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Apportionment measures held over for  
consideration in the adjourned  
session of the 1961 Wisconsin  
legislature

1961

Brief no.104

BRIEF NO. 104. APPORTIONMENT MEASURES HELD OVER FOR CONSIDERATION  
IN THE ADJOURNED SESSION OF THE 1961 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE\*

Prepared by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, October 1961

Authority. All legislative apportionment measures held over for consideration in the adjourned session of the 1961 Wisconsin Legislature, beginning October 30, 1961, were specifically enumerated in Item 6 of the adjournment resolution, Senate Joint Resolution No. 100.

Proposals Held Over. The following bills and joint resolutions were held over: Senate Bills 642, 643 and 734; Senate Joint Resolution 24; Assembly Bills 578, 645, 646 and 647; Assembly Joint Resolutions 13, 85 and 100.

It appears that Bill 645, A., and Joint Res. 13, A., were erroneously included in Item 6 of Joint Res. 100, S., for consideration in the adjourned session. Bill 645, A., was indefinitely postponed in the assembly on July 25 by a vote of 50 to 44; Joint Res. 13, A., was rejected on June 5 by a vote of 49 to 37. Nevertheless, the proposal of Bill 645, A., will be considered below; the bill is a companion to Bill 643, S., also held over under Joint Res. 100, S.

The apportionment proposals held over can be grouped into a number of different classes. One class proposes to amend the constitution to change the system of apportionment, another proposes to reapportion the state senate and assembly districts within the existing apportionment system "according to the number of inhabitants." Several proposals deal with the changing of ward lines within the city of Milwaukee, to make the new ward lines created by the Milwaukee Common Council part of the legislative apportionment. One proposal concerns reapportionment of the congressional districts in Wisconsin. Finally, Sub. Amdt. 1, A., to Joint Res. 13, A., which was not separately considered when the assembly rejected the joint resolution (the proposal is enumerated, however, under Item 6 of Joint Res. 100, S.), proposed the creation of a committee similar to the Rosenberry Committee of the 1949-51 interim, to study the reapportionment questions during the 1961-63 interim and to submit plans for reapportionment to the 1963 Legislature.

Constitutional Amendment Proposals: SJR 24, AJR 13, AJR 85, AJR 100

Joint Res. 24, S. would remove the senate from the constitutional requirement under Section 3 of Article IV to apportion "according to the number of inhabitants." Instead, senate apportionment would be made permanent on the basis of the 1951 apportionment. The proposal would also amend Section 5 of Article IV to permit senate districts to cross assembly district lines. Menominee County, created by Chap. 259, Laws of 1959, would be permanently divided under the senate apportionment of this proposal (Sec. 4.05, Stats. 1959) between the 29th Senatorial District and the 13th Senatorial District. The part of Menominee County which formerly was in Shawano County and which would therefore continue to be part of the 29th Senatorial District contains nearly all of the population of Menominee County.

Status: Joint Res. 24, S., is in the senate judiciary committee. A public hearing on SJR 24 was held on February 22 but the committee has not yet reported to the senate.

Joint Res. 85, A. proposes to raise the constitutional maximum number of assemblymen from 100 to 110, but does not alter the "according to the number of inhabitants" apportionment requirement. Implicit in the proposal, because of the "not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth" provision of Section 2 of Article IV, is an increase in the membership of the senate from 33 to 36.

Status: Joint Res. 85, A. was recommended for adoption on July 13 by the assembly elections committee. The committee vote was 3 to 2. On July 25, the assembly tabled the proposal by a vote of 82 to 8.

Joint Res. 100, A. proposes to raise the constitutional maximum number of assemblymen to 110, to assign at least one assembly seat to each county, and to prohibit any county from having more than 10% of the total number. It also prohibits any incorporated municipality from having more than 50% of its county's total assembly representation. The proposal retains the apportionment of the senate on the basis of population, and the requirement that no assembly district "be divided in the formation of a senate district."

Sub. Amdt. 1, A., to Joint Res. 100, A., proposes to base assembly apportionment on the relation of a county's personal income tax collections to the total state personal income tax collections. In addition, the substitute amendment removes the present requirement to apportion the senate according to population, leaving the criteria of senate apportionment to the judgment of the legislature.

Status: There is no record that the substitute amendment was considered separately. On July 13, the assembly elections committee voted 6 to 0 to recommend AJR 100 for rejection. The assembly voted on July 27, 49 to 40, to table this joint resolution.

Joint Res. 13, A. erroneously held over under Item 6 of Joint Res. 100, S., was rejected in the assembly on June 5 by a vote of 49 to 37. The joint resolution proposed a constitutional amendment providing for the creation of a reapportionment commission, consisting of the members of the supreme court, to apportion with finality the senate and assembly in case the legislature failed to act at its first session following the publication of the decennial federal census. The proposal retained the "according to the number of inhabitants" principle.

Sub. Amdt. 1, A., to AJR 13, which was not separately considered when the assembly rejected AJR 13, proposed the creation of an apportionment commission consisting of the chief justice, the assembly speaker, the senate president pro tem, a minority member of each house of the legislature, the president of the university and 5 public members to be chosen by the chief justice. This committee was to meet during the 1961-63 interim, and to submit its apportionment proposal not later than May 1, 1963, for consideration by the 1963 Legislature. A precedent for an apportionment committee of this type can be found in the Rosenberry Committee of the 1950 Legislative Council. The committee reported to the 1951 Legislature, submitting the reapportionment proposal which was enacted as Chap. 728, Laws 1951, and which apportioned the legislature according to the 1950 Census. The Rosenberry Committee had been composed of the late chief justice, 2 senators, 3 assemblymen (including one from the minority party), and 2 public members.

Apportionment by Population: Bills 643 and 734, S.; Bills 578 and 645, A.

The plans to reapportion the Wisconsin legislature within the existing constitutional requirements, held over for consideration in the fall, were submitted by Senators McParland and Moser (Bill 643, S.), Senator Leonard (Bill 734, S.), Assemblyman Flannigan (Bill 645, A.) and Assemblyman Pommerening (Bill 578, A.). Bill 643, S. is a companion bill to Bill 645, A. Thus, there are only 3 (not 4) different plans for the apportioning of the legislature.

Assembly Apportionment

No attempt has been made to compare the internal apportioning of multi-district counties. For detailed comparison, by county, of the 1950 apportionment with the proposed apportionments under the 3 plans, see the table "Assembly". The assembly apportionment plans compare as follows:

Single county assembly districts. All plans retain as single county assembly districts the counties of Barron, Calumet, Chippewa, Clark, Columbia, Grant, Jefferson, Monroe, Ozaukee, Portage, Sauk, Washington and Waupaca. In addition, all plans agree in making Douglas County a single assembly district county (2 districts under 1950 apportionment).

There is, apparently, also agreement to make Menominee County, created in 1961 from parts of Shawano and Oconto Counties, part of a combined Shawano-Menominee assembly district (the bulk of the population of Menominee County, 2,345 people according to the 1960 Census, resides in the part which was formerly in Shawano County. Only 261 persons reside in the Oconto County part of Menominee County). However, the Pommerening Plan (compiled prior to the creation of Menominee County) makes no provision for the apportionment of Menominee County. The attachment of Menominee County to Shawano County in the apportionment of the assembly thus makes no real change in the status of Shawano County.

St. Croix County is slated to lose its single county district status under the Leonard and Flannigan plans, but retains this status in the Pommerening plan.

Walworth County, which becomes a 2-district county in the Pommerening plan, remains a single district county in the Leonard and Flannigan plans.

Six other counties lose their single district status under all 3 plans. For 3 of these there is agreement among the 3 plans as to the district combination: Green to be combined with Lafayette, Marinette to be combined with Florence, and Vernon to be combined with Crawford. The Leonard and Pommerening plans agree to combine Lincoln with Taylor (Flannigan: Lincoln-Langlade) and Oconto with Langlade (Flannigan: Oconto-Forest); the Leonard and Flannigan plans agree to combine Dunn with Pepin (Pommerening: Dunn-Pierce).

Multi assembly district counties. All plans retain unchanged the allocation of 5 districts to Dane County, 3 districts each to Brown, Racine, Rock and Winnebago Counties, and 2 districts each to Dodge,

Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, La Crosse, Manitowoc, Marathon, Sheboygan and Wood Counties.

All plans are in agreement that the districts allocated to Waukesha County should be increased from 2 to 4, and that Douglas County should be reduced from 2 districts to one district.

There is no agreement on the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Outagamie and Walworth. The Leonard and Flannigan plans would raise the number of districts allocated to Milwaukee County to 26; Pommerening retains the present number of 24; Leonard and Pommerening raise Outagamie to 3 but Flannigan retains the present number of 2; and Pommerening is alone in proposing to grant a third district to Kenosha and a second district to Walworth.

Multi-county assembly districts. Here the 3 plans propose numerous changes. The only multi-county district which all plans would retain unchanged from 1950 is the Door-Kewaunee combination.

The proposed Shawano-Menominee combination is also substantially unchanged (the Pommerening plan fails to apportion Menominee County).

All 3 proposals do agree on the proposed combinations for the counties of Adams, Crawford, Florence, Green, Green Lake, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, Lafayette, Marinette, Marquette, Richland, Vernon and Waushara. The Leonard and Pommerening plans in addition agree on the proposed combinations for the counties of Forest, Iron, Langlade, Lincoln, Oconto, Oneida, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Vilas and Washburn. The Flannigan plan differs substantially from the other 2 in that it retains the 1950 combinations not only for Door-Kewaunee, but also for Ashland-Bayfield, Burnett-Polk, Iron-Oneida-Vilas, and Price-Taylor.

#### Senate Apportionment

The provisions of the Wisconsin Constitution relating to legislative apportionment are set out in Sections 3, 4 and 5 of Article IV. According to Section 3 of Article IV, both senate and assembly are to be apportioned "according to the number of inhabitants," and at the first legislative "session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States".

Section 4 of Article IV, dealing with the assembly, requires that assembly districts be fashioned along county, town or ward lines. This results in the familiar assembly districts which can be either composed of all of one county, can contain all of each of several counties, or can contain part of one county only.

Section 5 of Article IV, dealing with the senate, merely requires that senate districts be composed of whole assembly districts ("no assembly district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district") and that the territory of each senate district be "convenient" and "contiguous." In all prior apportionments of the senate, the practice has been followed to combine only whole counties into multi-county senate districts.

All 3 pending 1961 apportionment proposals differ from the prior apportionments in this important respect. All 3 propose senate

districts consisting of whole assembly districts, but not in all cases of whole counties. Thus, by way of example, the Leonard and Pommerening plans, would create a senate district out of parts of Dane County in combination with Jefferson County, another out of parts of Kenosha County in combination with parts of Racine County. The Flannigan plan would combine parts of Milwaukee County with parts of Waukesha County.

In detail, the plans for senate apportionment compare as follows:

12 senate districts unchanged. All plans agree to retain unchanged the 1950 senate apportionment for the first (Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc), 2nd (Brown), 3rd through 9th and 11th (Milwaukee), 15th (Rock), and 29th (Marathon and Shawano) senate districts.

The creation of Menominee County in 1961 from parts of Shawano and Oconto Counties necessitates some modification. The Leonard and Flannigan plans both take care of this by including Menominee County in the Shawano County assembly district; the Flannigan plan does not apportion Menominee County.

Waukesha and Milwaukee Counties. All 3 plans agree on giving additional senate representation to Waukesha County; the Leonard and Flannigan plans also allocate additional senate representation to Milwaukee County.

The Leonard and Pommerening plans would create a 33rd senate district consisting of 3 Waukesha County assembly districts.

In the Leonard plan the 4th assembly district of Waukesha and the 21st assembly district of Milwaukee County would form a new 25th senate district.

In the Pommerening plan the 25th senate district would include the assembly districts Racine 3rd, Walworth 1st and Waukesha 4th.

According to the Flannigan plan, the first 2 assembly districts of Waukesha County would be combined with Jefferson County into a 33rd senate district, and Milwaukee 18th and Waukesha 3rd and 4th into a 23rd senate district.

In addition, the Flannigan plan would combine the 20th assembly district of Milwaukee with Ozaukee and Washington Counties to form a 27th senate district.

Counties remaining in their 1950 senate districts. For the remaining 19 or 20 senate districts there are, in the majority of the districts, a number of counties which remain unchanged from the 1950 apportionment in all 3 plans, while some other counties have been added or subtracted in various combinations. These counties, around which the senate apportionment pivots, are as follows: 12th district - Iron, Price, Taylor; 13th district - Dodge; 14th district - Outagamie; 16th district - the 4th assembly district of Dane County; 17th district - Grant; 18th district - Fond du Lac; 19th district - Winnebago; 20th district - Sheboygan; 21st district - the 1st and 2nd assembly districts of Racine County; 22nd district - parts or all of Kenosha and Walworth Counties; 24th district - Portage County and part or all of

Wood County; 26th district - the 1st assembly district of Dane County; 28th district - Chippewa and all or part of Eau Claire County; 30th district - Florence, Forest, Langlade, Oconto; 31st district - Adams, Juneau; and 32nd district - La Crosse.

Status: Bill 734, S. (Leonard) is before the senate governmental and veterans affairs committee; the committee has not held a public hearing on this proposal and has not made any recommendations to the senate. Bill 578, A. (Pommerening) was tabled in the assembly on July 25 by a vote of 81 to 11. The assembly elections committee had recommended on July 13 the adoption of the 2 correctional amendments to this proposal, and the indefinite postponement of the proposal as amended. Bill 645, A. (Flannigan) was indefinitely postponed in the assembly on July 25. The vote was 50 to 44. Nevertheless, the Flannigan bill is listed among the bills held over by Senate Joint Res. 100. Since its companion bill, 643, S. (McParland and Moser) was also held over, the proposal is still alive. Bill 643, S. is before the senate governmental and veterans affairs committee; the senate refused on July 17, by a vote of 11 to 20, to recall the bill from committee.

Redistricting within Milwaukee County: Bills 642, S.;  
646, A.; Amdt. 3, S. to 734, S.

The 1950 census apportionment of the legislative seats allocated to Milwaukee County was based on a 20-ward plan for the city of Milwaukee. The first 18 of these 20 wards each corresponded to one assembly district; the remaining 2 each formed an assembly district in combination with some additional territory within Milwaukee County. During the decade since 1950, the population in the suburban areas of Milwaukee County has increased at a faster rate than the population in the city of Milwaukee. This has resulted in a proposal to shift some legislative representation from the central city to the suburbs.

Because of this, the common council of the city of Milwaukee adopted an ordinance on March 21, 1961 (Milwaukee Ordinance No. 730), dividing the city into 19 wards instead of the present 20. Companion Bills 642, S. and 646, A. of 1961, both held over for consideration in the adjourned session, propose to make the necessary statutory changes to make the new 19-ward plan of the city of Milwaukee part of the legislative apportionment of Wisconsin. Bill 646, A. was introduced by Assemblymen Flannigan and Schuele as an integral part of the general Flannigan reapportionment proposal (Bill 645, A.); Bill 642, S. is part of the companion proposal to Bill 645, A., i.e. Bill 643, S. Similarly, Amendment 3, S., to Bill 734, S., both introduced by Senator Leonard, makes the 19-ward plan part of Senator Leonard's reapportionment proposal. The Pommerening plan does not, at this stage, contain any provision to utilize the 19-ward plan of the city of Milwaukee for legislative apportionment.

Status: Bill 642, S. is before the senate governmental and veterans affairs committee. On July 17 an attempt to recall the bill from the committee was defeated by a vote of 11 to 20. Bill 646, A. was recommended for indefinite postponement by the assembly elections committee on July 13; the committee recommendation was based on a 3 to 2 vote. On July 25 the assembly voted, without roll call vote, to table the proposal. Amendment 3, S., to Bill 734, S., is before the

senate governmental and veterans affairs committee; the committee has not taken any action on any part of the proposal.

Congressional Apportionment: Bill 647, A.

Only one proposal to reapportion the congressional districts of Wisconsin was held over for consideration in the fall. This is contained in Bill 647, A., by Assemblymen Flannigan and Schuele. The senate companion to this bill, Bill 641, S., by Senators McParland and Moser, was indefinitely postponed on August 12; the senate had refused on July 18 to recall the bill from its committee on governmental and veterans affairs by a roll call vote of 13 to 18.

Bill 647, A. would reduce the territory of the first congressional district by taking Green County out of that district. The 2nd district would be reduced by Waukesha County and increased by Green Lake and Marquette Counties. The 3rd district would pick up Green County from the 1st, Adams from the old 7th, and Buffalo, Jackson and Trempealeau from the old 9th district. There would be some internal realignment within Milwaukee County to include only the city of Milwaukee and the southern half of suburban Milwaukee in the 4th and 5th districts. The northern half of suburban Milwaukee County and Waukesha County would be combined into a new 6th district. The old 6th district would become the new 7th district comprising the same territory as before, with the addition of Waushara County. The old 7th district would be renumbered to become the new 9th district, and would include the old 7th district less Adams, Green Lake, Marquette and Waushara, but with the addition of Florence and Forest from the 8th, Clark from the old 9th, and Lincoln, Oneida, Taylor and Vilas from the 10th. The 8th congressional district would retain its present shape, but would be reduced by the territory of Forest and Florence Counties. The old 9th district would be completely dismembered and its counties attached to other districts, thus permitting the creation of a new 6th district. The 10th district, reduced in the east by Lincoln, Oneida, Taylor and Vilas, would add in the south the remaining territory of the old 9th: Barron, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce and St. Croix.

Status: Bill 647, A. was tabled in the assembly on July 25. The assembly elections committee, voting 4 to 2, had recommended passage of this proposal on July 13.

COMPARISON BY COUNTY, 1950 APPORTIONMENT AND APPORTIONMENT PLANS PENDING OCT. 1961

A S S E M B L Y

County	Population 1960*	County Combination in District (Original bills)		
		1950 Apportionment	734, S. Leonard	578, A. Pommerening
Adams	7,566	Juneau, Marquette	Jackson, Juneau	Jackson, Juneau
Ashland	17,375	Bayfield	Bayfield, Iron	Bayfield
Barron	34,270	single district	single district	single district
Bayfield	11,910	Ashland	Ashland, Iron	Ashland
Brown	125,082	3 districts	3 districts	3 districts
Buffalo	14,202	Pepin, Pierce	Trempealeau	Pepin, Trempealeau
Burnett	9,214	Polk	Polk, Washburn	Polk, Washburn
Calumet	22,268	single district	single district	single district
Chippewa	45,096	single district	single district	single district
Clark	31,527	single district	single district	single district
Columbia	36,708	single district	single district	single district
Crawford	16,351	Richland	Vernon	Vernon
Dane	222,095	5 districts	5 districts	5 districts
Dodge	63,170	2 districts	2 districts	2 districts
Door	20,685	Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Kewaunee
Douglas	45,008	2 districts	single district	single district
Dunn	26,156	single district	Pepin	Pierce
Eau Claire	58,300	2 districts	2 districts	2 districts
Florence	3,437	Forest, Langlade	Marinette	Marinette
Fond du Lac	75,085	2 districts	2 districts	2 districts
Forest	7,542	Florence, Langlade	Oneida, Vilas	Oneida, Vilas
Grant	44,419	single district	single district	single district
Green	25,851	single district	Lafayette	Lafayette
Green Lake	15,418	Waushara	Marquette, Waushara	Marquette, Waushara
Iowa	19,631	Lafayette	Richland	Richland
Iron	7,830	Oneida, Vilas	Ashland, Bayfield	Ashland, Bayfield
Jackson	15,151	Trempealeau	Adams, Juneau	Adams, Juneau
Jefferson	50,094	single district	single district	single district
Juneau	17,490	Adams, Marquette	Adams, Jackson	Adams, Jackson
Kenosha	100,615	2 districts	2 districts	3 districts
Kewaunee	18,282	Door	Door	Door
La Crosse	72,465	2 districts	2 districts	2 districts
Lafayette	18,142	Iowa	Green	Green
Langlade	19,916	Florence, Forest	Oconto	Oconto
Lincoln	22,338	single district	Taylor	Taylor
Manitowoc	75,215	2 districts	2 districts	2 districts
Marathon	88,874	2 districts	2 districts	2 districts
Marinette	34,660	single district	Florence	Florence
Marquette	8,516	Adams, Juneau	Green Lake, Waushara	Green Lake, Waushara

IRL-B-604 COMPARISON BY COUNTY: 1950 APPORTIONMENT AND APPORTIONMENT PLANS PENDING OCT. 1961--Continued

A S S E M B L Y

County	Population 1960*	County Combination in District (Original bills)		
		1950 Apportionment created 1961	734, S. Leonard	578, A. Pommerening
Menominee**	2,606	Shawano	not apportioned	645, A. Flannigan
Milwaukee	1,036,041	24 districts	24 districts	Shawano
Monroe	31,241	single district	single district	26 districts
Oconto	25,110	single district	single district	single district
Oneida	22,112	Iron, Vilas	Langlade	Forest
Outagamie	101,794	2 districts	Forest, Vilas	Iron, Vilas
Ozaukee	38,441	single district	3 districts	2 districts
Pepin	7,332	Buffalo, Pierce	single district	single district
Pierce	22,503	Buffalo, Pepin	Buffalo, Trempealeau	Dunn
Polk	24,968	Burnett	Dunn	St. Croix
Portage	36,964	single district	Burnett, Washburn	Burnett
Price	14,370	Taylor	single district	single district
Racine	141,781	3 districts	Rusk, Sawyer	Taylor
Richland	17,684	Crawford	3 districts	3 districts
Rock	113,913	3 districts	Iowa	Iowa
Rusk	14,794	Sawyer, Washburn	3 districts	3 districts
St. Croix	29,164	single district	Price, Sawyer	Sawyer, Washburn
Sauk	37,167	single district	Pierce	Pierce
Sawyer	9,475	Rusk, Washburn	single district	single district
Shawano	34,351	single district	Price, Rusk	Rusk, Washburn
Sheboygan	86,484	2 districts	Menominee	Menominee
Taylor	17,843	Price	2 districts	2 districts
Trempealeau	23,377	Jackson	Lincoln	Price
Vernon	25,663	single district	Buffalo	Buffalo
Vilas	9,332	Iron, Oneida	Crawford	Crawford
Walworth	52,368	single district	Forest, Oneida	Forest, Oneida
Washburn	10,301	Rusk, Sawyer	single district	2 districts
Washington	46,119	single district	Burnett, Polk	Burnett, Polk
Waukesha	158,249	2 districts	single district	single district
Waupaca	35,340	single district	4 districts	4 districts
Wausara	13,497	Green Lake	single district	single district
Winnebago	107,928	3 districts	Green Lake, Marquette	Green Lake, Marquette
Wood	59,105	2 districts	3 districts	3 districts

\*Wisconsin State Board of Health, "Public Health Statistics 1960". The total population of Wisconsin is given as 3,952,765, as of April 1, 1960. This represents an upward revision of the "final" U.S. Census tally, based on U.S. Census omissions in the population totals for the cities of Baraboo (new total 7,660) and Franklin (new total 10,006).

\*\*U.S. Census, "Wisconsin, Number of Inhabitants (PC(1)51A)", p. 18 Oconto County, Menominee Indian Reservation (part), pop. 261; p. 19, Shawano County, Menominee Indian Reservation (part), pop. 2,345.

IRL-B-604 COMPARISON BY COUNTY: 1950 APPORTIONMENT AND APPORTIONMENT PLANS PENDING OCT. 1961--Continued

S E N A T E				S E N A T E							
County	1960* Population	Dist. to which county apportioned (figures in brackets assem. dists.) 1950	734, S.	578, A.	645, A.	County	1960* Population	Dist. to which county apportioned (figures in brackets assem. dists.) 1950	734, S.	578, A.	645, A.
Adams	7,566	31	31	31	31	Menominee**	2,606	29	29	29	29
Ashland	17,375	25	12	12	12	Menominee**	1,036,041	3-9,11	3-9,11	3-9,11	3-9,11
Barron	34,270	23	23	23	23	Menominee**		25(21)			
Bayfield	11,910	25	12	12	12	Monroe	31,241	31	31	31	31
Brown	125,082	2	2	2	2	Oconto	25,110	30	30	30	30
Buffalo	14,202	10	32	10	2	Oneida	22,112	12	30	30	30
Burnett	9,214	23	23	23	23	Outagamie	101,794	14	14	14	14
Calumet	22,268	19	18	14	28	Ozaukee	38,441	20	20	20	20
Chippewa	45,096	28	28	28	28	Peppin	7,332	10	10	10	10
Clark	31,527	24	28	28	28	Pierce	22,503	10	10	10	10
Columbia	36,708	27	27	31	24	Polk	24,968	23	23	23	23
Crawford	16,351	27	27	27	24	Portage	36,964	24	24	24	24
Dane	222,095	27	17	17	13	Price	14,370	12	12	12	12
Dodge	63,170	16(4-5)	16(3-4)	16(3-4)	16(4-5)	Racine	141,781	21	21(1-2)	21(1-2)	21
Door	20,685	26(1-3)	13	13	13	Richland	17,684	27	27	27	27
Douglas	45,008	1	1	1	1	Rock	113,913	15	15	15	15
Dunn	26,156	25	23	23	23	Rusk	14,794	23	12	12	12
Eau Claire	58,300	10	10	10	10	St. Croix	29,164	10	10	10	10
Florence	3,437	30	10(2)	10	28	Sauk	37,167	27	27	27	27
Fond du Lac	75,085	18	18	18	18	Sawyer	9,475	23	12	12	12
Forest	7,542	30	30	30	30	Shawano	34,351	29	29	29	29
Grant	44,419	17	17	17	17	Sheboygan	86,484	20	20	20	20
Green	25,851	17	17	17	17	Taylor	17,843	12	12	12	12
Green Lake	15,418	18	31	18	18	Trempealeau	23,377	32	32	32	32
Iowa	19,631	12	27	12	12	Vernon	25,663	31	17	17	17
Iron	7,830	12	12	12	12	Vilas	9,332	12	30	30	30
Jackson	15,151	32	31	31	31	Walworth	52,368	22	22	22	22
Jefferson	50,094	33	16	16	16	Washington	10,301	23	23	23	23
Juneau	17,490	31	21(1)	21(1)	21(1)	Washington	46,119	13	13	13	13
Kenosha	100,615	22	22(2)	22(2)	22(2-3)	Waushara	158,249	33	25(4)	25(4)	25(4)
Kewaunee	18,282	1	1	1	1	Waushara	35,340	14	33(1-3)	33(1-3)	33(1-3)
La Crosse	72,465	32	32	32	32	Winnebago	13,497	18	31	31	31
Lafayette	18,142	17	17	17	17	Wood	107,928	19	19	19	19
Langlade	19,916	30	30	30	30		59,105	24	24	24	24
Lincoln	22,338	12	12	12	12						
Manitowoc	75,215	1	1	1	1						
Marathon	88,874	29	29	29	29						
Marinette	34,660	30	30	30	30						
Marquette	8,516	31	31	31	31						