

The State of Wisconsin

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

201 North, State Capitol
Madison, Wisconsin 53702

Telephone Area Code 608
Reference: 266-0341
Bill Drafting: 266-3561

Dr. H. Rupert Theobald, Chief

A STUDY GUIDE TO THE 1985-1986 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Informational Bulletin 88-IB-2

March 1988



A STUDY GUIDE TO THE 1985-1986 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Table of Contents

Part One

	<i>Page</i>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
II. HISTORY OF THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK	2
A. History	2
B. Authorization for Publication of the Blue Book	2
C. Adoption of the "Blue Book" Title	2
D. Editors of the Blue Book	2
E. A Brief Look at the Legislative Reference Bureau	2

Part Two

QUESTIONS ABOUT WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT COMPILED FROM THE 1985-1986 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK	4
A. Textbook Inventory	4
B. Questions Relating to Specific Sections	4
1. Biographies, Pictures, and District Maps	4
2. Feature Article	5
3. Wisconsin Constitution	6
4. Framework of Wisconsin Government	7
5. Legislative Branch	7
6. Executive Branch	8
7. Judicial Branch	9
8. Statistics	10
9. Politics	10
10. Elections	11
11. Wisconsin Symbols	11
C. Miscellaneous Questions	12

Part Three

ACTIVITY SECTION

A. Matching Exercise	16
B. Wisconsin Recreation Areas Word Puzzle	17
C. Organization Chart Comparison	18, 19
D. State Assembly District Map	20, 21
E. City and County Map Exercise	20, 22

Part Four

BLUE BOOK GUIDE ANSWER KEY

I. ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT COMPILED FROM THE 1985-1986 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK..... 23

- A. Textbook Inventory 23
- B. Questions Relating to Specific Sections 23
 - 1. Biographies, Pictures and District Maps 23
 - 2. Feature Article 23
 - 3. Wisconsin Constitution 24
 - 4. Framework of Wisconsin Government 24
 - 5. Legislative Branch..... 24
 - 6. Executive Branch..... 24
 - 7. Judicial Branch..... 25
 - 8. Statistics 25
 - 9. Politics..... 25
 - 10. Elections 25
 - 11. Wisconsin Symbols..... 25
- C. Miscellaneous Questions 26

II. ACTIVITY SECTION 27

- A. Matching Exercise 27
- B. Word Puzzle 27, 28
- C. Organization Chart Comparison..... 27
- D. State Assembly District Map..... 27, 29
- State Senate District Map 30
- E. County and City Map Exercise 27, 31

A STUDY GUIDE TO THE 1985-1986 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Part One

I. INTRODUCTION

The Wisconsin Blue Book is generally considered to be the best single source of information on Wisconsin. In its statutory limit of 1,000 pages, the Blue Book provides a detailed explanation of the operation and functions of Wisconsin state government, including a description of all state agencies. Each biennial edition also contains the current text of the Wisconsin Constitution, information on the 3 branches of state government, biographies and pictures of elected state officers and legislators, election results and vote totals, and a wide variety of statistical information. Each edition also features a special article on a subject of general interest. Recent articles focused on such diverse topics as business and industry, parliamentary procedure, vocational education, and local government.

Where is the highest point in Wisconsin? Who is your state senator and state representative? How many farms are there in Wisconsin? Is it true that Wisconsin has more cows than people? Name the agricultural products that Wisconsin leads the nation in producing. How are the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of Wisconsin government constituted, who are the elected and appointed public officials, what are their duties, and how are the functions and duties of the 3 branches of government interrelated?

Answers to these questions can be readily found in the Blue Book, and represent but a small sampling of the diverse information about Wisconsin available to all who want to learn more about our state.

The Blue Book is more than just a compilation of facts and figures. It is also a source of fascinating history about Wisconsin. For example, do you really know why Wisconsin is nicknamed the "Badger State"? As you will note on page 961 of the 1985-1986 Blue Book, the name evolved during the lead mining boom which began just prior to 1830 in southwestern Wisconsin. The name was first applied when

miners, who were too busy digging the "grey gold" to build houses, moved into abandoned mine shafts and makeshift burrows for shelter — like badgers. Although the term "badger" was first considered somewhat derogatory, it was eventually accepted as an apt description of the hardworking settlers of the Wisconsin Territory. The name has remained ever since.

The purpose of this guide is to make readers aware that the Wisconsin Blue Book is an exceptional information source and learning tool. Information is provided about the development and origin of the Blue Book and the state agency that publishes it. However, the majority of the guide is devoted to leading the reader through the maze of text, maps, charts, graphs and statistics that describe our state. The guide can be used as a road map of sorts, designed to lead the traveler at a leisurely pace on the journey of learning about Wisconsin and state government. The guide poses a series of questions, keyed to specified sections of the Blue Book, designed to acquaint the reader with the type and range of information contained therein. The questions are designed to provide the reader with a working knowledge of how to use the Wisconsin Blue Book. In addition, it is hoped that through this process, users will gain an understanding of how state government operates and an appreciation for the diverse bits of information which, individually, offer little more than isolated facts, but viewed as a whole, constitute the fabric of our state.

One of the primary objectives of the Blue Book, according to the Wisconsin Statutes, is "to make the book useful for civic classes in schools". Another statutory provision requires that every school board provide an instructional program designed to give pupils an understanding of the basic working of all levels of government, including the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. The Blue Book can help in meeting this requirement. We hope this brief guide will assist in carrying out these objectives.

II. HISTORY OF THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

A. Origin

On January 14, 1853, the Assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature adopted an unnumbered resolution calling for the printing of "750 copies of the rules of this house . . . together with such statistical matter as . . . will be useful to the assembly." The Assembly authorized the Speaker to prepare the rules for publication. According to the wording of the resolution, 100 copies of the edition were to be deposited "with the librarian, by him to be distributed to the next assembly", and the remainder of the edition was to be distributed to the Legislature of 1853 "in the usual manner". From this humble beginning, the Blue Book has evolved into a biennial publication of approximately 1,000 pages widely distributed in quantities of approximately 70,000 copies.

B. Authorization for Publication of the Blue Book

The edition of 1853 was specifically authorized by the resolution cited above. No further editions were prepared during the 1854-1858 period. The Blue Book was issued annually from 1859 to 1866, with each edition being specifically authorized by resolution or joint resolution. In 1866, the authorization for the preparation, printing, and distribution of the Blue Book was put on a statutory basis (Chapter 20, Laws of 1866). Annual editions of the Blue Book continued until 1882.

In 1881, the Wisconsin electorate approved a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions of the legislature. Biennial publication of the Blue Book, at that time still a manual and reference book for the use of the legislature, began with the 1883 edition. The Blue Books from 1883 to 1939 were issued in the odd-numbered years; from 1940 to 1970, in the even-numbered years; and since 1971, again in the odd-numbered years.

C. Adoption of the "Blue Book" Title

Although this book had always been bound in blue cloth, it was not always called the Blue Book. The 1853 "Blue Book" had the somewhat awkward title "Manual for the Use of the Assembly". Those from 1859 to 1861 were sad-

dled with the even more cumbersome title "Manual of Customs, Precedents, and Forms in Use in the Assembly of the State of Wisconsin". The editions from 1862 to 1878 were called the "Legislative Manual of the State of Wisconsin".

The term "Blue Book" finally became part of the statutory language in 1878 with the enactment of Special Session Chapter 2, Laws of 1878. Beginning with the edition of 1879 and ending with that of 1911, the publication was officially cited as "The Blue Book of the State of Wisconsin". Since the edition of 1913, the title has been "Wisconsin Blue Book".

D. Editors of the Blue Book

The first edition of the Blue Book (1853) was prepared under the direction of the Speaker of the Assembly. Later editions were compiled by the Assembly's Chief Clerk or the Chief Clerks of both houses of the legislature. When publication of the Blue Book was put on a statutory basis, the Secretary of State was designated as its editor.

From 1901 to 1929, responsibility for compiling the Blue Book rested with the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, the Industrial Commission and the State Printing Board.

Since 1929, it has been the responsibility of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau to "compile, index, prepare and deliver to the department biennially copy for a book to be denominated 'Wisconsin Blue Book' and identified by the biennium of its intended use".

E. A Brief Look at the Legislative Reference Bureau

For nearly 60 years, preparation of the biennial Blue Book has been the responsibility of the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau (LRB).

The LRB is a nonpartisan service agency of the Wisconsin Legislature, responsible for bill drafting, reference, research and library services, as well as publishing the Wisconsin Blue Book. The LRB originated in 1901 when the Legislature authorized the Free Library Commission to "maintain in the state capitol, for the

use and information of the legislature, the several state departments, and such other citizens as may desire to consult the same, a working library, as complete as may be, of the several public documents of this and other states; and to purchase for said library standard works of use and reference”.

From 1901 to August 1, 1963, the Free Library Commission was the governing body of the Legislative Reference Library (renamed Bureau in 1963). Since that time, the Joint Com-

mittee on Legislative Organization has been the policy-making body for the bureau.

The duties and responsibilities of the LRB, like the size and scope of the Blue Book, have been gradually enlarged and extended over the years. Along with this growth and expansion, the LRB has continually worked to improve the quality of the Blue Book in order to help its readers more readily understand Wisconsin state government.

Part Two

QUESTIONS ABOUT WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT COMPILED FROM THE 1985-1986 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

The remaining portion of this bulletin contains questions and activities relating to information contained in the 1985-1986 Blue Book. The first part (Part A) is a textbook inventory exercise aimed at helping the student use the Blue Book more efficiently. Part B is a series of questions (fill in the blanks) that follow the format of the Blue Book (section by section). Part C is a series of more challenging questions taken from information found in the 1985-1986 Blue Book. Part D contains a few Blue Book-related activities that may prove entertaining as well as educational.

NOTE: The textbook inventory exercise, as well as the series of Blue Book questions, are based on the 1985-1986 edition of the WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK.

A. Textbook Inventory

The purpose of this exercise is to acquaint the reader with the contents of the book and the alphabetical index.

1. Look in the preface section of the Blue Book. On what pages is the "Table of Contents" located (pages are in Roman numerals)?

2. The Blue Book has 11 main sections (or chapters) listed in the "Table of Contents". The first one is entitled "Biographies". List the other ten.

3. On what pages would one find the "Alphabetical Index"?

4. Using the "Table of Contents", find which pages list statistical information on Wisconsin education.

5. Using the "Alphabetical Index", list the page on which you would find information on "branch banks".

6. Using the "Alphabetical Index", find which pages list "Congressional district maps, population".

7. Turn to the maps of the U.S. congressional districts (see your answer for question 6). Using the state map, determine what U.S. congressional district you live in.

8. Use the "Table of Contents" to find out on what page information on "Wisconsin members of the 99th Congress" begins. Use the information on these pages to determine who the two U.S. senators from Wisconsin are, and who the U.S. representative from your congressional district is.

9. Using the "Alphabetical Index", list the page number on which you would find information concerning Wisconsin's "state song".

10. Go to the preface section of the book. On what page is there a letter from the "Legislative Reference Bureau" (pages are listed in Roman numerals)? In the first paragraph of this letter is a definition of what a "blue book" is. In your own words, describe what a "blue book" is.

B. Questions Relating to Specific Sections

(Questions are grouped by categories following the Blue Book format. Just write your answer in the blank space provided.)

1. *Biographies, Pictures, and District Maps* (pages 1 to 98)

One of the most read parts of the Blue Book is the section that contains the pictures and biographies of elected statewide public officials. In addition to the pictures and detailed biographies, this section also contains a map of each separate congressional, senate and assembly district, as well as statewide maps of those respective districts.

1. The name of the Speaker of the Assembly is _____ and the name of the President of the Senate is _____

2. There are _____ (no.) members of the U.S. House of Representatives from the State of Wisconsin.

3. There are _____ (no.) constitutional executive officers elected in Wisconsin and they serve _____ (no.) year terms. Which one of these offices is elected on a non-partisan (without a political party label) basis?

4. Using the maps on pages 89 to 91, identify the following:

a) In what Senate District is Bayfield county?

b) In what Assembly District is Door county?

c) The 47th Assembly District is located in what part of the state (north, south, east or west)? _____

d) What Assembly Districts are located in the 25th Senate District? _____

5. I live in the _____ (no.) Senate District and the _____ (no.) Assembly District. The _____ Assembly District and the _____ Assembly District comprise the other 2 Assembly Districts in my Senate District.

6. The chief clerk of each house is responsible for carrying out the clerical and administrative duties of legislative business in the respective house. The name of the Senate Chief Clerk is _____

7. There are a total of _____ (no.) justices on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. One of the justices serves as the Chief Justice. Who is the Chief Justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court listed in your Blue Book? _____

8. Pages 5 and 7 of the 1985-1986 Blue Book contain pictures of 6 constitutional officers.

a) Can you identify the 3 officers that no longer hold the listed office?

b) Name the 3 people who were elected in 1986 to take their places:

If you do not know the identity of these 3 new officials, refer to the 1987-1988 Wisconsin Blue Book in your school library.

9. On page 98 of your Blue Book, you will find a detailed map of Waukesha County. Locate the village of Hartland. In what Assembly District is it situated? _____ In what Senate District is it? _____

2. Feature Article

(pages 99 to 216)

Each edition of the Blue Book contains a special in-depth article on a topic of current interest. Recent feature articles include: "Capitals and Capitols in Early Wisconsin", "Education for Employment", "Local Government in Wisconsin", and "The Indians of Wisconsin".

1. The title of the feature article in the 1985-1986 Blue Book is _____ Name its author. _____

2. At the conclusion of this section there is a listing of feature articles in prior Blue Books. Identify the Blue Book and page numbers for the following articles:

- a) "Wisconsin Symbols" _____
- b) "The Indians of Wisconsin" _____
- c) "Wisconsin's Troubled Waters" _____
- d) "Capitals and Capitols in Early Wisconsin" _____
- e) "Local Government in Wisconsin" _____
- f) "Congressional Medal of Honor: Wisconsin Winners" _____

3. *Wisconsin Constitution*

(pages 217 to 264)

The Blue Book contains the text of the Wisconsin Constitution as amended since its adoption in 1848, as well as the votes cast on all constitutional amendments and statewide referenda that were submitted to the electorate since statehood. The Wisconsin Constitution (like the U.S. Constitution and the other state constitutions) is a document outlining the structure, principles, and purposes of our government and also sets forth the basic rights of its citizens. The following questions are intended to acquaint you with this important document.

1. The Wisconsin Constitution is comprised of _____ (no.) separate articles.

2. Identify by article number the following subject areas of the constitution.

- a) Legislative _____
- b) Suffrage _____
- c) Executive _____
- d) Judiciary _____
- e) Education _____
- f) Declaration of Rights _____
- g) Amendments _____

3. Article I, Section 23 permits the state to provide transportation for children to and from any parochial or private school. When was this provision created? _____

4. Identify the following provisions by listing the article and section number.

- a) Procedure for electing representatives to the Wisconsin Assembly _____
- b) Right of free speech _____
- c) Circumstances for the lieutenant governor to take the place of the governor _____
- d) Governor's authority to veto and partially veto legislative bills _____
- e) Size and composition of the Wisconsin Supreme Court _____
- f) Municipal courts _____
- g) Recall of elected officials _____
- h) Duties and term of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction _____
- i) Procedure for proposing and ratifying amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution _____

5. At the end of this section there are 2 tables. One is titled "History of Constitutional Amendments". What is the title of the other table? _____

6. The Wisconsin Constitution was created in 1848, the same year that Wisconsin became a state. Using one of the above tables, list the year and subject matter of the first 3 amendments to the Wisconsin Constitution _____

7. In April of 1967, the Wisconsin voters ratified an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution providing for a 4-year term for governor and lieutenant governor. What was the vote for this amendment? _____;
 Against _____

4. *Framework of Wisconsin Government*
 (pages 265 to 274)

Wisconsin government can be pictured as being comprised of different layers or levels of government. First of all, state government is divided into 3 branches: the executive branch (headed by the governor); the legislative branch (consisting of the Legislature and its service agencies); and the judicial branch (consisting of the Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts and some municipal courts).

In addition to the state government, there are also various levels of local government: counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts and special districts.

The following 3 questions can be answered by referring to the state government organizational chart on pages 266 and 267.

1. A "department" means the principal administrative agency in the executive branch, but does not include independent agencies.

a) How many administrative departments are listed on the chart? _____

b) List a department headed by a part-time board. _____

c) List a department headed by a constitutional officer. _____

d) List a department headed by a single secretary. _____

2. In addition to constitutional offices and administrative departments, there are "independent agencies" which are state agencies that either have quasi-judicial functions or that have corporate powers.

a) How many independent agencies are listed on the chart? _____

b) How many such agencies are headed by a full-time commissioner? _____

c) List an educational related agency headed by a part-time board. _____

3. "Authorities" are state agencies intended to operate outside the regular structure of government and are to be financially self-sustaining.

a) How many state authorities are listed on the chart? _____

b) List the authority that would be most likely to issue home loans. _____

4. In order to carry out the numerous responsibilities of government, the territory of state is divided into local governmental units. In Wisconsin, these local units of government consist of counties, cities, villages, towns, school districts and special districts.

a) How many counties are there in Wisconsin? _____

b) How many cities, villages and towns are listed? _____

c) There are 432 school districts in Wisconsin responsible for operating the public schools in the state. Which elected body sets policy for this unit of government? _____

5. *Legislative Branch*
 (pages 275 to 354)

The legislative branch of Wisconsin state government consists of a bicameral Wisconsin Legislature composed of the Senate and Assembly, the staff employed by each house and the legislative committees, and of service agencies created by the Legislature.

1. The following questions can be answered with information found in the "Legislative Branch" section on pages 276 to 354.

a) How many state senators serve in the Legislature and what is the length of their term? _____

b) Answer the same questions for representative to the assembly. _____

2. Using the table on page 282, identify the most recent legislative session in which the Republican party had a majority in the state senate. _____

3. Refer to the table on pages 287-289 to answer the following questions.

a) How many days did the state assembly meet during the 1975 session? _____

b) How many laws were enacted during the 1967 session? _____

c) The governor vetoed how many bills during the 1979 session? _____

d) What was the total number of bills introduced in both houses of the Legislature during the 1981 session (including any special sessions that may have been held during that period)? _____

4. During the 1985 session of the Wisconsin Legislature, over 1,700 senate and assembly bills were introduced. A brief description on how a bill becomes a law can be found on pages 292 to 295. List any 3 steps that a bill has to undergo before it becomes a law (example — referred to calendar).

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

5. Senate and assembly districts vary greatly in geographical size, but the U.S. Constitution requires that they be as equal in population as possible. The 1980 census revealed there were nearly 4.7 million persons living in Wisconsin. Dividing that total by 33 (the number of senate districts) equals approximately 143,000 people per district. Divide 4.7 million by 99 assembly districts and the result is about 48,000 people per district. On pages 299 and 300 you will find a table listing the 1980 population of all 33 senate and all 99 assembly districts.

a) What was the 1980 population of the assembly district in which you live? _____

b) What was the 1980 population of your senate district? _____

c) Can you identify the assembly districts with the largest and smallest populations? (hint: the fastest way is to look on page 300) _____

6. Each edition of the Blue Book since 1970 has contained a summary of significant legislation from the prior legislative session. On pages 301 to 319 you will find the answers to the following questions.

a) What is the number of the act that established high school graduation requirements? _____

b) Under what subject heading would you find the "lemon law" listed (applies to new automobile purchases)? _____

7. On page 343 you will find an organizational chart listing the legislative service bureaus.

a) Which bureau is responsible for editing the biennial Wisconsin Statutes? _____

b) Which bureau regularly performs fiscal and program analysis for the legislature? _____

6. Executive Branch

(pages 355 to 604)

The executive branch has the broad responsibility of carrying out the programs and policies that have been authorized by the legislative branch. It is responsible for the day-to-day ser-

vices of state government. The administrative structure of the executive branch is varied. It consists of state constitutional offices (i.e. Office of Governor), numerous administrative departments, independent agencies and 3 authorities.

1. The following questions are taken from "A Profile of the Executive Branch", found on pages 357 to 370.

a) What name is applied to the principal administrative agencies of the executive branch?

b) Name the chief executive officer (the head) of the executive branch. _____

c) What was the total number of state employees in 1906? _____
In December 1984? _____

d) The executive branch provides many services. Name one broad functional or subject area into which state services are categorized or grouped. _____

e) The picture on page 367 depicts a bald eagle being returned to the wild after recovering from an injury. Individuals can provide financial help for endangered species by participating in a checkoff on what form? _____

2. On pages 395 to 408 and pages 409 to 422 you will find 2 listings of appointments made by the governor. Refer to those pages for answers to the following questions.

a) What key word or term could be used to best describe the major distinction between these 2 types of appointments? _____

b) If you were assigned to write a letter to the Governor's Commission on the United Nations, to whom should the letter be addressed?

c) On what page are the appointments to the Elections Board found? _____

d) What salary or per diem do members of the Board of Veterans Affairs receive? _____

e) You want to help the handicapped people in Wisconsin by telling the governor of a new program you have developed. On what page would you find the committee that would most likely handle your inquiry? _____

3. The bulk of this section is devoted to a description of all the state executive or administrative agencies grouped by functional category. The organization, history and duties of these agencies are found here (pages 424 to 604). Match the following departments and independent agencies with the appropriate functional area.

a) Department of Development _____

b) Elections Board _____

c) Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection _____

d) Department of Public Instruction _____

e) Department of Natural Resources _____

f) Department of Health and Social Services _____

4. Locate the write-up for the Public Service Commission (PSC) and answer the following questions.

a) How many commissioners are there? _____

b) Are the commissioners appointed or elected? _____

c) The PSC consists of how many divisions?

d) Which division is responsible for listening to and recording testimony from irate utility customers? _____

7. Judicial Branch

(pages 605 to 640)

The third branch of government is the judicial branch. It consists of a system of courts composed of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals, circuit courts, municipal courts, and judicial agencies. In addition to containing a profile of the judicial branch, this section also provides the reader with a summary of recent

court decisions and a description of the various courts and judicial agencies.

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

a) The Supreme Court is composed of how many justices? _____

b) Are these justices appointed by the governor or elected by the voters? Are you sure of your answer? (Hint: check the meaning of the asterisk found in the table on page 606).

c) The justice with the most seniority usually serves in what position? _____

2. What level of the state's courts has the most judges? _____

3. How many Court of Appeals districts are there? _____

4. List the name of a circuit judge in your county. _____

5. The governing body of any city, village, or town may create this type of court. Even today, a few judges of this level are not attorneys. What is the name of this court? _____

8. Statistics

(pages 641 to 828)

The Blue Book provides a detailed statistical picture of the state, presenting data on a wide variety of topics. Although statistics may seem dry and uninteresting, the questions below give some indication of the diverse and fascinating facts about Wisconsin that can be learned through a leisurely perusal of this section of the book. Answers to the questions in the succeeding parts of this guide will be found in this section.

1. Name the *subject area* (i.e. agriculture) where you would find the following data:

a) President of the Wisconsin Kennel Club, Inc. _____

b) Total number of school dropouts in your county _____

c) Date when Abraham Lincoln spoke at the State Fair in Milwaukee _____

d) Name of the newspaper in Westby _____

e) Wisconsin's total prison population for 1970 and 1984 _____

f) Number of drivers age 14 and under involved in motor vehicle accidents _____

g) Date your county was created _____

9. Politics

(pages 829 to 868)

One of the smaller and perhaps overlooked sections of the book is the section on political parties. This segment defines what a political party is, describes the organization of the major political parties, and provides the text of the party platforms.

1. How many state party organizations are found in the 1985-1986 Blue Book? _____

2. What do you call a declaration of the principles and policies adopted by a political party? _____

3. Included among the many principles and policies of the Libertarian Party is a call for the elimination of the Department of Natural Resources.

a) On what page is this statement found? _____

b) Under what broad subject heading is it listed? _____

4. Under the United States Constitution, when voters go to the polls to vote for the President of the United States, they are actually voting for electors, who, in turn, vote for president. The Constitution gives the state wide latitude in choosing electors.

a) How many electors are chosen in Wisconsin? _____

b) In what month are the electors selected by the appropriate elected public officials? _____

c) In what month do these electors actually meet to cast their ballots for president and vice president? _____

5. Name the lowest level elective political party official recognized by state law. _____

6. Although the law provides for various "statutory" offices and committees for each major political party (referred to as the statutory party), the actual power is found in what party organization? _____

10. Elections

(pages 869 to 956)

How governments are organized, how they function, and how they develop and administer public policy depends primarily on the people who are elected to governmental positions. The section on elections covers such topics as how candidates are selected, what types of elections are conducted in Wisconsin, what campaign finance requirements are imposed on candidates, and finally, the names and vote totals of both successful and unsuccessful candidates. Voting totals for constitutional and referenda questions are also included.

1. At what age are citizens eligible to vote?

2. In Wisconsin, a primary election is the most common method of selecting candidates. The top vote getters of each party at the primary election, and some candidates nominated by the minor parties, meet in the general election.

a) Identify the month in which the primary is held to select candidates of the major political parties for the general election _____

b) What month is the primary held to select candidates for offices filled at the nonpartisan spring election? _____

3. What state agency administers the state election and campaign finance laws? _____

4. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was recently reelected to that position. Locate the table that has the election vote total for that office and provide the following information:

a) Page number in Blue Book _____

b) Date of election _____

c) Rock County vote total for I.W. Poehlman _____

d) Winner's state vote total _____

5. Name the Democratic candidate who won the September 11, 1984, primary election in the 6th Senate District. _____

6. Name the party, district number and candidate who received the most votes in Lafayette County at the November 6, 1984, election for representative to the Assembly. _____

7. Locate the table that lists the vote for president and vice president, by ward, and provide the following information:

a) Vote total for Reagan and Bush in Ward 3 of the city of Clintonville in Waupaca County _____

b) Vote total for Mondale and Ferraro in the town of Balsam Lake in Polk County _____

11. Wisconsin Symbols

(pages 957 to 962)

This section describes the official state symbols and provides the specific text for each as found in the Wisconsin Statutes.

1. a) When was the state flag officially designated as such and added to the Wisconsin Statutes? _____

b) When were the specifications of the flag subsequently changed? _____

2. Who was responsible for selecting both the state flower and the state bird? _____

3. What breed of dairy cow was designated for special recognition for the years 1985-86? _____

4. What is Wisconsin's state motto? _____

5. Wisconsin has designated an official state mineral and rock.

a) What is the name of the official state mineral? _____

b) What is the name of the official state rock? _____

c) In what session of the Wisconsin Legislature was this designation made official? _____

d) What group requested the legislature to introduce and enact this proposal? _____

6. How much do you know about our state insect?

a) What is the name of our state's official insect? _____

b) What 2 groups requested the legislature to enact this proposal? _____

c) Name the 4 other insects that were suggested as possible state insects _____

7. Wisconsin has also designated an official state fish.

a) What is the name of this fish? _____

b) What fish was the runner-up choice? _____

c) Although attempts to designate a state fish surfaced in 1939, in what session of the Wisconsin Legislature was this designation officially made? _____

8. The 1985 Wisconsin Legislature designated 2 additional state symbols. Although those 2 symbols are not found in the 1985-1986 Blue Book, can you name the 2 symbols? _____

(Hint: If you do not know the answer, consult the 1987-1988 Blue Book in your library).

9. The 1987 Wisconsin Legislature considered designating additional state symbols. Included among the possible symbols is a state beverage and a food item. Can you name these 2 potential symbols? _____

(Hint: The answer is not found in any Blue Book as yet, so you are on your own — **GOOD LUCK!**)

10. Do you have any good ideas for additional state symbols that the Wisconsin Legislature might consider? Write down your suggestions and perhaps your teacher will authorize a class discussion of the merits of your ideas _____

C. Miscellaneous Questions

After successfully completing parts A and B of this guide, you should now be ready to answer the following questions. The answers are hidden somewhere in the 1985-1986 Wisconsin Blue Book. Write your response immediately following the question.

1. What Wisconsin governor was elected, but never took office?

2. Has there ever been a shooting in the legislative chambers? If you answer "yes", name the person who was shot and the year in which it occurred.

3. What is the largest lake in Wisconsin?

4. The number of farms reached a peak of 200,000 in 1935. What was the total number of farms in 1977 and 1982?

5. If you were interested in obtaining employment with the state of Wisconsin, what department would you most likely contact first? If you were unemployed and seeking employment with an employer outside state service, which department would you most likely contact?

6. Name the different types of courts in Wisconsin. Which type of court is most numerous? What is the length of term to which judges of these courts are elected?

7. Identify the article and section number in the Wisconsin Constitution that relates to impeachment. The Wisconsin Assembly has voted for impeachment on only one occasion, and, consequently, the Senate has conducted only one impeachment trial. In what year did this impeachment take place, and who was the judge who was impeached?

8. How many attorneys and farmers were serving in the Wisconsin Legislature as of January 1985?

9. In reference to a bill being introduced in the legislature, briefly explain what a fiscal estimate is.

10. Political parties in our country have generally provided an organized framework for the orderly performance of several basic political tasks necessary to form our government — a representative democracy. Name any 2 key functions that political parties perform.

11. Name the 6 county officials elected from every county in Wisconsin. Do not include county board chairpersons since they are elected by the other board members.

12. Name the village with the largest population. List its 1970, 1980 and 1984 (estimated) population. Has the population increased, decreased, or remained the same?

13. More Wisconsinites served in World War II than in any other military action in which the United States has been involved. How many Wisconsin military personnel served in WWII? Of that number, how many lost their lives?

14. There are 8 educational television stations listed in the Blue Book. Name the cities in which any 4 of these stations are located.

15. Name one person from your congressional district who was a Ronald Reagan delegate to the Republican National Convention in Dallas, August 20-23, 1984.

16. You want to address a letter to a new pen pal in the village of Highland, Wisconsin, but you do not know the zip code. Use your Blue Book to find the code.

17. What is the minimum population requirement for incorporation as a third class city?

18. The legislative hot-line offers a toll-free telephone number for Wisconsin citizens to receive information about current legislation and provides means of contacting legislators. What is this number?

19. As of January 1985, what was the partisan makeup of each house of the Wisconsin Legislature? (Hint: the answer consists of 4 specific numbers.)

20. What specific division within a state agency is responsible for conserving, protecting, and managing Wisconsin's outdoor resources?

21. How many historical markers are located in your county? Identify one of those markers by providing the subject of the marker and the name of the nearest community.

22. What is the name of the daily newspaper in Superior? Who is the publisher of the paper?

23. As of January 1988, Wisconsin has a total of 52 state parks, 9 state forests, 12 state trails, and 3 recreation areas. These totals are different than those listed in the 1985-1986 Blue Book. List the corresponding numbers found in the 1985-1986 Blue Book.

24. Wisconsin had a 1980 census population of 4,705,642 compared with 4,417,933 in 1970 and 30,945 in 1840. Based on 1980 census data, how many males and females in the 10 to 14 year old age bracket are there in Wisconsin?

25. Who is the state senator and state representative from your district listed in the 1985-1986 Blue Book? Using the 1987-1988 Blue Book (it should be on reference in your library), check to see if the officials listed there are the same. If different, who is your new senator and representative? Select one of those 2 individuals and pretend that you are that senator or representative. In your own words, write a one or 2 paragraph autobiography (check the dictionary if you are not sure of the meaning of the term) listing such things as birthplace, birthdate, past offices held, etc.

Part Three
ACTIVITY SECTION
A. Matching Exercise

Fill in the blank in column 1 with the proper response found in column 2. Note: There are a few extra items listed in column 2.

<u>Column 1</u>	<u>Column 2</u>
___ 1) Official state tree	a) State Law Library
___ 2) Wis. Indian pop. (1980)	b) Attorney General
___ 3) 1980 pop. Waupaca county	c) 29,320
___ 4) Supreme Court chief justice	d) Caledonia
___ 5) U.S. Rep. to congress	e) Milwaukee
___ 6) State senator	f) sugar maple
___ 7) Term of U.S. senator	g) 42,831
___ 8) Wis. constitution adopted	h) State Historical Society
___ 9) Term of state senator	i) Rib Mountain
___ 10) Number of 3rd class cities	j) Timms Hill
___ 11) Wisconsin's chief legal officer	k) 1,198,800
___ 12) Town with largest pop.	l) Nelson Dewey
___ 13) Largest county in size	m) 6 years
___ 14) Largest county in pop.	n) Thomas Loftus
___ 15) Highest point in Wisconsin	o) Nathan Heffernan
___ 16) Reagan's 1984 state vote total	p) Marathon
___ 17) No. of railroads in Wis. (1983)	q) sheriff
___ 18) 1st Governor of State of Wis.	r) 4 years
___ 19) Collects historical resources	s) oak
___ 20) Speaker of the Assembly	t) 1848
	u) 995,847
	v) Walter Chilsen
	w) 25
	x) Gerald Kleczka
	y) 19

B. Wisconsin Recreation Areas Word Puzzle

Can you find the following names in the word puzzle below? For information on these, and other state parks, forests, recreation areas and trails, refer to the table on state parks found in the **Blue Book**.

Ahnapee Trail	Kinnickinnic	Peninsula
Aztalan	Lake Kegonsa	Perrot
Big Bay	Merrick	Pike Lake
Blue Mound	Military Ridge Trail	Potawatomi
Bong	Mill Bluff	Red Cedar Trail
Browntown-Cadiz Springs	Mirror Lake	Rib Mountain
Buckhorn	Natural Bridge	Roche A Cri
Copper Falls	Nelson Dewey	Rock Island
Devil's Lake	New Glarus Woods	Rocky Arbor
First Capitol-Belmont Mound	Newport	Sugar River Trail
Governor Dodge	Ojibwa	Wildcat Mountain
Governor Nelson	Pattison	Wyalusing
Interstate	Pecatonica Trail	Yellowstone
Kettle Moraine		

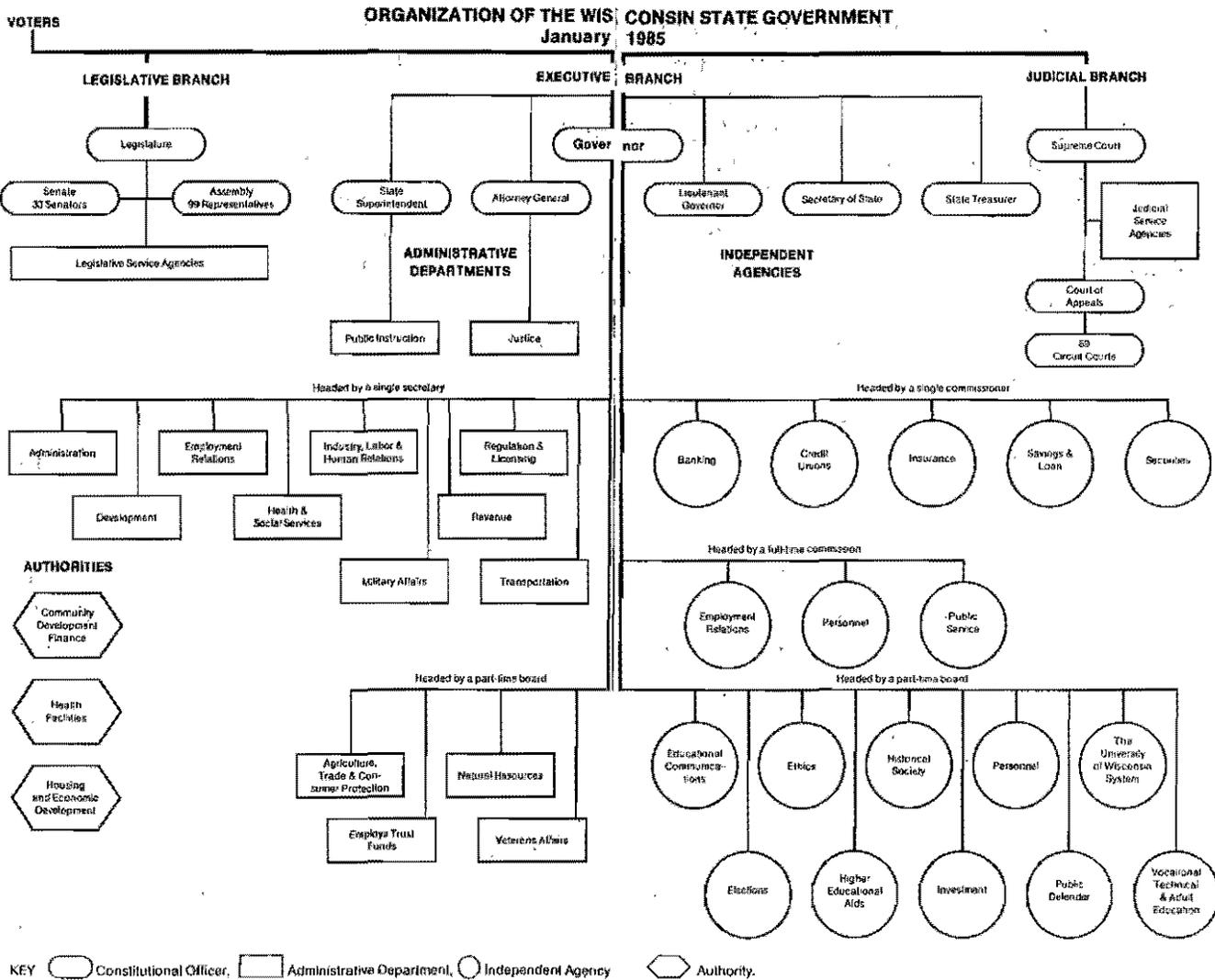
M I L I T A R Y R I D G E T R A I L R E M
 B E A B L U E M O U N D B O J I B W A I J
 I W R E S D O O W S U I C U L C I D L S C
 G E T R A I L B E N O T S W O L L E Y G M
 B S O N I A T N U O M B I R D P U N L N L
 A D L L F C O P P E T F Z C N I N I I I Y
 Y O D L L C K Y P M N R A I R K W A A R E
 R O B R A Y K C O R O T Z N O E O R R P W
 A W A E M F I R H C M P T N H L T O T S E
 S S Y D B O R N H O L W A J K A E M R Z D
 N U R L E M Z E U K E L L O C K A E A I N
 O R G M A G A N P H B G A I U E G L D D O
 G A O A U C T L P P L A N F B D D T E A S
 E L V K R A G T F O O O R I I V O T C C L
 K G E I I R C N Z D T C N R S R H E D N E
 E W R N V O I W O A I A B E R U K K E W N
 K E N N E C R V C B P L W E W A L W R O R
 A N O I R K Z E E Y A E P A L P P A A T O
 L Z R C K I P I E R C A N R T O O I Y N N
 S U D K E S N V U L T D O I R O S R W W R
 L B O I K L E T A T S R E T N I M O T O E
 I D D N A A A F I L R C A K A S B I K R V
 V E G N L N R S G I I L C I J E U N B B O
 E V E I N D O J M P F F F U L B L L I M G
 D Y G C H N M L I A R T E E P A N H A I L

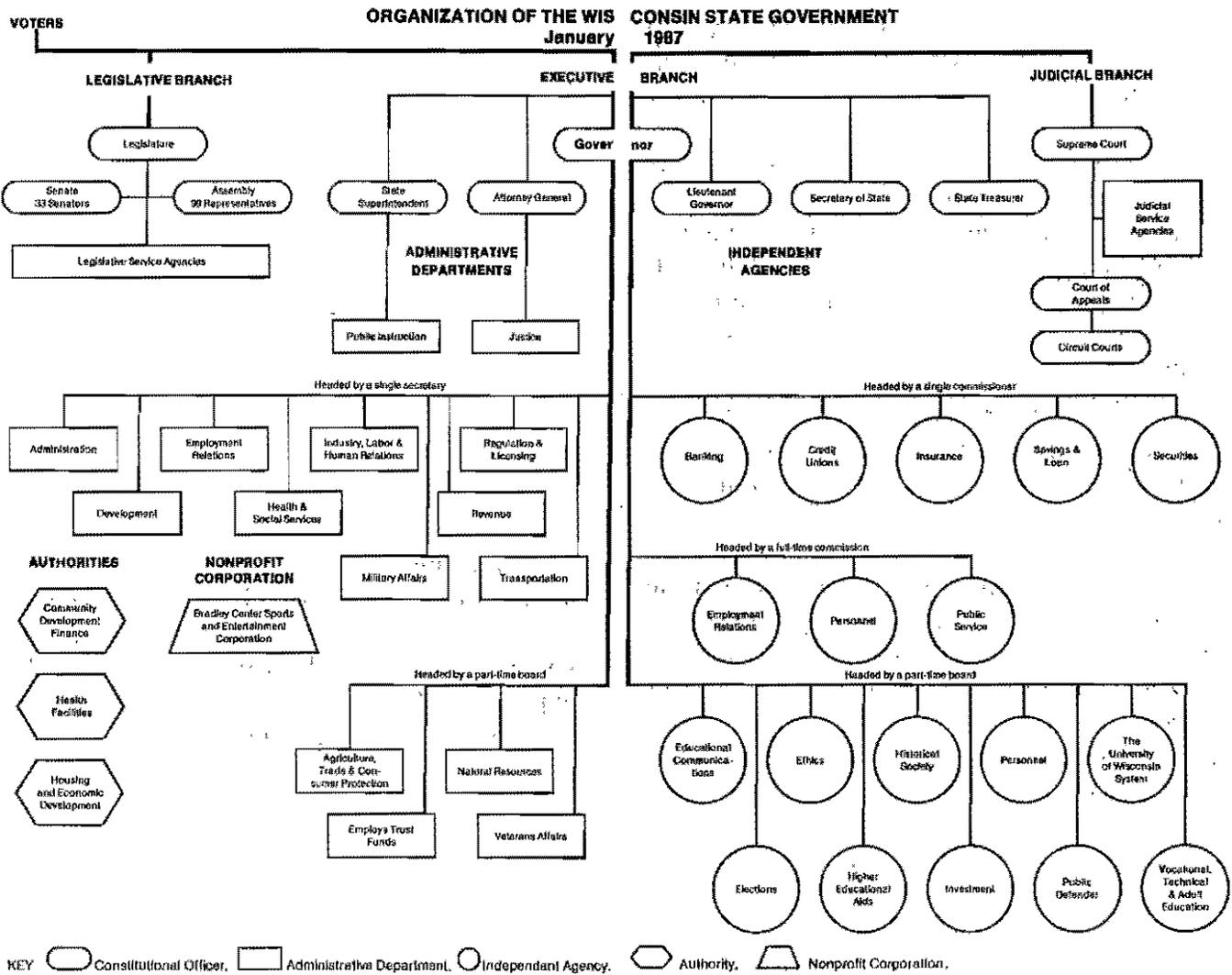
Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

C. Organization Chart Comparison

On pages 18 and 19 are copies of the organizational charts that appear in the 1985-1986 and the 1987-1988 Wisconsin Blue Books, respectively. Compare the 2 charts and identify

any changes in the structure of Wisconsin's state government between January 1985 and January 1987. Use a pen or pencil to circle any changes that you find.





D. State Assembly District Map

On the next page you will find an assembly district outline map of Wisconsin. As you will note, the districts in most urban areas are not shown due to the large number of districts in a small area.

1. Locate the assembly district in which you live. Write in the proper number and shade the area with any color. In addition, use a colored pen to outline the senate district in which you live. If you reside in one of the urban areas and your assembly and senate districts are not outlined, disregard this question and continue on to Question 2.

2. Write in the numbers of as many assembly districts as you can find.

3. Since you already know that a senate district is comprised of 3 assembly districts, outline (using a colored marking pen) as many corresponding senate districts as you are able to identify.

E. City and County Map Exercise

How well do you know the 72 counties and major cities in Wisconsin? Use the county outline map on page 22 to answer the following questions.

1. In which county do you live? Locate it on the map, insert the name within the boundary, and color it with your favorite color. Incidentally, do you know where your county seat is located?

2. Locate the counties which border your county and insert the names. Shade those counties with another color.

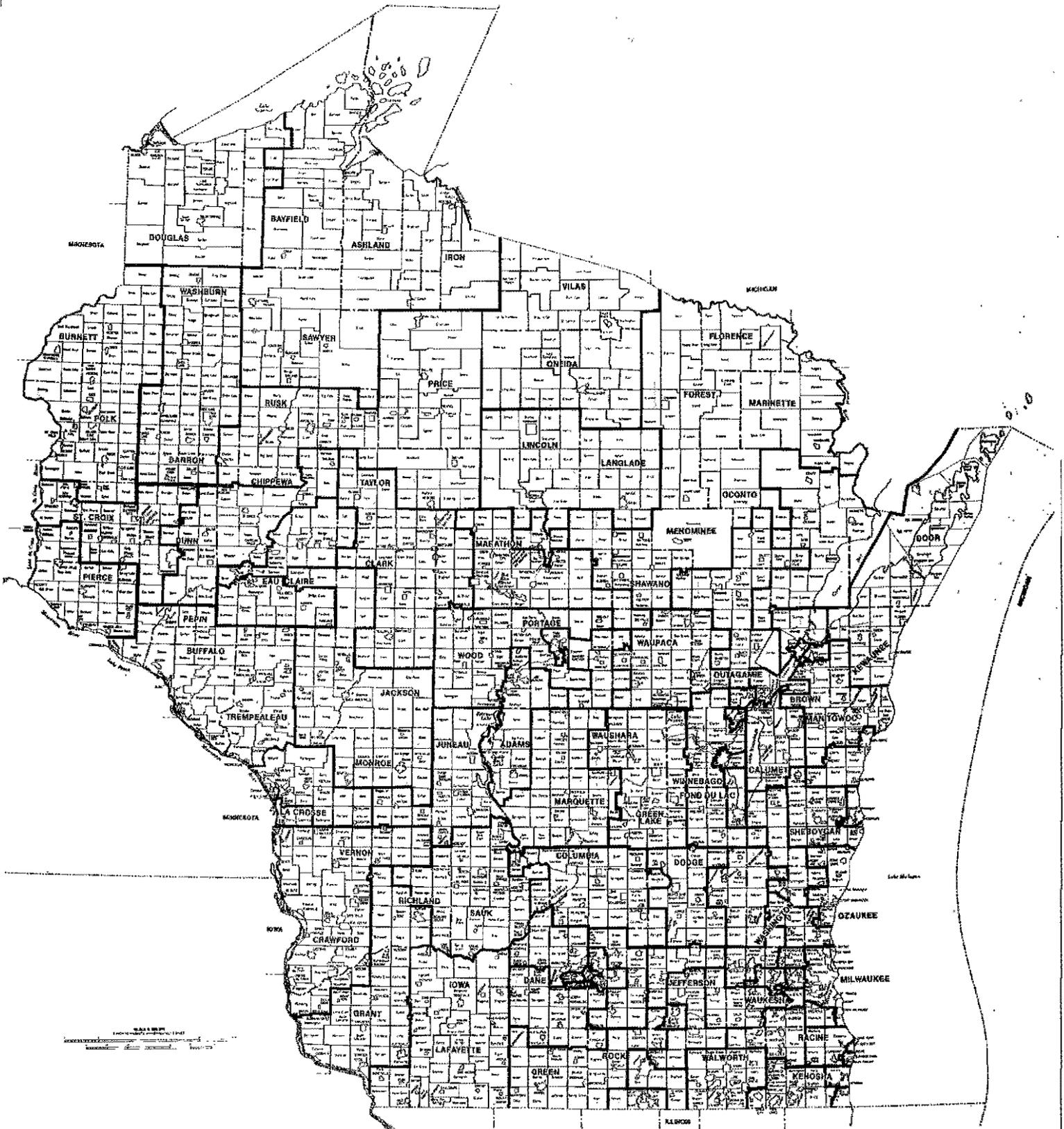
3. Identify as many remaining counties as you can and write in the names. Shade those counties with a third color.

4. List the 10 largest cities in Wisconsin using the 1984 estimated population figures found in the Blue Book. Be careful, 2 of the 10 largest cities are third class cities.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____

After listing the 10 largest cities, insert the number of each city's ranking on your map at the approximate correct geographical location. If you have difficulty locating the cities on the maps in the Blue Book, refer to another map source such as the state highway map.

Assembly District Map



County Outline Map



Part Four

BLUE BOOK GUIDE ANSWER KEY

To facilitate the use of this answer guide, answers are provided in the same format as the questions. In cases where there is more than one possible correct answer, the pages on which appropriate answers may be found are provided.

Please address any comments, corrections, or suggestions on the content of this guide to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, 201 North, State Capitol, Madison 53702.

I. ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ABOUT WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT FROM THE 1985-1986 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

A. Textbook Inventory

1. Pages IV-IX
2. Feature Article, Wisconsin Constitution, Framework of Wisconsin State Government, Legislative Branch, Executive Branch, Judicial Branch, Statistical Information on Wisconsin, Wisconsin Political Parties, Elections in Wisconsin, and Wisconsin Symbols
3. Pages 967-986
4. Pages 687-700 (last table actually ends in middle of page 701)
5. Page 677
6. Pages 18 and 19
7. _____ (Wisconsin has 9 congressional districts)
8. Senators William Proxmire and Robert W. Kasten, Jr.; Congressman _____

2. 9
3. 6; 4; State Superintendent of Public Instruction
4. a) 25th;
b) 1st;
c) south;
d) 73rd, 74th and 75th
5. _____
6. Donald Schneider
7. 7; Nathan Heffernan
8. a) Governor Anthony Earl; Lieutenant Governor James Flynn; Attorney General Bronson La Follette
b) Governor Tommy Thompson; Lieutenant Governor Scott McCallum; Attorney General Donald Hanaway
9. 31st Assembly District; 11th Senate District

2. Feature Article
(pages 99-216)

-
9. Page 960
 10. Page X

B. Questions Relating to Specific Sections

1. Biographies, Pictures and District Maps
(pages 1-98)

1. Thomas Loftus; Fred Risser

1. Rules and Rulings: Parliamentary Procedure from the Wisconsin Perspective; Dr. H. Rupert Theobald
2. a) 1958; Pages 73-77
b) 1975; Pages 95-192
c) 1973; Pages 102-136
d) 1983-1984; Pages 99-167
e) 1979-1980; Pages 95-218
f) 1962; Pages 219-220

3. *Wisconsin Constitution*
(pages 217-264)

- 1. 14
- 2. a) IV
b) III
c) V
d) VII
e) X
f) I
g) XII
- 3. April 1967
- 4. a) Article IV, Section 4
b) Article I, Section 3
c) Article V, Section 7
d) Article V, Section 10
e) Article VII, Section 4
f) Article VII, Section 14
g) Article XIII, Section 12
h) Article X, Section 1
i) Article XII, Section 1
- 5. Statewide Referenda Elections Other Than Constitutional Amendments
- 6. 1854; assemblymen, 2-year terms; senators, 4-year terms; biennial legislative sessions (page 257)
- 7. 534,368; 310,478

4. *Framework of Wisconsin Government*
(pages 265-274)

- 1. a) 15
b) Any one of 4 listed at bottom of page 266
c) Department of Justice or Department of Public Instruction
d) Any one of 9 listed in the middle of page 266
- 2. a) 18
b) 3
c) Any one of the 5 listed on the bottom of page 267
- 3. a) 3

b) Housing and Economic Development

- 4. a) 72
b) 189; 393; 1,267
c) school board

5. *Legislative Branch*
(pages 275-354)

- 1. a) 33, 4 years
b) 99, 2 years
- 2. 1973
- 3. a) 133
b) 355
c) 19
d) 2,010
- 4. a)
b) Any 3 steps listed on pages 293-295
c)
- 5. a) _____ (population of legislative districts)
b) _____ (found on pages 299-300)
c) 72nd Assembly District, 91st Assembly District
- 6. a) 1983 Wisconsin Act 411
b) Business and Consumer Law
- 7. a) Revisor of Statutes Bureau
b) Legislative Fiscal Bureau

6. *Executive Branch*
(pages 355-604)

- 1. a) Department
b) Governor
c) 1,924; 63,771
d) Any one of 5 functional areas listed (commerce, education, environmental resources, human relations and resources, and general executive functions)
e) income tax form
- 2. a) statutory or nonstatutory
b) Marie E. Seitz
c) Page 399

- d) none
 - e) page 411
3. a) commerce
 - b) general executive functions
 - c) commerce
 - d) education
 - e) environmental resources
 - f) human relations and resources
 4. a) 3
 - b) appointed
 - c) 6
 - d) utility rates division
- 7. Judicial Branch*
(pages 605-640)
1. a) 7
 - b) Since only one justice may be elected at the nonpartisan April election, some Supreme Court vacancies are filled by gubernatorial appointment until there is an open April election date which permits a successor to be elected for a full 10-year term.
 - c) chief justice
 2. circuit court
 3. 4
 4. pages 633-637
 5. municipal court
- 8. Statistics*
(pages 641-828)
1. a) associations
 - b) education
 - c) history
 - d) news media
 - e) social services
 - f) transportation
 - g) answers found on page 747
- 9. Politics*
(pages 829-868)
1. 5
 2. party platform
3. a) page 865
 - b) State Issues
 4. a) 11
 - b) October
 - c) December
 5. party committeeman or committeewoman
 6. voluntary party organization
- 10. Elections*
(pages 869-956)
1. 18 years of age
 2. a) September
 - b) February
 3. Elections Board
 4. a) page 883
 - b) April 2, 1985
 - c) 3,641
 - d) 419,845
 5. Senator Gary George
 6. a) Republican
 - b) 51st Assembly District
 - c) Tregoning
 7. a) 230
 - b) 212
- 11. Wisconsin Symbols*
(pages 957-962)
1. a) 1913
 - b) 1979
 2. school children
 3. Aryshire
 4. "Forward"
 5. a) galena
 - b) red granite
 - c) 1971 Wisconsin Legislature
 - d) Kenosha Gem and Mineral Society
 6. a) honey bee

- b) Holy Family School of Marinette and Wisconsin Honey Producers Association
 - c) monarch butterfly; dragon fly; lady bug; mosquito
7. a) muskellunge
b) trout
c) 1955 Wisconsin Legislature
 8. state dog (American water spaniel) and the state fossil (trilobite)
 9. milk and cranberry muffin
 10. hopefully many wonderful suggestions
- C. Miscellaneous Questions**
1. Orland S. Loomis
 2. yes; C.C. Arndt; 1842
 3. Lake Winnebago
 4. 100,000; 92,000
 5. a) Department of Employment Relations
b) Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations
 6. a) Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, circuit courts and municipal courts
b) circuit courts
c) 6 years
 7. Article VII, Section 1; 1853; Judge Levi Hubbell
 8. 23 attorneys and 18 farmers.
 9. see middle of page 293 for answer
 10. any 2 functions listed on bottom of page 830 and top of page 831
 11. clerk, treasurer, register of deeds, clerk of circuit court, district attorney, sheriff
 12. Menomonee Falls; (1970) — 31,697; (1980) — 27,845; (1984) — 27,093; decreased
 13. 332,200; 7,980
 14. Green Bay; La Crosse; Madison; Menomonie; Milwaukee; Park Falls; Wausau (any 4 of these cities)
 15. see page 899 for answers
 16. 53543 (see page 788)
 17. 10,000
 18. 1-800-362-9696
 19. Senate — 19 Democrats and 14 Republicans; Assembly — 52 Democrats and 47 Republicans
 20. Department of Natural Resources, Division of Resource Management
 21. see pages 721-724 for answers
 22. Evening Telegram, John B. Murphy
 23. 48 state parks; 9 state forests; 9 state trails; 3 recreation areas
 24. males — 200,634; females — 191,613
 25. See the section on Biographies, pages 1-98

II. ACTIVITY SECTION

A. Matching Exercise

1. (f)
2. (c)
3. (g)
4. (o)
5. (x)
6. (v)
7. (m)
8. (t)
9. (r)
10. (w)
11. (b)
12. (d)
13. (p)
14. (e)
15. (j)
16. (k)
17. (y)
18. (l)
19. (h)
20. (n)

B. Word Puzzle

A completed copy (key words circled) of the word puzzle is on page 28.

C. Organization Chart Comparison

The only substantive difference between the 2 charts is the addition of a new nonprofit corporation, Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation, to the January 1987 organization chart. A few alert students may also detect that the number of circuit courts is not listed on the January 1987 chart.

D. State Assembly District Map

The legislative district maps of the state or of parts thereof are found on pages 89-91 of the Blue Book. Individual senate and assembly district maps are found in the biography section. If questions arise as to the actual composition of any assembly or senate districts, we suggest that students refer to Chapter 4 of the Wisconsin Statutes, "Senate and Assembly Districts", for a description of each district. Refer to maps on pages 29 and 30.

E. County and City Map Exercise

1-3. County names are to be inserted on map (Refer to map on page 31).

	<u>City</u>	<u>Rank</u>
4. a)	Milwaukee	1
b)	Madison	2
c)	Green Bay	3
d)	Racine	4
e)	Kenosha	5
f)	West Allis	6
g)	Appleton	7
h)	Eau Claire	8
i)	Janesville	9
j)	Waukesha	10

B. Wisconsin Recreation Areas Word Puzzle

Can you find the following names in the word puzzle below? For information on these, and other state parks, forests, recreation areas and trails, refer to the table on state parks found in the Blue Book.

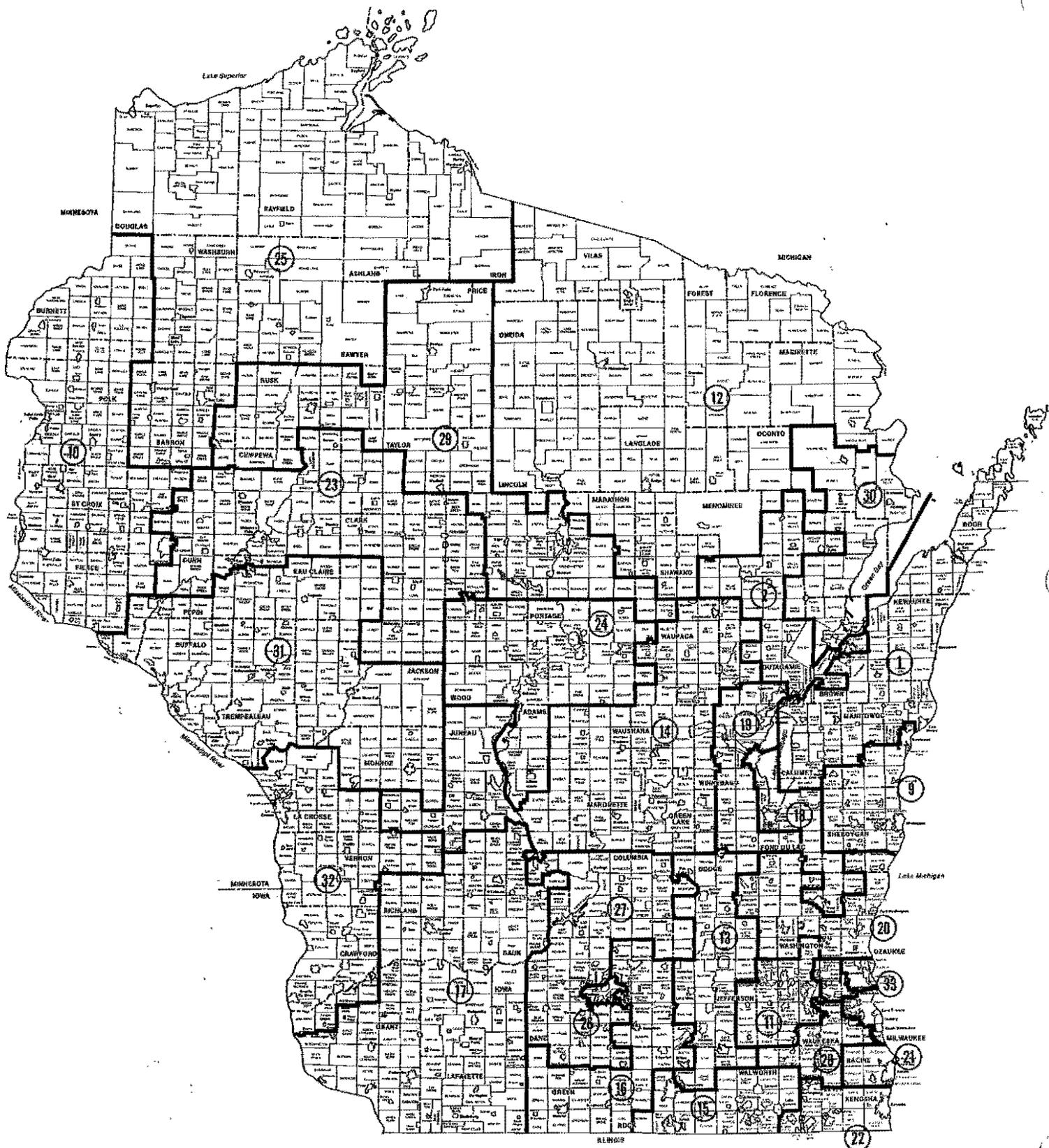
Ahnapee Trail	Kinnickinnic	Peninsula
Aztalan	Lake Kegonsa	Perrot
Big Bay	Merrick	Pike Lake
Blue Mound	Military Ridge Trail	Potawatomi
Bong	Mill Bluff	Red Cedar Trail
Browntown-Cadiz Springs	Mirror Lake	Rib Mountain
Buckhorn	Natural Bridge	Roche A Cri
Copper Falls	Nelson Dewey	Rock Island
Devil's Lake	New Glarus Woods	Rocky Arbor
First Capitol-Belmont Mound	Newport	Sugar River Trail
Governor Dodge	Ojibwa	Wildcat Mountain
Governor Nelson	Pattison	Wyalusing
Interstate	Pecatonica Trail	Yellowstone
Kettle Moraine		

Word puzzle grid with letters and some words circled:

```

M I L I T A R Y R I D G E T R A I L R E M
B E A B L U E M O U N D B O J I B W A I J
I W R E S D O O W S U I C U L C I D L S C
G E T R A I L B E N O T S W O L L E Y G M
B S O N I A T N U O M B I R D P U N I L N L
A D L L F C O P P E T F Z C N I N I I Y
Y O D L L C K Y P M N R A I R K W A A R E
R O B R A Y K C O R O T Z N O E O R R P W
A W A E M F I R H C M P T N H L T O R T S E
S S Y D B O R N H O L W A J K A E M R Z D
N U R L E M Z E U K E L L O C K A E A I N
O R G M A G A N P H B G A I U E G L D D O S
G A O A U C T L P P L A N F B D D T E A S
E L V K R A G T F O O R I I V O T C C L
K G E I I R C N Z D T C N R S R H E D N E
E W R N V O I W O A I A B E R U K K E W N
K E N N E C R V C B P L W E W A L W R O R
A N O I R K Z E E Y A E P A L P P A A T O
L Z R C K I P I E R C A N R T O O I Y N N
S U D K E S N V U L T D O I R O S R W W R
L B O I K L E T A T S R E T N I M O T O E
I D D N A A A F I L R C A K A S B I K R V
V E G N L N R S G I I L C I J E U N B B O
E V E I N D O J M P F F F U L B L L I M G
D Y G C H N M L I A R T E E P A N H A I L
    
```


Senate District Map



County Outline Map

