

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE [January 21, 1975]

STATE OF WISCONSIN

# Senate Journal

Eighty-Second Regular Session

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TUESDAY, January 21, 1975.

10:00 A.M.

The senate met.

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

Prayer was offered by Reverend David Masterjohn, Pastor of Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Madison.

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

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## LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By request of Senator Whittow, with unanimous consent, Senator Berger was granted a leave of absence for the balance of the day.

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

Senators Bablitch, Bidwell, Chilsen, Cullen, Devitt, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, Goyke, Harnisch, Hollander, Keppler, Kleczka, Knowles, Knutson, Krueger, LaFave, Lorge, McKenna, Martin, Morrison, Murphy, Parys, Peloquin, Petri, Risser, Swan, Theno, Thompson and Whittow -- 29.

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**Absent with leave -- Senator Berger -- 1.**

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**EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS**

**State of Wisconsin  
Office of the Governor  
Madison, Wisconsin**

**January 8, 1975.**

**Mr. Glenn E. Bultman  
Senate Chief Clerk  
State Capitol  
Madison, Wisconsin**

**To the Honorable, the Senate**

**Gentlemen:**

I respectfully request permission to address a joint session of the State Legislature on Tuesday, January 21, 1975, at 10:00 A.M. for the purpose of delivering a "State of the State" address, and on Tuesday, January 28, 1975, at 10:00 A.M. for the purpose of delivering the budget message.

**Sincerely,  
PATRICK J. LUCEY  
Governor**

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**COMMITTEE REPORTS**

**The committee on Senate Organization reports and recommends:**

**Approval of the request of Governor Patrick J. Lucy to speak at a joint session of the State Legislature on Tuesday, January 21, 1975 at 10:00 A.M. for the purpose of delivering a "State of the State" message.**

**Approval; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.**

**Approval of the request of Governor Patrick J. Lucey to speak and deliver an address to a joint session of the State Legislature at 10:00 A.M. on Tuesday, January 28, 1975 for the purpose of delivering the budget message.**

**Approval; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.**

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Senator Whittow moved adoption of the committee report.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Whittow moved that the chair appoint a committee to escort the Governor.

The motion prevailed.

The chair appointed Senators Risser, Whittow, Krueger and Chilsen as members of the committee to await upon the Governor.

Upon motion of Senator Whittow the senate recessed until 11:15 A.M.

10:06 A.M.

The senate proceeded in a body to the Assembly Chamber to meet in Joint Convention to receive the Governor's State of the State message.

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IN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER  
IN JOINT CONVENTION

The Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

The committee to await upon the Governor appeared with his excellency the Governor, who delivered his message as follows:

Good morning.

Over the years, as a legislator, as a private citizen, as Lieutenant Governor and Governor of Wisconsin, I have heard numerous State of the State Addresses, and delivered a few myself. What I have to say to you today will be unlike any of those messages.

In the past quarter century, we have built and expanded state government -- payroll, services and taxes -- like there was no tomorrow. In 1975, we know that tomorrow is here.

We have reached the end of the cornucopia.

Last week President Ford reported that the State of the Nation was "not good". Today I must report that the State of the State is not much better.

Until recently, our economic balance as a state coupled with the tax relief and economic development measures we enacted two

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years ago, have insulated our citizens and our businesses from some of the more catastrophic effects of the energy crisis, the highest and most sustained inflation in 28 years, and a growing national recession.

A few months ago, when employment in manufacturing was rising across America, Wisconsin's rate of increase was five times the national average. (Now that it is on the decline nationally, we too are beginning to see a fall-off -- but at a fraction of the national rate.)

Since 1960, personal income in this state has declined relative to the rest of the country. Last year, that trend was reversed. In fact, in the first 10 months of 1974, personal income in Wisconsin rose 9.4% -- double the percentage growth in our neighboring states of Minnesota and Michigan.

And this winter, just one month before we were to experience a record number of unemployment claims, we achieved our highest number of employed individuals in history.

But no state can stand alone. We can diminish the impact of national trends and federal failures but we cannot totally avoid that impact.

We acted boldly to relieve the property tax burden of Wisconsin citizens and improve our job base two years ago, and that was the right action at the right time. Now we must carry through on that action, in a time when doing what is right will be far more painful.

Two years ago, we sought more productivity in government because it was a desirable goal, and because it was a way of freeing more dollars for tax reform and relief. Now it is a necessity.

If we are to preserve the tax relief policies which are the only effective way we know to combat the effects of the national economic decline, we must act boldly now to lower the cost of government operations.

We must reverse what many have come to view as inevitable -- the expansionary cycle of public services. It is that simple.

The growth in government which has occurred since World War II cannot be attributed to one political party or one political philosophy. All of us have been involved. All of us are implicated.

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We have acted out of the best of motives, and the worst. We have identified problems -- real problems -- and then we have sought to purchase "solutions".

In 1975, we do not have that luxury.

The day is past when a Wisconsin governor can come before you with a budget message or a State of the State Address which is nothing more than a catalogue of "goodies", offering a little something for everyone.

As our nation struggles with the most difficult economic circumstances since the Depression, we do not have such "goodies" to dispense.

As I indicated in my Inaugural Address, what we have instead are limits, constraints and burdens.

Wisconsin has a higher number of unemployed this week than at any time since the Depression. Welfare caseloads are at a record level. The cost of Medicaid benefits is rising at nearly twice the rate originally projected.

And tax revenues are below expectations, with the gap widening every month.

In 1975, if our agenda is to include anything new in a fiscal sense, it will not be the distribution of additional benefits, but the sharing of additional burdens.

In such a bleak fiscal context, our first concern must be to minimize old burdens and make them fairer in their impact -- to implement reforms that are long overdue, but do not cost much.

From what has already appeared in the newspapers about the 1975-77 Wisconsin state budget, it should be clear how seriously we have taken the fiscal challenge before the state.

Our decisions concerning agency budgets are more appropriately discussed in next week's budget message.

But these decisions -- the level of cuts we have demanded -- also provide the context in which our legislative agenda should be viewed.

In 1975, there will be many otherwise worthy legislative proposals which we cannot support because of their cost.

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And measures which begin the session with my endorsement will end up with my veto if their fiscal consequences are severely altered in the course of debate.

All of us know that the most significant laws enacted by any legislature may have little fiscal impact.

Indeed, in a difficult economic climate, the potential for creative legislative initiative can be enhanced, as all attention turns to improving the way things are, without spending more taxpayer dollars.

But recognition of this possibility does not make your work this session any easier.

The give and take of the legislative process becomes far harder where there is little room to give. And this is the condition we will all be operating under for the foreseeable future.

Fortunately, even as the group of individuals in this room is unique, so too is your mandate. You have been elected to make the hard choices, and you have the mixture of talent, youth and experience which can make those choices both responsibly and imaginatively.

On the basis of the historical record, we know that a legislature like this comes but once every 80 years.

(In fact, in some cases, the wait has been far longer than that. It has taken 127 years for Wisconsin to produce a Senator Katie Morrison, and three Assembly committee chairwomen. Let us hope that this is the last legislature in which such events will be considered either unusual or unique.)

As governor, I have never before had the opportunity to work with a legislature in which both houses have a majority of Democratic members.

Over the past four years, legislators from both political parties have been able to share in the credit for our historic achievements in tax relief and economic development. As we enter into a more adverse and difficult economic situation, I would welcome a similar sharing of the burden of the decisions which must now be made.

But I must recognize that in the final analysis, the responsibility will be that of the party -- and the people -- in power.

At the same time, I must admit some concern about the way in which we have been given this responsibility. In 1974, the voters

reacted to Watergate, the national economy, and the credibility of existing political leadership by staying away from the polls in record numbers.

When an individual can be elected by a landslide, and still receive the votes of only 20% or 30% of the eligible voters in his district -- how do we interpret his mandate?

The answer, I believe, is that all of us here today have a mandate to bring the people back to the polls -- to prove to voters and taxpayers that state government *works*, that in this difficult economic period we can find ways to reduce costs while producing more, ways to be more responsive *and* responsible.

Quite simply, ours is a mandate:

- to end the boondoggles once and for all, whether by those on the public payroll or by private chiselers using public funds;
- to restore government to the role of public servant, rather than private siphon;
- to bring full public accountability to the vast private and public institutions which have come to dominate our lives.

Austerity, accountability, creativity amidst adversity -- these are the themes which will dominate the 82nd session of the Wisconsin Legislature.

I state without apology that because of the importance I felt budget scrutiny deserved this year, I have not given new legislation the attention I would have liked.

Austerity and accountability, must begin with the executive budget. But how these themes are developed, supplemented and refined, both in the budget and in all other legislation, depends very much upon you.

As I outline for you some of the legislative measures and problem areas which I believe to be of particular importance, I do so with the hope that you will add to and improve upon this list.

### ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

Forty-four years ago, Governor Philip LaFollette stood before this legislature under circumstances more bleak but in many ways analogous to what we face today. He said:

"The citizen who is called upon to invest his money in the form of taxes is entitled, be these taxes small or large, to a reasonable assurance that at some point or other an adequate return is being made for every dollar he pays. One of the obligations resting upon the Executive and the Legislature is to see to it, so far as lies in their power, that conditions warrant this reasonable assurance. When, as at present, a widespread feeling exists that there is something seriously wrong with the conduct of the state's business, and when there are unmistakable indications that this suspicion is not without foundation, it becomes the unavoidable duty of the proper authorities to examine into the facts."

### **Cabinet Government**

Whatever the accuracy of the allegations that have been made over the past year about the performance of the *Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources*, the gap between public suspicions and the possibility of public accountability -- in this agency, and others -- is vast. That gap is called credibility.

In the 1974 elections, if a citizen felt the most crucial issue before the state was DNR performance, there was no way he could express that feeling at the ballot box.

If we are to restore credibility to our political process, we must begin by assuring accountability. Let the management, or mismanagement, of DNR be something that the voters of Wisconsin can hold their elected officials responsible for in 1976 and 1978.

Let us pinpoint responsibility in an elected governor and an appointed cabinet secretary. Let us cut out the middleman. And let us act now. In this time of such great distrust of government, the public deserves no less.

If the argument for cabinet government appears strongest in the case of an agency under widespread criticism, I think it is equally valid in the case where the record shows an agency to be extremely well-managed. Such an agency is the *Wisconsin Department of Agriculture*.

If we conducted a nationwide search for a new cabinet secretary, it is doubtful we could find a better manager than the Department currently has.



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Yet when the Governor of Wisconsin asks this man for his expert advice, if that advice is contrary to the policy established by the Department's part-time citizen board, the Secretary is dutybound to reflect the opinion of his board. What could be more ludicrous!

As we approach our national bicentennial, it is time we in Wisconsin embraced an idea that has had almost 200 years of testing at the federal level -- cabinet government for the Departments of *Natural Resources, Agriculture, Veteran's Affairs, Health and Social Services, Industry, Labor and Human Relations, Regulation and Licensing*, and the *Higher Educational Aids Board*.

In my budget message, I will address the cabinet proposal of the greatest fiscal consequence -- the reorganization of the Department of Health and Social Services.

In a later legislative message, I will deal with the issues involved in statutory reorganization of the Wisconsin Department of Transportation -- as part of a comprehensive review of this state's approach to transportation policy.

### **Consumer Representation**

Coupled with our cabinet proposal for the Department of Regulation and Licensing, I am again urging the establishment by statute of consumer representation on licensing boards, to give the public more of a say in the often unpublicized but highly important decisions of these groups.

### **Internal Improvements Amendment**

Cabinet government is one basic means of assuring accountability of agencies and officials to the legislature and the voting public. The removal of legal barriers to effective government performance which originated long ago, out of the same fear of democratic decision-making as our system of departmental boards and commissions, is another.

Over the past ten years, 300 miles of Wisconsin's railroad beds have been abandoned -- and this year alone, 400 miles of track await possible abandonment -- yet we stand by, virtually powerless to act, because of an antiquated constitutional prohibition.

In this time of concern about energy shortages, no measure should have a higher priority for prompt passage than AJR 2, to remove Wisconsin's prohibition on expenditures for internal

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improvements for transportation facilities. We must act now, so that we can get this amendment on the spring ballot.

In addition, a resolution which would remove entirely Wisconsin's prohibition on internal improvements deserves action in this session.

### **Public Ethics**

The 1973-75 session of the Wisconsin Legislature will long be remembered for its reforms of the way public business is conducted -- the establishment of a state ethics code, a comprehensive revision of Wisconsin's campaign finance laws, and the strengthening of our open meetings statute.

As the memory of Watergate fades, there will be more and more pressure to retreat from these reforms. Before that can happen, we must act to strengthen them, and to fill in the loopholes we did not catch the first time around.

#### **Specifically:**

--In accord with recommendations made by the Ethics Board, the *ethics code* should be revised, to insure the disclosure of real estate holdings, and of assets as well as liabilities and to regulate certain conflict of interest situations involving legislative appearances before regulatory boards.

--Wisconsin's existing *lobby laws* should be revised to assure more thorough and timely disclosure, penalties for the recipients as well as the givers of favors, and strict controls on when and how lobbyists may contribute to political campaigns.

--A loophole that some local governmental bodies have found in our *open meetings* law, regarding meeting notification requirements, should be shut tight, as should be loopholes regarding corporate campaign contributions in the *campaign finance* reforms we enacted last year.

### **Universal Voter Registration**

At a time when voter participation has dipped to record lows, inconsistent and discriminatory voter registration requirements and procedures which discourage full voter participation cannot be condoned. By the 1976 elections, every elector in the state of

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Wisconsin should be registered, with provision made for such simplified procedures as registration by mail.

What could be a more appropriate way to commemorate our 200th anniversary as a free people!

### **Judicial Reform**

Later this week, you will be hearing an address by the distinguished Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Horace Wilkie, concerning court reorganization.

Such a reorganization -- to establish a single level of trial courts throughout the state, to amend the Wisconsin Constitution so as to allow creation of an intermediate-level state court of appeals and authorize the Supreme Court to remove judges for cause or disability -- is long overdue.

Like the other structural reforms I have outlined today, this reorganization would bring more public accountability to an area of our public life where confidence is dangerously low.

In addition, I should point out that there are numerous low-cost recommendations of the Judicial Task Force to improve the administration of criminal justice in Wisconsin which are deserving of a second look in this biennium.

### **ACCOUNTABILITY IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

The frustration which the average citizen feels in our time can be related to the loss of a feeling of community and faith in the potential of individual action in a world of increasingly impersonal forces and institutions.

Making government more responsive and accountable is one way of dealing with this frustration. Using government to make mass institutions more accountable -- to both individual needs and the public interest -- is another.

Whatever we call these measures -- health care regulation, land use regulation, highway safety enforcement -- what they really are is consumer power bills. In a time of tight money both for the average citizen and for state government, it is these measures which offer the greatest potential for improving the quality of life of our citizenry.

### **Power Plant Siting**

In his State of the Union Address, President Ford outlined an astounding -- and in some ways, deeply disturbing -- goal of accelerated power plant construction for the nation. In this area of concern, so directly related to the way we view our future as a state, neither unchecked private control nor unlimited federal intrusion is an acceptable alternative.

Let this be the session that puts the people and the people's agency -- the Public Service Commission -- back into the power plant siting process.

We cannot afford to let power plant construction choices, which will affect our economy, our environment, our health and well-being for generations to come, be made under circumstances which do not insure that the broad public interest of people throughout this state is both represented and protected.

### **Land Use**

Power plant siting is perhaps the most important aspect of a far broader question -- how do we insure more responsible patterns of energy and land usage?

Two years ago, I stood before this Legislature with former Governor Knowles and proposed a wide-ranging agenda of land-use reforms. Since that time, we have achieved the passage of AJR I and the Inland Lakes Rehabilitation Bill, but have failed in our attempt to pass more stringent regulatory measures.

Without abandoning any of our land use goals, I think it may be appropriate in this biennium to review our approach, to see if there are alternative ways, making greater use of local participation, to achieve the same purposes.

Heading any list of land use priorities for this session must be passage of a strong, fiscally responsible bill to *preserve agricultural and conservancy lands*.

Beyond this, what is required is nothing less than a comprehensive judgment as to what should be Wisconsin's land use strategy over the final quarter of the 20th century.

Involved here are urban as well as rural land development questions; concerns about *wetlands preservation and landmarks preservation, mining taxation and reclamation*, and the identification and mapping of critical resources; land development

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actions by public agencies as well as private firms; and administrative, educative, as well as regulatory initiatives.

I myself am uncertain as to all of the elements which should go into that strategy. But I am totally certain that if we do not develop and begin to implement a comprehensive strategy in this biennium, it will be too late.

In two areas which are related to the general question of land use, I again urge passage of legislation tightening Wisconsin's *regulation of billboards*, and amending our *annexation and incorporation laws* to allow for more orderly urban development.

### **Consumer Protection**

Among our highest priorities over the past four years has been the passage of *no-fault auto insurance*, and a law providing for more effective *regulation of Cable TV*. The urgency of no-fault in this time of inflated prices is apparent to all. The danger in our not acting is that federal legislation, responding to the same need, will preempt our right to legislate in accord with the particular circumstances of our State.

The appointment by statute of consumer representatives on licensing boards gives institutional recognition to what already should be operational fact -- that the first responsibility of state regulatory bodies is to the consumer.

Over the next four years, I expect these regulatory boards and commissions to take a vigorous role in initiating measures to protect the consumer.

One such initiative, which I believe deserves legislative support, originated with the State Commissioner of Savings and Loan, and would place effective statutory restrictions on the use and implementation of *mortgage escalator clauses*.

Another measure of comparable merit would provide for industry-wide *regulation of auto repair* -- something which is long overdue.

### **Health Care**

No area of consumer concern is of greater importance than health care regulation. This is true not only because good health care is a necessity of life, but also because of the alarming increase in costs which this field has seen over the past decade.

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Two years ago, in a special message to the Legislature, I outlined a broad program for state action in the health care field. It is no secret that some of those measures attracted strong criticism.

Since that time, we have learned something about the most effective way to insure improved health care service while holding down the cost -- and we believe the industry has learned something as well.

Our voluntary hospital rate review and approval program is working to hold rate increases here below those in other states.

But with a 73% average occupancy rate of hospital beds throughout the state, more needs to be done. Building upon the hospital rate review program which is already in place, we need active state involvement and sponsorship.

The arguments for prompt passage of state *certificate of need/licensure legislation* are even stronger in this biennium than they were two years ago.

Recently passed federal health planning and development legislation provides us with both the carrot of increased funding -- if we act -- and the stick of a threatened loss of millions of dollars of federal health care support, if we do not act.

But if we do not act, we will lose more than federal funds. We will lose the only effective opportunity we have to place controls on today's cycle of medical duplication and competition which will otherwise become tomorrow's geometric escalation in the cost of health care.

In 1975, we should also act to establish a regulatory framework for *health maintenance organizations*; in this case, the fact that we do not as yet have many HMO's in Wisconsin can be seen as an advantage -- we can get in on the ground floor.

Other consumer-oriented health-care measures -- allowing the *treatment of minors for venereal disease and drug abuse* without parental consent, and the expanded use of *generic drugs* where appropriate -- are equally deserving of legislative action over the coming year.

### **Human Rights**

Over the past four years, we have made important strides on behalf of human rights, through such actions as ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and enactment

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of Chapter 89, providing an educational bill of rights for the handicapped.

In this biennium, we must:

- Follow up on the excellent work of the Problems of People with Physical Handicaps task force with legislation to broaden the rights of people with disabilities in every sphere of activity;
- Revise Wisconsin's children's code, and our mental health laws, to assure children, and individuals thought to be mentally ill the constitutional protection to which they are entitled;
- Seek adequate compensation for those whose rights have been most violated in our society -- the victims of crime;
- Develop legislation that protects the collective bargaining rights of public employees, without abandoning the public's right to essential government services;
- Eliminate discrimination by sex in the statutes of the State of Wisconsin.

In a time of rising concern about violent crime, thoughtful legislative attention should be given to the question of gun control. I recognize that there are a variety of human rights involved here, which must be balanced.

Whether the best approach lies in attempting to ban hand-guns altogether, some form of mandatory sentencing procedure for all crimes committed with guns, or in another direction entirely -- the increasing unlawful use of these weapons in Wisconsin is a trend which none of us can afford to ignore. Recognizing that every approach may have some potential pitfalls, we should not use that recognition as an excuse for doing nothing.

### **Highway Safety**

None of us likes the word "mandatory." We live in a world full of too many "mandatories."

Yet we must recognize that 250 people are alive in Wisconsin today who might not have been had we not had a "mandatory" reduction in the speed limit to 55 miles-per-hour in 1974.

We could easily double that figure in 1975 if we could get every driver and passenger in this state to wear a seat belt; if, once and

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for all, we could make drinking and driving socially unacceptable; if we could get every reckless driver in this state off the roads before he or she has the chance to kill or be killed.

Whether we do it through the insurance system, through the safety equipment we place on automobiles and highways, through far more stringent laws, or a combination of all of these steps, what is truly mandatory is that we act before hundreds more innocents die needlessly on our highways.

### CREATIVE RESPONSE TO ADVERSITY

#### Energy Conservation

Over the past eighteen months, Wisconsin has gained national recognition for its leadership in responding to the energy crisis. The challenge of "dealing creatively with adversity" over the next biennium, in areas such as crime prevention, highway safety, and land use, will be measured against our achievements and potential accomplishments in this area.

Where as recently as two years ago there were virtually no state energy programs, policies or structures, today we have a working allocation program in place; we have a tightly enforced 55 mile-per-hour speed limit in place; we have a comprehensive state agency energy conservation program in place, which will have saved Wisconsin taxpayers an estimated \$8 to \$10 million by the end of the current biennium.

And we have an extensive list of energy conservation proposals ready -- the work of your Energy Conservation Advisory Council -- awaiting legislative action in this biennium.

The passage of just one of these measures -- mandating minimum efficiency standards for air conditioning units -- would reduce energy consumption in Wisconsin to the extent that by the year 2000 a major nuclear power plant, equal in size to one of the units currently being planned near Lake Koshkonong, would not have to be built.

How many power plants, how much pollution and inflation, could we save ourselves -- and our children and grandchildren -- by adopting uniform state building codes (with a built-in energy standard) now? By adopting labeling legislation, so that consumers will know which appliances are the most energy efficient, now?

Within state government, we are already taking measures such as these -- adopting strict new rules for employee travel, and



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building design and construction, even where we know that in the short run they will cost us more.

We cannot ask any less of the private sector.

I urge you to give this innovative group of measures your attention and support -- so that our energy policies can continue to be both a model for the rest of the country and a model for each of us, as we confront the challenge of this biennium: to make a virtue out of necessity.

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Forty-four years ago, in his State of the State Message to the Legislature, Governor Philip LaFollette responded to the challenge of the shrinking Depression economy, with a metaphor referring to the closing of the American frontier. He said:

“As long as the frontier existed, men were free to bundle their families into covered wagons and move West to a new freedom and a new opportunity. But, in one respect, the frontier was a liability as well as an asset. For as long as this freedom of movement to new opportunity existed, neither the leaders nor the people were under the pressure of necessity to keep the political, social, and economic processes of American life progressively adapted to changing needs and changing conditions . . .

“Today, if we find our freedom restricted and our opportunity denied, we cannot seek a new freedom and a new opportunity by running away from these restrictions and denials into some new territory. We must find our freedom and make our opportunity through wise and courageous readjustments of the political and economic order of State and Nation to the changed needs and changed conditions of our time.”

The energy crisis, the global resource shortages we now face, a growing awareness of the network of economic dependency our affluence is built upon -- these represent the closing of another frontier.

We, in the record we help write, shall determine whether that closing will eventually be seen as a turning point, or a tragic turning away, in American history.

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Thank you.

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The senate reconvened.

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LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By request of Senator Knowles, with unanimous consent, he was granted a leave of absence for Thursday, January 23.

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INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

**Senate Joint Resolution 9**

To amend article VIII, section 7(2)(a) and section 10, of the constitution, relating to internal improvements for transportation facilities (2nd consideration).

By Senators Cullen, Whittow, Goyke, Morrison, Flynn and Berger.

Read first time and referred to committee on Commerce.

**Senate Joint Resolution 10**

To amend section 1 of article VIII of the constitution, relating to a state-funded \$5,000 homestead tax exemption for persons aged 62 or older (first consideration).

By Senators Chilsen and Theno.

Read first time and referred to joint committee on Finance.

**Senate Joint Resolution 11**

Establishing a special joint committee to study the transportation problems of the elderly.

By Senators Chilsen and Theno.

Read and referred to committee on Senate Organization.

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BILLS INTRODUCED

Read first time and referred:

**Senate Bill 51**

Relating to fiscal bureaus for school boards in cities of the 1st class.

By Senators Berger, Parys, Swan, Frank and Whittow, cosponsored by Representatives Barbee, Plewa, Pabst, Kirby, Tuczynski and Wahner.

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To committee on Education.

**Senate Bill 52**

Relating to law enforcement officers' bill of rights, and providing a penalty.

By Senators Berger, Devitt and Kleczka, cosponsored by Representatives Dorff, Plewa, Kirby, Tucyzski, Lingren and Wahner.

To committee on Governmental and Veterans' Affairs.

**Senate Bill 53**

Relating to homestead tax credits.

By Senators Chilsen and Theno.

To Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions.

**Senate Bill 54**

Relating to creation of a metropolitan council to replace the southeastern regional planning commission and making an appropriation.

By Senator Berger, cosponsored by Representative Wahner.

To committee on Governmental and Veterans' Affairs.

**Senate Bill 55**

Relating to a presumption of employment connected disease for policemen applying for benefits under a pension or retirement system.

By Senators Devitt, LaFave, Berger, Kleczka, Swan, Hollander, Parys, Cullen, Thompson, Krueger, Lorge, Keppler, Theno, Chilsen and Frank, cosponsored by Representatives Dorff, Sicula, Kirby, Molinaro, Czerwinski, O'Malley, Lingren, Lallensack, Dandeneau, Menos, Schricker, Norquist, Looby, Murray, Wahner, Ferrall, McEssy and Behnke.

To Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems.

**Senate Bill 56**

Relating to transferring the tourism activities of the department of natural resources to the department of business development, and transferring appropriations.

By Senators Thompson, Bablitch and Martin.

To committee on Commerce.

**Senate Bill 57**

Relating to increasing the jurisdictional amount for small claims actions.

By Senators Thompson, Harnisch and Bablitch.

To committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

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COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee on Senate Organization reports and schedules the following:

Calendar Scheduling Approved

For WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1975

**Senate Resolution 7**

Relating to creating a senate committee on agriculture and rural development.

Rejection; Ayes, 3; Noes, 2.

**Senate Joint Resolution 2**

Granting the use of the legislative chambers on Saturday, February 8, 1975 for the 1975 Model Legislative Session of the Wisconsin Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Adoption; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

FRED A. RISSER

Chairman

The State of Wisconsin  
Supreme Court Chambers  
Madison

January 3, 1975.

Mr. Glenn Bultman  
Senate Chief Clerk  
State Capitol  
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Sir:

I respectfully request permission to address a joint convention of the state legislature, Thursday, January 23, 1975, at 10:00 A.M. on the subject of a report on the state judiciary.

Sincerely yours  
HORACE W. WILKIE  
Chief Justice

## JOURNAL OF THE SENATE [January 21, 1975]

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### COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee on Senate Organization reports and recommends:

Approval of the request of Chief Justice Horace Wilkie for permission to address a joint session of the State legislature at 10:00 A.M. on January 23, 1975 on the subject of a report on the state judiciary.

Adoption of request; Ayes, 4; Noes, 1.

FRED A. RISSER  
Chairman

Senator Parys moved rejection of the committee report.

The ayes and noes were demanded and the vote was: ayes, 8; noes, 22; absent or not voting, 1; as follows:

Ayes -- Senators Bidwell, Devitt, LaFave, Murphy, Parys, Swan, Theno and Whittow -- 8.

Noes -- Senators Bablitch, Chilsen, Cullen, Dorman, Flynn, Frank, Goyke, Harnisch, Hollander, Keppler, Kleczka, Knowles, Knutson, Krueger, Lorge, McKenna, Martin, Morrison, Peloquin, Petri, Risser and Thompson -- 22.

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

So the motion did not prevail.

The question was: Adoption?

So the committee report was adopted.

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### AMENDMENTS OFFERED

Senate substitute amendment 1 to **Senate Bill 22** by Senator Risser.

Upon motion of Senator Whittow the senate adjourned until 10:00 A.M. Wednesday, January 22.

12:15 P.M.