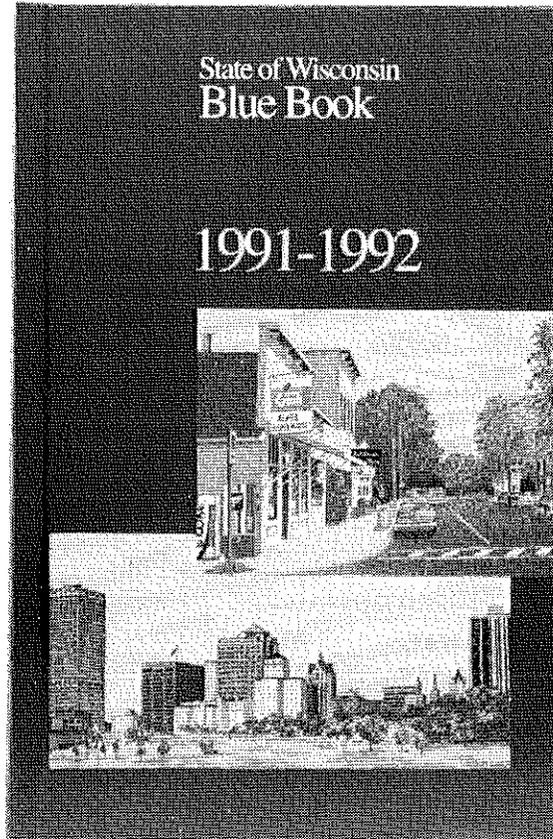


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A STUDY GUIDE TO THE 1991-1992 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK



State of Wisconsin

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A STUDY GUIDE TO THE 1991-1992 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Part One

INTRODUCTION

The third edition of the Blue Book Study Guide is specifically designed for classroom use in conjunction with the 1991-1992 *Wisconsin Blue Book*. While much of the material covered is similar to the prior 2 editions, this guide has been updated to reflect governmental changes and new data contained in the 1991-1992 *Blue Book*.

What is the salary of the governor of Wisconsin? What was the new state symbol created by the 1989 Legislature? In 1871, perhaps the most disastrous forest fire in America's history burned over most of 6 Wisconsin counties and destroyed what Wisconsin city? What is the 1990 population of your community and by what percent did it change from 1980? Who is your elected member of the U.S. House of Representatives, the state senate and the state assembly? What are the local units of government in Wisconsin, and what is their relationship to state government? What Wisconsin citizen was the first explorer to find a dinosaur egg and where was it found?

Answers to these questions can be found in the 1991-1992 *Blue Book*, and they represent but a small sampling of the diverse information about Wisconsin available to all who want to learn more about their state.

The *Blue Book* is considered the primary source of detailed information on Wisconsin. Within its statutory limit of 1,000 pages, it 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 government, biographies and pictures of elected state officers and legislators, election results and vote totals, and a wide variety of statistical information. It also features a special article on a subject of general interest. Recent articles have focused on such diverse

topics as property tax and property tax relief, Wisconsin waterways, business and industry, parliamentary procedure, the history of Wisconsin's capitols, and local government.

The purpose of this guide is to make readers aware that the *Wisconsin Blue Book* is an exceptional information source and learning tool. The guide poses a series of questions which are keyed to specified sections of the 1991-1992 edition and designed to acquaint the reader with the range of information presented. It is hoped that through the question and answer process, users will gain an understanding of how state government operates and acquire an appreciation of the many fascinating features of the entire state of Wisconsin.

According to state law, one of the primary objectives of the *Blue Book*, is "to make the book useful for civic classes in schools." The statutes also require that each 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. It is hoped that this brief study guide will assist in carrying out those objectives.

HISTORY OF THE WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

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". From this humble beginning the *Blue Book* has evolved into a biennial publication, approximately 1,000 pages in length, with a wide distribution of about 70,000 copies.

After a gap in publication, between 1853 and 1859, the *Blue Book* was issued annually from 1859 to 1882. Biennial publication began with the 1883 edition when the legislature went to a biennial session. From 1883 to 1939, the book was issued in odd-numbered years; from 1940 to 1970, in even-numbered years; and since 1971, odd-numbered years.

In its early years, the *Blue Book* was primarily a manual and reference book for the use of the legislature. Later it developed into a data and information source for the general public. Although the book has always been bound in blue, it has not always been called the "Blue Book". Up until 1878, it had various formal names incorporating the term "manual". "Blue Book" finally became part of the statutory language with the enactment of Special Session Chapter 2, Laws of 1878. Since they first appeared in the 1879 edition, the words "Blue Book" have been part of the official name, although the exact titles have varied slightly over the years.

Through the years, production of the *Blue Book* has been the responsibility of different agencies. The first edition in 1853 was prepared under the direction of the speaker of the assembly. Later editions were compiled by the assembly chief clerk or the chief clerks of both houses of the legislature.

When publication of the book was put on a statutory basis in Chapter 20, Laws of 1866, the secretary of state was designated as its editor. Later, from 1901 to 1929, the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, the Industrial Commission, and the State Printing Board successively produced the book.

Since 1929, the biennial editions have been prepared by 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 compiling the *Wisconsin Blue Book*. The bureau originated in 1901 when the legislature authorized the Free Library Commission to maintain "a working library" 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 with same". Since 1963, the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization has been the policy-making body for the bureau.

Over the years, the LRB has consistently worked to improve the book's quality in order to help readers better understand the State of Wisconsin. The LRB would appreciate hearing your comments about the *Blue Book* or this study guide, including ways to make each of them more useful.

Part Two

QUESTIONS ABOUT WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT COMPILED FROM THE 1991-1992 WISCONSIN BLUE BOOK

Part Two of this study guide presents questions relating to the 1991-1992 *Blue Book*. Section A provides an overview of the book to help the student use it more efficiently. Section B is a series of short answer questions that follow the format of the book itself, section by section. Section C is a series of more challenging questions, using detailed information from the 1991-1992 edition.

A. Textbook Overview

The purpose of this exercise is to acquaint the reader with the contents of the 1991-1992 *Blue Book*.

1. The *Blue Book* cover and its divider pages feature the artwork of a Wisconsin artist selected through a statewide competition. Using the information on the reverse of the title page, give the artist's name and hometown.

2. The table of contents at the beginning of a book outlines the general topic headings of the book. The index at the end gives key words to help you find

specific information. Locate the "Table of Contents" in the preface section. On what pages is it found? (Preface pages are in Roman numerals.)

3. According to the Table of Contents, the *Blue Book* is divided into 13 separate sections. Which section will tell you the names of your elected representatives? What pages does this section cover?

4. Each *Blue Book* has a feature article. What is the title of the feature article in this book, and on what page does it start?

5. On what pages would one find the Wisconsin Constitution?

6. Using the Table of Contents, find the page on which the section on the "Judicial Branch" begins.

7. Using the Table of Contents, find the page on which the section on "Elections" begins.

8. Using the Table of Contents, find which pages list all the statistical information about Wisconsin. Then check the "Alphabetical Index" to see if your answer and the index listing are the same.

9. Using the index, find the pages which would list Wisconsin magazines or periodicals.

10. Using the index, find the pages which list the zip codes for Wisconsin's post offices.

11. Using the "Alphabetical Index to Biographies" on page 2, find the page number for each of the following:
 - a) State Representative Mary E. Panzer _____
 - b) Supreme Court Chief Justice Nathan S. Heffernan _____
 - c) State Senator Russell S. Decker _____
 - d) U.S. Congressional Representative Gerald D. Kleczka _____
4. The names of the assembly majority and minority leaders are _____.
5. Using the maps on pages 89 - 92, identify the following:
 - a) Bayfield County is located in the _____ Senate District.
 - b) Florence County is located in the _____ Assembly District.
 - c) The 30th Assembly District is located in what part of the state (north, south, east, west) _____?
 - d) The City of Sturgeon Bay is located in the _____ Assembly District.
6. I live in the _____ (number) Senate District and the _____ Assembly District. The _____ Assembly District and the _____ Assembly District comprise the other 2 Assembly Districts in my Senate District. The name of my state senator is _____. My state assembly representative is _____.
7. In each house, a chief clerk is elected by the legislators from outside their membership. This person handles a variety of administrative duties, including preparation of legislative records. The Senate Chief Clerk is _____. The Assembly Chief Clerk is _____.
8. Wisconsin has 6 constitutional executive officers all of whom are listed in the *Blue Book*. Five of them were elected on a partisan (political party) basis in November 1990. Of those, which officials were elected for the first time?

B. Questions Grouped by *Blue Book* Sections

(Questions are grouped by categories following the *Blue Book* format.)

1. Biographies (pages 1-98)

One of the most useful parts of the *Blue Book* is the "Biographies" section containing the pictures and biographies of elected state officials. Have you ever wondered: "Who is my legislator?" "What does my legislator look like?" "What is my legislator's background?" This section will provide the answers. In addition, it also contains maps of each congressional, senate and assembly district.

1. The name of the Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin is _____.
2. The 2 U.S. Senators from Wisconsin are _____ and _____. What is their party affiliation? _____
3. There are _____ (number) members of the U.S. House of Representatives in the U.S. Congress from Wisconsin. I live in the _____ congressional district and the name of my U.S. Representative is _____.

9. Name the official who is the chief executive of state government. _____
He was first elected to a state office as a _____ (name of office) in _____ (year).
10. The name of the senator representing the 31st Senate District is _____. His voting address is in the City of _____. The names of the 3 representatives who are elected from the corresponding assembly districts are _____, _____ and _____.
11. Of the 9 representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives from Wisconsin _____ (number) are Democrats and _____ (number) are Republicans.

2. Feature Article (pages 99-166)

Each edition of the *Blue Book* contains a special in-depth article. Recent feature articles include "Exploring Wisconsin's

Waterways", "Wisconsin Business and Industry", "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 1991-1992 *Blue Book* is _____ and its author is _____.
2. Answer the following questions as either true or false.
 - a) _____ The property tax was first developed and levied in Wisconsin after 1900.
 - b) _____ According to the table on page 112, more than \$4 billion of state and local property taxes were levied in Wisconsin in 1989.
 - c) _____ The Forest Cropland Act exempted certain forest land from the property tax and in its place required the owner and the state each to make a payment of 10 cents per acre to the town where the land was located.
 - d) _____ The Homestead Property Tax Credit was never intended to give property tax relief to the elderly.
3. The enactment of the Farmland Preservation Credit Law was based on the following 2 beliefs:
 - a) _____
 - b) _____
4. At the conclusion of this section, there is a listing of feature (special) articles in prior Blue Books (1958 to 1989). Identify the specific *Blue Book* for the following articles:
 - a) "The Cities of Wisconsin" _____.
 - b) "The Indians of Wisconsin" _____.
 - c) "Wisconsin's Former Governors, 1848-1959" _____.
 - d) "Wisconsin Business and Industry" _____.
5. For a listing of special articles found in Blue Books from 1919 to 1962 you would look at the _____ and _____ editions of the *Blue Book*.

3. Wisconsin Constitution (pages 167-214)

The *Blue Book* contains the text of the Wisconsin Constitution as it has been amended since its adoption in 1848, as well as listing the votes cast on all constitutional amendments and statewide referenda questions that have been submitted to the voters since statehood. The Wisconsin Constitution (like the U.S. Constitution and other state constitutions) is a document which outlines the structure, principles, and purposes of our government and also sets forth the basic rights of

Wisconsin's citizens. The following questions are intended to acquaint you with this important document.

1. The Table of Contents for the constitution (pages 168-169) lists the _____ (number) separate articles that make up the Wisconsin Constitution.
2. Article VII, relating to the judiciary, provides that justices elected to the Wisconsin Supreme Court are to be elected for a term of _____ years; appellate court judges are elected for a term of _____ years.
3. If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor dies, the _____ becomes governor for the balance of the unexpired term.
4. Identify the following provisions by listing the article and section number:
 - a) Provides that the size of the assembly shall never be less than 54 or more than 100. _____
 - b) Defines who can vote by describing a qualified elector as a citizen age 18 or older who is a resident of an election district in this state. _____
 - c) Permits the legislature to provide bus transportation for children attending parochial or private schools. _____
 - d) Provides the procedure for recalling elective officers. _____
 - e) Authorizes the creation of a lottery to be operated by the state. _____
 - f) Guarantees freedom of speech. _____
 - g) Requires that the sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, and district attorneys be elected every 2 years. _____
 - h) Allows the use of public school buildings by civic, religious or charitable organizations during nonschool hours. _____
 - i) Vacancies in the office of justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record are filled by appointment of the governor. _____
5. To be eligible to become governor or lieutenant governor in Wisconsin a person must be a citizen of the _____ and a _____ of the State of Wisconsin.
6. At the end of this section are 2 tables. The first one lists all _____ amendments and the second lists all statewide _____ elections.
7. Since the adoption of the Wisconsin Constitution in 1848, the electorate has voted _____ out of _____

times to amend a total of _____ sections of the constitution. The legislature adopted _____ acts or joint resolutions to submit these changes to the electorate. (Note: It is not necessary to count all amendments. The answer is already boxed up for you.)

8. According to the first table, the most recent vote took place in _____ (month) of _____ (year) and related to _____. The voters _____ (rejected or approved) the measure by a vote of _____ for and _____ against.
9. The Wisconsin voters recently approved an amendment redefining the partial veto power of the governor. This vote took place in _____ (month) of _____ (year) and the vote was _____ for and _____ against.
10. Some referendum questions do not amend the constitution. Instead they allow the legislature to refer a policy question to the voters to see how they feel about the matter. The most recent nonconstitutional referendum question voted on by the electorate was _____ (month) of _____ (year) and concerned the subject of _____.

4. Framework of Wisconsin Government (pages 215-226)

One of the most important segments of the *Blue Book* is this section on the framework of state government. To be well informed regarding government, it is essential that you have an understanding of the types of governments that exist in Wisconsin, how they interact with each other, and whom to contact in those governments when the need arises. This guide and the information contained in the *Blue Book* are designed to save you time and effort when dealing with local or state government.

As a Wisconsin citizen you are governed by at least 6 separate units of government. They are: 1) United States; 2) State of Wisconsin; 3) a county; 4) a municipality (city, village or town); 5) a vocational, technical and adult education district; and 6) a school district.

1. A map and locator guide for the state agencies in the Madison area are presented at the beginning of this section. For example, if you had to come to Madison to purchase a set of Wisconsin Statutes or the newest Blue Book, you would check the guide and determine that the address of the appropriate agency is _____ and the map location number is _____. (Hint: If you don't know who sells these publications, check the title page of your *Blue Book* to find the agency that is responsible for sale and distribution of the *Blue Book*. The same agency distributes the statutes.)

2. According to the locator guide, you will note that there is a listing for the State Historical Society of Wisconsin located at _____, but the State Historical Society Museum is located on the Capitol Square at _____.
3. Using the state government organization chart on pages 332 and 333, answer the following questions.
 - a) The executive branch is headed by the _____, the legislative branch is headed by the _____, and the judicial branch is headed by the _____.
 - b) Looking at the chart you can immediately determine that the branch of government with the most subunits is the _____ branch.
 - c) On the chart you will find a number of administrative departments. Of these, 2 are headed by constitutional officers: the department of _____ and the department of _____. Others are headed by a single secretary, such as the department of _____, and still others headed by a part-time board, such as the department of _____.
 - d) In addition to the administrative departments, there are also agencies indicated with a circle. These are called _____ agencies. One such agency headed by a full-time commission is the _____.
 - e) The adjutant general heads the department of _____.
 - f) The one-of-a-kind state entity pictured on the chart is the _____.
4. The governing board for the county is the county board of supervisors. Among the state's 72 counties, board size currently ranges from _____ to _____ members.
5. One of the local governmental units in Wisconsin is the town. Wisconsin has _____ (number) towns, each headed by a town _____. The usual number of members of this body is _____.
6. Two additional governmental units are cities and villages. There are currently _____ cities and _____ villages in Wisconsin. Minimum population for incorporation as a village in an isolated area is _____ persons. There are _____ (number) classes of cities in Wisconsin. The only "first class" city in Wisconsin at the present time is _____.
7. Metropolitan sewerage districts and inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts are examples of _____ districts in Wisconsin. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, there are 366 such districts in Wisconsin.

8. There are _____ (number) school districts in the state. Each school district is headed by an elected _____.

5. Legislative Branch (pages 227-296)

The legislative branch of Wisconsin state government consists of a bicameral legislature composed of a 33-member state senate, a 99-member state assembly, along with the legislative committees, the staff employed by each house, and the service agencies created by the legislature.

1. Each house of the legislature chooses its presiding officer from the members of the majority political party. In the senate, the presiding officer is the _____. In the assembly it is the _____.

2. After each federal decennial census, legislative districts are redrawn to reflect population changes (reapportionment). The U.S. Constitution requires that the population of districts be as equal as possible. On pages 247 and 248 you will find a table listing the 1980 population of legislative districts as created by 1983 WisAct 29.

- _____ Population of the "ideal" assembly district.
- _____ Population of your assembly district.
- _____ Population of the "ideal" senate district.
- _____ Population of your senate district.

Legislative districts will be redrawn during the 1991-1992 legislative session based on the results of the 1990 census, and the new senate and assembly districts will be utilized for the 1992 fall elections.

3. Proposed legislation is usually sent to a standing committee for a public hearing. In the 1991 Legislature, there are _____ (number) standing committees in the senate and _____ (number) standing committees in the assembly. In addition, there are _____ (number) joint standing committees created by statute.

4. In addition to the legislators' personal staff and committee staff, there are 4 nonpartisan legislative service bureaus which provide research and technical assistance to the legislature. Identify each bureau from the brief description given.

- The _____ edits the biennial edition of the Wisconsin Statutes.
- The _____ drafts all legislative proposals, provides research to the legislature, and compiles the Blue Book.

c) The _____ reviews the accounts of each state agency at least once every 5 years.

d) The _____ provides budget and program analysis to the Joint Committee on Finance.

5. Whenever a new legislature convenes, many people ask: "What is the makeup of the new legislature? How does it compare to the prior one?" The table on page 233 provides a profile of the current legislature, as well as the 5 prior ones.

- _____ Number of women serving in the 1991 Legislature.
- _____ Average age of a state senator in the 1991 Legislature.
- _____ Number of newly elected representatives in the 1991 Legislature. (This requires a simple mathematical computation.)
- _____ The session that had the least number of Democratic senators.
- _____ Total number of attorneys in the 1991 Legislature.
- _____ Number of legislators in the 1985 Legislature who had served on a county board.

6. Political parties play an important role in the legislature. In each house, the legislators organize according to their parties. Each party has a floor leader, called "majority leader" or "minority leader", and assistant floor leader called "assistant majority leader" and "assistant minority leader". The role of these leaders is to encourage their members to support the party's legislative program.

- Name of the Senate Majority Leader

- Name of the Senate Minority Leader

- Name of the Assembly Majority Leader

- Name of the Assembly Minority Leader

7. Each newly elected member of the 1991 Wisconsin Legislature (with the exception of holdover senators in the middle of their 4-year terms) receives an annual salary of _____. Holdover senators receive an annual salary of _____. Name one other form of compensation that a legislator receives. _____

8. At the beginning of each legislative biennium, the legislature adopts a joint resolution which establishes a work schedule for the 2-year period. Use the 1991-92 session schedule chart on page 235 to answer the following:
- Date when new members of the 1991 Legislature were sworn into office. _____
 - Number of floorperiods. _____
 - Ending date of floorperiod V. _____
9. Using the chart on page 243 answer the following questions concerning political composition of the legislature:
- Number of Democrats in the assembly during the 1969 session. _____
 - Number of Republicans in the senate during the 1973 session. _____
10. Refer to the table on pages 239 - 241 to answer the following questions:
- How many laws were enacted during the 1959 session? _____
 - What was the total number of bills introduced by the legislature during the 1979 session, including any special sessions held during that period? (Hint: A biennial session covers a 2-year period consisting of the odd-numbered year and the following even-numbered year.)

 - What was the total number of bills vetoed by the governor during the 1981 session of the legislature? _____
 - Of that total number of bills vetoed, how many vetoes were overridden by the legislature?

11. To understand the legislative process, you need to know how an idea becomes a bill and a bill becomes a law. Pages 245-252 give a brief description of this process.
- What is the first step that a legislative proposal undergoes before it is actually introduced as a bill? _____
 - A _____ (2 words) puts a "price tag" on the proposal. Every measure which increases or decreases state or local government revenues or expenditures must receive this.
 - After a bill is passed by both houses of the legislature, it is _____ (prepared as a clean copy incorporating all amendments) and then sent to the _____.
- If a bill is vetoed by the governor, it is sent back to _____. Vetoed bills may become law despite the objections of the governor, but a _____ vote in each house of the legislature is required to override the veto.
12. Each edition of the *Blue Book* since 1970 has contained a summary of significant legislation from the prior legislative session. On pages 253 - 268 you will find answers to the following.
- The act that requires a judge to order a forfeiture or to suspend or revoke the motor vehicle operating privileges of a minor who has committed a violation of the controlled substances laws.

 - The act that created the Milwaukee Parental Choice program which allows 930 students from low-income families in the City of Milwaukee to attend, at state expense, nonsectarian private schools located in the city. _____
 - The act which created an early retirement window for many public employees, including teachers. _____
 - The bill which failed to pass that would have created a program to provide health care coverage for the uninsured. _____
13. The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the legislative service bureaus. This committee is a permanent joint committee currently cochaired by Senator _____ and Representative _____.

6. Executive Branch (pages 297-530)

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 services of state government. As illustrated in the organization chart of Wisconsin state government on pages 218 and 219, the administrative structure of the executive branch is varied. It consists of constitutional offices (such as the Office of Governor), numerous administrative departments, independent agencies, 2 authorities and a nonprofit corporation.

- The following questions about state constitutional officers are taken from "A Profile of the Executive Branch" (pages 299-310).
 - The ____ (number) constitutional officers are each elected for a term of ____ (number) years.
 - According to the state constitution, the state's chief legal officer is the _____ who is elected on a partisan (party) basis.

- c) The _____ supervises the public schools in the state.
- d) The _____ maintains many official state records.
- e) The _____ may take over the duties of the governor when the governor is out of the state.
- f) The _____ has the official responsibility for the state's funds.
2. According to the "Profile", most of the larger state agencies are called "departments", and these are headed by a single official, a secretary, or a part-time board.
- a) Name a department, headed by a secretary, which is listed under the functional category of environmental resources. _____
- b) Which department is headed by the only nonpartisan state constitutional officer?

3. In addition to environmental resources, there are 4 other broad functional areas in which state services are grouped. These categories are also used in the detailed departmental descriptions that follow. Name these 4 additional categories:
- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
4. Now that you are acquainted with the 5 functional areas of state services, identify the functional area in which the following agencies are located.
- a) Office of the Commissioner of Banking

- b) Department of Administration

- c) Department of Veterans Affairs

- d) Department of Natural Resources

- e) Public Service Commission

- f) State Historical Society of Wisconsin

- g) Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

5. Another category of state agencies other than departments and authorities is the independent agency. Independent agencies administer a wide range of government services (e.g. the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System, the State Fair Park Board and the Lottery Board). Many of them have quasi-judicial functions. (If you do not know what quasi-judicial means, check the dictionary.) Name an independent agency headed by:
- a) a single commissioner

- b) a part-time board

- c) a full-time commission

6. Pages 314-331 provide a listing of state officers appointed by the governor as required by statute.
- a) Name one member of the Racing Board and give his or her address and date when term expires.

- b) List the amount of compensation that members of the Investment Board receive when performing their duties. _____
- c) Name the individual currently serving as Secretary of the Department of Revenue.

7. According to state law, "the governor may, by executive order, create nonstatutory committees in such number and with such membership as desired...." On pages 332-347 you will find the special committees that have been created by Governor Tommy G. Thompson.
- a) Name the task force that was created to examine the role of state agencies in developing effective housing programs for Wisconsin. _____
Who is the contact person? _____
What is the address for the task force?

- b) When vacancies occur in the appeals court system and the circuit court system, the governor must appoint new judges to fill these vacancies. What group would be of assistance to the governor in this task and who would be the individual to contact? _____
- c) What commission did Governor Thompson create to study advertising of the state lottery?

8. Answers to the following questions can be found on pages 349 - 615 which provide detailed state agency descriptions grouped by function.

- a) In reference to the Department of Health and Social Services give:
 - 1. Name of its functional subject category. _____
 - 2. Name and title of the department head. _____
 - 3. Number of employes. _____
 - 4. Total budget for 1989-91. _____
 - 5. Location. _____
- b) What is the primary responsibility of the Department of Justice? _____
- c) Your older sister was recently hired as a legislative lobbyist. Since lobbyists are required to register and follow certain rules and regulations, which agency would she contact? _____
- d) Imagine you are establishing a business and are told by your attorney that your business should be set up in the form of a corporation. What agency would you contact to file papers of incorporation? _____
- e) You just bought your first used car and wish to purchase a set of personalized license plates. What agency would you contact? _____
 _____ If you came in person to purchase the plates, where would you find this agency? _____
- f) You just celebrated your 18th birthday and have decided to run for the vacant assembly seat in your area. What agency would you contact regarding the filing of nomination papers and campaign finance reports? _____
- g) The State of Wisconsin annually awards more than \$1 million to innocent victims of crime through its Crime Victims Compensation Program. Identify the state agency and the office within that agency that is responsible for administering the program. _____

9. In addition to state departments and independent agencies, there are state authorities, regional agencies, interstate agencies, and a nonprofit corporation which are described on pages 517-530.

- a) If your county is a member of a regional planning commission, name that commission. _____
- b) The Health and Educational Facilities Authority can issue bonds separately from the State of Wisconsin to finance specific functions. Provide the following information for the authority:
 - 1. Name of the executive director. _____
 - 2. Number of employes. _____
 - 3. The major responsibilities of this agency. _____

7. Judicial Branch (pages 531-564)

The judicial branch is perhaps the least understood of all 3 branches of government. It consists of a court system (composed of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeals, circuit courts, and municipal courts) and judicial service agencies. In addition to containing a profile of the judicial branch, this section of the *Blue Book* also provides the reader with a summary of recent court decisions and a description of various courts and judicial agencies.

- 1. 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.
 - a) The Supreme Court consists of _____ (number) justices.
 - b) The elected term of a justice is _____ (number) years.
 - c) The justice with the most seniority usually serves in what position? _____
 Who currently holds that position? _____
 - d) What are the salaries of the justices? _____
- 2. Which type of state court handles most civil actions and criminal trials for violations of state law? _____
- 3. List the name of a circuit judge in your county. _____
- 4. Name the agency that is responsible for investigating allegations of judicial misconduct or permanent disability. _____
- 5. Does the agency referred to in Question 4 determine the penalty for the offending judge? Yes _____
 No _____

6. The State Bar of Wisconsin consists of all attorneys and judges who are eligible to practice law in Wisconsin courts. Name 2 functions or responsibilities of the State Bar.

7. The governing body of any city, village, or town may create this type of court. A judge in this court does not have to be an attorney. What is the name of this court?

8. Judicial decisions interpret and clarify laws that the legislature has passed, reflecting the system of checks and balances that our government is founded upon. On pages 537-548 there is a "Summary of Significant Decisions of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals of Wisconsin".

a) Name the court case that dealt with the issue of when a court should allow a criminal defendant to withdraw a guilty plea. _____

Which court issued this decision? _____

b) In *City of Milwaukee v. Nelson*, 149 Wis. 2d 434 (1989), the court decided what issue?

Which court issued this decision? _____

8. Statistics (pages 565-832)

The *Blue Book* provides a detailed statistical picture of the state, presenting data on a wide variety of topics. These statistics offer some surprisingly unusual facts about Wisconsin. In addition to the few questions presented here, a number of questions in a later section of the study guide will also be based on this statistical information.

1. Name the statistical **subject** area in which you would find the following data:

a) Name of your county clerk. _____

b) Wisconsin's voting age population by county as taken from the 1990 Census. _____

c) The number of Wisconsin soldiers who served in Operation Desert Shield/Storm. _____

d) The name of the newspaper in Lake Geneva. _____

e) The average temperature in Wisconsin for the month of June. _____

f) The year the ban on colored oleo margarine was repealed by the legislature. _____

g) Total number of resident archers' licenses sold in 1989. _____

h) The name and address of the executive director of the Wisconsin Corn Growers Association. _____

2. What do you know about your county?

a) Name of county board chairperson. _____

b) County seat. _____

c) Total land and water area (in acres). _____

d) Land area in square miles. _____

e) Number of school dropouts (1989-90). _____

f) Number of banks. _____

g) Number of farms. _____

h) Total number of Aid to Families with Dependent Children recipients. _____

i) Number of live births (1989). _____

j) Population (1990 census). _____

k) Number of official historical markers. _____

l) Number of 3rd class cities. _____

9. Politics (pages 833-868)

This section defines what a political party is, describes the organization of the major political parties, and provides the text of the party platforms.

1. What are the 4 political parties, currently functioning in Wisconsin, which are described in this section? _____

2. Who is the state chairperson for the Libertarian Party of Wisconsin? _____

3. Mary Kay Baum and Daniel Grossberg are co-chairpersons for which political party? _____

4. What is the word used to describe a political party that qualifies for a separate ballot under Section 5.62 (1)(b) or (2), Wisconsin Statutes? _____

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

6. What is the lowest level political party official recognized by state law? _____

7. How would you define a political party? _____

10. Elections (pages 869-948)

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. This 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 candidates in recent elections. Vote totals for constitutional and referenda questions are also included.

1. At what age are citizens eligible to vote in Wisconsin? _____
2. If you were eligible to vote and living where you are now, would you be required to register before voting? _____ What is the reason for your answer? _____
3. What are the elections in which nonpartisan officials are chosen? _____
4. What 2 regular elections are conducted in the even-numbered years only? _____
5. If a voter is scheduled to be on vacation on the date of an upcoming election, does the voter have an alternative to not voting? _____
6. What was the district vote total of your state representative at the November 6, 1990, election? _____
7. What is the name of your representative's opponent at that election? (If your representative ran unopposed, just write "none".) _____
8. How many votes did Governor Thompson receive in your municipality at the November 1990 election? _____ If your municipality's vote totals are given by ward, what was the vote in your ward? _____
9. How many votes did U.S. Representative Toby Roth receive in Outagamie County in the September 11, 1990, primary election? _____
10. Name the circuit judge who won the election for Washington County Branch 2 in the April 1991, election. _____
11. What was the winning margin of votes between Supreme Court Justice Donald Steinmetz and his challenger Richard Brown in the April 3, 1990, election for supreme court justice? _____
12. In the April 3, 1990, election, the voters approved a constitutional amendment proposal limiting the governor's veto authority. What was the vote for and against this amendment proposal in your county? _____

11. Wisconsin State Symbols (pages 949-954)

Over the years, a growing number of items have received statutory recognition as state symbols. A number of these were initially suggested by Wisconsin elementary school students.

1. Name one state symbol that school classes are given credit for initiating. _____
2. a) What is the most recently adopted state symbol? _____
 b) What is the year and number of the act that provided for this new symbol? _____
 c) Who was the major legislative sponsor of this symbol? _____
3. What is Wisconsin's state song? _____
4. What is the official state tree? _____
5. Wisconsin also has an official state dog.
 a) What is Wisconsin's official state dog? _____
 b) What school in Wisconsin is credited for getting this dog accepted as the official state dog? _____
6. What emblem is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag? _____
7. The official state domestic animal is the _____ and the particular breed of that animal that is to be honored in 1992 is the _____.
8. What is Wisconsin's official state insect? _____

C. Miscellaneous Questions

After completing parts A and B of this guide, you should be ready to answer the following questions. The answers are given somewhere in the *1991-1992 Wisconsin Blue Book*. Write your answer in the space provided.

1. The University of Wisconsin System consists of 13 degree-granting universities, 13 two-year centers and statewide extension. Name the university and the 2-year center that is located nearest your home. _____
2. What state agency would you most likely contact to receive assistance for the following concerns?
 a) Your friend's family from California is planning to visit Wisconsin for the first time and asked you for information (maps, brochures, etc.) concerning historic and scenic sites. _____

- b) A friend is applying for a job and needs his birth certificate. Unfortunately, his parents cannot locate it. (Hint: Look for the agency that disseminates vital and health statistics.) _____
- c) You wish to conduct a raffle to earn money for your neighborhood association but someone informed you that you must get a state license. _____
- d) You are helping an elderly neighbor complete her Wisconsin income tax form and her homestead property tax form, but you run into some problems. What agency do you contact? _____
- e) The Wisconsin Legislature recently enacted a law that provides family and medical leave for persons employed in certain businesses. What agency would you contact for specific details about the program? _____
- f) You have to take a driver license examination to receive your first driver's license. _____
- g) You visited a large kennel adjacent to a dog track and noticed that dogs were being mistreated. What agency would you contact to have the facility inspected? _____
- h) A visually handicapped friend needs special educational assistance. _____
- i) You attended the Wisconsin State Fair in West Allis this past year and have several suggestions as to how to improve the displays and the overall quality of the fair. _____
- j) You wish to persuade the governor to commute the sentence of an acquaintance who is incarcerated in Waupun State Prison. _____
- k) The teachers in your school district and the school board have reached an impasse in their contract negotiations. _____
3. Besides being the nation's "Number One" dairy state, Wisconsin leads in production of certain crops. Name one of them. _____
4. The music for the state song "On Wisconsin!" was originally composed as a football song for which state? _____
5. Locate the description of the new Department of Corrections. Use it and the information in the statistics section to answer the following:
- a) What was the legislative act number that reorganized the former Division of Corrections into separate Department of Corrections? _____
- b) The department has how many separate divisions? _____
- c) Name the division that is responsible for supervising the state's prisons. _____
- d) Who is the head of the department and how was that person selected? _____
- e) How many maximum security institutions does Wisconsin currently have? _____
- f) How many prisoners was the department responsible for when it began operations on January 1, 1990? _____
- g) What is the total number of employees in the department? _____
6. What is the name of the daily newspaper in Rhinelander? _____
7. The state capitol building is currently undergoing extensive renovation work. In what year was the construction of the capitol completed and what was the cost? (Hint: Even photo captions can be informative.) _____
8. In 1978, the first Black person was elected to a constitutional office in Wisconsin. What was the individual's name? _____
9. In 1634, what French explorer is reported to be the first European to visit Wisconsin? _____
10. Both state and local elected officials in Wisconsin are subject to "recall". Briefly describe the purpose of the recall and how it works. _____
11. Following a peak enrollment of 999,921 in 1971-72, public school registrations steadily declined to a low of 767,542 in 1984-85. What was the total enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools in 1990-91? How many additional students were enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools in 1990-91? _____

12. What is Wisconsin's largest lake? What is its acreage? _____

13. Answer the following questions regarding the City of Elkhorn.

a) What county is it located in?

b) What year was it incorporated as a city?

c) What is the city's 1990 population?

d) What is the city's zip code?

e) What is the name of the city's newspaper?

1. What is the name of the paper's publisher?

2. What day or days is the paper published?

f) In what senate and assembly district is the city located?

g) What is the name of the state senator and state representative representing those districts?

h) How many votes did each gubernatorial candidate receive in Elkhorn at the November 6, 1990, election?

14. In 1989 there were 68 motorcycle fatalities. Of that total, how many cyclists were not wearing a helmet?

15. Your school class is coming to Madison to learn about state government. Knowledge of the following would be helpful in planning your trip.

a) If you wish to view the Wisconsin Legislature in session during 1992, when should you schedule your trip?

b) You want to visit your legislators in their offices. Since you already know who your state senator and state representative are, you now need to locate the room numbers and telephone numbers of your legislators. Where in the *Blue Book* would you look?

16. The news media is often referred to as the "fourth branch" of government. Newspaper, television, and radio personnel protect our system of democratic government by watching and reporting on all aspects of government activity. This is why freedom of the press is such an important right.

a) Name 2 newspapers and their reporters who are official correspondents covering the activities of the 1991 Wisconsin Legislature.

b) Identify one television and one radio station and their reporters who are official news media personnel covering the 1991 Wisconsin Legislature.

c) With which office must news media personnel register to become official correspondents?

Part Three

ACTIVITY SECTION

A. Matching Exercise

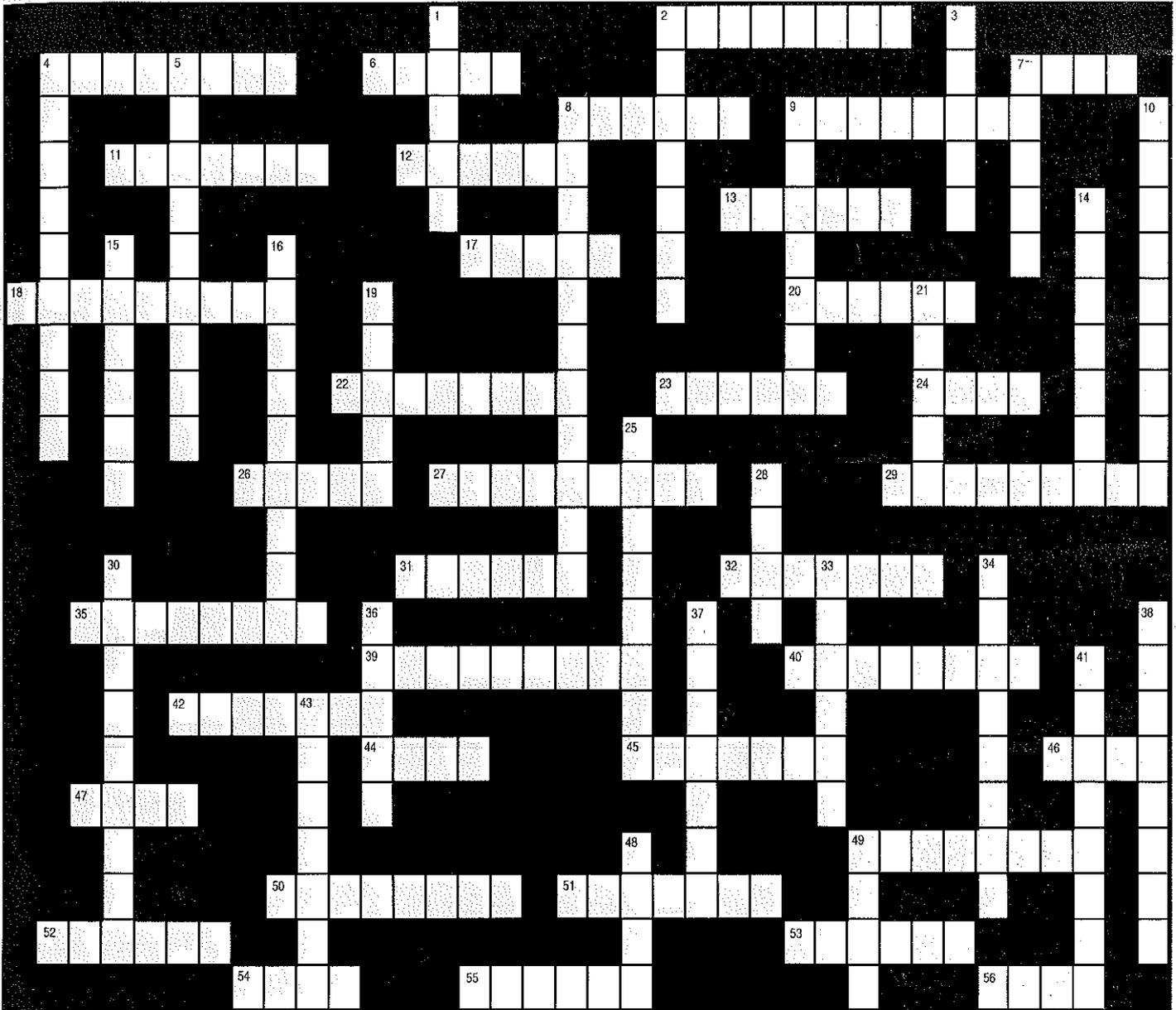
Fill in the blank in column 1 with the proper response found in column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
___ 1) County with largest population	a) 162,567
___ 2) Elected governor in 1962	b) Rib Mountain
___ 3) Official state flower	c) Vilas
___ 4) Assembly Minority Leader	d) Shirley Abrahamson
___ 5) Senate Majority Leader	e) David Helbach
___ 6) Term of U.S. Representative to Congress	f) 14
___ 7) Number of Court of Appeals judges	g) Marathon
___ 8) Number of railroad passengers (1989)	h) 40,527
___ 9) Number of public school teachers (1990-91)	i) Steven Gunderson
___ 10) Secretary of Department of Regulation and Licensing	j) Devils Lake
___ 11) Supreme Court justice	k) tulip
___ 12) County with the most farms in 1989	l) 58
___ 13) State geologist	m) Menominee
___ 14) State vote total for Governor Thompson in November 1990	n) 60,009
___ 15) Largest state park in Wisconsin	o) Milwaukee
___ 16) Number of Republicans in the 1991 Wisconsin Senate	p) wood violet
___ 17) State park located southwest of the City of Wausau	q) John Reynolds
___ 18) Number of marriages in Wisconsin in 1989	r) 3,602,787
___ 19) Total voting age population in Wisconsin in 1990	s) Marlene Cummings
___ 20) Member of U.S. House of Representatives	t) 2 years
___ 21) Number of Democrats in the 1991 Wisconsin Assembly	u) David Prosser
	v) 4 years
	w) 802,321
	x) Ronald Hennings
	y) 98,000
	z) 44,423

B. Crossword Puzzles

Counties Crossword

Complete the Counties Crossword Puzzle by filling in the counties which correspond to the county seats listed.



Across

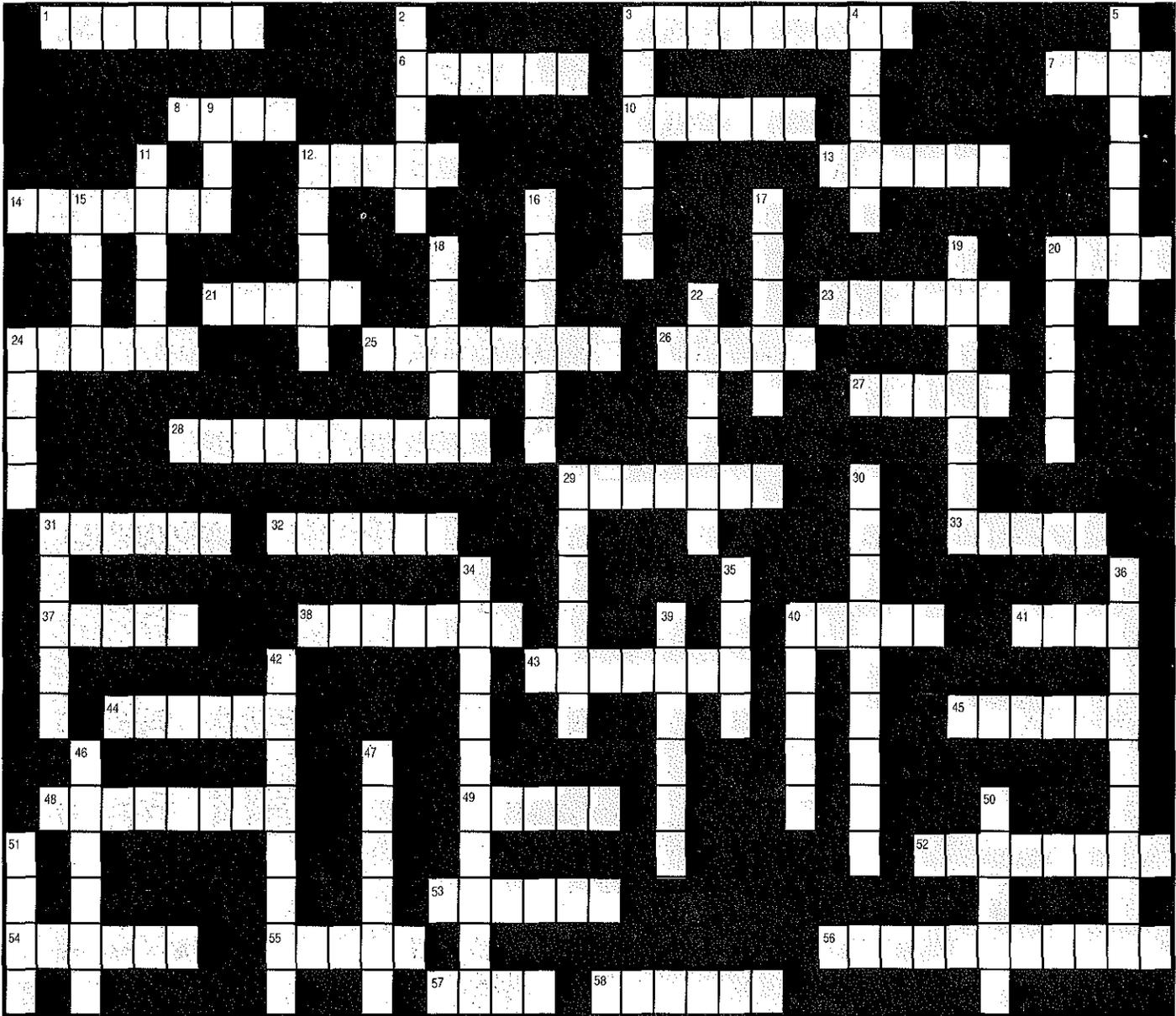
- 2. Chippewa Falls
- 4. Florence
- 6. Phillips
- 7. Balsam Lake
- 8. Medford
- 9. Antigo
- 11. Waupaca
- 12. Hayward
- 13. Sparta
- 17. Friendship
- 18. Appleton
- 20. Rhinelander
- 22. Portage
- 23. Racine
- 24. Madison
- 26. Monroe
- 27. Oshkosh
- 29. Keshena
- 31. Mauston
- 32. Alma
- 35. Richland Center
- 39. Darlington
- 40. Prairie du Chien
- 42. Kenosha
- 44. Janesville
- 45. Superior
- 46. Ladysmith
- 47. Menomonie
- 49. Elkhorn
- 50. Shell Lake
- 51. Meenon
- 52. Ellsworth
- 53. Oconto
- 54. Sturgeon Bay
- 55. Viroqua
- 56. Dodgeville

Down

- 1. Eagle River
- 2. Chilton
- 3. Lancaster
- 4. Fond du Lac
- 5. Eau Claire
- 7. Durand
- 8. Whitehall
- 9. Merrill
- 10. Montello
- 14. Black River Falls
- 15. Barron
- 16. Jefferson
- 19. Green Bay
- 21. Juneau
- 25. Washburn
- 28. Baraboo
- 30. Milwaukee
- 33. Crandon
- 34. Wausau
- 36. Neillsville
- 37. Port Washington
- 38. Waukesha
- 41. Wautoma
- 43. Shawano
- 48. Hurley
- 49. Wisconsin Rapids

Legislators Crossword 1

Complete the Legislators Crossword Puzzle 1 by filling in the names of the legislators which correspond to their respective district numbers.



Across

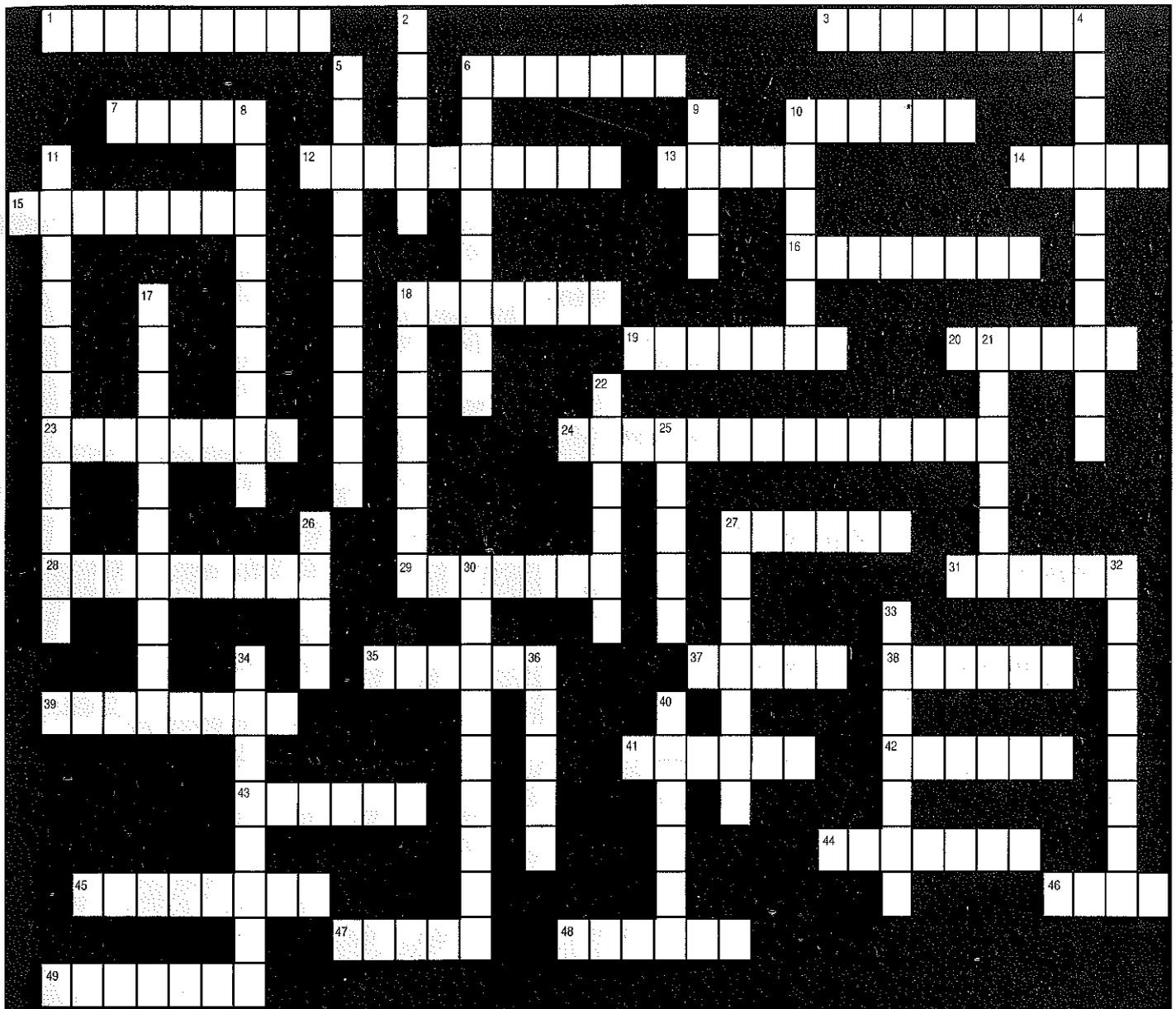
- 1. 28th senate
- 3. 8th senate
- 6. 22nd senate
- 7. 88th assembly
- 8. 31st senate
- 10. 15th senate
- 12. 64th assembly
- 13. 61st assembly
- 14. 5th senate
- 20. 68th assembly
- 21. 73rd assembly
- 23. 16th senate
- 24. 12th senate
- 25. 18th senate
- 26. 3rd senate
- 27. 77th assembly
- 28. 65th assembly
- 29. 23rd senate
- 31. 13th senate
- 32. 79th assembly
- 33. 76th assembly
- 37. 19th senate
- 38. 43rd assembly
- 40. 16th assembly
- 41. 33rd assembly
- 43. 24th senate
- 44. 6th senate
- 45. 29th assembly
- 48. 11th senate
- 49. 20th senate
- 52. 26th assembly
- 53. 32nd assembly
- 54. 51st assembly
- 55. 1st senate
- 56. 49th assembly
- 57. 22nd assembly
- 58. 29th senate

Down

- 2. 25th senate
- 3. 2nd senate
- 4. 17th senate
- 5. 42nd assembly
- 9. 3rd assembly
- 11. 21st senate
- 12. 2nd assembly
- 15. 32nd senate
- 16. 10th senate
- 17. 23rd assembly
- 18. 7th senate
- 19. 4th senate
- 20. 86th assembly
- 22. 75th assembly
- 24. 8th assembly
- 29. 26th senate
- 30. 60th assembly
- 31. 14th senate
- 34. 30th senate
- 35. 80th assembly
- 36. 4th assembly
- 39. 33rd senate
- 40. 18th assembly
- 42. 27th senate
- 46. 14th assembly
- 47. 19th assembly
- 50. 85th assembly
- 51. 84th assembly

Legislators Crossword 2

Complete the Legislators Crossword Puzzle 2 by filling in the names of the legislators which correspond to their respective district numbers.



Across

- 1. 20th assembly
- 3. 72nd assembly
- 6. 93rd assembly
- 7. 83rd assembly
- 10. 74th assembly
- 12. 78th assembly
- 13. 40th assembly
- 14. 13th assembly
- 15. 91st assembly
- 16. 95th assembly
- 18. 55th assembly
- 19. 10th assembly
- 20. 66th assembly

- 23. 30th assembly
- 24. 52nd assembly
- 27. 45th assembly
- 28. 47th assembly
- 29. 9th assembly
- 31. 53rd assembly
- 35. 9th senate
- 37. 41st assembly
- 38. 37th assembly
- 39. 67th assembly
- 41. 11th assembly
- 42. 28th assembly
- 43. 62nd assembly

- 44. 39th assembly
- 45. 96th assembly
- 46. 38th assembly
- 47. 99th assembly
- 48. 92nd assembly
- 49. 56th assembly

Down

- 2. 7th assembly
- 4. 98th assembly
- 5. 25th assembly
- 6. 6th assembly
- 8. 70th assembly
- 9. 44th assembly
- 10. 59th assembly
- 11. 21st assembly
- 17. 71st assembly
- 18. 24th assembly
- 21. 35th assembly
- 22. 63rd assembly
- 25. 27th assembly

- 26. 15th assembly
- 27. 94th assembly
- 30. 12th assembly
- 32. 87th assembly
- 33. 57th assembly
- 34. 34th assembly
- 36. 48th assembly
- 40. 58th assembly

Legislators Acrostic

Place the name of the legislator who represents the district listed in the space provided. Then take the letters which fall in the circles and rearrange them to spell a state symbol.

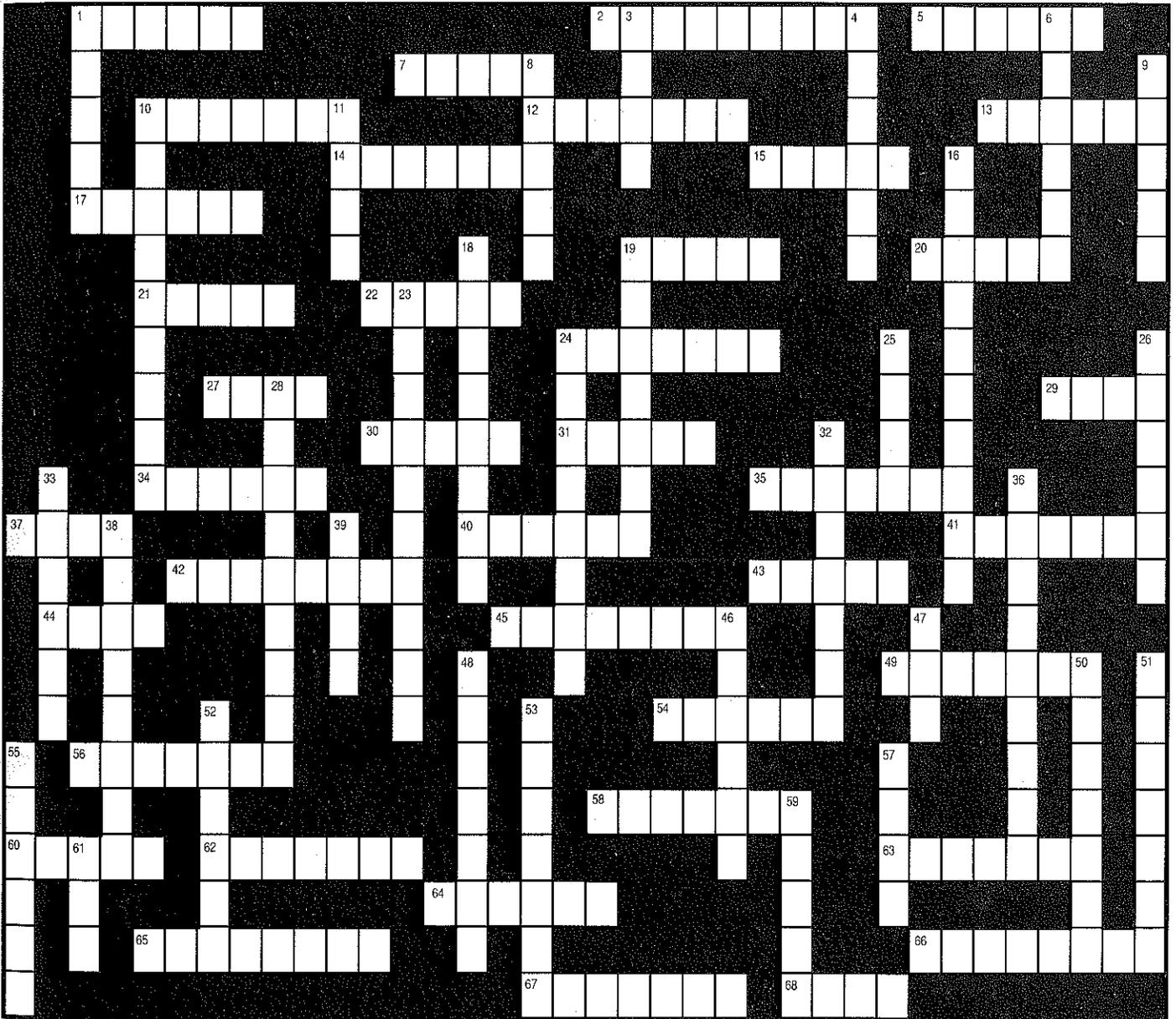
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) 1st assembly district _____○_____ | h) 54th assembly district _____○_____ |
| b) 5th assembly district _____○_____ | i) 69th assembly district _____○_____ |
| c) 17th assembly district _____○_____ | j) 81st assembly district _____○_____ |
| d) 31st assembly district _____○_____ | k) 82nd assembly district _____○_____ |
| e) 36th assembly district _____○_____ | l) 89th assembly district _____○_____ |
| f) 46th assembly district _____○_____ | m) 90th assembly district _____○_____ |
| g) 50th assembly district _____○_____ | n) 97th assembly district _____○_____ |

Newest state symbol:

Famous Wisconsin People

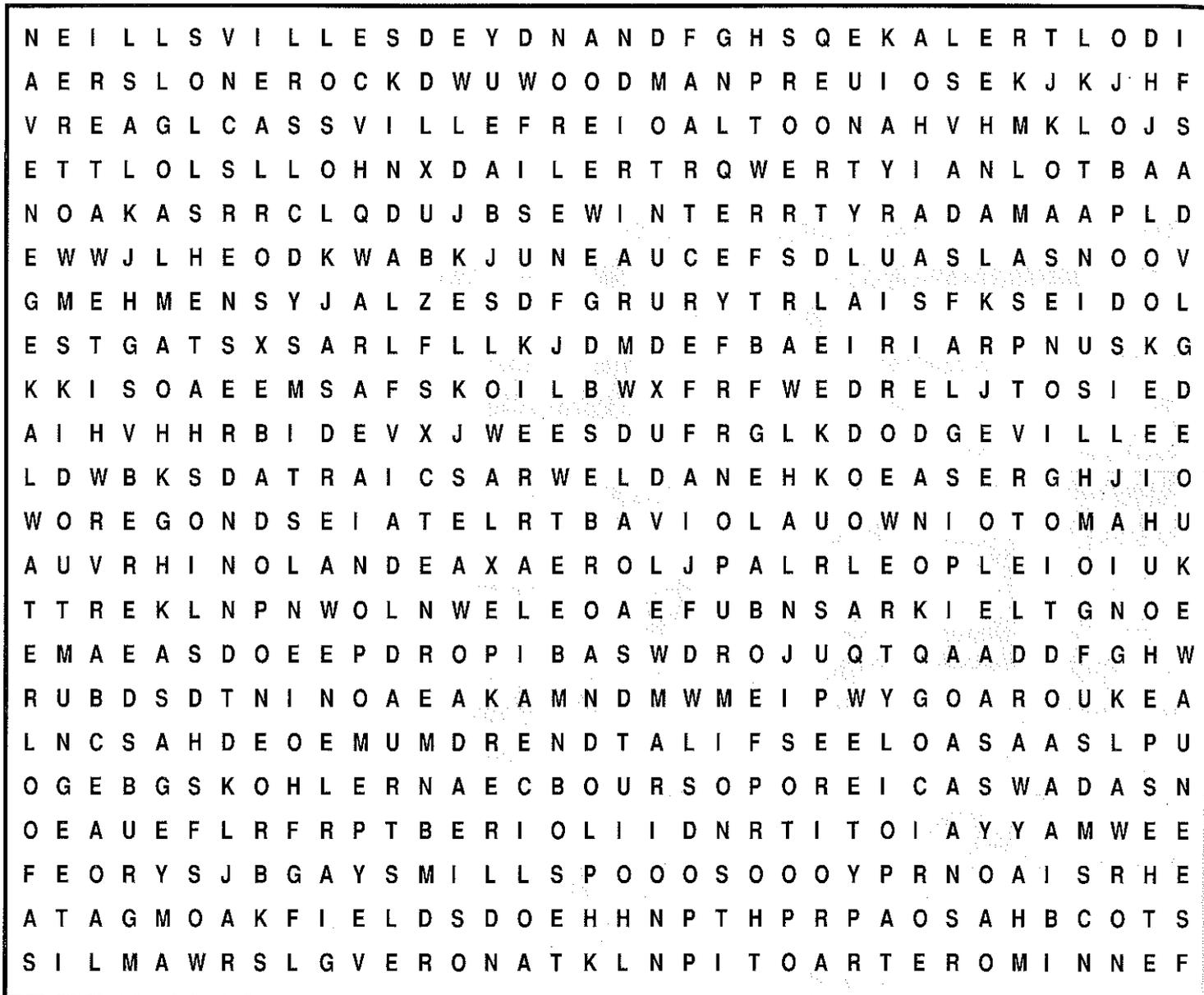
- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>Across</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wrote <i>The Theory of the Leisure Class</i> 2. Current supreme court justice 5. Architect 7. Academy award winner 10. Devised butterfat content test 12. Found first dinosaur egg in the Gobi Desert 13. Author who won 1925 Pulitzer Prize 14. Founded mission as La Pointe 15. Preached first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard 17. Invented the first practical typewriter 19. First ordained woman minister in the United States 20. Acted in <i>Boys Town</i> 21. First Governor 22. Industrialist who developed a rolling steel mill 24. Pulitzer Prize winner 27. Developer of agricultural implements 29. Supreme court justice 30. Governor and cheese industry advocate 31. First supreme court justice from Madison 34. Historian of the American frontier 35. Governor whose brother was president of the State Senate 37. Current U.S. Senator 40. Current supreme court justice 41. Woman artist 42. Developed first outboard motor designed for mass production 43. First territorial governor 44. Actor awarded Presidential Medal of Honor 45. Circus promoter 49. Second governor 54. Sixties protest leader | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 56. World War II resistance leader who was executed by the Nazis in Berlin 58. Patented knotter for twine binder 60. Governor when UW and state university systems combined 62. Economist who drafted Wisconsin civil service law 63. Motion picture executive 64. Founder of meat packing company 65. Football coach 66. Governor and lumber baron 67. Author of Wisconsin stories 68. Supreme court justice from Hartford <p>Down</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Served as postmaster general 3. Most recent ex-governor 4. Former governor and U.S. Senator 6. Civil war governor who died in office 8. Started first cheese factory at Ladoga in 1864 9. Father of Wisconsin's public school system 10. Served both as Attorney General and Supreme Court Justice 11. Superintendent of Public Instruction when age of majority changed from 21 to 18 16. First woman supreme court justice 18. Pianist 19. Second Wisconsin governor born in Connecticut 23. First woman to graduate from UW law school 24. Became governor when a governor-elect died before inauguration 25. Last foreign born governor 26. Olympic gold medalist 28. Developed method of adding Vitamin D to milk 32. Magician |
|---|---|

- 33. Father and son governors involved in plumbing industry
- 36. Governor during Wisconsin's Centennial Year
- 38. Head of first permanent settlement at Green Bay
- 39. Promoter of national parks
- 46. Escaped slave arrested in Racine whose case became famous in Wisconsin Supreme Court
- 47. Supreme court justice who probably will be next chief justice
- 48. First Republican governor to serve after the "4-year term" amendment
- 50. Founder of Green Bay Packers
- 51. Founder of wax products firm
- 52. UW president
- 53. Organized Woman's Christian Temperance Union
- 55. Director of *Citizen Kane*
- 57. Progressive congressman from Black River Falls
- 59. Two Assembly Speakers with the same last name
- 61. Prohibition party candidate for governor in 1908



Cities and Villages Word Puzzle

Can you find the following names in the word puzzle below? A few of names are placed either diagonally or backward.



Cities

Alma
Altoona
Ashland
Baraboo
Cumberland
Dodgeville
Fennimore
Hayward
Jefferson
Juneau
Kewaunee
Kiel
Lake Geneva
Lodi

Marion
Monroe
Neillsville
Oconto
Reedsburg
Stoughton
Sun Prairie
Superior
Thorp
Tomah
Verona
Waterloo
Whitewater

Villages

Biron
Cassville
Dane
Eagle
Fall River
Gays Mills
Iola
Kohler
Lone Rock
Maple Bluff
Norwalk
Oakfield
Oregon
Potosi

Rio
Tony
Viola
Winter
Woodman

Wisconsin Recreation Areas Word Puzzle

Can you find the following names in the word puzzle? 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*.

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

- Ahnapee Trail
- Aztalan
- Big Bay
- Blue Mound
- Bong
- Browntown-Cadiz Springs
- Buckhorn
- Copper Falls
- Devils Lake
- First Capitol-Belmont Mound

- Governor Dodge
- Governor Nelson
- Interstate
- Kettle Moraine
- Kinnickinnic
- Lake Kegonsa
- Merrick
- Military Ridge Trail
- Mill Bluff
- Mirror Lake

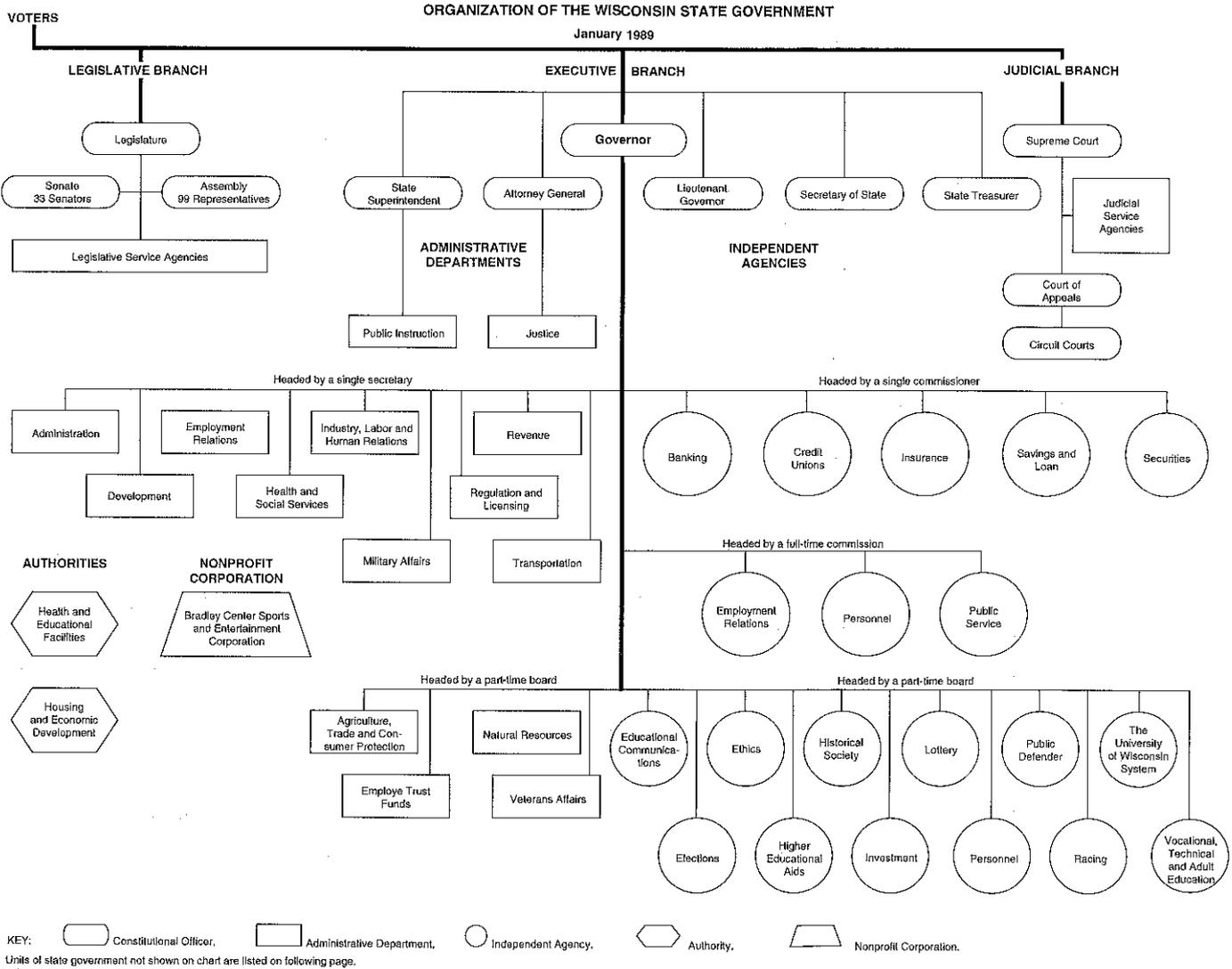
- Natural Bridge
- Nelson Dewey
- New Glarus Woods
- Newport
- Ojibwa
- Pattison
- Pecatonica Trail
- Peninsula
- Perrot
- Pike Lake

- Potawatomi
- Red Cedar Trail
- Rib Mountain
- Roche A Cri
- Rock Island
- Rocky Arbor
- Sugar River Trail
- Wildcat Mountain
- Wyalusing
- Yellowstone

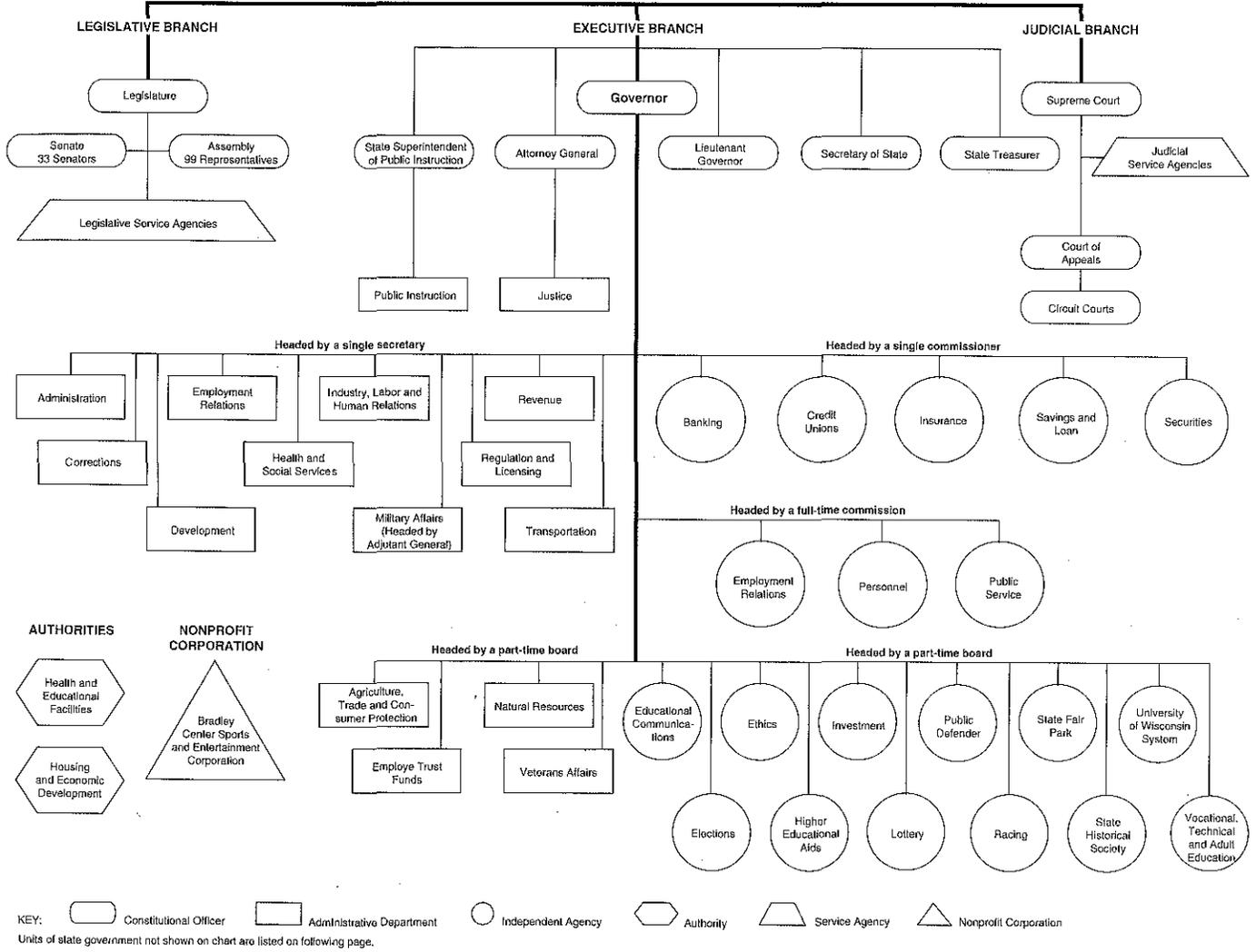
C. Organization Chart Comparison

On pages 22 and 23 are copies of the organization charts that appear in the 1989-1990 and 1991-1992 Wisconsin Blue Books, respectively. Compare the 2 and identify any major changes in the structure of Wisconsin state government between January 1989 and January 1991. Use a pen or pencil to circle any changes that you find.

changes in the structure of Wisconsin state government between January 1989 and January 1991. Use a pen or pencil to circle any changes that you find.



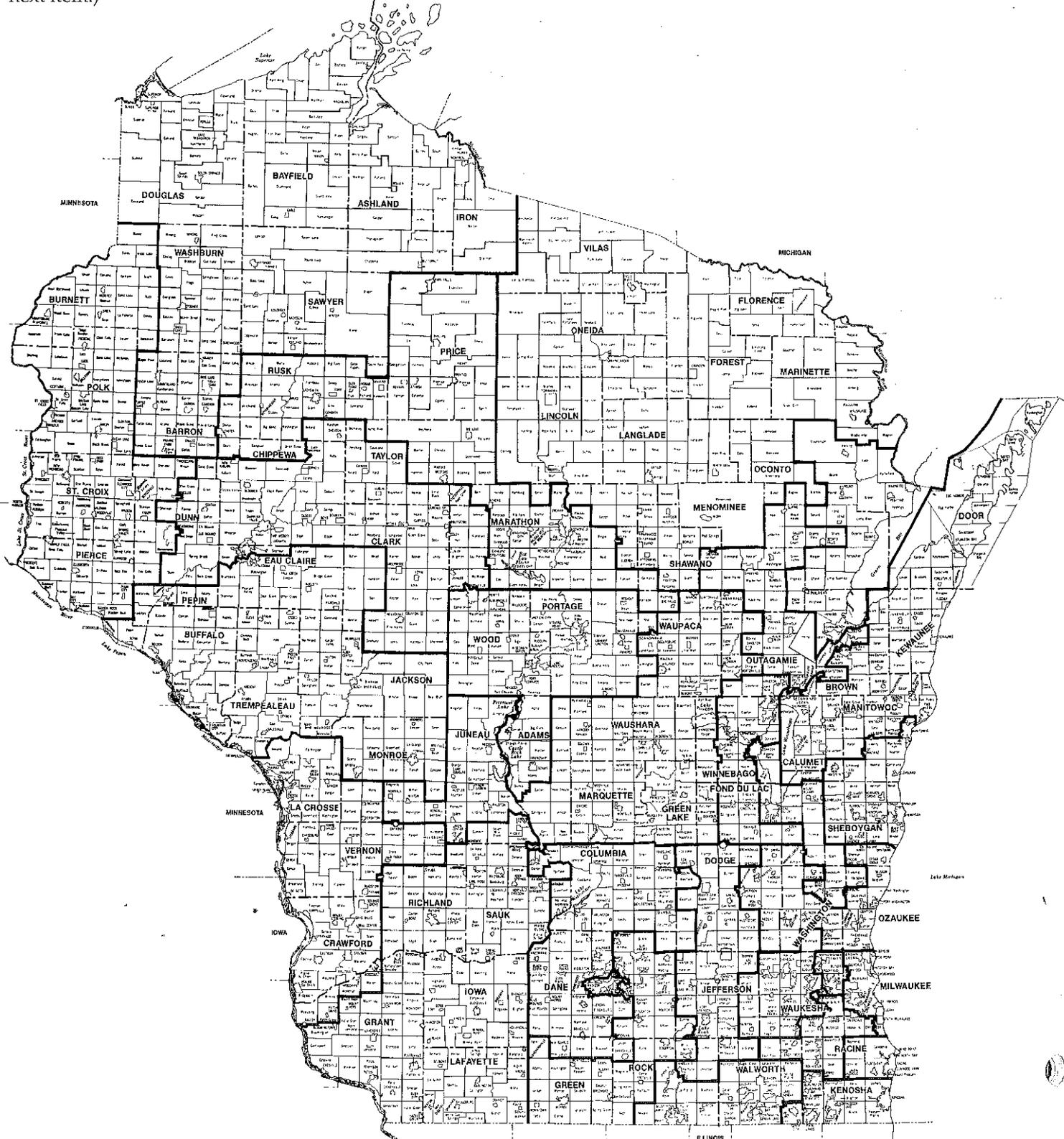
WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION
January 1991



D. State Senate District Map

Below on this page you will find a senate district outline map of Wisconsin. (The districts in most urban areas are not always shown due to the large number of districts in a small area. If you reside in one of the urban areas and your districts are not outlined, disregard this question and continue on to next item.)

Locate the senate district in which you live. Write in the proper number and shade the area with any color. Identify as many of the surrounding senate districts as possible and number them. Next, draw in the assembly district boundaries within your senate district.



E. City and County Map Exercise

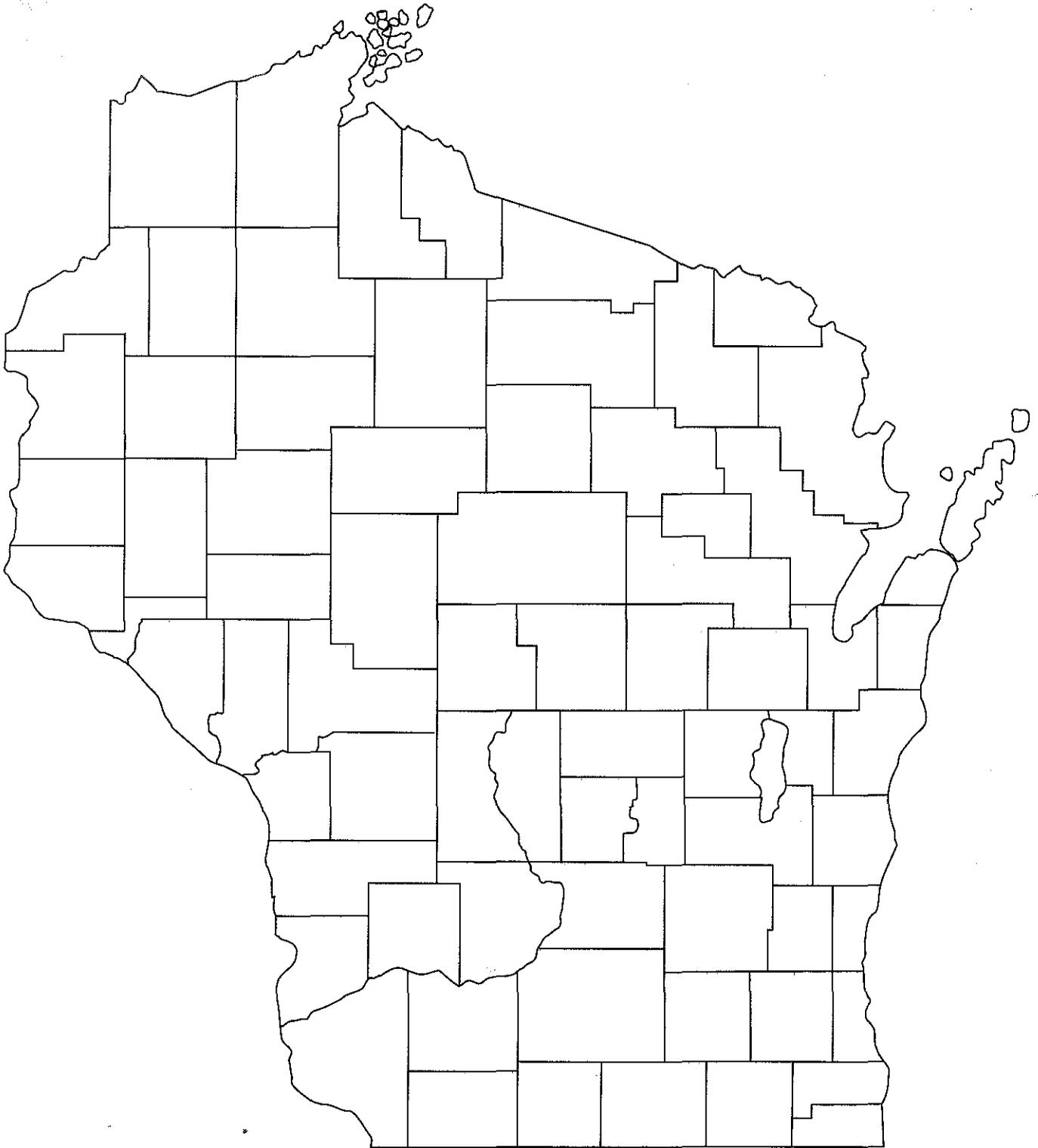
How well are you acquainted with cities and counties in Wisconsin? Use the county outline map on the following page to answer the following questions.

1. Locate your own county on the map. Insert the name within its boundary and color it in. Put a star where your county seat is located and large dot where your home is.
2. Locate the counties which border your county and insert the names. Shade in those counties with contrasting colors.
3. Put a circle on the map where you think the State Capitol is located. In what city is it located?
4. Indicate the following cities on the map using the corresponding letters rather than the names.

- a) Milwaukee
- b) Green Bay
- c) Janesville
- d) La Crosse
- e) Wisconsin Rapids
- f) Superior
- g) Eau Claire
- h) Rhinelander
- i) Oshkosh
- j) Platteville

If you have difficulty in locating the cities on the maps found in the *Blue Book*, feel free to use another map in your school or home. A state highway map would be very helpful.

5. As an extra project, write on the map the names of Wisconsin's 4 neighboring states.



Part Four

1991-1992 BLUE BOOK STUDY GUIDE ANSWER KEY

ANSWERS TO PART TWO: QUESTIONS ABOUT WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

A. Textbook Overview

1. Tom Schwalbach of Shorewood.
2. Pages IV to IX.
3. Biographies, pages 1-98.
4. "A History of the Property Tax and Property Tax Relief in Wisconsin", page 99.
5. Pages 167 to 207.
6. Page 531.
7. Page 869.
8. Pages 565 to 832.
9. Pages 771 to 777.
10. Pages 791 to 796.
11. a) Page 57.
b) Page 8.
c) Page 78.
d) Page 14.

B. Questions Grouped by Blue Book Sections

1. *Biographies* (pages 1-98)

1. Scott McCallum.
2. Senator Robert W. Kasten, Republican, and Senator Herbert H. Kohl, Democrat.
3. 9 members; (individual answers).
4. Representative David Travis (majority leader) and Representative David Prosser (minority leader).
5. a) 25th Senate District.
b) 36th Assembly District.
c) West.
d) 1st Assembly District.
6. Individual answers.
7. Senate Chief Clerk Donald Schneider and Assembly Chief Clerk Thomas Melvin.
8. Attorney General James E. Doyle and State Treasurer Cathy S. Zeuske.
9. Governor Tommy G. Thompson; Member of the assembly in 1966.
10. Senator Rodney C. Moen; Whitehall; Representatives Barbara Gronemus (91st), Terry M. Musser (92nd) and Joseph C. Hisrich (93rd).
11. 4 Democrats and 5 Republicans.

2. *Feature Article* (pages 99-166)

1. "A History of the Property Tax and Property Tax Relief in Wisconsin"; Jack Stark.
2. a) False.
b) True.
c) True.
d) False.
3. The 2 beliefs are: a) in order to preserve farmland, it must be difficult to convert it to other uses; and b) farmland owners should not have to pay an unreasonable portion of their income for property taxes.
4. a) 1958.
b) 1975.

- c) 1960.
 - d) 1987-1988.
5. 1954 and 1964 editions.

3. Wisconsin Constitution (pages 167-214)

- 1. 14.
- 2. 10 years; 6 years.
- 3. Secretary of State.
- 4. a) Article IV, Section 2.
- b) Article III, Section 1.
- c) Article I, Section 23.
- d) Article XIII, Section 12.
- e) Article IV, Section 24.
- f) Article I, Section 3.
- g) Article VI, Section 4.
- h) Article I, Section 24.
- i) Article VII, Section 9.
- 5. United States; qualified elector.
- 6. Constitutional; referenda.
- 7. 126; 169; 111; 144.
- 8. April; 1991; providing housing for persons of low or moderate income; rejected; 295,823; 402,921.
- 9. April; 1990; 387,068; 252,481.
- 10. April; 1983; nuclear waste site locations.

4. Framework of Wisconsin Government (pages 215-226)

- 1. 202 S. Thornton Avenue; 19.
- 2. 816 State Street; 30 N. Carroll Street.
- 3. a) Governor; legislature; supreme court.
- b) Executive.
- c) Public instruction, justice; various answers; various answers.
- d) Independent; various answers.
- e) Military affairs.
- f) Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation.
- 4. 7 to 46.
- 5. 1,263; board; 3.
- 6. 188; 397; 150; 4; Milwaukee.
- 7. Special.
- 8. 429; school board.

5. Legislative Branch (pages 227-296)

- 1. President; speaker.
- 2. a) 49,412.
- b) various answers.
- c) 148,235.
- d) various answers.
- 3. 15; 38; 7.
- 4. a) Revisor of Statutes Bureau.
- b) Legislative Reference Bureau.
- c) Legislative Audit Bureau.
- d) Legislative Fiscal Bureau.
- 5. a) 31.
- b) 47.
- c) 14 (85 members with previous experience subtracted from total assembly membership of 99).
- d) 1983.
- e) 19.
- f) 24.

6. a) David Helbach.
b) Michael Ellis.
c) David Travis.
d) David Prosser.
 7. \$33,622; \$31,236; various answers.
 8. a) January 7, 1991.
b) 6.
c) March 27, 1992.
 9. a) 48.
b) 18.
 10. a) 696.
b) 1,942.
c) 12.
d) 2.
 11. a) Bill drafting.
b) Fiscal note.
c) Enrolled.
d) House of origin.
e) Two-thirds.
 12. a) 1989 Wisconsin Act 121.
b) 1989 Wisconsin Act 336.
c) 1989 Wisconsin Act 13.
d) 1989 Assembly Bill 476.
 13. Fred Risser; Walter Kunicki.
- 6. Executive Branch** (pages 297-530)
1. a) 6; 4.
b) Attorney general.
c) State superintendent of public instruction.
d) Secretary of state.
e) Lieutenant governor.
f) State treasurer.
 2. a) Department of Transportation or Department of Natural Resources.
b) Department of Public Instruction.
 3. a) Commerce.
b) Education.
c) Human Relations and Resources.
d) General Executive Functions.
 4. a) Commerce.
b) General Executive Functions.
c) Human Relations and Resources.
d) Environmental Resources.
e) Commerce.
f) Education.
g) Commerce.
 5. Various answers. If a student has problems locating these agencies, refer them to the organization chart on pages 218 and 219.
 6. a) Any one of 5 members listed on page 326.
b) \$50 per day.
c) Mark Bugher.
 7. a) Housing Policy Task Force; Lee Martinson; Division of Housing, 106 East Doty Street, Madison 53703.
b) Governor's Advisory Council on Judicial Selection; Charles Hoslet.
c) Governor's Blue Ribbon Commission on Lottery Advertising.

8. a) 1. Human Relations and Resources.
2. Gerald Whitburn.
3. 7,435.77
4. \$6,359,101,500.
5. Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison.
- b) See page 467.
- c) Ethics Board.
- d) Office of the Secretary of State.
- e) Department of Transportation; Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.
- f) Elections Board.
- g) Department of Justice, Office of Crime Victims Services.
9. a) Various answers.
- b) 1. Lawrence Nines.
2. 3.
3. See page 517.

7. *Judicial Branch* (pages 531-564)

1. a) 7.
- b) 10.
- c) Chief justice; Chief Justice Nathan S. Heffernan.
- d) Chief justice \$93,514; other 6 justices \$86,014.
2. Circuit court.
3. Various answers from pages 558 to 561.
4. Judicial Commission.
5. No.
6. See page 564.
7. Municipal court.
8. a) *State v. Shanks*, 152 Wis. 2d 284 (Ct. App. 1989); Court of Appeals.
- b) Was Milwaukee's loitering ordinance unconstitutionally vague and overbroad; Wisconsin Supreme Court.

8. *Statistics* (pages 565-832)

1. a) Local and State Government.
- b) Population and Vital Statistics.
- c) Military and Veterans Affairs.
- d) News Media.
- e) Geography and Climate.
- f) History.
- g) Conservation and Recreation.
- h) Associations.
2. a) Page 732.
- b) Page 731.
- c) Page 636.
- d) Page 731.
- e) Page 615.
- f) Page 599.
- g) Page 572
- h) Page 799
- i) Page 787.
- j) Page 786.
- k) Pages 650-653.
- l) Page 737.

9. *Politics* (pages 833-868)

1. Democratic, Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario, Libertarian, Republican.
2. William Bartels.
3. Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario Party.

4. Recognized.
5. Party platform.
6. Party committeewoman or committeeman.
7. Page 834.

10. Elections (pages 869-948)

1. 18.
2. Voter registration is required for every municipality with a population of more than 5,000 and may be adopted by local ordinance for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less.
3. Spring primary (February) and spring election (April).
4. September primary and general election (November).
5. Yes; an absentee ballot may be obtained in advance from the appropriate municipal clerk's office.
6. Pages 915 to 917.
7. Pages 915 to 917.
8. Pages 921 to 947.
9. 12,643.
10. James B. Schwalbach.
11. 25,514.
12. Page 884.

11. Wisconsin State Symbols (pages 949-954)

1. Pages 950 to 954.
2. a) State grain (corn).
b) 1989 Wisconsin Act 162.
c) Representative Cletus Vanderperren.
3. "On Wisconsin!"
4. Sugar maple.
5. a) Water spaniel.
b) Washington Junior High School in New London.
6. Coat of arms.
7. Dairy cow; Brown Swiss.
8. Honey bee.

C. Miscellaneous Questions

1. Pages 401-410.
2. a) Department of Development.
b) Department of Health and Social Services.
c) Department of Regulation and Licensing.
d) Department of Revenue.
e) Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.
f) Department of Transportation.
g) Racing Board.
h) Department of Public Instruction.
i) State Fair Park Board.
j) Pardon Advisory Board.
k) Employment Relations Commission.
3. Page 568.
4. Minnesota.
5. a) 1989 Wisconsin Act 39.
b) 4.
c) Division of Adult Institutions.
d) Patrick J. Fiedler; appointed by the governor with advice and consent of senate.
e) 4.
f) 6,788 (page 802).
g) 4,287.44.

6. *Daily News*.
7. 1917; \$7.2 million (page 298).
8. Vel Phillips.
9. Jean Nicolet.
10. Page 874.
11. 797,621; 144,215.
12. Lake Winnebago; 137,708 acres.
13. a) Walworth.
 - b) 1897.
 - c) 4,605.
 - d) 53121.
 - e) Independent.
 1. Randy and Kenneth Johnson.
 2. Thursday.
 - f) 15th Senate District; 43rd Assembly District.
 - g) Senator Timothy Weeden; Representative Charles Coleman.
 - h) Loftus and Czarnecki - 489; Thompson and McCallum - 881.
14. 55.
15. a) January 28, 1992, to March 27, 1992.
 - b) The "Biographies" section of the *Blue Book* has the pertinent information for every legislator.
16. a) Page 252.
 - b) Page 252.
 - c) Wisconsin Senate Sergeant at Arms.

ANSWERS TO PART THREE: ACTIVITY SECTION

A. Matching Exercise

1. (o)
2. (q)
3. (p)
4. (u)
5. (e)
6. (t)
7. (f)
8. (y)
9. (z)
10. (s)
11. (d)
12. (g)
13. (x)
14. (w)
15. (j)
16. (f)
17. (b)
18. (h)
19. (r)
20. (i)
21. (l)

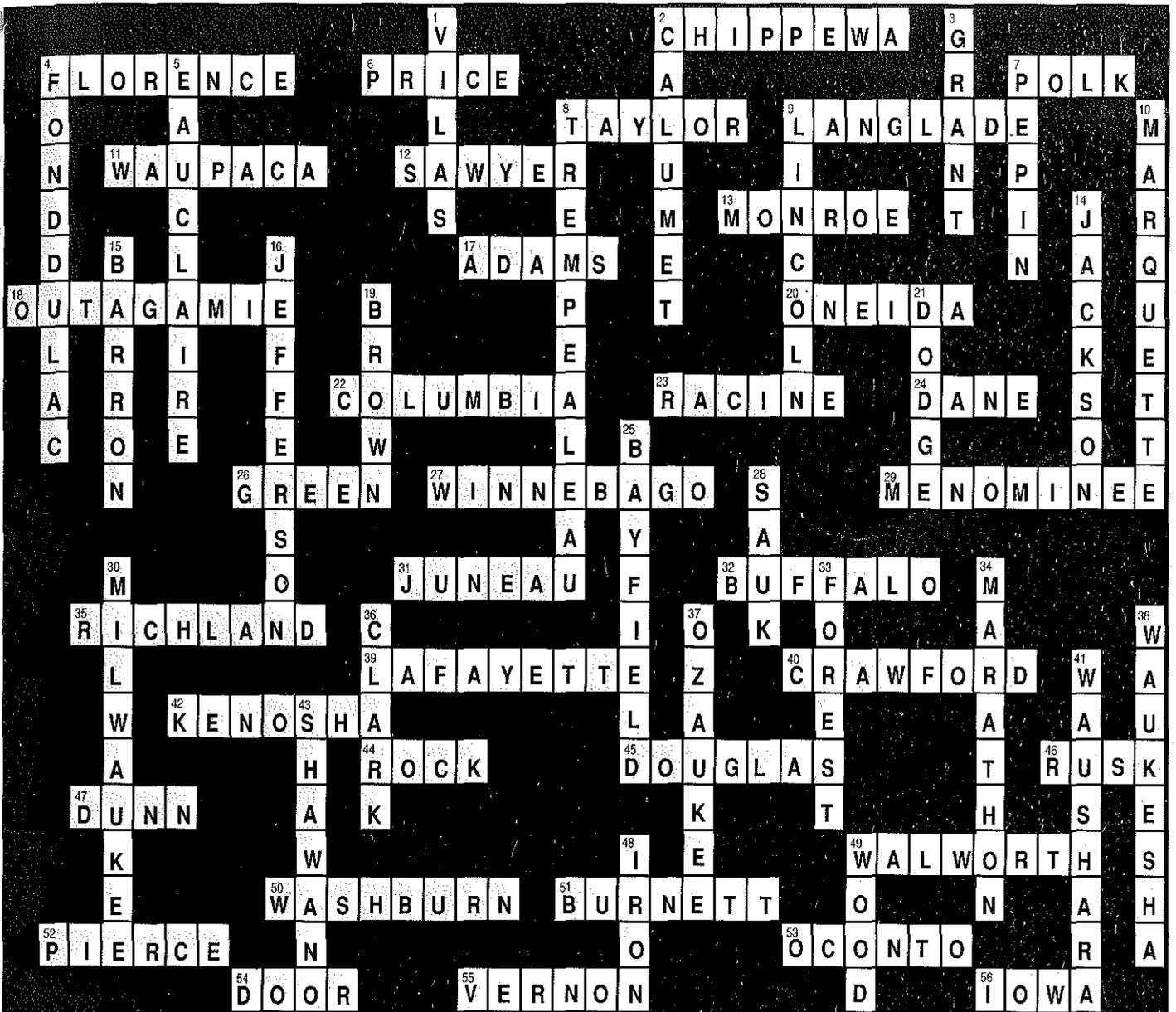
B. Puzzles

The completed crossword and diagram puzzles are found on pages 33 to 38.

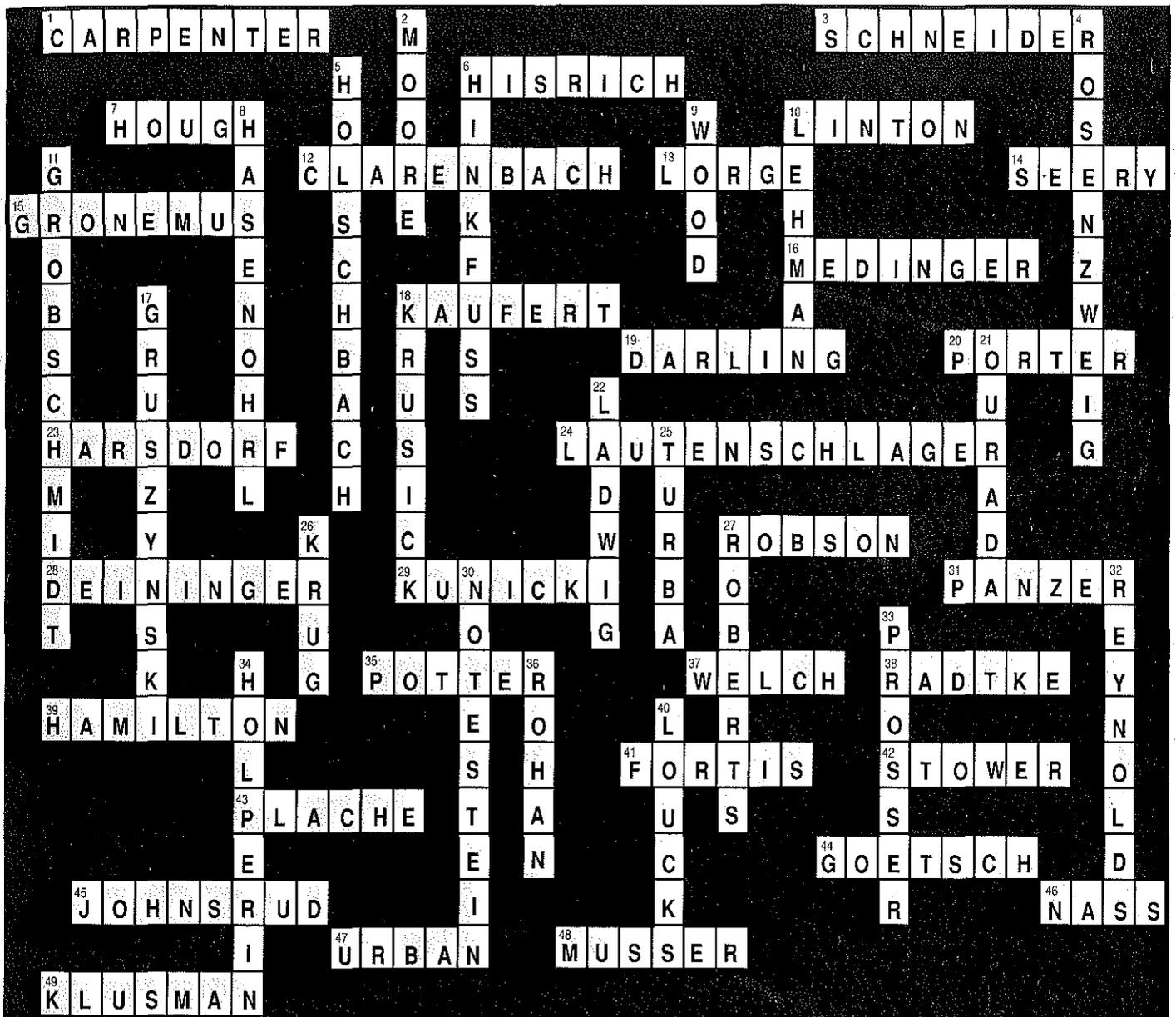
C. Organization Chart Comparison

The changes include the following: 1) the elimination of the Personnel Board; 2) the creation of the Department of Corrections; and 3) the creation of the State Fair Park Board as an independent agency.

Counties Crossword



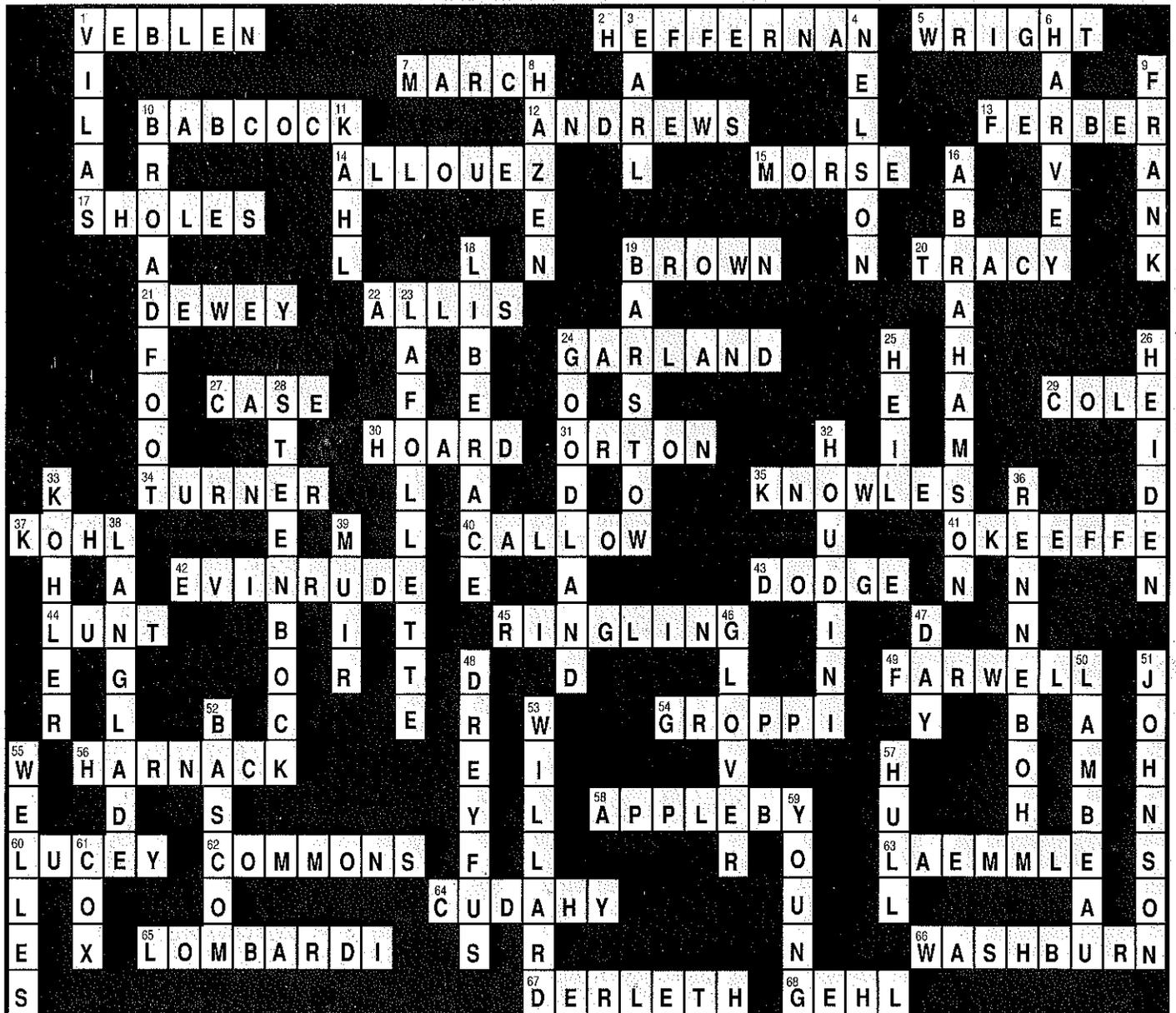
Legislators Crossword 2



Legislators Acrostic

- a) 1st assembly district SWOBODA
 - b) 5th assembly district VANDER LOOP
 - c) 17th assembly district WILLIAMS
 - d) 31st assembly district VRAKAS
 - e) 36th assembly district S CHWARTZ
 - f) 46th assembly district S ILBAUGH
 - g) 50th assembly district S CHULTZ
 - h) 54th assembly district UNDERHEIM
 - i) 69th assembly district VANGORDEN
 - j) 81st assembly district TRAVIS
 - k) 82nd assembly district RUTKOWSKI
 - l) 89th assembly district VANDERPERREN
 - m) 90th assembly district VANDREEL
 - n) 97th assembly district SCHNEIDERS
- Newest state symbol:
S TATE GRAIN — CORN

Famous Wisconsin People



Cities and Villages Word Puzzle

NEILLSVILLE SDEYDNANDFGHSQEKALERTLODI
 AERSLONEROCKDWUWOODMANPREUIOSEKJKJHF
 VREAGLCASSVILLEFREIOALTOONAHVHMKLOJS
 ETTLOLSLLOHNXDAILERTRQWERTYIANLOTBAA
 NOAKASRRCLQDUJBSEWINTERRTYRADAMAAPLD
 EWWJLHEODKWABKJUNEAUCEFSDLUASLASNOOV
 GMEHMENSYJALZESDFGRURYTRLAISFKSEIDOL
 ESTGATSXSARLFLKJDMDEFBAEIRIARPNUSK G
 KKI SOAEEMSASF SKOILBWXFRFWEDRELJTOSIED
 AIHVHHRBIDEVXJWEESDUF RGLKDODGEVILLEE
 LDWBKSDATRAIC SARWELDANEHKOEA SERGHJIO
 WOREGONDSSEIATELRTBAVIOLOAUOWNIOTOMAHU
 AUVRHINOLANDEAXAEROLJPALRLEOPLEIOIUK
 TTREKLNPNWOLNWELEOAEFUBNSARKIELTGNOE
 EMAEASDOEEP DROPIBASWDROJUQTQAADDFGHW
 RUBDSDTNINOAEA KAMNDMWM EIPWYGOAROUKEA
 LNC SAHDEOEMU MDRENDTALIFSEELOASASAASLP U
 OGE BGS KOHLERNAECBOURSOPOR EICASWADASN
 OEAUEFLRFRPTBERIOLIIDNRTITOIAYYAMWEE
 FEORYSJBGAYSMILLSPOOOSO OOPYPRNOAISRHE
 ATAGMOAKFIELDSDOEHHNPTHPRPAOSAHBCOTS
 SILMAWRSLGVERONATKLN PIT OARTE ROMINNEF

Wisconsin Recreation Areas Word Puzzle

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	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	S
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

D. State Senate District Map Exercise

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 senate or assembly district, 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. City and County Map Exercise



Recent Legislative Reference Bureau Publications

Research Bulletins

- RB-88-1 Childbearing by Contract: Issues in Surrogate Parenting. March 1988
RB-88-2 Summary of the 1987-88 Wisconsin Legislative Session 1987 Wisconsin Acts 1 to 422. August 1988
RB-90-1 Summary of the 1989-90 Wisconsin Legislative Session 1989 Wisconsin Acts 1 to 368. June 1990

Informational Bulletins

- IB-87-1 The Homeless: A Primer. January 1987
IB-87-2 The 65 MPH Speed Limit. May 1987
IB-87-3 The Partial Veto in Wisconsin — An Update. October 1987, Revised August 1988
IB-88-1 Drugs in the Workplace: A Discussion of Issues. February 1988, Revised May 1988
IB-88-3 A Thumbnail History of Wisconsin Veterans' Legislation. August 1988
IB-88-6 Electronically Monitored Home Confinement: A New Alternative to Imprisonment. December 1988
IB-89-1 Constitutional Amendments Given "First Consideration" Approval by the 1987 Wisconsin Legislature. January 1989
IB-89-2 The Ground Rules of a Special Session. October 1989
IB-90-1 Capital Punishment in Wisconsin and the Nation. January 1990
IB-90-2 A Study Guide to the 1989-1990 Wisconsin Blue Book. February 1990
IB-90-3 "Let the People Decide"—Initiative and Referendum in Wisconsin and Other States. April 1990, Revised September 1991
IB-90-4 Financing State Mandates. November 1990
IB-90-5 Guidelines for Adjusting Municipal Wards Following the 1990 Census. November 1990
IB-90-6 1991 Legislative Session Fiscal Estimate Manual. December 1990
IB-91-1 Ask the LRB. January 1991
IB-91-2 Constitutional Amendments Given "First Consideration" Approval By the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature. January 1991
IB-91-3 Revised Guidelines for Adjusting Municipal Wards Following the 1990 Census. March 1991
IB-91-4 A Study Guide to the 1991-1992 Wisconsin Blue Book. September 1991

Wisconsin Briefs

- Brief 88-6 Compensation of Wisconsin Legislators 1836 to 1989. July 1988
Brief 88-11 Brief Biographies 1989 Wisconsin Officers. December 1988
Brief 89-1 Profile of the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature as of January 1, 1989. January 1989
Brief 89-3 Executive Partial Veto of 1989 Senate Bill 31, Executive Budget Bill Passed by the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature (1989 Wisconsin Act 31). August 1989
Brief 89-4 State Officers Appointed by the Governor as Required by Statute. September 1989
Brief 89-5 Wisconsin's Smoke Detector Law. November 1989
Brief 90-2 An Introduction to Wisconsin. March 1990
Brief 90-3 Constitutional Amendment to be Considered by the Wisconsin Electorate, April 3, 1990. March 1990
Brief 90-4 Executive Vetoes of Bills Passed by the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature through March 23, 1990. May 1990
Brief 90-6 An Introduction to Legislative History Research in Wisconsin. June 1990
Brief 90-7 Candidates: Primary Election, September 11, 1990. July 1990
Brief 90-8 The Regulation of the Sale and Use of Tobacco in Wisconsin. August 1990
Brief 90-9 Candidates: General Election, November 6, 1990. October 1990
Brief 90-10 1991-92 Wisconsin State Officers. November 1990
Brief 90-11 State Agencies, Boards and Councils Created, Abolished or Altered by the 1989 Wisconsin Legislature (Acts 1-368). November 1990
Brief 90-12 Brief Biographies 1991 Wisconsin Officers. December 1990
Brief 91-1 Profile of the 1991 Wisconsin Legislature As of January 1, 1991. January 1991
Brief 91-2 Wisconsin Women Legislators — A Historical List. January 1991
Brief 91-3 The Progress of Executive Budget Bills Through the Wisconsin Legislature. January 1991
Brief 91-4 Constitutional Amendment to be Considered by the Wisconsin Electorate April 2, 1991. March 1991
Brief-91-6 Executive Partial Veto of 1991 Assembly Bill 91, Executive Budget Bill Passed by the 1991 Wisconsin Legislature (1991 Wisconsin Act 39). August 1991
Brief 91-7 Executive Vetoes of Bills Passed by the 1991 Wisconsin Legislature Through July 3, 1991. September 1991

Reference Section (608) 266-0341
Legal Section (608) 266-3561
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