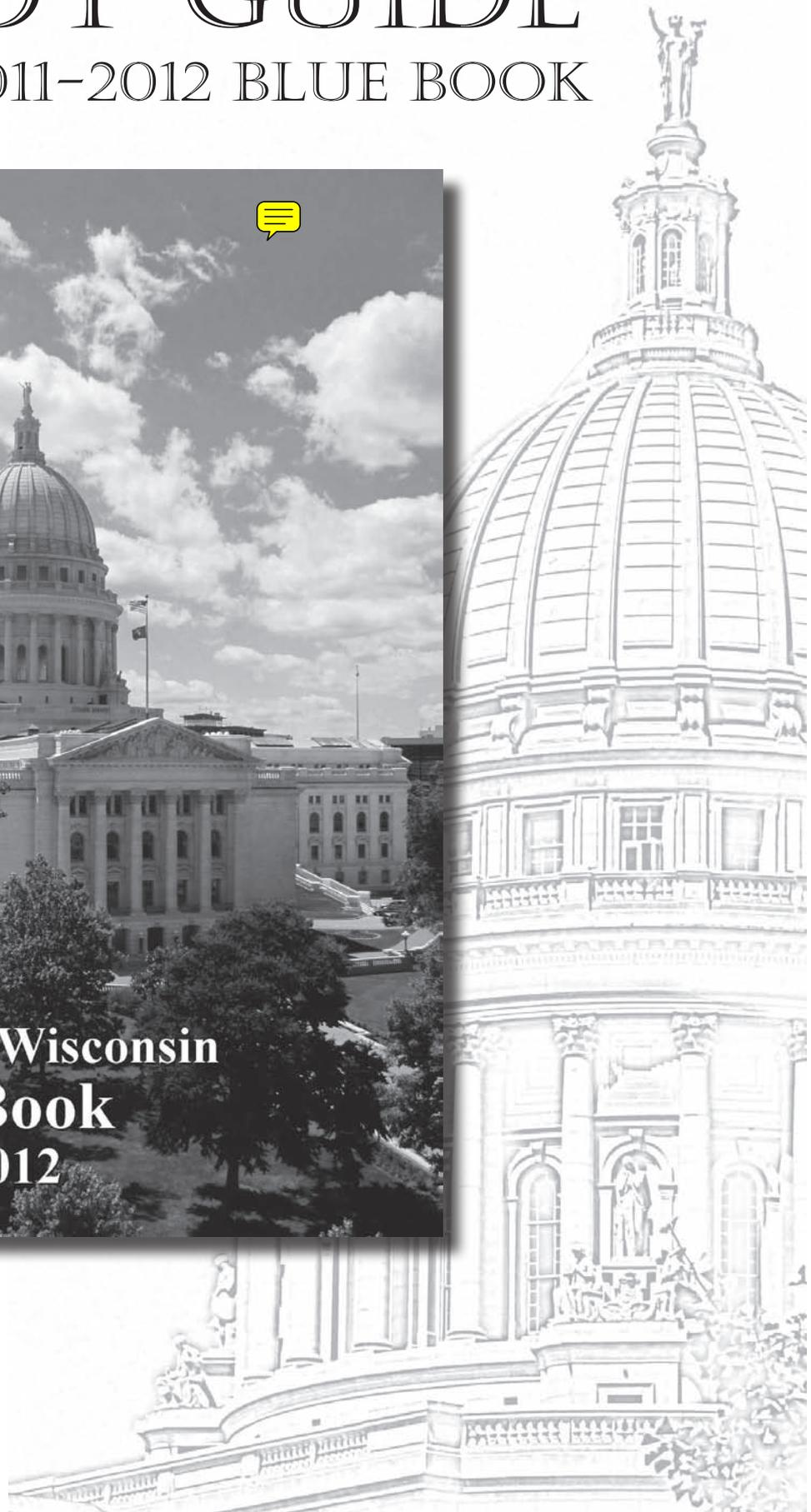
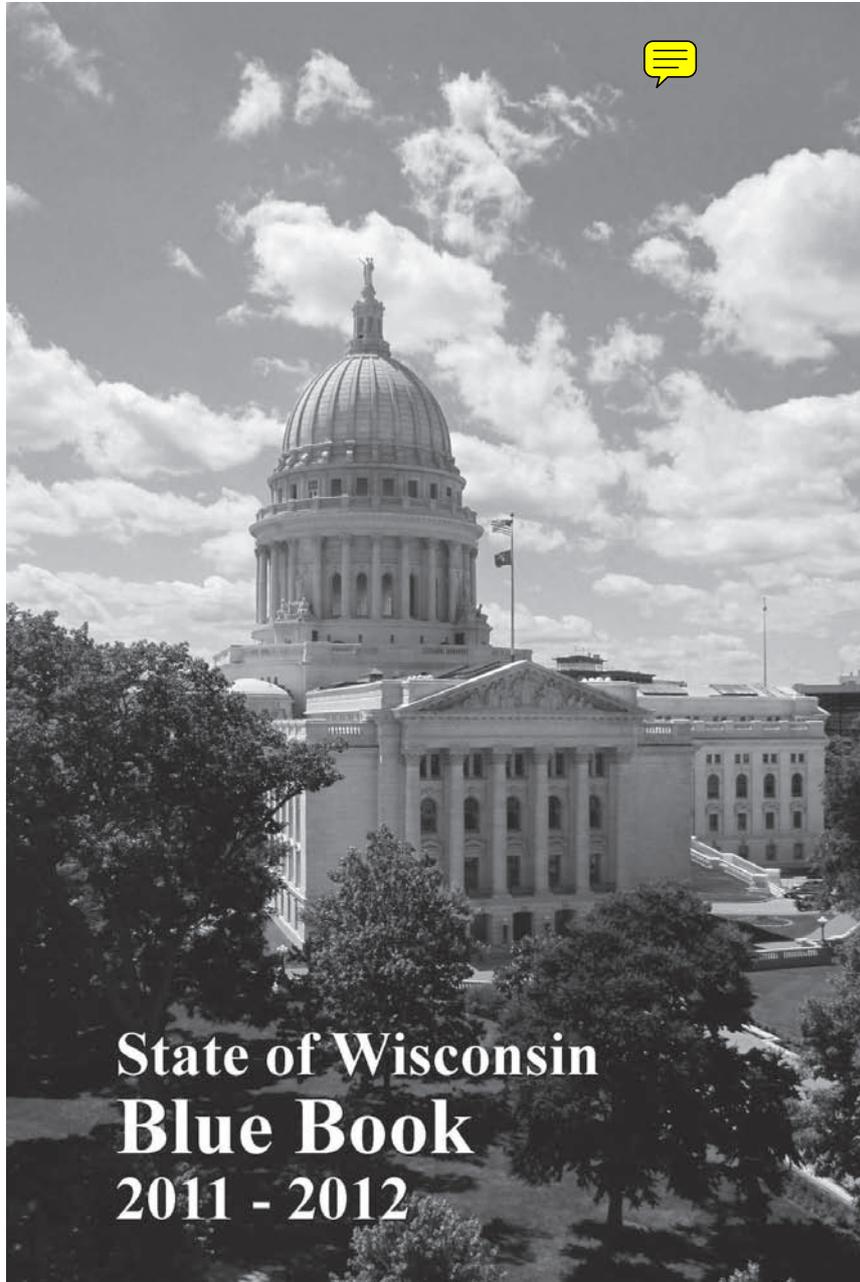
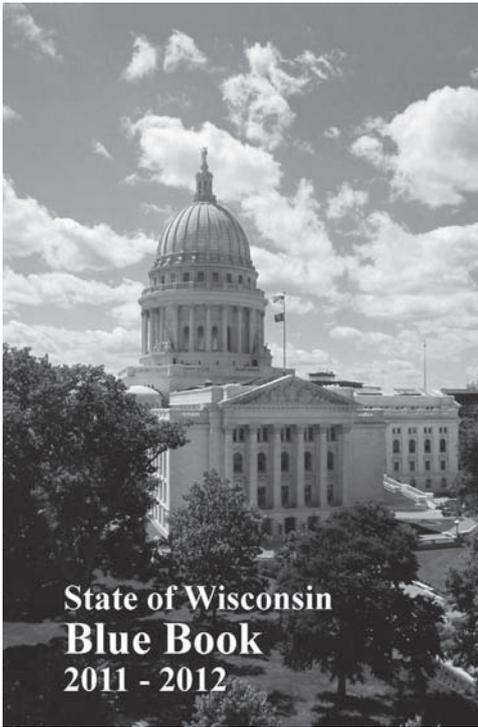


STUDY GUIDE

TO THE 2011-2012 BLUE BOOK



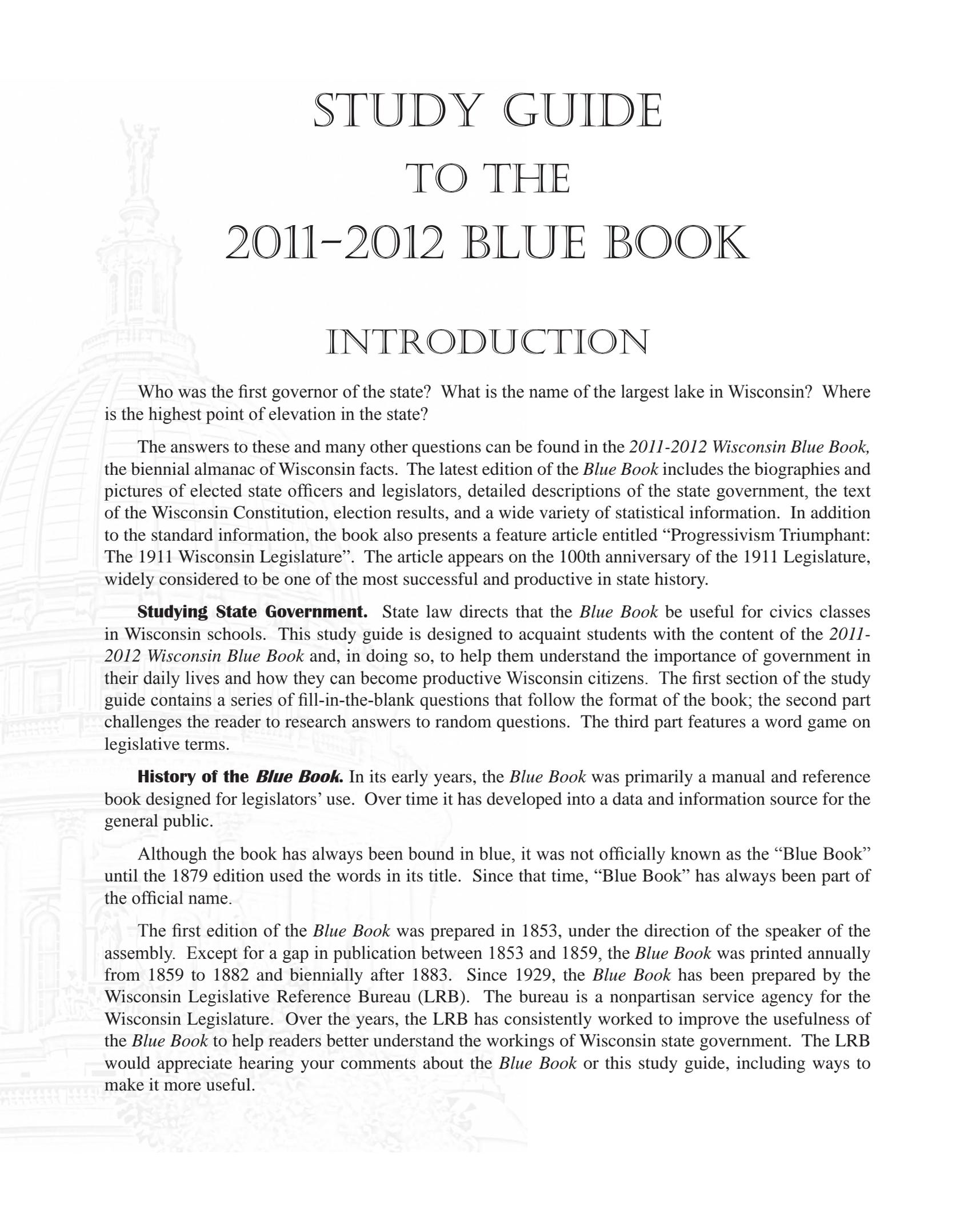


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Prepared by Lauren Jackson, Legislative Analyst
Graphic Design by Kathleen Sitter, Senior Publications Editor

Cover photos of Capitol by Kathleen Sitter, LRB





STUDY GUIDE TO THE 2011-2012 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?

The answers to these and many other questions can be found in the *2011-2012 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 “Progressivism Triumphant: The 1911 Wisconsin Legislature”. The article appears on the 100th anniversary of the 1911 Legislature, widely considered to be one of the most successful and productive in state history.

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 *2011-2012 Wisconsin Blue Book* and, in doing so, to help them understand the importance of government in their daily lives and 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 word game 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 prepared 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.

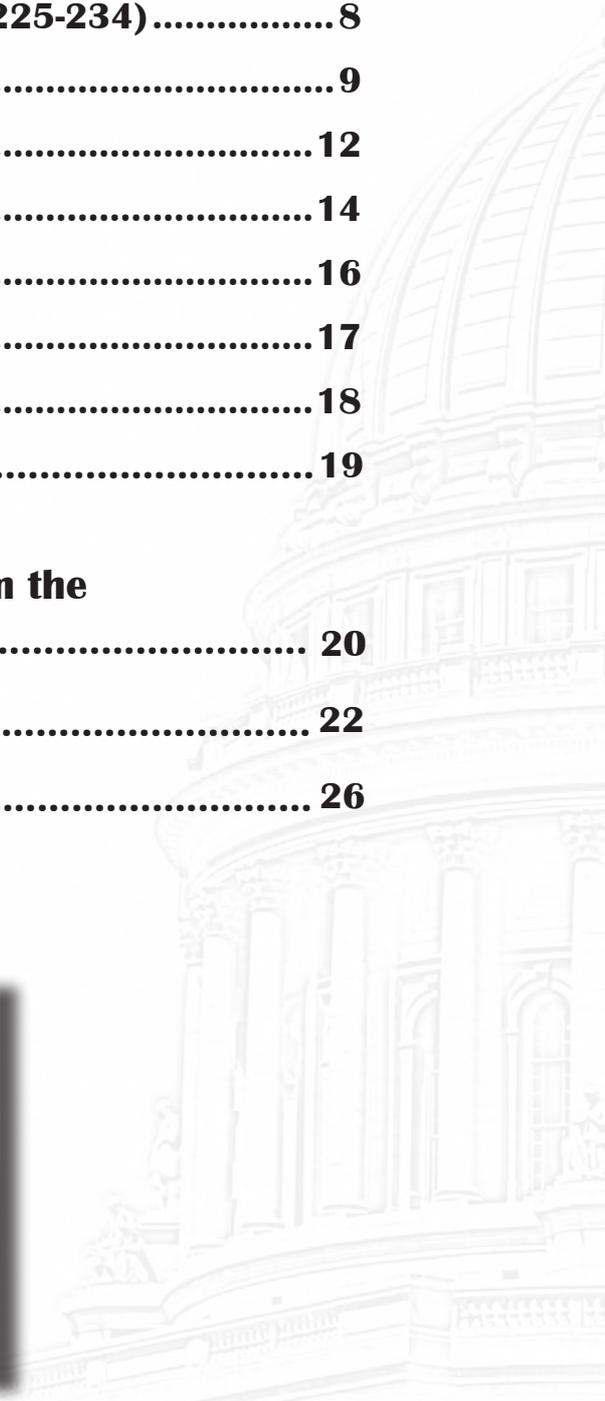
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Part One: Questions Grouped by Blue Book Sections

BIOGRAPHIES



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 Treasurer is _____.
2. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction was elected in _____.
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 messengers. The Assembly Sergeant at Arms is _____ and the Senate Sergeant at Arms is _____.
6. Use the maps on pp. 87-89 to answer the following:
 - a. Richland County is located in the _____ Senate District.
 - b. Rusk County is located in the _____ Assembly District.
 - c. The 92nd 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. How many are elected on a partisan 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 elected to the court in 2003 is _____.



FEATURE ARTICLE

Feature Article (pp. 99-169)

Each edition of the *Blue Book* contains an in-depth feature article on a topic of interest. The following questions relate to the 2011-2012 feature article.

1. One of the forces pushing Republicans and Democrats to appeal more to working and middle class voters was the success of the _____ in the 1910 elections.
2. The roots of Wisconsin Progressivism reach back into the _____.
3. What three signature programs did Robert M. La Follette succeed in enacting during his time as governor of Wisconsin?

4. What percent of members of the 1911 Legislature had at least some college education? _____
5. To provide for tripartisan collaboration, leaders of the 1911 Legislature agreed that major proposals would first be considered by _____ committees.
6. The 14 Social Democrats in the 1911 Legislature all represented _____.
7. How many legislators were elected to their first term in 1910? _____
8. Those who opposed the progressive movement within the Republican Party were known as _____.



9. What three major political reforms did Governor Francis E. McGovern propose in his 1911 address to the Legislature?

10. The state income tax legislation was drafted by which three men?

11. Governor McGovern signed the income tax law on _____.

12. The worker's compensation bill was introduced in the Senate on January 17, but was not approved in that house until _____.

13. Who introduced the bill to strengthen child labor laws by requiring a work permit to be issued before anyone under the age of 16 could be employed? _____

14. The administration of the new and existing labor and welfare programs was consolidated under the _____.



15. Senators in the 1911 Legislature used a two-stage strategy to pass a municipal home rule policy. What were the two stages, and what did each one do?

16. What does the 17th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution mandate?

17. A special session of the legislature was called in the spring of 1912 to consider _____ legislation.

18. Historian Charles E. Brown and the Wisconsin Archeological Society developed the state's first _____ movement.

19. Legislation on vocational, technical, and adult education was modeled on _____.

20. In its four years of existence, the _____ completed nearly 20 surveys of Wisconsin government and society.



CONSTITUTION

Wisconsin Constitution (pp. 173-224)

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.

- Articles IV, V, and VII describe the three branches of government: _____, _____, and _____.
- Article I lists the state constitution's Declaration of Rights. How many rights are enumerated in this article? _____.

3. Using the Table of Contents on pp. 174-175, identify the following provisions by article and section numbers:
 - a. Procedure for recalling (removing) elected officials. _____
 - b. Governor's authority to veto legislative bills. _____
 - c. Duties and term of office for the Superintendent of Public Instruction. _____

 - d. Gives the governor the power to grant pardons and reprieves to convicted prisoners. _____

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

 - f. The filling of vacancies in the legislature. _____
4. According to Article IV, Section 6, the two qualifications required to serve in the legislature are _____ and _____.
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 first table, the most recent vote took place in (month and year) _____. Did voters approve the measure? _____
7. As shown in the second table, Wisconsin voters are sometimes asked to vote on questions that allow the legislature to test public opinion on various laws or policies of statewide interest. Since 1848, the Wisconsin Legislature has presented 53 such questions to the Wisconsin electorate. How many have been ratified? (Hint: It is not necessary to count the questions). _____
8. According to the second table, the most recent question was presented to voters in _____ (month and year), dealing with the subject of _____.

Preamble

We the people of Wisconsin grateful to our freedom; in order to secure its blessing perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and general welfare; do establish this Constitution

Article No. 1

Declaration of rights

All men are born equally free and independent and certain inherent rights, among the and the pursuit of happiness, to secure rights an instituted among men, deriving to content of the government.



FRAMEWORK

Framework of Wisconsin Government (pp. 225-234)

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) 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. There is a map of state offices in the central Madison area on p. 227. The Department of Justice can be found at this address: _____. Its location number is _____.
2. Building 7 on the map, at 315 N. Henry St., houses the _____.
3. Use the state government organizational chart on pp. 232-233 to answer the following set of questions:
 - a. The legislative branch is headed by the _____, the executive branch is headed by the _____, and the judicial branch is headed by the _____.
 - b. The number of administrative departments headed by a single secretary is _____.
 - c. In addition to the administrative departments, there are also agencies that are not part of a department. The Higher Educational Aids Board and the Technical College System, independent agencies in the executive branch (indicated by a circle), are headed by a _____.
 - d. The Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation oversees the Bradley Center, home of the Milwaukee Bucks. A _____ is identified in the chart with a triangle.
 - e. An _____ is indicated by a diamond shape. These are public, corporate bodies created for specific purposes.
4. Wisconsin's first farmers appear to be the _____ people, who raised corn, squash, and pumpkins about _____ years ago.
5. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 ceded the land encompassing Wisconsin to _____.
6. Congress passed the Organic Law in _____ establishing the Wisconsin Territory.
7. All three branches play a part in establishing _____.
8. The opinions and concerns of _____ are the major source of ideas for legislation.

9. In 1849, the Secretary of State reported payments to how many employees in the executive branch? _____.
10. Areas of Wisconsin that are not included inside the corporate boundaries of a city or village are governed by _____.

LEGISLATIVE



Legislative Branch (pp. 235-308)

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 2011 Legislature is the _____ (number) Wisconsin Legislature. It convened in January 2011 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 action taken by the legislature must conform with the _____.
3. The Wisconsin Constitution provides that membership in the assembly shall be not less than _____ nor more than _____, and the senate shall consist of _____ of the number of assembly members.
4. The first legislature had _____ members, the current legislature has _____.
5. Party organization in the legislature is based on the _____.
6. The 2011 Legislature is eligible for a salary of _____.
7. For the 2011 session, the senate has _____ (number) standing committees and the assembly has _____. There are 10 _____ committees.
8. Committees in each house of the legislature may hold public hearings on bills (proposed laws) and make recommendations about bills 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 2011 senate and assembly committees dealing with tourism. _____ and _____.

LEGISLATIVE

9. Legislative service agencies provide research and technical assistance to the legislature. Identify the agency from the brief description given.
- The _____ studies the state budget and provides its analysis to the Joint Committee on Finance.
 - The _____ reviews the accounts of all state agencies at least once every five years and evaluates state programs, as directed by the legislature.
 - The _____ provides specialized software for managing constituent interactions and manages the technology for the legislature's Web site.
10. The 2011 Legislature is profiled in the table on page 261 as of Inauguration Day. Use the table to answer the following questions:
- _____ Total number of full-time legislators.
 - _____ Age of the youngest assembly member.
 - _____ Total number of farmers in the 2011 Legislature.
 - _____ Number of representatives who have obtained a college degree.
 - _____ Number of senators who have served on a municipal board.
11. Political parties play an important role in the legislature. Within each house there is 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. For the 2011 session:
- the Senate Majority Leader is _____;
 - the Assembly Majority Leader is _____;
 - the Senate Minority Leader is _____;
 - the Assembly Minority Leader is _____.
12. The political composition of the legislature is profiled in the table on p. 256.
- The majority party for the 2011 Senate is _____.
 - The majority party for the 2011 Assembly is _____.
 - 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)



Wisconsin legislators at work in the Capitol (Jay Salvo and Ting-Li Wang)

- d. What was the name of that party? _____.
- e. What was the political composition of the assembly in 1911? _____
_____.
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. 248-252).
- a. After a bill is drafted by the _____, it is ready for introduction.
- b. A _____ puts a “price tag” on the legislation. These are required for every measure that increases or decreases state or local government _____ or _____.
- c. Amendments to a proposal are considered at the _____ reading.
- d. The rules of _____ help the houses operate in an organized fashion.
- e. If the governor fails to sign a bill within 6 days, it becomes _____.
14. The *Blue Book* contains a summary of significant legislation that came before the 2009 Legislature (pp. 290-304). Find the appropriate act number to answer the following questions.
- a. Act _____ regulates the employers of traveling sales crews.
- b. Act _____ permits a resident of a school district to object to the use of a race-based nickname or team name by filing a complaint with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- c. Act _____ requires licences for people who sell at least 25 hot dogs per year.
- d. Act _____ expands the indoor smoking ban to include all restaurants, taverns, and hotels.
- e. Act _____ limits the locations in which a payday lender may operate.
15. How many bills were totally vetoed in the 2009 session? _____.



EXECUTIVE

Executive Branch (pp. 309-558)

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. 311-319):
 - a. There are _____ (number) constitutional officers, each elected for _____ - year terms.
 - b. The principal administrative agency within the executive branch is called a _____. In the majority of cases, this agency is headed by an appointed _____.
 - c. The legislature has created corporate public bodies, known as _____, to handle specific functions. These agencies of the state operate _____ regular government structure and are intended to be _____ self-sufficient.
 - d. Currently, Miller Park and Lambeau Field operate as _____.
 - e. Wisconsin was one of the first states to adopt a “classified service”, in _____.
2. The governor is required by law to appoint various state officials (see table pp. 334-350).
 - a. The governor appointed _____ as the Secretary of the Department of Health Services.
The secretary’s term expires _____.
 - b. What compensation do some members of the State Fair Park Board receive? _____.
 - c. Under statute section _____, the governor is required to appoint members of the Laboratory of Hygiene Board.
3. Under state law, the governor may create special committees (pp. 325-333). The committees in existence as of June 30, 2011, are listed alphabetically by key word.
 - a. The _____ recently established the Governor’s School Health Award.
 - b. What is the mission of the Governor’s Committee for People with Disabilities? _____



The Governor at work (Office of the Governor)

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 Natural Resources and fill in the answers below.
 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 2009-2011: _____
 4. Internet address: _____
 - b. What act created the Department of Financial Institutions? _____

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

 - d. You have just been hired by a new company. What agency administers laws related to labor standards and minimum wage? _____
 - e. You feel a business has treated you unfairly. What agency can you call to make a complaint about the business' consumer practices? _____

 - f. Eloise Anderson is the secretary of the Department of _____.
What are the major responsibilities of this department? _____

- g. The Office of the Commissioner of Railroads is attached by statute section 15.03 to the _____.
 - h. The current president of the University of Wisconsin System is _____.
 - i. The university campus or two-year college closest to your home is _____.
5. In addition to its large departments, the executive branch encompasses a variety of specialized agencies, such as local, regional, and interstate bodies (pp. 530-558). What regional planning commission includes Pepin County? _____
 6. How many states make up the Great Lakes Commission? _____
 7. Which state authority provides loans for low- and moderate-income housing? _____



JUDICIAL

Judicial Branch (pp. 559-602)

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 decides which cases it will hear, usually on the basis of whether the questions raised in the case are of _____ importance.
4. The supreme court exercises _____ as the first court to hear a case, provided that _____ (number) or more justices approve a petition requesting it to do so.
5. The court of appeals is made up of _____ (number) justices serving in _____ districts. The justices are elected for _____-year terms.
6. Jury trials are only conducted in _____ courts. These courts must be bounded by _____ lines. These courts are divided into 10 _____.
7. The legislature authorizes cities, villages, and towns to establish _____ courts. As of May 2011, there were _____ of these courts.

8. Name the two ways an attorney may be selected for a judgeship. _____
_____ or _____.
9. Courts handle two types of cases: _____ and _____.
10. The _____ serves as the primary legal resource center for the state.
11. The association of persons authorized to practice law in Wisconsin is the _____
_____.
12. A summary of recent significant decisions by the supreme court and court of appeals is presented on pp. 587-602.
- a. Name the decision that involved the open meetings law and the state legislature. _____
_____.
- b. In which criminal case did the supreme court address evidence seized from a cell phone?
_____.
- c. In *McConkey v. Van Hollen*, the supreme court held that a constitutional amendment ballot did not violate the _____.
13. Name one circuit court judge and one court of appeals judge for your county. _____
_____.
14. Name the chief judge of the administrative district in which you live. _____
_____.



The Justices of the Supreme Court (Supreme Court)



STATISTICS

Statistics (pp. 603-844)

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 section where the answer can be found and then answer the question.

1. What was Wisconsin's urban population in 1890?

2. How many people visited Kinnickinnic State Park in 2010?

3. How many 16-year-old drivers were involved in vehicle crashes in 2009?

4. How often is *The Passenger Pigeon* issued?

5. When did William Proxmire serve in the U.S. Senate?

6. How many Wisconsin students earned their diploma in the 2008-09 school year?

7. How much petroleum did Wisconsin consume in 2009?

8. What is the web address of the Wisconsin Honey Producers Association?

9. How high is Meteor Hill?

10. What is Wisconsin's rank in soybean production?

11. What was Wisconsin's rank in per capita personal income for 2010?

12. How many supervisors are on your county board?

13. What was the total property tax levied for your county in 2009?

14. How many recipients of Medicaid and BadgerCare were there in your county in 2010?

15. How many Wisconsin residents have performed military service in Iraq and Afghanistan since September 11, 2001?

POLITICAL PARTIES



Political Parties (pp. 845-864)

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 in the United States?

2. What is a recognized political party in Wisconsin?

3. How many parties were recognized in 2011? _____

4. Where is the state headquarters for the Constitution Party of Wisconsin? _____

5. What is the official Internet address of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin? _____

6. For the Republican Party of Wisconsin, leadership comes from its state executive committee. How many members does that committee have? _____



ELECTIONS

Elections (pp. 865-946)

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. The only nonpartisan officers elected on a statewide basis are the _____
_____.
5. Name the four types of referenda the state provides for:

6. If you are on vacation during an election but still want to vote, you may do so by _____
_____.
7. What was the total district vote for your representative to the assembly in the November 2, 2010
election? _____
8. In the fall of 2010, state senators from _____-numbered districts were up for election.
9. What percentage of the vote did your U.S. Congressional Representative receive in the fall 2010
general election? _____
10. How many votes did Governor Walker receive in your county in November 2010?

11. What is the function of an advisory referendum? _____
_____.
12. If you wish to contribute money to support a candidate for state assembly, what is the maximum
amount you may contribute as an individual? _____.

STATE SYMBOLS



State Symbols (pp. 947-952)

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.

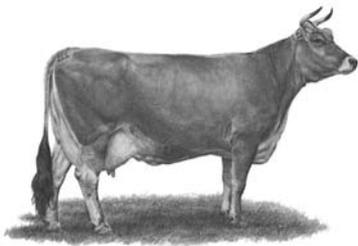
1. On the state coat of arms, what are the four symbols on the shield and what do they represent?

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

3. The music for the state song, "On Wisconsin!" was first introduced at the UW-Madison campus in _____.
4. The wood violet beat out what other contenders for the title of state flower?

5. What breed is Wisconsin's official dairy cow for 2012? _____
6. The state mineral, Galena, was selected because it met what criteria? _____

7. The largest complete specimen of the state fossil is _____ inches.
8. How many counties are the state fruit grown in? _____
9. The color brown in the state tartan represents _____.



PART TWO

Part Two: Randomly Selected Questions from the 2011-2012 Wisconsin Blue Book

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

1. In the fall of 2009, how many students were enrolled at Fox Valley Technical College?

2. What are the call letters of Green Bay radio station 104.9 FM? _____
3. How many divorces or annulments were recorded in Wisconsin in 1945? _____
4. In January 2011, how many people in Wisconsin were employed in nonfarm related jobs?

5. List two significant events that occurred in Wisconsin in 1988. _____

6. The Wisconsin State Patrol is a division of what department? _____
7. How many all terrain vehicles were registered in Wisconsin in 2009? _____
8. As of June 1, 2011, how many branches does the Milwaukee County Circuit Court have? _____
9. Name the executive department directed by the Adjutant General. _____

10. On election day, no polling place may have fewer than _____ inspectors.
11. From 2000 to 2010, Wisconsin's Hispanic population increased by _____ percent.
12. How many bills were vetoed entirely in the 1931 legislative session? _____
13. How many lead ingots are pictured in the state's Coat of Arms and why? _____

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

15. What criminal case did the state supreme court rule on that involved a GPS tracking device? _____

16. Use various tables and maps in the *Blue Book* to find the answers to these questions about the village of Plover.

- a. What year was it incorporated as a village? _____
- b. What was the village's population in the 2010 census? _____
- c. What is the village's 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? _____

17. What is the total land area of your county? _____

18. Name the public library system that serves your county. _____

19. How many acres of conservation and recreation land (DNR) are in your county?

20. How many (inland) lakes are in your county? _____

21. What official historical markers are in your county? (Name up to 5 if applicable)

22. What was the average temperature for your region in July 2009? _____

23. How many total miles of highway are in your county? _____

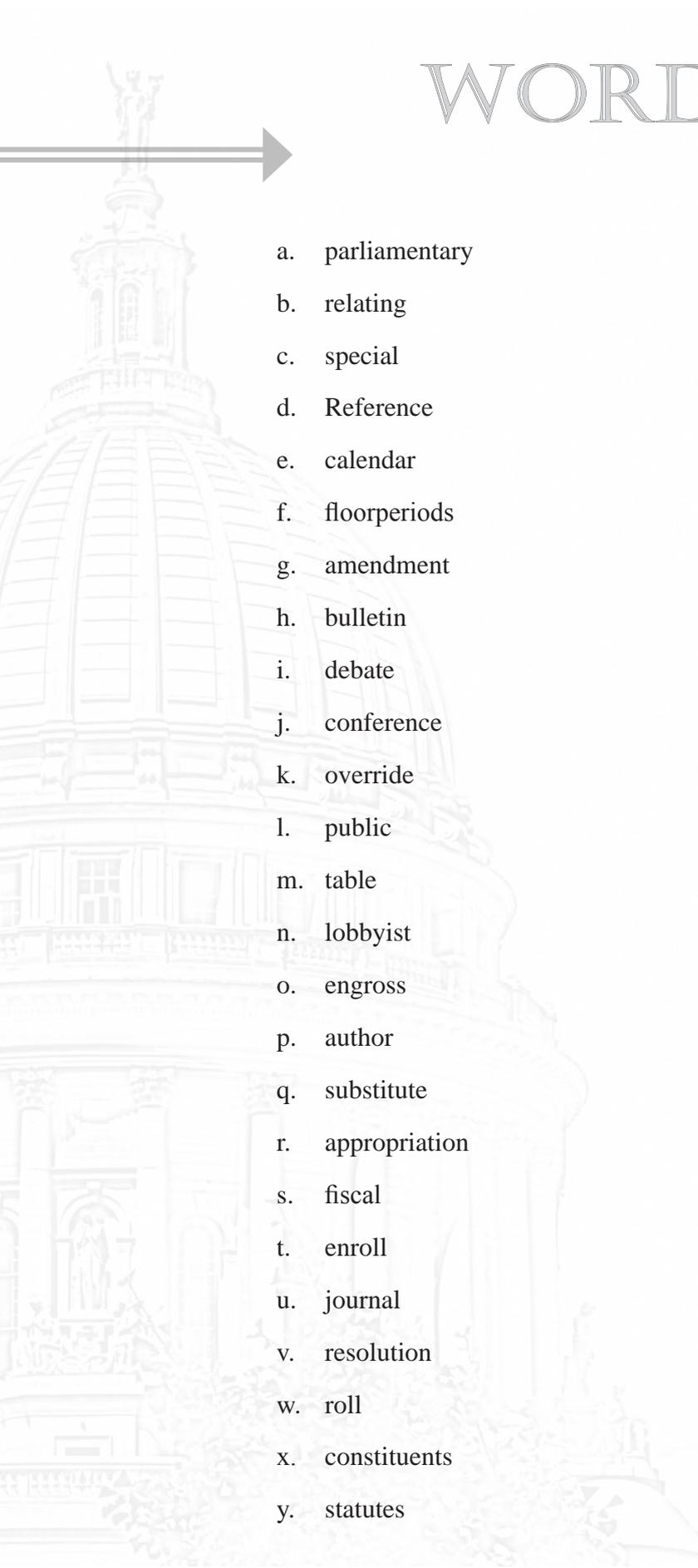
WORD GAME

Legislative Process Word Game

Use the list of words on the next page to complete the sentences below about the legislative process. Use the Legislative Branch section (pp. 235-308) to find the answers. For additional help, see the online Glossary of Legislative Terms at: www.legis.wi.gov/glossary.htm

1. The person who introduces a bill is known as that bill's _____.
2. Days when the legislature meets are known as _____.
3. To _____ a bill is to put it aside.
4. When a _____ is required, each member must vote "aye" or "no" individually.
5. The governor can call the legislature into _____ session.
6. Before a bill is sent to the governor, the legislature will _____ it to incorporate amendments and corrections into the text.
7. The residents of a district are known as a legislator's _____.
8. The rules by which the legislature conducts business are described as _____ procedure.
9. Legislators discuss, or _____, the merits of a bill on the house floor.
10. Drafting bills is the responsibility of the Legislative _____ Bureau.
11. A person paid to represent interest groups before the legislature is known as a _____.
12. Wisconsin's codified laws are known as _____.
13. If required, an executive agency will prepare a _____ estimate for a bill.
14. The description of a bill's subject is called the _____ clause.
15. A committee of _____ works to settle differences between senate and assembly versions of a bill.
16. The governor may use his partial veto powers on a bill if that bill contains an _____.
17. The _____ lays out the daily agenda for action in each house.
18. A change to a bill or law is called an _____.
19. The _____ of Proceedings contains a record of the action taken on bills, as well as a subject and author index to legislation.
20. The legislature may _____ a veto by a 2/3 vote in each house.
21. To _____ a bill is to clean it up before it is sent to the second house.
22. A committee may hold a _____ hearing on a bill to get input from regular citizens.
23. A _____ amendment completely replaces an original bill.
24. The _____ is the daily record of business conducted in each house.
25. The legislature can amend its operation procedures by adopting a _____.

WORD GAME

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- a. parliamentary
 - b. relating
 - c. special
 - d. Reference
 - e. calendar
 - f. floorperiods
 - g. amendment
 - h. bulletin
 - i. debate
 - j. conference
 - k. override
 - l. public
 - m. table
 - n. lobbyist
 - o. engross
 - p. author
 - q. substitute
 - r. appropriation
 - s. fiscal
 - t. enroll
 - u. journal
 - v. resolution
 - w. roll
 - x. constituents
 - y. statutes