

Wisconsin State Symbols



White-tailed Deer
State Wildlife Animal



Red Granite
State Rock



Robin
State Bird



Polka
State Dance



Badger
State Animal



Mourning Dove
Symbol of Peace



Sugar Maple
State Tree

Dairy Cow-Ayrshire
State Domestic Animal



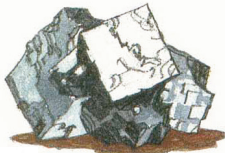
Trilobite
State Fossil



Honey Bee
State Insect



Dairy Cow-Holstein
State Domestic Animal



Galena
State Mineral



Muskellunge
State Fish



Cranberry
State Fruit



Wood Violet
State Flower



Corn
State Grain



Antigo Silt Loam
State Soil



Kringle
State Pastry



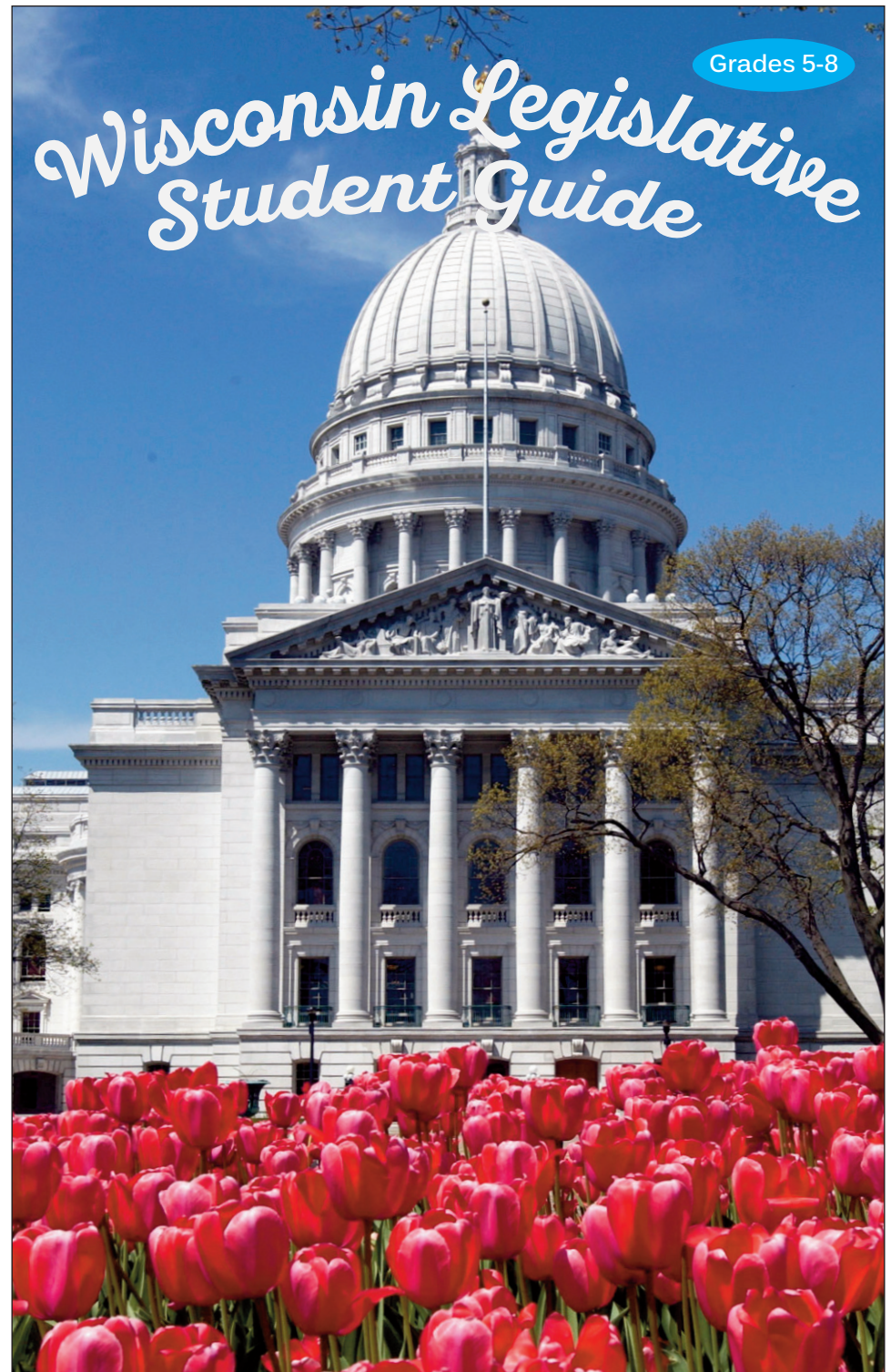
American Water Spaniel
State Dog



Milk
State Beverage



State Tartan



HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



Welcome to the Wisconsin Senate

Wisconsin has 33 State Senators and 99 State Representatives. Each Senate District contains approximately 150,000 citizens. The district is further divided into three Assembly Districts. Every two-year session almost 2,000 proposals, bills, joint resolutions and simple resolutions are introduced into the Senate and the Assembly. Only one-fourth of these measures will complete the process and become law.

The Process

Each Senator and Representative may introduce legislation into his or her respective house. The ideas for proposals affecting the State Statutes can come from a variety of sources: a constituent, a group of citizens, a state agency, or a business may request that a law be changed, repealed or created to solve a problem. The Legislator will work with staff and others to properly craft the needed legislation. When a Senator is ready to introduce a proposal, he or she may ask other Senators to sign on to the proposal as co-authors, or Representatives to be listed as co-sponsors. Once a bill is properly drafted and the members have signed on, the bill is ready for introduction.

Introduction and First Reading

When a proposal is ready for introduction it is numbered and "Read a first time." The first reading consists of an entry

in the Senate Journal regarding the introduction of the proposal, and the Senate President's referral of the bill to a standing committee. Newly introduced proposals are available to the public on the legislative website at <http://legis.wisconsin.gov/>

Committee Review

A member of the Chief Clerk's staff delivers the bill to the appropriate standing committee for its review. At the discretion of the chairperson, a hearing on the proposal may be scheduled. All committee proceedings are open to the public. If a hearing is held, anyone may appear to speak or register for or against the proposal. Experts may be invited to give the committee more information. The committee may offer amendments for introduction. After the hearing, the committee may take executive action on the proposal. The proposal is then reported to the full Senate.

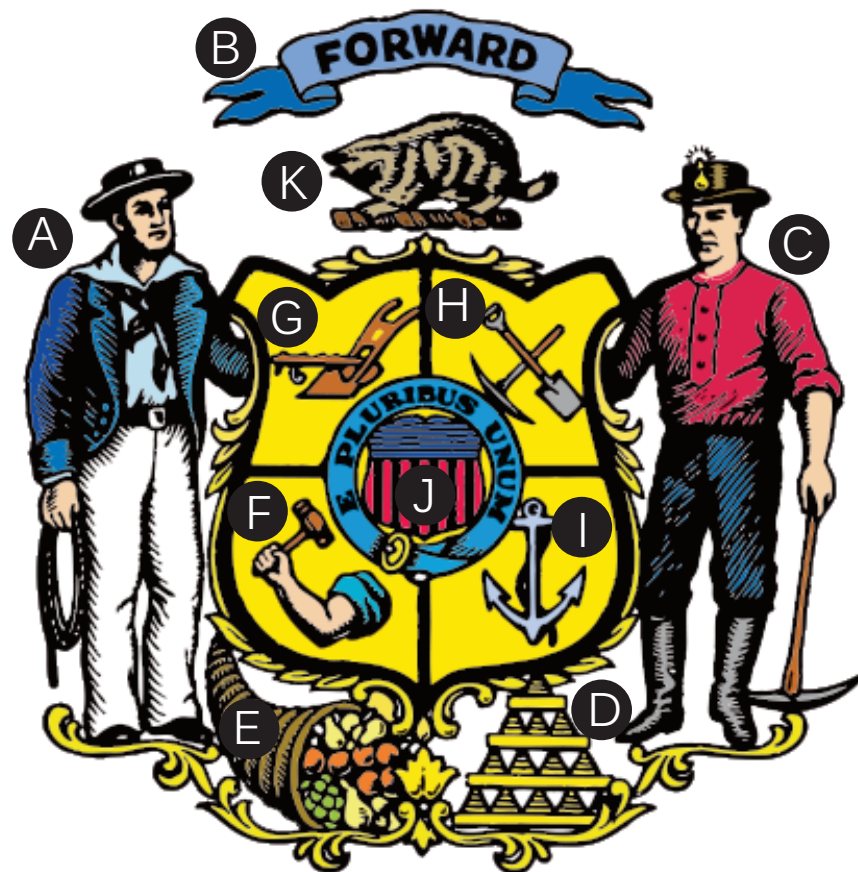
To the Calendar

Bills reported out of Senate committees are considered "Available for Scheduling" and are sent to the Committee on Senate Organization to be placed on a Senate Calendar for debate and action by the full Senate.

Second Reading

When a bill is considered on the Senate Calendar it is given a second reading by title. The question before the house is "Shall the bill be ordered to a third reading?" After the second reading, but prior to ordering it to a third reading, a bill may be amended. Members debate the pros and cons of the proposal and offer changes in the form of amendments. Amendments may be either "simple" (which affect only a portion of the bill) or a "substitute" (which replaces the original bill). Engrossment incorporates all adopted amendments and all approved technical corrections.

WISCONSIN



1848

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Animal | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> State Motto | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mineral Wealth | <input type="checkbox"/> Labor on Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Navigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Labor and Land | <input type="checkbox"/> Loyalty to the Union |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prosperity and Abundance | |

Legislative Word Search



- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| AGENCY | REPRESENTATIVES | MAPLE | DOVE |
| ASSEMBLY | MADISON | GOVERNOR | SEAL |
| SPEAKER | ROBIN | WISCONSIN | FLOOR PERIOD |
| BEE | SECOND | RULES | HOTLINE |
| DEER | SILT | VETO | MOTION |
| FLAG | STATES | SPONSORS | FLOOR DEBATE |
| GAVEL | AUTHORS | BADGER | CAPITOL |
| LEGISLATORS | LOAM | COURT | VIOLET |

Third Reading

Engrossment occurs at the third reading stage after which no additional amendments are allowed. After the bill is read a third time the question is "Shall the bill pass?" After final debate the bill may be passed by a vote and "messed" to the Assembly.

Action in the Second House

When the Assembly receives a bill from the Senate, the proposal follows the same procedure as in the first house. It is referred to a standing committee for review and recommendation, it is amendable, and it is read three times. If a bill is concurred in, with or without amendments, it is messaged back to the Senate.

If no amendments are added by the Assembly, the bill is ready to enroll. The Legislative Reference Bureau must prepare a clean copy of the text as agreed to by both houses.



If the Assembly concurs in the proposal with amendments, these amendments must be voted on by the Senate. If any amendments are rejected or amended by the Senate, they must return to the Assembly for action on those changes. If the two houses cannot reach agreement on a proposal by acting on amendments, a "Committee of Conference" made up of members from both houses could be appointed. The Committee of Conference would try to reconcile the differences between the Senate position and the



Assembly position. Both houses would then have to vote on the proposed Conference Report. When both houses have finally agreed to an identical version of the proposal, the Legislative Reference Bureau will enroll the proposal for the Senate.

The official copy of the enrolled bill is signed by the Chief Clerk, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill is now ready for review by the Governor.

The Governor's Signature or Veto

The Governor has six days (excluding Sunday) in which to approve or veto a bill. The Governor can: 1) sign a bill, in which case it becomes law; 2) fail to sign it within six days, whereby if the Legislature is in session, it would become law; 3) veto the bill (or in certain cases part of the bill).

Veto Review

If the Governor vetoes a bill, he returns it to the Senate together with his objections to the proposal. The Governor may object to the bill in total, or in the case of appropriation bills (bills that spend money), in part. The session schedule provides a specific floorperiod for the consideration of all gubernatorial vetoes. The first house can pass the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor, but it requires a two-thirds vote to do so (override). If the bill, or any portion of a partially vetoed bill is passed, it goes to the Assembly where it also takes a two-thirds vote to override the Governor's veto. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the bill (or part of the bill) dies and the Governor's veto is sustained.

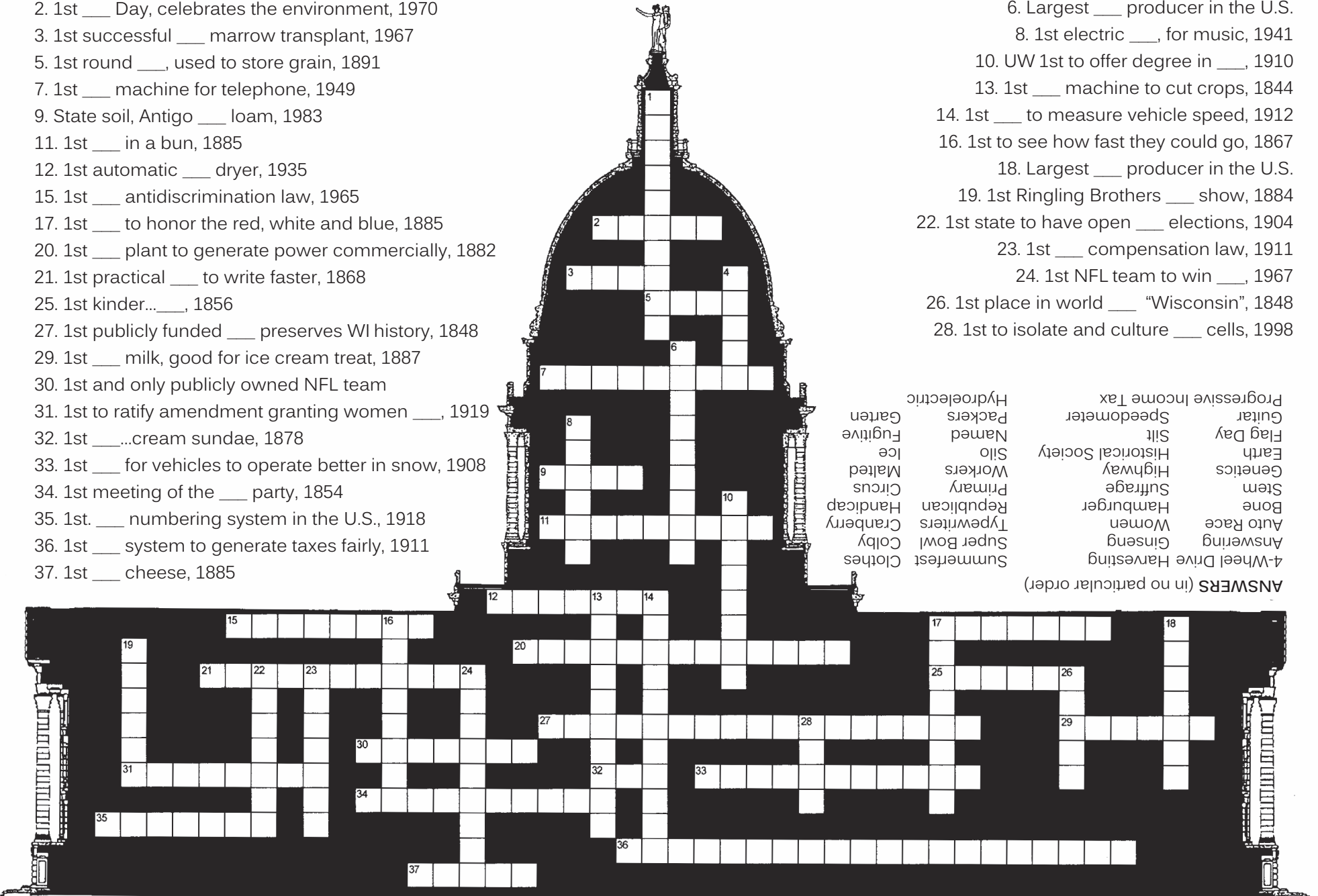
Wisconsin Firsts

DOWN

ACROSS

2. 1st ___ Day, celebrates the environment, 1970
3. 1st successful ___ marrow transplant, 1967
5. 1st round ____, used to store grain, 1891
7. 1st ___ machine for telephone, 1949
9. State soil, Antigo ___ loam, 1983
11. 1st ___ in a bun, 1885
12. 1st automatic ___ dryer, 1935
15. 1st ___ antidiscrimination law, 1965
17. 1st ___ to honor the red, white and blue, 1885
20. 1st ___ plant to generate power commercially, 1882
21. 1st practical ___ to write faster, 1868
25. 1st kinder...___, 1856
27. 1st publicly funded ___ preserves WI history, 1848
29. 1st ___ milk, good for ice cream treat, 1887
30. 1st and only publicly owned NFL team
31. 1st to ratify amendment granting women ____, 1919
32. 1st ___...cream sundae, 1878
33. 1st ___ for vehicles to operate better in snow, 1908
34. 1st meeting of the ___ party, 1854
35. 1st. ___ numbering system in the U.S., 1918
36. 1st ___ system to generate taxes fairly, 1911
37. 1st ___ cheese, 1885

1. Largest music festival in U.S.
4. 1st antidiscrimination law to protect ____, 1921
6. Largest ___ producer in the U.S.
8. 1st electric ____, for music, 1941
10. UW 1st to offer degree in ____, 1910
13. 1st ___ machine to cut crops, 1844
14. 1st ___ to measure vehicle speed, 1912
16. 1st to see how fast they could go, 1867
18. Largest ___ producer in the U.S.
19. 1st Ringling Brothers ___ show, 1884
22. 1st state to have open ___ elections, 1904
23. 1st ___ compensation law, 1911
24. 1st NFL team to win ____, 1967
26. 1st place in world ___ "Wisconsin", 1848
28. 1st to isolate and culture ___ cells, 1998



- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| Hydroelectric | Progressive Income Tax |
| Packers | Speedometer |
| Fugitive | Guitar |
| Named | Flag Day |
| Silo | Silt |
| Historical Society | Earth |
| Highway | Genetics |
| Workers | Stem |
| Primary | Suffrage |
| Handicap | Hamburger |
| Typewriters | Bone |
| Cranberry | Auto Race |
| Colby | Women |
| Super Bowl | Answering |
| Ginseng | Ginseng |
| Summerfest | 4-Wheel Drive |
| Harvesting | Harvesting |

ANSWERS (in no particular order)