

A Study Guide to the *2007-2008 Wisconsin Blue Book*

Introduction

Who was the first governor of the 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 *2007-2008 Wisconsin Blue Book*, the biennial almanac of Wisconsin facts. The latest edition of the *Blue Book* includes the biographies and pictures of elected state officers and legislators, detailed descriptions of the state government, the text of the Wisconsin Constitution, election results, and a wide variety of statistical information. In addition to the standard information, the book also presents a feature article entitled “Those Who Served: Wisconsin Legislators 1848-2007”.

Studying State Government. State law directs that the *Blue Book* be useful for civics classes in Wisconsin schools. This study guide is designed to acquaint students with the content of the *2007-2008 Wisconsin Blue Book* and, in doing so, to help them understand the importance of government in their daily lives and to learn how they can become productive Wisconsin citizens. The first section of the study guide contains a series of fill-in-the-blank questions that follow the format of the book; the second part challenges the reader to research answers to random questions. The third part features a crossword puzzle on legislative terms.

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

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. Since that time, “Blue Book” has always been part of the official name.

The first edition of the *Blue Book* was prepared in 1853, under the direction of the speaker of the assembly. Except for a gap in publication between 1853 and 1859, the *Blue Book* was printed annually from 1859 to 1882 and biennially after 1883. Since 1929, the *Blue Book* has been compiled by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau (LRB). The bureau is a nonpartisan service agency for the Wisconsin Legislature. Over the years, the LRB has consistently worked to improve the usefulness of the *Blue Book* to help readers better understand the workings of Wisconsin state government. The LRB would appreciate hearing your comments about the *Blue Book* or this study guide, including ways to make it more useful.



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Part One: 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. A handy tool for locating information about key elected officials is the Alphabetical Index to Biographies (pp. 2-3). Do you know the names of your state senator and state representative and important biographical information about each? This section will provide the answers. It also has maps of the U.S. congressional, state senate, and state assembly districts.

1. The name of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is _____.
2. The Attorney General was elected in (year)_____.
3. There are _____ (number) members of the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin. There are ___ Democrats and ___ Republicans.
4. What is your congressional district and who is your U.S. Representative?

5. In each house, a sergeant at arms is elected by the legislators from outside of their membership. This person maintains order in and about the legislative chambers and supervises the messenger. The Senate Sergeant at Arms is _____ and the Assembly Sergeant at Arms is _____.
6. Use the maps on p. 87-89 to answer the following:
 - a. Forest County is located in the _____ Senate District.
 - b. Buffalo County is located in the _____ Assembly District.
 - c. The 59th Assembly District is located in the _____ part of the state (north, south, east, or west).
7. What is your senate district and assembly district?

What are the other two assembly districts that make up your senate district? _____ and _____.
8. Wisconsin has six constitutional executive officers. The _____ is not elected on a political party basis.
9. Each house elects its own presiding officer. The Senate President is _____. The Assembly Speaker is _____.
10. The judicial branch is headed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, composed of seven justices, each elected for a 10-year term. The name of the justice who was reelected to the court in 2005 is _____.

Feature Article (pp. 99-191)

Each edition of the *Blue Book* contains an in-depth feature article on a topic of interest. The following questions relate to the 2007-08 feature article.

1. In 1859, the average age of a state senator was ____; in the 2007 session, the average age of a state senator is ____.
2. On June 18, 1848, Assemblyman _____ wrote a letter to his wife from the Assembly Room. It was the ____ day of the legislature's first session.
3. Senator Clifford W. Krueger, nicknamed _____, served in the senate from _____ and _____.
4. Trooper was the guide dog of Assemblyman _____. He was designated the legislature's mascot by 1945 Senate Joint Resolution _____.
5. The four most senior members of the 2007 Legislature are _____.
6. The first women to serve in the legislature were _____.
7. The title "Assemblyman" was changed to "Representative to the Assembly" in the year _____.
8. In July 1878, the _____ Commission arranged a competition as a part of journey from _____ to _____.
9. During the 1860 legislative session, Assemblyman _____ walked from Ashland to the nearest railroad station in _____, 200 miles away.
10. The 1961 Legislature created the _____, which ushered in an acceleration of recreational land acquisition in Wisconsin.



The assembly in session in the second capitol, February 15, 1899. (State Historical Society #WHi (X3) 23438 and 23440)



Wisconsin Constitution (pp. 197-248)

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 the three branches of government: _____, _____, and _____.
2. According to Article IV, Section 6, the two qualifications required to serve in the legislature are _____ and _____.
3. Article I, Section 24, permits the use of public school buildings by civic, religious, or charitable organizations during nonschool hours. This provision was created in (month and year) _____.
4. Using the Table of Contents on pp. 198-199, 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 list contains all statewide _____ elections.
6. According to the amendment table, when did the most recent constitutional vote take place (month and year)? _____. 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. (**Hint:** It is not necessary to count all the questions.)
8. The most recent referendum question was presented to the electorate in _____ (month and year), dealing with the subject of _____.

Framework of Wisconsin Government (pp. 249-258)

A citizen of Wisconsin lives and is governed by at least six separate units of government: 1) the United States; 2) the State of Wisconsin; 3) a county; 4) 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. There is a map of state offices in the central Madison area on p. 251. If you want to visit the State Law Library, it can be found at this address: _____.
Its location number is _____.
2. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin headquarters are at _____,
but the State Historical Society Museum is at _____.
3. Use the state government organizational chart on pp. 256-257 to answer the following set of 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 administrative department headed by the Attorney General is the _____.
 - c. In addition to the administrative departments, there are also agencies that are not part of a department. Name two independent agencies in the executive branch (indicated by a circle) that are headed by a full-time commission. _____

 - d. 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, meaning it is organized as a _____ corporation.
 - e. State authorities, indicated by a diamond, are public, corporate bodies created for specific purposes. What state authority is responsible for securing adequate funding for spaceport facilities and services? _____.
4. Wisconsin's first farmers appear to be the _____ people, who raised corn, squash, and pumpkins about _____ years ago.
5. Wisconsin was included in the _____ sphere of influence from the 1630s until the signing of the 1763 Treaty of Paris.
6. In 1836, Congress passed the _____ establishing the Wisconsin Territory.
7. Policy cannot become law without _____ action.
8. In 1849, the Secretary of State reported payments to _____ people within the executive branch.
9. The governing body of the county is the _____.
10. Areas of Wisconsin that are not included inside the corporate boundaries of a city or village are governed by _____.



Legislative Branch (pp. 259-324)

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 2007 Legislature is the _____(number) Wisconsin Legislature. It convened in January 2007 and will continue until January _____.
2. The power to determine the state's policies and programs lies primarily with the legislative branch of state government; however, all actions taken by the legislature must conform with the _____.
3. The Wisconsin Constitution provides that the membership of the Assembly shall be not less than _____ nor more than _____, and the Senate shall consist of _____ of the number of assembly members.
4. Each legislative session is a 2-year period called a _____.
5. If the majority of the members of each house sign a petition, the legislature may convene an _____ session.
6. The actions of each house are recorded in its _____.
7. For the 2007 session, the Senate has ____ (number) standing committees and the Assembly has _____. The are 10 _____ committees.
8. 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 2007 Senate and Assembly committees dealing with public health (pp. 279-282). _____ and _____.
9. Legislative service agencies provide research and technical assistance to the legislature as a whole. Identify the agency from the brief description given.
 - a. The _____, operating through a committee system, studies various problems of government and recommends appropriate legislative changes.
 - b. The _____ reviews the accounts of all state agencies at least once every five years and evaluates state programs, as directed by the legislature.
 - c. The _____ provides budget and program analysis to the Joint Committee on Finance.
10. The 2007 Legislature is profiled as part of the feature article on pages 116-117 (Senate) and 188-189 (Assembly), as of inauguration day. Use these tables to answer the following questions:
 - a. _____ Total number of full-time legislators.
 - b. _____ Age of the youngest Assembly member.
 - c. _____ Total number of farmers in the 2007 Legislature.

- d. _____ Number of senators that have obtained a college degree.
 - e. _____ Total number of 2007 legislators who have served on a municipal board.
11. Political parties play an important role in the legislature. Within each house there are a majority leader and assistant majority leader along with 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 2007 Senate Majority Leader is _____.
 - b. The 2007 Assembly Majority Leader is _____.
 - c. The 2007 Senate Minority Leader is _____.
 - d. The 2007 Assembly Minority Leader is _____.
12. The political composition of the legislature is profiled in the table on p. 277.
- a. The majority party for the 2007 Senate is _____.
 - b. The majority party for the 2007 Assembly is _____.
 - c. When was the last session that a party other than Republican or Democratic held a plurality in both houses? _____.
- (**Plurality:** having more members than the other parties, but not a majority of total members.)
- d. What was the name of that party? _____.
 - e. According to the feature article, that party dissolved in 1946. Who was the holdover senator in 1947 who was left "without a party" _____.
13. 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. 270-274).
- a. Before a bill may be introduced it must be drafted by the _____.
 - b. A _____ puts a "price tag" on the legislation. These are required for every piece of legislation which increases or decreases state or local government _____ or _____.
 - c. The purpose of a second reading is to consider _____ to the proposal.
 - d. If a bill passes one house, it is _____ to the other house.
 - e. The governor has _____ working days to act on a bill that has been approved by both houses.
14. The *Blue Book* contains a summary of significant legislation that came before the 2005 Legislature (pp. 312-324). Find the appropriate act or bill number to answer the following questions.
- a. Act _____ changes standards for licensing, testing, and regulating driver education schools and instructors.
 - b. Act _____ gives the DNR regulatory powers related to chronic wasting disease.
 - c. Act _____ conforms state law to regulations under the federal Americans with Disabilities Act.
 - d. Act _____ relates to eminent domain.
 - e. _____ Bill _____ would have prohibited human cloning.
 - f. _____ Bill _____ would have, under certain circumstances, reduced the minimum hunting age to 10 years old.
 - g. _____ Bill _____ would have changed the way elections, ethics, and lobbying laws are enforced.
15. How many bills were totally vetoed in the 2005 session? _____.



Executive Branch (pp. 325-576)

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 is lead by officers specified in the constitution, most notably the governor, and consists of numerous administrative departments, independent agencies, and authorities.

1. The following questions are related to the executive branch profile (pp. 327-334)
 - a. There are _____ (number) constitutional officers, each elected for ____ -year terms.
 - b. The _____ maintains various official state records.
 - c. The officer who is the fiscal trustee for Wisconsin is the _____.
 - d. The principal administrative agency within the executive branch is called a _____. In the majority of cases, this is headed by an appointed _____.
 - e. Attached units, also known as _____ units, exercise their statutory powers _____ of the department or agency to which they are attached.
 - f. The legislature has created corporate public bodies, known as _____, to handle specific functions. These agencies of the state operate _____ the regular government structure and are intended to be _____ self-sufficient.
2. The governor is required by law to appoint various state officials (see table pp. 354-374).
 - a. The governor appointed _____ as the Secretary of the Department of Regulation and Licensing. The secretary's term expires _____.
 - b. What compensation do the members of the Technical College System Board receive? _____.
 - c. Under statute section _____, the governor is required to appoint members of the National and Community Service Board.
3. Under state law, the governor may create special committees (pp. 341-353). The committees in existence as of June 30, 2007 are listed alphabetically by key word.
 - a. Which council established the Governor's School Health Award? _____.
 - b. What task force advises the governor on opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions? _____.
4. The major portion of the Executive Branch section is devoted to the individual executive agencies, which are listed in alphabetical order.
 - a. Find the Department of Tourism and answer the following questions:
 1. What is the title and name of the department head? _____
 2. Number of employees: _____ (The decimal in the number means some workers are part-time.)
 3. Total budget for 2005-07: _____
 4. Location: _____

b. What are the primary responsibilities of the Department of Natural Resources?

c. Your cousin, who is an athletic trainer, is moving to Wisconsin and wishes to become licensed in this state. Which agency would she contact? _____

d. Imagine you are establishing a business and are told by your attorney that you should form a corporation. The agency you should contact to file papers of incorporation is the _____.

e. You have just been hired by a new company. What agency administers laws related to labor standards and minimum wage? _____

f. Roger M. Ervin is the secretary of this department: _____. What are the major responsibilities of this department? _____

g. The major duties of the Division for Reading and Student Achievement, located in the Department of Public Instruction, include _____

h. The Department of _____ helps the governor prepare Wisconsin's budget.

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

5. In addition to its large departments, the executive branch houses a variety of specialized agencies, such as regional and interstate agencies (pp. 553-576). What regional agency manages the Overture Center for the Arts? _____.
6. The Mississippi River Parkway Commission dates back to _____.
7. Currently, there are ____ (number) regional planning commissions.



The Office of the Secretary of State keeps the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin. Office Operations Associate Billie Zeien affixes the seal to an official state document. (Kathleen Sitter, LRB)



Judicial Branch (pp. 577-612)

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

1. Wisconsin's supreme court consists of ____ (number) justices, each elected to ____-year terms.
2. The supreme court member with the most seniority usually serves as the _____ and assumes extra administrative duties for the court system. This position is currently held by _____.
3. The supreme court exercises _____ as the first court to hear a case, provided that ____ (number) or more justices approve a petitioning requesting it to do so.
4. The supreme court decides which cases it will hear, usually on the basis of whether the questions raised in the case are of _____ importance.
5. The court of appeals is made up of ____ (number) justices serving in ____ districts. The justices are elected for ____-year terms.



As part of its Justice on Wheels outreach program, the Supreme Court heard two cases at the Waushara County Courthouse in Wautoma during April 2007. The location was chosen in honor of Justice Jon P. Wilcox (top, third from left) who served as a Waushara County Circuit Court Judge for many years and recently retired from the Supreme Court. (Kathleen Sitter, LRB)

6. Jury trials are only conducted in _____ courts. These courts must be bounded by _____ lines. They are divided by 10 _____.
7. The legislature authorizes cities, villages, and towns to establish _____ courts. The forerunner of these courts was the office of the _____.

8. Name the two ways an attorney may be selected for a judgeship.
_____ or _____.
9. Courts handle two types of cases: _____ and _____.
10. The _____ is responsible for investigating a judge's alleged misconduct or permanent disability.
11. The State Bar of Wisconsin is an association of persons _____.
12. The _____ was created 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.
13. A summary of recent significant decisions by the supreme court and court of appeals is presented on pp. 605-612.
 - a. Name the decision in which the supreme court held that a statutory limit on noneconomic damages was unconstitutional. _____.
 - b. In which decision did the supreme court determine that it had the authority to require police to electronically record all juvenile interrogations? _____.
14. Name one circuit court judge and one court of appeals judge for your county.

15. Name the chief judge of the administrative district in which you live. _____.





Statistics (pp. 613-856)

The *Blue Book* provides a detailed statistical picture of important, and sometimes unusual, facts about Wisconsin. The statistics cover a wide variety of topics. The questions below will help you sample the data covered in the Statistics section.

For the following questions, first name the statistics sections where the answer can be found and then answer the question.

1. How many acres make up Nelson Dewey State Park? _____
2. What was the Wisconsin population in 1870? _____
3. How many 17-year-old drivers were involved in vehicle crashes in 2005?

4. Who is the publisher of the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*? _____
5. How many Wisconsin residents have performed military service in Iraq and Afghanistan since September 11, 2001? _____
6. When did Edward G. Ryan serve on the Supreme Court? _____
7. How many Wisconsin public school students earned their diploma in the 2003-04 school year?

8. Who is the president of the Learning Disabilities Association of Wisconsin?

9. How many people belonged to a state-chartered credit union in 2006?

10. How many farms are in your county? _____
11. What was the total property tax levied for your county in 2005?

12. What is the name of your county clerk? _____
13. What was Wisconsin's rank in per capita personal income for 2006?

14. How large is Namekagon Lake in Bayfield County? _____
15. What was Wisconsin's prison population as of June 30, 2006?

Political Parties (pp. 857-878)

This section describes the organization of the major political parties in Wisconsin, lists the current party officials, and provides the text of each party platform.

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

2. What is a recognized political party in Wisconsin?

3. How many parties were recognized in 2007? _____

4. Who is the state chairperson of the Republican Party of Wisconsin? _____

5. What is the basic organizational unit of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin?

6. A declaration of the principles and objectives adopted by a political party is called its

7. Where are the state headquarters for the Libertarian Party of Wisconsin?

8. Officers for the Wisconsin Green Party are elected at the _____ convention.



Scenes like this one near Black Earth reflect one face of the dairy industry in Wisconsin. (Kathleen Sitter, LRB)



Elections (pp. 879-960)

The Elections section covers the way candidates are selected, the types of elections conducted in Wisconsin, and the campaign finance requirements imposed on the candidates. It also contains the vote totals for recent elections.

1. The right to vote in Wisconsin is granted to _____.
2. Where can a high school student register to vote? _____.
3. Elections for partisan officials are held in even-numbered years in the _____, with a primary in _____ and general election in _____.
4. Wisconsin law provides for the removal of elected officers through a process known as _____.
5. If you are on vacation during an election but still want to vote, you may do so by _____.
6. What was the total district vote for your representative to the assembly in the November 7, 2006 election? _____
7. Did your representative have an opponent in the last election? _____. If so, what was his or her name? _____
8. How many votes did Governor Doyle receive in your county on November 7, 2006? _____. Which party received the most votes in your county? _____
9. How many candidates ran in the February 20, 2007 spring primary for the seat of Supreme Court Justice? _____
10. Who won the election to the Supreme Court in the April 3, 2007 spring election? _____
11. On November 7, 2006, Wisconsin voters approved a constitutional amendment regarding marriage in this state. What was the vote for and against this proposal in your county? _____
12. What is the function of an advisory referendum? _____. How did your county vote on the advisory referendum on the death penalty? Yes: _____
No: _____

State Symbols (pp. 961-966)

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. On the state coat of arms, what are the four symbols on the shield and what do they represent?

_____.
2. Who composed the music for the state song, "On Wisconsin!"? _____
3. The honey bee beat out what other contenders for the title of state insect?

4. Wisconsin's nickname, the "Badger State" refers to what early group of state settlers?

5. What breed is Wisconsin's official dairy cow for 2007? _____
6. The state mineral, Galena, was selected because it met what criteria?

7. Although language concerning the state flag was not added to statutes until later, a design for the flag was adopted by the legislature during what war? _____
8. What is the Latin name for the state grain? _____
9. Antigo silt loam was named the official _____ to remind Wisconsin residents of _____.





Part Two: Randomly Selected Questions from the 2007-2008 Wisconsin Blue Book

Use your understanding of the organization of the *Blue Book* to answer a variety of questions about its contents.

1. What historic site is located in Mineral Point? _____
What was its 2005-06 attendance level? _____
2. How many walleye were harvested in Wisconsin during the 2005-06 season? _____
3. How much petroleum was consumed by Wisconsin residential users during 2005?

4. In January 2006, how many people in Wisconsin were employed in manufacturing?

5. In the fall of 2006, how many students were enrolled at UW-Platteville? _____
6. If you run a grocery store, what group might you belong to? _____
7. What is the ZIP code for Mosinee? _____
8. How often is *Progressive Magazine* issued? _____
9. What was the total Wisconsin Indian population in 1900? _____ What was it in 2005?

10. What was the median age of Wisconsin women in 2005? _____
11. What was Kenosha County's average monthly caseload for Wisconsin Works (W-2) during 2006?

12. How many votes did U.S. Representative Sensenbrenner get in the November 7, 2006 election?

13. How many lead ingots are pictured in the state's Coat of Arms and why?

14. When was Georgia O'Keeffe awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom? _____
15. In 1917, the current Capitol building was completed. How much did it cost? _____
16. Name the executive department and specific division that acts to prevent animal disease and assists in the enforcement of state humane laws.

17. What department would you contact to get information about unemployment compensation?

18. The Wisconsin State Patrol is a division of what department?

19. If you are confused about filling out state tax forms, what department could you contact for help?

20. As of June 1, 2007, how many branches does the Racine County Circuit Court have?

21. Use various tables and maps in the *Blue Book* to find the answers to these questions about the Village of Darien:
- a. What year was it incorporated as a village? _____
 - b. What was the village's population for the 2000 Census? _____
 - c. What is the village zip code? _____
 - d. What county is the village located in? _____
 - e. Which gubernatorial candidate received the most votes from the village? _____
 - f. What senate and assembly district is the village in? _____
 - g. Who are the village's state senator and representative?

22. Name the public library system that serves your county: _____
23. How many acres of county parks and forests are in your county? _____
24. What is the total land area of your county? _____
25. How many lakes are in your county? _____



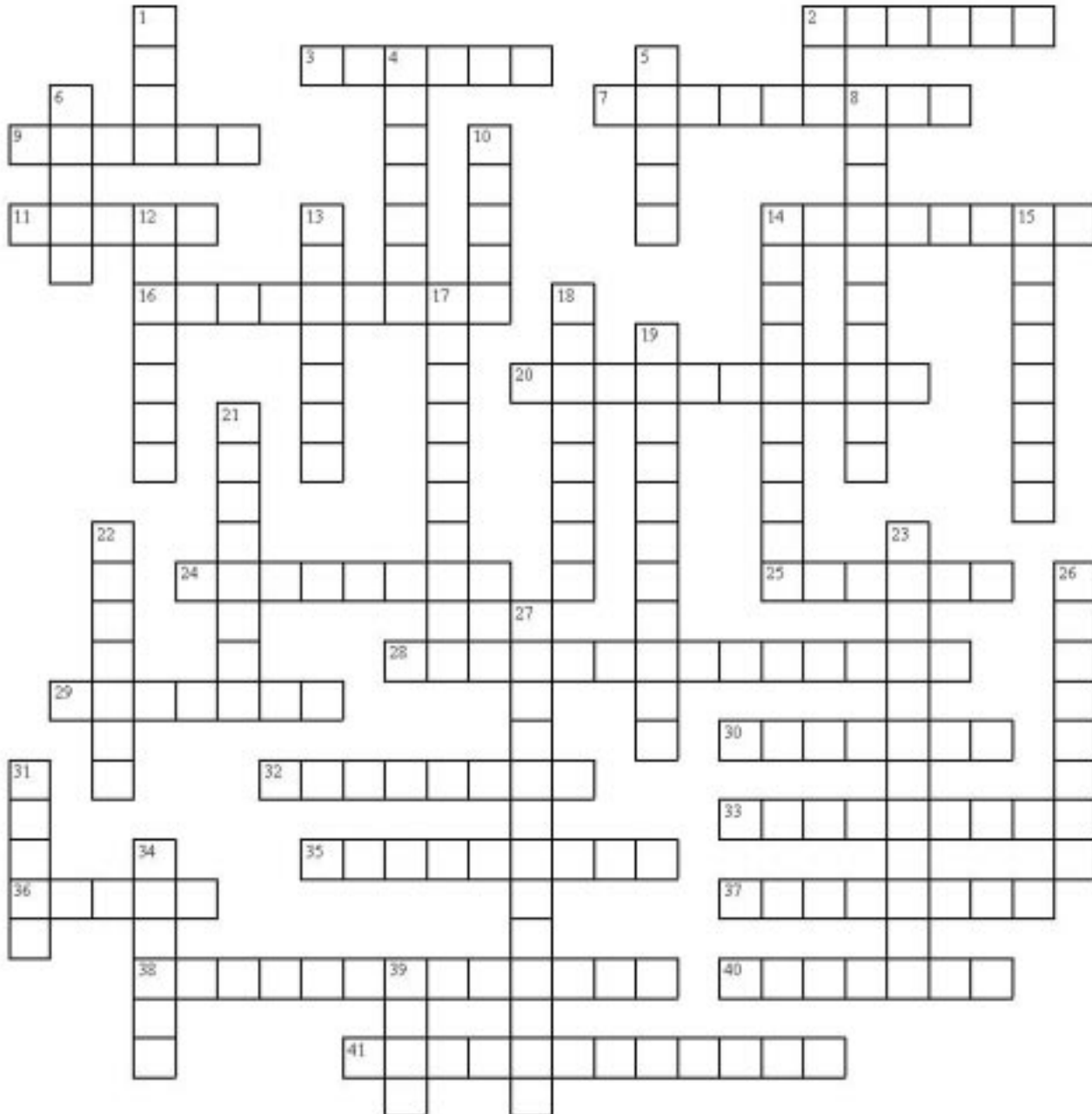
Pattison State Park in Douglas County features the highest waterfalls in Wisconsin and the fourth highest waterfall east of the Rocky Mountains. Little Manitou Falls (pictured above) is 31 feet high and downstream from it Big Manitou Falls has a drop of 165 feet. (Department of Tourism)

— NOTES —

— NOTES —



Legislative Terms Crossword



Note: If you require more help, see the online Glossary of Legislative Terms at:
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/glossary.htm>

ACROSS

- 2 Person who introduces a bill
- 3 Type of estimate for a bill
- 7 Group of legislators that holds hearings and makes recommendations
- 9 Types of hearings by 7 Across
- 11 Formal introduction of a bill is its _____ reading
- 14 The legislature sets dates for operating by adopting the session _____
- 16 The Legislative _____ Bureau drafts all bills
- 20 A house can change its rules through this type of proposal
- 24 Type of 7 Across
- 25 To _____ a bill is to incorporate amendments and corrections before it is sent to the governor
- 28 Description of bill's subject (2 words)
- 29 Record of daily activities in each house
- 30 Type of session that can be called by the governor
- 32 _____ of Proceedings
- 33 Branch of government headed by the governor
- 35 Change to a bill or law
- 36 Adopted for the operation of each house
- 37 Daily agenda
- 38 A 13 down is permitted if the bill contains an _____
- 40 The _____ of Statutes Bureau performs law publishing functions
- 41 Days when legislature is in session

DOWN

- 1 Proposal that can become a law
- 2 A bill signed by the governor becomes an _____
- 4 Each legislative _____ lasts two years
- 5 Type of committee with members from both houses
- 6 The Legislative _____ Bureau reports on the financial transactions of every state agency at least once every five years
- 8 Part of LTSB
- 10 To put a bill aside
- 12 _____ agencies assist legislators
- 13 This type of veto is permitted if the bill contains a 38 across
- 14 Type of amendment
- 15 This person is paid to represent interest groups before the legislature
- 17 A committee of _____ works to settle differences between senate and assembly versions of a bill
- 18 The legislature may _____ a veto by a 2/3 votes of each house
- 19 Agreement with the other house
- 21 Approval of an amendment
- 22 Action to clean up a bill before it is sent to the second house
- 23 Residents of a district
- 26 Wisconsin's current laws
- 27 The rules by which the legislature conducts business is described as _____ procedure
- 31 Final reading of a bill
- 34 Discussion of a bill on the house floor
- 39 When a _____ is required, each member must vote "aye" or "no"