



A STUDY GUIDE TO THE *2005-2006 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK*

INTRODUCTION

Who was the last governor born in another state? What is the name of the largest lake in Wisconsin? Where is the highest point of elevation in the state? What county in Wisconsin has the most farms?

The answers to these and many other questions can be found in the *2005-2006 Wisconsin Blue Book*, the biennial almanac of Wisconsin facts. The latest edition of the book includes biographies and pictures of elected state officers and legislators, a detailed description of Wisconsin state government, the text of the Wisconsin Constitution, information on the three branches of government, election results, and a wide variety of statistical information. In addition to the standard information, the book also presents a feature article entitled “The Wisconsin Court System: Demystifying the Judicial Branch”.

Studying State Government. State law directs that, in so far as possible, the *Blue Book* should be useful for civics classes in Wisconsin schools. The Legislative Reference Bureau, which publishes the *Blue Book*, has developed this companion study guide intended for classroom use. It is designed to acquaint students with the content of the *2005-2006 Wisconsin Blue Book*, while helping them appreciate the many reasons Wisconsinites take pride in their state. The goal is to help pupils understand the importance of government in their daily lives and how they can become productive Wisconsin citizens.

History of the *Blue Book*. In its early years, the *Blue Book* was primarily a manual and reference book designed for legislators’ use. Over the years, it developed into a data and information source for the general public.

On January 14, 1853, the Assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature adopted an unnumbered resolution calling for the printing of “750 copies of the rules of this house . . . together with such statistical matter as . . . will be useful to the assembly”. From this humble beginning, the *Blue Book* has evolved into a biennial publication, approximately 1,000 pages in length, with a state-wide distribution of about 70,000 copies.

Although the book has always been bound in blue, it was not officially known as the “Blue Book” until the 1879 edition used the words in its title, as required by the legislature in Special Session Chapter 2, Laws of 1878. Since that time, “Blue Book” has always been part of the official name, although exact titles have varied slightly over the years.

Except for a gap in publication between 1853 and 1859, the *Blue Book* was printed annually from 1859 to 1882 and biennially after 1883, the year the legislature went to biennial sessions. From 1883 to 1937, the book was issued in odd-numbered years; from 1940 to 1970, in even-numbered years; and since 1971, in odd-numbered years.

Through the years, production of the *Blue Book* has been the responsibility of different agencies. The first edition in 1853 was prepared under the direction of the speaker of the assembly. Later editions were compiled by the assembly chief clerk or the chief clerks of both houses of the legislature. When publication of the book was officially authorized by state law in Chapter 20, Laws of 1866, the secretary of state was designated as its editor. From 1901 to

1929, the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, the Industrial Commission, and the State Printing Board successively produced the book.

Since 1929, the biennial editions have been prepared by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau (LRB). The bureau is a nonpartisan service agency of the Wisconsin Legislature, responsible for bill drafting, reference, research, and library services, as well as compiling the *Wisconsin Blue Book*. The LRB originated in 1901, when the legislature authorized the Free Library Commission to maintain a working library in the state capitol “for the use and information of the legislature, the several state departments, and such other citizens as may desire to consult with same”. The agency was called the Legislative Reference Library until 1963 when it was separated from the commission and became a legislative service agency under the direction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, a statutory committee of the legislature.

Over the years, the LRB has consistently worked to improve the quality of the *Blue Book* in order to help readers better understand the State of Wisconsin. The LRB would appreciate hearing your comments about the *Blue Book* or this study guide, including ways to make each of them more useful.

USING THE *BLUE BOOK*

The study guide presents questions designed to acquaint the reader with the contents of the *2005-2006 Wisconsin Blue Book*. Section A provides an overview of the book; Section B contains a series of fill-in-the-blank questions that follow the format of the book; Section C challenges the reader to research answers to random questions; and Section D is a matching exercise.

A. AN OVERVIEW OF THE BOOK



1. Using the Table of Contents, make a brief outline of the *2005-2006 Blue Book* for your easy reference by listing the 12 major sections and their beginning pages.

Section Name	Page
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
c. _____	_____
d. _____	_____
e. _____	_____
f. _____	_____
g. _____	_____
h. _____	_____
i. _____	_____
j. _____	_____
k. _____	_____
l. _____	_____



2. A handy tool for locating information about key elected state officials is the Alphabetical Index to Biographies (pp. 2-3). Use it to find page numbers for the following officials:



- a. State Senator Daniel E. Kapanke _____
- b. Supreme Court Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson _____
- c. Lieutenant Governor Barbara Lawton (Wisconsin's first elected woman lieutenant governor) _____
- d. Secretary of State Douglas J. La Follette (longest serving constitutional officer) _____



3. The detailed Alphabetical Index at the end of the book can help you answer many questions. Use it to find page numbers for the following:

- a. ZIP codes for Wisconsin's post offices _____
- b. State symbols _____
- c. Election statistics for president and vice president by ward _____
- d. Circus World Museum _____
- e. Small Business Ombudsman Program _____

B. QUESTIONS GROUPED BY BLUE BOOK SECTIONS



Biographies (pp. 1-98)

One of the most useful parts of the *Blue Book* is the Biographies section containing the biographies and photos of elected state officials. Do you know the names of your state senator and state representative and the important biographical information about each? This section will provide the answers. It also contains maps of the U.S. congressional, state senate, and state assembly districts.

1. The name of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction elected in 2005 is _____.
2. The two U.S. Senators from Wisconsin are _____ and _____. Which political party do they represent? _____
3. There are ____ (number) members of the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin. How many are Democrats? _____ How many are Republicans? _____ What is your Congressional District? _____ Who is your U.S. Representative? _____
4. In each house, a sergeant at arms is elected by the legislators from outside their membership. This person maintains order in and about the legislative chambers and supervises the messengers. The Senate Sergeant at Arms is _____. The Assembly Sergeant at Arms is _____.
5. Using the maps on pp. 87-89, answer the following:
 - a. Grant County is located in the _____ Senate District.
 - b. Douglas County is located in the _____ Assembly District.
 - c. The 44th Assembly District is located in which part of the state (north, south, east, west)? _____
6. What is your senate district _____ and assembly district _____? What are the other two assembly districts that make up your senate district? _____
7. Wisconsin has six constitutional executive officers. Which one of them is not elected on a political party basis? _____
8. Each house elects its own presiding officer. The Senate President is _____. The Assembly Speaker is _____.
9. The judicial branch is headed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, composed of seven justices, each elected for a 10-year term. Name the justice who was elected to a full term in 2003. _____



Feature Article (pp. 99-184)



Each edition of the *Blue Book* contains an in-depth feature article on a topic of current interest. The following questions relate to the 2005-2005 feature article.

1. Circuit courts will not hear a case if one of the parties does not have standing, or the case is moot, or not ripe. Where can I find an explanation of these terms? _____

2. What is the first action taken in commencing a civil case? _____
3. What is a trial called where there is no jury? _____
4. By what process do the parties to a civil case obtain mutual knowledge of the facts of the case? _____
5. How many people are summoned for jury duty in Wisconsin each year? _____
6. What is the difference between an appeal of right and a discretionary appeal?

7. In what months is the Supreme Court in session? _____
8. What are the three areas in which the Supreme Court exercises administrative and regulatory authority? _____
9. What is the acronym for Wisconsin's court automation system? _____

Blue Book
Section
On-line

Wisconsin Constitution (pp. 191-242)

Blue Book
Pages
(.pdf format)

Like the U.S. Constitution and other state constitutions, the Wisconsin Constitution is a document that outlines the structure, principles, and purposes of government. It also sets forth the basic rights of Wisconsin citizens. The *Blue Book* contains the text of the Wisconsin Constitution, as amended since its adoption in 1848. It also lists the votes cast on all constitutional amendments, as well as all the statewide referendum questions that have been submitted to the voters since statehood.

1. Articles IV, V, and VII describe what three branches of government?

2. According to Article IV, Section 6, what are the two qualifications required to serve in the legislature? _____
3. Article I, Section 24, permits the use of public school buildings by civic, religious, or charitable organizations during nonschool hours. Find this section in the text and determine when the provision was created. _____
4. With the help of the table of contents on pp. 192-193, identify the following provisions by article and section numbers:
 - a. Gives the governor the power to grant pardons and reprieves to convicted prisoners.

 - b. Governor's authority to veto legislative bills. _____
 - c. The right to keep and bear arms. _____
 - d. Procedure for recalling (removing) elected officials. _____
 - e. Duties and term of office for the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

 - f. The right of municipalities to determine their local affairs ("home rule").

 - g. Procedure for proposing and ratifying amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution.

5. At the end of the Wisconsin Constitution section there are two tables. The first lists the history of all constitutional _____. The second lists all statewide _____ elections.

6. According to the amendment table, the most recent constitutional vote took place in what month? _____ Did the voters approve the measure? _____

7. Wisconsin voters are sometimes asked to vote on referendum questions that allow the legislature to test public opinion on various laws or policies of statewide interest. Since 1848, the Wisconsin Legislature has presented _____ referendum questions to the Wisconsin electorate. (Note: It is NOT necessary to count all the questions. Check the boxed summary on p. 242.)

8. The most recent referendum question was presented to the electorate in _____ (month and year) and dealt with the subject of _____.



Framework of Wisconsin Government (pp. 243-252)



A citizen of Wisconsin lives in and is governed by at least six separate units of government: 1) the United States; 2) the State of Wisconsin; 3) a county; 4) a municipality (city, village, or town); 5) a technical college district; and 6) a school district. The Framework of Wisconsin Government section helps the reader understand these different types of government and how they interact.

1. The *Blue Book* offers the map of the state offices in the central Madison area (pp. 244-245). If you want to visit the Department of Public Instruction, it will help you to know that its address is _____ and its location number is _____.

2. Note that there is a listing for the headquarters of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin at _____, but the State Historical Society Museum is at _____.

3. Use the state government organizational chart (pp. 250-251), to answer the following questions:

a. The executive branch is headed by the _____, the legislative branch is headed by the _____, and the judicial branch is headed by the _____.

b. The branch of government with the most subunits is the _____ branch.

c. Name two administrative departments in the executive branch (indicated by a rectangle) that are headed by a part-time board. _____

d. In addition to the administrative departments, there also are agencies (indicated by a circle) that are not part of a department. These are called _____ agencies. One such agency, headed by a full-time commission is the _____.

e. What independent agency is headed by a single commissioner? _____

f. The Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation oversees the Bradley Center, home of the Milwaukee Bucks. It is identified in the chart with a triangle. That means it is organized as a _____ corporation.

4. The basic unit of local government in Wisconsin is the town. (Other states call them "townships", but Wisconsin does not use that term.) Wisconsin has _____ (number) towns, each headed by a town _____. The usual number of town supervisors on the board is _____.

5. Cities and villages are incorporated (created) from territory that originally was part of a town. There currently are _____ cities and _____ villages in Wisconsin.



Legislative Branch (pp. 253-316)



The legislative branch of Wisconsin state government includes a bicameral (two-house) legislature, composed of the state senate and the state assembly, plus the staff employed by each house and the service agencies created to assist the legislature.

1. The governor vetoed more bills in 2003 than any governor in many years. Use the table on p. 269 to see a history of the governors' use of vetoes.

- a. How many bills did he veto? _____
- b. When was the last time a governor vetoed as many bills? _____
- c. Using the table on p. 724, can you determine which governor that was?

2. Committees in each house of the legislature may hold public hearings on bills (proposed laws) and make recommendations about the bill to the full house. Each committee is headed by a chairperson who is usually a member of the majority party in that house. Name the respective chairpersons of the 2005 Senate and Assembly committees dealing with education (pp. 273-274) _____

3. In addition to each legislator's personal staff, a number of legislative agencies provide research and technical assistance to the legislature as a whole. These agencies are nonpartisan, that is, they serve all legislators regardless of their party. Identify the agency from the brief description given.

- a. The _____ produces the biennial edition of the Wisconsin Statutes.
- b. The _____ drafts all legislative proposals, provides research to the legislature and citizens of Wisconsin, operates a library open to the public, and compiles the *Blue Book*.
- c. The _____, operating through a committee system, studies various problems of government and recommends appropriate legislative changes.
- d. The _____ reviews the accounts of all state agencies at least once every five years and evaluates state programs, as directed by the legislature.
- e. The _____ provides budget and program analysis to the Joint Committee on Finance.
- f. The _____ provides informational technology (computer) support to both legislators and other legislative agencies.

4. The 2005 Legislature and the five prior ones are profiled on p. 277, as of inauguration day. (Changes that occur during the biennium are not included.)

- a. ____ Total number of women serving in the 2005 Legislature.
- b. ____ Average age of a state senator in the 2005 Legislature.
- c. ____ Of the six legislatures listed, the one with the highest number of Republican representatives.
- d. ____ Total number of attorneys in the 2005 Legislature.
- e. ____ Total number of 2005 legislators who had served on a county board.
- f. ____ Number of 2005 senators who previously served in the Assembly.

5. Political parties play an important role in the legislature. Within each house there are a majority leader and assistant majority leader plus a minority leader and assistant minority

leader. The role of the leadership is to encourage members to cooperate and support the party's legislative program.

- a. The 2005 Senate Majority Leader is _____.
- b. The 2005 Senate Minority Leader is _____.
- c. The 2005 Assembly Majority Leader is _____.
- d. The 2005 Assembly Minority Leader is _____.

6. Each member of the 2005 Wisconsin Legislature receives an annual salary of _____. Name one other form of compensation that a legislator receives (p. 258).

7. Answer the following questions concerning the past legislatures (p. 271). (For more information on Wisconsin's famous Progressive Party, see p. 861.)

- a. Number of Progressives in the legislature during the 1937 session. _____
- b. Number of Progressives in the legislature during the 1947 session. _____

8. To understand the legislative process, it is essential to know how an idea can be transformed into a bill and how a bill becomes a law (pp. 264-268). What is the first step a legislative proposal undergoes before it is introduced as a bill? _____

b. A _____ (2 words) puts a "price tag" on the proposal. Every measure that increases or decreases state or local government revenues or expenditures must receive one of these.

c. After a bill is passed by both houses of the legislature, it is _____ (prepared as a clean final copy) and sent to the _____.

d. If a bill is vetoed in whole or part by the governor, the vetoed parts are sent back to _____, where the bill was first introduced. A bill may become law despite the objections of the governor, but a _____ vote is required in each house of the legislature to override the veto.

e. Each new law passed is numbered as a Wisconsin Act, based on the year of the legislative session and its order of enactment, e.g., 2005 Wisconsin Act 1. The Revisor of Statutes Bureau then incorporates them into the appropriately dated _____, which include all the currently effective laws, as passed by all the Wisconsin legislatures past and present.

9. The *Blue Book* contains a summary of significant legislation that passed or failed to pass during the 2003 legislative session (pp. 305-316). Answer the following by listing the appropriate act or bill number.

- a. This act deals with identify theft. _____
- b. This act changes the date of Wisconsin's presidential preference primary.

c. This act regulates agents for student athletes. _____

d. This act requires members of the clergy who are aware of child sexual abuse to report it. _____

- e. This act regulates the siting and expansion of livestock facilities. _____

10. Locate the section on the Joint Legislative Council's Special Committee on Septage Disposal and briefly describe its major objectives. _____

Blue Book
Section
On-line

Executive Branch (pp. 317-574)

The executive branch carries out the programs and policies that have been authorized by the legislative branch. It is responsible for the day-to-day services offered by state government. It consists of officers specified by the constitution (such as the Office of the Governor) and numerous administrative departments, independent agencies, and authorities, which are created by the legislature. The organization chart of Wisconsin state government (pp. 250-251), provides an overview of these units.

Blue Book
Pages
(.pdf format)

1. The following questions relate to "A Profile of the Executive Branch" (pp. 319-326).
 - a. There are _____ (number) constitutional officers and each is elected for a _____-year (number) term.
 - b. The state's chief legal officer is the _____, who is elected on a partisan basis.
 - c. The _____ maintains various official state records.
 - d. The _____ may be called upon to take over the duties of the governor on a temporary or permanent basis.
 - e. The _____ has a number of responsibilities related to protecting and investing state moneys.

2. Many large departments are divided into subunits to handle their many activities. Number these from largest (1) to smallest (4) and give the title for the related administrator.

- _____ unit, headed by _____
 _____ bureau, headed by _____
 _____ division, headed by _____
 _____ section, headed by _____

Blue Book
Pages
(.pdf format)

3. How many independent agencies are there? _____
4. The governor is required by law to appoint various state officials (see pp. 346-366).
 - a. Name one member of the Elections Board and give the date that person's term expires. _____
 - b. What compensation do the members of the Elections Board receive? _____
 - c. Name the individual currently serving as Secretary of the Department of Health and Family Services. _____

5. According to state law, the governor may create nonstatutory committees as desired. Pages 333-345 list the special committees in existence on June 30, 2005, alphabetically by key word.

- a. Name the commission created to encourage the use of bicycles.

- b. Name the task force that was appointed to study the issue of threats to homeland security in Wisconsin. _____

6. In addition to the special committees created by the governor's executive orders, the governor also makes appointments to other committees and organizations that are listed on pp. 331-332. Name the group established to receive funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities and make grants to appropriate projects across the state.

7. The major portion of the Executive Branch section is devoted to the individual executive agencies, which are listed in alphabetical order. (Hint: The alphabetical index at the end of the book will also be helpful.)

a. Find the Department of Transportation and answer the following questions:

1. What is the title and name of the department head? _____

2. Number of employees (The fraction in the number means some employees work part time.) _____

3. Total budget for 2003-05 _____

4. Location _____

b. What are the primary responsibilities of the Department of Administration?

c. Your older brother, who is a landscape architect, is moving to Wisconsin and wishes to become licensed in this state. Which agency would he contact? _____

d. Imagine you are establishing a business and are told by your attorney that you should form a corporation. What agency would you contact to file papers of incorporation?

e. You decide to run for the vacant assembly seat in your area. What agency would you contact regarding the filing of nomination papers and campaign finance reports?

f. Rodney J. Nilsestuen is secretary of what department? _____

What are the major responsibilities of this department? _____

g. What are the major duties or responsibilities of the Division for Learning Support: Instructional Services, located in the Department of Public Instruction?

h. The Department of _____ helps the governor in the preparation of Wisconsin's biennial budget.

i. Who is the current president of the University of Wisconsin System?
_____ Name the university campus or two-year college that is closest to your home. _____

8. In addition to its large departments, the executive branch houses a variety of specialized agencies, such as state authorities and interstate agencies (pp. 552-574). What interstate entity is responsible for the protection and cleanup of the Great Lakes?

9. What financing authority provides loans for low- and moderate-income housing, as well as business and agricultural development projects? _____



Judicial Branch (pp. 575-616)



The state's judicial branch consists of a court system (composed of the supreme court, the court of appeals, circuit courts, and municipal courts) and the judicial service agencies.

1. The Wisconsin Supreme Court is the final authority on cases involving the state constitution and is the highest court to which a nonfederal question or issue can be appealed.

- a. The supreme court consists of _____ (number) justices?
 - b. A justice is elected to a ____-year term.
 - c. The justice with the most seniority usually serves as the _____ justice and assumes extra administrative duties for the state's court system. Who holds this position currently?
-

2. The chief function of the court of appeals is to hear cases appealed from the circuit courts.

- a. The state is divided into _____ (number) appellate districts.
- b. The total number of appellate court judges is _____.
- c. The length of term for a judge on the court of appeals is _____ (number) years.

3. Civil actions and criminal trials for violations of state law usually are heard first in _____ courts.

4. List the names of one appellate judge and one circuit judge for your county.

_____ and _____

5. What are the two ways a lawyer can get to be a judge in Wisconsin?

6. Name the agency that is responsible for investigating a judge's alleged misconduct or permanent disability. _____

7. The State Bar of Wisconsin consists of all attorneys and judges who are eligible to practice law in Wisconsin courts. Name two responsibilities of the State Bar.

8. Wisconsin cities, villages, or towns are authorized by the legislature to create courts that have jurisdiction over cases involving their own ordinances. These are called _____ courts. Does state law require that the judges in these courts be lawyers? _____

9. What office was created in October 2000 to assist the supreme court in supervising the practice of law and to protect the public from professional misconduct by members of the State Bar of Wisconsin? _____

10. A summary of recent significant decisions by the supreme court and court of appeals is presented on pp. 601-616. What were the supreme court decisions that interpreted the newly created right to keep and bear arms?



Statistics (pp. 617-858)

The *Blue Book* provides a detailed statistical picture of important (and sometimes unusual) facts about Wisconsin. These statistics cover a wide variety of topics. The questions below will help you sample the data covered in the Statistics section. (The index to the book will also be helpful.)

1. Name the heading in the Statistics section where the following data will be found. For example, fish and game licenses will be listed under Conservation and Recreation.

- a. Population of your municipality, as of January 1, 2004.

- b. Number of Hispanics or Latinos in Wisconsin, according to the 2000 U.S. Census.

- c. Average miles driven per auto in Wisconsin in 2002. _____
- d. Publisher of *Milwaukee Magazine*. _____
- e. Number of inland lakes in your county. _____
- f. List of justices of the supreme court from 1836-2005. _____
- g. Number of publicly owned airports in Wisconsin. _____
- h. Name and address of the executive director of the Wisconsin School Bus Association.

- 2. What do you know about your county? Use the Statistics section for your answers.
 - a. The name of the your county clerk. _____
 - b. The county seat. _____
 - c. Total land area in square miles. _____
 - d. Number of acres of conservation and recreation land. _____
 - e. Number of school dropouts in 2002-03. _____
 - f. Number of banks. _____
 - g. Number of farms. _____
 - h. Total property taxes levied in 2003. _____
 - i. Population according to the U.S. Census. _____

Blue Book
Section
On-line

Politics (pp. 859-882)

Blue Book
Pages
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The Political Parties section describes the organization of the major political parties in Wisconsin, lists current party officials, and provides the text of the party platforms.

- 1. What are the main characteristics and functions of a political party?

- 2. What is a "recognized political party" in Wisconsin? _____ How many parties were recognized in 2005? _____

- 3. Who is the state chairperson of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin? _____

- 4. What is the basic organizational unit of the Republican Party of Wisconsin? _____

- 5. A declaration of the principles and policies adopted by a political party is called its
_____.

Blue Book
Section
On-line

Elections (pp. 883-964)

The Elections section covers such topics as how candidates are selected, what types of elections are conducted in Wisconsin, and what campaign finance requirements are imposed on candidates. It concludes with the vote totals for recent elections.

- 1. At what age are citizens eligible to vote in Wisconsin? _____

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2. If you were eligible to vote where you now live, would you be required to register before voting? _____

3. When are elections for nonpartisan officials held? _____

4. What two regular elections are conducted in September and November of even-numbered years only? _____

5. If a voter expects to be away on vacation on an upcoming election day, is there an alternative to voting in person? _____

6. What was the total district vote for your representative to the assembly in the November 2, 2004, election? (pp. 928-930) _____

7. What is the name of your representative's opponent at that election? (If your representative ran "unopposed", write that in the blank.) _____

8. How many votes did the Democratic and Republican Party candidates for president receive in your county on November 2, 2004? (pp. 936-964) _____
If your municipality's vote totals are given by ward, what was the vote in your ward for each candidate? _____

9. How many candidates ran in the February 15, 2005, primary for state superintendent of public instruction? (p. 899) _____

10. Who won the election for state superintendent of public instruction at the April 5, 2005, election? (p. 900) _____

11. On April 5, 2005, the voters approved a constitutional amendment that provided 4-year terms for county officers.

What was the vote for and against this amendment proposal in your county?

12. Who was the winning candidate for U.S. Senator at the November 2, 2004, election?
_____ Who was the winning candidate in your county?

Blue Book
Section
On-line

Wisconsin State Symbols (pp. 965-970)

Blue Book
Pages
(.pdf format)

Over the years, a growing number of state symbols have been officially recognized by state law. A number of them were initially suggested by students in Wisconsin schools.

1. What was the law that named milk the state beverage? _____

2. What is Wisconsin's state motto? _____

3. Name one state symbol that school children are given credit for initiating. _____

4. What group proposed the official state dance? _____

5. What is Wisconsin's official fish? _____

6. What is the official state tree? _____

7. a. What is the name of the official state insect? _____

b. What two groups requested the legislature to enact this proposal?

c. Name another insect that was suggested as a possible state insect. _____

8. The official state domestic animal is the _____ and the particular breed of that animal that is honored in 2006 is the _____.

9. During legislative debate on certain measures proposing recent state symbols, the legislature has voiced conflicting views as to the need or usefulness of these symbols. What is your opinion on this issue? _____

C. RESEARCHING VARIOUS QUESTIONS USING THE 2005-2006 BLUE BOOK

After completing parts A and B of this guide, you will have a better understanding of the organization of the *2005-2006 Wisconsin Blue Book* and be able to answer a variety of questions at random, based on its contents.

1. The University of Wisconsin System consists of 13 degree-granting universities, 13 2-year colleges, and statewide extension programs. Name the university and the 2-year college that are located nearest your home. _____

2. The total number of Wisconsin farms peaked at 199,877 in 1935. What was the total in 2003? _____

3. What state agency would be most likely to give assistance in the following cases?

a. A friend's family from Texas is planning to tour Wisconsin for the first time and asked for information (maps, brochures, etc.) concerning historic and scenic sites.

b. You have a campaign related question concerning your attempt to run for a seat in the Wisconsin State Senate. _____

c. An elderly neighbor wants to move to the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King.

d. A friend is trying to get information about unemployment compensation.

e. You want to order personalized license plates for your new automobile.

f. You are a retailer who wants to market lottery products for the state lottery.

g. A young teenage friend, who has severely impaired vision, needs to attend a special school. _____

h. After attending the Wisconsin State Fair in West Allis this past year, you have several suggestions about improving the displays at the fair. _____

i. You wish to visit several historic sites, including Old World Wisconsin, and you want to get a brochure on each site. _____

j. You are interested in information about the registration of your snowmobile.

k. During your last trip to the local savings and loan office, you noticed that several employees from a state agency were conducting an annual examination, and you want to know more about their work. _____

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4. Name the following individuals:
- Secretary of the Department Workforce Development _____
 - State Humane Officer _____
 - First Governor of Wisconsin _____
 - State Public Defender _____
 - Secretary of Natural Resources _____
 - Your county sheriff _____
5. The music for the state song "On Wisconsin!" was originally composed by:

6. What is the name of the weekly newspaper in Spring Green?

7. Wisconsin currently operates 44 state parks. Name the largest state park and give the area in acres. _____
8. When and for what purpose was the Governor's Poet Laureate Commission created?

9. What is the toll free (800) number for the Wisconsin Legislative Hotline? _____
10. Give the name of the public library system that serves your county. _____

11. Name a historical marker located in your county.

12. What was the 2000 total voting age population for your county? _____
What was the 2004 estimate? _____
13. Using different tables in the *Blue Book*, answer the following questions regarding the City of Superior.
- What year was it incorporated as a city? _____
 - What is the city's 2000 population? _____
 - What is the city's ZIP code _____
 - In what county is the city located? _____
 - In what senate district and what assembly district is the city located? (pp. 87-89)

 - Who are Superior's state senator and state representative?

14. In 2003, of the 572 drivers killed on Wisconsin roads, 520 were tested for alcohol. How many of those tested had a blood alcohol content (BAC) of .10% or above? _____
15. Assume your class is coming to Madison to study state government. To plan your trip, knowledge of the following would be helpful:
- You wish to view the Wisconsin Legislature in session during the first floor period in 2006. When should you schedule your visit? _____

b. You want to visit your legislators' offices. You already know who your state senator and state representative are, but you need to locate the room number and telephone number of each. Where in the *Blue Book* would you look? _____

16. Media reporters can play an important part in democracy by informing the citizens about government activities and monitoring the actions of public officials.

a. Name two daily newspapers that have official correspondents covering the activities of the 2005 Wisconsin Legislature and list a reporter from each.

b. Identify one television and one radio station and their respective reporters who cover the 2005 Wisconsin Legislature for your area. (If there is no private station, you probably have access to public television or radio coverage, and their representatives are listed.)

17. What tragic event took place in Wisconsin in 1871? _____

18. Although the Office of Lieutenant Governor was authorized in the 1848 Wisconsin Constitution, it was included only after considerable debate. What other officer was initially suggested to succeed the governor in place of the lieutenant governor? _____

19. In 1978, the first African American was elected to a constitutional office in Wisconsin. What was this individual's name and what was the office?

20. When was the position of State Superintendent of Public Instruction created?

D. MATCHING EXERCISE

Fill in the blank in Column 1 with the correct response found in Column 2.

Column 1

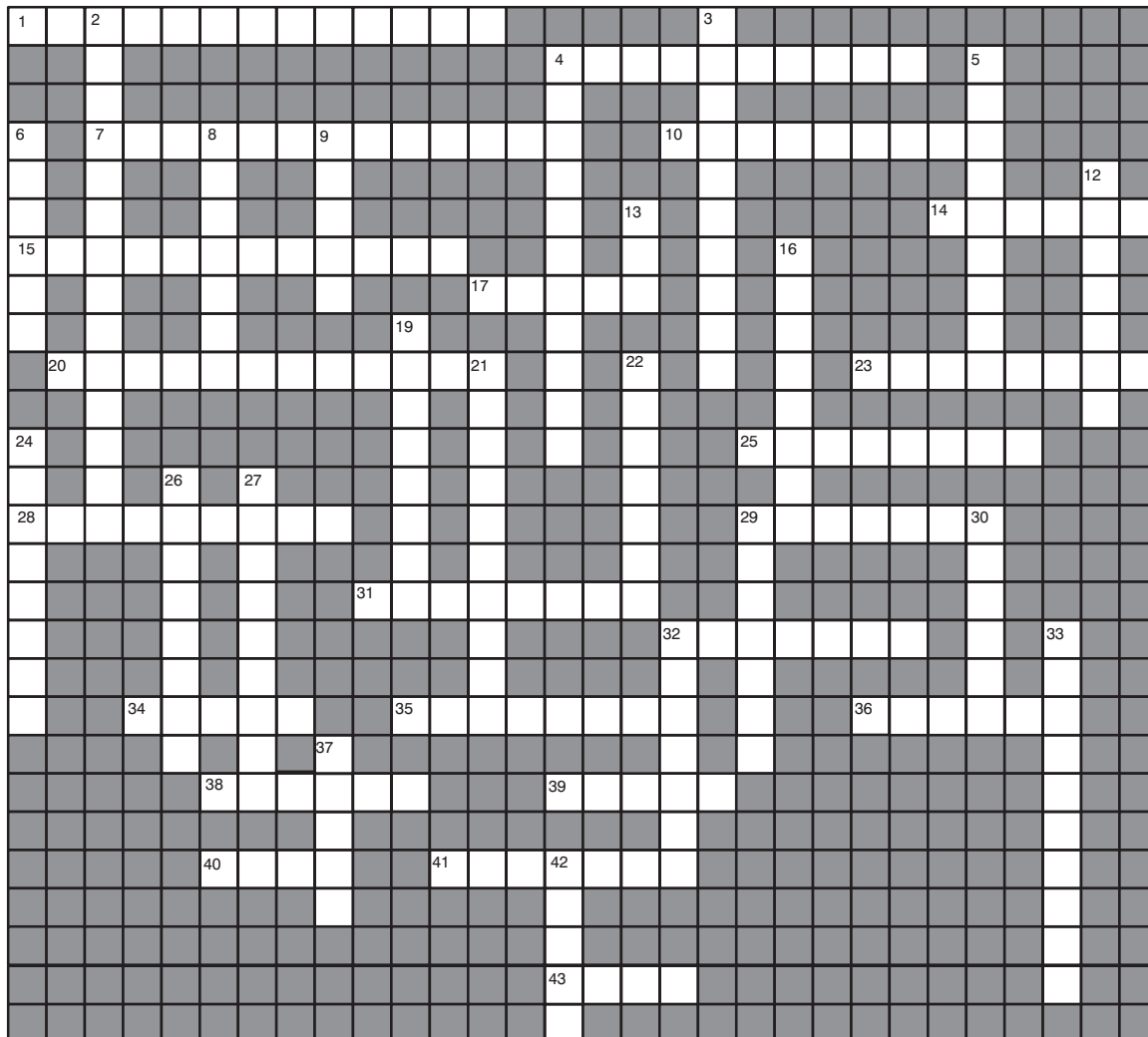
- ___ 1) State vote for the Bush-Cheney ticket, November 2, 2004
- ___ 2) 49th Assembly District representative
- ___ 3) Official state rock
- ___ 4) Speaker Pro Tempore
- ___ 5) Majority leader of the senate
- ___ 6) Number of years in a U.S. Senator's term
- ___ 7) Number of supreme court justices
- ___ 8) Number of wild turkeys harvested in 2003-04
- ___ 9) Total number of mopeds licensed in 2004
- ___ 10) Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs
- ___ 11) Supreme Court justice
- ___ 12) County with most farms (2002)
- ___ 13) State historian
- ___ 14) City with third largest population
- ___ 15) State park with most visitors in 2004
- ___ 16) Number of Democrats in the 2005 Senate
- ___ 17) State park located one mile NW of Cornell
- ___ 18) Number of divorces and annulments in Wisconsin (2003)
- ___ 19) Wisconsin's Hispanic voting age population (2000)
- ___ 20) Most senior (longest serving) member of Wisconsin's delegation to the U.S. Congress

Column 2

- a) 55,524
- b) 117,682
- c) David R. Obey
- d) 8
- e) marble
- f) Green Bay
- g) 17,150
- h) 1,478,120
- i) Brunet Island
- j) 14
- k) Stephen J. Freese
- l) 7
- m) Kathryn Borkowski
- o) David Prosser
- n) Zack Anthony
- p) Marathon
- q) John A. Scocos
- r) 24,519
- s) Devil's Lake
- t) Gabe Loeffelholz
- u) Dale W. Schultz
- v) 6
- w) Michael Ellis
- x) 20,199
- y) Madison
- z) red granite

E. LEGISLATIVE TERMS CROSSWORD

Complete the Legislative Terms Crossword by filling in the correct word or words.



Across

- 1. _____ procedure describes the rules by which the legislature conducts business.
- 4. _____ committees settle the differences between senate and assembly versions of a bill.
- 7. Public money spent for a governmental purpose.
- 10. Small group of legislators who can hold hearings and make recommendations.
- 14. Person who introduces a bill.
- 15. Residents of a legislator's district.
- 17. The formal introduction of a bill is its _____ reading.
- 20. Groupings of days on which the whole legislature is in session (2 words).
- 23. Daily agenda.
- 25. The _____ of Proceedings details legislative actions on each bill.

- 28. A change to a bill or law.
- 29. _____ agencies assist the legislature by drafting bills, providing reference and fiscal information, etc.
- 31. All Wisconsin's current laws grouped by subject.
- 32. The legislature will _____ a veto unless two-thirds of each house vote to override.
- 34. _____ committees have members from both the senate and assembly.
- 35. The legislature can _____ a governor's veto by a two-thirds vote of each house.
- 36. Committees hold _____ hearings to get information from voters, advocates, and agencies.
- 38. Legislatures formally discuss bills in floor _____.
- 39. Legislative _____ Bureau checks various government agencies to see if their finances are in order and they are operating according to law.

40. Proposal that can become a law.
41. The governor uses a _____ veto to change sections of a budget bill.
- 43 A _____ call vote requires each member to vote "aye" or "no" when his or her name is called.

Down

2. one sentence description of a bill's subject (2 words).
 3. A proposal by which a single house can change its rules of operation.
 4. When one house agrees with a measure passed by the other house.
 5. Branch of government headed by the governor.
 6. Legislative _____ Bureau advises legislature about funding for government activities.
 8. _____ of Statutes Bureau edits and publishes the *Wisconsin Statutes*.
 9. Each house adopts _____ for its operation.
 12. Record of daily activities in each house.
 13. Another name for a law.
 16. The legislature sets its dates for operating by jointly adopting the session _____.
19. Someone who is paid to represent groups before the legislature.
 21. An amendment that completely replaces the original bill.
 22. The house of origin votes to _____ a bill when it wants to create a clean final version to submit to the second house.
 24. A _____ committee is created to operate for the whole biennium, unlike an *ad hoc* committee that exists for a limited time or purpose.
 26. Process of approving a proposed amendment.
 27. Legislative _____ Bureau drafts the bills.
 29. When a house meets, it is "in _____".
 30. The Legislative Reference Bureau will _____ a clean true copy of a bill that has passed both houses, incorporating all changes, before it is sent to the governor.
 32. The governor may call a _____ session of the legislature to consider specific business.
 33. Legislative _____ Services Bureau provides computer support.
 37. To vote not to consider a bill.
 42. The final reading of a bill is called its _____ reading.

