

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE [January 6, 1975]

STATE OF WISCONSIN

# Senate Journal

**Eighty-Second Regular Session**

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MONDAY, January 6, 1975.

2:00 P.M.

The senate met.

The senate was called to order by the president of the senate.

Prayer was offered by Reverend Elmer A. Neitzel of Mt. Calvary Lutheran Church, Milwaukee.

As we meet today for the first time in another session of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, gracious God and Father in heaven, there is a sense of awe and expectation we hold in our hands the destiny of many men, women, and children -- human lives, whose worth and value flow from the Cross, where Your Son, Jesus Christ, gave His very body and blood for the deliverance of all mankind. His great love knows no boundaries or limitations. May this first session be the start of something great and good in the affairs of our State. May it be the continued search for the more abundant life. May it be evidence of Your living presence among us. In the zeal to provide with equity and justice for all of our citizens may there be fairness, open-mindedness, tolerance, and charity. Through our efforts assist us to preserve the rich earth and soil of our country-side, to purify that which is the breath of heaven itself, and to cleanse every unclean thing which dooms human existence. Our assignment as representatives of people is clear when You, our Lord, give us the vision, the wisdom, the guidance and the direction we earnestly seek. Hear us then as we use the power of government You have given into our hands. For Jesus sake. Amen.

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The senate remained standing and the president of the senate led the senate in the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

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### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By request of Senator Krueger, with unanimous consent, Senator Lorge was granted a leave of absence the balance of the day.

### STATE OF WISCONSIN

#### State Elections Board

To The Honorable The Senate:

I, LEO J. FAHEY, administrator of Elections of the State of Wisconsin, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the attached is a true and correct list of the members of the Senate of the State of Wisconsin, elected at the General Election held on the Fifth day of November, A.D. 1974, as appears from the certificate of the Board of State Canvassers and other official certificates on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State Elections Board, in the City of Madison, this 31st day of December, A.D., 1974.

LEO J. FAHEY

Administrator of Elections

- 1st -- Jerome A. Martin, 1339 N. 9th Street, Manitowoc, Democrat
- 3rd -- Gerald D. Kleczka, 3427 S. 9th Place, Milwaukee, Democrat
- 5th -- David G. Berger, 4443 N. 82nd Street, Milwaukee, Democrat
- 7th -- Kurt A. Frank, 933 E. Ohio Avenue, Milwaukee, Democrat
- 9th -- Ronald G. Parys, 1221 E. Clarke Street, Milwaukee, Democrat
- 11th -- Wayne F. Whittow, 4921 W. Washington Boulevard, Milwaukee, Democrat

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- 13th -- Dale T. McKenna, 336 E. North Street, Jefferson, Democrat
- 15th -- Timothy F. Cullen, 3140 Canterbury Lane, Janesville, Democrat
- 17th -- Kathryn M. Morrison, 885 Stonebridge, Platteville, Democrat
- 19th -- Gary R. Goyke, 1715 Hollister Avenue, Oshkosh
- 21th -- Henry Dorman 422 16th St., Racine, Democrat
- 23rd -- Bruce S. Peloquin, Route 5, P.O. Box 357, Chippewa Falls, Democrat
- 25th -- Daniel O. Theno, Route 1, Ashland, Republican
- 27th -- Everett V. Bidwell, 612 W. Edgewater Street, Portage, Republican
- 29th -- Walter J. Chilsen, 1821 Town Line Road, Wausau, Republican
- 31st -- Thomas W. Harnisch, 118 W. 10th Street, Neillsville, Democrat
- 33rd -- Roger P. Murphy, 1012 Hawthorne Circle, Waukesha, Republican

Upon the calling of the newly elected Senators on Monday, January 6, 1975, the following appeared before the bar of the senate, took and subscribed the oath of office which was administered by the President:

Jerome A. Martin, Gerald D. Kleczka, David G. Berger, Kurt A. Frank, Ronald G. Parys, Wayne F. Whittow, Dale T. McKenna, Timothy F. Cullen, Kathryn M. Morrison, Gary R. Goyke, Henry Dorman, Bruce S. Peloquin, Daniel O. Theno, Everett V. Bidwell, Walter J. Chilsen, Thomas W. Harnisch, and Roger P. Murphy.

The roll was called and the following senators answered to their names:

Senators Bablitch, Berger, Bidwell, Chilsen, Cullen, Devitt, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, Goyke, Harnisch, Hollander, Keppler, Kleczka, Knowles, Knutson, Krueger, LaFave, McKenna, Martin, Morrison, Murphy, Parys, Peloquin, Petri, Risser, Swan, Theno, Thompson and Whittow -- 30.

Absent -- None.

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Absent with leave -- Senator Lorge -- 1.

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INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

**Senate Resolution 1**

Relating to organizing the 1975 Wisconsin senate.

Resolved by the senate, That:

**SECTION 1. Committee on senate organization created; duties.** There is created a committee on senate organization to consist of the president pro tempore who shall be chairman, the majority leader, the assistant majority leader, the minority leader, and the assistant minority leader.

(1) The committee on senate organization shall report to the senate nominations for the standing committees and designating the chairman thereof and, unless otherwise provided by joint rule or by statute, to all committees to which senators are appointed under the joint rules or statutes as representatives of the senate.

(2) The committee on senate organization shall assign to each member of the senate the seat to be occupied by that member during the 1975 biennial term. The schedule of room assignments to members and committees, and the schedule of meetings of standing committees, shall follow the schedule of the 1973 session unless changed by the vote of the committee on senate organization.

**SECTION 2. Officers of the 1975 senate listed.** The following persons are the officers of the 1975 Wisconsin senate, as elected by the senate through the adoption of this resolution or as previously designated by the respective party caucuses:

President pro tempore: Senator Fred A. Risser.

Majority party officers:

Leader: Senator Wayne F. Whittow.

Assistant leader: Senator William A. Bablitch.

Caucus chairman: Senator Ronald G. Parys.

Caucus secretary: Senator Kurt A. Frank.

Minority party officers:

Leader: Senator Clifford W. Krueger.

Assistant leader: Senator Walter J. Chilsen.

Caucus chairman: Senator Milo G. Knutson.

Caucus secretary: Senator Daniel O. Theno.

Chief clerk: Honorable Glenn E. Bultman.

Sergeant at arms: Honorable Robert M. Thompson.

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**SECTION 3. Transmittal to assembly and governor.** Immediately upon the adoption of this resolution, the chief clerk shall transmit copies thereof to the assembly and to the governor, notifying both that the 1975 senate is organized for the conduct of its business.

Introduced By Senators Risser, Whittow, Bablitch Krueger and Chilsen.

Read.

The question was: Adoption?

The ayes and noes were required and the vote was: ayes, 30; noes, 0; absent or not voting, 1; as follows:

Ayes -- Senators Bablitch, Berger, Bidwell, Chilsen, Cullen, Devitt, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, Goyke, Harnisch, Hollander, Keppler, Kleczka, Knowles, Knutson, Krueger, LaFave, McKenna, Martin, Morrison, Murphy, Parys, Peloquin, Petri, Risser, Swan, Theno, Thompson and Whittow -- 30.

Noes -- None.

Absent or not voting -- Senator Lorge -- 1.

So the resolution was adopted.

The President Pro Tempore, Fred A. Risser, the Chief Clerk, Glenn Bultman and the Sergeant-at-Arms, Robert Thompson appeared together before the bar of the senate, took and subscribed the oath of office which was administered by the President.

### **Senate Resolution 2**

Relating to adopting the rules of the senate, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session of the senate, with the modifications indicated, as the rules of the 1975 Wisconsin senate.

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### Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This resolution establishes the rules of procedure for the 1975 senate. The basic rules are those adopted in 1973 (Sen. Res. 7, 23, 30 and 35) with the following major changes:

1. The committee on senate organization will consist of the following 5 senate leaders: president pro tempore, majority leader, assistant majority leader, minority leader and assistant minority leader. The office of vice president of the senate, created in 1973, is

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abolished. [See the changes in senate rule 2 (title), (2) and (3), senate rule 3, senate rule 20 (2) and (7) and senate rule 94.]

2. The responsibilities of the senate committee on committees, and of the senate committee on legislative procedure, are transferred to the committee on senate organization. The committees on legislative procedure and on committees will not be created in the 1975 session. [See the changes in senate rule 20 (intro.) and (6).]

3. The committee on senate organization will have full control over setting the agenda or calendar. When proposals come in on committee reports or are, by motion, "placed on table", they go to the organization committee. The organization committee agrees on priority measures and may set special orders. [See the changes in senate rule 26 (2), senate rule 48 (2) and (3) and senate rule 65.] Withdrawing a proposal from the senate organization committee has the effect of placing that matter on the calendar. [See senate rule 41 (1) (c).]

4. The committee on senate organization may set ground rules for debate. In 1973, the floor leaders had this authority; in 1975, the floor leaders can still set the ground rules for debate whenever the senate organization committee does not act. In either case, the ground rules can be modified or negated by majority vote of the senate. [See change in senate rule 76.]

5. Explanations of votes during roll calls will be prohibited. [See change in senate rule 73 (3).]

6. Except by prior agreement between the majority and minority leader for former members, state officers and other persons of unusual achievement, the introduction of "guests" by members will not be permitted. Members may, however, notify the chief clerk in writing of "visitors", and the names of both guests and visitors will be recorded in the senate journal. [See senate rule 17 (4) and senate rule 32 (3).]

7. The automatic layover caused by the introduction of a substitute amendment is eliminated. [See the changes in senate rule 34 (1) and senate rule 48 (1).] Related to this change, the 1975 rules clarify that the 1-day layover for original proposals (except privileged resolutions) may be suspended only if printed copies have been distributed [see senate rule 34 (1)]; that amendments may be considered without the 1-day layover but reproductions must be distributed [see senate rule 34 (2)], and that for resolutions privileged under senate rule 69 and governor's veto messages reading at length is required unless reproductions of the text have been distributed to the members [see senate rule 34 (3)].

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8. Joint rule 26 certificates will be reviewed by the committee on senate organization for appropriateness; if approved by the committee they will be deemed approved by the senate and so recorded in Friday's journal [see senate rule 34 (4)]. In addition, there is a new procedure for issuing citations on behalf of the senate, whether or not the legislature is in actual session at the time [see senate rule 96].

9. The use of "pairs" is prohibited [see senate rule 74 (1)]. To accommodate members authorized to be absent, a new procedure will permit the filing of a statement of position within one week after the absent senator's return. Filing of such a statement does not affect the outcome of a roll call. If the absent senator returns before the vote is taken, the statement of position is voided and the senator casts his vote when the roll is taken [see senate rule 74].

10. The printed daily calendar, in the 1973 session distributed 24 hours ahead of action and not revised thereafter, will in the 1975 session be distributed each morning and, in 4 parts, will contain the following information: 1) unfinished business remaining from the preceding day's calendar, 2) matters scheduled to be taken up on the current day, 3) a listing of the matter to be taken up on the next session day (this part is the equivalent of the information contained in the printed daily calendars of the 1973 session), and 4) a listing of all matters already scheduled for a future date. [See senate rule 18 (3).]

This resolution sets forth the entire text of the senate rules, whether or not affected by suggested changes. Thus, all other changes are clearly marked by ~~stricken~~ or underscoring text, or identified as new rules to be created. As soon as the resolution has been approved by the senate a clear-text edition -- including adopted amendments, if any -- will be printed for distribution to the members of the senate, senate staff, and others requiring copies of the senate rules.

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Resolved by the senate, That the rules of the senate observed at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session of the senate, with the modifications further set forth in this resolution, are adopted as the rules of the 1975 Wisconsin senate, to read as further shown in this resolution:

### **RULES OF THE SENATE**

#### **Chapter 1: Officers -- Election and duties**

**SECTION 1.** Senate rule 1, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, is continued to read:

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**Senate Rule 1. Lieutenant governor.** The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate but shall, pursuant to section 8 of article V of the constitution, have only a casting vote therein.

**SECTION 2.** Senate rule 2 (title), (2) and (3) are amended, and senate rule 2 (1) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session is continued, to read:

**Senate Rule 2. (title) President pro tempore.** (1) The senate shall designate one of its members to serve as president pro tempore for the legislative biennium. The president pro tempore shall act as president of the senate whenever the lieutenant governor shall not attend or shall act as governor, as provided in section 9 of article IV of the constitution and as further set forth in section 13.13 (3) of the statutes.

(2) ~~The senate shall designate one of its members to serve as vice president, for the legislative biennium, who shall act as president of the senate in the absence of both the president and the president pro tempore.~~ (3) In the absence or inability of the president, or president pro tempore, and vice president of the senate to preside, the person last presiding may name any senator to perform the duties of the chair temporarily, and who shall be vested, during such time, with all the powers of the president, but such substitute shall not extend beyond an adjournment.

**SECTION 3.** Senate rule 3 (1) and (3) are amended, and senate rule 3 (2) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session is continued, to read:

**Senate Rule 3. Temporary presiding officer.** (1) In the absence of the 3\_2 presiding officers provided in senate rule 2 (1) and (2), one of the members shall be elected to preside temporarily, until the return of the regular presiding officer.

(2) No senator shall be excused from voting on any question by reason of his occupying the chair.

(3) When the senate is called to order the members shall take their seats and remain with their heads uncovered while the senate remains in session. Members, officers and employes shall wear their coats appropriate attire while the senate is in session. Appropriate attire for men shall include the wearing of a coat.

**SECTION 4.** Senate rule 4 (10) and (11) are amended, and senate rule 4 (intro.) and (1) to (9) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session are continued, to read:

**Senate Rule 4. Duties of presiding officer.** The presiding officer shall:



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(1) Open the session, at the time to which adjournment is taken, by taking the chair and calling the members to order.

(2) Announce the business before the senate in the order in which it is to be acted upon.

(3) Receive and submit, in the proper manner, all motions and propositions presented by the members.

(4) Put to vote all questions which are regularly moved, or which necessarily arise in the course of proceedings, and announce the result.

(5) Restrain the members while engaged in debate, within the rules of order.

(6) Enforce on all occasions the observance of order and decorum among the members.

(7) Inform the senate when necessary, or when referred to for that purpose, on any point of order or practice.

(8) Receive messages and other communications from other branches of the government, and announce them to the senate.

(9) Authenticate by his signature, when necessary, all the acts, orders and proceedings of the senate over which he presides.

(10) ~~Name Subject to approval by the senate nominate the members who are to serve on a conference committee and, when directed to do so in a particular case or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules, nominate the members who are to serve on committees any other committee.~~

(11) In general, represent and stand for the body over which he presides, declaring its will, and in all things obeying its commands. Every officer of the senate is subordinate to the presiding officer, and, in all that relates to the discharge of his several duties, is under the presiding officer's supervision.

SECTION 5. Senate rules 5 to 9, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are [with clerical corrections in senate rule 6 and senate rule 7 (2)] continued to read:

**Senate Rule 5. Election and duties of chief clerk.** A chief clerk of the senate shall be elected at the commencement of each regular session, to hold his office for the full term of the legislature (2 years) unless removed by death, resignation or the vote of a majority of the actual present membership of the senate. He shall superintend the recording of the journals of the proceedings; the engrossing and enrolling of bills, resolutions, etc.; and shall cause to be kept and prepared for the printer the daily journal of the proceedings. He shall permit no records or papers belonging to the legislature to be taken out of his custody otherwise than in the regular course of business; and shall be responsible for all the

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official acts of his assistants. The chief clerk may designate one of the employes on his staff as assistant chief clerk who shall have general supervision under the direction of the chief clerk and in his absence shall have all of the powers and duties of the chief clerk.

**Senate Rule 6. Election and duties of sergeant at arms.** A sergeant at arms of the senate, shall be elected at the commencement of each regular session, to hold his office for the full term of the legislature (2 years) unless removed by death, resignation or the vote of a majority of the actual present membership of the senate. It is his duty to execute all orders of the senate or its presiding officer, and to perform all the duties that may be assigned to him connected with the police and good order of the body; to exercise the supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the chamber, and particularly to enforce the provisions of rule ~~12 of the senate rules~~ **11** relating to lobbyists and lobbying; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the chamber is properly ventilated and is open for the use of the members from 8 a.m. until 11 p.m., and to perform all other services pertaining to the office of sergeant at arms.

### **Chapter 2: Order and decorum**

**Senate Rule 7. Presiding officer to preserve order; appeal.** (1) The presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to others, rising from his seat for that purpose; and he shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal by a member, on which appeal each member may speak once not to exceed 5 minutes.

(2) Whenever a point of order is raised, the presiding officer may rule thereon forthwith, or may defer his decision not later than the 5th order of business on the 2nd legislative day to enable him to examine into the precedents. In the case of questions a question involving the germaneness of amendments an amendment, if the presiding officer does not rule within the required time, such amendment shall be considered germane. Other questions not ruled on within the required time shall be decided by a majority of the senate.

(3) Whenever the presiding officer finds it necessary to take a point of order under advisement in order to consult all sources of parliamentary law and practice available to him, he shall make his decision in writing stating the source consulted by him and the reasons for his decision. The text of the presiding officer's decision shall be spread upon the journal.

(4) On appeal being taken, the question shall be "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the senate?" which

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question, and the action thereon, shall be entered on the journal. The vote shall be taken by ayes and noes.

(5) All points of order raised and the decisions thereon shall be entered in the journal.

**Senate Rule 8. Members not to leave senate, when.** While the presiding officer is addressing the senate, or submitting a question, no member shall cross the floor, or leave the senate, nor while a member is speaking walk between him and the chair.

**Senate Rule 9. Calling of the ayes and noes.** No member or other person shall visit or remain by the clerk's table nor shall any senator leave his seat or be disturbed by any other person while the ayes and noes are being called.

SECTION 6. Senate rule 10 is amended to read:

**Senate Rule 10. Reading and smoking during session.** No member or officer of the senate shall ~~read newspapers~~, within the bar of the senate, ~~or read newspapers~~, smoke therein or otherwise consume tobacco products or consume food or beverages while the senate is in session.

SECTION 7. Senate rule 11 (1) and (4) are amended, and senate rule 11 (2) and (3) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session are continued, to read:

**Senate Rule 11. Who may be admitted to the floor.**

(1) Persons of the following classes, and no others, shall be admitted to that portion of the floor of the senate reserved for the members during the session thereof: the governor, lieutenant governor, members of the legislature, state officers, employes of either house of the legislature, of legislative committees or legislative service agencies while engaged in the performance of their duties, members of congress, judges of the supreme court and other courts, and ex-members of the legislature. And However, none of the above ~~shall have the privilege of the floor~~ who are registered as lobbyists or engaged in defeating or promoting any pending legislation shall have the privilege of the floor.

(2) No ex-senator or any other person who shall be directly or indirectly interested in defeating or promoting any pending legislation, whether registered as a lobbyist or not, shall have the privilege of the floor of the senate at any time.

(3) All accredited correspondents of the news media, who confine themselves to their professional duties, shall have the privilege of the floor of the senate, except that during the sessions of the senate such privilege shall extend only to the press lobby.

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(4) The foregoing rule shall not exclude such other persons as may be invited to ~~seats~~ on the floor of the senate by ~~a member or~~ the presiding officer thereof.

SECTION 8. Senate rule 12, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, is continued to read:

**Senate Rule 12. Privileges of senate to contestants for seats.** Contestants for seats shall have the privilege of the senate until their respective cases are disposed of; the privilege to extend only so far as access to the chamber, during the time occupied in settling the contest.

SECTION 9. Senate rule 13 is amended to read:

**Senate Rule 13. Disturbance in lobby.** Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur on the senate floor or in the lobby or gallery, the presiding officer shall have the power to cause the same to be cleared of all persons except members and officers.

### Chapter 3: Order of business

SECTION 10. Senate rules 14 to 16, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are continued to read:

**Senate Rule 14. Hour for meeting.** The senate shall meet at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday unless a different hour shall be prescribed by resolution or motion. This rule may be changed by resolution or motion adopted by a majority vote without debate.

**Senate Rule 15. Roll call, quorum.** Before proceeding to business, the roll of the members shall be called, and the names of those present and those absent shall be entered on the journal. A majority of the actual present membership must be present to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; a smaller number, however, can adjourn; and may compel the attendance of absent members. When any roll call discloses the lack of a quorum, no further business may be conducted until a quorum is obtained, but the members present may take measures to procure a quorum or may adjourn.

**Senate Rule 16. Leave of absence.** No member or officer of the senate shall absent himself from the session during the entire day without first having obtained leave of absence. Such leave may be granted by a majority vote of the senate at any time.

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SECTION 11. Senate rule 17 (1) and (4) are amended, and senate rule 17 (2) and (3) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session are continued, to read:

Senate Rule 17. **Order of business.** (1) Following the opening prayer ~~and pledge of allegiance to the flag~~, the order of business in the senate shall be as follows:

- (a) *First order.* Call of roll.
- (b) *Second order.* Introduction and reference of resolutions and joint resolutions.
- (c) *Third order.* Introduction, first reading and reference of bills.
- (d) *Fourth order.* Reports of committees.
- (e) *Fifth order.* Petitions and communications.
- (f) *Sixth order.* Executive communications.
- (g) *Seventh order.* Messages from the assembly.
- (h) *Eighth order.* Motions may be offered.
- (i) *Ninth order.* Special orders.
- (j) *Tenth order.* Consideration of motions and resolutions.
- (k) *Eleventh order.* Second reading and amendment of senate joint resolutions and senate bills.
- (L) *Twelfth order.* Second reading and amendment of assembly joint resolutions and assembly bills.
- (m) *Thirteenth order.* Third reading of joint resolutions and bills.
- (n) *Fourteenth order.* Adjournment.

(2) Whenever any bill, resolution or other matter has been made a special order for a fixed time and such time has arrived and such special order is announced by the chair, or attention thereto is called by any member, such special order shall have precedence over the regular orders of business, and whenever the rules shall be suspended to advance such bill, resolution or other matter to a subsequent stage, its precedence as a special order shall continue, and whenever any such special order is under consideration, it shall not be interrupted by the arrival of the time for the consideration of another special order.

(3) Special orders once established shall continue to be special orders, and when laid over under the rules shall be special orders on their proper calendar, unless otherwise ordered by the senate. Subsequent special orders shall be considered in their chronological

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order and their priority over regular orders on the calendars shall remain.

(4) Guests may be introduced With the prior consent of the majority leader and the minority leader and upon the motion by one of them under any order of business at any time by a, any member who has been may be granted the floor, but the recording of names of the guests so introduced shall be grouped at the end of the day's journal for the purpose of introducing former members, state officers and other persons of unusual achievement as guests of the senate. The member making the introduction shall submit in writing to the chief clerk the names of the guests so introduced.

SECTION 12. Senate rule 18 is amended to read:

Senate Rule 18. Daily calendar. (1) All bills, resolutions, appointments, memorials, or other business, referred to a committee and reported by it to the senate or recalled from it by the senate, shall be placed upon the calendar under the proper order of business in the committee on senate organization. The committee on senate organization shall establish a calendar, grouping together bills, resolutions, appointments, memorials, or other business according to similar subjects and in an appropriate order, and in such numbers as to constitute a workable and up-to-date calendar schedule. The committee on senate organization shall place a bill, resolution, appointment, memorial, or other business on the calendar when directed to do so by a majority vote of the senate.

(2) The printed calendar shall be furnished to members at least 24 hours, exclusive of Sunday, before such a calendar is acted upon. The calendar and shall provide at least 24 hours notice of matters to be taken up on the next session day. The printed calendar shall not be changed within that period. Unless otherwise ordered, an unfinished calendar of a preceding day shall be first in order as the unfinished business of the senate.

(3) The printed calendar shall show:

(a) Any unfinished business remaining from the preceding day's calendar.

(b) All matters scheduled to be taken up on the current day, organized according to the orders of business established by rule 17 (1).

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(c) A listing of the matters to be taken up on the next session day.

(d) A listing of all matters already scheduled for a future date.

(4) In lieu of the daily calendars under sub. (3), a weekly calendar may be distributed no later than Thursday noon of the preceding week.

SECTION 13. Senate rule 19, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, is continued to read:

Senate Rule 19. **Committee of the whole.** During the consideration of any bill, resolution or other matter, the senate may, on motion, which motion shall be debatable, resolve itself into a committee of the whole for the consideration of such bill, resolution or such other matter. The rules of the senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings in committee of the whole, except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call for the ayes and noes or for the previous question cannot be made in the committee, nor shall the committee have the power to recess, nor to postpone to a future time a subject before it for consideration. The committee shall elect one of its members as chairman of the committee of the whole.

SECTION 14. Senate rule 20 (1), (2), (4) and (5) are amended, and senate rule 20 (3) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session is continued, to read:

Senate Rule 20. **Standing committees of senate.** (1) The following members of the standing committees of the senate shall be selected appointed by the senate as near the commencement of the session as possible; The committee on senate organization shall report to the senate nominations for the standing committees which, with regard to members of any minority party, shall be as determined by the senate group of that party. The committee on senate organization shall also report to the senate its nomination for the position of chairman of each standing committee and, unless otherwise provided by senate rule, joint rule or statute, its nominations for all committees to which members of the senate are appointed under the joint rules or statutes as representatives of the senate. All appointments under this rule shall be subject to approval by the senate and the list of nominations may be amended by a majority vote.

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(a) On agriculture, social services, labor and rural development taxation, 5 9 members.

(b) On natural resources commerce, 5 9 members.

(c) On health, education and welfare audit, 7 5 members.

(d) On transportation education, 5 members.

(e) On judiciary and insurance governmental and veterans affairs, 5 members.

(f) On industry, labor, taxation and banking finance, 5 members.

(g) On governmental judiciary and veterans' consumer affairs, 5 members.

(h) On finance natural resources, 5 members.

(i) On urban affairs, 5 members.

~~(j) On retirement bills, one member. The standing committee on retirement bills shall assist the statutory joint survey committee on retirement systems in supplying the legislature, as speedily as possible, with information on all legislative proposals affecting a public retirement fund, and for this purpose the committee may if necessary, meet on Saturdays or Sundays.~~

(2) ~~There shall also be a~~ The committee on senate organization consisting shall consist of the vice president of the senate who shall be chairman, the president pro tempore, the majority leader, the assistant majority leader, the minority leader and the assistant minority leader.

(3) The members of the senate committee on finance shall be the senate members of the joint committee on finance. The chairman of the senate committee on finance shall be a chairman of the joint committee.

(4) Each member shall serve on at least one of the committees under sub. (1) or (2). ~~In the case of any minority party, assignments shall be made by the senate group of that party.~~

(5) In instances where case senate seats are vacant, ~~thus reducing the membership to less than 33,~~ assignments may be reserved on the to standing committees may be reserved for the senators who are to fill such vacancies, ~~or when it is deemed expedient, senators holding regular assignments on standing committees~~ current members may be designated to fill such vacant assignments temporarily in addition to their regular standing committee assignments until ~~such time as~~ the new senators have been elected and qualified.

SECTION 15. Senate rule 20 (6) and (7) relating, respectively, to the committee on legislative procedure and to



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the senate standing committee on interstate cooperation, are repealed.

SECTION 16. Senate rule 21 (1), in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, is renumbered rule 21 and continued to read:

**Senate Rule 21. Select or special committees.** (1) All select or special committees shall be provided for on motion or by resolution, designating the number and object, and unless otherwise ordered, shall be appointed by the presiding officer. The member first named shall act as chairman of such select or special committee.

SECTION 17. Senate rule 21 (2), relating to the special committee on aging, is repealed.

SECTION 18. Senate rules 22 to 25, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are continued to read:

**Senate Rule 22. Governatorial nominations for appointment.**

(1) Whenever the governor submits to the senate a nomination for an appointment as required by law, the presiding officer shall refer the nomination to that standing committee which he deems to be the most appropriate committee to pass upon the qualifications of the candidate. Said committee shall report its findings and recommendations to the senate in writing. Nominations by the governor may be considered, and the persons so nominated may with the advice and consent of the senate be appointed, in special as well as in regular sessions.

(2) On the question of the confirmation of appointments by the governor, the vote shall be taken by ayes and noes which shall be entered upon the journal. The question of the confirmation of such appointments shall not be subject to a motion for reconsideration under rule 67, and the senate may, but shall not be required to, act upon an appointment resubmitted by the governor when the identical appointment has once been refused confirmation by the senate. The chief clerk shall record the cumulative status of all appointments in the weekly bulletin of proceedings.

**Senate Rule 23. Committee not to be absent.** Members of a committee, except a conference committee, shall not absent themselves by reason of their appointment during the sitting of the senate, without special leave.

**Senate Rule 24. Committee quorum; subcommittees.** A majority of any committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Subcommittees may be appointed to take charge of any part of the committee's business and to report to the committee. Motions to reconsider may be made in committee, before the papers

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are reported to the senate. Rereference shall give the committee full power to act without reconsidering its former action.

**Senate Rule 25. Business in committees; notice of meeting.** (1) If the chairman determines to hold a hearing, he shall schedule the hearing as early in the session as practicable. The day, hour, and place of hearing before any committee shall be posted on the bulletin board of each house, and such notice shall state the number, author, and title of the bill or resolution to be considered.

(2) Whenever a bill, resolution or other matter has been referred to committee, such bill, resolution or other matter shall be within the sole jurisdiction of the majority of the committee and no directive by the senate with respect to the committee's action thereon shall be in order other than a motion to recall from such committee.

**SECTION 19.** Senate rule 26 (2) is amended, senate rule 26 (2m) is renumbered senate rule 26 (3), and senate rule 26 (1) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session is continued, to read:

**Senate Rule 26. Calendar of committee hearings.** (1) The chairman of each senate committee shall, on or before Monday at 2:00 p.m. of each week, file with the chief clerk a list of the public hearings on measures before his committee which will be held during the following week, which lists shall be printed in full in the weekly hearing bulletin. The chairman of any senate committee may file notice of hearing on or before Wednesday noon of the second week prior to the week in which the public hearing is scheduled if he desires advance notice of the hearing to be posted.

(2) As early in the session as is convenient and as often thereafter as may expedite the consideration of bills, the chairman or the chairman and the members of each committee which considers bills, ~~shall may report on a separate to the committee report on senate organization~~ such bills as they consider noncontroversial and which are so simple as will not in his or their opinion require a hearing to secure facts necessary for the members to make a determination on the merits of the bill.

~~(2m)~~ (3) Notwithstanding sub. (1), the cochairmen of the joint committee on finance may announce that the committee will hold a public hearing on appropriate portions of the executive budget bill during the week following the governor's budget message.

**SECTION 20.** Senate rule 27 is amended to read:

**Senate Rule 27. Committee reports.** (1) The chairman of the committee to which any bill is referred shall report in concise form

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the action of the committee and the date thereof, and shall authenticate the same by his signature, e.g.:

The committee on \_\_\_\_\_ reports and recommends:

Senate Bill 24 (~~Synopsis of title~~ Relating clause) Passage.

Senate Bill 26 (~~Synopsis of title~~ Relating clause) Adoption of Senate Amendment 1 and passage.

Senate Bill 28 (~~Synopsis of title~~ Relating clause) Adoption of Senate Substitute Amendment 1 and passage.

Senate Bill 30 (~~Synopsis of title~~ Relating clause) Indefinite postponement.

Assembly Bill 32 (~~Synopsis of title~~ Relating clause) Concurrence.

Assembly Bill 34 (~~Synopsis of title~~ Relating clause) Nonconcurrence.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman

(2) A committee may report out a proposal without recommendation only if a the vote is tie tied. The committee report shall indicate the actual numerical vote on the motion on which the recommendation is based.

SECTION 21. Senate rule 28, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, is continued to read:

Senate Rule 28. **Minority reports.** Any member or members dissenting from a report of a committee may make a separate report stating the reasons and conclusions; and all reports, if decorous in language and respectful to the senate, shall be entered at length on the journal. Such minority report, if any, shall be filed on the same or the next legislative day as the majority report or recommendation.

**Chapter 4: Bills, resolutions, etc. -- procedure**

SECTION 22. Senate rule 29 is amended to read:

Senate Rule 29. **Copies of bills, etc.** At least 5 copies of all bills and resolutions shall be presented, enclosed in a jacket envelope as provided in rule 30. The 1st copy shall be have a cover marked "Jacket Copy" and one of the other copies shall have a cover marked "LRB File Copy". The copy marked "LRB File Copy" shall be promptly returned to the legislative reference bureau with the introductory information entered on the cover. One of the other copies shall be kept on file at the clerk's desk.

SECTION 23. Senate rule 30, relating to bill covers, is repealed.

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SECTION 24. Senate rule 31 is renumbered senate rule 30 and amended to read:

Senate Rule 30. Filing of bills, etc.

(1) ~~The legislative reference bureau of purchases shall provide jacket envelopes of a suitable size to hold any bill, memorial or resolution and the papers pertaining thereto, respectively, without folding or rolling, and cases or drawers for the vertical filing thereof, without folding.~~ The clerk shall not file any paper for any purpose, the cover of which has been either folded or rolled. ~~The clerk legislative reference bureau shall also provide a substantial cover sheets for bills and resolutions.~~ Such ~~jacket envelopes and covers cover sheets~~ shall be distinguished from those of the assembly by color. The envelopes shall be properly printed and ruled to receive the notations of the clerk.

(2) ~~There shall be noted by The legislative reference bureau shall enter the title and drafting number of the bill or resolution on the envelope, and the clerk, upon the envelope, shall enter the number and title of the bill or resolution, and, the date of introduction, the name of the person member or committee introducing it, and the committee of reference, and upon the envelope and upon the cover the number of the bill or resolution and the name of the person or committee introducing it sheet.~~ The usual notations of either committee or clerk shall be made on the envelope and any paper placed therein shall bear the initials of the chief clerk and the date of its receipt.

(3) The chief clerk shall also cause to be noted on such jacket envelope, and to be transcribed to the history file for the measure:

(a) The actual date of each public hearing on the measure which shall be recorded on the jacket envelope by the chief record clerk not later than the Friday of the week in which the public hearing was held, and such record shall be immediately transferred to the record book.

(b) All motions ~~for previous question and the disposition thereof.~~

(c) The date and resolution number of a request for an opinion of the attorney general on the proposal and the date on which such opinion was returned.

(d) The reprinting of a senate measure with all adopted amendments engrossed therein.

(e) Any clerical correction of the measure made as authorized by rule 31.

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SECTION 25. Senate rule 32 (4) is renumbered senate rule 31 (4) and amended, and senate rule 32 (1) to (3), in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are renumbered senate rule 31 (1) to (3) and continued, to read:

**Senate Rule 31. Clerical corrections to bills.**

(1) Minor clerical errors in any bill, memorial, or resolution, such as errors in orthography or grammar, or the use of one word for another as "affect" for "effect", wrong numberings or references, whether such errors occur in the original bill or in any amendment thereto shall be corrected by the chief clerk as a matter of course upon the approval of the chairman of any committee to which the bill was referred.

(2) The chief clerk shall, with the approval of the author of the bill, insert the enacting or usual enabling clause in any bill before its passage if the same shall have been omitted. He shall also, when necessary, amend titles of all bills so that they will show the sections affected, the subject to which the bill relates, and the making of an appropriation, if such is made by the bill.

(3) Any corrections made by the chief clerk under this rule shall be noted by him on the jacket and entered in the journal.

(4) The current edition of Webster's New International Dictionary shall be the standard.

SECTION 26. Senate rule 33 (2) and (3) are renumbered senate rule 32 (2) and (3) and amended, and senate rule 33 (1) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session is renumbered senate rule 32 (1) and continued, to read:

**Senate Rule 32. Journal preface; reference to bills, resolutions, etc., in journal.** (1) The titles to all bills, resolutions, joint resolutions and petitions, shall be arranged numerically and printed from day to day as a preface to the journal.

(2) When first considered and thereafter each time that a proposal is considered after business relating to another subject has intervened, it shall be identified in the journal by number and relating clause. Thereafter all reference to any bill, resolution, joint resolution or petition either in the journal, or messages shall be by number only, excepting in the journal where the ayes and noes are entered. The chief clerk shall read the titles except where the senate directs otherwise, except that messages from the assembly, and messages of approval of bills by the governor, the chief clerk shall read by number only, ~~except where~~ unless a member requests the title to be read.

(3) The No later than one-half hour following the adjournment of each day's session, any member may submit to the chief clerk in

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writing a listing of visitors from his district who witnessed a part of such day's session. Such list, together with the record of introduction of the guests introduced on that day under rule 17 (4), shall be placed as far as practicable printed at one place in each the end of the day's journal.

SECTION 27. Senate rule 34, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, is renumbered senate rule 33 and [with a clerical correction in sub. (1)] continued to read:

**Senate Rule 33. Introduction of new proposals; admissibility of identical proposals; admissibility of resolutions in special session.**

(1) Any member may introduce new proposals in accordance with ~~senate~~ rule 46 (2). Prior to offering his proposal to the senate, each member shall cause the legislative reference bureau to prepare the proposal in the proper form, and with the requisite number of copies, for introduction. No proposal shall be received for introduction if it contains handwritten changes in the copies prepared by the legislative reference bureau.

(2) No bill or resolution identical with one already rejected shall be introduced, but this rule shall not bar the consideration of an assembly bill or joint resolution on the ground of its being identical with a senate bill or resolution previously rejected by the senate, nor shall any bill or resolution be barred on the grounds of repealing a former act of the same session.

(3) Such resolutions as are only expressive of opinion are declared not to be within the meaning of the term "business" under the constitutional provision limiting the matters to be considered during special sessions to such as are enumerated in the governor's call for a special session, and the consideration of such resolutions shall not be barred during a special session.

SECTION 28. Senate rule 35 is amended and renumbered senate rule 34 (1), (2) and (3), to read:

**Senate Rule 34. Printed bills, etc., to be on file one day before action.** (1) All bills and joint resolutions, and all resolutions and memorials, and substitute amendments thereto, except those privileged for immediate consideration under rule 69, shall, after being printed, remain at least one day on the files, ~~after being printed, and before being considered. If the rules be suspended for the consideration of any bill, resolution or memorial, before such bill, resolution or memorial has been printed, the same shall be read at length at least once before its final passage. This rule~~

(2) The requirement for a one-day layover shall not apply to simple amendments. If substitute amendments lay over a bill or resolution for one legislative day, it shall be considered under the

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~~11th or 12th order of business on the 2nd legislative day. (2) Governor's, but written copies of the full text, reproduced in whatever form, shall be distributed to the members before final adoption.~~

(3) Reading at length shall be required for resolutions privileged under rule 69 and for any governor's veto message shall lie over for consideration under this rule unless written copies of the full text of such documents, printed or otherwise reproduced, have been distributed to the members.

SECTION 29. Senate rule 34 (4) is created to read:

Senate Rule 34 (4) Any proposal for a certificate under joint rule 26 shall, when received by the senate and whether originating in this house or in the assembly, be laid aside to allow time to the committee on senate organization to examine the proposal for its appropriateness under joint rule 26 (6) and (8). Upon approval by the committee on senate organization and verbal notification thereof to the chief clerk, such proposals shall then be deemed approved by the senate and shall be so recorded in Friday's journal. A written committee report is not necessary.

SECTION 30. Senate rules 36 to 38, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are renumbered senate rules 35 to 37 and [with a clerical correction in rule 36] continued to read:

Senate Rule 35. **Three separate readings.** Every bill, and every joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, shall receive three separate readings by title previous to its passage except where otherwise provided but shall not receive two readings on the same day.

Senate Rule 36. **First reading; reference to committee.**

(1) On the first reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings under rule ~~36~~35 and all other resolutions not privileged by rule 69 shall be referred to the appropriate committee, which shall be announced by the presiding officer, unless the senate, on motion, makes a different order in relation thereto; and this rule shall apply as well to bills, resolutions and memorials originating in either house.

(2) All bills introduced in the senate which by any provision of statute require reference to a particular committee shall be so referred upon first reading and all assembly bills when received from the assembly shall be so referred upon first reading except where the assembly record on such bill discloses that such statutory requirement has been satisfied by reference to such committee in the assembly. Only one such reference shall be required under this

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rule and the adoption of amendment shall not require rereference, but such rereference may be ordered by the senate at any time prior to passage or concurrence.

(3) Whenever a bill, resolution or other matter has been referred to a special or select committee and such special or select committee makes its report thereon, it shall have the same effect as a report by a standing committee and reference to a standing committee shall not be required by this rule, except that bills referred to the joint survey committee on retirement systems shall, upon report by that committee, be referred to the appropriate standing committee of the senate.

**Senate Rule 37. Second reading; ordering to a third reading.** (1) Before a bill, or a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, is amended or ordered to a 3rd reading it shall be read a 2nd time.

(2) All amendments to the bill shall be retained in the original bill jacket.

(3) Amendments to a substitute already adopted shall be in order prior to the bill or resolution being ordered engrossed and read a third time without reconsideration of the adoption of the substitute.

**SECTION 31.** A new senate rule, to be numbered senate rule 38, is created to read:

### **Senate Rule 38. Consent calendar.**

(1) As early in the session as is convenient and as often thereafter as may expedite the consideration of bills the committee on senate organization shall prepare a list of bills which are considered noncontroversial.

(2) Authors of bills may request that their bills be placed on such list but the determination rests in the discretion of the committee on senate organization.

(3) Such list of bills shall be posted for one week and such other notice may be given the list as the senate requires. During the required period of posting, any member may strike a bill from the list by notifying the chief clerk in writing, and such bill shall be so stricken unless the senate otherwise determines, and shall remain with the committee on senate organization for further consideration by that committee. Bills remaining on such list shall be placed on a special second reading calendar known as the consent calendar. Following second reading such bills shall be engrossed and immediately taken up for third reading.



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SECTION 32. Senate rules 39 and 40, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are continued to read:

**Senate Rule 39. Third reading; question; minimum affirmative vote and special quorum.**

(1) Upon the third reading of the bill the question shall be stated thus: "This bill having been read three separate times, the question is, 'Shall the bill pass' or 'Shall the bill be concurred in,'" as the case may be, or other appropriate language may be used. A bill or resolution on calendar for third reading shall not be subject to amendment but it may, on motion or by unanimous consent be referred back to second reading for the consideration of proposed amendments. Such a motion requires a majority vote and is debatable.

(2) On the question on bills and resolutions ready for a third reading in cases where a minimum affirmative vote or special quorum is required by constitution, statutes, rules or otherwise, and when there are permanent vacancies in the senate, the actual present membership, rather than the total elected membership, shall be the basis for determining such minimum affirmative vote or special quorum.

(3) The position of a bill or resolution on the calendar for third reading shall be subject to removal from such position if such removal is necessitated by a motion for reconsideration pending or decided under rule 67, but if such motion is negatively decided prior to the bill or resolution being reached for consideration under that order, the position of the bill or resolution under such order shall remain unchanged.

**Senate Rule 40. Bill amended on third reading to be reengrossed.** If a senate bill or resolution ordered engrossed and read a third time is amended or otherwise changed it shall be reengrossed before being read a third time. Any senate bill or resolution which passed the senate with amendments shall be reengrossed under the supervision of the chief clerk before being messaged to the assembly; provided, that if the amendment is an unamended substitute, the original substitute shall be the bill.

SECTION 33. Senate rule 41 (1) is amended, and senate rule 41 (2) and (3) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session are continued, to read:

**Senate Rule 41. Reference in order; recalling from committee.**

(1) (a) Any bill, resolution or other matter may be rereferred at any time previous to its passage, except that in no case shall a motion to recall from committee take effect prior to a committee

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hearing if such has been scheduled when the motion to recall is made during the week in which the bill, resolution or other matter is scheduled for a public hearing.

(b) A motion to recall, rerefer or withdraw shall be in order, but the question shall be divisible, and the senate having once refused to recall a bill, resolution or other matter from committee, any subsequent motion to recall, rerefer or withdraw shall require a suspension of the rules.

(c) A motion to recall a matter from the committee on senate organization shall, if approved, place the matter on the calendar. A motion to recall a matter from any other committee shall, if approved, place the matter in the committee on senate organization unless the senate rerefers the matter to a different committee.

(2) In no case shall reference to committee be in order after a bill or resolution has been passed or indefinitely postponed or finally disposed of by any action equivalent thereto. Questions of reconsideration, concurrence in amendments of the other house or executive vetoes shall in no case be referred to committee.

(3) The legislative council shall not be deemed to be a legislative committee within the meaning of this rule and reference of bills or resolutions thereto for recommendation as in the case of standing or special committees shall not be in order.

SECTION 34. Senate rules 42 to 46, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are continued to read:

**Senate Rule 42. Messaging to the assembly; papers held during reconsideration period.**

(1) All bills, joint resolutions, etc., upon which such action has been taken that they are next to be messaged to the other house, shall be so messaged by the chief clerk but shall be held by him until the time for reconsideration of such bills, joint resolutions, etc., has expired. If the rules shall have been suspended for immediate messaging to the other house, such action shall be noted on the record books of the clerk. Privileged resolutions, etc., shall be messaged immediately unless it is otherwise ordered by the senate.

(2) A bill or joint resolution which has been ordered immediately messaged to the assembly by the suspension of this rule shall be subject to further action by the senate as long as such bill or joint resolution is in actual possession of the senate, such further action, however, being contingent upon a motion to rescind the action of ordering its immediate messaging being decided by a two-thirds vote.

Senate Rule 43. **Enrolling bills and resolutions.** Promptly after a senate bill has passed both houses, and before it is presented to the

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governor for his approval the chief clerk shall deliver the jacket to the legislative reference bureau which shall enroll the bill, prepare the requisite number of copies, and return the jacket and copies to the chief clerk, who shall record it correctly enrolled in the journal stating the day it was presented to the governor. As far as applicable, the same procedure shall be followed in the case of senate resolutions requiring enrolling.

**Senate Rule 44. Signing of documents.** The original of all enrolled acts, memorials and resolutions shall be signed by the chief clerk, and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by order of the senate shall be signed by the presiding officer, and attested by the chief clerk.

**Senate Rule 45. Offering of resolutions.** Resolutions privileged by rule 69 shall be sent to the clerk's desk and there read by the chief clerk, and when so read shall be considered to be before the senate.

**Senate Rule 46. Presentation of bills, resolutions, petitions, etc.**

(1) Petitions, memorials, communications and other papers, addressed to the senate, shall be presented by a member thereof. A brief statement of the contents thereof shall appear thereon, together with the name of the members introducing the same. Unless otherwise ordered, petitions shall be read by title only and referred to the appropriate committee.

(2) Bills, resolutions, amendments, reports, communications or other documents that may properly come before the senate may be delivered to the chief clerk, or a member of his staff designated by him, at any time. If the document is to be printed, it shall be numbered and delivered to the contract printer. Such matters shall be kept in sequence and read by the chief clerk in the appropriate order of business, the matters in each order being read in the sequence in which they were presented to the desk. Amendments filed shall be recorded at the end of each day's journal.

(3) Proposed amendments offered for the purpose of being printed shall have a heading stating the number of the bill, joint resolution or resolution it is proposed to amend and the name of the member proposing the amendment. The title of the amendment shall be read and the amendment shall be printed unless otherwise ordered by the senate. Copies of the printed amendment shall be placed in the jacket and otherwise distributed as provided by the rules.

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## Chapter 5: Amendments -- Form and procedure

SECTION 35. Senate rule 47 (1) to (4) are amended, and senate rule 47 (5) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session is continued, to read:

### Senate Rule 47. When amendments may be considered.

(1) Consideration of simple amendments or of substitute amendments shall be in order only upon the second reading of the bill or resolution and if in compliance with rule 34. ~~Substitute amendments may be received under the same conditions, and they may be received after consideration of the bill or resolution has twice been put over because of the presentation of substitute amendments but any subsequent presentation of a substitute shall not serve to lay the proposal over.~~

(2) Whenever a bill or joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution has been rereferred to a standing committee and is again reported by such committee to the senate, it shall, ~~if a senate bill or joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution,~~ be placed in the committee on senate organization and when that committee places it on the calendar under rule 18 it shall be placed, if originating in the senate, on the second reading calendar of senate bills ~~and or, if an originating in the assembly bill or joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution,~~ on second reading calendar of assembly bills.

(3) ~~All Any~~ senate resolutions resolution and ~~any joint resolutions resolution~~ which do does not propose amendments an amendment to the constitution, ~~and which are~~ may be referred directly to the committee on organization or shall, when reported out by a standing committee or otherwise ordered referred to the calendar shall be referred to the committee on senate organization. By action of the committee on senate organization under rule 18, any such resolution shall be placed upon the calendar under the eleventh order of business and, upon reading, the question shall be directly upon adoption or concurrence. Any such senate resolution or senate joint resolution which is amended prior to its adoption shall, however, be actually engrossed as provided in this rule, and in the case of a senate joint resolution, prior to its being messaged to the other house.

(4) During consideration of amendments when both simple amendments and substitute amendments to a proposal are pending, the question shall in ascending numerical order be first upon amendments to the substitute bill, ~~each in numerical order~~ amendment of the lowest number, and then upon ~~the that~~ substitute

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amendment, unless the senate by majority vote otherwise orders.

(5) In no case shall amendment be in order upon consideration of an executive veto.

SECTION 36. A new senate rule, to be numbered senate rule 47 (6), is created to read:

Senate Rule 47 (6) (a) The text of a proposed constitutional amendment is not subject to change when a joint resolution submits such text for "second consideration" after the proposal was approved on "first consideration" by the last preceding legislature. While the constitutional amendment has "second consideration" status, only the relating clause and those paragraphs of the joint resolution pertaining to the ballot question and to the date of submission to the voters may be changed by simple amendment.

(b) The text of a "second consideration" constitutional amendment may be changed in a substitute amendment to the joint resolution, but only if the substitute amendment properly reverts the proposal to "first consideration" status.

SECTION 37. Senate rule 48 is amended to read:

Senate Rule 48. **Reading of amendments.** ~~Amendments~~ The full text of each amendment shall be read to the members by the chief clerk, and the identifying number of each amendment shall be stated by the presiding officer to the senate before being acted upon, provided, that, but the reading of at length shall not occur for amendments which are have been printed or otherwise reproduced and is distributed to the members' files shall not be required members.

SECTION 38. Senate rules 49 to 62, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are [with a clerical correction in senate rule 49] continued to read:

Senate Rule 49. **Offering amendments.** Amendments shall be numbered in the order received, and shall bear the name of the member or the committee offering the same. Amendments shall be prepared in proper form by the legislative reference bureau, and shall be offered in compliance with ~~senate~~ rule 29; except that when the proposal is debated on 2nd reading, amendments may be offered from the floor. The chief clerk shall have amendments offered from the floor drawn in proper form as soon as possible and before the bill is subsequently engrossed, delivered to a committee or to the assembly. This provision does not delay action upon any amendment offered from the floor.

Senate Rule 50. **Amendments must be germane, general statement.**

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(1) No standing or select committee shall report any substitute or amendment for any proposal originating in either house referred to such committee nor shall the senate consider any substitute or amendment which relates to a different subject, is intended to accomplish a different purpose, would require a title essentially different or would totally alter the nature of the original proposal.

(2) Any substitute or amendment so reported shall be rejected whenever prior to its adoption the senate is advised that the same is in violation of this rule, and the presiding officer shall rule on the admissibility of such substitute or amendment when the question is raised.

(3) The senate may consider the germaneness of senate substitutes and amendments only, and only when such substitute or amendment is before the senate.

(4) An amendment to an amendment must be germane to the amendment as well as to the original proposal.

(5) An amendment repealing a section amended by the original proposal or amending a section repealed by the original proposal except to change the effective date, or striking out all new material in the original proposal is not germane but an amendment restoring a proposal to its original form or an amendment adding new statutory material on the same subject and with the same purpose to a proposal amending or restoring material stricken by a previous amendment is germane.

(6) An amendment otherwise germane which adds or repeals material previously adopted or rejected by the senate in another bill is germane. An identical amendment or an amendment identical in effect to one previously rejected as another amendment to the same bill or identical with a proposal currently before the senate is not germane, but such amendments are germane if not identical with prior rejected amendments to the same bill or proposals currently before the senate.

(7) A substitute or amendment relating to a specific subject or to a general class is not germane to a bill relating to a different specific subject, but an amendment limiting the scope of the proposal is germane.

(8) Amendments proposing methods of raising revenues are germane to appropriation measures and amendments proposing appropriations are germane to revenue measures. Amendments adding appropriation measures necessary to fulfill the original intent of a proposal are germane.

(9) Amendments relating only to detail are germane. The use of a different committee to make an investigation, limitations on the effective date, the number of members on a board, or new material

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added which does not affect the subject or purpose are matters of detail and are germane.

(10) Amendments to a revision bill are germane, but amendments to a revisor's correction bill are germane only if they make corrections and do not add new substantive material.

(11) An amendment to a joint resolution approving an amendment to the federal constitution is not in order.

**Senate Rule 51. Amendment to the third degree.** In order to prevent confusion amendments beyond the degree of an amendment to an amendment to the main question are prohibited, but for the purposes of this rule a substitute amendment shall be considered as the main proposition.

**Senate Rule 52. Motions to be germane; how bills may not be amended.** No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment; and no bill or resolution shall at any time be amended by annexing thereto or incorporating therein any other bill or resolution pending before the senate.

**Senate Rule 53. Committee amendments; speaking on amendment.** Amendments reported by committees shall be acted upon by the senate in the same manner as though offered from the floor. On an amendment being offered, a member who has spoken on the main question may speak again on the amendment.

**Senate Rule 54. Amendments to be reported.** Whenever any bill to which an amendment is pending shall be referred to a committee such amendment shall be reported back to the senate.

**Senate Rule 55. Order of action.** If adverse action is recommended by a committee, that question shall be first put. However, the senate may direct the consideration of amendments but adoption of amendments shall not change the question.

### **Chapter 6: General procedure -- order in debate**

**Senate Rule 56. Recognition; debate.** When a member is about to speak in debate or deliver any matter to the senate he shall rise in his place and respectfully address the chair, and upon being recognized, shall proceed, confining himself to the question under debate, avoiding personalities. Members may read briefly from printed material unless there is objection.

**Senate Rule 57. Presiding officer to name first speaker.** When any two or more members rise at the same time, the presiding officer shall name the person who is to speak first.

**Senate Rule 58. Member out of order.** When a member is called to order, he shall sit down, and shall not speak, except in explanation, until it shall have been determined whether or not he is in order; and if a member be called to order for words spoken, the

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exceptional words shall be taken down in writing, that the presiding officer may be better able to judge as to whether they are in violation of the rules.

**Senate Rule 59. How members may speak.** No member shall speak except in his place, and not more than twice on a question, except on leave of the senate. And if a question pending be lost by adjournment and revived on the succeeding day, no member who shall have spoken twice on the preceding day shall be permitted again to speak without leave of the senate.

**Senate Rule 60. Personal privilege.** Any member may rise to explain a matter personal to himself by leave of the presiding officer, but he shall not discuss any pending question in such explanation. Questions of personal privilege shall be limited to questions affecting the rights, reputation, and conduct of the member in his representative capacity. A member's right to speak on a point of personal privilege shall have precedence over all other questions except a motion to adjourn or a motion to raise a call.

**Senate Rule 61. Special privilege.** Any member desiring to make a personal explanation on a matter other than one of personal privilege may rise and, by leave of the presiding officer, and within such limitation of time as the presiding officer or senate may determine, discuss any subject relative to state or local government, public welfare, conduct of public officials in relation to their official duties, as well as matters pertaining to the rights of the senate collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings. A member shall not be granted the right to speak on a point of special privilege while any matter is pending or under discussion before the senate.

**Senate Rule 62. Stating motions.** When a motion is made, it shall be stated by the presiding officer or read by the chief clerk, previous to debate. If any member requires it, all motions, except to adjourn, postpone or commit, shall be reduced to writing. Any motion may be withdrawn by consent of the senate.

SECTION 39. Senate rule 63 (1) is amended, and senate rule 63 (2) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session is continued, to read:

**Senate Rule 63. Motions in order during debate.** (1) When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received except:

(a) To adjourn (not debatable or amendable, member must have floor to make motion, see rules 64 and 68).



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(b) To adjourn to a fixed time (debatable only as to time, see rules 64 and 68).

(c) To raise a call (not debatable or amendable, carried by majority vote of the members present, see rules 68 and 85 (5)).

(d) Personal privilege (not debatable, subject to time limit imposed by presiding officer, see rule 60).

(e) To recess (debatable only as to length of recess, see rules 64 and 68).

(f) To lay on table (not debatable, returns matter to committee on senate organization, see rules 18, 65 and 68).

(g) For the ~~current or~~ previous question (not debatable but amendable to establish time limit for debate, see rules 68 and 77).

(h) For the current question (not debatable but amendable to establish time limit for debate, see rules 68 and 77).

~~(h)~~ (i) To postpone to a day certain (debatable, may not be renewed on same day unless matter has advanced to subsequent stage or has been changed by amendment, see rule 66).

~~(i)~~ (j) To refer to a standing committee (debatable, in order at any time prior to passage, see rule 41).

~~(j)~~ (k) To refer to a special committee (debatable, in order at any time prior to passage, see rule 41).

~~(k)~~ (m) To amend (debatable, must be germane, see rules 50 and 53).

~~(m)~~ (n) To postpone indefinitely (~~rejection, to reject or nonconcurrents being equivalent motions when to nonconcur, as applicable~~ (debatable, takes precedence over corresponding motion to approve, see rule 55)).

(2) These several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged in this rule.

SECTION 40. Senate rule 64, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, is continued to read:

Senate Rule 64. **Motion to adjourn always in order.** A motion to adjourn shall always be in order except when the senate is voting, but this rule shall not authorize any member to move an adjournment when another member has the floor, nor shall two consecutive motions to adjourn be in order unless other business intervenes. A motion to adjourn to a time certain or to recess shall have the same privilege as a motion to adjourn but such motions shall have the order of precedence prescribed in rule 63.

SECTION 41. Senate rule 65 is amend to read:

Senate Rule 65. (title) **Laying on table.** (1) A motion to lay on the table shall only have the effect of disposing of the matter temporarily and it may be taken from the table at any time by order of the senate.

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(2) A motion to lay a bill or resolution on the table shall, if approved, have the effect of returning the matter to the committee on senate organization.

(3) A motion to remove a bill or resolution from the table shall, if approved, have the effect of withdrawing the matter from the committee on senate organization and placing it on the calendar.

SECTION 42. Senate rules 66 to 71, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are continued to read:

**Senate Rule 66. Motion to postpone.** A motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day unless the matter shall have been altered by amendment or advanced to a subsequent stage. A second motion to reject an amendment shall be subject to the provisions of this rule and shall not be twice allowed on the same day unless altered by amendment.

**Senate Rule 67. Motion to reconsider.**

(1) A motion to reconsider a question may be made by any member who voted with, or was paired with, the majority, or in the case of a tie vote, or a tie broken by the lieutenant governor's casting vote, by any member not recorded absent on the question which it is moved to reconsider. Such motion shall be subject to such rules governing debate as apply to the question which it is moved to reconsider and such motion may be laid on the table without debate.

(2) On questions requiring by the constitution, statutes, rules or otherwise, a specified number of affirmative votes, the prevailing side shall be deemed to be the majority, but such minimum affirmative requirement shall not apply to the question of reconsideration.

(3) The motion for reconsideration shall be made on the same or the next succeeding legislative day on which any roll call is taken and it shall be received under any order of business.

(4) A motion to reconsider shall be put immediately unless it is laid over to a future time by a majority vote. A motion for reconsideration shall not be lost by adjournment.

(5) After the time for receiving the motion has expired, a pending motion for reconsideration shall not be challenged on the ground that the member making such motion did not vote with the majority.

(6) Such motion, when made on the same day as the action which it is moved to reconsider, and not acted upon due to

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adjournment, other than adjournment under call on the question, shall expire with adjournment, but if made on the following day shall not be lost by adjournment. A motion to reconsider amendments to a bill shall be in order notwithstanding the bill's advancement to a third reading and a motion to reconsider such advancement shall be in order notwithstanding the suspension of the rules to place on final action if such motions for reconsideration are otherwise timely and in order. Reconsideration of amendments under this rule shall have the same priority as to order of action as to amend under rule 63.

(7) Whenever a bill is returned from the assembly, the governor or elsewhere for further action pursuant to the senate's request for such return, motions for reconsideration necessarily incident to opening the bill for further action shall be admitted regardless of the time limitation otherwise imposed by this rule. Action on executive vetoes or appointments or any motion to suspend the rules shall in no case be subject to a motion for reconsideration.

(8) A motion for reconsideration, once entered, may only be withdrawn by the member making such motion, within the time when such motion by another member would still be timely; later only by consent of or action by the senate, and such motion having been put and lost shall not be renewed but, if carried, subsequent motions for reconsideration of the same action shall be in order.

**Senate Rule 68. Questions to be decided without debate.** A motion to adjourn, to adjourn to a fixed time, to take a recess, to lay on the table, to take from the table, to place a call, to raise a call, to grant a leave, to suspend the rules, or to reconsider a nondebatable question or a call for the current or previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for any of the questions named in this rule, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on approval or otherwise, without debate.

**Senate Rule 69. Privileged question.** Any motion or resolution relating to the organization or procedure of the senate, or to any of its officers, members or committees, shall be privileged and need not lie over for consideration.

**Senate Rule 70. Division of question.** Any member may call for the division of a question, which shall be divided if it comprehend propositions, in substance so distinct that, one being taken away, a substantive proposition shall remain for the decision of the senate. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor motion to strike out and insert. Division of action directly upon

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the substance of a bill or resolution, as to pass, advance to a third reading, indefinitely postpone or any equivalent, which division may be accomplished by an amendment, shall not be permitted under this rule.

### Senate Rule 71. Putting question; division.

(1) All questions may be put in this form. "Those who are of the opinion that the bill pass, be concurred in, etc., (as the case may be) say, 'Aye'. Those of contrary opinion say, "No"; or other appropriate words may be used.

(2) In doubtful cases any member may call for a division but recording the number of those voting on either side, nor their names, shall not be required by this rule.

SECTION 43. Senate rule 72 (1) is amended, and senate rule 72 (2) and (3) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session are continued, to read:

### Senate Rule 72. Ayes and noes.

(1) The ayes and noes may be ordered by the presiding officer for any vote and shall be ordered when demanded by one-sixth of the members present. In recording the votes taken by ayes and noes, the chief clerk shall report those absent or not voting.

(2) Members shall remain in their seats and shall not be disturbed by any other person while the ayes and noes are being called.

(3) A request for a roll call shall not be in order after the result of the vote has been announced.

SECTION 44. Senate rule 73 (3) is amended, and senate rule 73 (1) and (2) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session are continued, to read:

### Senate Rule 73. Every member to vote.

(1) Every member present when a question is put, or when his name is called, shall vote, unless the senate shall, for a special cause, excuse him, but it shall not be in order for a member to be excused after the senate has commenced voting.

(2) In case the vote is by ayes and noes, or by division, a member entering the chamber after the question is put and before it is decided, may have the question stated, record his vote and be counted.

(3) ~~Explanation of by a member's member of his vote may, upon leave of the presiding officer, be made on any question, at the~~

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time of the calling of the member's name, ~~but no such explanation shall not be allowed on a nondebatable question.~~

SECTION 45. Senate rule 74, authorizing the use of pairs, is repealed.

SECTION 46. A new senate rule, to be numbered senate rule 74, is created to read:

### Senate Rule 74. Recording position of absent member.

(1) No member present may refuse to have his vote for or against any issue recorded and counted as required by rule 73 by the device of executing a pair with an absent member known to be of the opposing view.

(2) Any member absent from all or part of a day's session by leave of the senate under rule 16 or 23 may within one week after he returns instruct the chief clerk in writing, on a form entitled "statement of position" to be provided by the chief clerk, to have the journal show that had the member been present when a certain vote was taken he would on that issue have voted aye or have voted no. If the member returns before the vote is taken, his statement of position shall be void and he shall cast his vote as required under rule 73.

SECTION 47. Senate rule 75, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, is continued to read:

Senate Rule 75. Lieutenant governor to cast deciding vote. The lieutenant governor shall have only a casting vote in the senate. The lieutenant governor's casting vote shall apply to questions relating to the organization of the senate but shall not apply to the adoption of an amendment to the constitution. (See constitution article V, section 8). A casting vote is the vote which would decide the question.

### Chapter 7: Limiting debate

SECTION 48. Senate rule 76 is amended to read:

Senate Rule 76. Scheduling time limits for debate. ~~Upon their agreement, The committee on senate organization may, or the majority leader and the minority leader if that committee does not object may jointly,~~ designate time limits and schedules for debate. The time limits may be rejected or extended by majority vote of the senate, but this question shall not be debatable. Such schedules and time limits shall be announced by the chair immediately upon being presented. Promptly at the expiration of the time allotted, the presiding officer shall put the question.

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SECTION 49. Senate rule 77 (2) and (3) are amended, and senate rule 77 (1) in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session is continued, to read:

**Senate Rule 77. Current or previous question; time limit on debate.**

(1) When any matter is under consideration any member may move the "current question" or that the "current question be put". Such motion is undebatable and if carried by a majority the subsidiary question then pending before the senate shall be put without debate.

(2) A motion to establish the amount of time to be given a particular matter may be made in the same manner as provided in sub. (1), except this motion shall be subject to ~~one~~ amendment, which also shall be decided without debate.

(3) When any matter is under consideration any member may move the "previous question" or that the "previous question ~~to~~ be put". Such motion is undebatable and if carried by a majority the main question then pending before the senate shall be put without debate.

SECTION 50. Senate rules 78 to 81, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are continued to read:

**Senate Rule 78. Putting of motion; ending debate.**

(1) The previous question being moved, the question shall then be: "Shall the main question be now put?" which question shall be determined by the ayes and noes. The main question being ordered to be now put, its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the senate to a direct vote upon the main question.

(2) Amendments or substitute amendments may be offered, but not debated, and shall be considered immediately, and a motion to lay on the table shall not be in order after the main question has been ordered.

(3) Ordering the previous question at any stage of a bill or resolution shall preclude debate on all questions under that order but not upon a motion to reconsider the question terminating that order.

**Senate Rule 79. Main question may remain before the senate.** When, on taking the previous question, the senate shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall remain as the question before the senate, in the same stage of proceedings as before the previous question was moved.

**Senate Rule 80. But one call of the senate in order.** On motion for the previous question, and prior to the ordering of the main question, one call of the senate shall be in order; but after

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proceedings under such call shall have been once dispensed with, or after a majority shall have ordered the main question, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of such question.

### **Chapter 8: Call of the senate**

#### **Senate Rule 81. Call of the senate.**

(1) Five senators may make a call of the senate and thereby require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced.

(2) A call of the senate may be ordered on any motion or question before the senate, including a motion to adjourn, but a call of the senate on a motion to adjourn shall not be in order once the senate is under call on any other question.

**SECTION 51. Senate rule 82 is amended to read:**

#### **Senate Rule 82. Putting question.**

(1) On a call of the senate being moved, the presiding officer shall say: "It requiring ~~five~~ 5 senators to make a call of the senate, those in favor of the call will rise." And, if a sufficient number shall rise, the call shall be thereby ordered without debate.

(2) When a motion for a call of the senate has failed of the support of the necessary ~~five~~ 5 members, and announcement of that fact has been made, a second motion for a call on the same question shall not be in order unless other business intervenes.

**SECTION 52. Senate rules 83 to 88, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are [with a clerical correction in senate rule 88 (2)] continued to read:**

**Senate Rule 83. Doors to be closed.** A call of the senate being ordered, the sergeant at arms shall close the doors, and no member shall be allowed to leave the chamber but the public shall be permitted to come and go under such regulations as the sergeant at arms may find necessary.

**Senate Rule 84. Sergeant to bring in absentees.** The chief clerk shall immediately call the roll of the members, and note the absentees, whose names shall be read, and entered upon the journal in such manner as to show who are absent with leave and who are absent without leave. The chief clerk shall furnish the sergeant at arms with a list of those who are absent without leave, and the sergeant at arms shall forthwith proceed to find and bring in such absentees.

#### **Senate Rule 85. Transacting business while under call.**

(1) **GENERAL RULE.** While the senate is under call no business shall be transacted with reference to the matter on which the call is made except: a) to receive and act upon the report of the sergeant

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at arms, b) to act on a motion to raise one or more calls, c) to adjourn, or d) to adjourn to a time certain. A roll call on a call of the senate must be completed before the senate may take up a special order fixed for that time. A joint resolution to dispose of all measures before the senate and to recess includes measures under call.

(2) **CONCURRENT CALLS.** While the senate is under call, a concurrent call may be ordered on any other business before the senate except on a motion for a leave of absence for a member or a motion to dispense with further proceedings under a call.

(3) **OTHER BUSINESS.** Other business may be conducted by those present as if there were no call.

(4) **SUCCESSIVE CALLS ON SAME QUESTION; INTERVENING BUSINESS.** Successive calls on the same question are in order if any other action on pending business has intervened between calls of the senate.

(5) **RAISING CALL.** A motion to raise one or more calls shall take precedence over every other motion except a motion to adjourn. Such motion shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of the members who are then present, for adoption. Upon adoption of a motion to raise one or more calls, business shall be taken up at the point at which it was interrupted by the call except that motions to recess or adjourn take precedence over the question on which the call was raised, and subsequent calls on motions unrelated to progress of a proposal are in order. Such motion to raise a call is not amendable.

(6) **EFFECT OF ADJOURNMENT UPON CALL OF SENATE.** A majority of those present may adjourn, but upon reconvening, the senate shall not be considered to be under call, but the call of the senate may again be ordered in the same manner as above described.

(7) **GRANTING LEAVE UNDER CALL.** Absent members may be granted leave during a call of the senate by majority vote but leave cannot be cancelled after a call of the senate has been ordered. Prior leave expires when the senator returns although it is before the time limit set.

**Senate Rule 86. Sergeant at arms may report.** The sergeant at arms may make a report of his proceedings at any time. The motion to accept such report shall be determined by ayes and noes, and the call shall not be raised unless a majority of the members who are then present vote in favor of the motion. If such report is not accepted, the sergeant at arms shall proceed to a completion of his duties as required by rule 84.

**Senate Rule 87. Call raised when absentees present.** When the sergeant at arms shall make a report showing that all who were



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absent without leave (naming them) are present, such report shall be entered on the journal, and the call shall be at an end; and thereupon the doors shall be open and the business pending when the call was made shall be proceeded with.

### **Chapter 9: Employees**

**Senate Rule 88. Employment and supervision of senate employees.**

(1) The committee on senate organization shall have general supervision and direction over all employes of the senate and may supervise or assign supervision over employes as it may consider proper to the chief clerk, to the sergeant at arms or to members of the senate.

(2) On recommendation of the respective appointing officers, the committee on senate organization shall allocate the number of employes of the senate within the limits established by the staffing resolution then in force and the duties and responsibilities assigned to each employe. The ~~senate~~ committee on senate organization shall assign each position to the proper pay range.

(3) No employe shall be allowed compensation except for such time as he is actually in attendance, except when absent with leave from his superior officer. Upon no day of the week shall employes be exempted from this provision. Every employe shall perform such duties in connection with the work of the senate as he shall be assigned by his superior officer, and shall be available at such hours as his superior officer shall direct.

**SECTION 53.** Senate rule 89 is amended to read:

**Senate Rule 89. Certification of payroll.** The chief clerk and the sergeant at arms of the senate shall certify to the department of administration the names of all persons employed in their respective departments by the senate, the capacity in which employed, and the amounts respectively due them, which certificate shall be approved by the chairman ~~or other member~~ of the committee on senate organization.

### **Chapter 10: Rules**

**SECTION 54.** Senate rules 90 and 91, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, are continued to read:

**Senate Rule 90. Creating, amending or repealing rules.**

(1) Senate rules may be created, amended or repealed by resolution. Any such resolution shall set forth the precise detail of the proposed creation, amendment or repeal. After the rules have been established at the commencement of the legislative biennium, any resolution to change the rules shall lay over one week.

(2) Senate rules may be created, amended or repealed by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to the senate.

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(3) When creating, amending or repealing senate rules, the vote shall be taken by ayes and noes.

**Senate Rule 91. Suspending rules.** These rules may be suspended by the senate by vote of two-thirds of the members present. The vote shall be determined by ayes and noes unless unanimous consent is given.

**SECTION 55.** A new senate rule, to be numbered senate rule 92, is created to read:

**Senate Rule 92. Publishing of senate rules.**

(1) Whenever directed to do so by the committee on senate organization, the chief clerk shall recompile and publish the senate manual containing these rules, the joint rules of the senate and assembly, and those parts of the constitution of this state pertaining to the legislature, together with appropriate directories of the members of the legislature, legislative employes, accredited correspondents of the newsmedia, a detailed alphabetical index, and such other information approved by the committee on senate organization as is deemed useful to the members of the senate. In recompiling the senate manual, the chief clerk shall make all corrections authorized to be made in legislation under rule 31 (1) and (4) and shall consult with the legislative reference bureau for the purpose of making any references to provisions of the constitution or statutes conform to the numbers then assigned to such provisions.

(2) Within one week from the adoption of any resolution significantly changing these rules the chief clerk, if at that time there are no other resolutions pending to further change the rules which, in the judgment of the chief clerk, will probably be agreed to by the members of the senate and thereby supersede the printed copies of the senate rules then available, shall cause the printing of the resolution as an engrossed resolution incorporating the entire text of these rules together with the change adopted by the resolution.

### **Chapter 11: Miscellaneous**

**SECTION 56.** Senate rule 92, in force at the conclusion of the 1973 regular session, is renumbered senate rule 93 and continued to read:

**Senate Rule 93. Printing for senate.** All publications for the senate and printing to be done for the senate shall conform to the rules or be as determined by the committee on senate organization or the joint committee on legislative organization.

**SECTION 57.** Senate rule 93 is renumbered senate rule 94 and amended to read:

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Senate Rule 94. **Contingent expenses.** Any expenditure from the senate contingent fund shall be authorized by at least 23 of the 35 members of the committee on senate organization as required by section 20.765 (2) (b) 13.14 (1) of the statutes and reported to the senate at its next meeting.

SECTION 58. A new senate rule, to be numbered senate rule 95, is created to read:

Senate Rule 95. **Space assignments.** At the commencement of each biennial term, the committee on senate organization shall assign to each member the seat to be occupied by that member during the biennial term. The schedule of room assignments to members and committees, and the schedule of meetings of standing committees, shall follow the schedule of previous sessions unless changed by vote of the committee on senate organization.

SECTION 59. A new senate rule, to be numbered senate rule 96, is created to read:

Senate Rule 96. **Citations on behalf of the senate.** With prior approval by the committee on senate organization any member of the senate may, whether the senate is then in actual session or in recess and without formal approval by vote of the senate, issue a citation on behalf of the senate to a particular person or organization or to commemorate a particular occasion as specified in the citation.

(1) Citations may be used in place of resolutions for commendations, congratulations and condolences of persons or organizations or to give recognition to unusual and important events, except the use of citations shall not be abused. The committee on senate organization may more specifically interpret this paragraph.

(2) If desired by the issuing member, a citation on behalf of the senate may be coauthored by one or more other members or cosponsored by one or more representatives to the assembly, but in that case the proposal for issuing the citation shall be signed by each of the coauthors or cosponsors.

(3) Any citation on behalf of the senate shall be signed by the lieutenant governor, and by the president pro tempore. A copy of the finished citation shall be provided to the issuing senator, and another copy thereof shall be filed in the legislative reference bureau.

(4) All citations on behalf of the senate shall be typed by employes assigned to the chief clerk, shall be prepared on an artistic

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form, approved by the senate organization committee, suitable for framing, and shall be in substantially the following form:

(scrollwork incorporating state coat of arms)

---

CITATION BY THE SENATE

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**KNOW YOU BY THESE PRESENTS:**

WHEREAS, Glen Popple has served for 32 years as game warden of Sheboygan County...; and

WHEREAS, he has devoted many hours...; now, therefore,

Senator Ernest C. Keppler on behalf of the Wisconsin State Senate, with the concurrence of Senator(s) [and Representative(s)], under Senate Rule 97, commend Mr. Popple on his fine service to Sheboygan County and ...

STATE CAPITOL  
Madison, Wisconsin

---

(Lieutenant Governor)

---

(date)

---

(President pro tempore)

**SECTION 60. Engrossed text to be printed.** Immediately upon the adoption of this resolution, the chief clerk shall direct the legislative reference bureau to prepare as an engrossed version of this resolution the clear text of the 1975 senate rules adopted. The engrossed resolution shall be printed for distribution to the members and to others requiring copies thereof.

Introduced by Senators Risser, Whittow, Bablitch, Krueger and Chilsen.

Read.

By request of Senator Murphy, with unanimous consent, the resolution was laid aside.

**Senate Resolution 3**

Relating to reciting the pledge of allegiance to the flag at the first session scheduled in each week.

Resolved by the senate, That it shall be the practice of the

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allegiance to the flag, following the opening prayer, at the first daily session in each week.

Introduced by Senators Risser, Whittow, Bablitch, Krueger and Chilsen.

Read.

Senator Murphy moved rejection.

By request of Senator Whittow, with unanimous consent, **Senate Resolution 3** was laid aside.

### **Senate Resolution 4**

Relating to the services of the resident clergy.

Resolved by the senate, That the resident clergy of this state is respectfully invited to open the sessions of the senate with prayer. The chief clerk is hereby instructed to consult with the president pro tempore from time to time so as to make the necessary arrangements therefor.

Introduced by Senators Risser, Whittow, Bablitch, Krueger and Chilsen.

Read and adopted.

### **Senate Resolution 5**

Relating to stationery for members and officers of the senate.

Resolved by the senate, That:

(1) The lieutenant governor as president of the senate, each member of the senate, and the chief clerk and sergeant at arms of the senate may each request not to exceed 12,000 sheets of letterhead, and not to exceed 12,000 envelopes, from the department of administration.

(2) All printing under this resolution shall be done by the lowest responsible bidder in compliance with article IV, section 25, of the constitution of this state.

(3) Any person entitled to stationery, including envelopes, under sub. (1) may elect to have it printed by a printer of his own choice provided sub. (2) is complied with. The committee on senate organization shall not approve the voucher for any stationery to be printed other than through the department of administration unless the cost of such stationery, including envelopes, will be the same as, or less than, the cost of providing the stationery through the department of administration.

(4) The design of the letterhead and envelope for each officer or member of the senate must be approved by the committee on senate organization.

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(5) Any person entitled to stationery under sub. (1) may specify that his stationery shall be produced using paper with best-available recycled content.

Introduced by Senators Risser, Whittow, Bablitch, Krueger and Chilsen.

Read and adopted.

The question was: Adoption of **Senate Resolution 2?**

Senate amendment 1 to **Senate Resolution 2** offered by Senator Flynn.

Amend the resolution as follows:

On page 49, line 10, delete "extended" and substitute "**extended modified**".

Senate amendment 1 adopted.

Senate amendment 2 to **Senate Resolution 2** offered by Senator Flynn.

Amend the resolution as follows:

On page 48, delete the material beginning with "(1)" in line 10 and ending with "(2)" in line 14.

Senate amendment 2 adopted.

Senate amendment 3 to **Senate Resolution 2** offered by Senator Murphy.

Amend the resolution as follows:

On page 7, line 16, delete the word "once".

On page 7, line 20, starting with "In" delete all material on lines 20, 21, 22, and 23 through the word "other".

Senator Risser asked for a division of the question on senate amendment 3.

Senator Risser moved rejection of senate amendment 3 part 1.

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 20; noes, 9; absent or not voting, 2; as follows:

Ayes -- Senators Bablitch, Berger, Chilsen, Cullen, Dorman, Frank, Goyke, Harnisch, Keppler, Kleczka, Knowles, Krueger, McKenna, Martin, Morrison, Parys, Peloquin, Risser, Thompson and Whittow -- 20.

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Noes -- Senators Bidwell, Devitt, Flynn, Hollander, LaFave, Murphy, Petri, Swan and Theno -- 9.

Absent or not voting -- Senators Knutson and Lorge -- 2.

So the motion prevailed.

Senator Risser moved rejection of senate amendment 3, part 2.

The motion did not prevail.

Senate amendment 3, part 2 adopted.

Senate amendment 4 to **Senate Resolution 2** offered by Senator Murphy.

Amend the resolution as follows:

On page 11, line 9, restore the stricken material.

Senator Bablitch moved that senate amendment 4 be laid on the table.

The motion prevailed.

Senate amendment 5 to **Senate Resolution 2** offered by Senator Murphy.

Amend the resolution as follows:

On page 13, delete Senate Rule 18 and replace it with Senate Rule 18 of the 1973 Senate Manual -- Wisconsin Legislature.

On page 26, line 4, add "simple".

Senator Bablitch moved rejection.

The motion prevailed.

Senate amendment 6 to **Senate Resolution 2** offered by Senator Thompson.

Amend the resolution as follows:

On page 15, line 7, delete "social" and substitute "human".

Senate amendment 6 adopted.

Senate amendment 7 to **Senate Resolution 2** offered by Senator Chilsen.

Amend the resolution as follows:

1. On page 16, line 26, delete "(1)".
2. On page 16, lines 27 and 28, delete "renumbered rule 21 and".
3. On page 16, line 29, delete "~~(1)~~" and substitute "(1)".

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4. On page 17, delete lines 6 and 7 and substitute:

“(2) There is created a special committee on aging with permanent status to consist of 7 members. The committee shall make a continuing study and investigation of any and all matters pertaining to the problems of persons over 65, including but not limited to the problems of maintaining health, of assuring adequate income and planning retirement, of finding employment, of engaging in productive and rewarding activity, of providing adequate health care, of solving consumer problems, of securing proper housing, and, when necessary, care or assistance. No proposed legislation shall be referred to such committee, and the committee shall not have power to report by bill or otherwise have legislative jurisdiction. The committee shall attempt to safeguard the interests of older persons when any matter is considered before the senate and shall oversee the activities of the executive branch to determine the effectiveness of state programs which may affect older persons. The committee may in pursuit of its functions hold hearings, gather and publish information and recommend legislation which shall be introduced by any standing committee on request. The committee may study and issue reports and recommendations on all significant pending legislation which may relate to the interests of older persons. Whenever the committee issues a recommendation on any pending bill or resolution, notation shall be made in the journal. Any member may request that a matter be referred to the committee for its recommendation.”.

Senator Whittow moved rejection.

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 17; noes, 12; absent or not voting, 2; as follows:

Ayes -- Senators Bablitch, Berger, Dorman, Frank, Harnisch, Keppler, Kleczka, Knowles, LaFave, Martin, Parys, Peloquin, Petri, Risser, Swan, Thompson and Whittow -- 17.

Noes -- Senators Bidwell, Chilsen, Cullen, Devitt, Flynn, Goyke, Hollander, Krueger, McKenna, Morrison, Murphy and Theno -- 12.

Absent or not voting -- Senators Knutson and Lorge -- 2.

So the motion prevailed.

Senate amendment 8 to **Senate Resolution 2** offered by Senator Murphy.

Amend the resolution as follows:

On page 26, line 4, reinstate the stricken word “simple”.



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Senator Bablitch moved rejection.

The motion prevailed.

The question was: Adoption of **Senate Resolution 2?**

The ayes and noes were required and the vote was: ayes, 26; noes, 3; absent or not voting, 2; as follows:

Ayes -- Senators Bablitch, Berger, Bidwell, Chilsen, Cullen, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, Goyke, Harnisch, Hollander, Keppler, Kleczka, Knowles, Krueger, McKenna, Martin, Morrison, Parys, Peloquin, Petri, Risser, Swan, Theno, Thompson and Whittow -- 26.

Noes -- Senators Devitt, LaFave and Murphy -- 3.

Absent or not voting -- Senators Knutson and Lorge -- 2.

So the resolution was adopted.

Senator Bablitch moved that **Senate Resolution 3** be laid on the table.

The motion prevailed.

**Senate Joint Resolution 1**

To amend sections 1m, 1n, and 1p of article VI of the constitution so as in effect to repeal said sections; and to amend section 8 of article V, sections 1, 2 and 3 of article VI, section 7 of article X and section 4 of article XIII of the constitution, relating to appointment of the secretary of state and state treasurer (first consideration).

By Senator Petri, cosponsored by Representative Barbee.

Read first time and referred to committee on Governmental and Veterans' Affairs.

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**BILLS INTRODUCED**

Read first time and referred:

**Senate Bill 1**

Relating to nonademption and lapse provisions pertaining to wills.

By Senator Petri.

To committee on Judicary and Consumer Affairs.

**Senate Bill 2**

Relating to visitation rights of grandparents.

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By Senators Petri, Hollander and Keppler.

To committee on Agriculture, Human Services, Labor and Taxation.

**Senate Bill 3**

Relating to free small game licenses for residents over 65 years of age.

By Senators Petri, LaFave, Kleczka and Theno.

To committee on Agriculture, Human Services, Labor and Taxation.

**Senate Bill 4**

Relating to a plan for compensating persons injured in motor vehicle accidents irrespective of fault, mandatory liability coverage, granting rule-making authority and providing penalties.

By Senator Petri.

To committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

**Senate Bill 5**

Relating to unemployment compensation extended benefit indicator modifications.

By Senators Dorman, Bablitch, Kleczka, McKenna and Whittow, cosponsored by Representatives Conta, Otte and Schneider, by request of the Unemployment Compensation Advisory Committee.

To joint committee on Finance.

By request of Senator Hollander, with unanimous consent, the senate adjourned in honor of out going chief clerk William P. Nugent and sergeant-at-arms Kenneth Nicholson.

Upon motion of Senator Whittow the senate adjourned until 2:00 P.M. Tuesday, January 14.

3:42 P.M.

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INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

Senator Whittow introduced Paula, Steve, Michael and Jeffrey Whittow of Milwaukee.

Senator Theno introduced his wife, Sue and his parents Janet and Maurice Theno of Ashland.

Senator Chilsen introduced Dick Seleuske of Antigo.