

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE [April 20, 1971]

STATE OF WISCONSIN

# Senate Journal

## Eightieth Session

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TUESDAY, April 20, 1971.

10:00 o'clock A.M.

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

Prayer was offered by Reverend Sam Hunt of the East Madison Baptist Church.

The senate remained standing and recited the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States.

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### LEAVES OF ABSENCE

Upon motion of Senator Risser, with unanimous consent, Senator Frank was granted a leave of absence for today's session.

Upon motion of Senator Keppler, with unanimous consent, Senator Krueger was granted a leave of absence for the balance of the week.

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

Senators Bidwell, Busby, Chilsen, Cirilli, Devitt, Dorman, Heinzen, Hollander, Johnson, Kendzioriski, Keppler, Knowles, Knutson, LaFave, Lorge, Lotto, Lourigan, McKenna, Martin, Murphy, Parys, Peloquin, Risser, Roseleip, Schuele, Soik, Steinhilber, Swan, Thompson and Whittow—30.

Absent with leave—Senators Frank and Krueger—2.

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### **AMENDMENTS OFFERED**

**Senate amendment 1 to senate substitute amendment 1 to Senate Bill 205 by Senator Knutson.**

**Senate substitute amendment 1 to Senate Bill 51 by Senator Devitt; co-sponsored by Representative Czerwinski.**

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### **INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS**

#### **Senate Joint Resolution 51**

**To amend article VII, sections 2, 9 to 13 and 24; and to create article VII, sections 4m and 4p of the constitution, relating to establishing intermediate appellate courts (1st consideration).**

**By Senators Lorge and Murphy.**

**Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary.**

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### **BILLS INTRODUCED**

**Read first time and referred:**

#### **Senate Bill 412**

**Relating to substituted service of process on insurers.**

**By Senator Lorge.**

**To committee on Commerce, Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking.**

#### **Senate Bill 413**

**Relating to homestead credit for disabled persons.**

**By Senator Lorge.**

**To committee on Commerce, Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking.**

#### **Senate Bill 414**

**Relating to prohibiting shining of wild animals.**

**By Senators Heinzen, Johnson and Chilsen.**

**To committee on Natural Resources.**

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### **Senate Bill 415**

Relating to real property listers.

By Senator Lotto, by request of Wisconsin County Tax Listers Association.

To committee on Housing and Urban Development.

### **Senate Bill 416**

Relating to teacher retirement benefits during long periods of disability.

By Senator LaFave, by request of Wisconsin Education Association.

To joint Survey committee on Retirement Systems.

### **Senate Bill 417**

Relating to a 2nd opportunity for a member of the state teachers retirement system or the Milwaukee teachers retirement fund to elect to become a member of the formula group.

By Senator LaFave, by request of Wisconsin Education Association.

To joint Survey committee on Retirement Systems.

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## COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee on Judiciary reports and recommends:

### **Senate Joint Resolution 35**

Requesting the congress of the United States to call a constitutional convention for the purpose of clarifying the military and defense powers of the president and the congress under the U.S. constitution.

Adoption; Ayes, 3; Noes, 2.

### **Senate Bill 61**

Relating to dismissal of faculty members at public universities for certain convictions.

Indefinite postponement; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

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### **Senate Bill 71**

Relating to permitting counties to enact drunk driving ordinances.

Adoption of senate substitute amendment 1; Ayes, 4; Noes, 1 and passage; Ayes, 4; Noes, 1.

### **Senate Bill 179**

Relating to privileged communications to doctors.

Indefinite postponement; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

### **Senate Bill 243**

Relating to penalty for residential picketing.

Indefinite postponement; Ayes, 3; Noes, 2.

### **Senate Bill 246**

Relating to certificates accompanying land plats.

Adoption of senate amendment 1; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0 and passage; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

### **Senate Bill 297**

Relating to limiting liability for certain medical activities including transplants and transfusions.

Rejection of senate amendment 1; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0; adoption of senate amendment 2; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0 and passage; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

### **Senate Bill 313**

Relating to permitting counties to establish the office of public defender.

Passage; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

### **Senate Bill 314**

Relating to contributory negligence.

Indefinite postponement; Ayes, 3; Noes, 2.

**ALLEN J. BUSBY,**  
**Chairman.**

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**REPORT OF JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE ON  
TAX EXEMPTIONS**

**Appendix to Senate Bill 136**

**Public Policy Involved**

As described above, serious questions of legality make this bill undesirable public policy.

Respectfully submitted,

**JOINT SURVEY COMMITTEE  
ON TAX EXEMPTIONS**

**HARVEY L. DUEHOLM,  
Chairman.**

Read and referred to committee on Commerce, Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking.

The chief clerk read a letter transmitting the certificate of election for Mark G. Lipscomb, Jr.

Senator Risser requested unanimous consent that the foregoing communication be taken up at this time.

Senator Keppler objected.

Senator Risser raised the point of order that as this was a privileged communication that it be taken up at this time.

The chair ruled the point of order well taken.

Senator Keppler appealed the ruling of the chair.

By request of Senator Keppler, with unanimous consent, the senate recessed for 15 minutes.

**10:20 A.M.**

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**RECESS**

**10:35 A.M.**

The senate reconvened.

By request of Senator Keppler, with unanimous consent, the senate recessed to attend a joint convention in the as-

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sembly chambers. The senate to reconvene 20 minutes after the conclusion of the joint convention.

The senate proceeded in a body to the assembly chambers.

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### State of Wisconsin

#### Special Message to the Legislature

##### Environmental Quality

Seldom in the history of Wisconsin has any one issue challenged the capability and leadership of state government to the extent of the environmental crisis presently facing this nation. State government must respond to halt this crisis. Solving environmental problems is a true test for state government in demonstrating its responsiveness to compelling needs.

Many of the tools necessary for the accomplishment of this task are already at hand. Countless studies and research projects have explained the nature of specific problems. Many laws have been enacted by the Wisconsin legislature designed to abate pollution. If we fail to offer the necessary leadership and guidance to solve environmental problems, we have failed as elected officials to make our government operate effectively. The system seldom fails on its own. Rather, it is the people operating the system who fail to make it work.

I am confident that this legislature will meet the environmental challenges facing Wisconsin. I intend to cooperate with your efforts to restore and protect our environment in any way that I can.

If the people and the government of Wisconsin hope to improve and preserve the quality of the environment, there must eventually be significant changes in some of our values. For instance, the increasing desire for conveniences in modern society leads to the production of more products which cannot be reused. We must be willing to sacrifice some of our conveniences for the sake of environmental protection. Until environmentally sound products are given

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preference over the non-returnable, non-recyclable ones, we will face an ever-increasing solid waste disposal problem.

Not until a new conservation ethic is accepted by the industry, the government, and the citizenry will Wisconsin come to grips with its environmental problems.

My appearance before you today is by no means intended to present all of the possible and necessary legislation to insure the protection of our environment. Many of you have already addressed the broad range of pollution problems in this and previous legislatures.

Numerous innovative and creative bills have been introduced in this legislative session by members of both political parties to preserve our natural resources. Some of these include proposals which would:

- amend the constitution to provide every Wisconsin citizen the right to a clean environment;
- protect our wetlands from the encroachment of urbanization;
- phase out the use of phosphate detergents;
- grant counties and regions the power to operate solid waste disposal facilities;
- require the state to use recycled paper;
- place a deposit on non-returnable containers;
- require county-wide ordinances on shoreline zoning;
- enhance scenic beauty by removing existing billboards;
- allow localities to collect and begin disposal of junked autos;
- set motor vehicle noise level standards;
- designate the Wolf, Flambeau, Brule, Namekagon, and St. Croix Rivers as Wild Rivers.

I heartily commend these efforts and the many others being made in the 1971 Wisconsin Legislature to meet the challenge of environmental quality. This Legislature has an opportunity to take a giant step forward in improving Wisconsin's environment, and I believe that by working together we can make significant progress.

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In order to more effectively restore and preserve our invaluable natural resources, I am today proposing legislation and funding to insure that every Wisconsin citizen can enjoy our precious and delicate natural resources.

The task of formulating, coordinating, and compiling legislative recommendations on the wide-ranging complexities of the environment over a 71-day period of time is—to say the least—challenging. I commend the Environmental Task Force for meeting this challenge in their comprehensive and long-range proposals, many of which are included in the legislative recommendations I am presenting to you today.

### Department of Natural Resources: Funding of Environmental Protection Services

In the Executive Budget which I submitted to you seven weeks ago, I recommended that increased funding for the state's environmental protection program should await further in-depth scrutiny. After consultation with the Department of Natural Resources and considering the recommendations of my Environmental Task Force, I have decided to propose an additional \$2.7 million to the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natural Resources.

This increased funding will provide for the creation of a specialized survey team to conduct unannounced point of source inspections to verify compliance with pollution control orders. Funding is also recommended for staff and equipment to conduct surveillance of air and water discharges; more frequent inspection of municipal treatment facilities; increased air pollution monitoring and control; and improved solid waste disposal programs.

As a further step to speed up Wisconsin's water pollution control programs, I am requesting additional bonding authorization of \$27.5 million in the 1971-73 biennium under the ORAP 200 program. This proposed funding level will provide \$60 million of bonding authority for the construction of municipal pollution abatement facilities.

### Water and Air Pollution Monitoring

A portion of the \$2.7 million recommended for the Environmental Protection Division of the Department of Natu-



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ral Resources will be allocated for water and air pollution monitoring stations. By using this continuous monitoring system and a computer logging of the information, we will eventually be able to determine the water and air quality of the major polluted areas of the state at any time. This will facilitate the determination of priority problem areas, compliance with state and federal standards, and the overall effectiveness of our pollution control measures.

The state and the taxpayer should not bear all the costs of pollution monitoring. Nor is it feasible for the state to continually check every source of discharge. I am, therefore, proposing legislation to require industrial polluters to submit reports to the Department of Natural Resources, stating the specific quantity and quality of the water and/or air pollution discharges. An annual monitoring fee, based on the quality and quantity of the effluent, not to exceed \$10,000, would be assessed to the polluting industries. This annual fee will help offset the costs incurred by the Department of Natural Resources for periodic spot checking needed to verify the industrial reports. The fee would also be used to provide part of the costs in establishing continuous water and air pollution monitoring stations for the state's air and water quality surveillance program.

### Review of Electrical Generating Facility Construction and Location Plans

A major concern of many citizens, and rightly so, is the environmental impact of electrical generating plants. To meet this concern, I am proposing legislation to give the Public Service Commission additional statutory authority over the construction and location of electrical power facilities and transmission lines. It is imperative that the utilization of land, air and water for the generation of electric power be accomplished without damaging the quality of these resources.

The proposed legislation would require utilities to submit for Public Service Commission approval ten-year plans relating to the demands and supplies of energy for the entire state. Furthermore, the bill would require approval of utility plans at least one year in advance of any power facility construction. Any interested parties would be provided the

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opportunity to appear and testify at Public Service Commission hearings on long-range plans and actual construction requests of utilities.

### Citizen Action and Burden of Proof Legislation

Every citizen must have the opportunity to protect his or her right to a clean environment in the courts of the state. The Wisconsin Constitution already provides most of the necessary citizen rights to a clean environment, which many states are presently trying to enact through constitutional amendments.

I believe that an amendment to the Wisconsin Public Nuisance Law, in addition to the Wisconsin Constitution, would give any citizen legal standing for pollution cases in the state courts. The bill to amend the Public Nuisance Law which I am proposing would make the intent or actual polluting, impairing, or destroying natural resources a public nuisance. In addition, the bill authorizes state agencies, political subdivisions, and any other person to prosecute public nuisances without having to prove special damages.

In order to provide further means for citizens to take an active role in pollution abatement, I am proposing a bill to amend the Natural Resources laws. The bill would permit six or more citizens to file a complaint with the Department of Natural Resources. The Department will be required to investigate the complaints of alleged or potential environmental pollution. This will help to alleviate the high court costs of citizen action suits.

Another step to alleviate high court costs is to place the burden of proving whether or not pollution exists on the polluter. I am proposing a bill to remove the burden of proof from the citizen and the state and to place the burden of proof on the user of the resource.

### Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act

In addition to providing the right for any citizen to file suit on behalf of the environment, Wisconsin must enact legislation to prevent government decisions which may damage the environment. The decisions involved in determining

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the path of a highway, location of a building, and construction of a dam require careful consideration of all environmental consequences. Consideration of the environmental impact of any state, regional or local government action should be a visible and continuous part of the governmental process. Decision-makers must realize the consequences of their actions and the need to protect the environment.

I, therefore, recommend the passage of the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act during this session of the Legislature. The policy act will require that major state, regional, or local governmental agency actions, or legislation, be evaluated for the environmental impact.

The evaluation will describe the possible adverse environmental effects, any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources, and the alternatives to the proposed action. If significant public objection is voiced, a hearing will be held before any major action is taken. This legislation will supplement the Federal Environmental Policy Act.

### The Economic Impact of Pollution Orders

I plan on pressing forward to assure our generation of Wisconsinites, and those to come, an unadulterated environment. However, I am concerned that our efforts for pollution abatement be intertwined with a real and sincere concern for the state's economy.

Many of our state's industries have been delinquent in not paying greater attention to the environmental effects of their enterprises. Now, as our ecological awareness has been awakened, we must attempt to reverse previous errors. However, all citizens of this state find themselves in the same dilemma. Businesses must begin to monitor their own wastes; and yet, the state must avoid the inhumanity of putting people out of work or making Wisconsin such an uneconomic location that new jobs will not be created.

I am recommending a tough stand in dealing with polluters, but I also want to make sure that our state government does everything possible to assure that Wisconsin industry is economically capable of meeting our pollution abatement orders. Existing laws exempt pollution abatement equipment from property assessment. Thus, local property taxes borne by industry will not increase as a

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result of constructing anti-pollution facilities. However, this is not enough. I am asking the appropriate state agencies to investigate additional ways that the state might offer assistance to industry. Among these might be enabling legislation to provide for local bonding authority to build abatement improvements and lease them to industry. This would, in effect, finance abatement equipment at tax exempt rates.

There is continual conflict between environmental protection and economic growth. I am proposing legislation that would direct the Department of Natural Resources to consider both the economic and environmental effects of pollution abatement orders. To determine the economic impact of a particular order, financial evidence would be required as a part of the hearing process and evaluated by an independent consultant. The financial evidence would be kept confidential to protect the industry. I believe this measure will help the state and industry reach agreements on pollution abatement efforts.

### Environmental Education

In order for citizens to take a more active role in preserving our environment, they must be provided with the educational opportunities to be informed of the causes and cures for environmental problems. Environmental education programs have the potential to instill in the people of Wisconsin a true respect and concern for the future of our environment.

To meet the immediate needs for environmental education, I am creating through Executive Order an Environmental Education Council, charged with the responsibility of developing a state plan providing technical assistance for the development of environmental education programs, coordinating environmental education activities in Wisconsin, and distributing funds allocated to the Council. The Council will consist of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources, the President of the new University of Wisconsin system, the Director of the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education, and the Director of the Educational Communications Board.

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The Council will also be responsible for the development of environmental education curricula at all levels of education, and the use of educational television as a means of providing environmental education to people of all ages. The Council will be formed in line with the 1970 Federal Environmental Education Act, which was enacted through the efforts of Senator Gaylord Nelson. In order to carry out its duties and qualify for federal aid, I am asking the Legislature to appropriate \$90,000 in the biennium.

### Chemical Review Board

Many chemicals are used without the knowledge of their effects upon our environment. The crisis of mercury pollution demonstrates the risks man has been willing to take by introducing toxic substances into his environment. Other crises will be forthcoming if we do not begin to analyze the effects of these chemicals. For example, NTA, the substitute for phosphate detergents, may have harmful effects in the waters of this state. We must pinpoint those chemicals which may have future harmful effects.

I, therefore, propose that the name of the Pesticide Review Board be changed to the Chemical Review Board. The Board shall supervise the study and review of all chemicals which have or may have harmful effects. The Board will also have the power to limit the use of any chemical which has harmful effects after sufficient proof has been presented. The use of alternative chemicals with minimal or no harmful effects will be encouraged by the Board.

The powers of the Board in the control of pesticides will be expanded to include the licensing of pesticide salesmen. By coordinating and utilizing federal and other research on dangerous chemicals, the Board will notify the Legislature, state agencies, and the public of chemicals which may be harmful to the water, air, or land.

### Environmental Restoration Act

When an environmental emergency occurs, such as an oil spill, action must be taken immediately to minimize the danger and damage. I am introducing an Environmental Restoration Act to require that persons restore the environment if they deposit or discharge substances into the

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state's waters which endanger the health, safety or welfare of our citizens. The act will permit the Department of Natural Resources to take immediate action to clean up or control environmental disasters and assess the costs incurred on the violator. To enable the Department of Natural Resources to carry out these measures, I am proposing an appropriation of \$50,000 for the acquisition of special equipment to control environmental emergencies occurring in the waters of our state.

### List of Polluters

It is the right of every citizen in Wisconsin to know the origin of all serious air and water pollution, whether it be industrial or municipal. I am, therefore, requesting that the Department of Natural Resources publish lists of the major air and water polluters in Wisconsin. In this way, the public can easily determine the success of the pollution abatement efforts of municipalities and industries by their presence on the list. The make-up of the list would consist of all industries and municipalities emitting pollutants above a specified level of quantity and quality.

### Regional Waste Treatment

The Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission is funding on a matching-grant basis with the Institute of Paper Chemistry, a study project in the Fox River Valley. The purpose of the project is to test the use of a more efficient industrial and municipal water treatment process, using activated carbon. This study project will demonstrate the cost savings derived from the use of a single water treatment facility for a large region. The project will help lay the groundwork for the eventual establishment of regional waste treatment utilities or environmental utilities throughout Wisconsin to service both industries and municipalities on a cost-sharing basis. Through the use of the regional utility system, each dollar of federal and state aid will bring a greater return of environmental benefits because it will be serving a larger area.

The regional utility will also enable industries, by sharing the costs with municipalities, to abate their water pollution without the sacrifice of jobs or the fear of a complete

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shut-down. Industries would be required to pay their share of the treatment facility costs over a longer period of time.

### Statewide Land Resources Protection

Wisconsin has carried out its environmental protection responsibilities in some areas. For example, the record of our Outdoor Recreation Act Program—originating through the efforts of Gaylord Nelson—is impressive.

Unfortunately, exploitation of our limited land resources and destruction of Wisconsin's unique ecological and recreational lands still continues, because we lack the means to protect land resources on a statewide basis.

State land-use policy, or non-policy, is an aggregate of thousands of unrelated decisions made by single purpose agencies and governmental units. Generally, these decisions are made without regard for other local, regional, or state concerns.

Regional planning commissions could be an important tool to protect land resources. Each has the responsibility for preparing regional land-use plans, but none has the authority to directly implement the plans or control land uses in that region. They can only advise and persuade, and that is inadequate for the land deterioration crisis of 1971.

In order to protect the environmental and urban development concerns, the state must:

- prevent the destruction of wetlands across the state;
- preserve prime recreational areas in anticipation of public acquisition;
- control development of vital corridors in the state to protect these unique environmental assets;
- prevent surface development over areas of extractable materials in order to preserve building material resources;
- control development around wild rivers and state parks;
- preserve prime agricultural lands.

I will appoint a State Land Resources Commission to study and propose alternative means of statewide land regulations to fully satisfy critical statewide environmental and urban development concerns.

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The Commission will conduct public hearings throughout the state, and report its recommendations later in this legislative session.

I am also recommending an appropriation in the 1971-73 biennium for comprehensive statewide land-use planning. These funds would be allocated to planning agencies, land-related state agencies and to regional planning commissions for their participation in the statewide land policies planning process.

The Department of Natural Resources should concentrate more of its ORAP 200 land acquisition efforts in and around urban areas. A step in this direction would be the acquisition of land near Milwaukee called "Bishop's Woods" as a county park through the use of state, federal, and county funds. "Bishop's Woods" is a prime example of one of the last open spaces near a major urban center with high recreational, scientific, and educational value.

In order to aid the preservation of "greenbelt" areas near urban centers, I favor amending the Wisconsin Constitution to permit assessment procedures that realistically assess land for its agricultural purposes rather than for its speculative value. However, tax relief should only be available for users who demonstrate continued agricultural development and use of land. In addition to preserving open spaces, this legislation would enhance the future of agriculture in Wisconsin and prevent the forced sale of good farming land to slow down urban sprawl.

To demonstrate the need for preserving the unique features of our landscape, I am recommending a biennial appropriation of \$100,000 to the Scientific Areas Preservation Council to purchase lands of scientific value and interest.

As part of Wisconsin's overall land-use policy, we must begin to identify "wild lakes" for preservation in their natural condition.

Every citizen of Wisconsin is entitled to the constitutional rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. These basic rights cannot be fully enjoyed in a befouled environment. The most workable democracy cannot exist in a deteriorated environment. Man can be allowed certain failures and



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successes, but we know that a failure to preserve our environment will mean the loss of everything we have worked so hard to create.

**PATRICK J. LUCEY,**  
Governor.

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**12:20 P.M.**

**The senate reconvened.**

By request of Senator Keppler, with unanimous consent, the senate proceeded through the regular orders of business.

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### **PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS**

#### **Senate Petition 68**

A petition by 67 citizens of Wisconsin in support of Senate Bill 234, an act to suspend, for the 1971 deer season only, the issuance of party permits.

By Senator Roseleip.

Read and referred to committee on Natural Resources.

#### **Senate Petition 69**

A petition by the Public Assistance Coalition, 200 signatures, protesting the decreases in AFDC grants, abolition of three AFDC categories, and restricted eligibility for Medical Assistance.

By Senator Thompson.

Read and referred to joint committee on Finance.

#### **Senate Petition 70**

A petition of 53 citizens of the 33rd District in regard to further property tax relief for the senior citizen.

By Senator Murphy.

Read and referred to joint committee on Finance.

#### **Senate Petition 71**

A petition of 57 citizens of the 33rd District in support of further property tax relief for the senior citizen.

By Senator Murphy.

Read and referred to joint committee on Finance.

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**Senate Petition 72**

A petition of 50 citizens of the 33rd District in regard to further property tax relief for the senior citizen.

By Senator Murphy.

Read and referred to joint committee on Finance.

**Senate Petition 73**

A petition of 32 citizens of the 33rd District in opposition to "public aid to private and religious schools."

By Senator Murphy.

Read and referred to committee on Education.

**Senate Petition 74**

A petition of 43 citizens of the 33rd District in opposition to "any form of public aid to private and religious schools."

By Senator Murphy.

Read and referred to committee on Education.

**Senate Petition 75**

A petition of 25 citizens of the 33rd District in opposition to Senate Bills 2, 130, 160, 230, 237, and Assembly Bills 482 and 519.

By Senator Murphy.

Read and referred to committee on Health and Social Services.

The State of Wisconsin  
Department of State  
Madison

April 20, 1971.

To The Honorable, The Senate

Gentlemen: I have the honor to transmit to you, pursuant to section 13.67 (2), a list of registered lobbyists for the period beginning April 13, 1971, and ending April 20, 1971.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN,  
Secretary of State.

*Name, Address and Occupation of Lobbyist—Name and Address of Employer—Subject of Legislation—Date of Employment—Length of Time of Employment*

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Earl Schmidt, Legislative Assistant, 14 North Carroll Street, Madison—Wisconsin Bankers Association, 14 North Carroll Street, Madison—Banking and banking interests—April 7, 1971—Session

Harold D. Sargent, Executive Secretary, P. O. Box 327, Antigo—Wisconsin Potato & Vegetable Growers Association, P. O. Box 327, Antigo—Agriculture—April 13, 1971—Session

Howard J. Koop, Consultant, Dunroven House, Dane—State Association of Career Employees, Dunroven House, Dane—Employee interests—April 12, 1971—Session

Gus H. Bakke, Executive Secretary, 16 North Carroll Street, Madison—Wisconsin Road Builders Association, 16 North Carroll Street, Madison—Highway industry and transportation in general—April 14, 1971—Session

Clifford Dorr, Attorney, 25 West Main Street, Madison—National Association of Optometrists & Opticians, 136 E. 55th Street, New York, New York—Eye care—April 6, 1971—Session

Robert Walker, Business Representative, 1602 South Park Street, Madison—Sheet Metal Workers Local 279, 1602 South Park Street, Madison—Labor—April 19, 1971—Session

*PLEASE NOTE:* Re: March 9–March 16 Report. S. Gavin & J. McKay reported as lobbying for *WESTERN BUILDING PUBLISHING*—should be *WESTERN PUBLISHING*.

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### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION

State of Wisconsin  
Office of the Governor  
Madison, Wisconsin

To the Honorable, the Senate:

The following bills, originating in the senate, have been

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approved, signed and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

<b>Senate Bill</b>	<b>Chapter No.</b>	<b>Date Approved</b>
48 -----	17 -----	April 16, 1971
133 -----	18 -----	April 16, 1971

Respectfully submitted,

**PATRICK J. LUCEY,**  
Governor.

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**MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY**

By Thomas P. Fox, chief clerk.

Mr. President:

I am directed to inform you that the assembly has adopted and asks concurrence in:

**Assembly Joint Resolution 4,**  
**Assembly Joint Resolution 31 and**  
**Assembly Joint Resolution 55.**

Passed and asks concurrence in:

**Assembly Bill 49 and**  
**Assembly Bill 330.**

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**MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY CONSIDERED**

**Assembly Joint Resolution 4**

A joint resolution to amend article VII, section 13 of the constitution, relating to authorizing the supreme court to suspend or remove members of the judiciary (1st consideration).

By the Legislative Council.

Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary.

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### **Assembly Joint Resolution 31**

A joint resolution to amend article VII, section 13 of the constitution, relating to removal by address of county and municipal court judges (1st consideration).

By Representative Froehlich, by request of Miss Gladys Walsh.

Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary.

### **Assembly Joint Resolution 55**

Requesting congress to postpone for 6 months the Rail-pax reduction in rail passenger service.

By Representatives Hanna, Froehlich, McEssy, Alberts, Azim, Baldus, Barbee, Boeckmann, Bolle, Bradley, Byers, Conradt, Day, Earl, Ellis, Everson, Gaulke, Giese, Greider, Groshek, Grover, Guiles, Helgeson, Hephner, Jackson, Johnson G. K., Johnson W. A., Kafka, Kleczka, Korpela, LaFave, Lewison, Luckhardt, Lynn, McDougal, Mato, Mielke, Mohn, Molinaro, O'Malley, Oberle, Oestreicher, Orlich, Otte, Pabst, Quinn, Roberts, Rogers, Rutkowski, Schricker, Schroeder, Schwefel, Sensenbrenner, Slaby, Stack, Stalbaum, Sweda, Swoboda, Thompson R. M., Thompson T. G., Tobiasz, Tregoning, Vanderperren, Wilcox, Wilger, Willkom and Huber; co-sponsored by Senator Cirilli.

Read first time and referred to committee on Transportation.

### **Assembly Bill 49**

Relating to the elimination of limitations on judgments in wrongful death actions.

By the Legislative Council.

Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary.

### **Assembly Bill 330**

Relating to removal of supreme court justices and circuit court judges by address of the legislature.

By Representative Froehlich, by request of Miss Gladys Walsh.

Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary.

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### MOTION UNDER JOINT RULE 26

The State of Wisconsin \* \* \* Citation by the Legislature  
Know you by these presents:

Whereas, the American Mothers Committee has named Mrs. Elaine Marquardt of Tigerton as Wisconsin's Mother of the year; and

Whereas, besides being a devoted mother of 8 children, Mrs. Marquardt has been active in community affairs as well, having served in church and school organizations and on all health organization drives; and

Whereas, as the fine achievements of her children will attest, Mrs. Marquardt has successfully combined dedication to family and community service in a manner worthy of recognition; now, therefore,

The Members of the Wisconsin Legislature, on the motion of Senator Chilsen and Representative Grover, under Joint Rule 26, do congratulate Mrs. Elaine Marquardt on the receipt of this well-deserved award.

Read and adopted.

By request of Senator Devitt Senate Bill 192 was withdrawn from committee on Health and Social Services and referred to committee on Judiciary.

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Senator Keppler moved that the senate adjourn until  
9:30 A.M. April 21, 1971.

12:35 P.M.

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### INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

Senator Thompson introduced: Mr. and Mrs. Norris Fosdal, the King and Queen of the Syttende Mai celebration at Stoughton, Wisconsin, with Mr. and Mrs. James Irving, publicity chairman for the Chamber of Commerce of that city.