

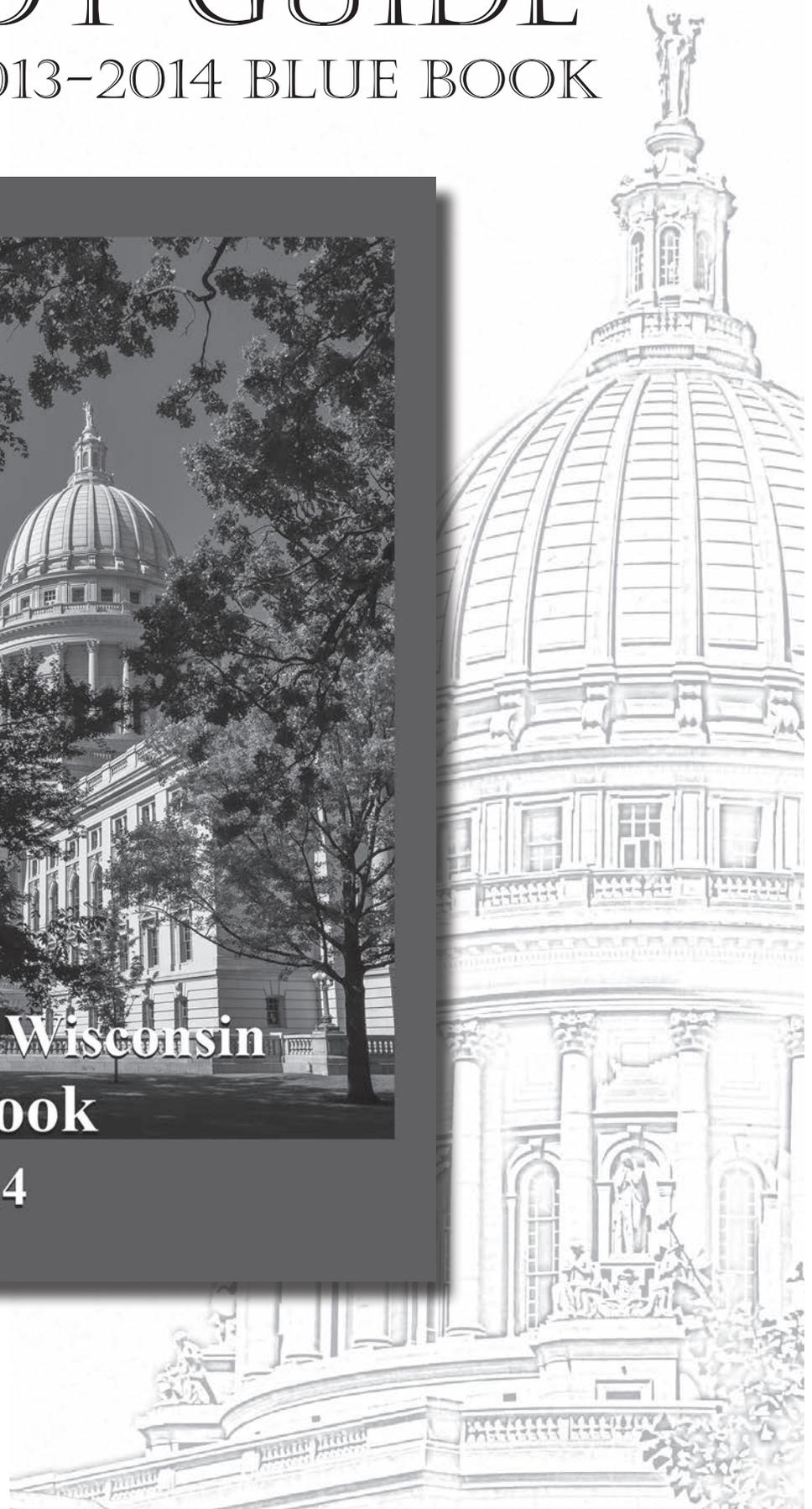
STUDY GUIDE

TO THE 2013-2014 BLUE BOOK



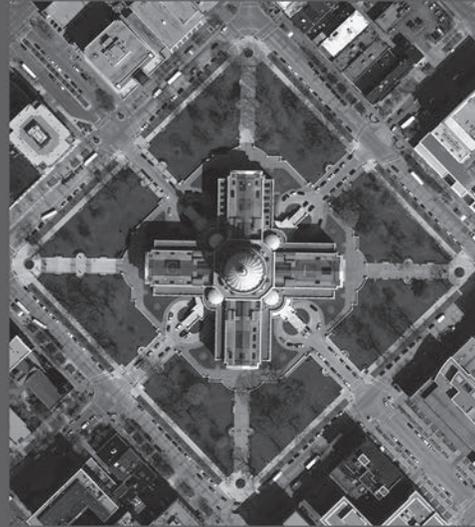
State of Wisconsin
Blue Book

2013-2014





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Blue Book
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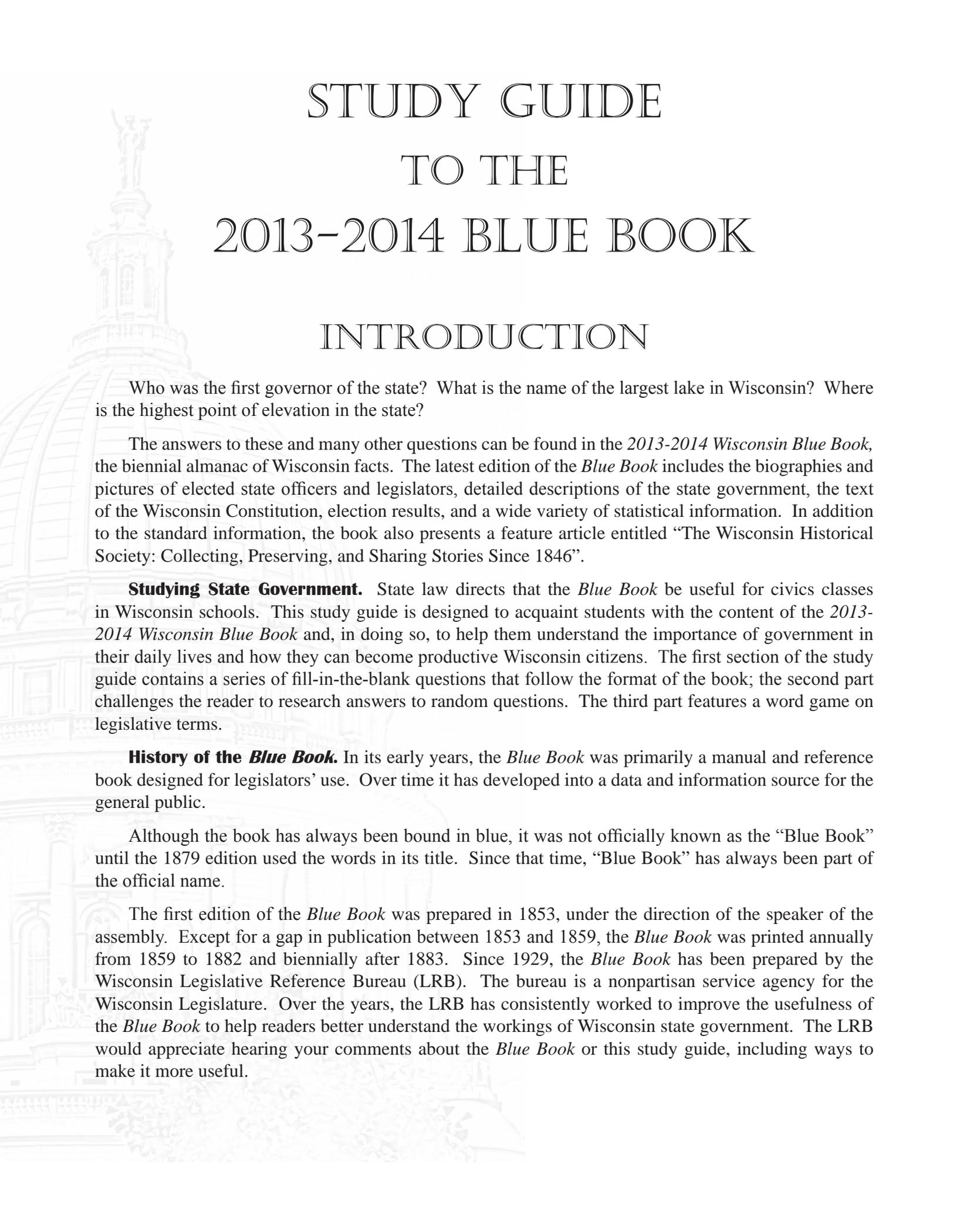


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STUDY GUIDE TO THE 2013–2014 BLUE BOOK

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 *2013-2014 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 “The Wisconsin Historical Society: Collecting, Preserving, and Sharing Stories Since 1846”.

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 *2013-2014 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.

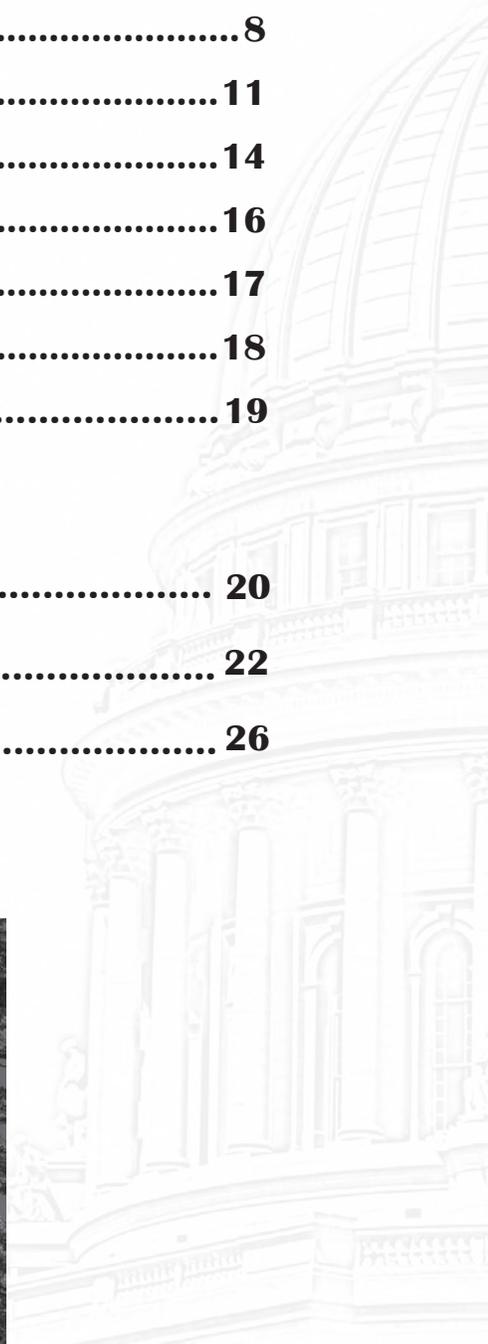
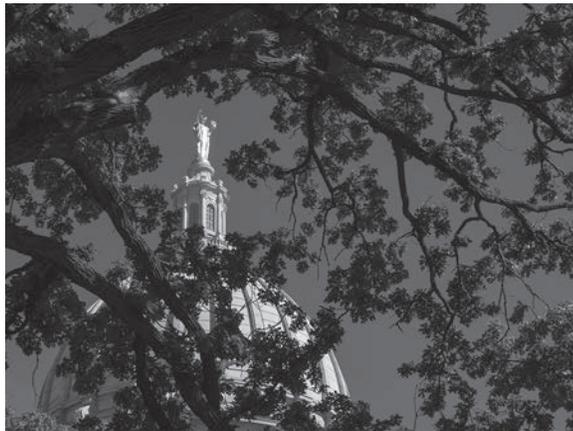
Table of Contents

Part One: Questions Grouped by Blue Book Sections 3

- Biographies (pp. 1-98)..... 3**
- Feature Article (pp. 99-172) 4**
- Wisconsin Constitution (pp. 175-226) 6**
- Framework of Wisconsin Government (pp. 227-236)..... 7**
- Legislative Branch (pp. 237-304) 8**
- Executive Branch (pp. 305-556)..... 11**
- Judicial Branch (pp. 557-600) 14**
- Statistics (pp. 601-842) 16**
- Political Parties (pp. 843-862)..... 17**
- Elections (pp. 863-948)..... 18**
- State Symbols (pp. 949-954)..... 19**

**Part Two: Randomly Selected Questions from the
2013-2014 Wisconsin Blue Book 20**

- Legislative Process Word Game 22**
- Answer Key 26**



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 Lt. Governor is _____.
2. The Secretary of State's office is at _____.
3. There are _____ (number) members of the U.S. Senate from Wisconsin. They are _____ and _____.
4. What is your congressional district and who is your U.S. Representative? _____

5. In each house, a chief clerk is elected by the legislators from outside of their membership. This person supervises the preparation of legislative records, personnel, and administrative functions for each house. The Assembly Chief Clerk is _____ and the Senate Chief Clerk is _____.
6. Use the maps on pp. 87-89 to answer the following:
 - a. Buffalo County is located in the _____ Senate District.
 - b. Iron County is located in the _____ Assembly District.
 - c. The 34th 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 born in Green Bay. _____.



FEATURE ARTICLE

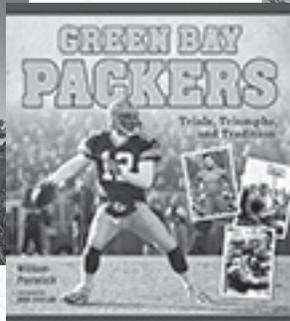
Feature Article (pp. 99-172)

Each edition of the *Blue Book* contains an in-depth feature article on a topic of interest. The following questions relate to the 2013-2014 feature article.

1. The roots of the State Historical Society can be traced back to a conversation between _____ and _____.
2. The first annual meeting of the society took place in _____.
3. In order to interview old pioneers, during the 1840s _____ traveled through the Alleghenies and the South.
4. By the end of the Civil War the society's library had grown to more than _____ volumes.
5. The society took on the responsibility for collecting state records with the passage of the _____ in _____.
6. Name the library matriarchs who referred to themselves as "the Big Three".
_____, _____, _____.
7. In 1962, 14 _____ were created from document repositories on university campuses around the state.
8. The Library–Archives Division holds more than 450 collections with _____ content.
9. What was the name of the mythical staff member created by Clifford Lord? _____.



10. Charles Brown limited the collection of items for the history museum to _____, _____, _____, and _____.
11. The museum relocated to the _____ in 1985.
12. In 1917, Milo Quaife introduced the _____ to readers.
13. In 1947, the society created _____ to reach out to local schools.
14. After flooding in 1826, a site on _____ was sold to Hercules Dousman, whose son later built _____.
15. The four buildings that make up the Madeline Island Museum are: _____, _____, _____, and _____.
16. Pendarvis is named after an estate in _____.
17. In the early 1900s, the _____ led the initial work to preserve and restore the First Capitol.
18. _____ is a three-story Greek Revival stagecoach inn.
19. In 1953, Stonefield was designated as the home of the _____.
20. The largest historic site is _____.
21. The _____ has been restored to its 1939 appearance.
22. Kilbourn City, home to the HH Bennett Studio, was renamed _____ in the 1930s.



23. The Ringling Brothers Circus needed _____ railcars to transport itself.
24. Black Point was built by _____, a Chicago Brewer.
25. The remains of _____ were excavated from the Millville site in Grant County.



CONSTITUTION

Wisconsin Constitution (pp. 175-226)

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. 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. 176-177, identify the following provisions by article and section numbers:
 - a. The right of municipalities to determine their local affairs (“home rule”).

 - b. Duties and term of office for the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

 - c. The filling of vacancies in the legislature. _____
 - d. Procedure for recalling (removing) elected officials. _____
 - e. The composition and administration of the Supreme Court: _____
 - f. Governor’s authority to veto legislative bills. _____
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 first 3 proposed amendments were voted on in _____. How many passed? _____
7. As shown in the second table, Wisconsin voters are sometimes asked to vote on questions that allow the legislature to seek 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 _____.

FRAMEWORK



Framework of Wisconsin Government (pp. 227-236)

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. Use the state government organizational chart on pp. 234-235 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 State Public Defender and the State Historical Society, 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. It is the state's sole _____.
 - e. Indicated by a diamond shape, _____ are public, corporate bodies created for specific purposes.

2. There is a map of state offices in the central Madison area on p. 229. The Department of Health Services can be found at this address: _____.
Its location number is _____.
3. Building 10 on the map, at 101 S. Webster St., houses the _____.
4. Wisconsin's first farmers appear to be the _____ people, who raised corn, squash, and pumpkins about _____ years ago.
5. The land encompassing Wisconsin was ceded from the French to the British with the signing of the _____.
6. Congress passed the _____ in 1836 establishing the Wisconsin Territory.
7. Policy cannot become law without _____.
8. New policy proposals often result from _____.
9. While most Wisconsin cities elect a mayor and common council, 10 use a _____.
10. Areas of Wisconsin that are not included inside the corporate boundaries of a city or village are governed by _____.



LEGISLATIVE

Legislative Branch (pp. 237-304)

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 2013 Legislature is the _____ (number) Wisconsin Legislature. It convened in January 2013 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 _____.



Wisconsin legislators at work in the Capitol (Jay Salvo, Legislative Photographer)

5. Party organization in the legislature is based on the group called _____.
6. Since a 1979 constitutional amendment, the senate elects its own _____.
7. For the 2013 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 2013 senate and assembly committees dealing with health. _____ and _____.
9. Legislative service agencies provide research and technical assistance to the legislature. Identify the agency from the brief description given.
 - a. The _____ provides specialized software for managing constituent interactions and manages the technology for the legislature's Web site.
 - b. The _____ studies the state budget and provides its analysis to the Joint Committee on Finance.
 - c. The _____ reviews the accounts of all state agencies at least once every five years and evaluates state programs, as directed by the legislature.
10. The 2013 Legislature is profiled in the table on page 264 as of Inauguration Day. Use the table to answer the following questions:
 - a. _____ Total number of full-time legislators.
 - b. _____ Age of the oldest senate member.
 - c. _____ Total number of veterans in the 2013 Legislature.
 - d. _____ Number of representatives who have obtained an advanced degree.
 - e. _____ Number of senators who have served on a county board.

LEGISLATIVE

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 2013 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. 258.
- The majority party for the 2013 Senate is _____.
 - The majority party for the 2013 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)
- What was the name of that party? _____.
 - What was the political composition of the senate in 1913? _____.
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. 250-254).
- After a bill is drafted by the _____, it is ready for introduction.
 - A _____ puts a "price tag" on the legislation. These are prepared by _____.
 - Amendments to a proposal are considered at the _____ reading.
 - The rules of _____ help the houses operate in an organized fashion.
 - 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 2011 Legislature (pp. 291-304). Find the appropriate act number to answer the following questions.
- Act _____ provides that an individual must present proof of identification in order to vote.
 - Act _____ allows certain residents to carry a concealed weapon.

- c. Act _____ redistricts the state’s legislative districts following the 2010 Census.
 - d. Act _____ requires DPI to develop guidelines to educate coaches, athletes, and parents about concussions and head injuries.
 - e. Act _____ requires DNR to establish a wolf-harvesting season.
15. How many bills were totally vetoed in the 2011 session? _____.

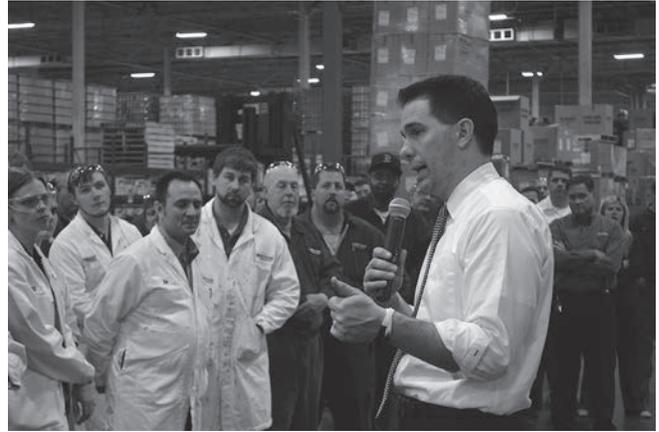


EXECUTIVE

Executive Branch (pp. 305-556)

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 led 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. 307-315):
 - 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. In addition to administrative departments, there are 11 units specifically designated as: _____.
 - d. Currently, Miller Park and Lambeau Field operate as _____.
 - e. _____ are usually short-term bodies, studying a specific problem.
2. The governor is required by law to appoint various state officials (see table pp. 332-348).
 - a. The governor appointed _____ as the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The secretary’s term expires _____.
 - b. What compensation do some members of the Investment Board receive? _____

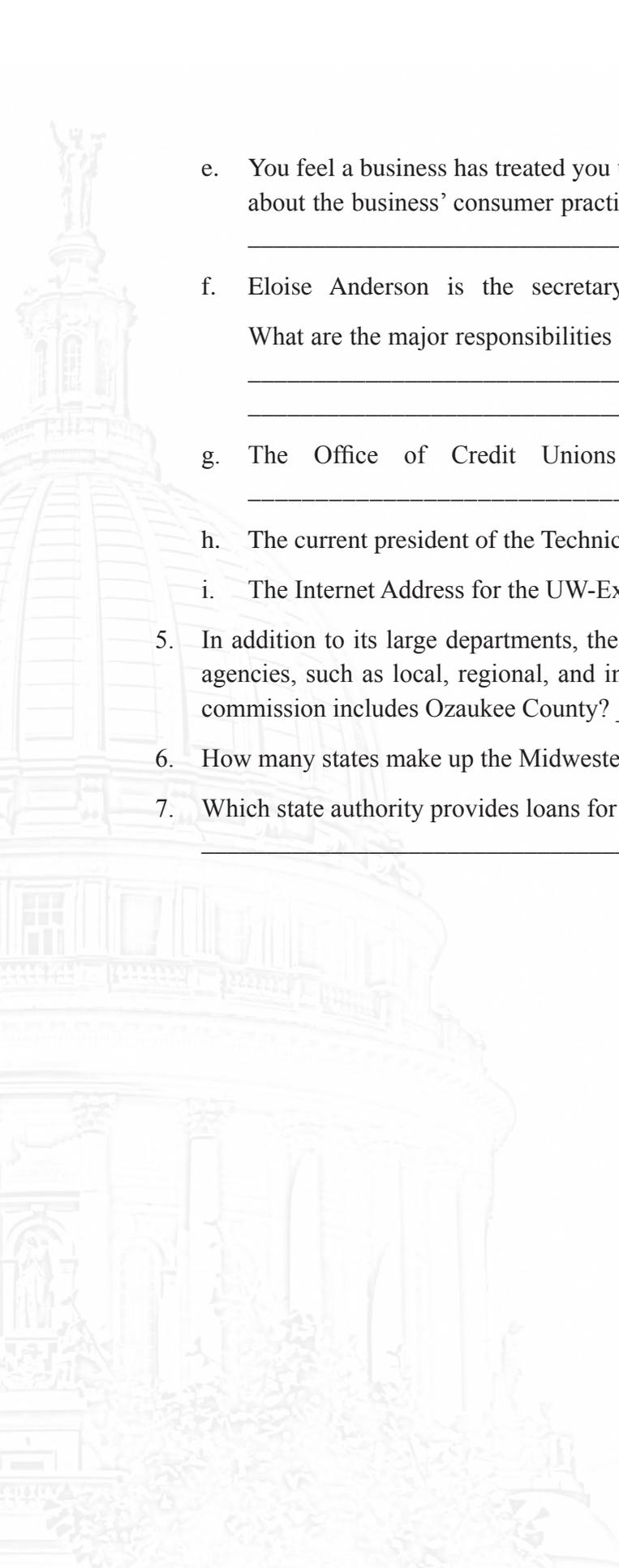


The Governor at work (Office of the Governor)

- 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. 321-331). The committees in existence as of June 30, 2013, are listed alphabetically by key word.
 - a. The _____ was created by Governor Thompson in June 1991.
 - b. What is the mission of the Governor’s Committee for People with Disabilities? _____

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 Revenue 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 2011-2013: _____
 4. Internet address: _____
 - b. The Department of Military Affairs is directed by _____
 - 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 Credit Unions is attached by statute section 15.03 to the _____.

h. The current president of the Technical College System is _____.

i. The Internet Address for the UW-Extension 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. 529-556). What regional planning commission includes Ozaukee County? _____

6. How many states make up the Midwestern Higher Education Commission? _____

7. Which state authority provides loans for low- and moderate-income housing? _____



JUDICIAL

Judicial Branch (pp. 557-600)

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 2013, 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 court system.
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. 586-600.
- a. Name the case that originated with an open records request by two reporters. _____

 - b. Which case discussed the definition of “compensation”? _____

 - c. In *Appling v. Doyle* the court upheld 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. 601-842)

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 rural population in 1910?

2. How many acres is Perrot State Park?

3. How many 16-year-old drivers were involved in vehicle crashes in 2011?

4. How often is *The Gargoyle* issued?

5. When did Henry Reuss serve in the U.S. House of Representatives?

6. How many Wisconsin public school students earned their diploma in the 2010-11 school year?

7. What was Wisconsin's leading market for exports in 2012?

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

9. How high is Mount Whittlesey?

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

11. What was Wisconsin's rank in per capita personal income for 2012?

12. How many supervisors are on your county board?

13. What was the total property tax levied for your county in 2011?

14. What was the average monthly caseload for Wisconsin Works in your county in 2012?

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

POLITICAL PARTIES



Political Parties (pp. 843-862)

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 2013? _____
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. 863-948)

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. What percentage of eligible voters cast ballots in the 2012 presidential election? _____
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 6, 2012 election? _____
8. On November 6, 2012, 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 2012 general election? _____
10. How many votes did President Obama receive in your county in November 2012?

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

STATE SYMBOLS



State Symbols (pp. 949-954)

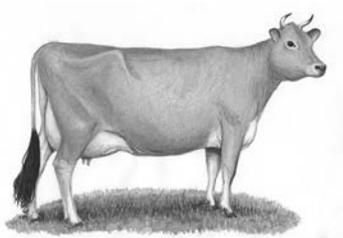
Over the years, a growing number of state symbols have been officially recognized by state law. A number of them were initially suggested by students in Wisconsin schools.

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. Though first introduced at the UW-Madison campus in 1909, "On Wisconsin" was officially adopted as the state song in _____.
4. The largest complete specimen of the Trilobite spans _____. Most fossil remains average _____.
5. What breed is Wisconsin's official dairy cow for 2013? _____
6. The state mineral, Galena, was selected because it met what criteria? _____

7. The newest symbol, the state pastry, is the _____.
8. What is the Latin name for the state fish? _____
9. The color green in the state tartan represents _____.



PART TWO

Part Two: Randomly Selected Questions from the 2013-2014 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 2012, how many students were enrolled at UW-Platteville? _____
2. What are the call letters of Stevens Point radio station 97.9 FM? _____
3. How many live births were recorded in Wisconsin in 1960? _____
4. In January 2013, how many people in Wisconsin were employed in nonfarm related jobs?

5. List two significant events that occurred in Wisconsin in 1999. _____

6. The Capitol Police are a division of what department? _____
7. How many snowmobiles were registered in Wisconsin in 2011? _____
8. As of June 1, 2013, how many branches does the Kenosha County Circuit Court have? _____
9. Who is the state geologist? _____
10. On election day, no polling place may have fewer than _____ inspectors.
11. What was the population change in your county from 2010-2012? _____
12. How many bills were vetoed entirely in the 1963 legislative session? _____
13. How many lead ingots are pictured in the state's Coat of Arms and why? _____

14. If you have questions about your banking institution, what department could you contact for help?

15. What civil case did the state supreme court rule on that involved an expelled student? _____

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

- 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 presidential 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 highway miles are in your county's trunk system? _____

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 2012? _____

23. How many commercial banks operate in your county? _____

*You can use the search tool at www.legis.wi.gov/waml to narrow down.

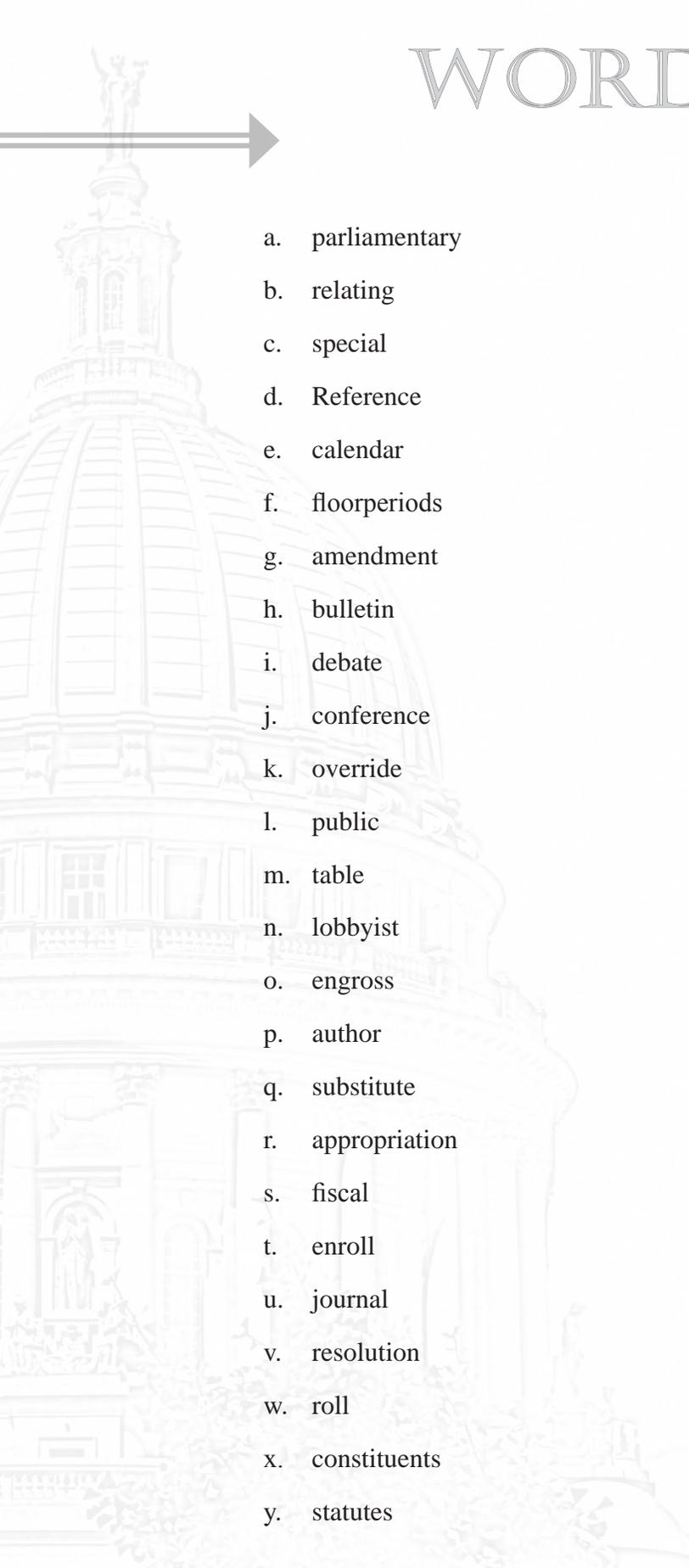
WORD GAME

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. 237-304) 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

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