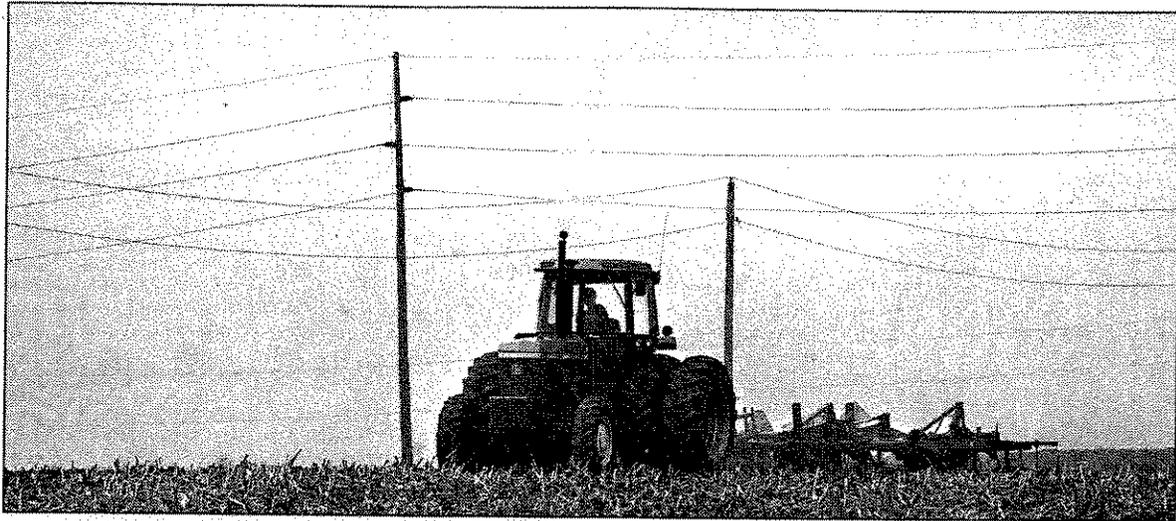


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Just in front of the rain



CRAIG SCHREINER/WSJ

Jay Dreger plants a field along Highway 78 south of Mount Horeb on Saturday. He hoped to have the 15 acres planted in soybeans by the end of the day. "I got her in by 5, just before it rained," Dreger said on Sunday.

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Judge Sauk

By Chris Kell
Capital News

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Lighting a fire under lawmakers

Bill would penalize them financially if they didn't approve a budget on time.

By Ben Bromley
Capital Newspapers

If state Rep. Eugene Hahn has his way, failing to approve Wisconsin's budget on time will cost legislators some money.

Hahn, R-Cambria, is the lead Assembly sponsor of AB 230, which would cut off lawmakers' daily meal and travel money if they are late in setting a two-year budget.

Under the bill, if the Legislature hasn't adopted a budget by July 1 of odd-numbered years, lawmakers won't be paid for food and lodging expenses until the budget passes. Most legislators are entitled to \$88 for each day they spend in Madison on state business. Those who live in

Dane County may receive \$44 per day.

Frustration over late budgets moved Hahn to co-sponsor the bill, a version of which also has been introduced in the Senate (SB 83). He would like to cut off legislators' pay when the budget is late, but their salaries are set in the state constitution, a document that isn't easily amended. "The per diems we can attack," Hahn said.

Hahn said he only takes about half of the per diem money he's entitled to. He said cutting off those funds in the event of a budget stalemate could have two benefits: prodding negotiations forward and saving the state money.

Of the four state budgets approved since 1995, only half were sent to the governor's desk by July 1, the start of the fiscal year. In 1999, the budget wasn't done until October.

Hahn said he hopes history won't repeat itself — and he's not alone.

The bill has eight co-sponsors in the Senate and nine in the Assembly. The bill was introduced March 26 and referred to the Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and Government Reform Committee.

"This is just to get the attention of people who might be posturing" during budget negotiations, Hines said. "It's kind of having something hanging over your head. Per diems are important to legislators."

Wisconsin Taxpayers Alliance president Todd Berry said he supports the bill's goal — getting state business done on time — but thinks other methods might be more effective. He would prefer to see the Legislature limit the number of days it's allowed to be in session, for example.

"I don't think it would hurt. I think it's a step in the right direction," Berry said of the bill. "This is in some ways treating a symptom."

Pearl holds forth on spring cleaning

Sometimes I get to wondering if women do spring housecleaning like they used to. I remember one farm wife (my goodness



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suffrage to colored persons, was approved by the voters on November 6, 1849.

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. [Original form] Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

[First.] White citizens of the United States.

[Second.] White persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

[Third.] Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Fourth.] Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. Provided, that the legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

Who not electors. SECTION 2. [Original form] No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. SECTION 3. [Original form] All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence saved. SECTION 4. [Original form] No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

Military stationing does not confer residence. SECTION 5. [Original form] No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. SECTION 6. [Original form] Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV. LEGISLATIVE

Legislative power. SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

Legislature, how constituted. SECTION 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [As amended November 1982] At its first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants. [1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [As amended November 1962] At their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [1959 SJR-12; 1961 SJR-11]

Senate district area factor. SECTIONS 3, 4 and 5. [Approved by voters April 1953] An amendment to Art. IV, secs. 3, 4, 5, relating to senate apportionment based on area and population, was approved by 1951 SJR-50 and 1953 AJR-7. However, the Supreme Court held the amendment not validly submitted to the voters in *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 W. 644, 60 NW (2d) 416.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [As amended November 1910] At their first session after each enumeration made by

the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [1907 SJR-18; 1909 SJR-35; 1909 c. 478]

Census and apportionment. SECTION 3. [Original form] The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. [As amended November 1982] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November in even-numbered years, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. [1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. [As amended November 1881] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable. [1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262]

Assemblymen, how chosen. SECTION 4. [Original form] The members of the assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the qualified electors of the several districts. Such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town, or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory, and be in as compact form as practicable.

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [As amended November 1982] The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as

(2) Except as provided in this subsection, the compensation of a public officer may not be increased or diminished during the term of office:

(a) When any increase or decrease in the compensation of justices of the supreme court or judges of any court of record becomes effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to every such justice or judge.

(b) Any increase in the compensation of members of the legislature shall take effect, for all senators and representatives to the assembly, after the next general election beginning with the new assembly term.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature and such act provides for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [1989 AJR-47; 1991 AJR-16]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1977] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court or judges of any court of record shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1974] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall become effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [1971 SJR-3; 1973 SJR-15]

Suits against state. SECTION 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Oath of office. SECTION 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Militia. SECTION 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. [As amended November 1982] All elections made by the legislature shall be by roll call vote entered in the journals. [1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec. Sess. AJR-1]

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. [Original form] In all elections to be made by the legislature the members

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1967] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [1965 AJR-162; 1967 AJR-17]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1956] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of yeas and nays by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [1953 SJR-21; 1955 SJR-8]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [Original form] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.