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CORRECTION SHEET FOR PAGES 6-9, INFORMATIONAL BULLETIN 130

Under Senate Districts, change:

- 3rd District - 11th, 12th and 14th wards of the city of Milwaukee constitute the 3rd district.
- 4th District - Towns of Granville and Milwaukee; villages of Bayside, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood and Whitefish Bay; 1st and 18th wards of the city of Milwaukee, city of Glendale constitute the 4th district.
- 5th District - 5th, 9th and 15th wards of the city of Milwaukee constitute the 5th district.
- 6th District - 7th, 10th and 13th wards of the city of Milwaukee constitute the 6th district.
- 7th District - Towns of Franklin, Greenfield, Lake, Oak Creek; and villages of Greendale and Hales Corners; 17th ward of the city of Milwaukee; cities of Cudahy, St. Francis and South Milwaukee constitute the 7th district.
- 8th District - Villages of West Milwaukee; town of Wauwatosa; cities of West Allis and Wauwatosa constitute the 8th district.
- 9th District - 2nd, 3rd and 6th wards of the city of Milwaukee constitute the 9th district.
- 11th District - 4th, 8th and 16th wards of the city of Milwaukee constitute the 11th district.

Under Assembly Districts, change:

Dodge, 1st District, after "villages of" insert "Brownsville,"; thus it will read "villages of Brownsville, Clyman, Hustisford" etc.

Eau Claire:

- 1st District - 1st to 3rd, 5th to 10th, and 13th wards of city of Eau Claire.
- 2nd District - All of county except 1st to 3rd, 5th to 10th, and 13th wards of city of Eau Claire.

Milwaukee:

- 19th District - Towns of Granville and Milwaukee; villages of Bayside, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood and Whitefish Bay; and city of Glendale.
- 21st District - Town of Wauwatosa; and west ward (3rd) of city of West Allis.
- 22nd District - Village of West Milwaukee; and 3 east wards of the city of West Allis.

Prepared by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, March 1954

BACKGROUND

The Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library has issued 2 previous publications, Research Report 101, "Reapportionment in Wisconsin" and Informational Bulletin 107, "Analysis of Chapter 728, Laws of 1951", which brought the matter of the apportionment of the legislative districts in Wisconsin through the actions of the 1951 session of the legislature.

Chapter 728, Laws of 1951, the so-called Rosenberry Act, was published August 17, 1951. Sections 1 and 2 of that act apportioned the assembly and the senate according to population. Section 3 of the act provided that the law should go into effect January 1, 1954 if the voters rejected an advisory referendum to be held at the time of the general election in November, 1952 on the question of whether the members of either house should be apportioned on an area as well as on a population basis.

During the same session of the legislature 3 joint resolutions to amend the State Constitution to provide for area representation in the legislature were given first approval. Joint Resolution 55 provided for the apportionment of the senate based 40 per cent on area and 60 per cent on population. Joint Resolution 56 provided for the apportionment of the assembly in accordance with a plan spelled out in the Constitution which provided for specific multiple district counties, single district counties and multiple county districts. Joint Resolution 59 provided in general terms for the apportionment of the senate on an area and population basis.

By reason of the advisory referendum and the 3 proposals to amend the Constitution initiated in the 1951 session it was inevitable that further action on the reapportionment issue would result. The following pages provide a resume of the activities since the legislature adjourned in 1951.

THE BROUGHTON CASE--POSTPONING THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF REAPPORTIONMENT

By the Rosenberry Act, Chapter 728, Laws of 1951, the legislature reapportioned the assembly and senate in sections 1 and 2, made the reapportionment contingent on the outcome of a referendum and postponed the effective date until 1954 in section 3 and provided a nonseverability clause whereby all parts were invalid if any part was declared invalid in section 4.

In State ex rel. Broughton v. Zimmerman (1952), 261 Wis. 398, petitioner sought an order from the Wisconsin Supreme Court compelling the holding of the 1952 legislative elections in accordance with the reapportionment effected by sections 1 and 2 of the act on the ground that sections 3 and 4 were invalid. It was the position of the petitioner that once the legislature had fulfilled its constitutional duty to reapportion the state by sections 1 and 2 of the act, it could not qualify the performance of such duty by additional provisions. In denying the petition, the court first held that the legislature acted within its power in adding the nonseverability clause on the ground that since the question of the severability of any act was one of legislative intent, there was no valid reason why the legislature could not definitely state its intention in this respect. As to the provision

in respect to making the operation of the act dependent upon the outcome of the referendum on the area question, the court held that there was no invalid delegation of legislative power since the legislature may make the law operate on the happening of a certain contingency or on the ascertainment of a fact upon which the law makes or intends to make its own action depend.

The postponed effective date of the act in the event the results of the referendum brought it into effect was the most serious objection in view of the constitutional directive to the legislature to apportion the state at its first general session after each census. The court likened the situation here to one where the legislature fails to reapportion at all at its first such session in which case the power to apportion is deemed to continue to the next session or sessions. Because of the prospect that the apportionment would go into effect in 1954 coupled with the necessity of invalidating the entire act if the delayed effective date was declared void, the court obviously felt that in upholding the act it would expedite the constitutional objective of an apportionment.

THE ADVISORY REFERENDUM OF NOVEMBER, 1952

Pursuant to the provisions of section 3 of the Rosenberry Act the electors were called upon at the general election in November, 1952 to vote on the question "Shall the constitution be amended to provide for the establishment of either senate or assembly districts on an area as well as population basis?" In the heaviest vote ever recorded in this state, resulting at least in part from a very heated partisan campaign, the vote on the referendum was 753,092 "No" and 689,615 "Yes." It should be recalled at this point that Chapter 728 provided that if the question was rejected by the electors, the Rosenberry apportionment was to take effect January 1, 1954.

SECOND CONSIDERATION OF THE 1951 JOINT RESOLUTIONS

In 1951 the legislature adopted 3 joint resolutions giving first approval to constitutional amendments to provide for area consideration in the apportionment of one or the other house. Shortly after the 1953 session convened, these proposals were again introduced for second consideration.

Joint Resolution 5, A. which set forth in the Constitution precisely what counties would be multiple district counties, single district counties and multiple county districts in the apportionment of assembly districts was returned to the author at the end of the session after no action was taken on it. Joint Resolution 6, A. which provided for the apportionment of the senate on a 40 per cent area, 60 per cent population basis was also returned to the author at the end of the session. Joint Resolution 7, A. which provided in general terms for the apportionment of the senate on an area and population basis was adopted and concurred in and became Joint Resolution 9 early in February of 1953, in time so that the proposal could be submitted to the electors in the spring election.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IN APRIL, 1953

As a result of the adoption and concurrence in Joint Resolution 9, the proposal was submitted to the people at the spring election in April, 1953. The question submitted to the voters was that contained in the joint resolution namely "Shall sections 3, 4, and 5 of Article IV of the constitution be amended so that the legislature shall apportion,

along town, village or ward lines, the senate districts on the basis of area and population and the assembly districts according to population?" This proposal was approved by the voters by a vote of 433,043 for and 406,133 against. The Constitution was therefore amended.

THE ROGAN ACT IMPLEMENTING THE AMENDMENT OF 1953

As a result of the adoption of the constitutional amendment providing in general terms for the apportionment of the senate seats on an area and population basis, Chapter 242, Laws of 1953 (Rogan Act) was enacted. It carried out the concept of area and population apportionment by apportioning the senate according to a 30 per cent area and 70 per cent population formula. The provisions of the Rosenberry Act relating to the assembly were left intact, but the following changes were made in the senate:

1. Brown County was eliminated as a single county district and combined with Oconto County.
2. Various parts of Milwaukee County were combined to reduce the number of senatorial districts in the county from 8 to 6.
3. The number of senatorial districts in Dane County was reduced from 2 to 1.
4. By the readjustment of counties and the reduction of area in certain districts it created 3 districts to replace those eliminated.

CHANGING ASSEMBLY DISTRICT LINES, CHAPTER 550, LAWS OF 1953

After the Rosenberry Act had been enacted it was discovered that a village had been placed in the wrong district in Marathon County and a town in the wrong district in Dodge County. Changes in ward lines also necessitated some corrections. The result was that several proposals to make changes in the assembly districts were submitted to the legislature. Late in the session these changes were consolidated by adding an amendment to Bill No. 668, S. which in this form provided for changes in the assembly districts in Brown, Dane, Dodge, Eau Claire, Marathon and Milwaukee Counties. This became Chapter 550.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IS INVALIDATED

Subsequent to the recess of the legislature the Secretary of State let it be known that he would not utilize Chapter 242, Laws of 1951, (Rogan Act) in calling the election for legislators in 1954. The result was litigation in which the Wisconsin Supreme Court took original jurisdiction.

In the case of State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman (1953), 264 Wis. 644, the Wisconsin Supreme Court held that the apportionment amendment of 1953 was not validly enacted because of its improper submission to the people for ratification.

Article XII, section 1, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires that if more than one amendment be submitted to the people, they be submitted in such manner that the people may vote on each separately. In State ex rel. Hudd v. Timme, (1882, 54 Wis. 318, 11 N.W. 785, the Supreme Court held that this provision does not require the separate submission of each proposed constitutional change included within a particular amendment when each is a reasonably necessary part of the

same single purpose. In the 1953 case, however, the court held that the changes proposed by the amendment in respect to changing the boundaries of assembly districts from county, precinct, town or ward lines to town, village and ward lines and in dropping the exclusion of Indians not taxed and military personnel in the calculation of population were not a necessary part of the senate area plan but rather separate proposals each having a distinct purpose and therefore required to be submitted separately.

In addition to the constitutional requirement of separate submission of each distinct amendment, the Supreme Court in State ex rel. Elson v. Zimmerman (1925), 187 Wis. 180 laid down the rule that the question submitted must reasonably, intelligently and fairly comprise or have reference to every essential of the amendment. In respect to the apportionment amendment, the question on the ballot, in the court's view, did not present the real question because it was phrased in such a manner as to infer that the legislature was required to apportion senate districts along town, village or ward lines whereas by the changes actually proposed, the only requirement as to senate districts was that they be contiguous and convenient. Because the question was not in accord with fact, the court held that the vote on it did not constitute a ratification by the people.

Finally the court said that as long as the current provisions of the Constitution remain, no reapportionment could take place until after the next census enumeration because of the prior passage of the Rosenberry Act which exhausted the function of the legislature to apportion during this decade.

THE REILLY ACT REVISING CERTAIN MILWAUKEE COUNTY DISTRICTS

In November 1950 the common council of the City of Milwaukee revised its ward lines to make each of them include approximately one per cent of the population of the state. Because the 1952 elections were based on the old apportionment law it was necessary to revert to the old wards. Chapter 687, Laws of 1953, compelled the Milwaukee common council to reconstitute the same wards as in 1950. In addition it repealed Chapter 242, Laws of 1953 (Rogan Act) which was no longer operative because of the court decision on the constitutional amendment, made 2 corrections in the descriptions of assembly districts, and geared the senate districts to the assembly districts instead of to the wards.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS INITIATED IN 1953

As a result of the decision of the Supreme Court in the earlier effort to amend the Constitution, 3 new joint resolutions, 65, S., 66, S. and 67, S. relating to apportionment were introduced, adopted and concurred in during the adjourned session of the 1953 legislature which was held open for reapportionment matters by the terms of the joint resolution of recess.

Joint Resolution 65, S. which became Joint Resolution 70 provided that at the first legislative session after the adoption of the proposal, the senate should be apportioned on an area and population basis. It defined what was meant by area and population.

Joint Resolution 66, S. which became Joint Resolution 71 dealt only with the question of boundaries of senate districts, and provided that the senate districts shall be bounded by county, town and ward lines.

Joint Resolution 67, S. which became Joint Resolution 72 established a system for the apportionment of assembly districts setting forth within the Constitution what counties were to have more than one district, what counties were to have one district and what counties should be combined to create single assembly districts.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL RELATING TO THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ROSENBERY ACT WHICH ALLEGEDLY DEPRIVES CERTAIN COUNTIES OF SENATORIAL REPRESENTATION FOR A PERIOD OF TIME

On December 21, 1953 State Senator Clifford W. Krueger of Lincoln County asked the Attorney General if the provisions of the Rosenberry Act which deprived the people of Lincoln, Dunn and Portage Counties of an opportunity to vote for state senator between 1950 and 1956 and which during 1955 and 1956 would result in their not being represented in the state senate by a person for whom they had a chance to vote "is not totally and completely unconstitutional".

The Attorney General on December 24 replied that "while it has elements of injustice, (it) is a necessary concomitant of reapportionment of the senate" which arises because the senators are not all elected at the same time and are elected for 4-year terms. He cited a similar argument which was used in 1892 in the Cunningham case where the Supreme Court held the power of the legislature to make senate districts was absolute even though some electors were unable to vote for 6 years.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF CHAPTER 550, LAWS OF 1953, CORRECTING CERTAIN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

A resident of the City of DePere brought an action to have Chapter 550, Laws of 1953, in its entirety or as far as it applied to Brown County declared invalid. The Supreme Court in State ex rel. Smith v. Zimmerman took original jurisdiction.

The Rosenberry Act, Chapter 728, Laws of 1951, created 3 assembly districts in Brown County. The first was composed of those wards of the city of Green Bay located west of the Fox River, together with 2 wards east of the river. The second district comprised all the other wards of the city of Green Bay plus the towns of Allouez and Preble. The remainder of the county formed the third district. After the enactment of these provisions the city of Green Bay revised its system of wards by creating 2 new ones, changing some boundaries and renumbering the wards, but the city limits remained the same. Chapter 550, Laws of 1953, amended the Rosenberry Act in respect to the assembly districts in 6 counties including Brown County. In respect to Brown County the corrective act was supposedly in response to the ward changes in Green Bay, but altered the districts as created in the Rosenberry Act so as to affect municipalities other than Green Bay. For example, the town of Preble was changed from the second to the first district, the town of Allouez from the second to the third, and wards of the city of DePere west of the river from the third to the second district.

The petitioner contended that the changes brought about by Chapter 550 in respect to Brown County constituted another apportionment within the decade covered by a prior apportionment, which was prohibited in the case of State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman decided in 1953. The Attorney General contended that the new law in question merely was incidental to the changes effected by the alteration of wards in the city

of Green Bay, and was thus within the rule of Slauson et al v. Racine, (1861), 13 Wis. 398, where the Supreme Court upheld as an incidental effect the change in the boundary of assembly districts occasioned by an act of the legislature annexing to a city in one district certain farm land situated in another district. In striking down that portion of Chapter 550 affecting Brown County, the court refused to extend the rule of the Slauson Case. Instead the court held that the "incidental effect" rule in respect to changes in assembly districts occasioned by municipal changes must be confined to the area affected by the municipal change. Since Chapter 550 dealt with territory outside the city of Green Bay, it was held an attempt to apportion the area anew contrary to Article III, section 2, of the State Constitution.

THE WISCONSIN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS IN EFFECT FOR THE NOVEMBER 1954 ELECTIONS

As a result of the enactment of Chapter 728, Laws of 1951, and Chapters 550 and 687, Laws of 1953, the senate and assembly districts were revised, such revisions forming the basis for the 1954 and succeeding legislative elections.

Senate Districts

(Elections in odd-numbered districts will be held in 1954 according to the following descriptions, and in even-numbered districts in 1956)

- 1st District - Door, Kewaunee and Manitowoc Counties.
- 2nd District - Brown County.
- 3rd District - 11th, 12th and 14th assembly districts of Milwaukee County.
- 4th District - 1st, 18th and 19th assembly districts of Milwaukee County.
- 5th District - 5th, 9th and 15th assembly districts of Milwaukee County.
- 6th District - 7th, 10th and 13th assembly districts of Milwaukee County.
- 7th District - 17th, 23rd and 24th assembly districts of Milwaukee County.
- 8th District - 20th to 22nd assembly districts of Milwaukee County.
- 9th District - 2nd, 3rd and 6th assembly districts of Milwaukee County.
- 10th District - Buffalo, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix Counties.
- 11th District - 4th, 8th and 16th assembly districts of Milwaukee County.
- 12th District - Iron, Lincoln, Oneida, Price, Taylor and Vilas Counties.
- 13th District - Dodge and Washington Counties.
- 14th District - Outagamie and Waupaca Counties.
- 15th District - Rock County.
- 16th District - Dane County, except city of Madison.
- 17th District - Grant, Green, Iowa and Lafayette Counties.
- 18th District - Fond du Lac, Green Lake and Waushara Counties.
- 19th District - Calumet and Winnebago Counties.
- 20th District - Ozaukee and Sheboygan Counties.
- 21st District - Racine County.
- 22nd District - Kenosha and Walworth Counties.
- 23rd District - Barron, Burnett, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer and Washburn Counties.
- 24th District - Clark, Portage and Wood Counties.
- 25th District - Ashland, Bayfield and Douglas Counties.
- 26th District - City of Madison in Dane County.

- 27th District - Columbia, Crawford, Richland and Sauk Counties.
- 28th District - Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties.
- 29th District - Marathon and Shawano Counties.
- 30th District - Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette and Oconto Counties.
- 31st District - Adams, Juneau, Marquette, Monroe and Vernon Counties.
- 32nd District - Jackson, La Crosse and Trempealeau Counties.
- 33rd District - Jefferson and Waukesha Counties.

Assembly Districts

County	Territory Included
Adams	- Adams, Juneau and Marquette Counties.
Ashland	- Ashland and Bayfield Counties.
Barron	- Constitutes an assembly district.
Bayfield	- See Ashland.
Brown:	
1st District	- 3rd, 6th, 12th to 20th and 22nd wards of the city of Green Bay.
2nd District	- 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 7th to 11th and 21st wards of the city of Green Bay and the towns of Allouez and Preble.
3rd District	- All towns, cities and villages in county, except city of Green Bay and towns of Allouez and Preble.*
Buffalo	- Buffalo, Pepin and Pierce Counties.
Burnett	- Burnett and Polk Counties.
Calumet	- Constitutes an assembly district.
Chippewa	- Constitutes an assembly district.
Clark	- Constitutes an assembly district.
Columbia	- Constitutes an assembly district.
Crawford	- Crawford and Richland Counties.
Dane:	
1st District	- 6th, 7th, 12th, 15th to 18th wards of city of Madison.
2nd District	- 1st to 4th, 8th, 9th and 14th wards of city of Madison.
3rd District	- 5th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 19th and 20th wards of city of Madison.
4th District	- Towns of Albion, Blooming Grove, Bristol, Burke, Christiana, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, Dunkirk, Dunn, Medina, Pleasant Springs, Rutland, Sun Prairie, Windsor and York; villages of Cambridge, Cottage Grove, Deerfield, De Forest, McFarland, Marshall, Monona, Rockdale and Sun Prairie; and city of Stoughton.
5th District	- Towns of Black Earth, Berry, Blue Mounds, Cross Plains, Dane, Fitchburg, Madison, Mazomanie, Middleton, Montrose, Oregon, Perry, Primrose, Roxbury, Springdale, Springfield, Vermont, Verona, Vienna and Westport; and villages of Black Earth, Blue Mounds, Belleville (that part in county), Brooklyn (that part in county), Cross Plains, Dane, Maple Bluff, Mazomanie, Middleton, Mt. Horeb, Oregon, Shorewood Hills, Verona and Waunakee.

*Reverted to provisions of Chapter 728, Laws of 1951, because that portion of Chapter 550, Laws of 1953, relating to Brown County was declared invalid March 2, 1954.

Dodge:

1st District - Towns of Ashippun, Clyman, Emmet, Herman, Hubbard, Hustisford, Lebanon, Leroy, Lomira, Rubicon, Shields, Theresa and Williamstown; villages of Clyman, Hustisford, Iron Ridge, Lomira, Neosho and Theresa; and cities of Horicon and Mayville, and 5th, 6th, 13th and 14th wards of city of Watertown.

2nd District - Towns of Beaver Dam, Burnett, Calamus, Chester, Elba, Fox Lake, Lowell, Oak Grove, Portland, Trenton and Westford; villages of Lowell, Reeseville and east ward of Randolph; and cities of Beaver Dam, Fox Lake, Juneau and 1st to 4th wards of city of Waupun.

Door - Door and Kewaunee Counties.

Douglas:

1st District - 4th to 16th wards of city of Superior.

2nd District - All of county except 4th to 16th wards of city of Superior.

Dunn - Constitutes an assembly district.

Eau Claire:

1st District - 1st to 3rd, 5th to 8th, 10th to 13th wards of city of Eau Claire.

2nd District - All of county except the 1st to 3rd, 5th to 8th, 10th to 13th wards of city of Eau Claire.

Florence - Florence, Forest and Langlade Counties.

Fond du Lac:

1st District - Town of Fond du Lac; village of North Fond du Lac; and city of Fond du Lac.

2nd District - All of county except town, village and city of Fond du Lac.

Forest - See Florence.

Grant - Constitutes an assembly district.

Green - Constitutes an assembly district.

Green Lake - Green Lake and Waushara Counties.

Iowa - Iowa and Lafayette Counties.

Iron - Iron, Oneida and Vilas Counties.

Jackson - Jackson and Trempealeau Counties.

Jefferson - Constitutes an assembly district.

Juneau - See Adams.

Kenosha:

1st District - 1st to 3rd, 7th to 13th, 16th and 17th wards of city of Kenosha.

2nd District - Towns of Brighton, Bristol, Paris, Pleasant Prairie, Randall, Salem, Somers and Wheatland; villages of Silver Lake and Twin Lakes; and 4th to 6th, 14th, 15th and 18th wards of city of Kenosha.

Kewaunee - See Door.

La Crosse:

1st District - 1st to 16th, 19th and 20th wards of city of La Crosse.

2nd District - All of county except the 1st to 16th, 19th and 20th wards of city of La Crosse.

Lafayette - See Iowa.

Langlade - See Florence.

Lincoln - Constitutes an assembly district.

Manitowoc:

1st District - Towns of Manitowoc, Manitowoc Rapids and Newton; and city of Manitowoc.

2nd District - Towns of Cato, Centerville, Cooperstown, Eaton, Franklin, Gibson, Kossuth, Liberty, Maple Grove,

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Manitowoc: (Cont.)

2nd District (Cont.)

- Meeme, Mishicot, Rockland, Schleswig, Two Creeks and Two Rivers; villages of Reedsville and Valdars; and cities of Kiel(that part in county) and Two Rivers.

Marathon:

1st District - Towns of Bergen, Berlin, Bern, Bevent, Brighton, Cassel, Cleveland, Day, Easton, Eau Pleine, Elderon, Emmet, Frankfort, Franzen, Green Valley, Guenther, Halsey, Hamburg, Harrison, Hewitt, Holton, Hull, Johnson, Knowlton, Kronenwetter, McMillan, Marathon, Mosinee, Norrie, Plover, Reid, Rib Falls, Rib Mountain, Rietbrock, Spencer, Stettin and Wien; villages of Abbotsford(that part in county), Athens, Edgar, Elderon, Fenwood, Hatley, Marathon, Spencer, Stratford and Unity(that part in county); and cities of Colby(that part in county) and Mosinee.

2nd District - Towns of Maine, Ringle, Texas, Wausau and Weston; villages of Brokaw and Rothschild; and cities of Schofield and Wausau.

Marinette - Constitutes an assembly district.

Marquette - See Adams.

Milwaukee:

- 1st District - 1st ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 2nd District - 2nd ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 3rd District - 3rd ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 4th District - 4th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 5th District - 5th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 6th District - 6th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 7th District - 7th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 8th District - 8th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 9th District - 9th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 10th District - 10th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 11th District - 11th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 12th District - 12th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 13th District - 13th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 14th District - 14th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 15th District - 15th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 16th District - 16th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 17th District - 17th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 18th District - 18th ward of city of Milwaukee.
- 19th District - Town of Milwaukee; villages of Bayside, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood and Whitefish Bay; and city of Glendale.
- 20th District - 1st to 5th wards of city of Wauwatosa.
- 21st District - Towns of Granville and Wauwatosa; and remaining wards of city of Wauwatosa.
- 22nd District - Village of West Milwaukee; and city of West Allis.
- 23rd District - Towns of Franklin, Greenfield and Oak Creek; and villages of Greendale and Hales Corners.
- 24th District - Town of Lake; and cities of Cudahy, St. Francis and South Milwaukee.

Monroe - Constitutes an assembly district.

Oconto - Constitutes an assembly district

Oneida - See Iron.

Outagamie:

1st District - Towns of Center and Grand Chute; and city of Appleton.

Outagamie: (Cont.)

- 2nd District - Towns of Black Creek, Bovina, Buchanan, Cicero, Dale, Deer Creek, Ellington, Freedom, Greenville, Hortonia, Kaukauna, Liberty, Maple Creek, Maine, Oneida, Osborne, Seymour and Vandebrook; villages of Black Creek, Bear Creek, Combined Locks, Kimberley, Little Chute, Hortonville and Shiocton; and cities of Kaukauna, New London(3rd ward only) and Seymour.
- Ozaukee - Constitutes an assembly district.
- Pepin - See Buffalo.
- Pierce - See Buffalo.
- Polk - See Burnett.
- Portage - Constitutes an assembly district.
- Price - Price and Taylor Counties.
- Racine:
 - 1st District - 1st to 6th, 10th, 11th, 13th and 14th wards of city of Racine.
 - 2nd District - 7th to 9th, 12th and 15th wards of city of Racine.
 - 3rd District - Towns of Burlington, Caledonia, Dover, Mt. Pleasant, Norway, Raymond, Rochester, Waterford and Yorkville; villages of North Bay, Rochester, Sturtevant, Union Grove and Waterford; and city of Burlington.
- Richland - See Crawford.
- Rock:
 - 1st District - Towns of Bradford, Clinton, Johnstown, Harmony, La Prairie and Lima; village of Clinton; and city of Janesville.
 - 2nd District - Towns of Avon, Beloit, Center, Fulton, Janesville, Milton, Magnolia, Newark, Plymouth, Porter, Rock, Spring Valley and Union; villages of Footville, Milton, Milton Junction and Orfordville; and cities of Edgerton and Evansville.
 - 3rd District - Town of Turtle; and city of Beloit.
- Rusk - Rusk, Sawyer and Washburn Counties.
- St. Croix - Constitutes an assembly district.
- Sauk - Constitutes an assembly district.
- Sawyer - See Rusk.
- Shawano - Constitutes an assembly district.
- Sheboygan:
 - 1st District - City of Sheboygan.
 - 2nd District - All of county outside of city of Sheboygan.
- Taylor - See Price.
- Trempealeau - See Jackson.
- Vernon - Constitutes an assembly district.
- Vilas - See Iron.
- Walworth - Constitutes an assembly district.
- Washburn - See Rusk.
- Washington - Constitutes an assembly district.
- Waukesha:
 - 1st District - Towns of Eagle, Genesee, Mukwonago, Muskego, New Berlin, Ottawa, Vernon and Waukesha; villages of Big Bend, Dousman, Eagle, Mukwonago, Wales and North Prairie; and city of Waukesha.
 - 2nd District - Towns of Brookfield, Delafield, Lisbon, Menomonee, Merton, Oconomowoc, Pewaukee and Summit; villages of Butler, Chenequa, Hartland, Lannon, Lac La Belle, Menomonee Falls, Merton, Sussex and Pewaukee; and city of Oconomowoc.

- Waupaca - Constitutes an assembly district.
Waushara - See Green Lake.
- Winnebago:
- 1st District - 1st to 5th, 7th to 12th and 15th wards of city of Oshkosh.
 - 2nd District - Towns of Algoma, Black Wolf, Clayton, Nekimi, Nepeuskun, Omro, Oshkosh, Poygan, Rushford, Utica, Vinland, Winchester, Winneconne and Wolf River; village of Winneconne; and city of Omro, and 6th, 13th, 14th and 16th wards of city of Oshkosh.
 - 3rd District - Towns of Menasha and Neenah; and cities of Menasha and Neenah.
- Wood:
- 1st District - Towns of Arpin, Auburndale, Cameron, Cary, Hansen, Lincoln, Marshfield, Milladore, Richfield, Rock, Rudolph, Sherry, Sigel and Wood; villages of Auburndale, Milladore and Vesper; and cities of Marshfield and Pittsville.
 - 2nd District - Towns of Dexter, Grand Rapids, Granmoor, Hiles, Port Edwards, Saratoga and Seneca; villages of Byron and Port Edwards; and cities of Nequosa and Wisconsin Rapids.