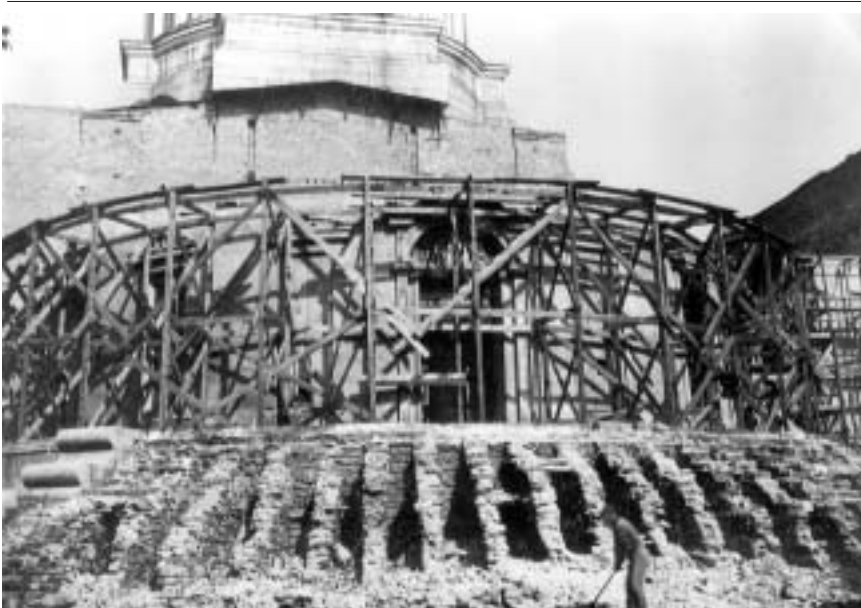


Legislative Branch

5

The legislative branch: profile of the legislative branch, description of the legislative process, summary of 1999-2000 legislation, and description of legislative committees and service agencies

Demolition of the west wing of Madison's second capitol, 1906.



State Historical Society of Wisconsin, WHi (X3) 50962

OFFICERS OF THE 2001 LEGISLATURE

SENATE

President Senator Fred A. Risser
 President pro tempore Senator Gary R. George
 Chief clerk Honorable Donald J. Schneider
 Sergeant at arms Honorable Jon H. Hochkammer

Majority Party Officers

Leader Senator Chuck Chvala
 Assistant leader Senator Rodney C. Moen
 Caucus chairperson Senator Judith Robson
 Caucus vice chairperson . None
 Caucus secretary None

Minority Party Officers

Senator Mary E. Panzer
 Senator Alan J. Lasee¹
 Senator David A. Zien
 Senator Carol Roessler
 Senator Scott L. Fitzgerald

Chief Clerk: Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Location: 119 Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard, Suite 501; Telephone: (608) 266-2517.

Sergeant at Arms: Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Location: B35 South, State Capitol; Telephone: (608) 266-1801.

ASSEMBLY

Speaker Representative Scott R. Jensen
 Speaker pro tempore Representative Stephen J. Freese
 Chief clerk Honorable John A. Scocos
 Sergeant at arms Honorable Denise L. Solie

Majority Party Officers

Leader Representative Steven M. Foti
 Assistant leader Representative Bonnie L. Ladwig
 Caucus chairperson Representative Daniel P. Vrakas
 Caucus vice chairperson . Representative Glenn Grothman
 Caucus secretary Representative Carol Owens
 Caucus sergeant at arms . Representative Rick Skindrud

Minority Party Officers

Representative Spencer Black²
 Representative James E. Kreuser³
 Representative Peter E. Bock
 Representative Robert L. Turner
 Representative Christine Sinicki
 Representative Dan Schooff

Chief Clerk: Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952; Location: 1 East Main Street, Suite 402; Telephone: (608) 266-1501.

Sergeant at Arms: Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952; Location: 411 West, State Capitol; Telephone: (608) 267-9808.

LEGISLATIVE HOTLINE: Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m.-5 p.m.; Telephone: Madison Area: 266-9960; Outside Madison Area: (800) 362-9472; TTY: (800) 228-2115.

LEGISLATIVE INTERNET ADDRESS: <http://www.legis.state.wi.us>

¹Senator Margaret Farrow served as Assistant Minority Leader 1/3/01 to 5/9/01.

²Representative Shirley Krug served as Minority Leader 1/3/01 to 5/1/01.

³Representative Spencer Black served as Assistant Minority Leader 1/3/01 to 5/1/01.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The legislative branch consists of the bicameral Wisconsin Legislature, made up of the senate with 33 members and the assembly with 99 members, together with the service agencies created by the legislature and the staff employed by each house. The legislature's main responsibility is to make policy by enacting state laws. Its service agencies assist it by performing fiscal analysis, research, bill drafting, auditing, statute editing, and information technology functions.

A new legislature is sworn into office in January of each odd-numbered year, and it meets in continuous biennial session until its successor is sworn in. The 2001 Legislature is the 95th Wisconsin Legislature. It convened on January 3, 2001, and will continue until January 6, 2003.

Wisconsin Constitution Grants Broad Legislative Powers. The power to determine the state's policies and programs lies primarily in the legislative branch of state government. According to the Wisconsin Constitution: "The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly." This power is quite extensive, but certain limitations are imposed by the U.S. Constitution and the Wisconsin Constitution. In addition, the legislature's power is restricted by the governor's authority to veto legislation, but a veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote in both houses of the legislature.

All actions taken by the legislature must conform with the U.S. Constitution. For example, the U.S. Congress has exclusive powers to regulate foreign affairs and coin money, and states are denied the power to make treaties with foreign countries. In addition, state legislation may not abridge the rights guaranteed in the U.S. Bill of Rights. Powers that are not granted exclusively to the U.S. Congress or denied the states are considered to be reserved for the individual states.

In addition to the boundaries set by the U.S. Constitution, the legislature's authority is also limited by the state constitution. For instance, the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to establish as uniform a system of town government as practicable, prevents it from enacting private or special laws on certain subjects, and prohibits laws that would infringe on the rights of Wisconsin citizens, as protected by the Declaration of Rights of the Wisconsin Constitution.

Biennial Sessions; 4-Year Senate Terms; 2-Year Assembly Terms. Originally, members of the assembly served for one year, while senators served for 2 years. An 1881 constitutional amendment doubled the respective terms to the current 2 and 4 years and converted the legislature from annual to biennial sessions.

Since its adoption on March 13, 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has provided that the membership of the assembly shall be not less than 54 nor more than 100, and the membership of the senate shall consist of not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of assembly members. The first legislature had 85 members – 19 senators and 66 assemblymen. (Assembly members were renamed "representatives to the assembly" in 1969.) The number increased several times until the legislature became a 133-member body in 1862, with the constitutionally permitted maximums of 33 in the senate and 100 in the assembly. Over a century later, membership dropped to 132 in the 1973 Legislature, when the number of representatives was reduced to 99 so that each of the 33 senate districts would encompass 3 assembly districts. This is the current number and structure.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Number of Positions 2001 Legislature: Senate: 33 members, 257 employees; Assembly: 99 members, 305 employees.

Total Budget 1999-2001: \$86,292,300.

Constitutional Reference: Article IV.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 13, Subchapter I.

Election of Legislators. All members of the legislature are elected from single-member districts. At the general election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years, the voters of Wisconsin elect all members of the assembly and approximately one-half of the senators. These legislators-elect assume office in January of the following odd-numbered year when they convene to open the new legislative session at the State Capitol, together with the “holdover” senators who still have 2 years remaining of their 4-year terms. When a midterm vacancy occurs in any legislative office, it is filled through a special election called by the governor.

The 33 senators are elected for 4-year terms from districts numbered 1 through 33. The 16 senators representing even-numbered districts are elected in the years in which a presidential election occurs. The 17 senators who represent odd-numbered districts are elected in the years in which a gubernatorial election is held.

Since statehood in 1848, the Wisconsin Constitution has required the legislature, after each U.S. decennial census, to redraw the districts for both houses “according to the number of inhabitants”. Thus, Wisconsin was following this practice long before the U.S. Supreme Court decided in 1962 that all states must redistrict according to the “one person, one vote” principle.

Under the campaign finance reporting law enacted by the 1973 Legislature, candidates for the legislature, as well as for other public offices, are required to make full, detailed disclosure of their campaign contributions and expenditures to the Elections Board, which was created by the same law. Limits are placed on the amounts of contributions received from individuals and various committees. State law also requires legislators and candidates for legislative office to file a statement of their economic interests with the state Ethics Board. A 1977 law authorized candidates for legislative office and statewide executive and judicial offices to receive public campaign funding from state revenues, funded by a \$1 check-off on state individual income tax returns.

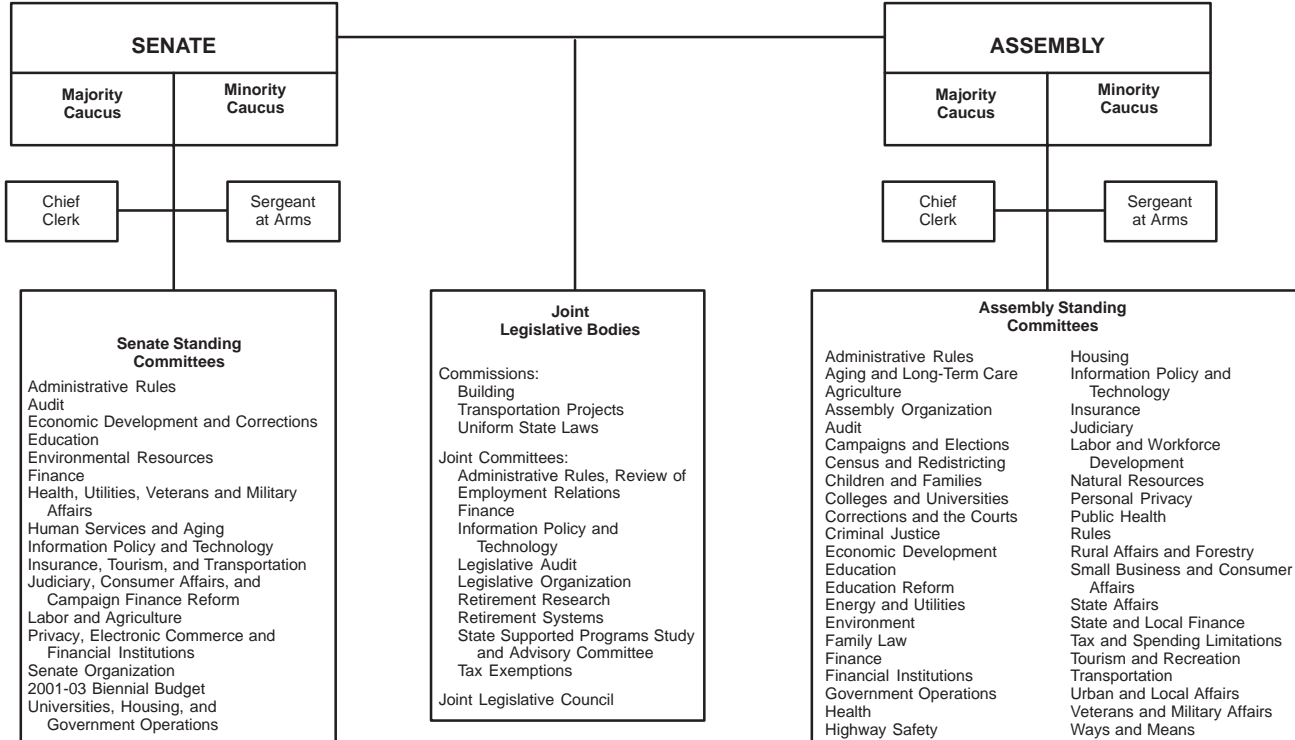
Political Parties in the Legislative Process. Partisan political organizations play an important role in the Wisconsin legislative process. Since 1949, virtually all legislators have been affiliated with either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. The strongest representation of other parties was between 1911 and 1937, when there were one or more Socialists in the legislature, and between 1933 and 1947, when the Progressives maintained an independent party. In fact, in 1937 the Progressive Party had a plurality in both houses.

Party organization in the legislature is based on the party group called the “caucus”. In each house, all members of a particular political party form that party’s caucus. Thus, there are four caucuses related to the party divisions in the two houses. The primary purpose of a caucus is to help party members maintain a unified position on critical issues. Party leaders, however, do not expect to secure party uniformity on every measure under consideration.

Caucus meetings may be held at regular intervals or whenever convened by party leaders, and occasionally the senate and assembly caucuses of the same party meet in joint caucus. A caucus meeting is scheduled shortly after the general election and before the opening of the session to select candidates for the various leadership positions in each house. Although each party caucus nominates a slate of officers, the positions are usually won by the nominees of the majority party when a vote is taken in the full house.

Legislative Officers and Leadership. The Wisconsin Constitution originally required the lieutenant governor to serve as president of the senate. As a result of an April 1979 constitutional amendment, the senate now selects its own presiding officer from among its members. When the president of the senate is absent or unable to preside, the president pro tempore, elected from the membership, may preside as substitute president.

The presiding officer of the assembly is the speaker, who is elected by majority vote of the assembly membership. The speaker supervises all other officers of the chamber and appoints



committees. When the speaker is absent or unable to preside, the speaker pro tempore, who is also elected from the membership, may substitute.

Each party in each house elects floor leaders, respectively known as the majority leader and assistant majority leader and the minority leader and assistant minority leader. To varying degrees, these party officers play powerful roles in directing and coordinating legislative activities.

Each house has a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, who are elected by, but are not themselves members of, the legislature. The chief clerk serves as the clerk of the house when it is in session and supervises the preparation of legislative records. In conjunction with the presiding officers, the chief clerks supervise personnel and administrative functions for their respective houses. The sergeants at arms maintain order in and about the chambers and supervise the messengers.

Legislative Compensation. When the 2001 Legislature was seated on January 3, 2001, all members were eligible for a salary of \$44,233 per year. The process for setting legislative salaries requires the Secretary of the Department of Employment Relations to submit proposed changes in the compensation plan to the legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations. If approved by the committee, the plan goes into effect for all legislators at the next inauguration. The committee also sets the salaries of the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms of the two houses within a range established under civil service procedures.

Members of the legislature, the chief clerks, and the sergeants at arms are entitled to an allowance not to exceed \$75 per day ("per diem") for living expenses for each day on which they attend a legislative session in Madison if they certify by affidavit that they have established temporary residence at the state capital. Those who choose not to establish temporary residence are entitled to half the amount. All members are reimbursed for one weekly round trip from the capital to their homes. They also are reimbursed for expenses incurred while serving as legislative members of



Senator Russell Decker, cochairperson of the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions, responds to questions from the press following a critical committee vote. The state's major newspapers and television and radio stations provide full coverage from Madison when the legislature is in session. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

2001-2002 SESSION SCHEDULE

January 3, 2001	2001 Inauguration
January 30-February 1, 2001	Floorperiod
February 13-15, 2001	Floorperiod
March 6-22, 2001	Floorperiod
April 26, 2001	Deadline for sending bills to governor
May 1-10 2001	Floorperiod
June 5-29, 2001 (or until passage of budget)	Floorperiod
August 16, 2001	Deadline for sending nonbudget bills to governor*
October 2-4, 2001	Floorperiod
October 16-November 8, 2001	Floorperiod
December 13, 2001	Deadline for sending bills to governor
January 22-February 7, 2002	Floorperiod
February 26-March 14, 2002	Last general-business floorperiod
April 28, 2002	Deadline for sending bills to governor
April 30-May 2, 2002	Limited-business floorperiod
May 7, 2002	Deadline for sending bills to governor
May 14-15, 2002	Veto review floorperiod
May 30, 2002	Deadline for sending bills to governor
May 16, 2002-January 6, 2003	Interim committee work
January 6, 2003	2003 Inauguration

Any floorperiod may be convened earlier or extended beyond its scheduled dates by majority action of the membership or the organization committees of the two houses. The Committee on Senate Organization may schedule sessions outside floorperiods for senate action on gubernatorial nominations, but the assembly does not have to hold skeleton sessions during these appointment reviews. The legislature may call itself into extraordinary session or the governor may call a special session during a floorperiod or on any intervening day.

*Deadline for budget bill will depend on bill's passage.

Source: 2001 Senate Joint Resolution 1.

a state or interstate agency or when specifically authorized to attend meetings of such agencies as nonmembers.

Legislators receive allowances for their office and mailing expenses while attending legislative sessions. If the legislature is in session three or fewer days in a particular month, legislative leadership may authorize an interim expense allowance to cover postage and clerical assistance (\$25 for representatives and \$75 for senators).

Legislative Sessions. Members of each new legislature convene in the State Capitol at 2 p.m. on the first Monday in January of each odd-numbered year to take the oath of office, select officers, and organize for business. The initial meeting occurs on January 3 if the first Monday falls on January 1 or 2. The previous legislature usually holds its adjournment meeting on the same day, just prior to the convening of the new legislature. Thus, there is almost no interim between the two.

Originally, the constitution required the legislature to meet once during each annual session. An 1881 amendment restricted the body to one meeting in the two years comprising the biennial session. As a result, the legislature scheduled its meetings in a continuing biennial session with periodic recesses. It would meet in regular session from January through June of the odd-numbered year and then recess after completing the major portion of its work. It then reconvened from time to time in the remainder of the biennium, as needed. When a legislature had completed its work for the biennium, it adjourned *sine die*, meaning it did not set a date to reconvene. At that point, the 2-year session was over, and the legislature could not return unless called into special session by the governor.

In 1968, the state constitution was amended to permit the legislature to determine its own meeting schedule for the biennium. Beginning with the 1971 Legislature, annual sessions were formally initiated by law with the requirement that regular sessions begin in January of each year. Early in each biennium, the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization develops a work schedule for the 2-year period and submits it to the legislature in the form of a joint resolution. The 2001-2002 session schedule, for example, is structured around 11 floorperiods, with periods of committee work interspersed throughout the biennium.

Meetings of the respective houses of the legislature are held in the senate and assembly chambers in the State Capitol. Usually, the legislature meets Tuesday through Thursday of each week. Toward the end of most floorperiods, however, the houses meet almost continuously during the day Tuesday through Friday and hold frequent evening sessions. Unless otherwise ordered, daily sessions begin at 10 a.m. for the senate and 9 a.m. for the assembly (10 a.m. on the first legislative day of the week). Daily sessions usually extend beyond noon, especially later in the legislative session. If business permits, afternoons may be devoted to committee hearings or a combination of hearings and late afternoon sessions.

As illustrated in the foregoing description, the word “session” has several meanings. The “legislative session” usually refers to the 2-year period that comprises a particular legislature. If the legislature is “not in session”, that may mean it is in an interim period between floorperiods. Saying that either the senate or assembly is “not in session”, however, may mean that the house has adjourned for the day or that it has recessed until a later hour of the same day.

Extraordinary and Special Sessions. Beginning in 1962, the legislature adopted procedures that would permit it to reassemble through a petition signed by a majority of the members of each house. An amendment to the 1977 Joint Rules codified this procedure by allowing the legislature to call itself into an “extraordinary session”. The legislature may convene in extraordinary session or extend a floorperiod at the direction of the majority of the members of the organization committee in each house, by passage of a joint resolution, or by a joint petition signed by the majority of members of each house.

In addition, the governor is empowered to call a “special session”, in which the legislature can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the governor’s call. As of the adjournment of the 1999 Legislature, there had been 74 special sessions since Wisconsin became a state in 1848. It is possible for a regular session and a special session to be scheduled at different times during a week or even on the same day. Because special sessions may occur at any time during the legislative biennium, enactments resulting from a special session are now numbered within the regular sequence of biennial laws.

Session Records. Each house of the legislature keeps a record of its actions known as the daily journal. This record differs from the federal *Congressional Record* in that it does not provide a transcript or abbreviated account of speeches made on the floor. It is, instead, an outline record of the business before the house, including procedural actions taken on all measures considered on that particular day, roll call votes, communications received from the governor or the other house, special committee reports, and miscellaneous items.

The *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature* is generally issued weekly during floorperiods and less often during committee work periods. Each issue contains a cumulative record of actions taken on bills, joint resolutions, and resolutions by both houses, listed by bill or resolution number. It includes a subject and author index to legislation; a subject index to the legislative journals; a subject index to new laws and enrolled bills and joint resolutions; a numeric listing of statute sections affected by these laws; changes made to statutory court rules by supreme court orders; and the complete text of constitutional amendments ratified since the most recent publication of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. Another section indexes and reports action on administrative rule changes. The *Bulletin* also includes a directory of lobbying organizations, licensed lobbyists, and legislative liaisons from state agencies.

Each week during the session, the chief clerks jointly issue a *Weekly Schedule of Committee Activities*, listing the business scheduled by the various committees for the coming week, together with the time and place of each hearing and advanced notices on hearings deemed to be of special interest. Each house also issues a daily calendar indicating the business to be taken up on the floor that day.

Complete texts of bills, amendments, and resolutions; bill histories; a subject index to legislation; hearing notices and calendars; and other information on the legislature are available on the Internet at www.legis.state.wi.us. Reference copies of all these legislative documents are available at the Legislative Reference Bureau, and numerous libraries throughout the state also receive them. Individuals and organizations may subscribe to receive printed versions of legislative documents. (See the table on Legislative Service in this section for fees and details.)



In Wisconsin, the Speaker of the Assembly leads the majority party and directs the work of the house as a whole. Assembly Speaker Scott Jensen has served in that capacity since 1997. (Jay Salvo, Assembly Republican Caucus)

Standing Committees. To a large extent, the legislature does its work in committees. In the 2001 Legislature, the senate had 16 standing committees, the assembly had 41, and there were 9 joint standing committees, composed of members from both houses. Joint standing committees are created in the statutes and the membership is determined by law. Regular standing committees are created by the rules of their respective houses.

The standing committees in the individual houses consist of legislators only and operate throughout the biennium. Each committee is concerned with one or more broad subject areas related to government functions. It may hold public hearings on measures introduced in the legislature, conduct studies and investigations, and generally review matters within its area of concern. Legislative committees may also appoint subcommittees or study groups.

Senate rules require that each senator serve on at least one standing committee, and the number of members on each committee is set by the Committee on Senate Organization. Appointments to standing committees are made by the senate upon nomination by the chairperson of the organization committee, who is also the majority leader, but the committee nominations for individual members of the minority party are proposed by that party. The two major political parties are represented on the committees in proportion to their membership in the senate. An exception to the general method of appointment is the Committee on Senate Organization. It is an *ex officio* committee, consisting of members in leadership positions: the president, the majority and minority leaders, and the assistant leaders.

In the assembly, the speaker determines the number of members of each committee and the division of membership between the majority and minority parties. Under assembly rules, the speaker appoints majority party committee members directly and minority party committee members upon nomination by the assembly minority leader. Customarily, every member serves on at least one committee, although the rules are silent on the distribution of committee assignments. The speaker may appoint himself or herself to one or more standing committees and is a nonvoting member of all others. By rule, the Committee on Assembly Organization is composed of the speaker, the speaker pro tempore, the majority and minority leaders, the assistant leaders, and the

caucus chairpersons. The Committee on Rules includes all members of the organization committee plus one majority and one minority party member appointed by the speaker.

Temporary Special Committees. In addition to the standing committees, special committees may be appointed during a legislative session to study specific problems or conduct designated investigations and report to the legislature before the conclusion of the session.

Prior to 1947, the legislature created interim committees to investigate particular subjects. They functioned between legislative sessions and reported their findings and recommendations to the next legislature. Since 1947, almost all interim studies have been referred to the Joint Legislative Council, which coordinates a program of study and investigation after deciding which topics will be considered. The council usually appoints separate committees to study specific matters, and these committees include nonlegislative members.

Employees of the Legislature. Each house of the legislature provides staff services, which are managed by the respective chief clerk and sergeant at arms under the supervision of the Committee on Senate Organization or the speaker of the assembly. Although senate and assembly employees are not part of the classified service, they are paid in accordance with the compensation and classification plan established for employees in the classified service and within pay ranges approved by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

The legislature employs five service agencies and the Joint Legislative Council staff to provide financial and program audits, fiscal information and analysis, bill drafting, research services, legal counsel and policy assistance, computer and telecommunications services, and statutory revision.



Legislators meet in party caucuses throughout the session to discuss policy and set priorities. Representatives Terese Berceau (l) and Johnnie Morris-Tatum compare notes during a meeting of the Assembly Democrats. (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic Caucus)

THE LEGISLATURE ON THE INTERNET

Legislative Information

The Wisconsin Legislature's Internet home page at <http://www.legis.state.wi.us> provides extensive information on current and past legislation. Follow the links under **2001 Legislative Activity** to access bills, acts, statutes, calendars, and other legislative activity from current and past sessions. Full text documents, such as the Wisconsin Constitution, are also available online. The **Spotlight** link reports on-going legislative activity. In addition, the legislative service agencies have separate home pages where their publications can be downloaded.

The **Folio** search engine enables users to search for specific acts, bills, or statutes from 1995 to date. Folio may be accessed through the legislature's home page or at <http://folio.legis.state.wi.us>.

The legislature's home page links to individual legislator's home pages, which include information such as e-mail addresses, district maps, committees, and biographies. Some legislators also provide brief audio clips and personally designed pages to communicate with their constituents.

Live Video and Audio

The legislature offers a live audio service for those who want to track floor debate as it happens. Separate **InSession** links on the legislature's home page provide detailed directions for listening to discussions in the assembly and senate when they are on the floor. The links include the calendars for their respective houses. The assembly also provides a live video stream of the floor session under the **Assembly Chamber Video** link. Some committees, including the Joint Committee on Finance, provide audio links for their hearings.

NEWS MEDIA CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO THE 2001 LEGISLATURE May 9, 2001

Organization	Correspondents	Telephone
Newspaper and Wire Services		
Appleton Post-Crescent	Clifford A. Miller	255-9256
Associated Press	J.R. Ross	255-3679/258-9235
Badger Herald	Sam Bakken	257-4712
Capital Times	Dave Callender, Matt Pommer	252-6429
Capitol News Service	Stan Milam, Andrew Hinkle	251-8585
Green Bay Press-Gazette	Scott Hildebrand	255-9254
Isthmus	Melanie Conklin, Matt Olson	251-5627
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	Dennis Chaptman, Dick Jones, Steve Walters	258-2262/258-2274
Wheeler News Service	Scott Trentadue	(800) 843-4346
Wheeler Reports	George Coburn, Gwyn Guenther, Dick Wheeler	287-0130
Wisconsin Catholic Newspapers	John Huebscher	257-0004
Wisconsin State Journal	Phil Brinkman, Scott Milfred	252-6129/252-6145
Radio and Television		
WIBA-AM and FM (Madison)	John Colbert	251-1978/274-2995
WISC-TV (Madison)	Colin Benedict, Doug Wahl	271-4321/273-3333
WKOW-TV (Madison)	vacancy	273-2727
WMTV-TV (Madison)	Michael Ogden	274-1500
WNWC-FM (Madison)	Gordon Govier, Mike Powers	271-1025
WOLX-FM (Madison)	Ted Houston, Jennifer Jenkins, Michael Keck	826-0077
WTDY-AM (Madison)	Robin Colbert	271-1301/257-9192
Wisconsin Public Radio	Benson Gardner, Shamane Mills, John D. Powell	263-4358/263-7985
Wisconsin Radio Network	Doug Cunningham, Bob Hague, Chris Lato	251-3900
Wisconsin Public Television	Kathy Bissen, Art Hackett, Steve Jandacek, Andy Moore	263-2417/263-2121
Internet News Service		
WisPolitics.com	Jeff Mayers	441-8418

Source: Assembly Sergeant at Arms.

2000 POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
For Districts Promulgated on June 2, 1992, by the
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin

2000 State Population – 5,363,675

District	1990	2000	Deviation from Ideal*		District	1990	2000	Deviation from Ideal*	
	Population	Population	Total	Percent		Population	Population	Total	Percent
SD-1	147,992	171,692	+ 9,156	+ 5.6%	SD-18	148,518	167,042	+ 4,506	+ 2.8%
AD-1	49,238	54,970	+ 791	+ 1.5	AD-52	49,539	54,121	+ 58	+ 0.1
AD-2	49,265	58,687	+ 4,508	+ 8.3	AD-53	49,485	58,876	+ 4,697	+ 8.7
AD-3	49,489	58,035	+ 3,856	+ 7.1	AD-54	49,494	54,045	+ 134	+ 0.2
SD-2	148,355	168,935	+ 6,399	+ 3.9	SD-19	148,189	164,922	+ 2,386	+ 1.5
AD-4	49,335	54,412	+ 233	+ 0.4	AD-55	49,552	52,245	+ 1,934	+ 3.6
AD-5	49,519	59,815	+ 5,636	+ 10.4	AD-56	49,303	63,348	+ 9,169	+ 16.9
AD-6	49,501	54,708	+ 529	+ 1.0	AD-57	49,334	49,329	+ 4,850	+ 9.0
SD-3	148,219	152,449	- 10,087	- 6.2	SD-20	148,133	173,141	+ 10,605	+ 6.5
AD-7	49,462	48,773	- 5,406	- 10.0	AD-58	49,239	59,871	+ 5,692	+ 10.5
AD-8	49,389	53,179	- 1,000	- 1.8	AD-59	49,467	58,006	+ 3,827	+ 7.1
AD-9	49,368	50,497	- 3,682	- 6.8	AD-60	49,427	55,264	+ 1,085	+ 2.0
SD-4	148,128	139,158	- 23,378	- 14.4	SD-21	147,942	154,871	- 7,965	- 4.9
AD-10	49,367	41,638	- 12,341	- 23.1	AD-61	49,393	48,114	- 6,065	- 11.2
AD-11	49,350	46,926	- 7,253	- 13.4	AD-62	49,244	50,902	+ 1,377	+ 6.0
AD-12	49,411	50,594	- 3,585	- 6.6	AD-63	49,305	55,555	+ 3,276	+ 2.5
SD-5	148,224	143,691	- 18,845	- 11.6	SD-22	148,109	173,929	+ 11,393	+ 7.0
AD-13	49,468	49,241	- 4,938	- 9.1	AD-64	49,379	55,027	+ 848	+ 1.6
AD-14	49,366	47,275	- 6,904	- 12.7	AD-65	49,338	58,811	+ 4,632	+ 8.5
AD-15	49,390	47,175	- 7,004	- 12.9	AD-66	49,392	60,091	+ 5,230	+ 10.9
SD-6	148,237	126,528	- 36,008	- 22.2	SD-23	148,352	157,306	- 5,230	- 3.2
AD-16	49,481	40,627	- 13,552	- 25.0	AD-67	49,588	52,892	+ 1,287	+ 2.4
AD-17	49,360	46,240	- 7,939	- 14.7	AD-68	49,450	52,041	- 2,138	- 3.9
AD-18	49,396	39,661	- 14,518	- 26.8	AD-69	49,314	52,373	- 1,806	- 3.3
SD-7	148,166	152,391	- 10,145	- 6.2	SD-24	147,799	157,357	- 5,179	- 3.2
AD-19	49,366	47,124	- 7,055	- 13.0	AD-70	49,291	50,154	- 4,025	- 7.4
AD-20	49,423	47,660	- 6,519	- 12.0	AD-71	49,285	54,137	- 42	- 0.1
AD-21	49,377	57,607	+ 3,428	+ 6.3	AD-72	49,223	53,066	- 1,113	- 2.1
SD-8	148,228	158,599	- 3,937	- 2.4	SD-25	148,309	160,874	- 1,662	- 1.0
AD-22	49,427	48,339	- 5,840	- 10.8	AD-73	49,421	52,406	- 1,773	- 3.3
AD-23	49,483	50,676	- 3,503	- 6.5	AD-74	49,329	53,378	- 801	- 1.5
AD-24	49,318	59,584	+ 5,405	+ 10.0	AD-75	49,559	55,090	+ 911	+ 1.7
SD-9	148,250	158,526	- 4,010	- 2.5	SD-26	148,138	163,417	+ 881	+ 0.5
AD-25	49,244	51,825	- 2,354	- 4.3	AD-76	49,255	57,995	+ 3,816	+ 7.0
AD-26	49,413	52,316	- 1,863	- 3.4	AD-77	49,376	54,610	+ 431	+ 0.8
AD-27	49,593	54,385	+ 206	+ 0.4	AD-78	49,507	50,812	- 3,367	- 6.2
SD-10	148,575	176,340	+ 13,804	+ 8.5	SD-27	148,162	179,037	+ 16,501	+ 10.2
AD-28	49,491	59,527	+ 5,348	+ 9.9	AD-79	49,318	63,280	+ 9,101	+ 16.8
AD-29	49,544	56,004	+ 1,825	+ 3.4	AD-80	49,486	55,044	+ 865	+ 1.6
AD-30	49,540	60,809	+ 6,630	+ 12.2	AD-81	49,358	60,713	+ 6,534	+ 12.1
SD-11	147,860	173,831	+ 11,295	+ 6.9	SD-28	148,284	172,324	+ 9,788	+ 6.0
AD-31	49,207	56,953	+ 2,774	+ 5.1	AD-82	49,428	56,329	+ 2,150	+ 4.0
AD-32	49,300	55,579	+ 1,400	+ 2.6	AD-83	49,477	62,636	+ 8,457	+ 15.6
AD-33	49,353	61,299	+ 7,120	+ 13.1	AD-84	49,379	53,359	- 820	- 1.5
SD-12	148,265	167,995	+ 5,459	+ 3.4	SD-29	148,407	159,069	- 3,467	- 2.1
AD-34	49,386	57,809	+ 3,630	+ 6.7	AD-85	49,582	50,020	- 4,159	- 7.7
AD-35	49,417	53,698	- 481	- 0.9	AD-86	49,245	58,200	+ 4,021	+ 7.4
AD-36	49,462	56,488	+ 2,309	+ 4.3	AD-87	49,580	50,849	- 3,330	- 6.1
SD-13	148,096	164,283	+ 1,747	+ 1.1	SD-30	148,275	163,708	+ 1,172	+ 0.7
AD-37	49,335	56,076	+ 1,897	+ 3.5	AD-88	49,522	54,961	+ 782	+ 1.4
AD-38	49,314	54,670	+ 491	+ 0.9	AD-89	49,151	56,880	+ 2,701	+ 5.0
AD-39	49,447	53,537	- 642	- 1.2	AD-90	49,602	51,867	- 2,312	- 4.3
SD-14	148,147	168,147	+ 5,611	+ 3.5	SD-31	148,534	163,868	+ 1,332	+ 0.8
AD-40	49,371	55,152	+ 973	+ 1.8	AD-91	49,600	51,875	- 2,304	- 4.3
AD-41	49,465	53,890	- 289	- 0.5	AD-92	49,543	56,282	+ 2,103	+ 3.9
AD-42	49,311	59,105	+ 4,926	+ 9.1	AD-93	49,391	55,711	+ 1,532	+ 2.8
SD-15	148,529	168,221	+ 5,685	+ 3.5	SD-32	148,172	161,267	- 1,269	- 0.8
AD-43	49,541	61,266	+ 7,087	+ 13.1	AD-94	49,338	58,126	+ 3,947	+ 7.3
AD-44	49,495	56,670	+ 2,491	+ 4.6	AD-95	49,414	49,778	- 4,401	- 8.1
AD-45	49,493	50,285	- 3,894	- 7.2	AD-96	49,420	53,363	- 816	- 1.5
SD-16	148,437	173,583	+ 11,047	+ 6.8	SD-33	148,181	167,516	+ 4,980	+ 3.1
AD-46	49,487	62,556	+ 8,377	+ 15.5	AD-97	49,424	49,419	- 4,760	- 8.8
AD-47	49,509	61,721	+ 7,542	+ 13.9	AD-98	49,339	53,376	- 803	- 1.5
AD-48	49,441	49,306	- 4,873	- 9.0	AD-99	49,418	64,721	+ 10,542	+ 19.5
SD-17	148,557	159,958	- 2,578	- 1.6					
AD-49	49,498	50,416	- 3,763	- 6.9					
AD-50	49,566	56,422	+ 2,243	+ 4.1					
AD-51	49,493	53,120	- 1,059	- 2.0					

*Ideal Senate District = 162,536. Ideal Assembly District = 54,179.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Redistricting Data (P.L. 94-171) Summary File, March 2001. Deviations computed by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

The legislature decides policy and enacts it into law by passing bills. A bill must pass both houses of the legislature and be signed by the governor before it becomes law. Joint resolutions, which must be passed by both houses but do not require the governor's signature, may be used to propose constitutional amendments or for a variety of purposes, such as expressing the opinion of the legislature on a given subject or offering condolences or congratulations to individuals. Simple resolutions, which are adopted by only one house, may be introduced for such reasons as organizing the house at the beginning of the session, making changes to the house rules, or asking the attorney general for a legal opinion on a bill.

Introducing a Bill. A bill that proposes to make a change in statutory law will amend, create, repeal, renumber, renumber and amend, or repeal and recreate a section of the *Wisconsin Statutes*. After a bill is drafted by the Legislative Reference Bureau, it is ready for introduction in one of the legislative houses. Each measure must go through the regular procedures and be passed by the house of origin before it can go to the other house, where the process is repeated.

A bill may be introduced by individual legislators or by a legislative committee. No one else is authorized to introduce a bill, except that the governor's executive budget bill must be introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance without change. The legislator who introduces a bill is its "author"; others in the house of origin who support the bill may sign on as "coauthors". The measure may also list "cosponsors" from the second house.

When passing laws, lawmakers act as the representatives of the people. Therefore, every bill introduced in the legislature begins with the words: "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:".

Fiscal Estimates and Bill Analyses. In 1953, Wisconsin pioneered fiscal estimates, often called "fiscal notes", and this legislative tool has been widely copied by other states. Fiscal estimates put a price tag on legislation. Every measure that increases or decreases state or general local government revenues or expenditures must be accompanied by a reliable estimate of its short-range and long-range fiscal effects. Most fiscal notes are prepared by the agencies that will ultimately administer the program proposed or be affected by the measure should it be enacted. In the highly technical areas of public retirement systems and tax exemptions, fiscal estimates are prepared respectively by the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems or the Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions, with the assistance of research staff. In these cases, the note must evaluate not only the fiscal effect of a proposal but also its legality under state and federal law and its desirability as a matter of public policy.

Since 1967, the Legislative Reference Bureau has prepared an analysis of each bill introduced in the legislature, explaining in plain language the existing law and how it will change if the bill becomes law. The analysis is printed in the bill immediately following the title. As a general rule, analyses are not updated to reflect amendments approved during the legislative process, so they usually describe the content of the bill at introduction.

First Reading and Referral to Committee. Upon introduction, each bill, joint resolution, or resolution is given a number by the chief clerk and read the first time. On "first reading", the chief clerk reads that part of the proposal's title known as the "relating clause" – the clause that briefly describes the subject matter of the bill, e.g., "relating to the powers and duties of state traffic patrol officers and motor vehicle inspectors". (In the assembly, distribution of a written report showing the numbers and relating clauses of proposals being offered for introduction takes the place of actual first reading.) Immediately after first reading, the presiding officer usually refers the proposal to the appropriate standing committee for review. All bills that appropriate money, provide for revenue, or relate to taxation must be referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before they can be enacted into law.

Committee Hearings. The chairperson of the standing committee may or may not schedule a hearing on the proposal. All committee proceedings are open to the general public. If a hearing is held, anyone may speak to the committee to support or oppose a measure or merely to present information to the committee without taking a position. Persons may also register for or against a proposal or submit written comments or petitions without making an oral presentation.

Committees do not keep verbatim transcripts of their hearings, but they do maintain appearance records listing persons who testify or register at the hearing, together with any printed information those parties submit relative to bills and resolutions before the committee. Records for the current legislative session are filed in the office of the committee chairperson. Copies of appearance records for prior sessions, beginning with the 1953 session, are filed in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

The chairperson of a committee decides whether or not action will be taken on a particular proposal. If the decision is to act, the chairperson will call an “executive session” of the committee. In the session, committee members discuss the bill and may ask questions of persons in attendance, but no further public testimony is taken. At the close of the executive session, the committee must decide whether to recommend passage of the bill as originally introduced, passage with amendments, or rejection. If the result is a tie vote, the committee can report the bill without recommendation. A committee’s decision is contained in a very brief report to the house. (Bills that receive a negative recommendation are almost never reported to the floor.)

The following is an example of a committee report to the senate from the *Senate Journal*, April 26, 2001:

The Committee on Universities, Housing and Government Operations reports and recommends:

Senate Bill 110

Relating to: polling hours, time off from work for service as an election official, training of election officials, voting by felons and immigrants, requiring studies and recommendations with regard to voter registration and multilingual voting needs, establishing satellite stations for purposes of conducting voter registration and absentee voting, and granting rule-making authority.

Introduction and adoption of Senate amendment 1.

Ayes, 7 – Senators M. Meyer, Moore, Grobschmidt, Hansen, Ellis, Huelsman and Zien.

Noes, 0 – None.

Passage as amended.

Ayes, 4 – Senators M. Meyer, Moore, Grobschmidt and Hansen.

Noes, 3 – Senators Ellis, Huelsman and Zien.

MARK MEYER

Chairperson

Committee on Universities, Housing
and Government Operations

Committee chairpersons determine the scheduling of committee hearings. A committee is allowed a reasonable period of time to consider matters referred to it. After 21 days, a proposal that has not been reported out of an assembly committee may be withdrawn on a motion or petition by majority vote of the assembly. In the senate, a proposal may be withdrawn from committee at any time by majority vote (unless a committee hearing has been scheduled within the week), but should the attempt be unsuccessful, all subsequent motions to withdraw the same proposal require a two-thirds vote. In practice, proposals are very rarely withdrawn from committees without a committee report.

Scheduling Debate. Both the senate and assembly have systematic procedures for scheduling proposals on the house daily calendar. In the 2001 Legislature, all proposals reported by senate standing committees are referred to the Committee on Senate Organization; in the assembly, they are referred to the Committee on Rules. These committees schedule all business for floor debate.

Parliamentary Procedure. The rules of parliamentary procedure, which are followed by each house, facilitate the legislative process and are printed in pamphlets, titled “Senate Rules” and “Assembly Rules”. Each house may create new rules and amend or rescind its current rules by passage of a simple resolution. “Joint Rules” deal with the relations between the houses and with clerical proceedings common to both. Changes in joint rules require the passage of a joint resolution.

Parliamentary process may seem unduly cumbersome to the onlooker, but it helps the houses operate in an organized fashion. The process is designed to protect the minority in its right to be



Representative Julie Lassa (center) meets with constituents from Stevens Point during an Assembly Education Committee hearing on the “latch key” bill she introduced to provide grants for after-school care programs. (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Democratic Caucus)

heard and to promote careful deliberation and orderly consideration of all legislation. For particularly difficult procedural questions, the presiding officer of each house has access to such standard sources as *Mason’s Manual of Legislative Procedure* and *Jefferson’s Manual*.

Second Reading. When a bill is scheduled for house action, it is given a second reading by title. This is the stage at which amendments to the bill may be considered. An amendment may be a “simple” amendment, which makes changes within the bill, or a “substitute amendment”, which completely replaces the original bill. Amendments may be offered, debated, and voted upon at any time prior to a vote to “engross” the measure at the end of the second reading. Engrossment of a bill incorporates all adopted amendments and all approved technical corrections into a proposal in its house of origin. The rules of both houses require a formal delay after the proposal is engrossed, which gives legislators time to reconsider the issues raised by the bill. In many cases, however, the rules are suspended by unanimous consent or a two-thirds vote so that second and third readings can occur on the same legislative day.

Third Reading. The purpose of the third reading is to make a final decision on a proposal itself. After a third reading, the proposal is put to the house for a vote with the following questions: “This bill having been read 3 separate times, the question is, ‘Shall the bill pass?’” (for the senate) or “Shall the proposal be passed?” (for the assembly). The bill can be debated again at this point, but it is not subject to amendment. The bill may be passed on a voice vote, unless a roll call vote is required by the state constitution, by law or legislative rule, or by request of a prescribed number of members.

Action in the Second House. If the bill passes, it is “messed” (sent) to the other house, where it goes through substantially the same procedure as in the first house. In the second house, however, the bill may be referred directly to the calendar without referral to a standing committee. When the second house concurs in the bill, whether with or without additional amendments, the measure is messed back to the house of origin.

If the second house amends the bill before concurring, those amendments must be voted upon in the house of origin. If amendments are rejected or the bill is further amended by the original

EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1931 – 1999 SESSIONS

Session	Bills Vetoed in Entirety			Bill Partially Vetoed			Partial Vetos Contained in Biennial Budget Bills	
	Number Vetoed	Vetoes Sustained	Vetoes Overridden	Number Partially Vetoed	All Partial Vetoes Sustained	One or More Partial Vetoes Overridden	Number of Partial Vetos ¹	Vetoes Overridden
1931	38	38	—	2	2	—	12	0
1933	15	15	—	1	1	—	12	0
1935	27	27	—	4	4	—	0	0
1937	10	10	—	1	1	—	0	0
1939	22 ²	22	—	4	4	—	1	0
1941	17	17	—	1	1	—	1	0
1943	39	19	20	1	—	1	0	0
1945	31	26	5	2	1	1	1	0
1947	10	9	1	1	1	—	4	0
1949	17	15	2	2	1	1	0	0
1951	18	18	—	—	—	—	0	0
1953	31	28	3	4 ³	4	—	2	0
1955	38	38	—	—	—	—	0	0
1957	35	34	1	3	3	—	2	0
1959	36	32	4	1	1	—	0	0
1961	69	67	2	3	3	—	2	0
1963	72	68	4	1	1	—	0	0
1965	24	23	1	4	4	—	1	0
1967	18	18	—	5	5	—	0	0
1969	34	33	1	11	11	—	27	0
1971	32	29	3	8	8	—	12	0
1973	13	13	—	18	15	3	38	2
1975	37	31	6	22	18	4	42	5
1977	21	17	4	16	13	3	67	21
1979	19	16	3	9	7	2	45	1
1981	11	9	2	11	10	1	121 ⁴	0
1983	3	3	—	3	2	1	70	6
1985	7	7	—	7	6	1	78	2
1987	38	38	—	20	20	—	290	0
1989	35	35	—	28	28	—	208	0
1991	33	33	—	13	13	—	457	0
1993	8	8	—	24	24	—	78	0
1995	4	4	—	21	21	—	112	0
1997	3	3	—	8	8	—	152	0
1999	5	5	—	10	10	—	255	0

Note: The legislature is not required to act on vetoes. Any veto not acted upon is counted as sustained, including pocket vetoes.

“Vetoes sustained” includes the following pocket vetoes: 1937 (5); 1941 (13); 1943 (4); 1951 (14); 1955 (10); 1957 (1); 1973 (1). A “pocket veto” resulted if the governor took no action on a bill after the legislature had adjourned *sine die*. (*Sine die*, from the Latin for “without a day”, means the legislature adjourns without setting a date to reconvene.) With this type of adjournment, the legislature concluded all its business for the biennium, and there was no opportunity for it to sustain or override the veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*). Under current legislative session schedules, in which the preceding legislature adjourns on the same day the newly elected legislature is seated, the pocket veto is unlikely.

¹As listed in each veto message by the governor.

²Attorney general ruled veto of 1939 SB-43 was void and it became law (see Vol. 28, *Opinions of the Attorney General*, p. 423).

³1953 AB-141, partially vetoed in two separate sections by separate veto messages, is counted as one.

⁴Attorney general ruled several vetoes “ineffective” because the governor failed to express his objections (see Vol. 70, *Opinions of the Attorney General*, p. 189).

Source: Compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau from the *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature* and the *Assembly and Senate Journals*.

house, the resulting proposal may be sent back to the second house or to a conference committee made up of members representing both houses, where attempts are made to iron out the differences between the two versions. The compromise version, drawn up by the conference committee, cannot be amended in either house when it is brought to a vote. When both houses have agreed on identical wording of a bill, the Legislative Reference Bureau “enrolls” it in its final form, incorporating any amendments and corrections approved by both houses, and the measure is forwarded for the governor’s signature.

On average about 1,800 bills were introduced in each of the past 10 legislatures, but only 22% of those passed. Bills fail for many reasons: the house of origin may vote to “indefinitely postpone” or “table” a bill and then never take it up again; the second house may vote to “nonconcur” or may concur but with amendments unacceptable to the house of origin; or the proposal may “die in committee” and never be reported back to the house. An unsuccessful proposal does not carry over to the following legislature. A member must reintroduce it as a new bill.

Action of the Governor. The governor has 6 days (excluding Sundays) in which to act on the bill by: 1) signing it, in which case it becomes law; 2) vetoing it in whole or, if an appropriation bill, in part; or 3) failing to sign it within 6 days, in which case it becomes law without the governor’s signature. Partial veto of words or numbers within a bill is permitted in the case of bills which contain an appropriation. If the governor signs the law but vetoes part of it, the portion not vetoed becomes law.

Bills are not sent to the office of the governor immediately following passage but are forwarded when the governor calls for them. The legislative session schedule, however, provides deadlines after each floorperiod when all bills must be sent to the governor and provides a specific floorperiod for final legislative review of the governor’s vetoes.

If the governor vetoes a bill, in whole or part, the vetoed portions must be returned to the house of origin with the governor’s written objections. A vetoed bill or portion of a bill can become law despite the governor’s objections, but it requires a two-thirds vote in each house to override the veto. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the governor’s veto is sustained, and the vetoed bill or portion dies.

Session Laws. After passage, each new law is numbered as a Wisconsin Act, based on the year of the legislative session and its order of enactment, e.g., 2001 Wisconsin Act 1. The date of enactment is the date the act is approved by the governor, the date it becomes a law without the governor’s signature, or the date the legislature votes to override the governor’s veto. The secretary of state assigns the new law a date of publication. On or before that date, copies of the act in pamphlet form, called a “slip law”, must be available for public distribution. The act’s number, title, and original bill number must be published within 10 working days of the date of enactment in the newspaper designated as the official state paper for publication of legal notices (currently the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*). The notice contains the date of enactment and date of publication and states the act is available for public distribution. The act takes effect the day after its assigned publication date, unless another effective date is specified in the law itself.

Ultimately all the laws enacted during the biennium are combined by the Legislative Reference Bureau into bound volumes, called “Wisconsin Session Laws”. Any portions of these laws that make changes in the statutes are then incorporated by the Revisor of Statutes Bureau into the edition of the “Wisconsin Statutes” dated for that legislative biennium. Thus, the edition identified as the *1999-2000 Wisconsin Statutes* will include all statutory changes resulting from laws enacted by the 1999 Legislature.

The Budget Bill. The budget bill is the longest and most complex bill of the session. Because Wisconsin’s budget covers a 2-year period from July 1 of one odd-numbered year through June 30 of the next, its development involves a chain of events stretching over almost a year. In the fall of the even-numbered year preceding passage of a budget, state agencies must submit funding estimates to the Department of Administration. Their funding requests include estimates of the cost to continue existing services over the next two years and may propose improvements they hope to make in their programs. The budget division of the Department of Administration then compiles the data for review by the governor or governor-elect. While developing the budget, the governor may hold a hearing on any department’s budget request to get additional input.

The governor is required by law to deliver the budget message to the new legislature on or before the last Tuesday in January, although the legislature can extend the deadline at the governor's request. This message is accompanied by the state budget report and the biennial executive budget bill or bills, which must be introduced by the Joint Committee on Finance at the governor's request without change.

In the legislature, the Joint Committee on Finance holds hearings on the departmental requests and governor's program initiatives. When these are completed, it reports the budget bill to the house of the legislature where it was introduced. The committee's report takes the form of a substitute amendment. The bill then follows the normal legislative procedure through both houses of the legislature, although it is amended many times. When passed, the budget bill is submitted for the governor's approval. The governor may sign the budget bill, veto it in its entirety (which would be unlikely), or use partial vetoes, as is usually the case. To meet the state's budgetary cycle, the new budget law should be effective by July 1 of the odd-numbered year, but there sometimes is a delay of several days, or even weeks or months, during which state agencies continue to operate at their levels of appropriation from the preceding budget.

Further Reading. The preceding section has provided a brief description of how a bill becomes a law in Wisconsin. In practice, legislative procedure is more complex than explained here. The feature article from the *1993-1994 Wisconsin Blue Book* contains a more detailed description and uses a case study approach to further illustrate the legislative process. It may be accessed via the *Wisconsin Blue Book* link on the Legislative Reference Bureau's Web site: www.legis.state.wi.us/lrb/pubs

2001-2002 LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

The complete 2001-2002 Legislative Service consists of 6 parts, which may be ordered by subscription from the Document Sales office:

Bills, resolutions and amendments (complete text of each as introduced).

Acts are the laws enacted in bill form by the legislature and signed by the governor or passed over the governor's veto. The acts are distributed separately as "slip laws".

Journals are a daily record of the business conducted in each house, but they are not verbatim accounts. The service provides preliminary editions of the journals (published on the morning after the legislative day on yellow paper for senate journals and green paper for assembly journals) and the final corrected editions (printed on white paper and distributed two or three weeks later).

The **Bulletin of Proceedings** contains a numerical listing of all bills and other measures introduced in each house of the legislature and a cumulative record of actions taken on each. It includes a subject index to all measures introduced and to all acts, a list of proposals introduced by each legislator, and a numerical listing of statutory sections affected by acts and enrolled bills. It is issued weekly during floorperiods and at longer intervals at other times.

The **Weekly Schedule of Committee Activities** lists the time and place of legislative committee hearings for the coming week and advanced notices for hearings on issues of special interest. The schedule is issued on Thursday before the week in which hearings are held.

Administrative Rules is issued monthly and lists the administrative rules submitted by executive branch agencies by clearinghouse rule number. It includes a subject index, a list of agency contacts and a cumulative record of actions taken on each proposal.

To obtain all or part of the legislative service contact Document Sales, Wisconsin Department of Administration, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, P.O. Box 7840, Madison 53707-7840 or call (608) 266-3358, TTY (608) 264-8499, or (800) 362-7253 for an order form. Any part may be ordered separately. Prepayment is required on all orders. Faxed orders are accepted at (608) 281-8150 when paying with a credit card. Subscribers may receive their documents through the mail or pick them up at the Legislative Document Room, Lower Level, 1 East Main Street, Madison. All subscriptions to the 2001-2002 Legislative Service will expire on December 31, 2002.

SERVICE	Interdepartmental Delivery or Pick-up at Document Room ¹	United Parcel Service (UPS) and U.S. Postal Service ^{1,2}
Complete service, including daily calendars	\$500	\$755
Bills, resolutions and amendments	160	300
Acts (slip laws)	20	75
Daily Journals	55	130
Bulletin of Proceedings	200	315
Weekly Schedule of Committee Activities . . .	15	75
Administrative Rules	65	85

¹All sales are subject to the 5% state sales tax, 0.5% county sales tax and 0.1% stadium tax, where applicable.

²Section 35.87 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, requires: "Actual postage or delivery costs shall be added to the fee for those subscribers who do not pick up their documents."

STATUTES, SESSION LAWS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Printed Materials

The printed state documents listed below are available from Document Sales, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, P.O. Box 7840, Madison 53707-7840; telephone (608) 266-3358; TTY (608) 264-8499.

Prices listed do not reflect 5% state sales tax and, where applicable, 0.5% county sales tax and/or 0.1% stadium tax. Taxes must be included with payment. Prepayment is required for all orders. Make check or money order payable to Wisconsin Department of Administration. For MasterCard or Visa orders, call (608) 264-9419 or (800) 362-7253.

Wisconsin Statutes 1999-2000:

Hardcover 5-volume set – \$135 (picked up); \$142 (shipped)

Softcover 5-volume set – \$110 (picked up); \$117 (shipped)

1999 *Laws of Wisconsin*: Hardcover 2-volume set – \$42.75 (picked up); \$47.00 (shipped)

Wisconsin Administrative Code, including loose-leaf *Administrative Register*: Subscriptions are available for the entire code or individual code books. Prices change each January 1. Contact Document Sales at (608) 266-3358 for current pricing information.

Machine-Readable Data

WisLaw, the computer-searchable CD-ROM, contains the Wisconsin Statutes and Annotations, plus the Wisconsin and U.S. Constitutions, Supreme Court Rules, recent Opinions of the Attorney General, the Administrative Register, town law forms, and the Wisconsin Code of Military Justice.

WisLaw is continuously updated and is available only by 12-months' subscription. (The number of CD updates released in any 12-month period may vary.) The CD will only be delivered upon receipt of a signed end-user license, subscription form, and full payment. Subscription forms and *WisLaw* end-user license are available at Document Sales (see address above) or through the Revisor of Statutes Bureau home page at <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb/>

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Document Sales, and Revisor of Statutes Bureau.



Democratic members of the Joint Committee on Finance, (clockwise from bottom center) Sen. Gwendolynne Moore, Sen. Robert Wirch, Rep. Spencer Coggs, Sen. Kevin Shibilski, Sen. Brian Burke, and Sen. Russell Decker, “bear” their feelings about budget issues in Sen. Shibilski’s newly remodeled office. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

**POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE
WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE
1885 – 2001**

Legislative Session ¹	Senate						Assembly							
	D	R	P	S	SD	M ³	Vacant	D	R	P	S	SD	M ⁴	Vacant
1885	13	20	—	—	—	—	—	39	61	—	—	—	—	—
1887	6	25	—	—	—	2	—	30	57	—	—	—	13	—
1889	6	24	—	—	—	3	—	29	71	—	—	—	—	—
1891	19	14	—	—	—	—	—	66	33	—	—	—	1	—
1893	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	56	44	—	—	—	—	—
1895	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	19	81	—	—	—	—	—
1897	4	29	—	—	—	—	—	8	91	—	—	—	1	—
1899	2	31	—	—	—	—	—	19	81	—	—	—	—	—
1901	2	31	—	—	—	—	—	18	82	—	—	—	—	—
1903	3	30	—	—	—	—	—	25	75	—	—	—	—	—
1905	4	28	—	—	1	—	—	11	85	—	—	4	—	—
1907	5	27	—	—	1	—	—	19	76	—	—	5	—	—
1909	4	28	—	—	1	—	—	17	80	—	—	3	—	—
1911	4	27	—	—	2	—	—	29	59	—	—	12	—	—
1913	9	23	—	—	1	—	—	37	57	—	—	6	—	—
1915	11	21	—	—	1	—	—	29	63	—	—	8	—	—
1917	6	24	—	3	—	—	—	14	79	—	7	—	—	—
1919	2	27	—	4	—	—	—	5	79	—	16	—	—	—
1921	2	27	—	4	—	—	—	2	92	—	6	—	—	—
1923	—	30	—	3	—	—	—	1	89	—	10	—	—	—
1925	—	30	—	3	—	—	—	1	92	—	7	—	—	—
1927	—	31	—	2	—	—	—	3	89	—	8	—	—	—
1929	—	31	—	2	—	—	—	6	90	—	3	—	1	—
1931	1	30	—	2	—	—	—	2	89	—	9	—	—	—
1933	9	23	—	1	—	—	—	59	13	24	3	—	1	—
1935	13	6	14	—	—	—	—	35	17	45	3	—	—	—
1937	9	8	16	—	—	—	—	31	21	46	2	—	—	—
1939	6	16	11	—	—	—	—	15	53	32	—	—	—	—
1941	3	24	6	—	—	—	—	15	60	25	—	—	—	—
1943	4	23	6	—	—	—	—	14	73	13	—	—	—	—
1945	6	22	5	—	—	—	—	19	75	6	—	—	—	—
1947	5	27	1	—	—	—	—	11	88	—	—	—	—	1
1949	3	27	—	—	—	—	3	26	74	—	—	—	—	—
1951	7	26	—	—	—	—	—	24	75	—	—	—	—	1
1953	7	26	—	—	—	—	—	25	75	—	—	—	—	—
1955	8	24	—	—	—	—	1	36	64	—	—	—	—	—
1957	10	23	—	—	—	—	—	33	67	—	—	—	—	—
1959	12	20	—	—	—	—	1	55	45	—	—	—	—	—
1961	13	20	—	—	—	—	—	45	55	—	—	—	—	—
1963	11	22	—	—	—	—	—	46	53	—	—	—	—	1
1965	12	20	—	—	—	—	1	52	48	—	—	—	—	—
1967	12	21	—	—	—	—	—	47	53	—	—	—	—	—
1969	10	23	—	—	—	—	—	48	52	—	—	—	—	—
1971	12	20	—	—	—	—	1	67	33	—	—	—	—	—
1973	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	62	37	—	—	—	—	—
1975	18	13	—	—	—	—	2	63	36	—	—	—	—	—
1977	23	10	—	—	—	—	—	66	33	—	—	—	—	—
1979	21	10	—	—	—	—	2	60	39	—	—	—	—	—
1981	19	14	—	—	—	—	—	59	39	—	—	—	—	1
1983	17	14	—	—	—	—	2	59	40	—	—	—	—	—
1985	19	14	—	—	—	—	—	52	47	—	—	—	—	—
1987	19	11	—	—	—	—	3	54	45	—	—	—	—	—
1989	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	56	43	—	—	—	—	—
1991	19	14	—	—	—	—	—	58	41	—	—	—	—	—
1993 ²	15	15	—	—	—	—	3	52	47	—	—	—	—	—
1995 ²	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	48	51	—	—	—	—	—
1997 ²	17	16	—	—	—	—	—	47	52	—	—	—	—	—
1999	17	16	—	—	—	—	—	44	55	—	—	—	—	—
2001	18	15	—	—	—	—	—	43	56	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Following redistricting, the 1973 Assembly contained 99, not 100, districts.

Symbols: Democrat (D); Progressive (P); Republican (R); Socialist (S); Social Democrat (SD); Miscellaneous (M).

¹Political composition at inauguration.

²In the 1993, 1995, and 1997 Legislatures, majority control of the senate shifted during the session. On 4/20/93, vacancies were filled resulting in a total of 16 Democrats and 17 Republicans; on 6/16/96, there were 17 Democrats and 16 Republicans; and on 4/19/98, there were 16 Democrats and 17 Republicans.

³Miscellaneous = one Independent and one People's (1887); one Independent and 2 Union Labor (1889).

⁴Miscellaneous = 3 Independent, 4 Independent Democrat and 6 People's (1887); one Union Labor (1891); one Fusion (1897); one Independent (1929); one Independent Republican (1933).

Sources: Pre-1943 data is taken from the Secretary of State, *Officers of Wisconsin: U.S., State, Judicial, Congressional, Legislative and County Officers*, 1943 and earlier editions, and the *Wisconsin Blue Book*, various editions. Later data compiled from Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau sources.



Senator Carol Roessler and Senate Minority Leader Mary Panzer (seated) discuss strategy during floor debate on the 2001-2003 budget. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)