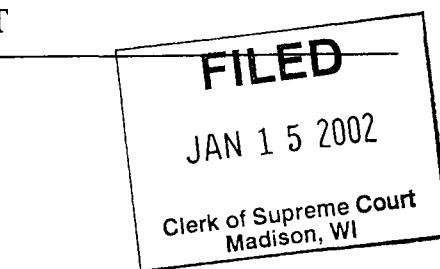


STATE OF WISCONSIN
SUPREME COURT

SCOTT R. JENSEN, personally and as
Speaker of the Wisconsin Assembly and
MARY E. PANZER, personally and as
Minority Leader of the Wisconsin Senate,

Petitioners,

v.



Case No. 02-0057-OA

WISCONSIN ELECTIONS BOARD, an
independent agency of the State of Wisconsin;
JERALYN WENDELBERGER, its chairman;
and each of its members in his or her official
capacity, DAVID HALBROOKS, R. J.
JOHNSON, JOHN P. SAVAGE, JOHN C.
SCHOBER, STEVEN V. PONTO, BRENDA
LEWISON, CHRISTINE WISEMAN and
KEVIN J. KENNEDY, its executive director,

Respondents.

PETITIONERS' SUPPLEMENTAL APPENDIX

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| James R. Troupis, SBN 1005341 | Patrick J. Hodan, SBN 1001233 |
| Raymond P. Taffora, SBN 1017166 | REINHART BOERNER VAN |
| Eric M. McLeod, SBN 1021730 | DEUREN S.C. |
| MICHAEL BEST & FRIEDRICH LLP | 1000 N. Water Street |
| One S. Pinckney Street, Suite 700 | P.O. Box 514000 |
| Post Office Box 1806 | Milwaukee, WI 53203-3400 |
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| Telephone: (608) 257-3501 | |

Dated: January 15, 2002

INDEX

Exhibit A Letter of January 7, 2002 to Clerk of the Court, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin from James R. Troupis without attachments, which were previously filed with this Court.

Exhibit B Letter of January 4, 2002 to Thomas J. Balistreri, Michael P. May, James R. Troupis and Brady C. Williamson from Representatives David R. Obey and F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.

EXHIBIT A

**Letter of January 7, 2002 to Clerk of the Court, U.S.
District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin from
James R. Troupis without attachments, which were
previously filed with this Court.**



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150 Independent Firms

January 7, 2002

Sofron B. Nedilsky, Clerk
U.S. District Court
Eastern District of Wisconsin
517 E. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202-4583

Re: Arrington, et al. v. Elections Board, et al. Case No. 01-C-0121
Jensen et al. v. Elections Board, et al. Case No. 02-0057-OA (Wisconsin
Supreme Court)

Dear Mr. Nedilsky:

A status/planning conference is set for 3:00 p.m. today in this matter. We are sending this letter to fully apprise the Court of recent developments which may affect today's conference.

Enclosed with this correspondence are copies of the following items which have been filed with the Wisconsin Supreme Court today:

Petition for Leave to Commence an Original Action Seeking Declaratory Judgment and Other Relief ("Petition")

Memorandum in Support of Petition for Leave to Commence an Original Action Seeking Declaratory Judgment and Other Relief

Petitioners' Appendix

Letter to Supreme Court Clerk

We had noted in the previously filed Memorandum of Jensen and Panzer, Intervenor-Defendants in Support of Proposed Scheduling Order, at p.2, ("Jensen Memorandum on Scheduling") that deference to the State Courts "is an essential component of the redistricting process." In *Grove v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25 (1993), the U.S. Supreme Court notes, as well, that "[i]n the reapportionment context, the Court has required federal judges to defer consideration of disputes involving redistricting where the State, through its legislative or judicial branch, has begun to address that highly political task itself." *Id.* at 33 (italics in original). This Panel also commented, in its November 28, 2001 Memorandum Opinion and Order that "[c]omity requires that the Court refrain from initiating redistricting proceedings with the remaining parties until the



Sofron B. Nedilsky, Clerk

January 7, 2002

Page 2

appropriate state bodies have attempted – and failed – to do so on their own.” (November 28, 2001 Order at 23 (citing *Growe*)). The Petition before the Wisconsin Supreme Court is now pending. The Wisconsin Supreme Court may order the respondent, the Wisconsin State Elections Board, to answer, and following a period for that response, the Court may “grant or deny the petition.” Wis. Stat. §§ 809.70(2) and (3).

In light of the State Supreme Court action, and the upcoming State Legislative session described in the Jensen Memorandum on Scheduling, we believe extending the Stay Order until March 1, 2002 as to State Legislative Redistricting (See, Jensen and Panzer Proposed Scheduling Order at p. 3 (Exh. A to Jensen Memorandum on Scheduling)) continues to be the most efficient and appropriate action. In the interim, should the State Supreme Court grant the Petition (See, *State ex rel. Reynolds v. Zimmerman*, 22 Wis 2d 544, 126 N.W.2d 551, *enforced*, 23 Wis. 2d 606, 128 N.W.2d 551 (1964)(per curium)(granting original jurisdiction in legislative redistricting); *State ex rel. Bowman v. Dammann*, 209 Wis 21, 23, 243 N.W. 481 (1932)(“the power of this court [State Supreme Court] to review the constitutionality of a legislative reapportionment must be taken as settled by the cases of *State ex rel. Attorney General v. Cunningham*, 81 Wis. 440, 51 N.W. 724 and *State ex rel. Lamb v. Cunningham*, 83 Wis. 90, 53 N.W. 35.”) this Court could then dismiss this action or defer any further action on State Legislative Redistricting to a later date.

In the event the Court believes it remains necessary to address State Legislative Redistricting at this time, the calendar and procedures stated in the Jensen Memorandum on Scheduling for State Legislative Redistricting remain the proposal of the Jensen Intervenors. Consistent with this suggestion, I am advised by counsel that the Arrington Plaintiffs have withdrawn their request for State Legislative Redistricting to be considered, in any respect, by this Court.

Thank you for considering these comments. We look forward to meeting with the Court this afternoon.

Very truly yours,

MICHAEL BEST & FRIEDRICH LLP

James R. Troupis

JRT:fw

Enclosures

cc: Brady C. Williamson (w/encl) (via hand delivery)
 Michael P. May (w/encl) (via hand delivery)
 Thomas J. Balistreri (w/encl) (via hand delivery)

EXHIBIT B

**Letter of January 4, 2002 to Thomas J. Balistreri,
Michael P. May, James R. Troupis and
Brady C. Williamson from
Representatives David R. Obey
and F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.**

TO:

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Assistant Attorney General
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Brady C. Williamson
LaFollette Godfrey & Kahn
1 East Main Street, Suite 500
P.O. Box 2719
Madison, WI 53701-2719
FAX: 608-257-0609

FROM:

David R. Obey, Member of Congress
2314 Rayburn Building
Washington, DC 20515

F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., Member of Congress
2332 Rayburn Building
Washington, DC 20515

Total number of pages (including cover sheet): 28 *RS*

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

January 4, 2002

VIA FACSIMILE

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Gentlemen:

The judicial panel that will hear the pending redistricting litigation in the U.S. District Court in Milwaukee will conduct a scheduling conference on January 7, 2002. We note, as well, that a state legislative committee will hold a public hearing on congressional redistricting on January 10, 2002. In light of these developments, we want to bring to your collective attention, as counsel for the parties in the case, several points of unanimous bipartisan agreement among the members of Wisconsin's congressional delegation.

The members of the delegation each have reviewed a redistricting proposal identical to a proposal (LRB-4410/1) that will be introduced for consideration by the state legislature. (A copy of the legislation accompanies this letter.) Drafted by the Legislative Reference Bureau, the proposal is acceptable without exception to the members of Wisconsin's congressional delegation. That is, we agree that LRB-4410/1 is a valid, constitutional redistricting plan that should be enacted by the state legislature and signed into law by the Governor. In the absence of a state law, LRB-4410/1 is a valid, constitutional redistricting plan suitable for adoption by the panel as a judicial plan of apportionment.

A state's congressional districts must be redistricted every 10 years, as you well know, to achieve virtually absolute population equality among the districts. *See Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725, 730 (1983). The Supreme Court has observed that "[p]recise mathematical equality" between districts "may be impossible to achieve in an imperfect world." *Id.* Nevertheless, the "equal representation" goal requires that states establish districts to achieve population equality "as nearly as is practicable." *Id.*, quoting *Wesberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1, 7-8 (1964).

LRB-4410/1 is a laudible, good-faith effort to achieve precise mathematical equality. It is a "zero deviation" plan. Perfect population equality would result if each of Wisconsin's eight new congressional districts contained precisely 670,459 people – the mathematically "ideal" population. As detailed in the attached appendix to LRB-4410/1, the proposal's smallest congressional district, District 1, contains a population of 670,457 and the largest, Districts 6 and 8, contain 670,462 people. Based on these figures, the percentage deviation from the ideal is zero.

Courts consistently have respected and approved district lines drawn to protect "communities defined by actual shared interests." *Miller v. Johnson*, 515 U.S. 900, 916 (1995). For example, redistricting plans should avoid fracturing populations that are identifiably homogenous in their need of or demand for governmental services. As a result of the 2000 census, and the apportionment of congressional seats among the states, the population of the City of Milwaukee is now significantly smaller than the population required for a single complete congressional district. To avoid diluting arbitrarily the voting strength of the city's residents, LRB-4410/1 reasonably places the City of Milwaukee into one congressional district. If the city were split into two congressional districts, nearly 60 percent of the population of each district would reside not in the city itself but in the suburban areas surrounding the City of Milwaukee – diluting the voting strength and ability of city residents to elect a candidate to reflect their urban interests.

Moreover, a single congressional district protecting this community of interest also complies with any requirements under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 1973(a) (prohibiting any electoral practice or procedure that "results in a denial or abridgement of the right of any citizen...to vote on account of race or color" or membership in a language minority group). That is, federal law in Section 2 prohibits any practice or procedure that may substantially impair the ability of a racial minority to elect candidates of its choice on an equal basis with other voters. Splitting the City of Milwaukee into two congressional districts may well have such an unwanted effect.

In addition to demonstrating respect for communities of interest in the City of Milwaukee, LRB-4410/1 embraces the other districting principles traditionally recognized by the courts: compactness, contiguity, respect for political subdivisions and the compelling need to preserve the "core" of existing districts.

In reviewing the map included in the appendix to LRB-4410/1, you will note that the proposed congressional districts:

- Are geographically compact with no "inventive" irregularity of district shape;
- Minimize the division of county or municipal boundaries – keeping counties, cities and towns intact except in rare areas for purposes of compactness and unless they are already divided and, in that event, those existing boundaries are honored in the interests of avoiding disruption; and,
- Provide for a minimal disruption by maintaining the "core" of Wisconsin's current congressional districts and continuity between constituents and their elected representatives.

This final point is particularly important. The proposal embodied in LRB-4410/1 will be the least disruptive for the citizens of this state because it "moves" relatively few residents from one district, their current district, to another. A quick comparison of this proposal with the districts established in each of the last three decades will show remarkable consistency and continuity.

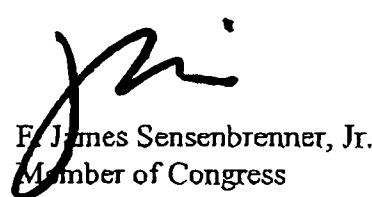
It is our collective hope that this information will be useful in presenting the panel with a status report on this matter and in fashioning your proposed schedules and plans for the efficient judicial processing of congressional redistricting – should that become necessary in the absence of a legislatively-enacted plan. We urge, in this regard, that if the judicial panel does have to determine the state's congressional districts, the process be separate and distinct from state legislative redistricting and that the judicial process begin sooner rather than later. The first statutory deadline for the fall elections is May 14, 2002, and neither the panel nor the citizens of the state should have to wait until the 11th hour for a determination of district lines.

We will continue to closely follow the judicial proceeding, as we do the legislature's process, and we are always available to answer any questions you might have about our perspective.

Sincerely,



David R. Obey
Member of Congress



F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.
Member of Congress

cc: Paul Ryan
Tammy Baldwin
Ron Kind
Jerry Kleczka
Thomas M. Barrett
Thomas E. Petri
Mark A. Green

2001 - 2002 LEGISLATURE

LRB-4410/1

PC:cjs&kg:kjf

2001 BILL

1 AN ACT *to repeal* 3.003 and 3.01 to 3.09; *to renumber and amend* 3.002 (1);
2 *to amend* 3.001; and *to create* subchapter I (title) of chapter 3 [precedes
3 3.001], 3.002 (1m), 3.004, subchapter II (title) of chapter 3 [precedes 3.11], 3.11
4 to 3.18 and 13.92 (1) (b) 3. d. of the statutes; *relating to:* congressional
5 redistricting.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill redistricts, according to the number of inhabitants, the congressional districts of this state based on the results of the 2000 federal decennial census of population. In accordance with that census, the bill decreases the number of congressional districts from nine to eight. Under the bill, county and municipal boundaries and wards used to create congressional districts are the boundaries and wards in effect on August 1 of the year following the year of the federal decennial census (in this case, August 1, 2001). The boundaries do not account for any municipal annexation, detachment, or consolidation after that date.

Current law requires congressional districts to be as uniform in population as is practicable. The table below illustrates, for the congressional districts proposed, the numeric amount and the percentage by which the districts with the smallest and largest populations deviate from the ideal population for a congressional district. The population figures contained in the table are derived from the results of the federal decennial census.

BILL

| | <u>District</u> | <u>Population</u> | <u>Deviation</u> | <u>Pct. Dev.</u> |
|-----------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Smallest: | Cong. District 1 | 670,457 | -2 | 0.00 |
| Largest: | Cong. Districts 6 and 8 | 670,462 | 3 | 0.00 |

This bill also requires the legislative reference bureau, in enrolling any redistricting plan that has passed both houses of the legislature, to attach an updated appendix that includes all of the following: the population statistics for the congressional districts created under the bill; a statewide map of the congressional districts created under the bill; a map of the congressional districts created under the bill that are in Milwaukee County; and, with certain exceptions, a detail map illustrating the division of any city, village, or town among two or more congressional districts.

For further information, see the appendix printed at the end of this bill. The appendix was prepared by the legislative reference bureau and contains the following information: population statistics for the eight congressional districts, a statewide map of congressional districts, and a map of each congressional district. The population data contained in the appendix is derived from the federal decennial census.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Subchapter I (title) of chapter 3 [precedes 3.001] of the statutes is created to read:

CHAPTER 3

SUBCHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 2. 3.001 of the statutes is amended to read:

3.001 Nine congressional Congressional districts established. Based on the certified official results of the 1990 census of population (statewide total: 4,891,769) and the allocation thereunder of congressional representation to this state, the This state is divided into 9 8 congressional districts as nearly equal in population as practicable. Each congressional district, containing approximately

BILL

1 543,530 persons, shall be entitled to elect one representative in the congress of the
2 United States.

3 SECTION 3. 3.002 (1) of the statutes is renumbered 3.004 (2) and amended to
4 read:

5 3.004 (2) "Ward" has the meaning given in s. 4.002 means a municipal ward
6 in effect on August 1 of the year following the federal decennial census on which the
7 districting plan described under subch. II is based.

8 SECTION 4. 3.002 (1m) of the statutes is created to read:

9 3.002 (1m) Reference to any county or municipality means that county or
10 municipality as its boundaries exist on August 1 of the year following the federal
11 decennial census on which the districting plan described under subch. II is based.

12 SECTION 5. 3.003 of the statutes is repealed.

13 SECTION 6. 3.004 of the statutes is created to read:

3.004 Definitions. In this chapter:

15 (1) "Block" has the meaning given in s. 5.02 (1q).

16 SECTION 7. 3.01 to 3.09 of the statutes are repealed.

17 SECTION 8. Subchapter II (title) of chapter 3 [precedes 3.11] of the statutes is
18 created to read:

CHAPTER 3

SUBCHAPTER II

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

22 SECTION 9. 3.11 to 3.18 of the statutes are created to read:

23 **3.11 First congressional district.** All of the following territory constitutes
24 the first congressional district:

25 (1) WHOLE COUNTIES. Kenosha County and Racine County.

BILL

- (a) The villages of Greendale and Hales Corners.
- (b) The cities of Franklin, Greenfield, and Oak Creek.

(3) Rock County. That part of Rock County consisting of all of the following:

(a) The towns of Bradford, Clinton, Harmony, Johnstown, La Prairie, Lima, Milton.

(b) That part of the town of Turtle comprising ward 2 and that part of the town of Turtle comprising U.S. census tract 2602, blocks 1022, 1023, 1024, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2009, 2028, 2052, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, and 2058.

(c) The village of Clinton.

(d) The cities of Janesville and Milton.

(4) WALWORTH COUNTY. That part of Walworth County consisting of all of the following:

(a) The towns of Bloomfield, Darien, Delavan, East Troy, Geneva, Lafayette, La Grange, Linn, Lyons, Richmond, Sharon, Spring Prairie, Sugar Creek, Troy, Walworth, and Whitewater.

(b) The villages of Darien, East Troy, Fontana-on-Geneva Lake, Sharon, Walworth, and Williams Bay.

(c) That part of the village of Genoa City located in the county.

(d) That part of the village of Mukwonago located in the county.

(e) The cities of Delavan, Elkhorn, and Lake Geneva.

(f) That part of the city of Burlington located in the county.

(5) WAUKESHA COUNTY. That part of Waukesha County cons

wing:

BILL

- (a) The towns of Eagle, Mukwonago, and Vernon.
- (b) The villages of Big Bend, Eagle, and North Prairie.
- (c) That part of the village of Mukwonago located in the county.
- (d) The city of Muskego.
- (e) That part of the city of New Berlin comprising wards 13, 14, 15, and 16 and part of the city of New Berlin comprising U.S. census tract 201600, blocks 3005, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3016, 3017, 3018, 3020, 4006, 4013, 4014, 4016, and 4017.

9 **3.12 Second congressional district.** All of the following territory
10 constitutes the 2nd congressional district:

BILL

1 2000, 2001, 2003, and 2007; and tract 2602, blocks 1066, 2007, 2008, 2010, 2014,
2 2016, 2023, 2025, 2026, 2031, 2032, 2034, 2048, 2050, 2051, 2053, 2060, 2063, 2064,
3 2065, 2068, 2069, and 3039.

4 (c) The villages of Footville and Orfordville.

5 (d) The cities of Beloit and Evansville.

6 (e) That part of the city of Edgerton located in the county.

7 (4) SAUK COUNTY. That part of Sauk County consisting of all of the following:

8 (a) The towns of Baraboo, Delton, Fairfield, Greenfield, Merrimac, and
9 Sumpter.

10 (b) The villages of Lake Delton, Merrimac, Prairie du Sac, Sauk City, and West
11 Baraboo.

12 (c) The city of Baraboo.

13 (d) That part of the city of Wisconsin Dells located in the county.

14 (5) WALWORTH COUNTY. That part of Walworth County consisting of that part
15 of the city of Whitewater located in the county.

16 **3.13 Third congressional district.** All of the following territory constitutes
17 the 3rd congressional district:

18 (1) WHOLE COUNTIES. Buffalo County, Crawford County, Dunn County, Eau
19 Claire County, Grant County, Iowa County, Jackson County, Juneau County, La
20 Crosse County, Lafayette County, Monroe County, Pepin County, Pierce County,
21 Richland County, St. Croix County, Trempealeau County, and Vernon County.

22 (2) CLARK COUNTY. That part of Clark County consisting of all of the following:

23 (a) The towns of Beaver, Butler, Dewhurst, Eaton, Foster, Fremont, Grant,
24 Hendren, Hewett, Levis, Loyal, Lynn, Mead, Mentor, Pine Valley, Seif, Sherman,
25 Sherwood, Unity, Warner, Washburn, Weston, and York.

BILL

(b) That part of the town of Reseburg comprising U.S. census tract 950400, blocks 3016, 3018, 3019, 3020, 3021, 3022, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3032, 3034, 3051, 3052, and 3053.

4 (c) That part of the town of Worden comprising U.S. census tract 950400, blocks
5 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020,
6 2021, 2023, 2024, 2027, 2028, 2029, and 2030.

7 (d) The village of Granton.

8 (e) The cities of Greenwood, Loyal, and Neillsville.

9 (3) SAUK COUNTY. That part of Sauk County consisting of all of the following:

10 (a) The towns of Bear Creek, Dellona, Excelsior, Franklin, Freedom, Honey
11 Creek, Ironton, La Valle, Prairie du Sac, Reedsburg, Spring Green, Troy,
12 Washington, Westfield, Winfield, and Woodland.

15 (c) That part of the village of Cazenovia located in the county.

16 (d) The city of Reedsburg.

17 **3.14 Fourth congressional district.** All of the following territory in
18 Milwaukee County constitutes the 4th congressional district:

19 (1) The village of West Milwaukee.

20 (2) The cities of Cudahy, St. Francis, and South Milwaukee.

21 (3) That part of the city of West Allis comprising wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10.

22 11, and 12 and that part of the city of West Allis comprising U.S. census tract 101800,
23 blocks 1001, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, and 1012.

24 (4) That part of the city of Milwaukee located in the county.

BILL

1 **3.15 Fifth congressional district.** All of the following territory constitutes
2 the 5th congressional district:

3 **(1) WHOLE COUNTIES.** Ozaukee County and Washington County.

4 **(2) JEFFERSON COUNTY.** That part of Jefferson County consisting of all of the
5 following:

6 (a) The towns of Farmington, Palmyra, and Sullivan.

7 (b) That part of the town of Concord comprising wards 1 and 2 and that part
8 of the town of Concord comprising U.S. census tract 990800, blocks 1016, 1017, 1018,
9 1019, 1020, 1021, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, and 1037.

10 (c) That part of the town of Jefferson comprising ward 1 and that part of the
11 town of Jefferson comprising U.S. census tract 990900, blocks 2008, 2009, 2011,
12 2012, 2013, 2014, 2028, 2029, and 2030; tract 991000, block 3004; and tract 991100,
13 blocks 1000, and 1044.

14 (d) The villages of Johnson Creek, Palmyra, and Sullivan.

15 **(3) MILWAUKEE COUNTY.** That part of Milwaukee County consisting of all of the
16 following:

17 (a) The villages of Brown Deer, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, and
18 Whitefish Bay.

19 (b) That part of the village of Bayside located in the county.

20 (c) The cities of Glendale and Wauwatosa.

21 (d) That part of the city of West Allis comprising wards 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
22 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33 and that part of the city of West
23 Allis comprising U.S. census tract 101700, blocks 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3012, and
24 3013; and tract 101800, blocks 1000, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1013, 1014, 1015,

BILL

1 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, and
2 3004.

3 **(4) WAUKESHA COUNTY.** That part of Waukesha County consisting of all of the
4 following:

5 (a) The towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Genesee, Lisbon, Merton, Oconomowoc,
6 Ottawa, Summit, and Waukesha.

7 (b) The villages of Butler, Chenequa, Dousman, Elm Grove, Hartland, Lac La
8 Belle, Lannon, Menomonee Falls, Merton, Nashotah, Oconomowoc Lake, Pewaukee,
9 Sussex, and Wales.

10 (c) The cities of Brookfield, Delafield, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee, and Waukesha.

11 (d) That part of the city of New Berlin comprising wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,
12 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 and that part of the city of New Berlin
13 comprising U.S. census tract 201600, blocks 3006, 3012, and 4005.

14 (e) That part of the city of Milwaukee located in the county.

15 **3.16 Sixth congressional district.** All of the following territory constitutes
16 the 6th congressional district:

17 (1) **WHOLE COUNTIES.** Adams County, Dodge County, Fond du Lac County,
18 Green Lake County, Manitowoc County, Marquette County, Sheboygan County, and
19 Waushara County.

20 (2) **CALUMET COUNTY.** That part of Calumet County consisting of all of the
21 following:

22 (a) The towns of Brillion, Brothertown, Charlestown, Chilton, Harrison, New
23 Holstein, Rantoul, Stockbridge, and Woodville.

24 (b) The villages of Hilbert, Potter, Sherwood, and Stockbridge.

25 (c) The cities of Brillion, Chilton, and New Holstein.

BILL

(d) That part of the city of Kiel located in the county.

(e) That part of the city of Menasha located in the county.

(3) JEFFERSON COUNTY. That part of Jefferson County consisting of all of the
wing:

(a) The towns of Ixonia and Watertown.

(b) That part of the town of Concord comprising U.S. census tract 990800, less 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1038, 1997, 1998, and 1999.

(c) That part of the city of Watertown located in the county.

(4) OUTAGAMIE COUNTY. That part of Outagamie County consisting of all of the
wing:

(a) That part of the town of Buchanan comprising wards 1, 2, 3, 5, and 6 and part of the town of Buchanan comprising U.S. census tract 12000, blocks 2002, 3, 2041, 2042, and 2046.

(b) The village of Kimberly.

(5) WINNEBAGO COUNTY. That part of Winnebago County consisting of all of the wing:

(a) The towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Clayton, Menasha, Neenah, Nekimi, Neosho, Omro, Oshkosh, Poygan, Rushford, Utica, Vinland, Winchester, Winneconne, and Wolf River.

(b) The village of Winneconne.

(c) The cities of Neenah, Omro, and Oshkosh.

(d) That part of the city of Menasha located in the county.

3.17 **Seventh congressional district.** All of the following territory constitutes the 7th congressional district:

BILL

1 **(1) WHOLE COUNTIES.** Ashland County, Barron County, Bayfield County,
2 Burnett County, Chippewa County, Douglas County, Iron County, Lincoln County,
3 Marathon County, Polk County, Portage County, Price County, Rusk County, Sawyer
4 County, Taylor County, Washburn County, and Wood County.

5 **(2) CLARK COUNTY.** That part of Clark County consisting of all of the following:

6 (a) The towns of Colby, Green Grove, Hixon, Hoard, Longwood, Mayville,
7 Thorp, and Withee.

8 (b) That part of the town of Reseburg comprising ward 2 and that part of the
9 town of Reseburg comprising U.S. census tract 950300, blocks 2073, 2074, 2075,
10 2076, 2077, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, and 2087; and tract 950400, blocks 3008,
11 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3017, 3033, and 3035.

12 (c) That part of the town of Worden comprising U.S. census tract 950300, blocks
13 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098,
14 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113,
15 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, and 1118; and tract 950400, block 2022.

16 (d) The villages of Curtiss and Withee.

17 (e) That part of the village of Dorchester located in the county.

18 (f) That part of the village of Unity located in the county.

19 (g) The cities of Owen and Thorp.

20 (h) That part of the city of Abbotsford located in the county.

21 (i) That part of the city of Colby located in the county.

22 **(3) LANGLADE COUNTY.** That part of Langlade County consisting of all of the
23 following:

24 (a) The towns of Ackley, Antigo, Elcho, Neva, Parrish, Peck, Summit, Upham,
25 and Vilas.

BILL

(b) The city of Antigo.

(4) ONEIDA COUNTY. That part of Oneida County consisting of all of the following:

(a) The towns of Cassian, Crescent, Enterprise, Little Rice, Lynne, Monico, Nokomis, Pelican, Pine Lake, Schoepke, and Woodboro.

(b) That part of the town of Newbold comprising ward 2 and that part of the town of Newbold comprising U.S. census tract 970600, blocks 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3007, 3008, 3009, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3013, 3014, 3015, 3023, 3028, 3029, 3030, 3031, 3994, 3996, 3997, 3999, 4002, 4003, 4013, 4025, 4048, 4049, 4050, 4051, and 4999.

(c) The city of Rhinelander.

3.18 Eighth congressional district. All of the following territory constitutes the 8th congressional district:

(1) WHOLE COUNTIES. Brown County, Door County, Florence County, Forest County, Kewaunee County, Marinette County, Menominee County, Oconto County, Shawano County, Vilas County, and Waupaca County.

(2) CALUMET COUNTY. That part of Calumet County consisting of that part of the city of Appleton comprising wards 12, 13, 14, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48.

(3) LANGLADE COUNTY. That part of Langlade County consisting of all of the following:

(a) The towns of Ainsworth, Evergreen, Langlade, Norwood, Polar, Price, Rolling, and Wolf River.

(b) The village of White Lake.

(4) ONEIDA COUNTY. That part of Oneida County consisting of all of the following:

BILL

(a) The towns of Hazelhurst, Lake Tomahawk, Minocqua, Piehl, Stella, Sugar Camp, Three Lakes, and Woodruff.

3 (b) That part of the town of Newbold comprising wards 3 and 4 and that part
4 of the town of Newbold comprising U.S. census tract 970600, blocks 2112, 2113, 2116,
5 2117, 2118, 2991, 2993, 3024, 3025, 3026, 3027, 3032, 3033, 3034, 3035, 3036, 3037,
6 3995, 4004, 4005, 4006, 4007, and 4008.

18 (c) The villages of Bear Creek, Black Creek, Combined Locks, Hortonville,
19 Little Chute, Nichols, and Shiocton.

20 (d) That part of the village of Howard located in the county.

21 (e) The cities of Kaukauna and Seymour.

22 (f) That part of the city of Appleton located in the county.

23 (g) That part of the city of New London located in the county.

BILL

1 **SECTION 10.** 13.92 (1) (b) 3. d. of the statutes is created to read:

2 13.92 (1) (b) 3. d. After passage of any bill that, if enacted, would create
3 congressional districts under ch. 3, in enrolling the bill for presentation to the
4 governor for approval, the legislative reference bureau shall attach to the bill an
5 appendix containing the population statistics for the congressional districts created
6 under the bill; a statewide map of the congressional districts created under the bill;
7 a map of the congressional districts created under the bill that are in Milwaukee
8 County; and, for any city, village, or town that, under the bill, is divided among 2 or
9 more congressional districts, except a city or village located in more than one county
10 if the district line follows the county line, a detail map illustrating the division of the
11 city, village, or town among the congressional districts.

12 **SECTION 11. Initial applicability.**

13 (1) This act first applies, with respect to regular elections, to offices filled at the
14 2002 general election.

15 (2) This act first applies, with respect to special or recall elections, to offices
16 filled or contested concurrently with the 2002 general election.

17

(END)

2001 - 2002 LEGISLATURE
STATISTICS AND MAPS

Appendix to: LRB-4410/1rd
PC:cjs:ch

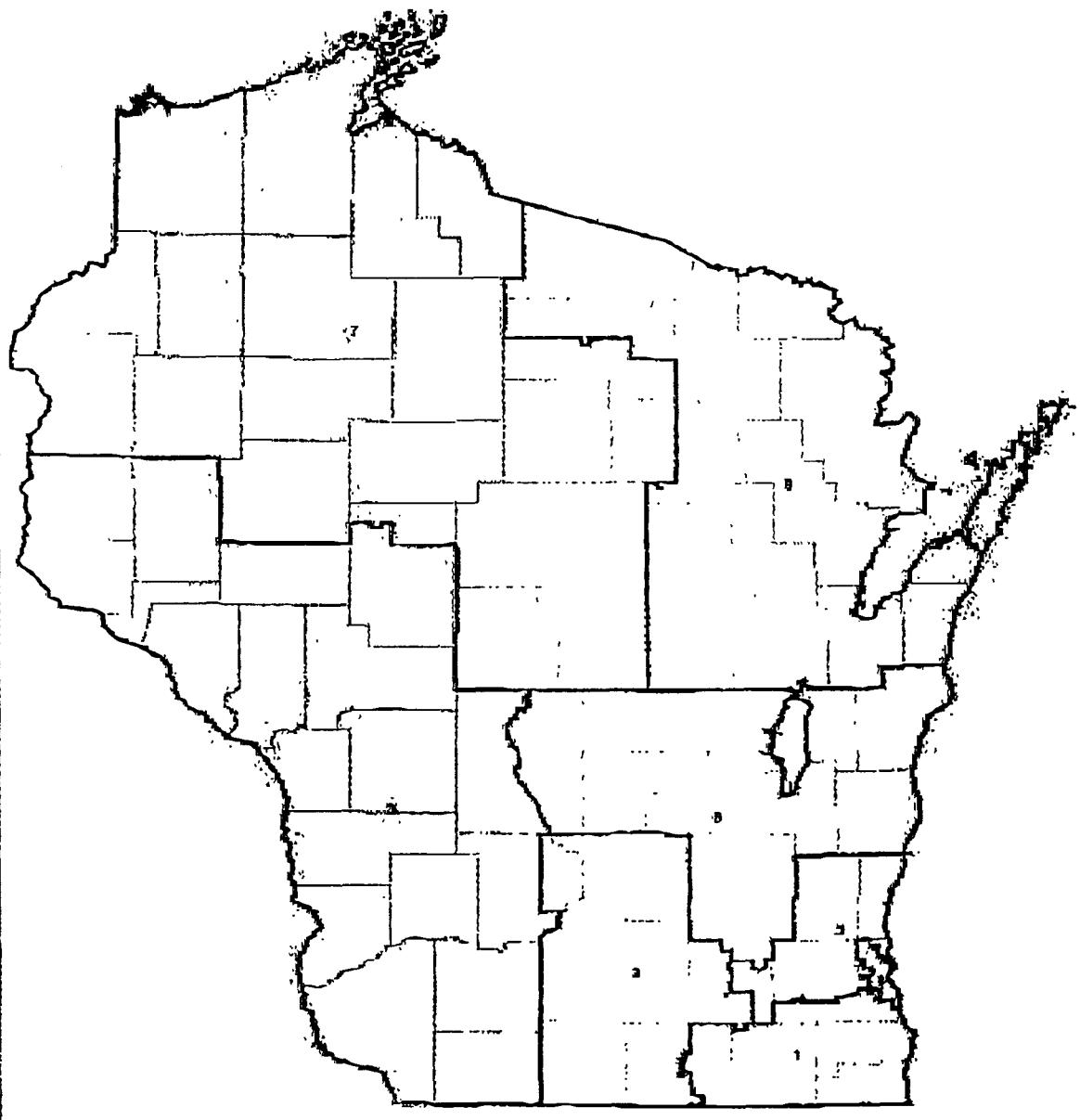
POPULATION STATISTICS

| District | Population | Deviation | Pct. Dev. | Minority Population | |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | Hispanic | Other |
| Cong. Dist. 1 | 670,457 | -2 | 0.00 | 37,885 | 46,519 |
| Cong. Dist. 2 | 670,458 | -1 | 0.00 | 22,643 | 51,078 |
| Cong. Dist. 3 | 670,461 | 2 | 0.00 | 6,194 | 19,917 |
| Cong. Dist. 4 | 670,458 | -1 | 0.00 | 75,285 | 257,364 |
| Cong. Dist. 5 | 670,458 | -1 | 0.00 | 14,910 | 25,630 |
| Cong. Dist. 6 | 670,462 | 3 | 0.00 | 15,303 | 24,141 |
| Cong. Dist. 7 | 670,459 | 0 | 0.00 | 5,813 | 27,094 |
| Cong. Dist. 8 | 670,462 | 3 | 0.00 | 14,888 | 37,381 |
| TOTAL | 5,363,675 | | | 192,921 | 489,124 |

| | Persons | Percent |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|
| Mean Deviation: | 2 | 0.00 |
| Largest Positive Deviation: | 3 | 0.00 |
| Largest Negative Deviation: | -2 | -0.00 |
| Overall Range in Deviation: | ± 5 | ± 0.00 |

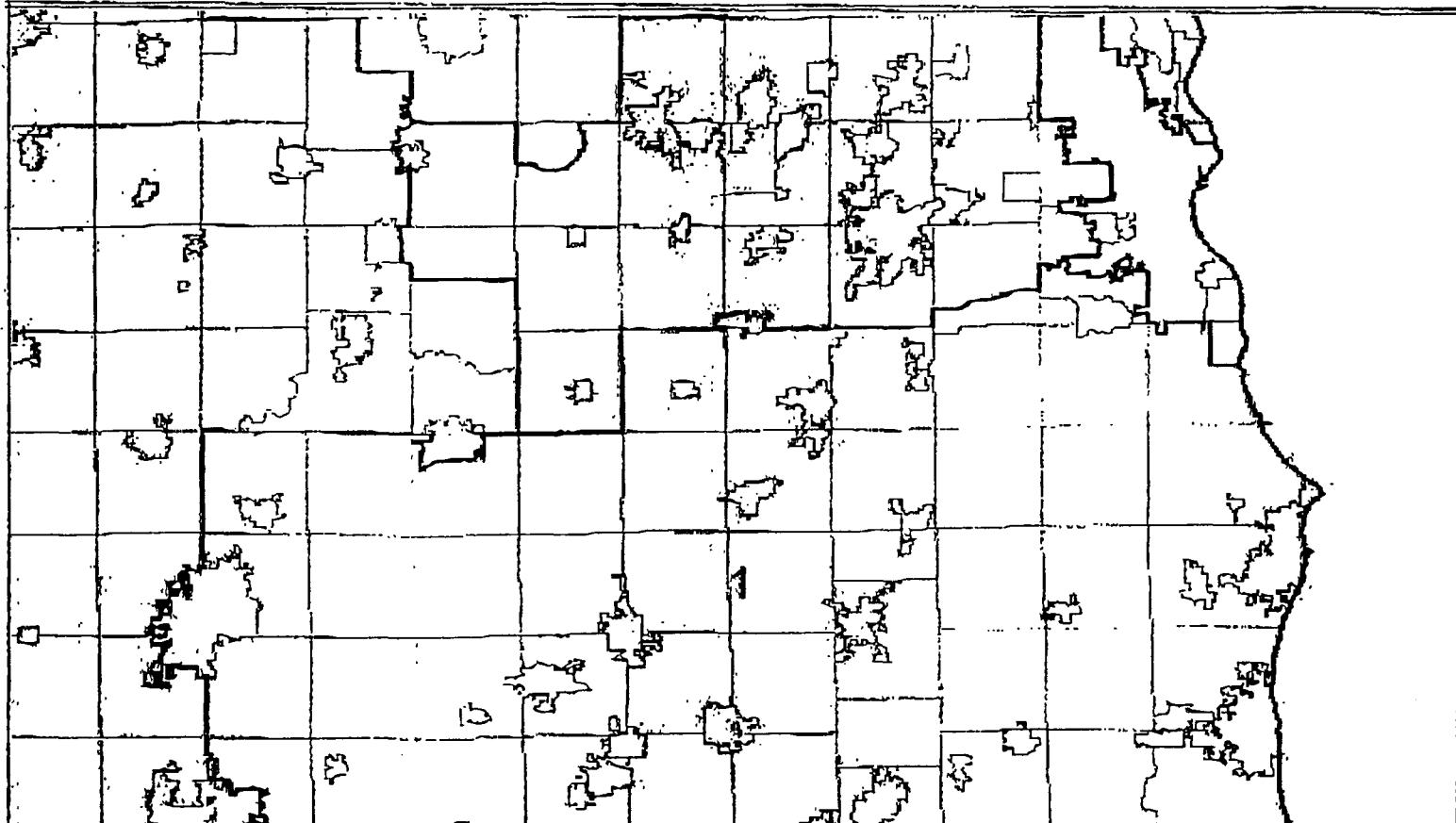
STATE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

| |
|----------|
| Plan |
| Counties |



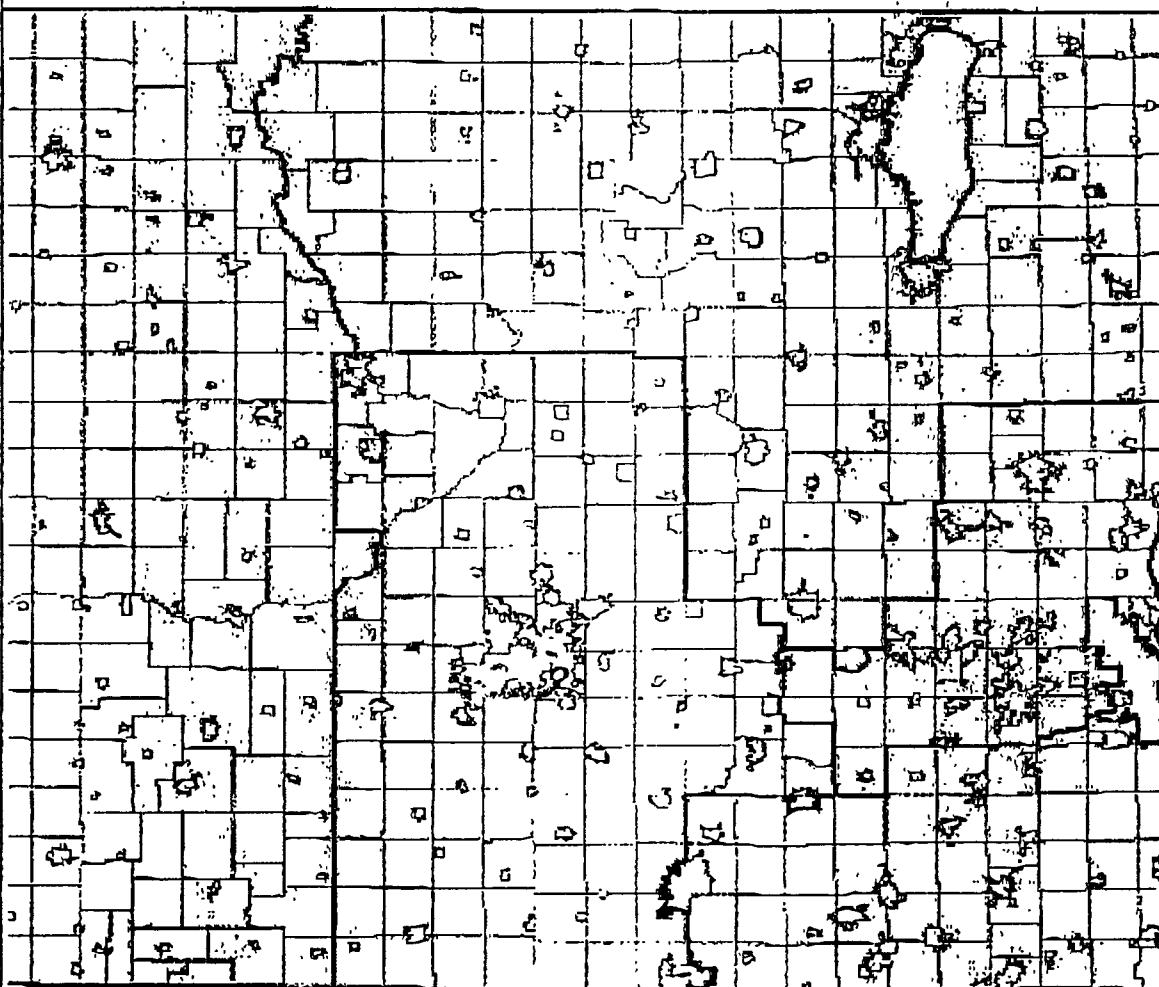
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 1

| |
|----------------|
| Plan |
| Counties |
| Municipalities |

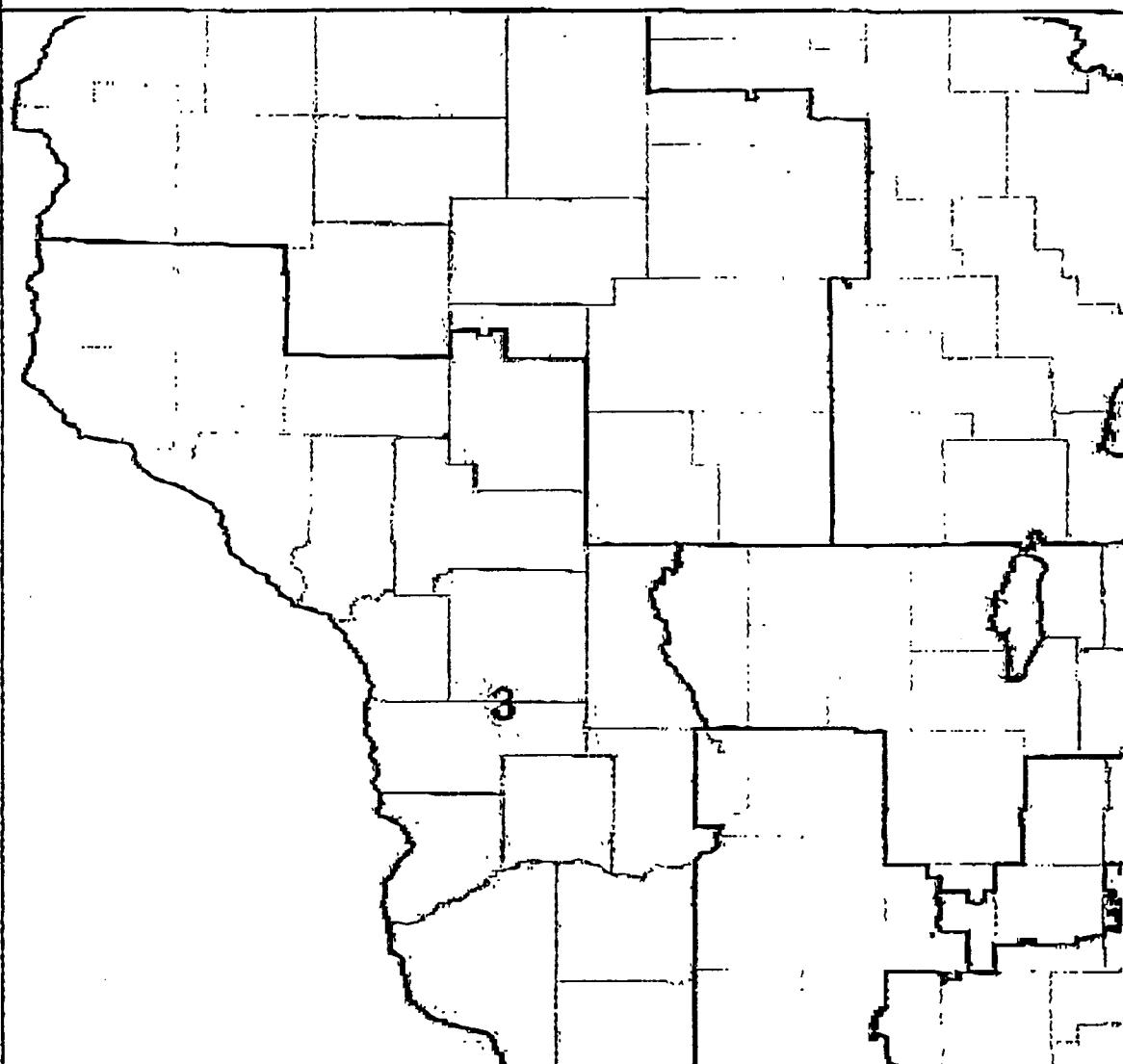


CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 2

Plan
Counties
Municipalities

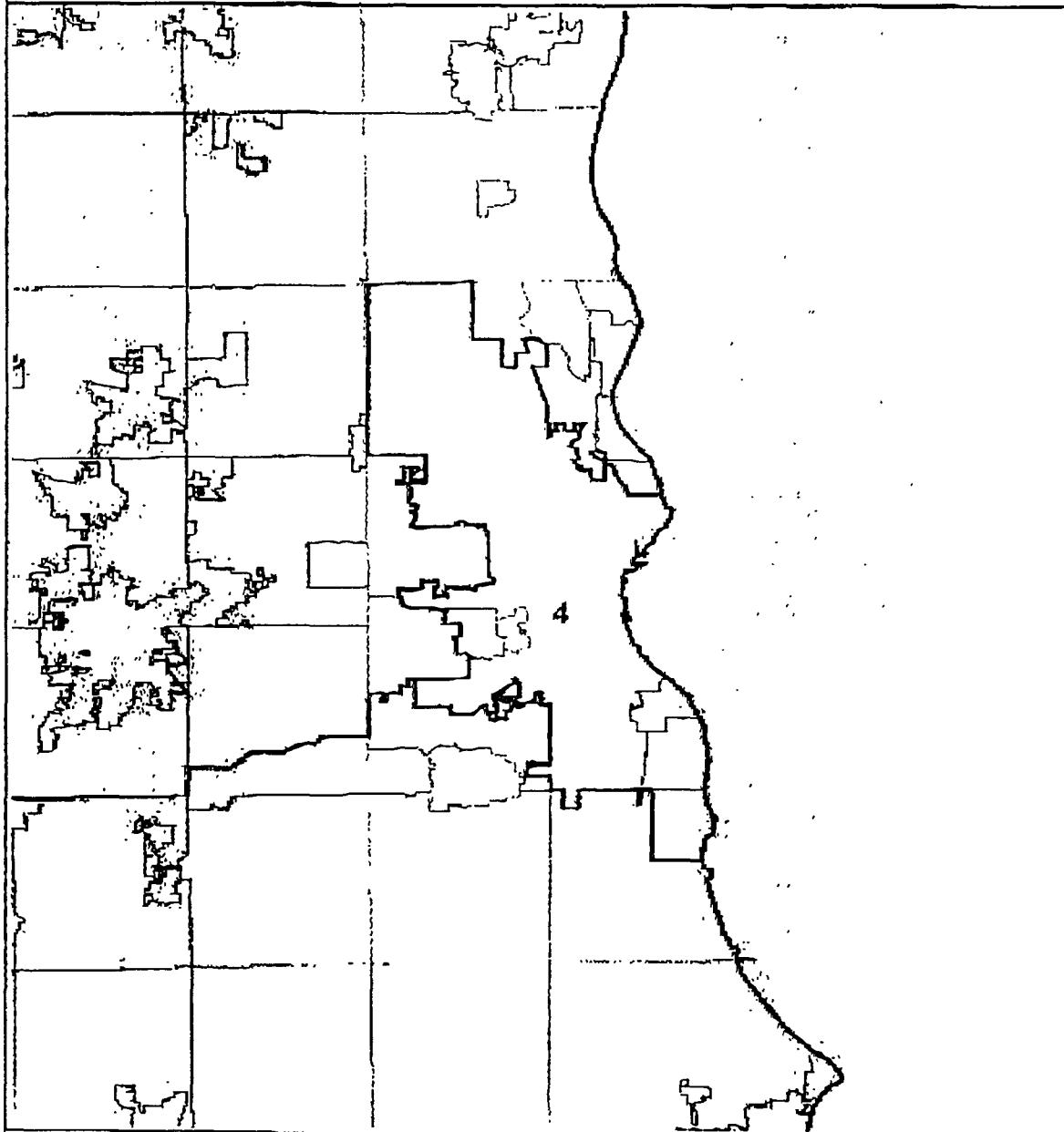


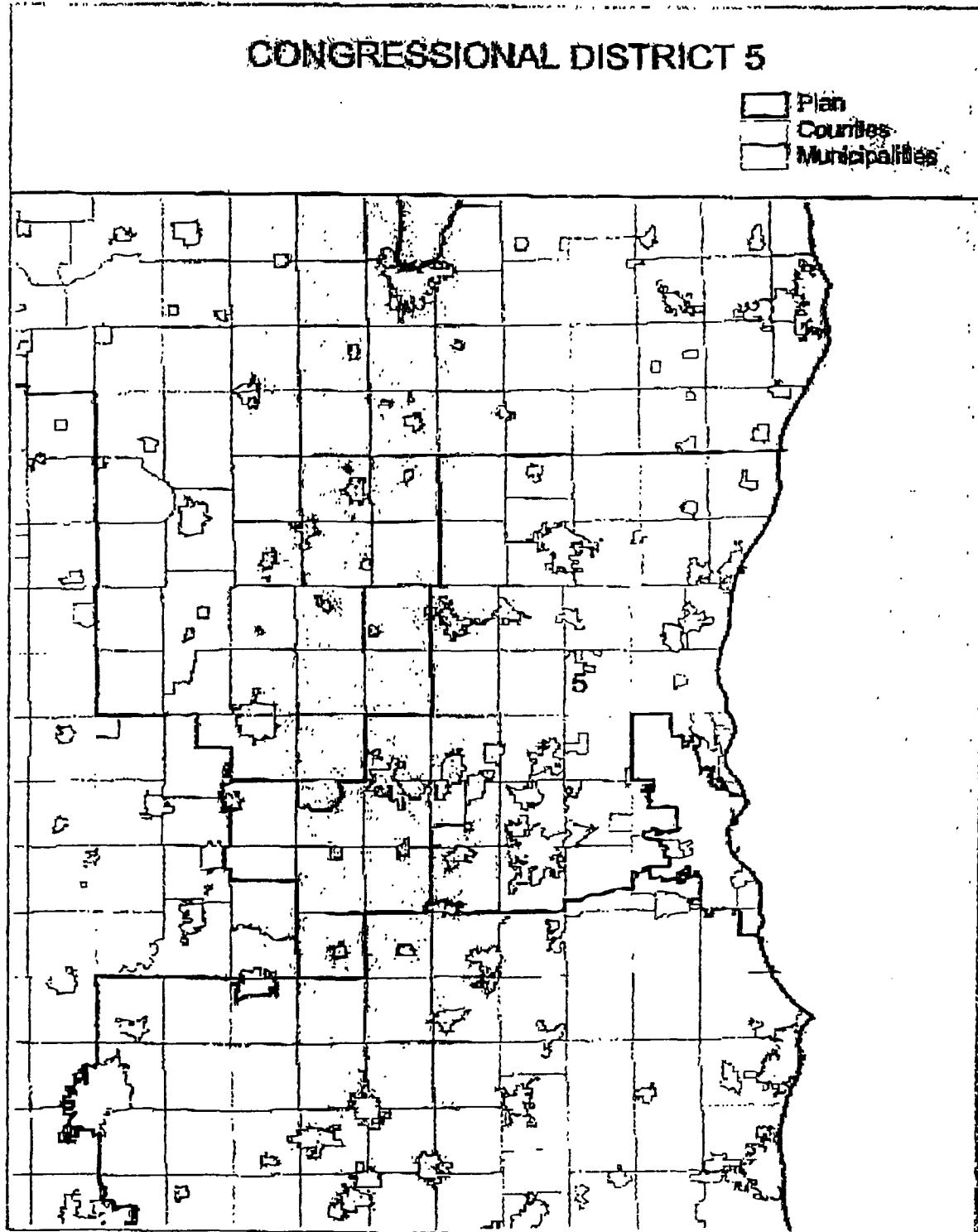
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 3

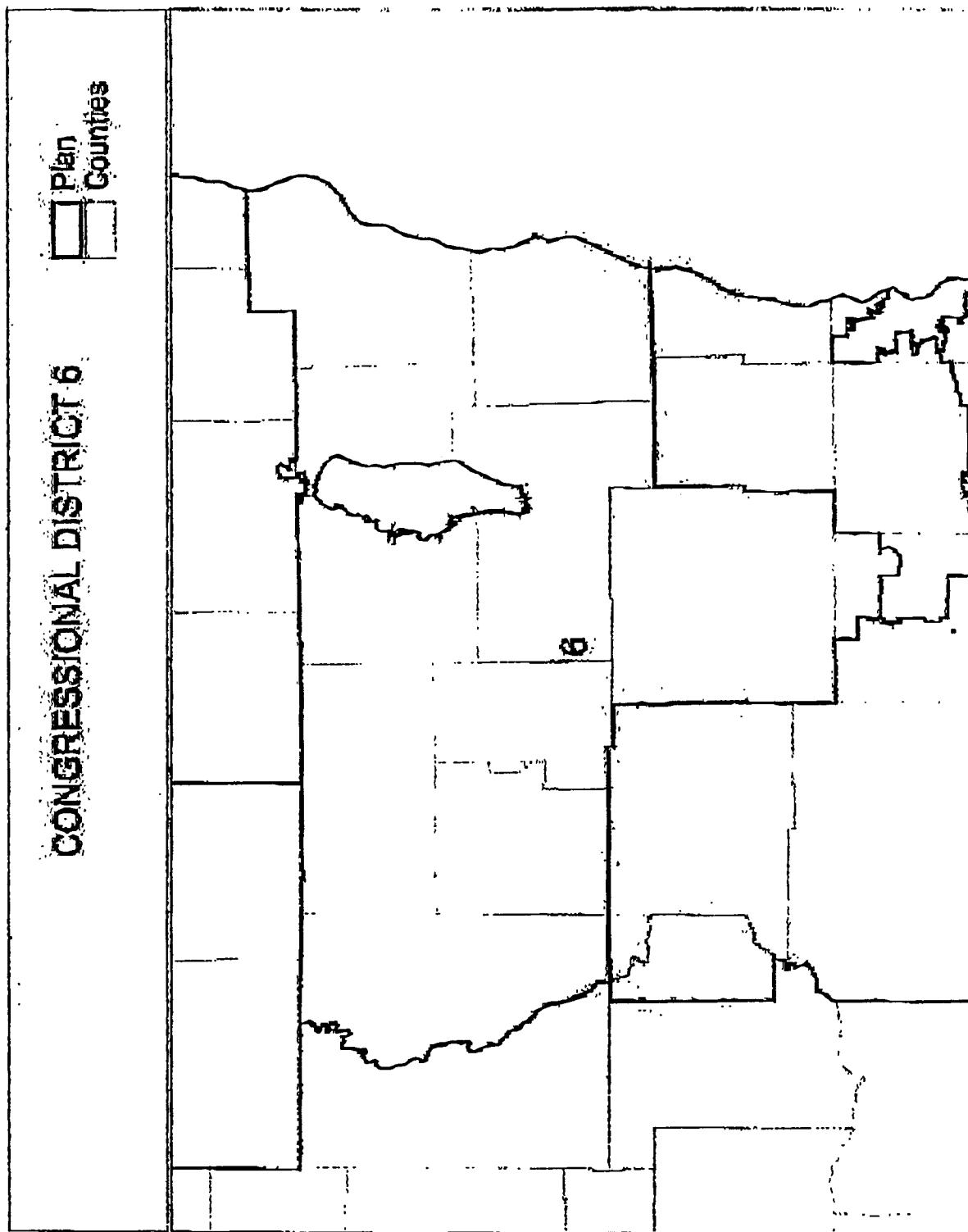
 Plan
 Counties

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 4

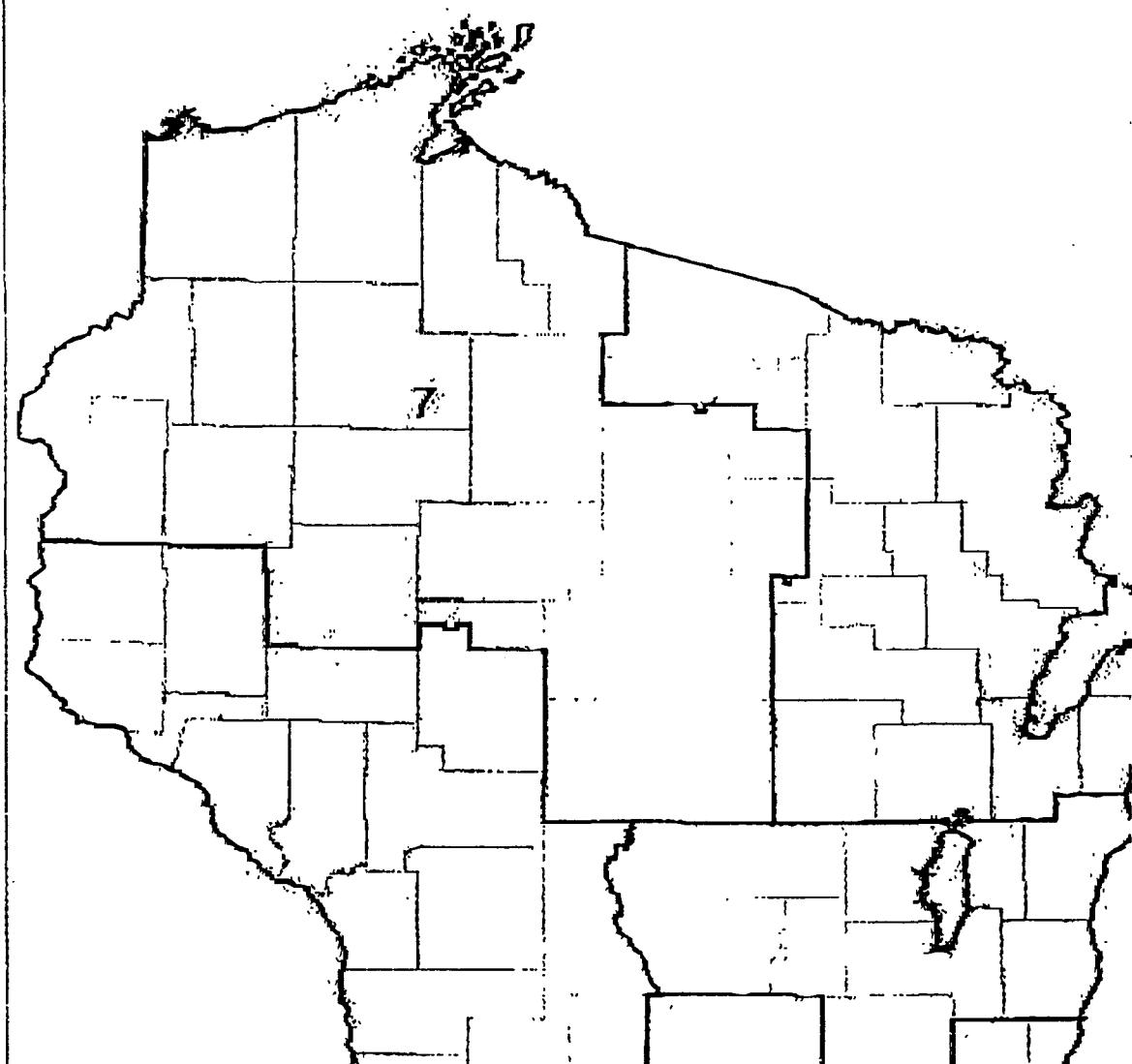
| |
|----------------|
| Plan |
| Counties |
| Municipalities |







CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 7

 Plan
Counties

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 8

| |
|----------|
| Plan |
| Counties |

