

JOURNAL OF THE ASSEMBLY [March 14, 1979]

STATE OF WISCONSIN

# Assembly Journal

Eighty-Fourth Regular Session

WEDNESDAY, March 14, 1979.

The chief clerk makes the following entries under the above date:

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## AMENDMENTS OFFERED

Assembly amendment 1 to **Assembly Bill 3** offered by committee on Education.

Assembly amendment 2 to **Assembly Bill 85** offered by committee on Financial Institutions.

Assembly amendment 1 to **Assembly Bill 108** offered by Representative Duren.

Assembly amendment 1 to **Assembly Bill 163** offered by Representative Dorff.

Assembly substitute amendment 1 to **Assembly Bill 176** offered by committee on Education.

Assembly amendment 2 to **Assembly Bill 184** offered by committee on Education.

Assembly amendment 1 to **Senate Bill 51** offered by Representative Dorff.

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## INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE OF RESOLUTIONS

Read and referred:

### **Assembly Resolution 9**

Requesting an opinion of the attorney general with regard to the legality of the use of the designation "hearing aid audiologist".

By Representatives Wahner, Kirby and DeLong.

To committee on Rules.

**Assembly Joint Resolution 48**

Relating to a prohibition against establishment of a legislative information service unless specifically authorized by law.

By Representative Shabaz, co-sponsored by Senator Kleczka.

To committee on Government Operations.

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INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE OF BILLS

Read first time and referred:

**Assembly Bill 281**

Relating to part-time enrollment and night courses at the university of Wisconsin-Madison law school.

By Representatives Pabst, Coggs, Schneider, Donoghue, Byers, Broydrick, Klicka, Merkt, Lee, Wagner, Wahner, Soucie, Ulichny, Tuczynski, Leopold, Wood, Potter, Murray, McClain, D. Travis, Kedrowski, Ferrall, Otte, Rogers, Johnston, R. Travis, Conradt, Medinger, Andrea, Loftus, Barczak, Plewa, Gerlach, Behnke, Ward, Dorff, Becker, Czerwinski, Everson, Shoemaker, Hasenohrl, Jackamonis, Menos, Swoboda, Hauke, Norquist, Bradley, Paulson, Tregoning and Helbach, co-sponsored by Senators Cullen, Kreul, Swan, Maurer, Bear, Radosevich, Flynn, Berger, Van Sistine, Moody, Murphy and Lorge.

To committee on State Affairs.

**Assembly Bill 282**

Relating to dog licenses, collection procedures, listing of owners, late fees and compensation to local officials.

By Representatives Potter, Gerlach, Andrea, Hephner, Lallensack, Opitz, Shoemaker, Otte and Hasenohrl, co-sponsored by Senator Roshell.

To committee on Local Affairs.

**Assembly Bill 283**

Relating to requiring farming operations to be conducted with an approved soil and water conservation district conservation plan for eligibility under the farmland preservation program.

By Representatives Hasenohrl, Fischer, Vanderperren, Helbach, Everson, Paulson, Schmidt, Merkt, Schneider, Potter, Lallensack, Porter, Shoemaker, Bradley, Opitz, Byers and Lorman, co-sponsored by Senators Krueger and Cullen.

To committee on Agriculture.

**Assembly Bill 284**

Relating to handwritten and other informal entries in contests.

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By Representatives Jackamonis, Plewa, Kirby, Byers, Omernick, Duren, Lorman, Gagin, Becker and DeLong, co-sponsored by Senators Offner, Adelman, Van Sistine, Lasee and Swan.

To committee on State Affairs.

### **Assembly Bill 285**

Relating to requiring agencies to prepare fiscal estimates for bills affecting tax exemption, debt management and public retirement systems.

By Representatives Jackamonis, Wood, Lee, Becker, Hephner, Broydrick, DeLong, Clarenbach and Norquist, co-sponsored by Senators Risser, Chilsen, Lorge and Berger.

To committee on Government Operations.

### **Assembly Bill 286**

Relating to repealing the state forestry tax and funding state forestry programs out of the general fund.

By Representatives Andrea, Jackamonis, Plewa, Soucie, Swoboda, Becker, Barry, Menos and Pabst, co-sponsored by Senator Van Sistine.

To committee on Revenue.

### **Assembly Bill 287**

Relating to restricting possession of a firearm by a convicted felon and providing a penalty.

By Representatives Andrea, Vanderperren, Kincaid, Lallensack, Dorff, Menos, Medinger, Byers, Ladwig, Hauke, Pabst, Potter, Shoemaker, Wahner, DeLong, Opitz, Klicka, Lewis and Tesmer.

To committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety.

### **Assembly Bill 288**

Relating to printing by public utilities.

By Representatives Behnke, Kincaid, Menos, Hasenohrl and Coggs.

To committee on Commerce and Consumer Affairs.

### **Assembly Bill 289**

Relating to assessment of interest and late filing fees for unemployment compensation purposes against certain employers.

By Representatives Behnke, Kincaid, Menos, Hasenohrl, Coggs, Potter, Dilweg and Shoemaker.

To committee on Labor.

### **Assembly Bill 290**

Relating to increasing the amount of property damage which requires filing an accident report and providing a penalty.

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By Representatives Behnke, Lallensack, Jackamonis, Barry, Kirby, Menos, Prosser, Duren, Omernick, Lewis, Hephner, Flintrop, Kincaid, Tesmer, Snyder, Schmidt, Wood, Hasenohrl, Shoemaker and Coggs, co-sponsored by Senators Maurer, Berger, Murphy and Braun.

To committee on Highways.

**Assembly Bill 291**

Relating to the membership of the council on veterans programs.

By Representative Kedrowski, by request of Veterans Education Committee of Wisconsin.

To committee on Veterans and Military Affairs.

**Assembly Bill 292**

Relating to authorization and regulation of advisory bodies and granting rule-making authority.

By Representatives Jackamonis, Kincaid, Kirby, Plewa, Coggs, Broydrick, Lee, Metz, McClain, Rogers, DeLong and Lorman, co-sponsored by Senators Berger, Bear, Van Sistine, Swan, Adelman and Moody.

To committee on Government Operations.

**Assembly Bill 293**

Relating to miscellaneous changes in the divorce laws.

By Representatives Munts and Rutkowski, co-sponsored by Senator Adelman.

To committee on Judiciary.

**Assembly Bill 294**

Relating to requiring preparation in human and intergroup relations for certification or licensure as a teacher.

By Representatives Coggs, Becker, Ward and Broydrick, co-sponsored by Senator Swan.

To committee on Education.

**Assembly Bill 295**

Relating to representation of members of certain groups in the administration of programs affecting them.

By Representatives Coggs, Ward, Leopold, Becker, Ulichny, Miller, Broydrick and Soucie, co-sponsored by Senators Braun and Swan.

To committee on State Affairs.

**Assembly Bill 296**

Relating to permitting counties and cities to establish urban homestead programs.

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By Representatives Coggs, Becker, Leopold, Medinger, D. Travis, Loftus, Ulichny, Metz, Ward, Miller, Kedrowski, Tuczynski, Barczak, Broydrick, Ferrall, Soucie and Shoemaker, co-sponsored by Senators Berger, Braun and Swan.

To committee on Local Affairs.

### **Assembly Bill 297**

Relating to courses required in public schools.

By Representatives Coggs, Ward, Leopold, Becker, Medinger, D. Travis and Broydrick, co-sponsored by Senator Swan.

To committee on Education.

### **Assembly Bill 298**

Relating to state aid for school integration, granting rule-making authority and making an appropriation.

By Representatives Coggs, Ward, Ulichny, Miller, Kedrowski and Broydrick.

To committee on Education.

### **Assembly Bill 299**

Relating to development of plans by school districts to prevent, eliminate or reduce excessive racial imbalance in the schools.

By Representatives Coggs, Leopold, Becker, Ulichny, Miller and Broydrick.

To committee on Education.

### **Assembly Bill 300**

Relating to students' rights and granting rule-making authority.

By Representatives Coggs, Ward and Broydrick.

To committee on Education.

### **Assembly Bill 301**

Relating to scholarship aids for minority group members, minority business and economic development grants and loans and making an appropriation.

By Representatives Coggs, Leopold, Becker, D. Travis, Ulichny, Ward, Tesmer, Miller and Broydrick.

To committee on Small Business.

### **Assembly Bill 302**

Relating to the use of paths adjacent to roadways by bicycles and mopeds.

By Representatives Miller, Thompson, D. Travis, Coggs, Ward, Kedrowski, Ferrall, Wahner, Shabaz, Wagnér, Everson, McClain, Tuczynski, Clarenbach, Lallensack, Munts, Omernick, Goodrich, Gunderson, Kincaid, Shoemaker, Roberts, Metz and Soucie, co-sponsored by Senators Risser, Braun and Bear.

To committee on Transportation.

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COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee on Education reports and recommends:

**Assembly Bill 3**

Relating to use of a foreign language for instruction in elementary schools.

Adoption of assembly amendment 1:

Ayes: (12) Noes: (0)

Passage: Ayes: (11) Noes: (1)

To committee on Rules.

**Assembly Bill 176**

Relating to the duties of the state superintendent of public instruction in regard to setting standards of attainment for the licensing and certification of teachers and school nurses.

Adoption of assembly substitute amendment 1:

Ayes: (12) Noes: (0)

Passage: Ayes: (12) Noes: (0)

To committee on Rules.

**Assembly Bill 184**

Relating to the leasing of school property.

Adoption of assembly amendment 1:

Ayes: (12) Noes: (0)

Adoption of assembly amendment 2:

Ayes: (12) Noes: (0)

Passage: Ayes: (12) Noes: (0)

To committee on Rules.

RICHARD FLINTROP  
Chairperson

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OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

OAG 29-79

March 8, 1979

Mr. Marcel Dandeneau  
Assembly Chief Clerk  
Committee on Assembly Organization  
216 West, State Capitol  
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

Dear Mr. Dandeneau:

You request my opinion on whether a law patterned after that previously proposed by 1977 Assembly Bill 1207 would be constitutional under Wis. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1. 1977 Assembly Bill 1207, like a number of similar bills proposed during every legislative session since 1971, sets forth certain statutory provisions intended to exempt buildings and improvements from general property taxes. Papers forwarded with your opinion request indicate that the principal features of the plan currently proposed for introduction during the 1979 session include:

(1) Creation of a statute allowing any taxation district to elect to apply "land value taxation," to all lands within its boundaries, *i.e.*, the taxation of land as defined in sec. 70.03, Stats., but exclusive of buildings or structures.

(2) Creation of one assessment roll for "land value taxation" and another assessment roll for "all other purposes," including calculation of equalized valuation.

(3) A ten-year "phase-in" period during which a progressively diminishing tax is imposed on buildings and improvements, ending with a total exemption of such buildings and improvements.

(4) A statement in the proposed statute indicating that: This section is intended to be a reasonable exercise of the power invested in the Legislature under Wis. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1, to empower taxation districts to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods.

Wisconsin Constitution art. VIII, sec. 1, provides in part, as follows: "Section 1. The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property ... as the legislature shall prescribe."

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For a tax to be constitutionally uniform it must meet the following standards:

1. For direct taxation of property, under the uniformity rule there can be but one constitutional class.
2. All within that class must be taxed on a basis of equality so far as practicable and all property taxed must bear its burden equally on an *ad valorem* basis.
3. All property not included in that class must be absolutely exempt from property taxation.
4. Privilege taxes are not direct taxes on property and are not subject to the uniformity rule.
5. While there can be no classification of property for different rules or rates of property taxation, the legislature can classify as between property that is to be taxed and that which is to be wholly exempt, and the test of such classification is reasonableness.
6. There can be variations in the mechanics of property assessment or tax imposition so long as the resulting taxation shall be borne with as nearly as practicable equality on an *ad valorem* basis with other taxable property.

*Gottlieb v. Milwaukee*, 33 Wis. 2d 408, 424, 147 N.W.2d 633 (1967).

The apparent intent of the proposed legislation is to create a class of property, *i.e.*, buildings and structures--severed from the land, which would be exempt from the general property tax within any city, town or village adopting "land value taxation" but which would be subject to the general property tax in tax districts not adopting "land value taxation." During the ten-year "phase-in" period, the property in the proposed class would also be subjected to a partial tax and, by the same token, a partial tax exemption.

In my opinion, a law with such features would be unconstitutional under the standards imposed by Wis. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1. The plan would create more than one class of property for the purpose of direct taxation, the so-called exempt property would not be "absolutely exempt from property taxation" and such property would neither "bear its burden equally on an *ad valorem* basis" with other property within the district nor with similar property outside the district.



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Under the Wisconsin Constitution, it is in the hands of the Legislature, not local taxing entities, to determine what property will be taxed. Thus, in *Nash Sales, Inc. v. Milwaukee*, 198 Wis. 281, 287, 224 N.W. 126 (1929), our court states:

If we leave out superfluous words the mandate is: " 'The rule of taxation shall be uniform ... upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe.' ... *The right of the legislature to prescribe what property shall be taxed* includes the right to prescribe what shall not be taxed. The right of choosing some from the multiplicity of kinds, classes, species, use and ownership of property *in the state*, and the rejection of others, includes the absolute power to discriminate between what shall be chosen and what rejected, except in so far as it may be limited by the requirement of a uniform rule." *Wis. Cent. R. Co. v. Taylor County*, 52 Wis. 37, 92, 8 N.W. 833.

(Emphasis added.) And, in *Gottlieb, supra* at 420: "It was conceded in *Knowlton*, and the proposition has never been seriously challenged, that the phrase, 'as the legislature shall prescribe,' confers upon the legislature the right to select some property for taxation and to totally omit or exempt others."

If the Legislature determines that a property is to be taxed, the rule of uniformity extends to such taxable property wherever it may be found. Thus, whatever property is made taxable at all, should be taxed by a uniform rule, which is designed to secure equality of burden as between all taxable property in the state. *State ex rel. Att'y Gen. v. Winnebago Lake & Fox River Plankroad Co.*, 11 Wis. 34 [\*35], 41 [\*42] (1860).

It should further be appreciated that: "[T]he uniform rule of taxation ... extends to all taxes levied for the purpose of revenue, or the support of the government, whether the moneys were used in defraying the expenses of municipal corporations, such as towns, villages, cities and counties, or those of the state at large." *Lumsden v. Cross*, 10 Wis. 225 [\*282], 227 [\*284] (1860). *See also, State ex rel. Reedsburg Bank v. Hastings*, 12 Wis. 52 [\*47], 53 [\*48] (1860).

Proponents of "land value taxation" apparently argue that uniformity of taxation is achieved where the exemption of all buildings and improvements from general taxation is total within a particular tax district. But this argument ignores the fact that under such a system buildings and improvements would be uniformly taxed as a class in other tax districts and, during the proposed ten-year

"phase-in" period, would also be taxed, in part, even in tax districts adopting "land value taxation." In the seminal case interpreting Wis. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1, *Knowlton v. Supervisors of Rock County*, 9 Wis. 378 [\*410] (1859), the court rejected the argument that uniformity exists when certain taxable property is classified for separate tax treatment and is treated uniformly within that separate class, saying at p. 390 [\*421-\*422]: "The answer to this argument is, that it creates different *rules* of taxation to the number of which there is no limit, except that fixed by legislative discretion, whilst the constitution establishes but one fixed, unbending, uniform rule upon the subject."

The proposal here establishes many rules for the taxation of buildings and structures attached to land. Within the "land value taxation" district, the rule would depend on which stage of the ten year "phase-in" is applicable. Outside the district, the rule would depend on whether or not the local taxing district had chosen "land value taxation," and different rules on the tax liability of buildings and structures would prevail among such districts, not only in reference to local general taxes, but also as to property taxes imposed on a county and state-wide basis.

Under the proposed legislation the local city, village or town determines, in each individual instance, whether to adopt "land value taxation." Nothing in the proposal sets forth standards for exercising such an option by which the reasonableness of such a classification could be tested. The only basis referred to as justifying the proposed delegation is the apparent reliance on that language of Wis. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1, which authorizes the Legislature to empower local tax districts "to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods." Nevertheless, the creation of a class of taxable property and the creation of exemptions from taxation, as well as the assessment of property and the levy of the tax, precede the actual "collection and return" of such taxes and are completely separate steps in the taxation of property. The latter steps may be accomplished by optional means, but the former may not.

Some of the stages in the taxation of property under Wis. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1, were discussed in *Knowlton, supra* at 388-389 [\*420-\*421], as follows: "The act of laying a tax on property consists of several distinct steps, such as the assessment or fixing of its value, the establishing of the rate, etc.; and in order to have the rule or course of proceeding uniform, each step taken must be uniform." The language, "but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by

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optional methods," added to the constitutional provision by amendment adopted in April, 1941, only relieved the Legislature of the need to retain uniformity in reference to the final collection and return of such real estate taxes. In fact, the records of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library and the language of 1941 Enrolled Joint Resolution 18, which submitted the constitutional amendment question to the electorate, indicate that the amendment was actually designed principally to permit the Legislature to authorize local tax districts to provide various types of installment tax payments. Significantly, shortly after the ratification of the constitutional amendment, the Legislature adopted ch. 133, Laws of 1943, which dealt with installment payment of real estate taxes, and created sec. 74.031, Stats., permitting the payment of such taxes in three or more installments, outside cities of the first class, at the option of the city, village or town; and made provision for the return of delinquent taxes. Thus, this constitutional language does not provide an exception to the uniformity provisions of Wis. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1, which would permit the adoption of a statute allowing local tax districts the option of exempting buildings and improvements from general property taxes.

Sincerely yours,  
BRONSON C. La FOLLETTE  
Attorney General

**CAPTION:**

A statute which would allow any city, village or town to elect to apply so-called "land value taxation," *i.e.*, the taxation of land as defined in sec. 70.03, Stats., exclusive of buildings or structures, to all lands within its boundaries, would be unconstitutional under the provisions of Wis. Const. art. VIII, sec. 1, which requires that general property taxation be uniform.

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**COMMUNICATIONS**

March 7, 1979

Speaker Ed Jackamonis  
211 West  
State Capitol  
Madison, WI 53702

Dear Ed:

This is to inform you of the creation of a Subcommittee on Welfare Reform to be chaired by Representative Loftus.

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The other members of the Subcommittee will be Representatives Medinger, Cogs, Smith, Gunderson and Schmidt.

The Subcommittee will concentrate on the initiatives recently put forth by the Welfare Reform Advisory Committee. The Subcommittee will also investigate other proposals designed to improve our current welfare system.

Respectfully,  
JOSEPH CZERWINSKI  
Chairperson

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State of Utah  
Forty-Third Legislature

A joint resolution of the general session of the 43rd Legislature of the state of Utah, calling upon Congress to pass a constitutional amendment to require, in the absence of a national emergency, that the total of all federal appropriations by Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed the total of all estimated federal revenues for that fiscal year; applying to Congress to initiate proceedings to that end, or, in the alternative, to call a constitutional convention for the sole purpose of proposing such an amendment; and calling upon the legislatures of the several states likewise to apply to Congress to take such action.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Whereas, with each passing year, this Nation becomes more deeply in debt as its expenditures grossly and repeatedly exceed available revenues, so that the public debt now exceeds hundreds of billions of dollars;

Whereas, the annual federal budget continually demonstrates an unwillingness or inability of both the legislative and executive branches of the federal government to curtail spending to conform to available revenues;

Whereas, unified budgets do not reflect actual spending because of the exclusion of special outlays which are not included in the budget nor subject to the legal public debt limit;

Whereas, knowledgeable planning, fiscal prudence, and plain good sense require that the budget reflect all federal spending and be in balance;

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Whereas, numerous states have constitutional requirements that appropriations not exceed anticipated revenues for the forthcoming year;

Whereas, believing that fiscal irresponsibility at the federal level, and the inflation which results therefrom, constitutes the greatest threat now facing our nation, this Legislature is of the firm conviction that constitutional restraint is necessary to bring the fiscal discipline needed to restore financial responsibility; and

Whereas, under Article V of the Constitution of the United States, amendments to the federal constitution may be proposed by the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses deem it necessary and, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, the Congress shall call a constitutional convention for the sole purpose of proposing amendments, which action this Legislature deems vital.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the 43rd Legislature of the State of Utah, that the Congress of the United States is requested to institute procedures to add a new article to the Constitution of the United States and to prepare and submit to the several states an amendment to the Constitution of the United States requiring, in the absence of a national emergency, that the total of all federal appropriations made by the Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed the total of all estimated federal revenues for that fiscal year.

Be it further resolved that, alternatively, this Legislature applies to the Congress of the United States to call a constitutional convention for the specific and exclusive purpose of proposing an amendment to the federal constitution which would require, in the absence of a national emergency, that the total of all federal appropriations made by the Congress for any fiscal year may not exceed that total of all estimated federal revenues for that fiscal year.

Be it further resolved, that this Legislature calls upon the legislatures of each of the several states to request Congress to enact an appropriate amendment to the federal constitution or, in the alternative, to apply to the Congress to call a constitutional convention for the sole purpose of proposing such an amendment to the federal constitution.

Be it further resolved, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to all members of the Utah delegation in Congress.

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Be it further resolved, that copies of this Resolution also be prepared and forwarded to the secretaries of state and to the presiding officers of the legislatures of the several states with the request that they join this State in making application to the Congress of the United States to pass such an amendment or, in the alternative, to call a convention for the sole purpose of proposing such an amendment.

Be it further resolved, that this application for a Convention Call for proposing amendments be limited to the subject matter of this Resolution and that the State of Utah be counted as a part of the necessary two-thirds states for such a call only if the convention is limited to the subject matter of this Resolution.

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State of Mississippi  
1979 Regular Session

A concurrent resolution memorializing the congress of the United States to call a convention for the sole purpose of proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States relative to human life and to urge and request the legislative bodies of the several states to apply to the congress to call such a convention.

Whereas, all human life is entitled to the protection of laws which may not be abridged by act of any court or legislature or by any judicial interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, the actions of legislative and judicial bodies in this nation have placed human life in jeopardy by reason of age, biological development or other reasons; and

Whereas, the United States Supreme Court has nullified the laws of various states, including Mississippi, concerning abortion and has interpreted the United States Constitution in a way which permits the destruction of unborn human life; and

Whereas, the United States Constitution provides that, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds (2/3) of the several states, the Congress shall call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment or amendments to the United States Constitution, which amendment or amendments when so proposed by such a convention must be ratified by the legislatures of, or conventions in, three-fourths (3/4) of the states to become valid:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, the senate concurring therein, That the

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Congress of the United States is hereby requested to call a convention pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution for the sole purpose of proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution, which amendment shall be substantially as follows:

### Article \_\_\_\_\_

Section 1. With respect to the right to life, the word "person" as used in this article and in the Fifth and Fourteenth Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States applies to all human beings irrespective of age, health, function or condition of dependency, including their unborn offspring at every stage of their biological development.

Section 2. No unborn person shall be deprived of life by any person; provided, however, that nothing in this article shall prohibit a law permitting only those medical procedures required to prevent the death of the mother or to terminate pregnancy caused by rape.

Section 3. Congress and the several states shall have concurrent powers to enforce this amendment by appropriate legislation.

Be it further resolved, That the Congress of the United States is hereby requested to provide as the mode of ratification that said amendment shall be valid to all intents and purposes and become a part of the Constitution of the United States when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths (3/4) of the several states.

Be it further resolved, That the Legislature of the State of Mississippi does hereby urge and request the legislative bodies of the several states to apply to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the sole purpose of proposing this amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this Resolution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; to each member of the delegation of the State of Mississippi in the Congress of the United States; and to the presiding officers of each house of the legislative bodies of the several states of the Union.

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## LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU CORRECTIONS

### Assembly Bill 209

1. On page 1, line 1, substitute "15.197 (12)" for "15.195 (12)".

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**Assembly Bill 245**

1. On page 1, line 2, and lines 6 and 7, delete "5 T" and substitute "5-T".
2. On page 1, line 5, delete "5 T" and substitute "5-T".