

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE [January 25, 1977]

STATE OF WISCONSIN
Senate Journal
Eighty-Third Regular Session

TUESDAY, January 25, 1977.

10:00 A.M.

The senate met.

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

The senate stood for the prayer which was offered by Reverend Kenneth L. Bergner, Associate Pastor, Christ Presbyterian Church, Madison.

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

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

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

By request of Senator Bablitch, with unanimous consent, Senator Flynn 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 Adelman, Bablitch, Berger, Bidwell, Braun, Chilsen, Cullen, Dorman, Frank, Goyke, Harnisch, Keppler, Kleczka, Krueger, Lorge, McCallum, McKenna, Martin, Maurer, Morrison, Murphy, Offner, Parys, Petri, Radosevich, Risser, Sensenbrenner, Swan, Theno, Thompson and Van Sistine -- 31.

Absent -- None.

Absent with leave -- Senators Flynn and Peloquin -- 2.

The chair appointed Senators Kleczka, Dorman, Krueger and Chilsen to escort the Governor to the assembly chambers.

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Upon motion of Senator Bablitch the senate recessed until 15 minutes after the conclusion of the Governors message.

10:07 A.M.

The Senate proceeded in a body to the Assembly Chamber to meet in Joint Convention to receive the Governor's Budget Message.

IN ASSEMBLY CHAMBER IN JOINT CONVENTION

The Lieutenant Governor in the Chair.

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

Since 1970, we have built a record of government austerity and fiscal responsibility in Wisconsin that has been unmatched in more than three decades. Not since the years of the Second World War has there been such a prolonged period of restraint and moderation.

The budget I submit to you today continues that tradition. It is a no-tax-increase budget . . . the third consecutive state budget without a tax increase . . . the first time that will have happened since the 1940s.

With your approval, there will be two more years with no increase in the rate of any state-administered general tax. There will be two more years with no increase in the average property tax rate. There will be two more years with no increase in the gasoline tax, and there will be two more years with no increase in the registration fee for any automobile currently registered in Wisconsin.

With your approval, the farmers, the businessmen and women, the manufacturers of Wisconsin finally will be relieved of the unfair burden of the personal property tax on livestock and inventories. And everyone will benefit from the boost to the state's economy that this tax relief will provide.

And, finally, with your approval, the elderly, family farmers and other heads of families with modest incomes will receive the largest benefit increase in the history of Wisconsin's Homestead Tax Credit program.

I urge this, this continued policy of austerity and moderation, because we cannot afford to jeopardize the progress of the last six years. After years of constant increase, the average property tax

rate today is lower than it was in 1972. After years of almost constant tax growth, we have reduced the share of personal income paid to state and local government. And after years of stagnation, our record of fiscal restraint and tax reform has so strengthened Wisconsin's economy that it out-performs the other states in this region.

But controlling tax growth and reforming the tax structure are not enough. The citizens of Wisconsin also value the public services which improve the quality of their lives. They believe—and they are right—that essential services can be maintained without tax increases if we do our best to provide a dollar's worth of service for every dollar paid by the taxpayers.

This budget does not cut corners.

Wisconsin will continue to meet the public service goals which are the envy of other states.

We will continue to surpass every other state in support for municipal and county services.

We will increase support for local public schools by more than \$200 million.

The doors of the University of Wisconsin system again will be open to every qualified Wisconsin resident, regardless of wealth.

We will provide a transportation network that efficiently moves goods and people.

We will meet our long-term commitment to the environment.

We will honor both our obligation to those with a legitimate need for public assistance, and our obligation to administer welfare and social service programs without waste or fraud.

And, finally, we will continue to provide the imagination, creativity and resources that make Wisconsin a national example of progressive state government.

As I prepared this budget, I sought more than just the advice of those who run state agencies. I went to the taxpaying customers of government to get their advice, as well.

More than anything else, the people of Wisconsin want continued restraint in the cost of government. And that is precisely what this budget guarantees: continued restraint.

But there should be no illusions. None of this is easily accomplished. The task is especially difficult—and all the more important—because we cannot ignore economic reality. As Wisconsin has learned, the cost of that is too great.

In the latter half of the 1960s, state and local government expanded with virtually no regard for the taxpayer. Taxes in Wisconsin increased more than 11 per cent a year—nearly three times as fast as the rate of inflation. During these years, the cost of

state and local government grew from 12.5 per cent of personal income to nearly 15 per cent. This hampered our ability to attract and retain business, and while the rest of the nation generally prospered, Wisconsin's economy foundered.

The challenge of the 1970s has been to reinvigorate Wisconsin's economy, to cope with inflation while moderating tax growth, to sustain quality public services with a more productive work force. We have had to put our house back in order, and our record in meeting those challenges speaks for itself.

Wisconsin's economy has grown faster than that of the average state. The private sector is once again the major source of new jobs, while growth in state and local government employment has been limited to only 1.5 per cent a year. And most importantly, state and local taxes now take a smaller percentage of the taxpayer's income than at the beginning of this decade.

This record must be maintained. And it can be, if we are determined, if we work together, if we use common sense.

The fiscal constraints we face today, in some respects, are even more difficult than those we confronted two years ago:

- In percentage terms, the tax system will produce less revenue growth in the next biennium than two years ago.
- The surplus available at the end of the current biennium will be down \$31 million from two years ago.
- The federal government will be paying a smaller share of certain social service and education programs, costing the state \$22 million.
- There will be one additional payroll period in the next biennium, requiring \$11 million more.
- Another \$5 million will be needed to retain permanent positions now financed with federal funds.
- And \$9 million will be required to offset some of the inflationary increases in the cost of essential supplies and services.

Given all of this, the only way to live within our income and avoid a tax increase is to make government more productive and efficient. This has been an indispensable element of the austerity budgets of the last six years, and as a result, state agency operations consume a smaller share of the general tax dollar than ever before.

Productivity and efficiency remain the foundation of this budget. Wherever possible, the cost of new programs is offset by the elimination of unnecessary services. Wherever possible, the current state work force is required to improve its productivity.

The result is a budget which drastically limits the growth of the state government work force. During the next two years, the number of state employees will increase by less than 1.5 per cent a year. Were it not for increased enrollment at the University of Wisconsin, and population increases in our correctional institutions, there would be virtually no growth at all in the state's work force.

After reviewing this budget, there will be those who want more. They should be heard. But, in a time of continuing economic uncertainty, they should be asked to identify which taxes they would raise to pay for their requests. They should be asked if it makes sense to dampen down the economy by raising state and local taxes at the very time the new President and the Congress will be trying to stimulate it through federal tax rebates, reductions, and public works. They should be asked if we can risk undoing Wisconsin's economic progress.

Tax Reform and Economic Development

This budget is more than simply a catalog of state government services. In fact, it takes only 22 cents of the general state tax dollar to run state agencies and institutions. The largest share—the other 78 cents of each dollar—goes to local governments, property taxpayers, and as aids to individuals.

There are two major goals behind our local assistance and tax relief efforts: first, to reduce reliance on the property tax; second, to provide enough support to local government to enable it to provide high quality local services. Neither of those goals could be achieved without state assistance.

In the field of property tax reform, Wisconsin has earned a national reputation for leadership. No state can match the financial support Wisconsin provides to municipal and county government—on a per capita basis Wisconsin's level of assistance exceeds the national average by more than 300 per cent. As a percentage of all taxes, Wisconsin has reduced its reliance on the property tax to 36 per cent, compared to 44 per cent in 1971. The result: state aids have replaced the property tax as the largest local revenue source. And to ensure that Wisconsin's local assistance commitment restrains property tax growth, we have implemented—and should continue—a program of municipal levy limits and school cost controls.

But even this record is one that can be improved.

The shared tax program is too complicated and does not provide for reliable growth. The program needs to be streamlined and simplified.

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Beginning in 1978, I propose a guaranteed annual increase in overall payments tied to the yearly percentage growth in Wisconsin personal income. There would be a minimum guarantee of 5 per cent growth, and there would be a ceiling of 10 per cent on growth in any one year.

This proposal will mean overall shared revenue growth of about 9 per cent a year in the next biennium. If the economy continues to recover, it will provide more than enough funds to support that commitment to regular growth in shared taxes. But these additional dollars should not be used to expand state services; instead, we should use them to expand the Homestead Tax Credit, and to help reach the state's goal of providing 40 per cent of the cost of local education.

By improving the Homestead program, as proposed in the budget, we can provide \$84 million in new relief to those most burdened by the property tax. Under an expanded program, a family of four with an income of up to \$10,250 a year would become eligible for benefits. The elderly, farmers, and others with modest incomes would get tax credits averaging more than \$300.

In terms of improving progressivity, these changes will virtually eliminate any state income tax liability for a family of four whose income is less than \$8,575 a year. That compares with a level of \$6,400 today, and less than \$2,000 in 1970.

This program of tax relief and reform depends on steady economic growth. The best way to ensure such growth is to hold the line on the cost of government and encourage economic development.

To accomplish that, I propose a complete elimination, over a five-year period, of the property tax on farm livestock and merchants' and manufacturers' inventory. Even though the state now pays a substantial portion of this tax, its existence still diminishes our economic strength.

Eliminating it will produce eventual tax relief of more than \$40 million a year. It will mean more jobs for those entering the labor force, and more job security for those who already have work. Nowhere will the relief be more welcome than in rural Wisconsin, where the financial demands on farmers make this reform all the more essential.

The phaseout of this tax does not mean an end of reimbursement to local government. Local treasuries will continue to receive the same growth of support that current law provides. And once the tax is fully eliminated, the state reimbursement will become available for other forms of local assistance and property tax relief.

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Wisconsin's economy will be further strengthened by other proposals included in the budget.

- The tourism industry, which accounts for one out of five Wisconsin jobs, will benefit from a 50 per cent increase in state promotional efforts.
- Mature and overly mature trees currently stand in our county forests as a neglected economic resource. Sound forest management argues for the cutting of these trees. Increased harvesting will reduce the need to import timber from other states, and this will add money, jobs, and stability to a critical part of the state's economy.
- The budget also creates a small business ombudsman in the Department of Business Development, along with an expansion of the small business management consultant program at the University of Wisconsin-Extension.
- And for Wisconsin farmers, in addition to increased Homestead and personal property tax relief, the budget includes two other special tax advantages. They would give farmers the option to delay reporting income from federal crop disaster payments or from the forced sale of livestock. Both will help farmers improve their cash flow if there is a recurrence of last year's drought.

Environmental Protection

Improving Wisconsin's economic climate requires no retreat from our equally important commitment to a clean environment. In the last five years, air quality has improved at 13 of the 16 urban monitoring stations maintained by the Department of Natural Resources. And, earlier this month, the Department announced that 90 per cent of Wisconsin's rivers already have met federal water quality standards for fishing and swimming—six years ahead of the deadline.

Precisely because our efforts have succeeded, I am proposing that we expand the Department's permanent pollution control staff. I also propose an environmental fee system that will require polluters to pay a fairer share of the cost of pollution abatement. And I urge you to expand the authority of the Justice Department's public intervenor to act on behalf of the general public in all environmental matters.

The need to upgrade municipal sewage treatment facilities requires continuing attention. We have nearly exhausted \$144 million in state funds available for this purpose, and it is not yet clear whether a new state grant program will be needed. That answer will be known later this year, when the federal government renews its program to provide local assistance in this area. I

discussed this matter with Senator Ed Muskie last week, and I will continue to urge President Carter and the Congress to support a strong program that will meet the needs of Wisconsin communities. Once we know the extent of the federal commitment, we can better assess whether a new state grant program is needed.

Transportation

During the last session, we failed to agree on a sound transportation program. The issue has not gone away, and this budget includes new proposals for your consideration. Because of revised revenue estimates and a reevaluation of future needs, I am proposing a modest program. The minimal new revenue that is necessary will all be used to provide more property tax relief to local governments.

The state's most immediate transportation responsibility is to finance an adequate maintenance program for the state trunk highway system. This budget will allow the state to renew about 15 per cent of the state's roads in the next two years. The budget also includes a \$24 million program to replace and repair bridges. Together, these investments are necessary to insure that the farmers and merchants and manufacturers of Wisconsin can move their goods to market efficiently.

I recommend a substantial increase in the share of state transportation revenues returned to local governments. This can provide as much as \$24 million a year in new property tax relief. It will allow the outdated highway aid formula to be reformed, and it will reimburse all communities in an equitable manner for the maintenance of state roads. It will allow counties to strengthen their transportation responsibilities. And it will reaffirm our commitment to the state's 22 local bus systems, and the quarter of a million riders who use those buses every working day. The budget also copes with the reality of diminishing energy supplies by proposing funds for more efficient modes, including intercity rail, bus, and water transportation. New dollars also are provided for the elderly and handicapped.

In planning for the future, we also must anticipate what society will *not* need. In the field of transportation, that means taking a hard look at the hundreds of millions of dollars of highway projects now on the drawing boards. We cannot continue to sacrifice agricultural land and city neighborhoods in return for more and more concrete. The time has come to curb our appetite for more highways and freeways, and I propose that we reduce our commitment to new road construction. In doing so, we will derive social, environmental, and agricultural benefits.

We can finance a responsible transportation program without a gasoline tax increase or higher registration fees on currently registered cars.

Overall, the new revenue that will be needed totals less than \$19 million a year. It would be financed in three ways: first, new cars would be subject to a progressive schedule of registration fees based on energy efficiency; second, truck fees would be increased to more accurately reflect their wear and tear on the highway system; and, third, several exemptions and loopholes—for small trailers and motor homes, for example—would be closed.

Finally, the budget provides for a long overdue reorganization of the Department of Transportation.

Welfare Reform and Social Services

With the inauguration of President Carter, we now have a national administration firmly committed to welfare reform. But there is much Wisconsin can do as well, and this budget includes the initial steps of a comprehensive program to control welfare and medical assistance costs.

First, we must maintain our commitment to those with legitimate need. And second, we must take strong action against those who cheat the system—whether they are providers or recipients.

In this budget, I am proposing a 15-point program of cost containment in the medicaid program that will save the state and federal government at least \$36 million during the next two years.

These savings would result from a combination of increased audits, more investigative strength, and stricter reimbursement standards. The Department of Health and Social Services also will initiate pilot programs to reduce unnecessary surgical operations and drug use.

I also urge your support for a campaign to save \$10 million in the AFDC program by requiring stepparents to be liable for support of stepchildren and from increased efforts to recover overpayments.

Beyond these reforms, I am directing the Secretary of Health and Social Services to explore new ways of identifying welfare recipients who are able to work, so they can be put to work. Most recipients either can't work or are prevented from doing so by family responsibilities, but the taxpayer can't afford to help those who could and should help themselves.

For those who deserve public support, this budget proposes a responsible level of assistance. The budget also proposes a task force under the Secretary of Health and Social Services to develop

a better way of determining a fair and equitable payment standard. Such a standard will need to reflect the income needs of the recipient, but it also must take into account the income of the taxpayer who is paying the bill.

I already have discussed the increased Homestead tax benefits which the elderly will receive in this budget. In addition, I propose a \$2.6 million program of expanded services to help elderly citizens stay in their own homes whenever possible. We will provide more medical services in the home. We will increase the number of meals served in community centers. And we will encourage the development and renovation of senior citizen centers.

The budget provides three new institutional programs for the emotionally disturbed and mentally disabled. It also provides \$6 million to raise the per capita mental health payment to counties and to finance innovative mental health programs. I also am recommending an additional \$7.8 million for the implementation of a uniform foster care rate. And the budget provides \$6.9 million for a 5 per cent inflationary adjustment in the state's social service contracts with county social service departments.

In social services and mental health, two major cost-saving experiments would be tested. Counties would be authorized to consolidate their budgets for these programs, as well as to create a voucher payment system for both services.

Education

An essential foundation of a free society is its commitment to education, and it is fitting that no expenditure of state and local tax dollars in Wisconsin exceeds our investment in learning.

During the 1970's, we expanded the state's commitment to elementary and secondary education. For the benefit of our children and our future as a state, we established reasonable standards of performance for local schools. We affirmed our commitment to the education of all children, regardless of their exceptional needs. And we provided new financial support.

This year, school aids will be more than double the level of five years ago. By the end of the next biennium, I propose a level of state support for schools that is more than three times as large as it was at the beginning of this decade. This will require an added commitment of more than \$200 million, and it will allow us to meet the goal of paying 40 per cent of all local school costs by 1978-79.

Taxpayers are willing to pay this price, because they will provide whatever is necessary to educate their children. But they are just as determined to get their money's worth.

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To provide some reasonable control on school expenses, the current state budget imposed a ceiling on the growth in per pupil costs. This assured that additional state support provided a measure of property tax relief, and not merely increased spending.

These controls have worked, but adjustments are needed to reflect current economic conditions. Two years ago, with inflation at near-record levels, the Legislature established a 9.5 per cent ceiling on growth. That ceiling should be scaled back to 7.5 per cent—a limit which still would exceed all predictions of inflation during the next two years. At the same time, additional flexibility would be allowed to districts spending below the statewide average. And, as with levy limits, the voters retain the right to determine if the controls ought to be exceeded.

In addition to controlling school costs, the budget calls for a statewide pupil testing program to measure the basic skills of fourth, eighth and twelfth grade students. Like many parents, I am troubled by disturbing evidence that children aren't learning to read and write and compute as well as they should. The testing program I have proposed will help us diagnose the problem. It is an essential investment in learning more about the quality of education our schools provide.

At the same time that we apply increased scrutiny to the performance of our schools, we must also develop new techniques that will help teachers do their job. In the last five years Wisconsin has developed a statewide educational communications network. Through radio and television, this brings educational programming to about two-thirds of the public school children in Wisconsin. The system has been maintained until now without financing from the general fund, but declining program revenue will require a direct general fund commitment in the next budget. These dollars will be used to maintain and improve important programs, including much needed courses in the basic skills.

The University of Wisconsin, along with the Vocational, Technical and Adult Education system, offer Wisconsin citizens an unparalleled level of post-secondary education. This budget strengthens our commitment to the excellence of those institutions.

Aids to the vocational system will be increased by \$17 million, resulting in direct state support of 35 per cent of local VTAE costs. The accountability of district boards will be improved by requiring referenda on more capital spending projects, by increasing the representation of women and minority group members, and by expanding public participation in the selection of local board members. The system will better prepare citizens for the job market through the total elimination of non-resident tuition charges—these

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charges have discriminated against residents of VTAE districts which may not have programs in a student's particular area of interest.

We have begun to plan for the significant changes in enrollment patterns which the University of Wisconsin will experience in the future. Our goal was to develop a financing formula that would insure access for all qualified students and maintain a high standard of instructional and academic excellence.

To achieve those goals, I am recommending a revised and improved enrollment funding formula and a faculty development program. The new enrollment formula will allow the University to meet legitimate needs caused by the present upswing in enrollments, and at the same time it will provide flexibility to cope with future declines. The budget also recognizes the need to retrain our faculty to meet new and changing educational needs. We ordinarily recognize the need to invest to protect our natural and physical resources; we must make the same kind of investment in the intellectual resources we rely on for teaching, scholarship and public service.

The budget also proposes that the University establish a new and coordinated admissions procedure—with a common application—which allows students to indicate three campus preferences. This will improve service to prospective students, and it will result in a more productive use of facilities within the University system.

Major refinancing of our student loan program is needed to insure full access to post-secondary educational programs. The budget establishes a revenue bonding program to finance the state direct loan program, which will free more than \$34 million in tax-supported dollars now committed to this program. Advanced opportunity grants and higher education grants would be increased as well. And administration of several student loan programs would be improved and centralized under the Higher Educational Aids Board.

Veterinary Medicine

The 1975 Legislature recommended that a college of veterinary medicine be established at the University of Wisconsin. This would require a capital investment of \$24 million, and \$16 million in debt service costs. It also would commit the state to annual operating expenses of between \$5 million and \$6 million.

The goal of this program—to increase the number of practicing veterinarians serving Wisconsin agriculture—is a worthy objective. But it can be achieved sooner, it can be achieved without any major

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capital investment, and it can be achieved at only half the annual operating cost.

Negotiations are now underway to provide about 28 new spaces each year for Wisconsin students at the University of Minnesota and Iowa State University veterinary medicine schools—in addition to the 17 spaces we already have. This program can provide about 200 new veterinarians for Wisconsin before a new college could even be built. And on a continuing basis, it would educate just as many new veterinarians for Wisconsin as our own school would.

The budget also contains substantial new dollars to expand diagnostic, research, and continuing education needs of veterinarians.

Other Initiatives

In your consideration of this budget, the issues of tax reform, education, social services and transportation will be the focus of attention. But they should not eclipse other programs and initiatives which also are part of this proposal.

- For the first time, we will commit state funds to preserve a part of our heritage neglected too long—our historic sites.
- For the first time, we will provide the Arts Board with state funds to encourage the arts in Wisconsin, and we are asking the board to give special attention to the rural and ethnic arts and to the artists-in-schools program that will develop our children's interest at an early age.
- In the area of law enforcement training, the state will lose approximately \$3 million in federal funds. To continue these vital training programs, I recommend a 10 per cent surcharge on court fines resulting from violations of state criminal and traffic codes and local ordinances.
- There are three proposals to improve the equity of the property tax and to increase the fairness of existing state aid formulas. First, a simple majority vote should be all that is required for counties to adopt a countywide assessor program. In addition, the property assessment date should be moved to January 1 from May 1 to allow use of the most current property values in distributing state aid. Lastly, I am recommending that all municipal and county governments operate on a uniform calendar fiscal year.
- Equity in the state tax system will be advanced by enacting several provisions that close loopholes for some, and extend new benefits to others. Together, these changes will have a nominal, although positive, impact on revenues.

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- We do not consistently meet our responsibility to provide representation to criminal defendants who cannot afford to hire counsel. I propose a state public defender system to ensure that those who are constitutionally entitled to representation get it.
- Last session, we took an important step in consumer protection by adding public members to professional licensing boards. I propose in this budget that we take a second step. We should restructure the outmoded financing of the Department of Regulation and Licensing and its member boards so that no citizen will find complaints shelved for lack of funds, and that no licensee will pay exorbitant fees.
- We must also move to protect consumer interests in the field of insurance. The budget includes new staff to process an increasing number of complaints and to provide for stricter enforcement of insurance regulations. In addition, a special team will be designated to monitor the complex and costly area of health care insurance.
- Government pays the largest share of the nation's medical bill, so government has a direct interest and responsibility in controlling medical costs. As I outlined in the State-of-the-State message, I am proposing a certificate of need and service licensure program that will reduce wasteful and duplicating services.
- Wisconsin provides armed forces veterans with a broader range of benefits than any other state. One of the most successful has been the first mortgage housing program. By the end of this biennium, the state will have made \$380 million in 18,000 low-interest loans under this program. In this session we should expand the program by providing a total of \$450 million to provide an additional 12,000 loans to veterans.

Wallace Commission

During the last 12 months the Governor's Commission on State-Local Relations has conducted an exhaustive examination of public services in Wisconsin, and the way those services are financed. I believe the commission's work has provided Wisconsin with a valuable blueprint for improving and reforming state-local relations in Wisconsin.

Those of you who are familiar with the work of the Wallace Commission will find that this budget follows several of its primary recommendations. Homestead Tax Credit benefits will nearly double under this budget. The personal property tax on livestock and inventories will be phased out. New transportation revenues

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will be provided to local government, and the highway aid formula will be reformed.

These are only a few of the many recommendations which will merit our serious consideration during this and future legislative sessions.

Conclusion

During the next several months, your most important task will be the enactment of a responsible budget. There will be occasions when the heat of debate and controversy may obscure the fundamental questions which any budget poses: What are the public service needs of our citizens, and what can they afford?

To prepare this budget, I went to the state's people, and I renewed my sense and understanding of the public services available to the citizens of Wisconsin. I found that we are doing much that is very good. We are teaching young people to understand and cope with a complex world. We are responding to those whose basic needs would go unmet were it not for our efforts. We are doing our best to preserve and protect our natural heritage.

I find much to be encouraged about. I come away heartened by the knowledge that our efforts have made a difference in the lives of the state's residents.

It is that spirit which I believe should guide us as we assume our shared responsibility of enacting a responsible revenue and expenditure program for the next two years.

Thank you.

11:05 A.M.

The senate reconvened.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS

Senate Resolution 7

To renumber senate rule 21; and to create senate rule 21(2), relating to establishing a permanent special committee on aging.

By Senators Sensenbrenner, Krueger, Chilsen, Petri and Theno.

Read and referred to committee on Agriculture, Aging and Labor.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Read first time and referred:

Senate Bill 65

Relating to redemption of containers in which fermented malt beverages or carbonated beverages are sold, and providing a penalty.

By Senators Harnisch and Petri; cosponsored by Representatives Munts, Gunderson, Ausman, McClain, Kedrowski, Hanson, Litscher and Loftus.

To committee on Natural Resources.

Senate Bill 66

Relating to opening vehicle doors on the street side and providing a penalty.

By Senators Risser, McKenna and Goyke; cosponsored by Representatives Munts and Miller.

To committee on Commerce.

Senate Bill 67

Relating to the role of students in the governance of institutions and campuses of the university of Wisconsin system and granting rule-making authority.

By Senator Goyke.

To committee on Education and Revenue.

By request of Senator Bablitch with unanimous consent, **Senate Bill 65** was withdrawn from the committee on Natural Resources and referred to the committee on Senate Organization.

Senate Bill 68

Relating to prohibiting the shooting of bear near a garbage dump and providing a penalty.

By Senators Goyke and Van Sistine; cosponsored by Representative Tuczynski.

To committee on Natural Resources.

Senate Bill 69

An act prohibiting the baiting of bear and using dogs to hunt bear and providing a penalty.

By Senators Goyke and Van Sistine; cosponsored by Representative Tuczynski.

To committee on Natural Resources.

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Senate Bill 70

Relating to joint tenancy rights in deposits in banks, building and loan associations, savings and loan associations, credit unions and other financial institutions.

By Senators Harnisch, Parys, Flynn and Van Sistine.

To committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

Senate Bill 71

Relating to revising various laws affecting snowmobile registration and the snowmobile aids program.

By Senators Harnisch, Goyke, Martin, Van Sistine, Cullen and Morrison; cosponsored by Representative Litscher, by request of the Snowmobile Recreational Council.

To committee on Natural Resources.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

The committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs reports and recommends for introduction:

Senate Bill 72

Relating to the powers and duties of court commissioners and changing certain fees.

By request of Judicial Council and Senator Dorman.

Introduction; Ayes, 3; Noes, 0.

Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

Senate Bill 73

Relating to the time limit for circulation of direct legislation petitions.

Introduction; Ayes, 3; Noes, 0.

Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

Senate Bill 74

Relating to substitution of judges.

By request of the Judicial Council.

Introduction; Ayes, 3; Noes, 0.

Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

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Senate Bill 75

Relating to reduction of the time limitation period for commencement of actions for contribution based on tort.

Introduction; Ayes, 3; Noes, 0.

Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

Senate Bill 76

Relating to privileged communications between psychologists and patients.

By request of the Judicial Council.

Introduction; Ayes, 3; Noes, 0.

Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

JAMES T. FLYNN

Chairman

The joint committee on Finance reports and recommends for introduction:

Senate Bill 77

Relating to state finances and appropriations, constituting the executive budget bill of the 1977 legislature, and making appropriations.

By request of Governor Patrick J. Lucey.

Introduction; Ayes, 12; Noes, 0.

Read first time and referred to committee on joint committee on Finance.

HENRY DORMAN

Senate Chairman

The committee on Commerce reports and recommends for introduction:

Senate Bill 78

Relating to titling duties of insurance companies upon obtaining ownership of a motor vehicle as a result of an insurance claim settlement and subsequent resale.

Introduction; Ayes, 7; Noes, 0.

Read first time and referred to committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

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Senate Bill 79

Relating to eliminating the permit requirement for certain combinations of vehicles in excess of 55 feet and relating to length and load limitations for auto carriers.

Introduction; Ayes, 7; Noes, 0.

Read first time and referred to committee on Commerce.

Senate Bill 80

Relating to the sale of certain property no longer needed for state highway purposes.

By request of the Department of Transportation.

Introduction; Ayes, 7; Noes, 0.

Read first time and referred to committee on Commerce.

Senate Bill 81

Relating to eliminating the presumption of employment connected disease for fire fighters.

By request of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities.

Introduction; Ayes, 7; Noes, 0.

Read first time and referred to committee on Agriculture, Aging and Labor.

RONALD G. PARYS

Chairman

The committee on Education and Revenue reports and recommends for introduction:

Senate Bill 82

Relating to excluding certain motor vehicles from the definition of school bus.

Introduction; Ayes, 5; Noes, 0.

Read first time and referred to committee on Education and Revenue.

GARY R. GOYKE

Chairman

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS

State of Wisconsin
Department of State

January 18, 1977.

To the Honorable, the Senate

Senators:

I have the honor to transmit to you pursuant to s. 13.67 (2), the names of the registered lobbyists for the period beginning on January 3, 1977, and ending on January 14, 1977.

Yours very truly,
DOUGLAS LAFOLLETTE
Secretary of State

Name, Address and Occupation of Lobbyist -- Name and Address of Employer -- Subject of Legislation Code Number -- Date of Employment.

Dewey, John W., 33 North Dickinson Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Newspaper Association, 33 North Dickinson Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- 06, 12, 13, 14, 16, 21, 22, 25, 30 -- January 5, 1977.

Lewis, Margaret, 818 West Badger Road, Suite 201, Madison, Wisconsin 53713 -- Wisconsin Council of Churches, 818 West Badger Road, Suite 201, Madison, Wisconsin 53713 -- 05, gambling -- January 4, 1977.

Malkasian, William E., 16 North Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Realtors Association, 16 North Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- 01, 03, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 16, 18, 19, 23, 26 -- January 5, 1977.

Scoon, Darwin, 16 North Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Realtors Association, 16 North Carroll, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- 01, 03, 06, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 16, 18, 19, 23, 26 -- January 6, 1977.

Pearson, Harold P., 509 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203 -- Wisconsin Innkeepers Association, 509 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203 -- 02, 03, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23 -- January 5, 1977.

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Brandt, Romain C., 33 North Dickinson, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Newspaper Association, 33 North Dickinson, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- 06, 12, 13, 14, 16, 21, 22, 25, 30 -- January 5, 1977.

Turcott, Robert G., 30 West Mifflin Street, Suite 710, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Merchants Federation, 30 West Mifflin Street, Suite 710, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- All coded subjects -- January 5, 1977.

Tackett, Chris C., 30 West Mifflin Street, Suite 710, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Merchants Federation, 30 West Mifflin Street, Suite 710, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- All coded subjects -- January 5, 1977.

Romans, Paul A., 621 North Sherman, Suite 16, Madison, Wisconsin 53704 -- Wisconsin Manufactured Housing Association, 621 North Sherman, Suite 16, Madison, Wisconsin 53704 -- 03, 06, 07, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19, 23, 25, 29 -- January 4, 1977.

Anderson, Glenn M., 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- All coded subjects -- January 7, 1977.

Blackburn, Francis W., 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- All coded subjects -- January 7, 1977.

Farr, Charles L., 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- All coded subjects -- January 7, 1977.

Beyer, William H., 110 East Main Street, Room 413, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Alliance of Cities, Inc., Room 413, 110 East Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- 06, 07, 11, 13, 14, 29 -- January 7, 1977.

Hilston, Charles R., 1400 East Washington Avenue, Suite 228, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Secondary School Administrators Association, Inc., P. O. Box 656, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481 -- 04, 08, 11, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29 -- January 5, 1977.

Todd, A. Rowland, 2059 Atwood Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53704 -- Wisconsin Council on Human Concerns, 2059 Atwood

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Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53704 -- 04, 10, 11, 17, 22, 23, 28 -- January 10, 1977.

Beno, Del, P. O. Box 1204, Madison, Wisconsin 53701 -- Wisconsin Association of Taxicab Owners, 125 Brookdale Drive, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53172 -- 06, 12, 13, 14, 16, 20, 21, 29 -- January 10, 1977.

Beno, Del, 22 South Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Chiropractic Association, 22 South Carroll Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- All coded subjects -- January 10, 1977.

Griffith, Owen D., 316 West Washington Avenue, Room 701, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Telephone Company, 722 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53202 -- 30 -- January 10, 1977.

Elliott, Fred M., 1028 Seminole Highway, Madison, Wisconsin 53711 -- The Commercial Airlines serving the State of Wisconsin Northwest Orient Airlines, Inc. -- Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport, St. Paul, Minnesota 55111 -- 06, 07, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 29, 30 -- January 10, 1977.

Mortensen, Robert, 122 West Washington Avenue, Suite 200, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin County Boards Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Suite 200, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- All coded subjects -- January 11, 1977.

Messina, Eugene A., 333 West Mifflin Street #4, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Association on Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse, Inc., 333 West Mifflin Street #4, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- 04, 17, 22, 24, 12, 16 -- January 10, 1977.

Behle, Roland C., 115 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Cheese Makers' Association, 115 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- 01, 06, 07, 23, 25, 29, 31 -- January 12, 1977.

Klubertanz, Harold F., 404 City-County Building, Madison, Wisconsin 53709 -- City of Madison, Wisconsin, City-County Building, 210 Monona Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53709 -- All coded subjects -- January 12, 1977.

Tippler, George, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Association of School Boards, Inc. 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- 03,

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04, 07, 08, 09, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30 -- January 11, 1977.

Brown, Senn, 122 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Association of School Boards, P. O. Box 160, Winneconne, Wisconsin 54986 -- 03, 07, 17, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30, 04, 08, 09, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 28, 29 -- January 11, 1977.

Phillips, Charles M., 1245 East Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Catholic Conference, 1245 East Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- 01, 04, 05, 07, 08, 10, 11, 17, 22, 23, 28, 30 -- January 11, 1977.

Brennon, Robert W., 615 East Washington Avenue, P. O. Box 71, Madison, Wisconsin 53701 -- Greater Madison Chamber of Commerce, 615 East Washington Avenue, P. O. Box 71, Madison, Wisconsin 53701 -- All coded subjects -- January 11, 1977.

Johnson, Floyd, 115 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, 115 West Main Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- 08, 19, 21, 28 -- January 12, 1977.

Laabs, John M., 122 West Washington Avenue, Suite 200, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin County Boards Association, 122 West Washington Avenue, Suite 200, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- All coded subjects -- January 11, 1977.

Boullion, James D., 30 West Mifflin #501, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Tavern Hosts of Wisconsin, Route 5, Hayward, Wisconsin 54843 -- All coded subjects -- January 12, 1977.

Boullion, James D., 30 West Mifflin #501, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Credit Union League, 10025 West Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53214 -- All coded subjects -- January 12, 1977.

Boullion, James D., 30 West Mifflin #501, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Association of Nursing Homes, Inc., Lorraine Building, Suite 139A, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- All coded subjects -- January 12, 1977.

Boullion, James D., 30 West Mifflin #501, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Wisconsin Academy of Trial Lawyers, 30 West Mifflin #802, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- All coded subjects -- January 12, 1977.

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Boullion, James D., 30 West Mifflin #501, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- Rehabilitation Facilities of Wisconsin, 30 West Mifflin #712, Madison, Wisconsin 53703 -- All coded subjects -- January 12, 1977.

Bertz, Thomas W., 1007 Ellis Street, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481 -- Wisconsin Shorthand Reporters Association, P. O. Box 121, Sparta, Wisconsin 54656 -- 31 -- January 11, 1977.

Nitschke, Dennis H., 1015 North 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203 -- Milwaukee Area District Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education 1015 North 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203 -- 04, 08, 11, 15, 18, 21 -- January 13, 1977.

Mulcahy, Frederick C., 1015 North 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203 -- Milwaukee Area District Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education 1015 North 6th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203 -- 04, 08, 11, 15, 18, 21 -- January 13, 1977.

Roesler, Eldon H., P. O. Box 90, Nashotah, Wisconsin 53058 -- Wisconsin Feed, Seed and Farm Supply Association, P. O. Box 90, Nashotah, Wisconsin 53058 -- 01, 07, 25 -- January 14, 1977.

Legislative Subject Identification

Code	Subject
01	<i>Agriculture, horticulture, farming & livestock</i>
02	<i>Amusements, games, athletics and sports</i>
03	<i>Banking, finance, credit and investments</i>
04	<i>Children, minors, youth & senior citizens</i>
05	<i>Church & Religion</i>
06	<i>Consumer Affairs</i>
07	<i>Ecology, environment, pollution, conservation, zoning, land & water use</i>
08	<i>Education</i>
09	<i>Elections, campaigns, voting & political parties</i>
10	<i>Equal rights, civil rights & minority affairs</i>
11	<i>Government, financing, taxation, revenue, budget, appropriations, bids, fees & funds</i>
12	<i>Government, county</i>
13	<i>Government, federal</i>
14	<i>Government, municipal</i>
15	<i>Government, special districts</i>

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- 16 *Government, state*
- 17 *Health services, medicine, drugs and controlled substances, health insurance & hospitals*
- 18 *Higher education*
- 19 *Housing, construction & codes*
- 20 *Insurance (excluding health insurance)*
- 21 *Labor, salaries and wages, collective bargaining*
- 22 *Law enforcement, courts, judges, crimes & prisons*
- 23 *Licenses & permits*
- 24 *Liquor*
- 25 *Manufacturing, distribution & services*
- 26 *Natural resources, forests and forest products, fisheries, mining & mineral products*
- 27 *Public lands, parks & recreation*
- 28 *Social insurance, unemployment insurance, public assistance & workmen's compensation*
- 29 *Transportation, highways, streets & roads*
- 30 *Utilities, communications, television, radio, newspapers, power, CATV, & gas*
- 31 *Other*

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

State of Wisconsin
Office of the Governor
Madison, Wisconsin

January 19, 1977.

To the Honorable, the Senate:

Pursuant to the provisions of the statutes governing, I have nominated and with the advise and consent of the senate do appoint Virginia B. Hart, of Madison, as a member of the Industry, Labor and Human Relations Commission, to serve for the term ending March 1, 1983.

Sincerely,
PATRICK J. LUCEY
Governor

Read and referred to committee on Agriculture, Aging and Labor.

By request of Senator Bablitch, with unanimous consent, the appointment of Virginia Hart was withdrawn form the committee

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on Agriculture, Aging and Labor and referred to the committee on Senate Organization.

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

BILLS INTRODUCED

Read first time and referred:

Senate Bill 83

Relating to increasing maximum limits for disbursements for small claims garnishment actions.

By Senators Murphy, Sensenbrenner, Bidwell, McCallum, Chilsen, Keppler and Krueger.

To committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

Senate Bill 84

Relating to parole eligibility, probation and mandatory minimum sentences for persons who commit certain felonies while armed.

By Senators Murphy, McCallum, Theno, Sensenbrenner, Keppler, Bidwell, Parys and Cullen; cosponsored by Representatives Klicka, Gower, Lorman, Snyder, Hauke, Tesmer, Travis, Thompson, Olson, Roth, Opitz, Engeleiter, Porter, DeLong, Behnke, Menos, Brist, Litscher, Pabst and Dorff.

To committee on Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

MOTIONS UNDER JOINT RULE 26

A joint certificate of congratulations by Senator Thompson; cosponsored by Representative Wood for LAURA CATHERINE ROESLING on the occasion of her 100th birthday.

A joint certificate of condolence by Senator Morrison; cosponsored by Representative Duren for Mrs. LAURA NOHR on the occasion of the death of her husband Harry.

A joint certificate of commendation by Senators Sensenbrenner and McCallum; cosponsored by Representatives Lewis and Merk for WILLIAM F. STEINERT on the occasion of his retirement.

The above motions under joint rule 26 were read and adopted enmasse.

MOTIONS UNDER SENATE RULE 97

A certificate of commendation by Senator Van Sistine for PETE BANACZAK on the occasion of his successful football accomplishments.

A certificate of commendation by Senator Van Sistine for the UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN -- GREEN BAY BASKETBALL TEAM on the occasion of their good win-loss record.

A certificate of congratulations by Senator Bablitch for BERNICE MACDONALD on the occasion of her retirement from active truck driving.

The above motions under senate rule 97 were read and adopted enmasse.

AMENDMENTS OFFERED

Senate substitute amendment I to Senate Bill 27 by Senator Sensenbrenner.

Upon motion of Senator Bablitch the senate adjourned until 10:00 A.M. Thursday, January 27.

11:27 A.M.