

A Guide to Legislative Redistricting

State of Wisconsin
Legislative Reference Bureau
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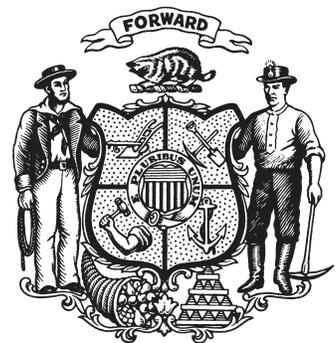


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A GUIDE TO LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

I. INTRODUCTION

The Wisconsin Legislature is required to redraw the boundaries of Wisconsin's legislative and congressional districts each decade to reflect changes in population reported by the federal census. In addition to establishing districts which are of equal population, the legislature is also required to take into account a number of other factors including minority voting rights, communities of interest, and political subdivision boundaries. Once drafted, a redistricting plan is treated like any other bill in that it must be passed by both houses and signed by the governor before it becomes law.

Although redistricting remains an intrinsically political exercise, computers and geographic information systems (GIS) have become indispensable tools in the process. GIS technology combines mapping capability with population and demographic data to enable users to draw election districts efficiently and accurately. The WISE program (Wisconsin Shape Editor) developed by the Wisconsin Legislative Technology Services Bureau (LTSB) and the University of Wisconsin's Applied Population Laboratory has been designed to provide the basic tools to draft a redistricting plan or modify or analyze an existing plan.

This bulletin describes how to access and use the WISE program. In addition, it offers an overview of some of the legal issues relating to redistricting including statutory and case law. Finally, it provides information on other resources available to those interested in learning about the redistricting process.

II. THE REDISTRICTING PROCESS

During the 2001-2002 legislative session, the Wisconsin Legislature is faced with the constitutionally mandated responsibility of redrawing congressional and legislative districts to reflect population shifts recorded by the 2000 decennial federal census. The purpose of redistricting, which generally occurs every 10 years, is to establish election districts of equal population that meet specified criteria mandated by state and federal law. In addition, decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court have required jurisdictions to adopt election districts that protect minority voting rights, and reflect communities of interest and follow rational and consistently applied guidelines. It is expected that the legislature will consider congressional and legislative redistricting during the floorperiod which runs from January 22, 2002, through March 14, 2002.

The judicial climate with regard to redistricting remains somewhat unsettled. The U.S. Department of Justice has made enforcement of minority voting rights a national priority and has indicated that the redistricting plans adopted by all states and jurisdictions will be subject to review under Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Although recent court decisions have made it clear that redistricting plans must not have the effect of diluting the voting strength of minorities, questions remain about the percentage of minority voters necessary to influence the outcome of elections in specific districts. There are also questions about partisan gerrymandering. The U.S. Supreme Court has said that it will consider claims that a redistricting plan unfairly discriminates against a political party, but has not issued clear guidelines to distinguish between permissible and impermissible gerrymandering.

Despite uncertainty about judicial standards, the purpose of redistricting and the end result remains unchanged – that is, the establishment of election districts which provide representational equality for all potential voters.

III. STATUTORY AND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDISTRICTING

Congressional Redistricting

There are no Wisconsin statutory or constitutional provisions specifically relating to the apportionment of the U.S. Congress. Congressional apportionment is based on Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution which provides that “Representatives . . . shall be apportioned among the several states . . . according to their respective numbers. . .” The 435 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives are allocated among the states based on state population as recorded by the federal decennial census. After Congress reports to each state the number of seats it is entitled to, states are required to redraw congressional district lines so that each district contains as nearly as practicable the same number of people.

Currently, Wisconsin has 9 representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives. A description of the territory within each of the 9 present congressional districts and maps illustrating those boundaries is contained in Chapter 3 of the published 1999-2001 Wisconsin Statutes. Based on state’s population as recorded by the 2000 decennial census, however, Wisconsin is entitled to only 8 congressional representatives. Thus, Wisconsin must redraw congressional district lines both to ensure that each district contains as nearly as practicable the same number of people and to reduce the number of districts to 8.

Legislative Redistricting

Article IV of the Wisconsin Constitution contains the basic provisions concerning legislative redistricting. Under these provisions, the legislature is to be comprised of a senate and an assembly divided into single-member districts which are compact as practicable and consist of contiguous territory bounded by “county, precinct, town or ward lines”. The legislature is directed to redistrict each house at the first session following the federal decennial census; establish from 54 to 100 assembly districts; draw senate districts which do not cross assembly boundaries and which number not more than one-third nor less than one-quarter of the number of assembly districts.

The basic building block used to form legislative districts is the municipal ward. Section 5.15 of the Wisconsin Statutes requires all municipalities with a population of 1,000 or more to establish municipal wards based on the results of the federal decennial census. Chapter 4 of the 1999-2001 Wisconsin Statutes contains a description of the present legislative boundaries.

[Article IV] **Legislature, how constituted.** Section 2. The number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four nor more than one hundred. The senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the assembly.

Apportionment. Section 3. At its first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, according to the number of inhabitants.

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. Section 4. The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November in even-numbered years, by the qualified electors of the several districts, such districts to be bounded by county, precinct, town or ward lines, to consist of contiguous territory and be in as compact form as practicable.

Senators, how chosen. Section 5. The senators shall be elected by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the assembly are required to be chosen; and no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in the regular series, and the senators shall be chosen alternately from the odd- and even-numbered districts for the term of 4 years.

IV. SELECTED FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL, STATUTORY, AND CASE LAW REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO REDISTRICTING

Population Equality Under the U.S. Constitution

The U.S. Supreme Court has held that Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution requires congressional districts to be “as nearly equal in population as practicable.” See *Westberry v. Sanders*, 376 U.S. 1 (1964). Under this very strict standard, a state must achieve near mathematical equality in its congressional district plan. For example, in a 1983 case involving congressional districts drawn by the New Jersey Legislature (*Karcher v. Daggett*, 462 U.S. 725 (1983)), the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated a plan which had a total deviation of 0.69%. The Court took this action because the challengers showed that the legislature had before it and failed to enact a plan in which the overall deviation was limited to 0.45%. Because New Jersey failed to demonstrate a “legitimate state objective” which justified the adoption of a plan with a higher deviation, the Court ruled that the state failed to make a good faith effort to draw districts as nearly equal in population as practicable.

Legislative districts are subject to a less exacting standard. The Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (“No state shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws”), as interpreted by the U.S. Supreme Court, requires substantially equal legislative representation for all citizens in a state regardless of where they reside. See *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533 (1964) (applying standard to legislative redistricting). The determination as to whether a state’s legislative districts are substantially equal depends upon numerous factors, some of which may be unique to the particular state.

As a general matter, though, if the difference in population between the largest and the smallest districts within a plan totals less than 10% of the district population needed to create a plan of equally populated districts, the state likely would be considered to be substantially equal. However, if this range is 10% or more, the state likely would be required to show that the plan advances a rational governmental policy and that the population disparities among the districts are within constitutional limits. See, for example, *Brown v. Thomson*, 462 U.S. 835 (1983). It must be remembered that the state must make a good faith effort to achieve population equality. Beginning the task of redistricting with the goal of a 10% range likely would not indicate a good faith effort, especially in a state like Wisconsin which has a history of legislative district plans with a range of less than 1%. Also, some observers have speculated that courts will impose even more stringent population standards in the current redistricting process because of the use of newly developed computer technology which facilitates the manipula-

tion of data. The use of these tools theoretically should make it easier for states to develop plans which come closer to absolute equality.

The Voting Rights Act

Congress enacted the Voting Rights Act in 1965 as a means of curtailing the practice of arranging the electoral process or drawing legislative districts in such a fashion as to minimize the vote of racial minorities. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act was enacted by Congress in 1982 and applies to all states and jurisdictions. Its purpose is to ensure that governing bodies enact redistricting plans that provide racial and language minorities with equal opportunity to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. Under Section 2, a governing body may not create districts that result in the denial or abridgment of any U.S. citizen's right to vote on account of race, color, or status as a member of a language minority group.

Section 2 is focused on the results of a plan, not the intent of the governing body. A violation of Section 2 is established if, based on the totality of circumstances, it is shown that: (a) the political processes leading to nomination or election in the jurisdiction are not equally open to participation by members of a protected racial, color, or language minority class, in that (b) the members of the protected class have less opportunity than other members of the electorate to participate in the political process and to elect representatives of their choice. For a list of the factors a court will examine under the "totality of the circumstances" test, see *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30, 36-37 (1986). The extent to which members of a protected class have been elected is one circumstance which may be considered, but Section 2 does not establish a right to have members of a protected class elected in numbers equal to their proportion in the population. 42 USC Sec. 1973 (b).

There are two primary types of challenges that have arisen under Section 2. First, districting plans have been challenged due to "packing". Packing is the practice of concentrating members of a particular minority group into one or more districts so that the members constitute a vast majority in those districts. Packing in effect reduces the total number of districts in which members of the packed minority group could elect candidates of their choice. Note that drawing districts that are based upon racial communities of interest may have the unintended consequence of packing the minority group into a small number of districts in violation of Section 2.

Second, districting plans have been challenged under Section 2 due to "fracturing". Fracturing is the practice of breaking a fragment of minority voters off of a large concentration of minority voters and submerging that fragment in a district made up largely of nonminority voters. This practice has a high likelihood of diluting the voting strength of the minority voters by making it impossible for them to elect their preferred candidate.

The U.S. Supreme Court, in *Thornburg v. Gingles*, 478 U.S. 30 (1986), held that a violation of Section 2 is possible only if there is a minority group that is: (a) sufficiently large and geographically compact to constitute a majority in a single-member district; (b) politically cohesive; and (c) in the absence of special circumstances, will be prevented from electing its preferred candidate due to bloc voting by the white majority. The Court repeated these factors in *Grove v. Emison*, 507 U.S. 25 (1993). Stated another way, if these three conditions are present, the presumption is that a minority district must be established.

If it is determined that a so-called "minority district" should be established, what percentage of minority population must that district have so as to ensure that minority voters have

a fair chance to elect their chosen candidate? In order to answer that question, information about differences between the majority and minority population regarding voter registration, past voter participation, and, especially, voting age population needs to be examined. The goal is to create a district with an effective voting majority of minority voters. There is no fixed percentage of minority population that translates into an effective voting majority in all cases. Rather, that percentage depends on the totality of circumstances.

The percentage of minority voters assigned to a district must be based on empirical evidence rather than an arbitrarily applied formula. Also, redistricters must follow the traditional redistricting principles of compactness, contiguity, and respect for political subdivisions. Lacking empirical evidence or focusing solely on creating a majority-minority district can result in a racial gerrymander, a district that is drawn solely or predominantly on account of race. Although justifiable in certain limited circumstances, a racial gerrymander will likely be struck down as unconstitutional.

A further development has been the concept of “minority-influence” districts. Although the U.S. Supreme Court has not determined whether Section 2 governs minority-influence districts, the decision in *Armour v. Ohio*, 775 F. Supp. 1044 (N.D. Ohio 1991), suggests that even in instances where a minority group fails to meet the first test in *Gingles* – having a sufficient number to constitute a majority – a state may be obligated to concentrate minority voters in order to create a “minority influence” district. The concept of minority-influence districts, though, has not gained unanimous acceptance in the federal courts.

Partisan Gerrymandering

A final category of cases which may be significant for redistricting involves political gerrymandering claims. Although protection of incumbency and partisan political advantage are two legitimate goals of redistricting, it is possible that one political party may go too far in drawing districts to its own advantage. In *Davis v. Bandemer*, 478 U.S. 109 (1986), the U.S. Supreme Court held that partisan gerrymandering is a justiciable issue under the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Although the Court did not develop specific criteria for judging whether a redistricting plan unconstitutionally denies a partisan minority the equal protection of the law, it suggested some general guidelines. The Court denied the claim that district lines must be drawn by allocating to each party a share of seats in proportion to what their anticipated statewide vote would be. The Court noted that “unconstitutional discrimination occurs only when the electoral system is arranged in a manner that will consistently degrade a voter’s or group of voters’ influence on the political process as a whole . . . Such a finding of unconstitutionality must be supported by evidence of continued frustration of the will of a majority of the voters or effective denial to a minority of voters of a fair chance to influence the political process.”

V. DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC ACCESS PROGRAM

In addition to printed maps and population data, the Wisconsin Legislature has made a computer program – Wisconsin Shape Editor for Legislative Redistricting or WISE-LegRed – an application developed to permit users access to Wisconsin legislative redistricting plans. This program is available at all university campuses around the state. Staff support for the program is provided by the Legislative Technology Services Bureau and the Legislative Reference Bureau.

The program is a stand-alone Geographic Information System (GIS) application that provides users with access to the same database containing population and demographic data used by the Wisconsin Legislature. The program will allow users to develop or analyze a redistricting plan. Access will be on a first-come, first-served basis during the hours the facility hosting the program is open to the public. In addition, the program can be purchased from the Legislative Technology Services Bureau for \$100. This fee covers a license fee the state must pay for use of the tools used to create the program.

Printed Population Data and Map Products

The public access program developed by the Wisconsin Legislature for redistricting has two components. The first component consists of statistical and geographic information about redistricting which will be available on the Internet or by request from the Legislative Reference Bureau. This information includes the following:

- This publication.
- Statewide tables illustrating current congressional, senate and assembly districts and population deviation from the ideal district.
- Statewide maps illustrating 2001 ward boundaries.
- A booklet containing the 2000 Census of Population redistricting file data (P.L. 94-171 data) for each municipal ward. The data includes information on minority population as well as total population.

This information is also available on the Internet at:

http://www.legis.state.wi.us/ltsb/redistricting/ward_data.htm

Public Access to WISE for Legislative Redistricting

The second component of the public access program is the WISE-LegRed program which makes a redistricting computer application available to Wisconsin residents. The program is designed to allow the user to develop a congressional or legislative redistricting plan using the same information used by the legislature.

WISE-LegRed is available on most campuses of the University of Wisconsin System, including the college system campuses. It is available on a first-come, first served basis. Users will be asked to allow others to use the program after a 2-hour session. The programs are available during the available hours of the facility in which they are housed.

Location of WISE for Legislative Redistricting

The program will be available at the following locations:

University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire
105 Garfield Avenue
Eau Claire, WI 54702-4004
(715) 836-2637

McIntyre Library's Government Publications Department.
First floor of the library, directly behind the reference desk.
Reference Desk Hours: Monday-Wednesday: 8:00 a.m.–9:30 p.m.
Thursday: 8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m., 6:30–9:30 p.m.

Friday: 8:00 a.m.–4:30 p.m.
Saturday: 12:30–4:30 p.m.
Sunday: 1:00–4:30 p.m., 6:30–9:30 p.m.

University of Wisconsin-Green Bay
2420 Nicolet Drive
Green Bay, WI 54311
(920) 465-2111
Library in the Government documents section.
Hours have not yet been determined.

University of Wisconsin-La Crosse
1725 State Street
La Crosse, WI 54601
(608) 785-8000
The hours and location of WISE-LegRed at the UW-La Crosse campus have not yet been determined.
Please contact Randy Hoelzen for more information.

University of Wisconsin-Madison
State Cartographer's Office
Science Hall, Room 160
550 N. Park Street
Madison, WI
(608) 262-3065
Hours: Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
American Geographical Society Collection
Golda Meir Library, Third floor, East Wing
2311 E. Hartford Ave.
Milwaukee, WI 53211
Available by appointment only at the Golda Meir Library in the American Geographical Society Collection department, located on the third floor, east wing of the library. Listed below are the hours WISE-LegRed will be available for public use. Please contact the AGSC at (414) 229-6282 to set up an appointment.
Hours: Monday through Friday: 8 a.m.–5 p.m.

University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
GIS Lab of the Geography Department
Room 304, Halsey Science Building
computer workstation labeled #14 in the Lab.
Hours: Fridays Only: 9:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.

University of Wisconsin-Parkside
900 Wood Road
P.O. Box 2000
Kenosha, WI 53141-2000
(262) 595-2345
The hours and location of WISE-LegRed have not yet been determined.
Contact Wei Song for more information

University of Wisconsin-Platteville

1 University Plaza

Platteville, WI 53818-3099

1-800-362-5515

Room 223, Boebel Hall

Hours: Monday-Friday: 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. except class hours

Classes this semester in that room are on Tuesdays (9 a.m.-Noon) and

Thursdays (9 a.m.-10 a.m.)

University of Wisconsin-River Falls

410 South Third Street

River Falls, WI 54022-5001

(715) 425-3911

Library, Government Documents section.

Hours have not yet been determined. Please contact Charles Rader at (715) 425-3264 for more information.

University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point

2100 Main Street

Stevens Point, WI 54481-3897

(715) 346-0123

The hours and location of WISE-LegRed at the UW-Stevens Point campus have not yet been determined. Please contact Keith Rice for more information

University of Wisconsin-Stout

Menomonie, WI 54751

(715) 232-1122

Library, 4th Floor, North wing, Computers C446 & C447

Hours: Monday-Wednesday: 7:45 a.m.-Midnight

Thursday: 7:45 a.m.-11 p.m.

Friday: 7:45 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Saturday: 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Sunday: 11 a.m.-Midnight

University of Wisconsin-Superior

Belknap & Catlin

P.O. Box 2000

Superior, WI 54880-4500

(715) 394-8101

The hours and location of WISE-LegRed at the UW-Superior campus have not yet been determined. Please contact Steve Gustafson for more information

University of Wisconsin-Whitewater

Upham Hall, Room 209 (Geography Department)

except during class use (usually Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, from 2 p.m.-4 p.m.)

Hours: Monday through Friday: 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

(Hours could fluctuate depending upon the presence of Geography Department faculty.)

University of Wisconsin-Barron County

1800 College Drive

Rice Lake, WI 54868

(715) 234-8024

The hours and location of WISE-LegRed at the UW-Barron County campus have not yet been determined. Please contact Gene Anderson for more information.

University of Wisconsin-Fond du Lac

400 University Drive

Fond du Lac, WI 54935-2998

(920) 929-3600

Library on the "All Access" computer.

Hours: Monday through Thursday: 8 a.m.–7 p.m.

Friday: 8 a.m.–4 p.m.

University of Wisconsin-Marinette

750 W. Bay Shore Street

Marinette, WI 54143

(715) 735-4300

Library. (715) 735-4306 or visit their web site to verify hours.

Library Hours: Monday through Thursday: 8 a.m.–10 p.m.

Friday: 8 a.m.–5 p.m.

Saturday: 11:30 a.m.–4 p.m.

Sunday: 1 p.m.–5 p.m.

University of Wisconsin-Marshfield/Wood County

2000 W. Fifth Street

Marshfield, WI 54449-3310

(715) 389-6500

Library Learning Resource Center (LRC).

LRC Hours: Monday through Thursday: 8:30 a.m.–8 p.m.

Friday: 8:30 a.m.–4 p.m.

Saturday & Sunday: Closed

University of Wisconsin-Richland

1200 Highway 14 West

Richland Center, WI 53581-1399

(608) 647-6186 – General

Miller Memorial Library

Hours: Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday: 8:30 a.m.–7:00 p.m.

Tuesday: 8:30 a.m.–9:00 p.m.

Friday: 8:30 a.m.–4 p.m.

Saturday: Closed

Sunday: 4:00 p.m.–8:00 p.m.

University of Wisconsin-Rock County

2909 Kellogg Avenue

Janesville, WI 53546

(608) 758-6565

Fax: (608) 758-6564

The hours and location of WISE-LegRed at the UW-Rock County campus have not yet been determined. Please contact Bob McCallister for more information.

University of Wisconsin-Sheboygan
One University Drive
Sheboygan, WI 53081
(920) 459-6600
Battig Memorial Library
Monday–Thursday: 8:00 a.m.–8:00 p.m.
Friday: 8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Saturday-Sunday: Closed

University of Wisconsin-Washington County
400 University Drive
West Bend, WI 53095
(262) 335-5200
Library computer lab.
contact Marc Boucher at (262) 335-5214 to set up an appointment
Library Lab Hours: Monday through Thursday: 8 a.m.–10 p.m.
Friday: 8 a.m.–4 p.m.
Saturday: Closed
Sunday: 12:30 p.m.–4:30 p.m.

University of Wisconsin-Waukesha County
University of Wisconsin-Waukesha
1500 N. University Drive
Waukesha, WI 53188-2799
(262) 521-5200
Library on the second floor of Northview Hall. Public access computer number 1. Stop at the library circulation desk for login instructions.
Hours: Monday through Thursday: 7:30 a.m.–10 p.m.
Friday: 7:30 a.m.–5 p.m.
Saturday: Noon–4 p.m.
Sunday: 3 p.m.–7 p.m.

VI. HOW TO USE THE PROGRAM

Instruction on WISE-LegRed is available through a PowerPoint presentation or through a Word document. Both can be downloaded from the legislature’s redistricting Internet site <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/wiselegred/download.htm> or you may request a copy from the Legislative Reference Bureau. Limited technical support is available from LTSB depending on staff work loads.

Any redistricting computer program is only a tool. You will probably wish to consider what you are trying to accomplish through your plan before you sit down with the WISE-LegRed program. Use the data available on the legislature’s web site to develop your plan in rough form prior to using the program. You may wish to review the existing map or plans that have already been proposed.

Remember that the basic building block for forming legislative districts is the municipal ward and that all divisions of municipalities must be along ward lines. No ward may be split in the formation of an assembly district. Refer to Section III of this bulletin for other legal requirements.

Although your plan can be revised, there probably will not be enough time to draft an entire plan if you have done little or no preliminary work. You should come prepared knowing the type of plan you want drafted, the area of the state included, and the factors to be considered in assigning territory to each district.

You should also familiarize yourself with the information provided in this bulletin, specifically the sections relating to statutory and constitutional requirements and redistricting case law.

- There are no charges to use the program unless the facility where the program is located charges for use of a printer or for computer disks.
- Data used by the state for redistricting is available in a number of formats. Check the redistricting Internet site or contact the LTSB or the LRB for information if the format you want is not available.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information about the public access program or about redistricting is available from both the LRB, the LTSB or the UW-Madison's Applied Population Laboratory. Our home page for redistricting information is:

<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/ltsb/redistricting/>

From that page you can reach information on bills currently before the legislature, census data for Wisconsin counties and municipalities, redistricting statutes, and a variety of other information.

The Reference Bureau library has an extensive collection of information about the redistricting process in general available on loan for a 2-week period.

Background information about redistricting case law is available in a publication by the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL) entitled *Redistricting Law 2000*. This publication is part of the LRB's collection or may be examined on the Internet at:

<http://www.senate.leg.state.mn.us/departments/scr/redist/red2000/red-tc.htm>

NCSL has a variety of redistricting resources including a useful summary of case law at: <http://www.ncsl.org/programs/legman/elect/redist.htm>

The U.S. Census Bureau provides census data, census block maps, and a wide variety of other information on the Internet at:

<http://www.census.gov/>

MINIMUM SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

MS Windows NT 4.0, 98, ME, 2000 (Not 95)
333 MHz Pentium
64 MB RAM (128 preferred)
500 MB Hard Disk Space
8X CD-ROM

CONTACTS

Legislative Reference Bureau

100 North Hamilton Street
P.O. Box 2037
Madison, WI 53701-2037

Contact: Peter Cannon (608) 266-5446; peter.cannon@legis.state.wi.us

For: General information on redistricting

Contact: Larry Barish (608) 266-0344; larry.barish@legis.state.wi.us

For: General information on redistricting

Contact: Rob Marchant (608) 261-4454; robert.marchant@legis.state.wi.us

For: Legal requirements for state and local redistricting

Contact: Steve Miller (608) 267-2175; steve.miller@legis.state.wi.us

For: General information on redistricting

Legislative Technology Services Bureau

Suite 400, 17 South Fairchild Street
Madison, WI 53703-3219

Contact: Tony Van Der Wielen (608) 267-9528; tony.vanderwielen@legis.state.wi.us

For: Information on using WISE-LegRed software

Electronic data

Copies of maps

Applied Population Laboratory

Department of Rural Sociology
316 Agriculture Hall, 1450 Linden Drive
Madison, WI 53706

Contact: Dan Veroff, Extension Demographic Specialist (608) 265-9545;

dlveroff@facstaff.wisc.edu

For: Census data questions

Contact: Nicholas Fisher, Cartographer (608) 262-9156; nfisher@ssc.wisc.edu

For: Information on using WISE-LegRed software