

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Senate Journal

Eighty-First Regular Session

TUESDAY, January 16, 1973.

2:00 P.M.

The senate met.

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

Prayer was offered by the the University of Wisconsin Harp Choir, Margaret Cooper, Elizabeth A. Risser, Theresa Seeley, and Marilyn Schaefer, Madison, Wisconsin.

The senate remained standing and recited the pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States of America.

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

Senators Bablitch, Bidwell, Chilsen, Devitt, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, Hollander, Johnson, Kasten, Kendziorski, Keppler, Knowles, Knutson, Krueger, LaFave, LaFollette, Lorge, McKenna, Martin, Murphy, Parys, Peloquin, Petri, Risser, Roseleip, Schuele, Steinhilber, Swan J.D., Swan M., Theno, Thompson and Whittow -
- 33.

Absent -- None.

Absent with leave -- None.

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AMENDMENTS OFFERED

Senate amendment 1 to **Senate Resolution 5** by Senator Lorge.

On line 15 add:

Be it further resolved, individual members of the Senate may furnish their own letterhead and envelopes, printed as indicated above and be reimbursed for its actual cost. But the amount of such reimbursement shall not exceed the cost if the Department of Administration had furnished the letterhead and envelopes in the same amount furnished by the individual members. In no event shall the total reimbursement exceed the cost for 8000 sheets and 8000 envelopes when they are provided by the Department of Administration pursuant to the paragraph above.

Substitute amendment 1 to **Senate Resolution 5** by Senators Kepler, Johnson, Knowles, Risser, and Whittow.

Resolved by the Senate, that each senator may procure stationery not to exceed \$200.00 actual cost. This may be procured from the Department of Administration in the manner as provided in previous sessions, or by a printer of the senator's selection.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Senate Resolution 7

Relating to adopting the rules of the senate, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session of the senate, with the modifications indicated, as the rules of the 1973 Wisconsin senate.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

The rules of the Wisconsin senate were last adopted by the senate in 1969. During the 1971 regular session, the senate rules were observed and Senate Rule 41 (1) was specifically amended by 1971 Senate Resolution 13, but no formal action was taken to adopt the senate rules.

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The resolution provides for the formal adoption of the senate rules by the 1973 Wisconsin senate. Many rules are continued; i.e. adopted in the form in which they were observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session. A few rules are new, and several others are amended based on the text observed in 1971.

As numbered in this resolution:

Senate Rules 1, 2 and 3 are NEW and incorporate the new office of Senate Vice President created by 1973 Senate Resolution 2.

Senate Rules 4 and 5 correspond to OLD 5 and 6. The language change in Senate Rule 4 is minor. In Senate Rule 5, the reference to "missing papers" is deleted (if any are, in fact, missing, that emergency would probably be reported to the Committee on Senate Organization rather than just the presiding officer), and the Chief Clerk's general supervision by the presiding officer is covered by Senate Rule 4 (11).

Senate Rule 6 continues OLD 7.

Senate Rule 7 (OLD 8) is changed to specify that the senator challenging a ruling of the chair, and one supporter of the ruling, may each speak for 3 minutes. The time to render a decision on points of order taken under advisement is reduced from 5 days to 2 days; if the ruling has not been made at the end of that period, the point of order is to be decided by majority vote. OLD Senate Rule 93 is incorporated into Senate Rule 7 as sub. (3).

Senate Rules 8, 9 and 10 continue OLD 9, 10 and 11.

Senate Rule 11 (OLD 12) clarifies that "employes of the legislature" means the "employes of either house or of legislative service agencies while engaged in the performance of their duties" for the purpose of granting access to the floor of the senate.

Senate Rules 12 and 13 continue OLD 13 and 14.

Senate Rule 14 (OLD 15) will specify that the 10 a.m. meeting time applies to Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

Senate Rules 15 and 16 continue OLD 16 and 17.

In Senate Rule 17 (OLD 18), the separate order of business "Recording of amendments" is deleted, as well as the reference to "Announcements" as the reference to "Announcements" of adjournment time.

Senate Rule 18 is NEW. The senate's Committee on Calendar and Procedure will function as a calendar committee. All matters returned to the senate by its standing committees will go to Calendar and Procedure, and that committee will determine the content of each daily calendar. The daily calendar is to be printed

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for 24 hours prior to action. Proposals requiring reference to Joint Finance may be referred directly to that committee by the committee on Calendar and Procedure. The separate provisions for a consent calendar have been eliminated [see NEW Senate Rule 26 (2)].

Senate Rule 19 is NEW. It governs the proceedings in Committee of the Whole, previously covered in part by OLD 19 (2).

There are a number of changes in Senate Rule 20. The committee on Agriculture becomes the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development. The committees on Education and on Health and Social Services are combined into a single Committee on Health, Education and Welfare. There will be one committee to cover Judiciary and Insurance, and there will be another committee on Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking. The vice president of the senate becomes a member, and is designated as the chairman, of the Committee on Senate Organization as well as the Senate Committee on Interstate Cooperation. The majority leader serves as the chairman of the Committee on Calendar and Procedure. The assistant minority leader serves on the Committee on Senate Organization.

Senate Rule 21 is amended so that all appointments to select or special committees of the senate must be made by motion or resolution designating the number, membership and objective of the committee.

Senate Rule 22 is rewritten to clearly set forth that the governor makes nominations for appointment which become appointments only with the advice and consent of the senate. In sub. (2), the provision for referring nominations to the "next calendar" is deleted as the contents of the calendar will be determined under new Senate Rule 18.

Senate Rules 23 and 24 are continued in their OLD text. .

In Senate Rule 25, OLD sub. (1), authorizing authors to request proposals to be scheduled for committee hearings, is deleted, and OLD subs. (2) and (3) are renumbered to be (1) and (2).

In Senate Rule 26, the provisions relating to a consent calendar -- OLD subs. (3) to (6) -- are eliminated. Instead, sub. (2) is amended to authorize committees to dispose of noncontroversial bills without a hearing.

In Senate Rule 27, OLD subs. (2) to (4) are restated, with less detail, to be sub. (2).

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Senate Rule 28 has NEW text; it restates, in less detail, the procedures for committee minority reports.

Senate Rules 29 to 48 continue, with minor changes in Senate Rules 32 (4), 34 (1), 41 (1) and 46 (2), the OLD text observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session (Senate Rule 41 (1) incorporates the change made by 1971 S.Res. 13).

Senate Rule 49 is amended to clarify that amendments should be drafted by the Legislative Reference Bureau, but may be offered from the floor when a bill is up for 2nd reading.

Senate rules 50 to 54 continue, without change, the OLD text observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session.

Senate Rule 55 is restated so that, on adverse committee recommendation, the question of adverse disposal is put first and may be acted on without consideration of pending amendments.

Senate Rules 56 to 66 continue, without change, the OLD text observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session.

In Senate Rule 67 (4), it is stated that motions for reconsideration (unless laid over by majority vote) are to be taken up immediately.

Senate Rule 68 is expanded to include, in the catalog of nondebatable questions, the motions to place a call, to raise a call, and to grant a leave. The motion for the previous question was already nondebatable; to this is now added the motion for the current question.

Senate Rules 69 to 75 continue the OLD text observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, but Senate Rule 73 (3) will limit "explanations" to votes on substantive questions.

OLD Senate Rules 76 to 79 continue without text change, but are renumbered to be NEW Senate Rules 77 to 80.

A NEW Senate Rule 76 is created, permitting the limiting of debate. Such limits must be jointly proposed by the majority and minority leader, but may be rejected or extended by majority vote of the senate.

OLD Senate Rule 80 becomes Senate Rule 81, but deletes the permission to place the senate under call on a motion to adjourn if the senate is already under call on any other motion.

OLD Senate Rules 81 to 83 are continued without change but become NEW Senate Rules 82 to 84.

OLD Senate Rule 84, renumbered to be NEW Senate Rule 85, is changed so that "a mere request and objection thereto, or granting of a temporary leave" no longer constitutes "intervening

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business" for the purpose of placing successive calls on the same question. OLD Senate Rule 84 (8) is repealed; the point is covered by NEW Senate Rule 81.

Senate Rule 86 (OLD 85), dealing with the sergeant's report under call, is slightly rewritten.

Senate Rules 87 to 93 are OLD Senate Rules 86 to 92 without text change, but the wording of Senate Rule 90 (1) will distinguish between amending the rules (which requires a one week lay-over) and original adoption of the rules (which does not).

OLD Senate Rule 93 has become NEW Senate Rule 7 (3).

Resolved by the senate, That the rules of the senate observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session of the senate, with the modifications further set forth in this resolution, are adopted as the rules of the 1973 Wisconsin senate in the text shown in this resolution:

1973 RULES OF THE SENATE

Chapter 1: Officers – Election and duties

SECTION 1. Senate rules 1, 2 and 3 are repealed and recreated to read:

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.

Senate Rule 2. President pro tempore; vice president. (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 possess all the powers and prerogatives of the 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, 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.

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Senate Rule 3. Temporary presiding officer. (1) In the absence of the presiding officer, one of the members shall be elected to preside temporarily, until the return of the regular presiding officer.

(2) The presiding officer may call a member to the chair, but such substitute shall not extend beyond an adjournment. 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 while the senate is in session.

SECTION 2. Senate rules 5 and 6, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are renumbered to be senate rules 4 and 5 and amended to read:

Senate Rule 4. Duties of presiding officer. ~~It shall be the general duty of the~~ The presiding officer shall:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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(10) ~~To name Name~~ the members, when directed to do so in a particular case, or when it is a part of his general duty by these rules, who are to serve on committees; ~~and in general;~~

(11) ~~To 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 ~~his the~~ presiding officer, and, in all that relates to the discharge of his several duties, is under ~~his the presiding officer's~~ supervision.

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; ~~shall report any missing papers to the notice of the presiding officer, and generally shall perform, under the direction of the presiding officer, all duties pertaining to his office as clerk, and shall be responsible for all the 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.

SECTION 3. Senate rule 7, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is renumbered senate rule 6 and continued to read:

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 relating to lobbyists and

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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

SECTION 4. Senate rule 8 (1), (2), (3) and (4), as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is renumbered to be senate rule 7 (1), (2), (4) and (5), senate rule 93, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is renumbered to be senate rule 7 (3); and, as renumbered, senate rule 7 (1), (2) and (4) are amended to read:

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 ~~no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the senate the member making the appeal may speak not to exceed 3 minutes and one member may speak not to exceed 3 minutes in support of the decision of the chair.~~

(2) Whenever a point of order is raised, the presiding officer may rule thereon forthwith, or may defer his decision not to exceed five 2 legislative days to enable him to examine into the precedents. In the case of questions involving the germaneness of amendments if the presiding officer does not rule within five 2 days, such amendment shall be considered germane. Questions not ruled on within 2 days 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 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.

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SECTION 5. Senate rules 9, 10 and 11, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are renumbered to be senate rules 8, 9 and 10 and continued, to read:

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.

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 smoke therein while in session.

SECTION 6. Senate rule 12, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is renumbered to be senate rule 11 and, as renumbered, senate rule 11 (1) is amended 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, employees of either house of the legislature ~~or of either house or~~, of legislative committees, or of legislative service agencies, while engaged in the performance of their duties, regents of the university, regents of the state colleges, members of congress, judges of the supreme court and other courts, and ex-members of the legislature. And 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.

(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 editors of newspapers within the state and reporters for the press, 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 7. Senate rules 13 and 14, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session of the legislature, are renumbered to be senate rules 12 and 13 and 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.

Senate Rule 13. Disturbance in lobby. Whenever any disturbance or disorderly conduct shall occur 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 8. Senate rule 15, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is renumbered to be senate rule 14 and amended to read:

Senate Rule 14. Hour for meeting. ~~The hour for the meeting of the senate shall be meet~~ at 10:00 o'clock 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.

SECTION 9. Senate rules 16 and 17 as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are renumbered to be senate rules 15 and 16 and continued, to read:

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.

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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.

SECTION 10. Senate rule 18, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is renumbered to be senate rule 17 and amended to read:

Senate Rule 17. Order of business. (1) Following the opening prayer, the order of business in the senate shall be as follows:

(a) *First order.* Call of roll.

~~(b) *Second order.* Recording of amendments.~~

~~(c) *(b) Second order.*~~ Introduction and reference of resolutions and joint resolutions.

~~(d) *(c) Third order.*~~ Introduction, first reading and reference of bills.

~~(e) *(d) Fourth order.*~~ Reports of committees.

~~(f) *(e) Fifth order.*~~ Petitions and communications.

~~(g) *(f) Sixth order.*~~ Executive communications.

~~(h) *(g) Seventh order.*~~ Messages from the assembly.

~~(i) *(h) Eighth order.*~~ Motions may be offered.

~~(j) *(i) Ninth order.*~~ Special orders.

~~(k) *(j) Tenth order.*~~ Consideration of motions and resolutions.

~~(m) *(k) Eleventh order.*~~ Second reading and amendment of senate joint resolutions and senate bills.

~~(n) *(L) Twelfth order.*~~ Second reading and amendment of assembly joint resolutions and assembly bills.

~~(o) *(m) Thirteenth order.*~~ Third reading of joint resolutions and bills.

~~(p) *(n) Fourteenth order.*~~ **Announcements and adjournment**
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,

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

(4) Guests may be introduced under any order of business at any time by a member who has been granted the floor, but the recording of names of the guests so introduced shall be grouped at the end of the day's journal.

SECTION 11. A new senate rule, to be numbered senate rule 18, is created to read:

Senate Rule 18. Daily calendar. All bills, resolutions, memorials, or other business, referred to a committee and reported by it to the senate, shall be referred to the committee on calendar and procedure. The committee on calendar and procedure shall report calendar designations of bills or other matters to the senate as far in advance as they deem necessary, but no additions shall be made to any calendar on the legislative day preceding its consideration. Any bills requiring consideration by the joint committee on finance may be referred to that committee by the committee on calendar and procedure. An unfinished calendar of a preceding day shall be first in order as the unfinished business of the senate. A motion to take from a future day's calendar and refer to committee, lay on the table or postpone further shall be in order.

SECTION 12. Senate rules 19 and 20 are repealed and recreated 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

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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.

Senate Rule 20. Standing committees of senate. (1) The following standing committees shall be selected by the senate as near the commencement of the session as possible:

- (a) On agriculture and rural development, 5 members.
- (b) On natural resources, 5 members.
- (c) On health, education and welfare, 7 members.
- (d) On transportation, 5 members.
- (e) On judiciary and insurance, 5 members.
- (f) On industry, labor, taxation and banking, 5 members.
- (g) On governmental and veterans' affairs, 5 members.
- (h) On finance, 5 members.
- (i) On housing and urban development, 5 members.

(2) There shall also be a committee on senate organization consisting of the vice president of the senate who shall be chairman, the president pro tempore, the 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). Minority party assignments shall be recommended by the senate group of that party. All appointments to standing committees shall be subject to approval by the senate and the list of recommended appointments may be amended by a majority vote.

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

(6) The majority leader as chairman, the president pro tempore, and the chairman of every standing committee shall constitute a committee on calendar and procedure.

(7) The senate vice president and two other senators shall be appointed to the commission on interstate cooperation and shall also serve as the senate committee on interstate cooperation which

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shall be a standing committee of the senate. The senate vice president shall serve as chairman of the senate committee on interstate cooperation.

SECTION 13. Senate rule 21, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is amended to read:

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

SECTION 14. Senate rule 22 is repealed and recreated to read:

Senate Rule 22. ~~Gubernatorial 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 re-submitted 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.

SECTION 15. Senate rules 23 and 24, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are continued to read:

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.

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

SECTION 16. Senate rule 25 (1) is repealed. Senate rule 25 (2) and (3), as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are renumbered senate rule 25 (1) and (2) and continued, to read:

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 17. Senate rule 26 (1), as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session is continued, and senate rule 26 (2) is amended, to read:

Senate Rule 26. Calendar of committee hearings. (1) The chairman of each senate committee shall, on or before Wednesday 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.

(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 ~~prepare a list of report on a separate committee report such bills referred to that committee which are considered 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.

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SECTION 18. Senate rule 26 (3) to (6) are repealed.

SECTION 19. Senate rule 27 (1), as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is continued to read:

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

Senate Bill 26 (Synopsis of title) Adoption of Senate amendment 1 and passage.

Senate Bill 28 (Synopsis of title) Adoption of Senate substitute amendment 1 and passage.

Senate Bill 30 (Synopsis of title) Indefinite postponement.

Assembly Bill 32 (Synopsis of title) Concurrence.

Assembly Bill 34 (Synopsis of title) Nonconcurrence.

Chairman

SECTION 20. Senate rule 27 (2), (3) and (4) are repealed.

SECTION 21. A new senate rule, to be numbered senate rule 27 (2), is created to read:

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

SECTION 22. Senate rule 28 is repealed and recreated 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.

SECTION 23. Senate rules 29 to 31, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are continued to read:

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

Senate Rule 29. Copies of bills, etc. At least 5 copies of all bills and resolutions shall be presented. The 1st copy shall be marked "Jacket Copy" and one of the other copies 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.

Senate Rule 30. Bill Covers. There shall be attached to each bill or resolution sent to the clerk's desk a substantial cover which shall be furnished by the chief clerk and which shall bear no writing except the number of the bill and the name of the person or committee introducing it and shall be enclosed in an envelope as provided in rule 31.

Senate Rule 31. Filing of bills, etc. (1) The bureau of purchases shall provide 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 shall provide a substantial cover for bills. Such envelopes and covers 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 clerk, upon the envelope, the number and title of the bill or resolution, and the date of introduction, the name of the person or committee introducing it, and the committee of reference, and upon the cover the number of the bill or resolution and the name of the person or committee introducing it. 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:

(a) The actual date of each public hearing on the measure which shall be recorded on the jacket 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.

(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.

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SECTION 24. Senate rule 32 (4) is amended, and senate rule 32 (1) to (3), as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session are continued, to read:

Senate Rule 32. 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 25. Senate rule 33, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is continued to read:

Senate Rule 33. 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 a member requests the title to be read.

(3) The record of introduction of guests shall be placed, as far as practicable at one place in each day's journal.

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SECTION 26. Senate rule 34 (1) is amended, and senate rule 34 (2) and (3) as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session are continued, to read:

Senate Rule 34. Introduction of new proposals; admissibility of identical proposals; admissibility of resolutions in special session.

(1) Any member may introduce new proposals ~~on any day of the legislative session under the proper order of business 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 27. Senate rules 35 to 40, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are continued to read:

Senate Rule 35. Printed bills, etc. to be on file one day before action.

(1) All bills, resolutions and memorials, and substitute amendments thereto, except those privileged for immediate consideration under rule 69, shall 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 shall not apply to simple amendments.

(2) Governor's veto message shall lie over for consideration under this rule.

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Senate Rule 36. 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 37. First reading; reference to committee. (1) On the first reading, every bill or memorial requiring three readings under rule 36 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 rule and the adoption of amendment shall not require reference, but such reference 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 38. 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.

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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 of 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 28. Senate rule 41 (1) is amended, and senate rule 41 (2) and (3) as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session are continued, to read:

Senate Rule 41. Reference in order; recalling from committee. (1) 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 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

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for a public hearing. 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, such action shall constitute a final disposition thereof ~~unless such refusal to recall is reconsidered under rule 67 and if not so reconsidered a second motion to recall shall not be in order.~~

(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 29. Senate rules 42 to 45, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 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 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

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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.

SECTION 30. Senate rule 46 (2) is amended, and senate rule 46 (1) and (3) as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session are continued, to read:

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.

SECTION 31. Senate rules 47 and 48, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are continued to read:

Chapter 5: Amendments -- Form and procedure

Senate Rule 47. When amendments may be considered.

(1) Consideration of amendments shall be in order only upon the second reading of the bill or resolution. 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 resolution has been rereferred to 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 on the second reading calendar of senate bills and if an assembly bill or joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution on second reading calendar of assembly bills.

(3) All senate resolutions and joint resolutions which do not propose amendments to the constitution, and which are reported out by committee or otherwise ordered referred to the calendar 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, the question shall be first upon amendments to the substitute bill, each in numerical order, and then upon the substitute amendment unless the senate by majority vote otherwise orders.

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

Senate Rule 48. Reading of amendments. Amendments shall be read by the chief clerk and stated by the presiding officer to the senate before being acted upon, provided, that the reading of amendments which are printed and in the members' files shall not be required.

SECTION 32. Senate rule 49, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is amended 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. ~~The chief clerk shall~~

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~~furnish to members sheets with the proper heading printed in blank, upon which amendments shall be written, and all amendments offered shall be on such blanks in triplicate; provided, 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 ~~are exempted from this rule and from rule 29 except that the~~. The chief clerk shall have such 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 ~~messaged~~ to the assembly; ~~this~~. This provision does not delay action upon any amendment offered from the floor.~~

SECTION 33. Senate rules 50 to 54, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are continued to read:

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

(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) **TIME.** 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

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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 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.

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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.

SECTION 34. Senate rule 55 is repealed and recreated to read:

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.

SECTION 35. Senate rules 56 to 66, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are continued to read:

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 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.

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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.

Senate Rule 63. Motions in order during debate.

(1) When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received except:

- (a) To adjourn.
- (b) To adjourn to a fixed time.
- (c) To raise a call.
- (d) Personal privilege.
- (e) To recess.
- (f) To lay on the table.
- (g) For the current or previous question.
- (h) To postpone to a day certain.
- (i) To refer to a standing committee.
- (j) To refer to a special committee.
- (k) To amend.
- (m) To postpone indefinitely (rejection or nonconcurrence being equivalent motions when applicable).

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

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.

Senate Rule 65. Laying on table temporary disposition only. 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.

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.

SECTION 36. Senate rule 67 (4) is repealed and recreated, and senate rule 67 (1) to (3) and (6) to (8) are continued as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, to read:

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.

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(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 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.

SECTION 37. Senate rule 68, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is amended to read:

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 and or a call for the current or previous question, shall be decided without debate. And all incidental

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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.

SECTION 38. Senate rules 69 to 72, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are continued, to read:

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 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.

Senate Rule 72. Ayes and noes. (1) The ayes and noes 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 39. Senate rule 73 (3) is amended, and senate rule 73 (1) and (2) are continued as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, to read:

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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 a member's vote may ~~be made~~, upon leave of the presiding officer, be made on any substantive question at the time of the calling of the member's name, but no such explanation shall be allowed on a nondebatable or procedural question.

SECTION 40. Senate rules 74 and 75, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are continued to read:

Senate Rule 74. Pairs.

(1) A pair is a signed agreement between 2 members to have their opposite positions recorded upon a particular matter for the purpose of accommodating the absence of one or both of the paired members. Such pair once filed, shall apply to all procedural questions requiring a majority vote and to amendments stated in the pair. Members may pair on any question on a blank form of a pair provided by the chief clerk who shall read the same to the senate before the vote is taken.

(2) Such pair must be filed prior to or at the time the matter in question comes before the senate, and shall be canceled whenever both paired members are present to vote on the matter. A paired member who is present shall not be precluded from offering amendments or debating a question by reason of the fact that he is paired with another member.

(3) Such pair shall be valid only if the absent member is absent with leave, but no cognizance of the paired member's absence without leave shall be taken except upon the point of being raised by another member.

(4) Persons who are paired are to be regarded as absent in a legislative sense and their votes may not be counted as affirmative votes and they are not to be recognized as being present for the purpose of establishing a quorum or number of members required to be present to take particular actions.

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

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adoption of an amendment to the constitution. (See constitution article V, section 8). A casting vote is the vote which would decide the question.

SECTION 41. A new senate rule, to be numbered senate rule 76, is created to read, and the chapter title "limiting debate" is substituted for the chapter title "current or previous question":

Chapter 7: Limiting debate

Senate Rule 76. Scheduling time limits for debate. The majority leader and the minority leader may 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.

SECTION 42. Senate rules 76 to 79, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are renumbered to be senate rules 77 to 80 and 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.

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.

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(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 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

SECTION 43. Senate rule 80, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is renumbered to be senate rule 81 and amended to read:

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 ~~that~~ or any other question.

SECTION 44. Senate rules 81 to 83, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are renumbered to be senate rules 82 to 84 and continued, to read:

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Senate Rule 82. Putting question.

(1) On a call of the senate being moved, the presiding officer shall say: "It requiring five 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.

(2) When a motion for a call of the senate has failed of the support of the necessary five 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.

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.

SECTION 45. Senate rule 84 (1) to (7), as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is renumbered to be senate rule 85 (1) to (7) and, as renumbered, senate rule 85 (4) is amended to read:

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 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.

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(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 including a mere request and objection thereto or granting of a temporary leave 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.

SECTION 46. Senate rule 84 (8), as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is repealed.

SECTION 47. Senate rule 85, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is renumbered to be senate rule 86 and amended to read:

Senate Rule 86. Sergeant at arms may report. The sergeant at arms may make a report of his proceedings at any time, ~~which report may be accepted, and the call thereby raised; but the.~~ The motion to accept such report shall be determined by ayes and noes, and it shall not be adopted the call shall not be raised unless a majority of the members who are then present vote in favor thereof 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 83 84.

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SECTION 48. Senate rules 86 to 88, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are renumbered to be senate rules 87 to 89 and continued to read:

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

(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 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.

Chapter 10: Rules

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.

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SECTION 49. Senate rule 89, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is renumbered to be senate rule 90 and, as renumbered, senate rule 90 (1) is amended 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. Any such 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.

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

SECTION 50. Senate rule 90, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, is renumbered to be senate rule 91; senate rules 91 and 92, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session, are renumbered to be senate rules 93 and 94; senate rule 93, as observed at the conclusion of the 1971 regular session is renumbered to be senate rule 92; and all are continued, to read:

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.

Chapter 11: Miscellaneous

Senate Rule 92. **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.

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Senate Rule 93. Contingent expenses. Any expenditure from the senate contingent fund shall be authorized by at least 2 of the 3 members of the committee on senate organization as required by section 20.765 (2) (b) of the statutes and reported to the senate at its next meeting.

By Senators Johnson and Knowles.

Read.

Senator Johnson asked unanimous consent that **Senate Resolution 7** be made a special order of business at 10:15 A.M. on January 17, 1973.

Senator Risser objected.

Senator Johnson moved that **Senate Resolution 7** be made a special order of business at 10:15 A.M. January 17, 1973.

Senator Risser raised the point of order that because **Resolution 7** changed the rules of the senate it would lay over.

The chair took the point of order under advisement.

Senate Joint Resolution 8

Memorializing Congress to make Highway US-2 from Duluth to Sault Ste. Marie part of the interstate highway system.

By Senator Theno, cosponsored by Kedrowski, Schricker, and Murray.

Read and referred to committee on Transportation.

Senate Joint Resolution 9

To amend article IV, section 24 of the constitution, relating to the authorization of bingo for certain purposes (2nd consideration).

By Senators Keppler and Parys, cosponsored by Representative Kleczka, and Schroeder.

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

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By request of Senator Keppler with unanimous consent **Senate Joint Resolution 9** was withdrawn from the committee on Judiciary and Insurance and referred to the committee on Governmental and Veterans Affairs.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Read first time and referred:

Senate Bill 34

Relating to a decrease in the sales and use tax to 3%, and change in certain general exemptions.

By Senators Murphy, Chilsen, J.D. Swan, Lorge, Theno.

To Joint Committee on Finance.

Senate Bill 35

An act authorizing sale of certain lands by the department of natural resources.

By Senator Krueger.

To committee on Natural Resources.

Senate Bill 36

Relating to creating a \$10 per acre excise tax on iron ore deposits, and establishing penalties.

By Senators Theno and Krueger, cosponsored by Representatives Kedrowski and Schricker.

To committee on Natural Resources.

Senate Bill 37

Relating to establishing a program for inland lake rehabilitation and rehabilitation districts, and making appropriations.

By Senators Krueger, Chilsen, Theno, Petri, Hollander, Knowles, Murphy, Kasten, Devitt, and Keppler, cosponsored by Representatives Alberts, Schricker, Byers, Sensenbrenner, Donoghue, and Lewison.

To committee on Natural Resources.

Senate Bill 38

Relating to establishment of large electric generating facilities and high-voltage transmission lines.

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By Senators Krueger, Chilsen, Theno, Petri, Hollander, Knowles, and Devitt, cosponsored by Alberts, Schricker, Byers, Donoghue, and Lewison.

To committee on Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking.

Senate Bill 39

Relating to regulation of mining of metallic ore, creating a mine reclamation council in the department of natural resources, providing penalties, granting rule-making power and making an appropriation.

By Senators Krueger, Chilsen, Theno, Petri, Hollander, Kasten, and Devitt, cosponsored by Representative Schricker, Donoghue, Lewison, and Alberts.

To committee on Natural Resources.

Senate Bill 40

Relating to air pollution, granting rule-making authority and providing a penalty.

By Senators Krueger, Chilsen, Theno, Petri, Hollander, Kasten, Devitt, and Keppler, cosponsored by Representative Sensenbrenner, Donoghue, Lewison, and Alberts.

To committee on Natural Resources.

Senate Bill 41

An act to appropriate \$3,934 from the general fund for payment of a claim made by Johnnie Mae and Arthur Johnson.

By Senator Hollander, cosponsored by Representative Molinaro, by request of State Claims Board.

To joint committee on Finance.

Senate Bill 42

Relating to cash reserves of state banks and trust company banks.

By Senator Keppler, by request of Larry MacDonald, Sheboygan.

To committee on Industry, Labor, Taxation and Banking.

Senate Bill 43

Relating to the shielding of communications to newsmen.

By Senators Risser, Chilsen, Bablitch, and McKenna, cosponsored by Representative Nager, Ferrall, and Barbee, by request of Governor Patrick J. Lucey.

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To committee on Judiciary and Insurance.

Senate Bill 44

Relating to open meetings of governmental bodies, and creating a penalty.

By Senators Risser and Chilsen, cosponsored by Representative Nager, Ferrall, Earl and Barbee, by request of Governor Patrick J. Lucey.

To committee on Judiciary and Insurance.

Senate Bill 45

Relating to 16-year-old maximum for compulsory school attendance.

By Senator Steinhilber

To committee on Health, Education and Welfare.

Senate Bill 46

Relating to exempting food sales made by nonprofit camps from sales and use tax.

By Senators Steinhilber and Hollander

To joint survey committee on Tax Exemptions.

Senate Bill 47

Relating to senate rejection of gubernatorial appointments to state offices.

By Senators Parys and J. D. Swan

To committee on Judiciary and Insurance.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee on Committees reports and recommends:

That Senator James Flynn be appointed to the Joint Standing Committee on Revisions, Repeals and Uniform Laws (Jt. Rule 5a) to succeed Senator Joseph Lourigan, resigned.

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The following member of the minority party is appointed to the Educational Communications Board, Sec. 15.57, (Ch. 100, Laws of 1971). Term expires pursuant to Sec. 13.45 of the 1971 Wisconsin Statutes:

Senator Carl Thompson

GERALD D. LORGE

Chairman

REUBEN LAFAVE

RAYMOND C. JOHNSON

Read and adopted.

The committee on Committees reports and recommends:

That the following Senators be appointed to the State Building Commission, Sec. 13.48 (2) for a term ending the 2nd Wednesday of January, 1975:

Senator Milo Knutson

Senator James Swan

Senator Fred Risser

That Senator Kurt Frank be appointed to the Insurance Laws Revision Committee, Sec. 13.84 (2), to succeed Senator Mark Lipscomb.

That Senator Wayne Whittow be appointed to the Legislative Programs Study Committee, Sec. 13.49 (2), to succeed Senator Mark Lipscomb.

That Senator Everett Bidwell be reappointed to the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions, Sec. 13.52, for a term ending January 15, 1975.

GERALD D. LORGE

Chairman

REUBEN LAFAVE

RAYMOND C. JOHNSON

Read and adopted.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Senate Petition 1

A petition by 42 residents of Walworth County urging the Legislature to change state law, without delay, so that a blood alcohol concentration of .10%, as determined by chemical test, shall be considered presumptive evidence of intoxication for any person operating a motor vehicle on the public roadways of Wisconsin.

By Senator J. D. Swan.

Read and referred to committee on Judiciary and Insurance.

Senate Petition 2

A petition by 671 citizens of Wisconsin urging the Legislature to change the law to reduce Wisconsin presumptive level of intoxication.

By Senator Chilsen.

Read and referred to committee on Judiciary and Insurance.

Senate Petition 3

A petition by 2,328 citizens of Wisconsin urging the Legislature to change the law to reduce Wisconsin presumptive level of intoxication.

By Senator Chilsen.

Read and referred to committee on Judiciary and Insurance.

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**State of Wisconsin
Senate Chamber**

January 12, 1973

**Mr. William P. Nugent
Chief Clerk
Wisconsin State Senate
Room 243 South, State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin**

Dear Mr. Nugent:

Please be advised that pursuant to Sec. 257.13 of the Wisconsin Statutes, I have, this day, appointed State Senator Gerald D. Lorge as a member of the Wisconsin Judicial Council to succeed Senator Raymond C. Johnson.

Sincerely yours,

**GERALD D. LORGE,
Chairman, Senate Judiciary
and Insurance Committee**

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

**State of Wisconsin
Claims Board**

September 7, 1972

**Mr. William P. Nugent
Senate Chief Clerk
State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin**

Dear Mr. Nugent:

Enclosed are copies of the reports and recommendations of the State Claims Board covering claims heard by the Board on July 12, 1972.

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The amounts under \$500, which were awarded under the provisions of s. 16.007, and the amount recommended for payment under the provisions of s. 16.008, Wisconsin Statutes, have been paid directly by the Board. The Board is preparing the bills on the awards over \$500 and will submit them to the Joint Finance Committee for legislative introduction.

These reports are for the information of the Legislature. The Board would appreciate your acceptance and spreading of them upon the Journal to inform the members of the Legislature as to the nature of the claims which come before it for consideration.

Sincerely,
DONALD STERLINSKE
Secretary

BEFORE THE CLAIMS BOARD OF WISCONSIN

A hearing was held at Madison, Wisconsin on July 12, 1972, upon the claim of Raymond Lorne Rideout of Madison, Wisconsin in the amount of \$225.00 for the loss of a speaker column left in a storage room off the Snackbar in Union South, University, of Wisconsin, 227 N. Randall, Madison, Wisconsin. On February 18, 1972, the speaker was removed from the storage area and placed on the bandstand at about 5:00 P.M. by university employees without the claimant's permission. The speaker disappeared and the loss was discovered by claimant at 8:30 P.M. Claimant also seeks \$5.00 to reimburse him for the rental of a speaker necessitated by the loss, and an additional \$50.00 for future rentals.

The Board finds the value of the lost speaker was only \$200.00 and concludes that claimant should be paid this amount only, and that there is no liability for the State to pay any other amounts claimed.

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The Board concludes payment of \$200.00 to Raymond Lorne Rideout is justified under sec. 16.007 (6), Stats.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, this 31st day of August, 1972.

WALTER G. HOLLANDER,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Finance.

GEORGE MOLINARO,
Chairman,
Assembly Committee on Finance.

DONALD STERLINSKE,
Representative of
Secretary of Administration.

ALLAN P. HUBBARD,
Representative of Attorney
General.

BEFORE THE
CLAIMS BOARD OF WISCONSIN

Hearings were held at Madison, Wisconsin on July 12, 1972,
upon the following claims:

| <i>Name of Claimant</i> | <i>Amount of Claim</i> |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. Joseph Cimera ----- | \$ 225.60 |
| 2. Ralph Cox, Executor of the Estate of Harold Cox, Deceased ----- | 32.00 |
| 3. Orpha Pearl Price, Executrix of the Estate of James B. Price, Deceased ----- | 732.00 |
| 4. City of West Allis ----- | 2,783.40 |
| 5. Ralph Mirman d/b/a/ Mirman's Home Furnishings Co. ----- | 3,688.35 |

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| | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|-----------|
| 6. | Frances Merle----- | 214.64 |
| 7. | Gerald Thomas----- | 1,850.00 |
| 8. | Ray Omernick----- | 18,000.00 |
| 9. | Arthur Laabs----- | 39,100.00 |
| 10. | Leo M. Witkowski----- | 5.00 |
| 11. | Warren A. Garwood----- | 11.91 |
| 12. | David Siragusa----- | 13.95 |
| 13. | James E. Archie, Jr.----- | 128.00 |
| 14. | Willie C. Williams----- | 237.20 |
| 15. | International Insurance Co.----- | 280.60 |
| 16. | William Carazalla----- | 1,022.19 |
| 17. | Church Mutual Insurance Co.----- | 5,754.46 |
| 18. | Fond du Lac County----- | 161.00 |
| 19. | Sandra Kincaid----- | 20.00 |
| 20. | Rosann Crivello----- | 25.70 |
| 21. | Rosemarie Last----- | 35.00 |
| 22. | National Fire Insurance Co.----- | 35.95 |
| 23. | Hartford Insurance Co.----- | 4,727.39 |
| 24. | Dane County (2 claims)----- | 78,497.71 |

THE BOARD FINDS:

1. *Joseph Cimera*

Joseph Cimera claims \$225.60 for damages resulting from petting the rear end of a horse being exhibited in a stall at the State Fair in West Allis on August 14, 1971. Claimant was visiting the fair. Claimant suffered a broken forearm. The Board concludes there is no evidence of negligence on the part of officers, agents or employees of the State and that the claim is not one for which the State is legally liable, and not one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

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2. *Ralph Cox,*

Executor of the Estate of Harold Cox, Deceased.

Ralph Cox, as executor of his father's estate, claims \$32.00 for reimbursement of a check in like amount made out to his deceased father and drawn upon the segregated highway fund for refund of motor fuel tax. The check is dated April 2, 1954, and is identified as No. G 163117. The claimant is unable to cash the check. The Board concludes the claim for \$32.00 is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

3. *Orpha Pearl Price,*

Executrix of the Estate of James B. Price, Deceased.

Orpha Pearl Price, as executrix of the Estate of James B. Price, deceased, claims \$732.00 because of an overpayment of Wisconsin inheritance taxes in the estate resulting from the erroneous inclusion in the estate's taxable assets of \$13,722.58 representing the employer's contribution to the decedent's retirement trust account which should have been excluded pursuant to sec. 72.01 (3) (c), Wis. Stats. The overpayment of state inheritance taxes was discovered too late to be corrected by petitioning the County Court under sec. 72.15 (11), Wis. Stats., and there is no provision allowing for the refund of inheritance taxes. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

4. *City of West Allis*

The City of West Allis claims \$2,783.40 in interest because of the failure of the Wisconsin Department of Revenue and Wisconsin Department of Administration to distribute the \$2,507,791.94 paid to it by the State pursuant to sec. 79.12 (1), Wis. Stats., as amended, on or before February 15, 1972. The distribution was made on February 25, 1972, by the Department of Administration pursuant to a certification by the Department of Revenue on February 18, 1972. The Board finds that the language of the statute relating to the date of distribution is not mandatory, but directional only. Nor is there a statutory provision whereby the legislature has specifically indicated its desire to pay interest to municipalities, which are creatures of the State, under these circumstances. Nor is there any showing that any delay in payment was due to neglect on the part of the State. The State has acted in good faith in making the payment as soon as possible under the circumstances. The Board concludes there is no evidence of negligence on the part of officers, agents or employees of the

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State and that the claim is not one for which the State is legally liable, or one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

5. *Ralph Mirman, d/b/a*

Mirman's Home Furnishings Co.

Ralph Mirman, d/b/a Mirman's Home Furnishing Co. claims \$3,688.35 for sales taxes erroneously paid to the State of Wisconsin for the period of January 1, 1964, to December 31, 1967. The statute of limitations allows a taxpayer to file a timely claim within four years after the due date of the tax return (sec. 77.59 (4), Stats.), just as the department is also limited to a four year period in which to make a timely determination of additional tax (sec. 77.59 (3), Stats.). The claimant did not suffer any personal loss since he collected these taxes from his customers. The Board concludes the State is not legally liable for the payment of the claim, and that the claim is not one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

6. *Frances Merle*

Frances Merle claims \$214.64 for hedges, trees and shrubs alleged damaged by vehicle traffic and plows spreading salt and slush when passing in front of her home at 3216 N. Mayfair Road, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, since the spring of 1970. The Board concludes there is insufficient evidence of negligence on the part of officers, agents or employees of the State and that the claim is not one for which the State is legally liable, nor one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

7. *Gerald Thomas*

Gerald Thomas claims \$1,850 for damages to his property at Webster, Wisconsin in the Fall of 1970 and Spring and Summer of 1971 when the Department of Natural Resources flooded the Amersterdam Slough area and caused the water level to rise to a point which made it impossible for the claimant's premises to be occupied. The Board concludes the proper measure of damages is only \$1,746, and concludes that the claim in the reduced amount of \$1,746 is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

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8. *Ray Omernick*

Ray Omernick claims \$18,000 for loss of the use of tractors and pumps and loss of crops when Harry Barner of the Department of Natural Resources, under authority of valid search warrants, gained possession of the claimant's tractors and pumps on or about August 31, 1968, and July 8, 1970, which were being used to unlawfully pump water from streams contrary to sec. 30.18, Wis. Stats. The Board concludes that there is no evidence of negligence on the part of officers, agents or employes of the State and that the claim is not one for which the State is legally liable, nor one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

9. *Arthur Laabs*

Arthur Laabs claims damages of \$39, 100 pursuant to sec. 285.05 (2), Stats., for time served in prison from December 3, 1968 to September 3, 1969. There is no claim of innocence, nor any evidence that claimant was unjustly convicted under sec. 943.39, Stats. His case is reported in 40 Wis. 2d 162 (1968). His governor's pardon was not granted on the basis of innocence. The Board concludes the claim is not one for which the State is legally liable, nor one which the State would assume and pay on equitable principles.

10. *Leo M. Witkowski*

Leo M. Witkowski claims \$5.00 for the loss of his hat on January 29, 1972, at the Wisconsin Correctional Institution Farm -10. Presumably the hat was thrown into a stove by an inmate and burned. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State would assume and pay.

11. *Warren A. Garwood*

Warren A. Garwood claims \$11.91 for broken windshield wipers and a cracked mirror on her car damaged on March 17, 1972, by a patient at the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School in Union Grove. The claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

12. *David Siragusa*

David Siragusa claims \$13.95 for the mouth piece of a trumpet confiscated from him on November 16, 1971, by an employee of the Green Bay Reformatory. The mouth piece was lost. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

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13. *James E. Archie, Jr.*

James E. Archie, Jr. claims \$128 for damage to his automobile on April 26, 1972, at 2644 N. 17th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. A young boy who was living in the home of his maternal grandparents (a relative home) and in the legal custody of the State jumped on the hood of claimant's station wagon, and then cracked the windshield to get to the roof and away from a dog that was chasing him and had frightened him. The Board concludes there is no evidence of negligence on the part of officers, agents or employees of the State and that the claim is not one for which the State is legally liable, nor one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

14. *Willie C. Williams*

Willie C. Williams claims \$237.20 for the loss of clothing and personal items resulting from a fire on November 12, 1971, at the Green Bay Reformatory. The Board concludes that damages of only \$100 have been shown, which reduced amount the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

15. *International Insurance Co.*

The International Insurance Co. claims \$280.60 for a workmen's compensation claim of \$210.60 and a \$70 claim for medical treatment paid to or on behalf of Joseph Steber, employee of its insured, F.W. Boelter Company, Inc., who slipped and fell on a patch of ice at the State School for Girls, Oregon, Wisconsin on November 30, 1971. Mr. Steber was on the premises installing duct work for kitchen facilities and sustained an acute lumbar strain as a result of the fall. The prime contractor on the project was Anthony Grignano Co., and under secs. 28, 32 and 44 of its contract with the State it agreed to hold the State harmless against a any claims such as this. The Board concludes the claim is not one for which the State is legally liable, and not one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

16. *William Carazalla*

William Carazalla claims \$1,022.19 as the result of damages allegedly caused by bedbugs being brought into the claimant's foster home after Christmas of 1971 by one or more foster children living there. There has been no showing of negligence on the part of the officers, agents or employees of the State, and the claim is not one for which the State is legally liable, nor one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

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17. *Church Mutual Insurance Co.*

Church Mutual Insurance Co. claims \$5,754.46 for damages occurring on August 25, 1971, to the St. Matthews Methodist Church, Fond du Lac, caused by the vandalism of three area youths, one of whom was in the custody of the State. The Board concludes there is no evidence of negligence on the part of officers, agents or employees of the State, and the claim is not one for which the State is legally liable nor one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

18. *Fond du Lac County*

Fond du Lac County claims \$161.00 for services of off-duty employees of its Sheriff Department on April 8, 1972, at the Taycheedah Home for Women, to keep demonstrators from causing damage to the premises. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay under sec. 16.007 (6), Stats.

19. *Sandra Kincaid*

Sandra Kincaid claims \$20.00 for damages to her car caused by lime deposits dripping on it while parked in a metered stall at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee underground parking facility on March 21, 1972. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

20. *Rosann Crivello*

Rosann Crivello claims \$25.70 for a project stolen from the Roseman Laboratory at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater on December 8, 1971. It was a course requirement to keep the project in the room from which it was stolen, and the room was left unlocked by the instructor. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

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21. *Rosemarie Last*

Rosemarie Last claims \$35.00 for a handwoven purse stolen from a display between January 5-9, 1972, at the University of Wisconsin-Waukesha campus. The display was of craft-type art objects upon the State's request. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

22. *National Fire Insurance Co.*

The National Fire Insurance Co. claims \$35.95 for the loss of its insured, Chester F. Myers, for a leather briefcase and boots checked at the Wisconsin Center on January 10, 1972, and later were missing. The check room is in view of the main desk. The Wisconsin Center has a sign posted which states that it takes no responsibility for items checked, but that it will do its best to safeguard them. The Board concludes there is no evidence of negligence on the part of agents, officers or employees of the State, and that the claim is not one for which the State is legally liable, nor one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

23. *Hartford Insurance Co.*

The Hartford Insurance Co. claims \$4,727.39 as subrogee of Master Hall, Inc., for damages to two storage rooms and an adjoining office caused by a defective wall heater owned by the owner of the building in which the heater was located, and not owned by the State. The incident occurred on December 18, 1971, at 415 West Gilman Street, Madison. No supplies were stored touching the heater, and the heater was not used by a State employee. The Board concludes there is no evidence of negligence on the part of officers, agents or employees of the State, and that the claim is not one for which the State is legally liable, nor one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

24. *Dane County*

Dane County claims a total of \$78,479.71 on two separate claims of \$41,642.40 and \$36,837.31 under sec. 16.008, Stats., for extraordinary police services at the request of appropriate university officials for protection of State property from April 17 through April 24, 1972, and from April 30 through May 13, 1972, on the University of Wisconsin-Madison Campus and immediate surrounding area and the State Capitol Building and surrounding grounds. The total claim is recommended for approval by the

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Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, and the Claims Board concludes the total claim of \$78,479.71 is proper under sec. 16.008, Stats.

THE BOARD CONCLUDES:

1. The claims of the following named claimants should be denied:

Joseph Cimera
City of West Allis
Ralph Mirman, d/b/a Mirman's Home Furnishings Co.
Frances Merle
Ray Omernick
Arthur Laabs
James E. Archie, Jr.
International Insurance Co.
William Carazalla
Church Mutual Insurance Co.
National Fire Insurance Co.
Hartford Insurance Co.

2. Payment of the following amounts to the following claimants, respectively, is justified under sec. 16.007 (6), Stats.:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Ralph Cox, Executor of the Estate of | |
| Harold Cox ----- | \$ 32.00 |
| Leo M. Witkowski ----- | 5.00 |
| Warren A. Garwood ----- | 11.91 |
| David Siragusa ----- | 13.95 |
| Willie C. Williams ----- | 100.00 |
| Fond du Lac County ----- | 161.00 |
| Sandra Kincaid ----- | 20.00 |
| Rosann Crivello ----- | 25.70 |
| Rosemarie Last ----- | 35.00 |

3. The payment of \$78,479.71 to Dane County under sec. 16.008, Stats.

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS

That payment to the following claimants be made in the following amounts, respectively:

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Orpha Pearl Price, Executrix of the Estate
of James B. Price, Deceased ----- 732.00
Gerald Thomas ----- 1,746.00

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, this 8th day of August, 1972.

WALTER G. HOLLANDER,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Finance.

GEORGE MOLINARO,
Chairman,
Assembly Committee on Finance.

DONALD STERLINSKE,
Representative of
Secretary of Administration.

ALLAN P. HUBBARD,
Representative of Attorney General.

State of Wisconsin
Claims Board

January 8, 1973

Mr. William P. Nugent
Senate Chief Clerk
State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Nugent:

Enclosed is a copy of the report and recommendations of the State Claims Board covering a claim for reimbursement of extraordinary police services provided on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus during April and May 1972.

The Board has, under the provisions of s. 16.008, Wisconsin Statutes, paid this claim directly to the City of Madison.

Sincerely,
DONALD STERLINSKE
Secretary

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**BEFORE THE
CLAIMS BOARD OF WISCONSIN**

A hearing was held at Madison, Wisconsin on October 19, 1972, upon the claim of the City of Madison, Wisconsin in the amount of \$141,035.71 for extraordinary police services provided to the University of Wisconsin at the Madison campus during anti-war demonstrations on the following days of 1972: April 17-24; April 29; May 4; and May 7-20. The University of Wisconsin recommends payment of the claim. The Board concludes the statement of charges is proper under sec. 16.008, Wis. Stats., and that the claim should be paid.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, this 12th day of December, 1972.

WALTER G. HOLLANDER,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Finance.

GEORGE MOLINARO,
Chairman,
Assembly Committee on Finance.

DONALD STERLINSKE,
Representative of
Secretary of Administration.

C. NICKERSON EGAN,
Representative of Governor.

ALLAN P. HUBBARD,
Representative of Attorney General.

Mr. William P. Nugent
Senate Chief Clerk
State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Nugent:

Enclosed is a copy of the report and recommendation of the State Claims Board covering claims heard on October 19, 1972.

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The amounts recommended for payment under \$500 on claims included in this report have, therefore, under the provisions of s. 16.007, Wisconsin Statutes, been paid directly by the Board. The Board is preparing the bills on the awards over \$500 and will submit them to the Joint Finance Committee for legislative introduction.

This report is for the information of the legislature. The Board would appreciate your acceptance and spreading of it upon the Journal to inform the members of the Legislature as to the nature of the claims which come before it for consideration.

Sincerely,
DONALD STERLINSKE
Secretary

BEFORE THE CLAIMS BOARD OF WISCONSIN

Hearings were held at Madison, Wisconsin on October 19, 1972, upon the following claims:

| Name of Claimant | Amount of Claim |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Eugene R. Thompson | \$ 5.00 |
| 2 Polish Daily Zgoda | 88.00 |
| 3 James E. Grancorvitz | 93.85 |
| 4 Ray Wegener | 200.00 |
| 5 Lawrence Anderson | 769.40 |
| 6 Lloyd D. Buglass | 76.25 |
| 7 James E. Lehman | 159.78 |
| 8 Henry Weber | 37.00 |
| 9 Bernadine Heimbecker | 42.75 |
| 10 Dennis L. Hoover | 48.00 |
| 11 Earl Thedens | 66.90 |
| 12 Carol Ann Viste | 272.00 |
| 13 Mrs. Rosemary Drozewski | 15.60 |
| 14 Behrend's Inc. | 120.40 |
| 15 Charles J. Drury | 405.00 |
| 16 Tom Queoff | 81.12 |
| 17 Mildred Burgeson | 1,893.75 |
| 18 Harold C. Weber | 19.02 |

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| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| 19 George A. Habib | 6.00 |
| 20 James E. Herther | 10.40 |
| 21 Donald F. Page | 12.48 |
| 22 Arthur Thompson | 6.24 |
| 23 John Tiller | 4.16 |
| 24 Lloyd R. Crown | 24.75 |
| 25 William A. Schoenauer | 3.12 |
| 26 William L. Nikolai, III | 17.90 |
| 27 Fred E. Mueller | 78.05 |
| 28 James J. Billmeyer | 77.26 |
| 29 Mildord Zeman | 301.05 |
| 30 Car Carriers, Inc. | 355.75 |
| 31 Mrs. Elsie Blum | 1,735.00 |
| 32 United Contractors, Inc. | 6,372.04 |

THE BOARD FINDS:

1. *Eugene R. Thompson*

Eugene R. Thompson claims \$5.00 for re-recording fees at the Office of Wisconsin Register of Deeds on March 31, 1972. Wisconsin Secretary of State's Office certified to Dane County Register of Deeds that Articles of Incorporation were filed for Valley Blode Corporation rather than Variety Blode Corporation, causing need to re-record. The claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

2. *Polish Daily Zgoda*

The Polish Daily Zgoda claims \$88.00 for reimbursement for the ad which was published in the Polish Daily Zgoda on November 6, 1969, allegedly at the request of the Department of Administration, Bureau of Personnel. The Department of Administration opposes the claims, denying that it even placed the order. The Board concludes that the claim is not one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

3. *James E. Grancorvitz*

James E. Grancorvitz claims \$93.85 for medical bills incurred as a result of injuries sustained by his son, Ronald, on June 4, 1972, when Ronald slid on a weather-beaten teeter-totter in Rib Mountain State Park, thereby contracting splinters. The claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

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4. *Raymond Wegener*

Raymond Wegener claims \$200.00 for damages, sustained as a result of cattle destroying two acres of complainant's corn crop on August 21, 1971. The cattle were able to enter claimant's farm as a result of the failure of the employees of the Department of Natural Resources to close a gate separating the cattle from the corn. The claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

5. *Lawrence Anderson*

Lawrence Anderson claims \$404.31 for damages to his automobile as a result of a collision with a deer on April 30, 1972, on County Trunk K. Claimant alleges that the State is responsible for the activities of wildlife. The State recognizes no such precedent in laws or equity. Accordingly, the Board concludes that the claim is not one which on equitable principles the state should assume and pay.

6. *Lloyd D. Buglass*

Lloyd D. Buglass claims \$76.25 for items of clothing allegedly lost while claimant was an inmate at Mendota State Hospital between March 11 and April 14, 1972. Insofar as the Board found \$49.00 worth of the missing items were recovered, the reduced claim of \$27.25 is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

7. *James E. Lehman*

James E. Lehman claims \$159.78 for the loss of clothing and personal items resulting from a fire on November 12, 1971, at the Green Bay Reformatory. The Board concludes that damages of only \$100.00 have been shown, which reduced amount the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

8. *Henry Weber*

Henry Weber claims \$37.00 for eyeglasses which were broken on February 22, 1972, while claimant was acting in his capacity as a building maintenance helper for the Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School at Union Grove, Wisconsin. No safety glasses were provided the claimant. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

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9. *Bernadine Heimbecker*

Bernadine Heimbecker claims \$42.75 for damages to her automobile resulting from a window falling on her car while parked in the Food Service parking lot of Mendota State Hospital on June 14, 1972. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

10. *Dennis L. Hoover*

Dennis L. Hoover claims \$48.00 for the loss of clothing and personal items resulting from a fire on November 12, 1971, at the Green Bay Reformatory. The Board concludes that damages of only \$42.00 have been shown, which reduced amount the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

11. *Earl Thedens*

Earl Thedens claims \$66.90 for the loss of luggage resulting from the apparent issuance of the luggage to someone other than the claimant sometime prior to May 30, 1972. The luggage had been stored in the storage room of Sullivan Hall Dormitory, U.W. Campus, Madison, Wisconsin. Insofar as \$16.90 of the claim is covered by insurance, the claim is reduced to \$50.00, which reduced amount the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

12. *Carol Ann Viste*

Carol Ann Viste claims \$272.00 for the loss of clothing and personal items taken from her room at Gruenhagen Hall, U.W. Campus, Oshkosh, Wisconsin, resulting from the fact that the door to her room had been left open after a fire in the dormitory on March 16, 1972. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

13. *Mrs. Rosemary Drozewski*

Mrs. Rosemary Drozewski claims \$15.60 for damages to her automobile resulting from lime deposits dripping on her automobile while same was parked in an underground parking lot on the campus of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in May of 1972. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

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14. *Behrend's Inc.*

Behrend's Inc., claims \$120.40 for the loss of certain motion picture equipment between February 1 and February 8, 1971, said equipment having been rented to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Purchasing Department and not returned. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

15. *Charles J. Drury*

Charles J. Drury claims \$405.00 for legal services provided one Marguerite Gay Hamale commencing January 29, 1972, in connection with a lawsuit in the Dane County Circuit Court arising out of an incident occurring on February 12, 1969 involving Candice M. Morgano. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay under sec. 270.58, Stats.

16. *Tom Queoff*

Tom Queoff claims \$81.12 for damages to his automobile, which damages resulted from a collision with an unmarked obstruction in the Carl Sandburg parking area on the campus of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee on April 16, 1972. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

17. *Mildred Burgeson*

Mildred Burgeson claims \$1,893.75 for medical expenses and lost wages incurred as a result of the fractured ankle sustained by the claimant when she fell or slipped on an combination of barnyard debris while attending the Wisconsin State Fair on August 31, 1971. The Board concludes that damages of only \$495.00 have been shown, which reduced amount the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

18. *Harold C. Weber*

Harold C. Weber claims \$19.02 for remounting studded snow tires during a snowstorm occurring after the Department of Transportation March 15, 1972, removal date. The Board concludes that the State is not legally liable for such claim, nor is the claim one which the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

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19. *George A. Habib*

George A. Habib claims \$6.00 for remounting studded snow tires during a snowstorm occurring after the Department of Transportation March 15, 1972, removal date. The Board concludes that the State is not legally liable for such claim, nor is the claim one which the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

20. *James E. Herther*

James E. Herther claims \$10.40 for remounting studded snow tires during a snowstorm occurring after the Department of Transportation March 15, 1972, removal date. The Board concludes that the State is not legally liable for such claim, nor is the claim one which the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

21. *Donald F. Page*

Donald F. Page claims \$12.48 for remounting studded snow tires during a snowstorm occurring after the Department of Transportation March 15, 1972, removal date. The Board concludes that the State is not legally liable for such claim, nor is the claim one which the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

22. *Arthur Thompson*

Arthur Thompson claims \$6.24 for remounting studded snow tires during a snowstorm occurring after the Department of Transportation March 15, 1972, removal date. The Board concludes that the State is not legally liable for such claim, nor is the claim one which the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

23. *John Tiller*

John Tiller claims \$4.16 for remounting studded snow tires during a snow storm occurring after the Department of Transportation March 15, 1972, removal date. The Board concludes that the State is not legally liable for such claim, nor is the claim one which the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

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24. *Lloyd R. Crown*

Lloyd R. Crown claims \$24.75 for remounting studded snow tires during a snowstorm occurring after the Department of Transportation March '5, 1972, removal date. The Board concludes that the State is not legally liable for such claim, nor is the claim one which the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

25. *William A. Schoenauer*

William A. Schoenauer claims \$3.12 for remounting studded snow tires during a snowstorm occurring after the Department of Transportation March 15, 1972, removal date. The Board concludes that the State is not legally liable for such claim, nor is the claim one which the State should assume and pay on equitable principles.

26. *William L. Nikolai, III*

William L. Nikolai, III, claims \$17.90 for damages to his automobile resulting from driving over buckled pavement on Highways 161/61 on June 13, 1971. The Board concludes that insofar as the buckling of pavement cannot be predicted to occur at any particular place or time, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation cannot be said to be negligent when buckling of pavement occurs and, consequently, the claim is not one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

27. *Fred E. Mueller*

Fred E. Mueller claims \$78.05 for damages to his automobile resulting from highway spray paint having blown onto his automobile while claimant was driving north on Highway 53 on June 26, 1972. The Board concludes that the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

28. *James J. Billmeyer*

James J. Billmeyer claims \$77.26 for damages to his automobile which occurred while employees of the Wisconsin Division of Highways were unloading materials at Highway District 1 on April 21, 1972. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

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29. *Milford Zeman*

Milford Zeman claims \$301.05 for damages to his automobile resulting from hitting a bump at a railroad crossing in Danbury, Wisconsin, on May 30, 1972. The Board concludes that insofar as it is the responsibility of the railroad, not the state, to maintain the crossing, the claim is not one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

30. *Car Carriers, Inc.*

Car Carriers, Inc., claims \$355.75 for damages to two new Fords and the trailer which was carrying them resulting from contact with a heaved portion of highway on March 10, 1972. The Board concludes that because the condition of the highway was posted, the claim is not one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

31. *Mrs. Elsie Blum*

Mrs. Elsie Blum claims \$1,735.00 for damages to her home resulting from jarring caused by wrecking operation conducted across the street from her house at 2464 South 28th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on July 20, 1971, in conjunction with the construction of a state highway. The Board concludes the claim is one which on equitable principles the State should assume and pay.

32. *United Contractors, Inc.*

United Contractors, Inc. claims \$6,372.04 for costs incurred as a result of completing a contract of January 29, 1970, with the Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Highways. The State made the project available to the claimant 635 days after the contract date. United Contractors, Inc., had requested, because of considerable delay on the part of the Division of Highways, that a particular building be deleted from a contract to destroy several buildings. There had been a considerable change of circumstances related to that phase of the project. The Division of Highways denied the request, resulting in increased costs to United Contractors, Inc. The claimant has been paid \$1,850 toward the claim and the Board concludes the balance of \$4,522.04 should be paid by the State on equitable principles.

THE BOARD CONCLUDES:

1. The claims of the following named claimants should be denied:

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Polish Daily Zgoda
Lawrence Anderson
Harold C. Weber
George A. Habib
James E. Herther
Donald F. Page
Arthur Thompson
John Tiller
Lloyd R. Crown
William A. Schoenauer
William L. Nikolai, III
Milford Zeman
Car Carriers, Inc.

2. Payment of the following amounts to the following claimants, respectively, is justified under sec. 16.007 (6), Stats.:

| | |
|----------------------|---------|
| Eugene R. Thompson | \$ 5.00 |
| James E. Grancorvitz | 93.85 |
| Ray Wegener | 200.00 |
| Lloyd D. Buglass | 27.25 |
| James E. Lehman | 100.00 |
| Henry Weber | 37.00 |
| Bernadine Heimbecker | 42.75 |
| Dennis L. Hoover | 42.00 |
| Earl Thedens | 50.00 |
| Carol Ann Viste | 272.00 |
| Rosemary Drozewski | 15.50 |
| Behrend's Inc. | 120.40 |
| Charles J. Drury | 405.00 |
| Tom Queoff | 81.12 |
| Mildred Burgeson | 495.00 |
| Fred E. Mueller | 78.05 |
| James J. Billmeyer | 77.26 |

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS:

That payment to the following claimants be made in the following amounts, respectively:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Mrs. Elsie Blum | \$1735.00 |
| United Contractors, Inc. | 4522.04 |

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Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, this 8th day of November, 1972.

WALTER G. HOLLANDER,
Chairman,
Senate Committee on Finance.

GEORGE MOLINARO,
Chairman,
Assembly Committee on Finance.

DONALD STERLINSKE,
Representative of
Secretary of Administration.

ALLAN P. HUBBARD
Representative of Attorney General.

The State of Wisconsin
Department of State

January 16, 1973

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 December 1, 1972, and ending January 15, 1973.

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.

Paul Alfonsi, Consultant, Box 26, Minocqua--Wis. Auto & Truck Salvage Dealers Assn., 4266 Omro Road, Oshkosh--Auto salvage operations--Jan. 3, 1973.

Gilbert Anderson, Supt. of Schools, Box 87, Antigo--Wis. Assn. of School Dist. Administrators, P.O. Box 1053, Waukesha--Education--Jan. 2, 1973.

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Glenn M. Anderson, Exec. Sec. of Wis. Federation of Co-ops, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison--Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison--Cooperatives, mutual insurance, Credit Unions, Agriculture and Consumer Affairs--Dec. 29, 1972.

David Barrow, M.D., Corporate Exec., 6373 North Frontage Road, Glendale-International General Insurance Corp., P.O. Box 3667, Milwaukee--All matters--Dec. 13, 1972.

Robert R. Barrow, Insurance Salesman, 6373 North Frontage Road, Glendale-International General Insurance Corp., P.O. Box 3667, Milwaukee--All matters--Dec. 13, 1972.

Thomas W. Bertz, Attorney, 330 East Wilson Street, Madison--Wis. Shorthand Reports Assn., Room 217, City County Bldg., Madison--Shorthand reporters--Dec. 12, 1972.

Thomas W. Bertz, Attorney, 330 East Wilson Street, Madison--Wis. Society of Land Surveyors, 804 DeClark St., Beaver Dam--Land utilization and land--Dec. 15, 1972.

Thomas W. Bertz, Attorney, 330 East Wilson Street, Madison--Wis. Chapter, Amer. Inst. of Architects, 788 North Jefferson Ave., Milwaukee--Building, construction and planning and design profession--Dec. 15, 1972.

Willaim H. Beyer, Exec. Secretary, Room 413 Tenney Bldg., 110 E. Main St., Madison-Wisconsin Alliance of Cities, Inc., Room 413 Tenney Bldg., 110 E. Main St., Madison-Municipalities--Jan. 2, 1973.

Francis G. Blackburn, Dir. Public Affairs, 122 West Washington Ave., Madison-Wis. Federation of Cooperatives, 122 West Washington Ave., Madison--Cooperatives, mutual insurance--Dec. 29, 1972.

Conrad Braaten, Retired, Route 1, Deerfield--Self Farming--Jan. 3, 1973.

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Romain C. Brandt, Newspaper Assoc. Mgr., 33 North Dickinson, Madison--Wisconsin Press Assn., 33 North Dickinson, Madison--Newspapers, newsmen, printing, etc.--Dec. 12, 1972.

Glenn E. Burg, Association Exec., 1618 W. Beltline Highway, Madison--Wis. Soc. of Professional Engineers, 1618 W. Beltline, Madison--The engineering profession and the public health, safety and welfare--Jan. 4, 1973.

Robert M. Carnes, Religionist, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--Christian Science Comm. on Publication for Wisconsin, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--The practice of Christian Science and the Churches of Christ, Scientist--Jan. 9, 1973.

James F. Clark, Attorney, One West Main St., Madison--Wis. Assn. of School Boards, Inc. Winneconne--Education, schools and school districts--Dec. 28, 1972.

Kenneth D. Clark, Staff Representative, 6333 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee--Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, 6333 W. Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee--The interest of labor--Jan. 11, 1973.

Liniel H. Cooper, Plumber-Mayor, 381 E. Main St. Stoughton--City of Stoughton, 381 E. Main St., Stoughton--Municipalities--Dec. 12, 1973.

Patrick Coraggio, Police Sergeant, 2000 N. Calhoun Rd., Brookfield--Wis. Professional Policemans Assn., 110 E. Main St. or 3545 Concord Ave., Madison--Pension benefits for police officers and collective bargaining law--Dec. 21, 1972.

Richard Dorsey, College Faculty Member, 4840 Ripon Road, Oshkosh--Self--Automobilecollecting--Dec. 28, 1972.

Fred M. Elliott, Public Relations, 1028 Seminole Highway, Madison--The Commercial Airlines Serving the State of Wisconsin, St. Paul Intl. Airport, St. Paul, Minn.--Aviation- the commercial airlines serving the State of Wis., taxes, regulations, etc.--Jan. 8, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

Charles L. Farr, Dir. Div. of Dairy, Wis. Fedn. Co-ops, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison--Wis. Federation of Cooperative, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison--Cooperatives, agriculture including dairying--Jan. 3, 1973.

Robert P. Felker, Managing Director, 202 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison--Wisconsin Petroleum Assn., 202 N. Midvale Blvd., Madison--Energy policy, petroleum--Jan. 2, 1973.

Bernard J. Foldy, P.O. Box 699, Milwaukee--Metro Milwaukee Police Brotherhood, P.O. Box 699, Milwaukee--All matters pertaining to the Metro Milwaukee Police Brotherhood--Jan. 8, 1973.

Karl R. Foss, Publisher, Box 21, Middleton--LIST, Box 21, Middleton--Automobiles--Dec. 28, 1972.

John C. Fritschler, Jr., Attorney, 222 S. Hamilton St., Madison--Wisconsin Chiropractic Assn., 222 S. Hamilton St., Madison--Health care--Jan. 2, 1973.

John C. Fritschler, Jr., Attorney, 222 S. Hamilton Street, Madison--Wis. Academy of Trial Lawyers, 161 W. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee--Practice of Law and the Courts--Jan. 4, 1973.

Charles D. Gibson, Council Director, 148 E. Johnson St., Madison--AFSCME, Council 24, 148 E. Johnson St. Madison--Amer. Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees, Council 24 and labor--Dec. 27, 1972.

Aaron E. Goodstein, Attorney, 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--Milwaukee Junior Bar Assn. 740 N. Plankinton Ave.--The courts, judiciary, legal profession, admstn. of justice or that would make any changes in the substantive law--Dec. 12, 1972.

Roger E. Grangaard, President, 114 E. Mifflin St., Madison--Wis. Laborers' District Council, 114 E. Mifflin St., Madison--General construction and union organization--Dec. 5, 1972.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

Paul M. Green, 214 Washington St., Menasha--Chamber of Commerce of Neenah-Menasha, 214 Washington St., Menasha--Business and industry--Jan. 1, 1973.

Maria J. Grumke, Administrator, 119 Monona Ave., Suite 516, Madison--Wisconsin County Boards Assn., 119 Monona Ave., Suite 516, Madison--State, county and local government--Dec. 15, 1972.

William J. Guerin, Police Officer, 7310 W. National Ave., West Allis--Wis. Professional Policemans Assn., 110 E. Main St. or 3545 Concord Ave., Madison--Wis. Professional Assn., pension benefits for police officers and collective bargaining--Dec. 15, 1972.

Philip S. Haberman, Attorney, 402 W. Wilson St., Madison--State Bar of Wisconsin, 402 W. Wilson St., Madison--Statutory powers, duties or appropriations of the Bar, and affecting lawyers, courts, and the practice of law--Jan. 2, 1973.

R. G. Hein, Executive Director, P.O. Box 1053, Waukesha--Wis. Assn. of School Dist. Administrators, P.O. Box 1053, Waukesha--Education--Jan. 2, 1973.

Lillian Jero, Secretary-Treasure, 4266 Omro Road, Oshkosh--Wis. Auto & Truck Salvage Dealers Assn., 4266 Omro Road, Oshkosh--Auto salvage operations--Jan. 3, 1973.

Harold Johnson, Police Officer, 3545 Concord Ave., Madison--Wis. Professional Policemans Assn., 110 E. Main St. or 3545 Concord Ave., Madison--Police pension systems and collective bargaining law--Dec. 13, 1972.

William R. Kellett, Consultant, Winnefox Point, Menasha--Self-Education reform--Jan. 11, 1973.

Charles H. Kennedy, Attorney, 1438 N. Stoughton Rd., Madison--Wis. Assn. of Town Nutual Ins. Cos., 1438 N. Stoughton Rd. Madison--Insurance, investments and related matters--Jan. 8, 1973.

Nester C. Kohut, Family Consultant, P.O. Box 2192, Madison--Self--The family--Jan. 11, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

Ronald F. Krysiak, Executive, 1200 E. Capitol Drive, Milwaukee--National Health Enterprises, Inc. P.O. Box 351, Milwaukee--Health care--Dec. 1, 1972.

Jacob F. Kuglitsch, Policeman, P.O. Box 699, Milwaukee--Metro Milwaukee Police Brotherhood, P.O. Box 699, Milwaukee--Metro Milwaukee Police Brotherhood--Jan. 8, 1973.

Harry Laszewski, Special Services, 500 North Park Avenue, Fond du Lac--Robert J. Van Liere, 8550 W. Bryn Mawr, Chicago, Ill.--Agriculture--Dec. 29, 1972.

Myron P. Lotto, Farmer, Route 3, Green Bay--Ken Schricker, Spooner--Wis. Towns. Assn.--Jan. 1, 1973.

Floyd Lucia, Retired Accountant, 2266 North Prospect Ave., Suite 204, Milwaukee--Reg. 10, UAW Retired Members Council, 2266 North Prospect Ave., Suite 204, Milwaukee--Good and welfare of elderly, retired citizens--Dec. 1, 1972.

Dalton W. Menhall, Attorney, 402 W. Wilson Street, Madison--State Bar of Wisconsin, 402 W. Wilson Street, Madison--Statutory powers, duties or appropriations of the Bar, and affecting lawyers, courts, and the practice of law--Jan. 2, 1973.

Donald K. Mickelson, Police Officer, 3010 Oakridge Ave., Madison--Wisconsin Professional Policemans Assn., 110 E. Mains St., or 3545 Concord Ave., Madison--Protective occupation--Dec. 14, 1972.

Harry F. Miedema, Jr., Newspaper Publisher, Route 4, Stoughton--Wisconsin Press Assn., 33 N. Dickinson, Madison--Wisconsin Press Association--Dec. 26, 1972.

Ewald L. Moerke, Jr., Attorney, 108 West Wells Street, Suite 200, Milwaukee--Kohl's Food Stores, 11100 W. Burleight Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin Advertising Assn., Inc., 418 N. 27th Street--Retail merchandising and all matters relating to outdoor advertising--Jan. 2, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

Robert Mortensen, Attorney, 119 Monona Ave., Suite 516, Madison--Wis. County Boards Assn., 119 Monona Ave., Suite 516, Madison--State, county and local government--Dec. 15, 1972.

Frederick Mulcahy, Asst. to Dist. Dir., 1015 North Sixth St., Milwaukee--Milwaukee Area Dist. Bd. of Voc., Tech. and Adult Education, 1015 North Sixth St., Milwaukee--Vocational-technical education--Jan. 3, 1973.

Norbert Nelson, Police Detective, 3512 MacArthur Drive, Manitowoc--Wis. Professional Policemans Assn., 110 E. Main St. or 3545 Concord Ave., Madison--Police pensions and collective bargaining law--Dec. 18, 1972.

Gerald C. Nichol, Attorney, 340 Coyier Lane, Madison--Wis. Chapter, The Associated General Contractors of America, Inc., 340 Coyier Lane, Madison--Construction industry and Wisconsin general contractors--Jan. 3, 1973.

George Nikolay, Supt. of Schools, Box 27, Cambridge--Wis. Assn. of School Dist. Administrators, P.O. Box 1053, Waukesha--Education--Jan. 2, 1973.

Dale A. Nordeen, President, 202 State Street, Madison--First Federal Savings and Loan Assn., Madison, 202 State Street, Madison--All bills--Dec. 20, 1972.

Dwayne Partain, Business Industry Liason, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee--Milwaukee Area Dist. Bd. of Voc., Tech., and Adult Education, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee--Vocationaltechnical education--Jan. 3, 1973.

Richard E. Peterson, Attorney, 202 E. Union Street, Waupaca--Wis. Manufactured Housing Assn., 2825 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee--Manufactured housing industry and related legislation--Jan. 1, 1973.

Richard E. Peterson, Attorney, 202 E. Union Street, Waupaca--Kohl's Food Store, 11100 Burleigh Street, Milwaukee--Retail merchandising and allied subjects--Jan. 2, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

Richard E. Peterson, Attorney, 202 E. Union Street, Waupaca--Wisconsin Advertising Assn., Inc., 418 North 27th Street, Milwaukee--Outdoor advertising--Jan. 2, 1973.

Richard E. Peterson, Attorney, 202 E. Union Street, Waupaca--Wisconsin Periodical Distributors Assn., 201 E. Badger Road, Madison--Periodical sales, distribution and related subjects--Dec. 29, 1972.

Richard E. Peterson, Attorney, 202 E. Union Street, Waupaca--Wisconsin Retail Hardware Assn., Stevens Point--Retail merchandising--Jan. 1, 1973.

Richard E. Peterson, Attorney, 202 E. Union Street, Waupaca--Wisconsin Suburban League, 9915-39th Ave., Kenosha--Municipal and town legislation--Jan. 1, 1973.

Charles M. Phillips, Exec. Dir., 16 North Carroll St., Madison--Wisconsin Catholic Conference, 16 North Carroll St., Madison--Health, education and social services--Jan. 2, 1973.

Gerald G. Raspiller, Rural Route, Lyndon Station--Self-Insurance reform--Jan. 8, 1973.

Jack B. Reihl, 6333 West Bluemound Rd, Milwaukee--Wisconsin State AFL-CIO, 6333 West Bluemound Rd., Milwaukee--Interst of labor--Jan. 11, 1973.

Clare C. Regahl, Consultant, 2020 University Ave., Madison--Wis. Assn. for Vocational and Adult Education, 2020 University Ave., Madison--Education and school--Dec. 27, 1972.

Clare D. Regahl, Consultant, 2020 University Ave., Madison--Wisconsin Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks, Box 719, Beloit--Banking--Dec. 29, 1972.

Mary Anne Ripple, Homemaker, 502 S. Owen Drive, Madison--Fair Education Committee, 714 North 26th St., Milwaukee--Tuition, tax credit--Jan. 8, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

Eldon H. Roesler, Exec. Sec., Box 90, Nashotah--Chetek Feed and Farm Supply, Inc., Chetek--Feed, seed and farm supply--Jan. 8, 1973.

John J. Rohrer, Trades Assn., Exec. Sec., P.O. Box 170, Madison-- Tavern League of Wis., Inc., P.O. Box 170, Madison-- Tavern industry--Jan. 3, 1973.

Donald S. Rush, Suite 806, Thirty on the Square, Madison-- Wis. Catholic Conference, 16 North Carroll St, Madison--Social and welfare--Jan. 3, 1973.

Donald S. Rush, Suite 806, Thirty on the Square, Madison-- Wis. Council of Homes for the Aging, Inc. 131 W. Wilson St., Madison--Nursing homes and related matters--Jan. 3, 1973.

Donald S. Rush, Suite 806, Thirty on the Square, Madison-- Wis. Assn. of Plumbing Contractors, 1545 South 108th St., West Allis--Plumbing industry--Jan. 3, 1973.

Donald S. Rush, Suite 806, Thirty on the Square, Madison-- Wis. Hospital Assn., P.O. Box 4387, Madison--Hospitals and related matters--Jan. 3, 1973.

Walter E. Schneider, Area Mgr., 3 M. Center, St. Paul, Minnesota--Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., 3 M. Center, St. Paul, Minnesota--Highway safety--Jan. 4, 1973.

Allen E. Schraufnagel, Supt. of Schools, Elroy--Wis. Assn. of School Dist. Administrators, P.O. Box 1053, Waukesha--Education--Jan. 2, 1973.

Darwin D. Scoon, Exec. V.P. Trade Assn., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison--Wis. Realtors Assn., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison--Real estate and real estate taxation--Jan. 2, 1973.

Walter O. Seaborg, Jr., Mgmt. Asst., 1810 South Park St. Madison--Wis. Electric Cooperative Assn., 1810 South Park St., Madison--Cooperatives--Dec. 28, 1972.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

George Tipler, Assn. Mgr., Box 160, Winneconne--Wis. Assn. of School Boards, Box 160, Winneconne--School boards, education, school districts and taxes--Jan. 3, 1973.

Ray A. Tomlinson, Attorney, 330 E. Wilson St., Madison,--Wis. Chapter, American Inst. of Architects, 788 N. Jefferson Ave. Milwaukee--Building, construction and design and palnning professions--Dec. 15, 1972.

Alidor Vanderport, Dean, Student Affairs, 1015 North Sixth St., Milwaukee--Milwaukee Area Dist. Bd. of V. T. & A. Edcn., 1015 North Sixth St., Milwaukee--Vocational-technical education--Jan. 3, 1973.

Charles S. Van Sickle, Attorney, 25 W. Main St, Madison--Wis. Electric Cooperative Assn., 1810 South Park St., Madison--Cooperatives--Dec. 28, 1972.

James T. Van Sistime, Asst. V. P., 316 W. Washington Ave., MMadison--Wisconsin Telephone Co., 722 North Broadway, Milwaukee--Telephone utilities--Jan. 3, 1973.

Victor Wertschnig, Education, P.O. Drawer 10K, Milwaukee--Milwaukee Bd. of School Directors, P.O. Drawer 10K, Milwaukee--Education--Jan. 4, 1973.

Kenneth F. Williams, Supt. of Schools, 200 Elm Drive, Edgerton--Wis. Assn. of School Dist. Administrators, P.O. Box 1053, Waukesha--Education--Jan. 2, 1973.

Clemens Wisch, Asst, to Dist. Director, 1015 North Sixth St., Milwaukee--Milwaukee Area Dist. Bd. of V. T. & A. Edcn., 1015 North Sixth St., Milwaukee--Vocational-technical education--Jan. 3, 1973.

Silas G. Woody, Government Representative, 3 M. Center, St. Paul, Minnesota--Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co., 3 M Center, St. Paul, Minnesota--Highway Safety--Jan. 4, 1973.

Roland C. Behle, Exec. Sec., 115 W. Main St., Madison--Wis. Cheese Makers Assn., 115 W. Main St., Madison--Cheese, dairying and related agriculture--Jan. 15, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

Herman H. Binius, R.R. Sec. Frmn., 5405 Alder Road, Madison--Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way, 12050 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Michigan--Labor and related matters--Jan. 3, 1973.

W. Wade Boardman, Lawyer, 110 East Main St., Madison--Wis. Daily Newspaper League, c/o Mr. William Hoffman, Wisconsin Rapids--Newspapers, publications, services, advertising, circulation, economics and labor relations; also open public meetings--Jan. 12, 1973.

James Boullion, Attorney, 106 E. Doty St. Madison--Wis. Credit Union League, 10025 W. Greenfield Ave., Milwaukee--Consumers, credit unions--Jan. 8, 1973.

James Boullion, Attorney, 106 E. Doty St., Madison--DeGayner & Co., Inc., P.O. Box 188, Cable--Recreational developments; the environment--Jan. 8, 1973.

James Boullion, Attorney, 106 E. Doty St., Madison--Wis. Malt Beverage Assn., 106 E. Doty St., Suite 310, Madison--Liquor licenses for beer bars and all tavern legislation--Jan. 8, 1973.

James Boullion, Attorney, 106 E. Doty St., Madison--Wis. Assn. of Nursing Homes, 123 W. Washington Ave., Madison--Nursing homes, health care--Jan. 8, 1973.

James L. Brown, Attorney, 333 W. Washington Ave., -408, Madison--Concerned Consumers League, Milwaukee--Consumer and related matters--Jan. 12, 1973.

Manny S. Brown, Attorney, 425 Main St., Racine--Wis. Council of School Administrative Assn., 1025 Clark St., Suite 201. Stevens Point--Education--Jan. 8, 1973.

Thomas D. Crandall, Attorney, 211 West Kilbourn, Milwaukee--Wisconsin Consumers League, Madison--Consumers and related matters--Jan. 12, 1973.

Frank J. Czecholinski, 4943 North 49th St., Milwaukee--Wis. Veterans Council, 750 N. Lincoln Memorial Drive, Milwaukee--Veterans--Jan. 3, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

Roalnd B. Day, Attorney, Anchor Building, Madison--Marshall & Ilsley Bank, 770 North Water St., Milwaukee--Banking--Jan. 8, 1973.

John R. Devitt, Asst. Cnty. Corp. Cnsl., Room 201, Court House, 901 North 9th St., Milwaukee--Milwaukee County Government, Room 201, Court House, 901 North 9th St., Milwaukee--Interest of county, municipal, local and state governments and relative matters--Jan. 11, 1973.

William F. Double, Lawyer, 700 North Water St., Milwaukee--Wisconsin Savings & Loan League, 312 E. Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee--Savings and loans, banking and housing--Jan. 11, 1973.

Thomas J. Drought, 660 E. Mason St. Milwaukee--Village of Bayside, 9075 N. Regent Rd., Milwaukee--Municipal corporations--Dec. 7, 1972.

Harry F. Franke, 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee--Wis. State Dental Society, 633 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--Dentistry--Jan. 8, 1973.

Harry F. Franke, 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee--Wis. Assn. of Independent Colleges & Univ., 1002 Tenney Bldg., Madison--Education--Jan. 8, 1973.

Harry F. Franke, 600 E. Mason St., Milwaukee--Wis. Trustees Assn., 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee--Trusts and fiduciaries--Jan. 8, 1973.

Harry F. Franke, 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee--Wis. Optometric Assn., 119 S. Monona Avenue, Madison--Optometry--Jan. 8, 1973.

Harry F. Franke, Attorney, 660 E. Mason St., Milwaukee--Wis. Automatic Merchandising Council, 4132 North 7th St., Milwaukee--Vending industry--Jan. 8, 1973.

John C. Fritshler, Jr., Attorney, 222 South Hamilton St., Madison--Hansen Advertising Company, 4550 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--Advertising--Jan. 2, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

John C. Fritschler, Jr., Attorney, 222 South Hamilton St., Madison--Wis. Outdoor Advertising Assn., 4550 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--Advertising--Jan. 2, 1973.

Paul A. Hahn, Attorney, 110 East Main St., Madison--Wis. Daily Newspaper League, Wisconsin Rapids--Newspaper publication, services, circulation, advertising, economics, labor relations and open public meetings--Jan. 15, 1973.

Robert Heider, Attorney, 910 Elm Grove Road, Elm Grove--League of Suburban Municipalities, c/o Geo. Schmvs, 10701 W. National Ave., West Allis--Municipal--Jan. 15, 1973.

Robert Heider, Attorney, 910 Elm Grove Road, Elm Grove--The Sperry & Hutchinson Co., c/o Robert V. Dunn, 330 Madison Ave., New York, New York--Retail Merchandising--Jan. 15, 1973.

Robert Heider, Attorney, 910 Elm Grove Road, Elm Grove--Wis. Paper Council, 107 N. Commercial St., Neenah--Pulp and paper industry--Jan. 15, 1973.

Robert Heider, Attorney, 910 Elm Grove Road, Elm Grove--Northwestern Mutual Life Ins. Co., 720 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--Life insurance industry--Jan. 15, 1973.

Robert Heider, Attorney, 910 Elm Grove Road, Elm Grove--Medical College of Wis., 561 North 15th St., Milwaukee--Medical education--Jan. 15, 1973.

W. P. Horton, Attorney, 2 East Gilman, Madison--State Medical Soc. of Wis., 330 E. Lakeside St., Madison--Public Health--Jan. 10, 1973.

W. P. Horton, Attorney, 2 East Gilman, Madison--American Insurance Assn., 85 John St., New York, New York--Insurance--Jan. 10, 1973.

W. P. Horton, Attorney, 2 East Gilman, Madison--Wis. Soc. of CPA's, 176 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--Taxation and accounting--Jan. 10, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

W. P. Horton, Attorney, 2 East Gilman, Madison--Wis. Soc. of Professional Engineers, 1618 W. Beltline Highway, Madison--Engineering--Jan. 10, 1973.

Ed Johnson, Associate, Exec. Dir., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison--League of Wis. Municipalities, 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison--Municipal government--Jan. 11, 1973.

William Kasa Kaitas, Lobbyist, 7010 Mineral Point Road, Madison--Wis. Farm Bureau, 7010 Mineral Point Road, Madison--Agriculture--Jan. 2, 1973.

William Kasa Kaitas, Lobbyist, 7010 Mineral Point Road, Madison--Rural Insurance Co., 7010 Mineral Point Road, Madison--Insurance--Jan. 2, 1973.

Robert J. Kay, Attorney, 433 W. Washington Ave., Madison--Wisconsin Construction Employers Council, 133 South Butler, Madison--Construction--Jan. 15, 1973.

Roy E. Kubista, Legislative Dir., 4646 Freye St., Madison--Amer. Fedn. of State, County & Municipal Employees, 1155 15th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.--Public employees--Jan. 10, 1973.

Richard A. Larson, President, 201 5th Ave., West Bend--West Bend Savings & Loan Assn., 201 5th Ave., West Bend--Savings & loan and housing--Jan. 11, 1973.

John A. Lawton, Attorney, Tenney Bldg., Madison--Wis. Education Assn., 222 W. Washington Ave., Madison--Wis. State Employees Union, 148 E. Johnson St., Madison--Wis. Council of County & Municipal Employees, 4646 Freye St., Madison--Milwaukee District Council 48, 615 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee--Wis. Professional Policemen's Assn., c/o Mr. Harold Johnson, Pres., 3545 Concord Ave., Madison--Professional Firefighters of Wis., c/o Mr. Ed Durkin, Pres., 5606 Old Middleton Rd., Madison--Legislation affecting public employees--Jan. 4, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

John A. Lawton, Attorney, Tenney Bldg., Madison--Wis. County Police, Deputy Sheriffs and Radio Operators Assn., c/o Mr. John Tenuta, Pres., 3032 18th Ave., Kenosha--Legislation affecting Employees--Jan 8, 1973.

Ronald E. Marien, Public Relations, 3205 Churchill Dr., Madison--Household Finance Corp., 3200 Prudential Plaza, Chicago, Illinois--Consumer finance, purchase of consumer paper, mfg., retail sales, leasing and insurance--Jan. 2, 1973.

Ewald L. Moerke, Jr., Attorney, 108 W. Wells St., Milwaukee--Metro. Sewerage Comm. of County of Milwaukee, P.O. Box 2079, Milwaukee--Sewers, sewerage treatment, water courses or drainage--Jan 11, 1973.

Ewald L. Moerke, Jr., Attorney, 108 W. Wells St., Milwaukee--Milwaukee & Suburban Transport Co., 4212 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee--Mass transit--Jan. 12, 1973.

Russell A. O'Neal, Mgr. W.E.C. Assn., 1810 South Park St., Madison--Wisconsin Electric Coop, 1810 South Park St., Madison--Rural electric program--Jan. 8, 1973.

William P. Podewils, Pres., 10421 W. Orange Avenue, Hales Corners--Continental Standard Savings & Loan, 1930 E. North Ave., Milwaukee--Savings and loan and housing--Jan. 11, 1973.

Alvin H. Randal, Associate Dir., 110 E. Main St., Madison--Wis. Canners & Freezers Assn.--Canning and freezing industry--Jan. 9, 1973.

Richard Ring, Dist. Sales Mgr., Midland Blvd., Madison--Retail Credit Co., Midland Blvd., Madison--Information services--Jan. 2, 1973.

William W. Russell, Retired, 617 Gately Terr., Madison--Wis. Assn. of Soil & Water Conservation, Dist. 40; 1815 University Ave., Madison--Soil and water conservation, environment and related matters--Jan. 15, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

Donald J. Schaefer, Exec. V.P., 5011 Monona Drive, Madison--Wis. Credit Union Shares Insurance Corp., 5011 Monona Drive, Madison--Credit unions and all related matters--Jan. 3, 1973.

Robert W. Schroeder, Attorney, 108 W. Wells Street, Suite 200, Milwaukee--Wis. Advertising Assn., Inc., 418 North 27th St., Milwaukee--All matters relating to outdoor advertising--Jan. 2, 1973.

Robert W. Schroeder, Attorney, 108 W. Wells Street, Suite 200, Milwaukee--Natl. Ass. of Optometrists & Opticians, 40 Central Park South; New York, New York--Optometry and the medical and optical trade--Jan. 2, 1973.

Robert W. Schroeder, Attorney, 108 W. Wells Street, Suite 200, Milwaukee--Kohl's Food Stores, 11100 W. Burleigh St., Milwaukee--Retail merchandising and allied subjects--Jan. 2, 1973.

Robert W. Schroeder, Attorney, 108 W. Wells Street, Suite 200, Milwaukee--Natl. Assm. of Theatre Owners of Wis., 161 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--Mfg. or viewing of movies or the operation of movie theatres--Jan. 3, 1973.

E. Stony Steinbach, Exec. Sec., Box 272, Mayville--Wis. Independent Mutual Agents, Box 272, Mayville--Independent mutual agents--Jan. 11, 1973.

James T. Sykes, Businessman, P.O. Box One, Madison--Wisconsin Cheeseman P.O. Box One, Madison--Aging, welfare and urban affairs--Jan. 11, 1973.

A. Rowland Todd, Social Worker, 2059 Atwood Avenue, Madison--Wis. Welfare Council, 2059 Atwood Avenue, Madison--Health and social welfare--Jan. 2, 1973.

Micheal R. Vaughan, Attorney, 2 E. Gilman St., Madison--Wis. Bankers Assn., 14 North Carroll St., Madison--Banking and matters of interest to banking--Jan. 10, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

Micheal R. Vaughan, Attorney, 2 E. Gilman St., Madison--Wis. Soc. of CPA's, 176 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--Taxation and accounting--Jan. 10, 1973.

Micheal R. Vaughan, Attorney, 2 E. Gilman St., Madison--State Medical Soc. of Wis., 330 E. Lakeside St., Madison--Public Health--Jan. 10, 1973.

Micheal R. Vaughan, Attorney, 2 E. Gilman St., Madison--American Ins. Assn. Insurance, 85 John Street, New York, New York--Insurance--Jan. 10, 1973.

Micheal R. Vaughan, Attorney, 2 E. Gilman St., Madison--Wis. Soc. of Professional Engineers, 1618 W. Beltline Highway, Madison--Engineering--Jan. 10, 1973.

Marvin Verhulst, Trade Assn. Mgr., 110 W. Main St., Madison--Wis. Cannery & Freezers Assn., 110 E. Main St., Madison--The canning and freezing industry--Jan. 9, 1973.

Arthur Wells, Intl. Union Area Coordinator, 4646 Freye St., Madison--A.F.S.C.M.E. AFL-CIO, 115 15th St. N.W., Washington D.C.--Public employee legislation--Jan. 15, 1973.

H.G. Wines, Lawyer, 200 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--First Federal Savings & Loan of Wis., 200 E. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee--Savings and Loans--Jan. 11, 1973.

Lewis C. Wood, Trade Assn. Exec. Sec., 2801 Division, Stevens Point--Wis. Retail Hardware Assn. 2801 Division, Stevens Point--Hardware dealers--Jan. 11, 1973.

Robert Zill, 9075 N. Regent Rd., Bayside (Milwaukee)--Village of Bayside 9075 N. Regent Rd., Bayside (Milwaukee)--Municipal Corporations--Dec. 7, 1973.

Gary D. Williams, Manager, 732 S. Midvale Blvd., P.O. 5345, Madison--Wis. Automotive Trades Assn., 732 S. Midvale Blvd., P.O. 5345, Madison--Retailing, automotive, consumer--Jan. 8, 1973.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

State of Wisconsin

Department of State

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come:

I, ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, DO HEREBY CERTIFY that the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, have been approved by the Regular Session of the Legislature of 1971, and duly published, as required by Section 1 of Article XII of the Constitution, and are hereby referred for further approval to the Legislature of 1973:

Senate Joint Resolution 3

Assembly Joint Resolution 4

Assembly Joint Resolution 31

Senate Joint Resolution 13

Senate Joint Resolution 44

Assembly Joint Resolution 27

Assembly Joint Resolution 1

Assembly Joint Resolution 140

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,
I have hereunto set my hand
and official seal, at the
Capitol, in the City of
Madison, this Twenty-sixth
day of December, A.D., 1972.

ROBERT C. ZIMMERMAN

Secretary of State

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

State of Wisconsin
Office of the Governor

January 9, 1973

Mr. Thomas Hanson
Assembly Chief Clerk
220 West, State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

Mr. William P. Nugent
Senate Chief Clerk
234 South, State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Sirs:

I respectfully request permission to address a joint session of the State Legislature on Wednesday, January 17, 1973, at 10:30 a.m., to deliver the State of the State message.

Sincerely,
PATRICK J. LUCEY
Governor

Senator Johnson moved adoption of the report.
The motion prevailed.

The chair appointed Senators Risser, Knowles, and Whittow to escort the Governor to the assembly chambers.

State of Wisconsin
Office of the Governor

January 16, 1973

To the Honorable Members of the Legislature:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 20.525 (1) (c) of the statutes, I herewith submit a report of the following receipts and disbursements from the Governor's Contingent Fund:

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

| | |
|---|-------------|
| On deposit, First Wisconsin National Bank, January 4, 1971 | \$3,077.89 |
| Appropriated by voucher: | \$37,500.00 |
| Net total available: | \$40,577.89 |
| Disbursements: | |
| Travel and expenses: | \$7,522.69 |
| Household food, official dinners and receptions: | \$22,606.83 |
| Sundry and other disbursements: | \$8,820.18 |
| On deposit, First Wisconsin National Bank, January 1, 1973: | \$1,628.19 |
| Salaries and fringe benefits for the period January 4, 1971 to January 1, 1973, for Executive Residence staff: | \$93,935.17 |

Respectfully submitted,
ROBERT H. DUNN
Executive Secretary
to the Governor

MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY

By Thomas S. Hanson, chief clerk.

Mr. President:

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

Motion Under Joint Rule 26:

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

A Joint Certificate of Condolence by Representative Roberts; co-sponsored by Senator Knutson for the wife and family of ANTHONY J. GRUSZKA on the occasion of his death.

MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY CONSIDERED

A Joint Certificate of Condolence by Representative Roberts, cosponsored by Senator Knutson for the wife and family of ANTHONY J. GRUSZKA on the occasion of his death.

Read and concurred in.

MOTIONS

MOTIONS UNDER JOINT RULE 26

The State of Wisconsin * * * Citation by the Legislature

Know you by these presents:

Whereas, Ben Hanneman since the early 1940's took the reins of a weak and floundering towns association from a 200 dues paying unit and as its leader, executive secretary and chief lobbyist brought its active membership to over 1100 paying units of the total 1270 towns in Wisconsin; and

Whereas, Ben Hanneman's flat, but robust voice salvaged the towns association into the forceful voice of rural Wisconsin which through Hanneman's efforts had gained the respect of all units of government and the entire membership of the Wisconsin legislature; and

Whereas, at age 69 Ben Hanneman is still "fit as a fiddle" but has indicated that he will retire so as to be able to spend more time with his family and friends; and

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE (January 16, 1973)

Whereas, at the 1972 Annual meeting of the Wisconsin Towns Association held on Thursday, October 5, 1972, in the town of Grand Chute, Outagamie County, Wisconsin, Ben Hanneman had reaps of praise and accolades poured over him for the excellent work he has done for the towns, rural Wisconsin, education and the right of the individual to self-determination; now, therefore,

The Members of the Wisconsin Legislature, on the motion of Senator Lorge and Representative Quinn, under Joint Rule 26, heartily commend Ben Hanneman on his many active years to town government and the state of Wisconsin and wish him well upon his retirement.

Read and adopted.

The State of Wisconsin * * * Citation by the Legislature

Know you by these presents:

Whereas, Eugene W. Murphy, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, recently retired after serving 5 terms totaling 21 years on the Board of Regents of the former State University System and the merged University of Wisconsin System;

Whereas, he served the people of Wisconsin with distinction and foresight in the advancement of higher education in Wisconsin;

Whereas, his interest in the improvement of faculty quality and teaching services led to the establishment of the Eugene W. and Marjorie P. Murphy Foundation to honor and reward distinguished teachers at Wisconsin's public universities; and

Whereas, he has made a lasting contribution to Wisconsin's higher educational system through his service on the Boards of Regents; now, therefore,

The Members of the Wisconsin Legislature, on the motion of Senator Knutson and Representative Lewison, under Joint Rule 26, do hereby commend Eugene W. Murphy, expressing the gratitude of the people of Wisconsin for his long, meritorious, and dedicated public service on the Boards of Regents of the former State Universities and the merged University of Wisconsin.

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Read and adopted.

By request of Senator Johnson, with unanimous consent, **Senate Resolution 5** was taken from the table and considered for action at this time.

The question was: adoption of senate substitute amendment 1 to **Senate Resolution 5?**

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 14; noes, 18; absent or not voting, 1; as follows:

Ayes -- Senators Devitt, Johnson, Kasten, Keppler, Knowles, Krueger, LaFave, LaFollette, Lorge, McKenna, Petri, Steinhilber, Swan J.D. and Theno -- 14.

Noes -- Senators Bablitch, Bidwell, Chilsen, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, Hollander, Kendziorski, Knutson, Martin, Murphy, Parys, Peloquin, Risser, Schuele, Swan M., Thompson and Whittow -- 18.

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

So the amendment was not adopted.

The question was: adoption of senate amendment 1 to **Senate Resolution 5?**

By request of Senator Lorge, with unanimous consent, senate amendment 1 to **Senate Resolution 5** was withdrawn and returned to the author.

Senate amendment 2 to **Senate Resolution 5** Add "Each senator may buy the paper from the vendor of recycled paper of his choice."

Offered by Senator LaFollette.

By request of Senator LaFollette, with unanimous consent, senate amendment 2 was withdrawn and returned to the author.

Senate amendment 3 to **Senate Resolution 5** Add "The envelopes and letterheads aforesaid must be made of recycled paper provided in Wisconsin."

Offered by Senators LaFollette, Lorge, and Steinhilber.

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Senator J. D. Swan moved rejection.

Senator Krueger moved that **Senate Resolution 5** and its amendment be rereferred to the senate committee on Organization.

The motion prevailed.

By request of Senator McKenna, with unanimous consent, the Senate returned to the third order of business.

Senate Joint Resolution 10

Memorializing Congress to immediately enact legislation to cease random bombings as a method of coercion and prevent further similar actions by any agency of the United States government.

By Senator McKenna.

Read and referred to committee on Judiciary and Insurance.

Upon motion of Senator Johnson the senate adjourned until 10:00 A.M. Wednesday, January 17.

3:30 P.M.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

Senator Theno introduced Mr. Tom Muller and his Social Studies class from Oregon, Wisconsin.