay for benefits conferred on such property by any municipal works or improvement.

Chapter 23 permits cities and villages to issue bonds for parking lots or other parking facilities.

Chapter 35 increases the number of members on the Milwaukee auditorium board from 11 to 13, the 2 additional members to be aldermen appointed for 5-year terms.

Chapter 58 requires mid-term vacancies on the county board of supervisors in Milwaukee county to be filled by election.

Chapter 60 permits counties, towns and cities and their zoning agencies or plan commissions to grant special exceptions to the terms of certain zoning ordinances in addition to those exceptions which may be granted by boards of adjustment or boards of appeals.

Chapter 63 permits any county board to acquire, operate and maintain a transportation system.

Chapter 64 makes various changes in the procedures to be followed in municipal bargaining with police and firemen.

Chapter 69 permits cities, towns and villages within a metropolitan sewerage district to recover their pro rata shares of the cost of operating the sewerage system in the rates charged users, in lieu of levying and assessing taxes against the taxable property in the drainage areas.

Chapter 73 permits cities and villages, upon incorporation or annexation of territory including an entire town sanitary district, to continue, alter or discontinue operation by a sanitary district commission, continue or discontinue existing methods of financing of the system and finance or refinance the system and levy special assessments to support it.

Chapter 76 grants certain land in and under Lake Michigan to Milwaukee for fisheries and navigational and other purposes which the city deems appropriate.

Chapter 86 authorizes cities, towns, villages and counties to establish and regulate portions of highways under their jurisdiction as mass transit ways.

Chapter 97 requires villages to treat all contracts for construction or modification of public works entered into prior to March 1, 1973, as binding contracts regardless of any irregularities on the part of the village in entering into such contract. Otherwise, cities, villages or counties which have derived benefit from a contract without legal effect prior to March 1, 1973, may meet their moral obligation to make fair and reasonable payment.

Chapter 98 requires cities and villages to construct curb and sidewalk ramping pursuant to certain specifications for the benefit of handicapped persons.

Chapter 105 permits counties having a population of less than 500,000 to establish solid waste management systems operated by a solid waste management board. County establishment of solid waste management systems is already authorized under existing law.

Chapter 109 permits a town containing an area of at least 180 square miles to create a town sanitary district by resolution of the town board if the board is empowered to exercise the powers of village boards.

Chapter 111 permits the city of Milwaukee to use as general revenue the interest received from the sale of capital assets.

Chapter 118 increases the organizational discretion which county government may exercise in the administration of powers conferred by law upon county boards of supervisors.

Chapter 136 permits the Milwaukee county board to make available county land, facilities and services for construction and operation of medical, hospital and health-related activities at the county institutions.

Chapter 138 deletes the provision of the statutes that makes the Milwaukee board of public land commissioners the real estate department of Milwaukee and that permits the commissioners to act as the city's agent in real estate transactions.

Chapter 143 permits cities and villages surrounding town territory "islands" which are 65 acres or less and which contain 100 or fewer residents to annex such town islands by a two-thirds vote of the entire membership of the governing body of the city or village. In the future a city or village may not through annexation create new town territory islands.

Chapter 148 authorizes counties and municipalities in this state to join with local units of government in adjacent states in the development of mutually beneficial airport projects.

Chapter 153 decreases the number of votes by which the Milwaukee county board may overrule the board of public welfare from a two-thirds vote of the members-elect to a majority vote of such members.

Chapter 160 provides that when the inclusion of municipal streets in the county trunk system is approved, only the county with the consent of the highway commission, and not the local governing body, has authority to make modifications in the system.

Chapter 172 eliminates statutory maximum interest rates which municipalities and metropolitan sewerage districts may pay on several types of bonds and short-term notes.

Chapter 210 increases from \$1 to \$2 the fee to be charged by registers of deeds for corrections of records in their custody after one year from the date of the original entry.

Chapter 224 increases the time in which notice of municipal budget hearings must be given from 10 days to 15 days before the hearing.

Chapter 244 changes the date of evaluation in condemnation proceedings by a redevelopment authority from the date on which the condemnation award or petition for condemnation is filed to the date on which the local legislative body designates the boundaries of the proposed project area.

Chapter 248 prohibits the removal of a motor vehicle from private parking lots without the vehicle owner's permission unless the owner has been served with a formal complaint and a citation for illegal parking or has had a repossession judgment docketed against him.

Chapter 262 removes from the classified service a number of Milwaukee county positions, including the general manager of the park system, and the directors of administration and public works and the highway commissioner. The positions of county highway commissioner and director of public works are consolidated under the title of director of transportation.

Chapter 265 permits cities, towns, and villages to issue revenue bonds for pollution control purposes, mass transit and hospital and nursing home and other facilities. A municipality may issue bonds for certain projects outside the municipal boundaries and may modify the terms of the revenue agreement. This chapter also increases the term for which bonds may be issued from 30 to 35 years. A municipality shall hold a referendum on the proposed issuance of revenue bonds if a sufficient number of petitioners request one.

Chapter 271 provides that condominium survey maps and floor plans submitted to the register of deeds for recording may not exceed 14 inches in length and 22 inches in width.

Chapter 274 provides that the county clerk shall refer a petition filed with him for amendment of any county zoning ordinance to the county zoning agency. The clerk shall send notice of the petition to the county supervisor for the affected district and shall make a report on the petition to the county board at its next meeting.

Chapter 276 changes the fees for stenographers at coroners' inquests from 15 cents per folio, plus 7.5 cents per extra copy, to a reasonable rate in accordance with the customary charges in the area.

Chapter 281 permits the city of Milwaukee to invest in the bonds and securities of United States agencies and instrumentalities and in certificates of time deposit. Previously, the city of Milwaukee could make investments only in United States bonds and securities.

Chapter 286 permits county boards in populous counties (over 200,000) to authorize the county treasurer to retain unlimited funds as cash on hand, removing the former \$150,000 ceiling.

Chapter 289 authorizes the governing bodies of cities, towns or villages which are part of metropolitan sewerage districts located outside Milwaukee county to appoint the district commissioners if all such governing bodies in the district agree to this method of selection.

Chapter 296 establishes a program of financial assistance to municipalities for the purpose of constructing potable water systems to assure the availability of water safe for human consumption and use. The program is administered by the department of natural resources.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Chapter 74 directs the department of natural resources to establish and administer a water pollutant discharge elimination system consistent with the federal water pollution control act amendments of 1972. The system involves the issuance of discharge permits and the promulgation of various standards and limitations related to the discharge of pollutants.

Chapter 90 made the following changes: Park, fish and game license fees are increased.

The state will assume the responsibility for and cost of local air pollution control programs effective January 1, 1975.

The monitoring fee for pollution discharges is specified to be for each plant rather than for each place of discharge.

The state aid to towns program for certain land held by the department of natural resources is modified to include cities and villages as eligible for the aid, to increase the aid from 30 cents to 50 cents per acre, to pay aids for state park lands, to delete the requirement that lands must not have been tax exempt prior to DNR acquisition, and to establish a floor on the aid of 50 cents per acre or 10% of the first year's payment, whichever is greater.

Chapter 101 cedes certain land adjacent to and under Sturgeon Bay to the city of Sturgeon Bay for park, recreational and other public facilities.

Chapter 125 prohibits the sale after January 1, 1976, of new outboard motors whose crankcases are not sealed in such manner as to prevent raw fuel from draining into the waters in which the motor is operated. As of January 1, 1990, use of such unsealed motors in Wisconsin waters is totally prohibited.

Chapter 145 eliminates the 15-day nonresident combination husband and wife fishing licenses and creates a 15-day individual nonresident fishing license, a 4-day individual nonresident fishing license and an annual family nonresident fishing license. This chapter further restores the privilege to trap from the voluntary sportsman's license. This provision of the statutes had been removed by chapter 90.

Chapter 173 requires sport trolling guides on outlying waters to obtain a license for each boat in addition to the fishing license. Fees and penalties are established.

Chapter 197 requires the adoption of zoning ordinances which will preserve the scenic and recreational values of the lower St. Croix river. The department of natural resources must adopt rules specifying guidelines and specific standards for any local zoning ordinances so adopted.

Chapter 214 authorizes the possession and sale of mounted wild game.

Chapter 245 permits the department of natural resources to establish a campground reservation system at any of the state parks or state forest campgrounds. The department shall exclude from reservation half of the sites at each designated campground and shall charge a reservation fee equal to the cost of administering the program.

Chapter 251 authorizes the department of natural resources to expand the recreational use of the Bong air base by establishing zones within it for various recreational activities.

Chapter 260 requires owners of mineral rights held separately from surface rights to register such rights with the county register of deeds and pay an annual 15c per acre filing fee. Failure to register the rights and pay the filing fee within 3 years of the act or within 3 years of the severance of mineral rights from the surface fee results in forfeiture of the mineral rights to the surface fee owner.

Chapter 285 permits a certificate of satisfactory completion of a firearms safety course to be used in lieu of a small game hunting license for one year after issuance of the certificate. This chapter further extends the exemption from parent supervision for hunters aged 14 to 16 who have a Wisconsin certificate to residents holding certificates from other states.

Chapter 298 revises various portions of the snowmobile laws relating to allocation of registration moneys for trail maintenance, cooperative sign programs, route signs, noise emission studies, departmental law enforcement and blood specimens of snowmobile accident victims.

Chapter 301 establishes a program for inland lake rehabilitation and rehabilitation districts, creates a rehabilitation council in the department of natural resources composed of public members and representatives of various state agencies.

Chapter 302 revises the law relating to boating regulation by state and local governments and increases boat registration fees.

Chapter 305 creates a solid waste recycling authority. The authority is a nonprofit public corporation which is empowered to acquire, construct and operate solid waste reclamation facilities. It is charged with planning and coordinating most solid waste reclamation activities in Wisconsin.

Chapter 312 authorizes the filling of a certain part of the Fox river for the construction of a bulkhead to aid the installation of sewage treatment facilities by the city of De Pere.

Chapter 315 requires bear hunters to get a separate hunting license at an annual fee of \$7 rather than hunting bear under a small game license as was previously permitted.

Chapter 317 prohibits the pole-trapping of birds.

Chapter 318 regulates prospecting and mining of metallic ore for the purpose of protecting the environment. Prospecting and mining permits must be obtained from the department of natural resources before projects may be commenced. Projects must be conducted in accordance with minimum standards, and project areas must be reclaimed after a project is completed.

Chapter 333 included girls in the summer youth camp programs.

Municipalities having a population of less than 10,000 are eligible for a new water pollution abatement and sewage collection aid program. The aid may not exceed 50% of the cost of a project and is paid from existing funds which are derived from bonding.

The sale of fish eggs from trout and salmon which were lawfully taken and sale of the tail and skin of squirrels lawfully killed is permitted.

OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

Chapter 57 temporarily waives certain medical licensing requirements in order to permit the medical examining board to issue temporary licenses to Dr. Esteban Alejo of Mexico and Drs. Edgardo C. Francisco and Filipinas M. Francisco of the Philippines. The measure also authorizes the examining board to waive foreign physician licensing requirements relating to immigrant status and postgraduate work or professional experience, and to issue temporary licenses to foreign physicians for a fee of \$25, without the need for further legislative action. Temporary licenses issued under the new law are good for a period of 2 years and can be renewed twice.

Chapter 120, effective September 1, 1973, makes various changes in the law governing the training of apprentice barbers.

Chapter 203 authorizes oral examinations for real estate licenses in instances where the applicant is unable to write because of a physical handicap.

Chapter 264 expands the statutory definition of barbering to include hair styling, curling, waving, hair relaxing and the styling or cutting of hair pieces.

Chapter 295 revises the law relating to the training, certification and regulation of the cosmetology profession.

Chapter 321 establishes a program for the licensing of ambulance service providers and ambulance attendants through the department of health and social services.

Chapter 322 provides for the licensing of paramedics through the department of health and social services and the establishment of local programs to utilize paramedics for the delivery of emergency medical care.

Chapter 324 requires annual training programs and other forms of continuing training for fire inspectors.

RETIREMENT

Chapter 20 makes a major overhaul of statutes relating to public school teacher retirement plans. In addition to making a number of technical corrections in the retirement laws, the act makes substantial improvements in benefits at a cost to the state of more than \$19,000,000 annually. The changes are aimed at standardizing and equalizing provisions of the 2 teachers retirement systems with those governing state and local employes.

Chapter 127 permits earnings and service by public employes under 2 or more state-supported retirement programs to be combined for benefit computation and eligibility purposes.

Chapter 137 provides for pooling of the assets of the Wisconsin Retirement Fund, the State Teachers Retirement System, the Milwaukee Teachers Retirement Fund and the Conservation Wardens Pension Fund into one fixed annuity investment trust and one variable annuity investment trust. Each of the retirement funds or systems would own an interest in each trust, in proportion to the assets of each fund or system held in each trust. This chapter also changes the manner of accounting for capital gains and losses for the pooled fixed annuity so that each capital gain or loss is spread out over a period of years, rather than falling in total in one year.

Chapter 151 abolishes the conservation wardens pension fund and board. Wardens covered by the fund will become members of the Wisconsin retirement fund, with the result being an equalization of benefits.

Chapter 288 allows certain elective officials who have not previously elected to participate in the state retirement program to receive full credit for prior service if they later elect to participate and make all required contributions which they would have made had they participated earlier.

Chapter 294 provides that any local government employe participant in the state retirement fund with 20 years of creditable service may receive up to 4 years credit for military service for retirement purposes. Similar rights were extended earlier to state employes.

Chapter 329 expands the membership of the state teachers retirement board, and grants appointing power to the governor in lieu of associations of employes and retirees. The law also specifies categories from which members are to be drawn. Statutory references to the various retirement associations are deleted.

Chapter 337 grants supplemental benefits to retired teachers and retired public employes. The benefits are equal to 4% times the number of years since retirement times the employe's original annuity or \$250, whichever is smaller. This chapter also directs the retirement research committee to develop for introduction in the 1975 legislature a comprehensive proposal for cost-of-living increases for all state-administered retirement programs.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Ten claims against the state were approved for payment on recommendation of the claims board. See *chapters 5 to 11, 32, 34, 46, 221 and 273.*

Historical commemorations were advanced by 3 new laws:

Chapter 26 makes an appropriation of \$10,000 for Wisconsin participation in the Marquette-Joliet tercentennial commemoration.

Chapter 27 spells out detailed powers and duties of the Wisconsin American Revolution bicentennial commission, created in 1972.

Chapter 30 provides the state historical society with funds to undertake the writing of a special 6-volume history of Wisconsin for free distribution to schools and libraries with an appropriation of \$71,313 in 1973-74 for this purpose.

Chapter 37 revises procedures and dates for making periodic population estimates by the department of administration. These estimates are used for apportionment of funds and other purposes.

Chapter 47 grants an exemption from the procedures relating to letting of bids for state construction contracts to low bidders in the case of restoration and reconstruction of the Old World Wisconsin site in Kettle Moraine State Forest if the department of administration determines that the exemption would serve the best interests of the state.

Chapter 80 increases the quantities of certain documents printed by state government which are routinely provided to the legislative reference bureau.

Chapter 90 creates an arts board consisting of 12 members to oversee development and promotion of the arts. The governor vetoed the statutory councils which were to be advisory to the board. The budget review act (chapter 333, laws of 1973) attached the board to the department of administration for administrative purposes.

Chapter 90 gives BOGO a special appropriation of \$3,000,000 to be used to provide general emergency supplements for federal aid reductions (\$2,000,000 is earmarked for health and social services programs). The budget act directs that all state land sales will be subject to approval by BOGO as well as by the building commission.

The authorized building program for the 1973-75 biennium contains \$64,142,900 in total funds available and is funded on a pay as you go basis. Additionally, all state building projects will now be subject to local zoning ordinances.

The budget abolishes the state bond board and transfers its functions to the building commission. Various other alterations in procedure regarding state building were also adopted.

A European office of business development to promote foreign investment in Wisconsin is established.

New state executive salary groups compensation plan for elected officials, appointed agency heads, university of Wisconsin system positions and unclassified positions is created.

A health policy and planning division is created in the department of administration while a health policy council is created in the executive office.

Chapter 140 changes the designation of Veteran's Day to Armistice Day and changes the state observance of this day from the 4th Monday in October to November 11.

Chapter 156 regulates bingo, provides for the licensing of organizations which conduct bingo and their suppliers, creates a bingo control board within the department of regulation and licensing to administer regulation and licensing, and subjects bingo to the sales tax and an occupational tax.

Chapter 157, enacted in the December 1973 special session, establishes an emergency energy assistance program under the governor to respond to the energy shortage. This chapter also lowers speed limits and permits overweight and overlength loads.

Chapter 158, also enacted in the December 1973 special session, authorizes the correction of overpayments or underpayments to municipalities from the shared tax account. The act also provides for a special partial distribution of 1973 payments which had been delayed due to a court action challenging the accuracy of population estimates upon which payments are based.

Chapter 204 requires that environmental impact statements required to be filed by state agencies consider economic disadvantages as well as economical advantages of a proposed project.

Chapter 216 authorizes the secretary of state to replace the state seal machine and requires that the present seal be rendered inoperable and displayed in the museum of the state historical society.

Chapter 253 changes the date for the filing of reports by charitable organizations with the department of regulation and licensing from March 31 or 3 months after the end of the organization's fiscal year to June 30 or 6 months after the end of the organization's fiscal year.

Chapter 279 provides that the base pay of national guardsmen ordered to active duty by the governor in emergency situations cannot be less than \$20 per day.

Chapter 292 authorizes adjustments of mileage reimbursement applicable to state employees under collective bargaining agreements if the law relating to mileage reimbursement is adjusted for state employees generally.

Chapter 297 amends the "open meeting of governmental bodies" law by requiring public notice of meetings, providing penalties for its violation and authorizing district attorneys, the attorney general and, in some cases, citizens to bring actions against violators.

Chapter 299 creates a potato industry board attached to the department of agriculture to administer and enforce the "potato industry act" involving programs and activities relating to improving the state potato industry.

Chapter 333 provides that department of administration population determinations for tax sharing purposes must be made by October 10 rather than October 1. In addition, special census figures from the U.S. Bureau of the Census will be accepted for any municipality if the final certified results are received by July 1 in the year in which the determination is being made.

A civil service information system is established in the department of administration which can be used by the governor and the legislature at any time for current information on any state agency regarding authorized number of employees, payroll expenditures and related items.

Included provision authorizing expenditure of up to \$1,761,800 of existing ORAP supported general obligation bonding authority for the development of Heritage Hill State Park in the town of Allouez, Brown County.

Additional bridge bonding authority of \$2,028,800 for the Fremont bridge project and \$9,821,000 for the Sturgeon Bay bridge project is provided.

A medical education review committee is created to stimulate the development of cooperative programs by the medical college of Wisconsin, inc. and the university of Wisconsin-Madison medical school, to study and approve hospital affiliations throughout the state and to encourage the development of continuing education programs for practicing physicians.

The state aid formula used in calculating aid to the medical college of Wisconsin, inc. is altered. As a condition of receiving such aid, the college must adopt the state's affirmative action program, make certain reports to the governor and the joint committee on finance and charge tuition to Wisconsin residents at a rate no greater than medical student tuition charged at the UW-Madison medical school.

TAXATION AND TAX SHARING

Chapter 13 updates reference to the federal internal revenue code, which has been incorporated into state law.

Chapter 33 extends, from 6 months to 1 year, the deadline for filing of claims for reimbursement of motor fuel taxes paid on fuel used for off-highway purposes.

Chapter 61 places a limit on the mill rate which may be levied by vocational districts. The time and method of certification of school district equalized valuation and determination of the annual school tax are also changed.

Chapter 90 made the following changes in the law: Beginning January 1, 1974, the state will assess all manufacturing property which will be valued on a uniform basis and revalued every 4 years. The property remains on the local tax roles and continues to be taxed at the local tax rate.

The percentage of county board approval needed to establish a county assessor system is lowered from 66-2/3% to 60% of the board's total membership.

State aids up to a maximum of 75% of a county's assessment costs will be paid annually to a county meeting state standards and operating under a county assessor system. A similar state aid program paying up to 50% of assessment costs of municipalities was item vetoed by the governor.

Municipalities are required to prepare a statement of all taxable property by elementary and high school districts and by vocational, technical and adult education districts.

County assessors, appointed city assessors, individuals appointed by corporations to perform local assessments and appraisers must be certified by the department of revenue.

Personal property tax relief is increased yearly from 65% of the tax in 1973 to 90% in 1977.

The homestead tax relief program becomes a homestead credit program and is expanded to cover persons 18 years of age and over and persons with household incomes of less than \$7,000. The maximum is increased to \$500 and a \$10 minimum is established. The distribution formula is also altered.

Exempted from the sales tax are "meals on wheels" programs, pollution abatement equipment required by order of the department of natural resources, and meals sold through dormitory contracts at institutions of higher education. Tangible personal property sold by vocational, technical and adult education schools is no longer exempt from the sales tax.

The budget placed a property tax levy limitation on cities, villages, towns and counties for 1973.

The department of revenue is directed to report to the legislature each session in regard to all tax exemption devices.

Payments into and from the shared tax account have been altered.

The personal income tax exemption is increased from \$15 to \$20 (from \$20 to \$25 for persons 65 years of age and over). The minimum income level required for filing a return is also increased.

The oleomargarine tax is abolished effective December 31, 1973.

The inheritance and gift taxes are reduced by 50% for transfers of property between spouses.

A credit against the corporate income tax is provided for sales taxes paid on fuel and electricity used in the manufacturing process.

The budget creates a system of income tax reciprocity between Minnesota and Wisconsin which permits persons who live in one state and work in the other to pay taxes to the state of their residence.

Chapter 110 changes the location of trust income for tax purposes from the place where the trustee conducts his duties to the residence of the creator or beneficiary of the trust if income is taxable to that person under the internal revenue code. A credit is given against taxation of such income by another state.

Chapter 121 clarifies laws in relation to taxation of wine, provides new procedures for collection of the tax and removes the power to restrict the size of wine containers.

Chapter 139 expands the definition of "income" for homestead tax relief eligibility to include compensation and other cash benefits received from the United States for service in the armed forces as well as scholarships and fellowship gifts and income.

Chapter 141 exempts from the Wisconsin income tax the interest earned on exempt wages by prisoners of war.

Chapter 168 increases the homestead exemption from execution and judgment liens from \$10,000 to \$25,000. The "homestead" consists of a dwelling claimed and occupied by its owner and so much land as is reasonably necessary for its use as a home, but at least 1/4 acre and not more than 40 acres.

Chapter 240 exempts from use tax liability farm machinery used by one farmer in performing custom farm work for another farmer.

Chapter 256 reduces the tax rate on fermented malt beverages from \$2 to \$1 per barrel on the first 50,000 barrels sold in this state if the brewer produces less than 300,000 barrels per year.

Chapter 283 imposes an annual production tax on copper concentrates of 1.5% of their market value. This chapter also establishes a study committee attached to the legislative council to review the state's mineral taxation system and propose a comprehensive state policy on taxation of minerals.

Chapter 333 establishes a supplemental payment from the general fund to the county and municipal shared tax account to meet the April payment to counties and municipalities for the manufacturing machinery and equipment reimbursement. The general fund will be repaid when funds are available from the shared tax account.

The sales tax on veterinary medicine will be collected on the wholesale rather than the retail transaction.

Photofinishing laboratories, and cement mixers mounted on trucks, are exempted from the property tax.

A one-time appropriation is created which guarantees that the general fund rather than the county and municipal shared tax account will bear most of the cost of the manufacturing machinery and equipment exemption from property taxes which was created in the budget act.

VETERANS

Chapter 4 authorizes the transfer of \$13,500,000 from the general fund for a loan to the veterans trust fund for the purpose of making housing loans to veterans. The loan will be repaid by installments from trust fund income.

Chapter 90 establishes an educational grants program for undergraduate Vietnam era veterans attending state public and private post-secondary schools in the department of veterans affairs.

The budget sets aside \$1.7 million from the general fund for veterans housing benefits, but its use is dependent upon future legislative approval.

County veterans service offices are to receive grants of up to a \$3,000 per year maximum if they provide improved service and if all future veterans' service officers are appointed under county civil service or from a list of candidates certified by the director of the state bureau of personnel.

The admission standards of the Grand Army home are changed, effective January 1, 1974, to conform to medicaid standards.

Chapter 113 permits the department of veterans affairs to provide water and sewer service from the Grand Army home at King to nearby private property owners, on a cost basis.

Chapter 119 advances \$10,000 from the veterans trust fund for repairs and improvements to veterans homes operated by veterans organizations.

Chapter 208 establishes a first mortgage home loan program for veterans. The program is to be funded by general obligation bonds which will be repaid as the loans are repaid.

Chapter 209 increases from \$6,500,000 to \$12,500,000 the amount of money which the investment board may advance to the department of veterans affairs for the purpose of veterans loans.

Chapter 333 establishes the admission standards for new members admitted to the Grand Army home at King to permit a member to retain the same amounts of income and assets as permitted nursing home residents under Medicaid.

The name of the Grand Army home is changed to the Wisconsin veterans home.

RECENT LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU PUBLICATIONS

Many of the titles are still available for distribution.

Research Bulletins

- RB-70-4 The Wisconsin Legislature: An Introduction. December 1970
- RB-71-2 No-Fault: An Auto Insurance Alternative. May 1971
- RB-71-4 A Primer on Zoning. December 1971
- RB-72-1 Metropolitan Government: Is Bigger Better? May 1972
- RB-72-3 Privacy: Its Substance, Applications and Legal Status. July 1972
- RB-72-4 Disposition of Constitutional Amendment Proposals - 1961-1971 Wisconsin Legislatures. April 1972
- RB-72-6 The Wide, Wide World of Housing. November 1972
- RB-73-1 State Lotteries. May 1973
- RB-73-2 State Aid to Nonpublic Schools: The Legal Problems. May 1973
- RB-73-3 The Death Penalty: Legal Status Since Furman. September 1973
- RB-74-1 Campaign Finance Reform. January 1974

Informational Bulletins

- IB-70-4 Medicaid Revisited (Wisconsin's Medicaid Experience). November 1970
- IB-71-1 State Taxes: Wisconsin Legislative History, 1947-1969. January 1971
- IB-71-5 Determining the Limits of Free Expression: A New Look at the Obscenity Issue. April 1971
- IB-71-7 State Steps to Better Housing -- A Look at Uniform Building Codes. July 1971
- IB-71-8 Mail Order Selling. November 1971
- IB-72-2 Motor Vehicle Taxation in Wisconsin. May 1972
- IB-72-4 The Legislative Reference Bureau Can Help You. November 1972
- IB-73-2 The Status of News Shield Legislation. July 1973
- IB-73-3 Open Meetings in Wisconsin Government. September 1973
- IB-73-4 A Cabinet Is Proposed. October 1973
- IB-73-5 Reforming the Property Tax: An Overview of the Assessment Process. October 1973
- IB-73-6 Statewide Land Use Programs. October 1973
- IB-74-1 Obscenity Redefined: The Search for a Workable Standard. January 1974
- IB-74-2 No-Fault Auto Insurance: A Status Report. February 1974
- IB-74-3 Transportation Departments in the Several States. February 1974
- IB-74-4 In Pursuit of Absent Fathers. February 1974
- IB-74-5 Welfare Reform -- A Look at Three States. March 1974
- IB-74-6 The Mortgage Interest Controversy. March 1974
- IB-74-7 Recent Developments in Transportation Financing. July 1974
- IB-74-8 Traffic Safety: Six States in Perspective. July 1974