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State of Wisconsin
Blue Book
2003 - 2004

Wisconsin Symbols



State Flag



Robin

STATE BIRD



White-tailed Deer

STATE WILDLIFE ANIMAL



Mourning Dove

SYMBOL OF PEACE

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Badger
STATE ANIMAL



Muskellunge
STATE FISH

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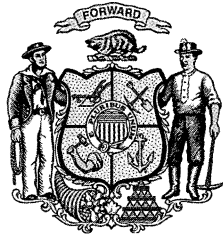
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Sugar Maple
STATE TREE



Wood Violet
STATE FLOWER



State of Wisconsin

2003-2004
Blue Book

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Back cover: Three-dimensional map of Wisconsin representing variations in population density, David Long, UW Applied Population Laboratory.



JIM DOYLE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF WISCONSIN

July 2003

Dear Readers:

We have arrived at a new and exciting chapter in the history of our state. This is a time of unprecedented challenges – but also of unparalleled opportunity. Wisconsin is a great state with strong traditions and proud people, and we have a chance to make it an even better place to live, work, visit and raise a family.

Every two years, our state publishes this *Blue Book* – a guide to our government, our people, and our history. This book is an invaluable resource for citizens who wish to be well informed and actively engaged in the democratic process.

Appropriately, the 2003-2004 *Blue Book* features a detailed profile of the population of Wisconsin, as described in the 2000 census. The article entitled “Wisconsin’s People: A Portrait of Wisconsin’s Population on the Threshold of the 21st Century” not only provides an analysis of the present population of Wisconsin, but also a look at how the population has changed, as the times and nation have changed along with it.

No matter what else changes, however, there are a few things that never change about the people of Wisconsin – our strong values, our commitment to helping each other, and our never-ending commitment to the state we all share. These qualities can’t be measured with mere statistics, but are on display every day in communities across our state. I have been continually amazed by the people I meet wherever I go in our state, and I am honored and proud to be your Governor.

This book is the story of Wisconsin, its institutions, and its people. I hope that you will use and enjoy it.

Sincerely,

Jim Doyle
Governor



State of Wisconsin

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU



INTRODUCTION

What makes Wisconsin unique and sets us apart from the other 49 states? What factors have been most influential in defining our collective identity? Once these factors are identified, what conclusions may we draw regarding how these characteristics have influenced our history, traditions, and culture and shaped present day Wisconsin? The *2003-2004 Wisconsin Blue Book*, the 86th volume in a series that began in 1853, provides the data to be applied in considering these questions. Although each edition of the *Blue Book* provides a vast amount of information about our state, the latest edition places added emphasis on describing, quantifying, categorizing, and comparing data to provide a basis for making some judgments about our people and our state.

The feature article, “Wisconsin’s People: A Portrait of Wisconsin’s Population on the Threshold of the 21st Century”, is a treasure trove of information about what the 2000 Census of Population reveals about the people and communities of Wisconsin. It was researched and written by several demographers at the University of Wisconsin-Madison Department of Rural Sociology’s Applied Population Laboratory (APL). Professor Paul Voss is a national authority on the census and demographic trends; Dan Veroff, Director of the APL, has extensive experience in analyzing demographic data; and David Long, associate researcher at the APL, contributed the graphics that illustrate the statistical data. The authors explore such variables as population growth and distribution, ancestry, household formation, age and income, and changes in racial and ethnic makeup. They have included a generous number of maps, charts, and graphics to supplement the text and add a vital visual component to the changes that they describe. The Reference Bureau’s *Blue Book* staff expresses their appreciation to the authors and their APL colleagues for their valuable contribution to the *2003-2004 Blue Book*.

Another noteworthy feature that distinguishes this edition are the photographs that introduce each of the 12 major sections of the book. They reflect the feature article’s theme by depicting the energy, vitality, and diversity of our citizens, truly a portrait of our state. In addition, we have increased the number of photographs throughout the *Blue Book* to illustrate what Wisconsin’s citizens do and what state government does to enhance the well being of our citizens.

This edition is also significant for the number and variety of maps presented. Beginning with the front cover which displays a view of Wisconsin photographed by a NASA satellite orbiting the earth and ending with the back cover which uses a three-dimensional map to represent Wisconsin's population density, maps have a prominent place in the *2003-2004 Blue Book*. Each of Wisconsin's 8 congressional districts, 33 senate districts, and 99 assembly districts are represented by newly designed 3-color maps which offer more detail and contrast than the maps appearing in previous editions. Assembly boundaries dividing larger municipalities are also shown on a series of detail maps. Tony Van Der Wielen and Dana Wolff, geographic information specialists with the Legislative Technology Services Bureau, deserve special recognition for their efforts in crafting the new maps. In addition, a special fold out map insert is included in the *Blue Book*. Designed by David Long of the APL, the 11 x 17 inch map supplements the data in the feature article and illustrates Wisconsin's population growth and density and highlights selected areas in the state that have experienced significant growth over the past decade.

We hope that these additions to the *2003-2004 Blue Book* meet with your approval. As always, our goal has been to produce the most accurate and useful resource possible. We welcome your feedback on how well we have met our objective.

What makes Wisconsin unique? The information contained in the *2003-2004 Wisconsin Blue Book* will help provide an answer. However, we leave it our readers to make the final determination.



Lawrence S. Barish
Blue Book Editor
July 2003

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Wisconsin's People



Department of Tourism

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GOVERNOR

Jim Doyle (Dem.): Born Washington, D.C., November 23, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate West H.S., Madison 1963; attended Stanford U. 1963-66; B.A. UW-Madison 1967; J.D. (*cum laude*) Harvard U. Law School 1972. Attorney. Former Madison law firm partner; lecturer, UW Law School; attorney for a federal legal services office on Navajo Indian Reservation in Chinle, AZ (1972-75). Served in Peace Corps. Member: Amer. Bar Assn., State Bar of Wis. and Arizona and Dane Co. Bar Assns. Dane Co. District Attorney 1977-83.

Elected governor 2002. Member: State of Wisconsin Building Comm. (chp.); Public Records Board; Women's Council; Information Technology Management Board; Transportation Projects Comm. (chp.); Council of State Governments; National Governors' Assn.; Democratic Governor's Association; Council of Great Lakes Governors; Midwest Governors' Assn.; Education Comm. of the States; Midwestern Higher Education Commission.

Elected attorney general 1990; reelected 1994 and 1998. Member: State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands; State Board of Canvassers; State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Judicial Council; National Assn. of Attorneys General (president, 1997-98) and member of its committees on Antitrust, on Civil Rights, on Criminal Law, on Environment, and on Energy Consumer Protection (exec. com.), member of its task forces on Juvenile Justice, on Health Care Fraud and Elder Abuse, and on Youth Violence and School Safety, and member of its working groups on Indian Gaming, on the Internet, and on Utility Deregulation (chp.).

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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Barbara Lawton (Dem.): Born Milwaukee, July 5, 1951; married; 2 children. Graduate Waterford Union H.S., Waterford; B.A. Lawrence University, Appleton 1987; M.A. University of Wisconsin-Madison 1991. Member: Greater Green Bay Area Community Foundation (founding trustee); Women's Political Voice (advisory board); League of Women Voters; American Association of University Women; National Women's Political Caucus. Former member: Educational Resource Foundation (founding director); Entrepreneurs of Color (advisory board); Latinos Undos (founding director); Governor's Commission on Campaign Finance Reform; Greater Green Bay Multicultural Center (adv. bd.); Northeast Wisconsin Technical College Educational Foundation (board of directors); Planned Parenthood Advocates of Wisconsin (director).

Elected lieutenant governor 2002.

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Governor
JIM DOYLE

SECRETARY OF STATE

Douglas J. La Follette (Dem.): Single. B.S. in chemistry Marietta College 1963; M.S. in chemistry Stanford U. 1964; Ph.D. in organic chemistry Columbia U. 1967. Former director of training and development with an energy marketing company; assistant professor, UW-Parkside; public affairs director, Union of Concerned Scientists; owner and operator of a small business; research associate, UW-Madison. Member: Amer. Solar Energy Society; Audubon Society; Friends of the Earth; Phi Beta Kappa. Former member: Council of Economic Priorities; Amer. Federation of Teachers; Federation of American Scientists; Lake Michigan Federation; Southeastern Wis. Coalition for Clean Air; Wis. Environmental Decade (founder).

Elected secretary of state 1974 and 1982; reelected since 1986. Member: State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands (chp.).

Elected to Senate 1972.

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STATE TREASURER

Jack C. Voight (Rep.): Born New London, December 17, 1945; married; 2 daughters. Graduate New London Washington H.S.; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1971. Insurance agency owner. Vietnam veteran; Army sergeant 1968-70. Member: Appleton Northside Business Assn.; Appleton Optimist Club; Appleton Taxpayers Assn.; Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce; Boys and Girls Club Fox Valley (bd. of dir.); American Legion (life member); VFW (life member); Fox Valley Vietnam Veterans; Midwest State Treasurers Assn. (pres. 1997); National Assn. of State Treasurers. Appleton City Council 1983-93 (pres. 1992-93).

Elected state treasurer 1994; reelected 1998, 2002. Member: State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands; State Depository Selection Board; Insurance Security Fund (bd. of dir.); State of Wisconsin Investment Board (treas.); Wisconsin Retirement Fund (treas.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1714; Fax: (608) 266-2647.

Mailing address: Office: 1 South Pinckney Street, 5th Floor, P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707-7871.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

Peggy A. Lautenschlager (Dem.): Born Fond du Lac, November 22, 1955; married; 3 children, 2 step-children. Graduate L.P. Goodrich H.S. 1973; B.A., Phi Beta Kappa, Lake Forest College (IL) 1977; J.D. UW-Madison 1980. Attorney. Former U.S. Attorney, Western District of Wis. (1993-2001); Winnebago County District Attorney (1985-88); interim Winnebago County Court Commissioner. Former adjunct faculty member of the UW-Madison Law School, UW-Oshkosh, and Ripon College. Member: State Bar of Wis.; Dane County Bar Assn., Fond du Lac County Bar Assn., Legal Assn. for Women; Law Enforcement Training Officers Assn.; Wis. Association of Women Police; Blandine House, Inc. (bd. of dir.). Former member: Democratic National Committee; Wisconsin Elections Bd.; Fond du Lac Morning Optimist Club; Governor's Council on Domestic Abuse; Fond du Lac Big Brothers and Big Sisters; Oshkosh Area Big Brothers and Big Sisters; Oshkosh Rape Crisis Center; United States Attorney General's Advisory Committee (1st Wisconsinite to serve on committee); Wauburn Girl Scout Council; former Girl Scout Troop Leader.

Elected attorney general 2002. Member: State Board of Commissioners of Public Lands; State Board of Canvassers; State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Judicial Council.

Elected to Wisconsin Assembly 1988, representing the 52nd Assembly and serving in the 1989 and 1991 sessions.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1221; Fax: (608) 267-2779.

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STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Elizabeth Burmaster (nonpartisan office): Born Baltimore, MD, July 26, 1954; married; 3 children. Graduate Governor Thomas Johnson H.S., Frederick, MD; B.M. UW-Madison 1976; M.S. UW-Madison 1984. Former music and drama teacher, fine arts district coordinator, and principal in Madison Metropolitan School District (Madison West High School). Member: Tempo International; Association of Wisconsin School Administrators. Former member: Association of Madison School District Administrators (president).

Elected state superintendent 2001. Member: UW Board of Regents; Educational Communications Board; Wisconsin Technical College System Board; Council of Chief State School Officers and its Task Force on Early Childhood Learning (chp.); North Central Regional Educational Laboratory; Education Commission of the States; Historical Markers Council; National Compact for Learning and Citizenship (chair elect).

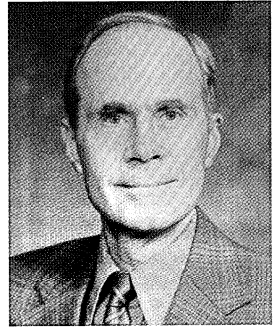
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E-mail address: state.superintendent@dpi.state.wi.us

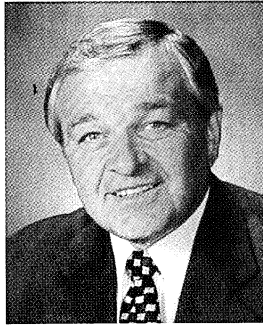
Mailing address: Office: 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707-7841.



Lieutenant Governor
LAWTON



Secretary of State
La FOLLETTE



State Treasurer
VOIGHT



Attorney General
LAUTENSCHLAGER



State Superintendent
of Public Instruction
BURMASTER

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES*

Mailing address: Supreme Court, P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688. Telephone: (608) 266-1298.

CHIEF JUSTICE

Shirley S. Abrahamson: Born New York City, December 17, 1933; married; 1 child. Graduate Hunter College H.S. 1950; B.A. N.Y.U. 1953; J.D. Indiana U. Law Sch. 1956; S.J.D. UW Law Sch. 1962; D.L. (honorary) Willamette U. 1978, Ripon College 1981, Beloit College 1982, Capital U. 1983, John Marshall Law Sch. 1984, Northeastern U. 1985, Indiana U. 1986, Northland College 1988, Hamline U. 1988, Notre Dame U. 1993, Suffolk U. 1994, DePaul U. 1996, Lawrence U. 1998, Marian College 1998. Member: American Philosophical Society (elected 1998); American Academy of Arts and Sciences (fellow 1997). Recipient: American Judicature Society *Herbert Harley Award* 1999; ABA Commission on Women in the Profession *Margaret Brent Women Lawyers of Achievement Award* 1995; UW-Madison *Distinguished Alumni Award* 1994; Wisconsin Communication Association *Wisconsin Outstanding Communicator Award* 1992.

Appointed to Supreme Court August 1976 to fill vacancy created by death of Chief Justice Horace W. Wilkie; elected to full term 1979; reelected 1989 and 1999. Became chief justice August 1, 1996, upon the retirement of Chief Justice Roland B. Day.

JUSTICES

(In Order of Seniority)

Jon P. Wilcox: Born Berlin, September 5, 1936; married; 2 children. Graduate Wild Rose H.S.; B.A. Ripon College 1958; J.D. UW-Madison 1965. Former practicing attorney; faculty, Wis. Jud. College 1985-97. Served in Army 1959-61. Member: Phi Alpha Delta; State Bar of Wis. and its Media and Law Relations Com., its Bench Bar Com., Jurist Award Subcom. (co-chp.), Senior Lawyer Div.; Amer., Dane, and Tri-County Bar Assns.; Wis. Law Found. (bd. of dir.); The Fellows of the Amer. Bar Found.; Amer. Bar Assn. Appellate Judges Conf. Com. on Continuing Appellate Education; Masons; Rotary International; Trout Unlimited; Ducks Unlimited; Ruffed Grouse Soc. Former member: Wis. Trial Judges Assn.; State-Federal Jud. Council; Amer. Judicature Soc.; Amer. Trial Lawyers Assn.; UW Law Sch. Bd. of Visitors (1970-76); State Bar of Wisconsin's Jud. Clerk Utilization Com., Jud. Substitution Com., and Dist. Bd. of Professional Responsibility; Natl. Conf. of Christians and Jews (1980-84); Prison Overcrowding Task Force (1988-90); Wis. Conservation Congress (1975-80); Comm. on the Judiciary as a Co-Equal Branch of Government (co-chp.); Wis. Jud. Council. Recipient: *Outstanding Jaycee Award* 1974 (Wautoma); Ripon College *Distinguished Alumni Award* 1993.

Waushara Co. Family Ct. Commissioner 1978-79; Waushara Co. Circuit Ct. Judge 1979-92; Chief Judge, 6th Jud. Dist. 1985-92; Wis. Sentencing Comm. 1987-92 (chp.). Presentation at Natl. Inst. for Justice Conf. on "Judicial Discretion and Sentencing Guidelines", 1987; Contributor: Wis. News Reporters Handbook, "Courts and Court Procedures" 1987; Wis. Chief Judges Com. 1990-92 (chp.).

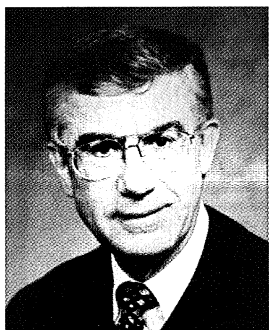
Served in the Wisconsin State Assembly 1969-1975, representing Green Lake-Waushara Counties and 72nd Assembly District.

Appointed to Supreme Court September 1992 to fill vacancy created by the retirement of Justice William G. Callow; elected to full term 1997.

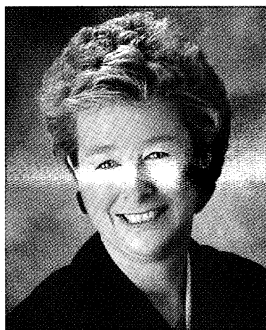
Ann Walsh Bradley: Born Richland Center, July 5, 1950; married; 4 children. Graduate Richland Center H.S.; B.A. Webster College (St. Louis, MO) 1972; J.D. UW-Madison (Knapp Scholar) 1976. Former practicing attorney and high school teacher. Member: State Bar of Wis.; Amer. Judicature Soc.; American Bar Assn.; Natl. Assn. of Women Judges (natl. bd. mbr. 1989-91); Wis. Jud. College (assoc. dean; mbr. college faculty 1991-96); American Law Institute; UW Board of Visitors; Bench-Bar Conference (co-chp.). Served on Wis. Task Force on Children in Need. Former member: Wis. Equal Justice Task Force; Wis. Jud. Conference (chp.); Intensive Sanctions Adv. Com.; Wis. Jud. Conference (legis. com.); Civil Law Com. (exec. com.); Task Force on Children and Families; Wis. State Public Defender Board (bd. of dir.); Com. on the Admin. of Courts. Recipient: *Business and Professional Woman of the Year* 1993; *Woman of Distinction Award* 1993; *Business Woman of the Year Athena Award* 1990.

Elected to Supreme Court 1995.

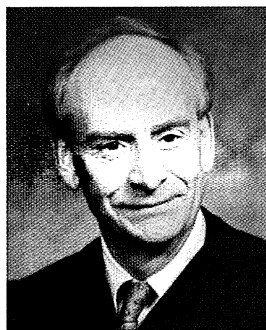
*As of August 1, 2003.



**Justice
WILCOX**



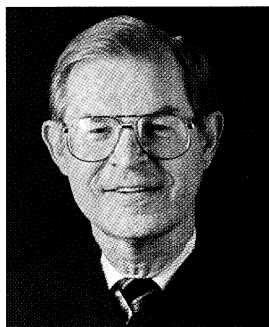
**Justice
BRADLEY**



**Justice
CROOKS**



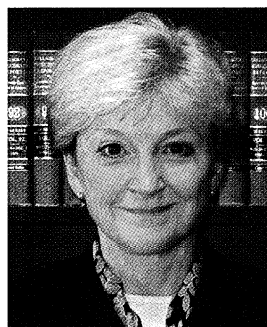
**Chief Justice
ABRAHAMSON**



**Justice
PROSSER**



**Justice
SYKES**



**Justice
ROGGENSACK**

N. Patrick Crooks: Born Green Bay, May 16, 1938; married; 6 children. Graduate Green Bay Premontre H.S. 1956; B.A. (*magna cum laude*) St. Norbert Coll. 1960; J.D. U. of Notre Dame Law Sch. 1963; Army Judge Advocate General's School at U. of VA 1963-64; Natl. Jud. Coll. at U. of Nevada-Reno May 1984; Inst. of Jud. Admin. at N.Y.U. Law Sch. 1996. Former practicing attorney (1966-77); business law instructor, UW-Green Bay (1970-72); faculty, Wis. Jud. Coll.; attorney, Military Affairs Div., Army Judge Advocate General Office, Pentagon (1964-66); legal intern, Internal Security Div., U.S. Dept. of Justice (1962). Vietnam Era vet.; served in Army (capt.) 1963-66. Member: Amer. Bar Assn. and law school evaluator in its judicial division; State Bar of Wis. and its Media and Law Relations Com.; Dane Co. Bar Assn.; Brown Co. Bar Assn. (pres. 1977); Assn. for Women Lawyers of Brown Co.; Notre Dame Law Assoc. (bd. of dir.); Wis. Law Foundation (exec. com.). Former member: Wis. Judicial Council (1998-2002); Juvenile Justice Study Task Force (1994-95); United Way of Brown Co. (pres. 1976-78); East Central Criminal Justice Planning Coun. (1973-85); Brown Co. Legal Aid (chp. 1971-73); Fed. Bar Assn. (1964-65). Recipient: Notre Dame Academy Distinguished Alumnus of the Year Award 2002; Amer. Bd. of Trial Advocates *Trial Judge of the Year* 1994; St. Norbert Coll. *Alma Mater Award* 1992 and *Distinguished Achievement Award in Social Science* 1977; U. of Notre Dame *Award of the Year* 1978; Army Judge Advocate General *Commendation Medal* 1966. Author of works in *Notre Dame Lawyer* 1961-63; *Judges Bench Book-Juvenile*. Brown Co. Ct. judge 1977-78; Brown Co. Circuit Ct. judge 1978-96.

Elected to Supreme Court 1996.

David T. Prosser, Jr.: Born Chicago, IL, December 24, 1942; single. Graduate Appleton H.S.; B.A. DePauw Univ. 1965; J.D. UW-Madison Law School 1968. Former practicing attorney; admin. asst. to U.S. congressman 1973-74, attorney-advisor U.S. Dept. of Justice 1969-72, lecturer Indiana U.-Indianapolis Law School 1968-69. Member: Judicial Coun.; State Bar of Wis.; Dane Co., Milwaukee Co., and Outagamie Co. Bar Assns. Former member: Wis. Coun. on Criminal Justice 1980-83 (exec. com.); Judicial Coun. Com. on Prelim. Examinations 1981; Wis. Sentencing Comm. 1984-88 and 1994-95; Wis. Sesquicentennial Comm. 1993-99; National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws 1983-96.

Outagamie Co. District Attorney 1977-78.

Elected to Wisconsin Assembly 1978. Speaker of the Assembly 1995-96; Minority Leader 1989-94.

Commissioner, Wis. Tax Appeals Comm. 1997-98.

Appointed to Supreme Court September 1998 to fill vacancy created by resignation of Justice Janine P. Geske; elected to full term 2001.

E-mail address: david.prosser@courts.state.wi.us

Diane S. Sykes: Born Milwaukee, December 23, 1957; 2 children. B.S., Journalism, Northwestern University 1980; J.D., Marquette University Law School 1984. Former Milwaukee County circuit court judge, practicing attorney, and newspaper reporter. Served as law clerk to U.S. Judge Terence T. Evans 1984-85. Member: State Bar of Wis.; Milwaukee Bar Association; Association for Women Lawyers; Federalist Society (Board of Advisors, Milwaukee Lawyers Chapter); American Inns of Court (Thomas E. Fairchild Inn). Former member: Wisconsin Judicial College faculty; Wisconsin Criminal Penalties Study Committee.

Milwaukee County Circuit Court Judge (1992-99).

Appointed to Supreme Court 1999 to fill vacancy created by the retirement of Justice Donald W. Steinmetz. Elected to full term 2000.

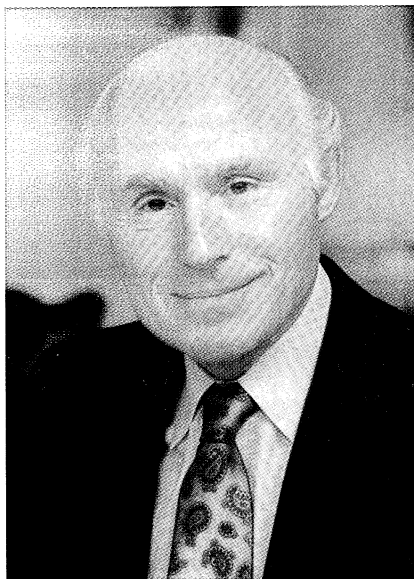
Patience Drake Roggensack: Born Joliet, IL, July 7, 1940; married; 3 children. Graduate Lockport Township H.S.; B.A. Drake University 1962; J.D. UW-Madison Law School 1980 (*cum laude*). Former practicing attorney. Member: State Bar of Wis.; American Judicature Soc.; American Bar Assn.; Dane Co. Bar Assn.; American Bar Foundation (fellow); American Judges Assn.; National Assn. of Women Judges; Legal Assn. of Women; Bar Assn. for the Western District of Wisconsin (past president); YMCA; YWCA; Wisconsin Center for Academically Talented Youth; Olbrich Botanical Society; International Women's Forum.

Court of Appeals Judge, District IV (1996-2003). Served on Judicial Conference (legislative liaison); Committee for Public Trust and Confidence in the Courts; Publication Committee for the Court of Appeals; State Court/Tribal Court Planning Committee (co-chair); Personnel Review Board (appeals court delegate).

Elected to Supreme Court 2003.

**WISCONSIN MEMBERS OF THE 108th CONGRESS
2003-2004**

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE



**U.S. Senator
KOHL**

Herbert H. Kohl (Dem.)

Born Milwaukee, February 7, 1935; single. Graduate Milwaukee Sherman Elementary School; Milwaukee Washington H.S.; B.A. in Business Administration, UW-Madison 1956; M.B.A. Harvard U. 1958; honorary L.L.D. Cardinal Stritch College 1986. Businessman; president of an investment company; owner of a professional basketball team; part owner of a professional baseball team. Former president of a business corporation. Served in Army Reserve 1958-64. Member: Democratic Party of Wisconsin (state chp. 1975-77). Recipient: Pen and Mike Club *Wisconsin Sports Personality of the Year* 1985; Wisconsin Broadcasters Assn. *Joe Killeen Memorial Sportsman of the Year* 1985; Greater Milwaukee Convention and Visitors Bureau *Lamplighter Award* 1986; Wisconsin Parkinson Assn. *Humanitarian of the Year* 1986; Kiwanis *Milwaukee Award* 1987.

Elected to U.S. Senate 1988; reelected since 1994. Committee assignments: **108th Congress** — Appropriations Committee (since 103rd Congress) and its Subcommittees on Agriculture, on Commerce, Justice, State and the Judiciary, on Transportation/Treasury; Judiciary Committee (since 101st Congress) and its Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights (ranking member); Special Committee on Aging (since 101st Congress). **102nd Congress** — Governmental Affairs Committee (also 101st Congress) and its Subcommittee on Government Information and Regulation (chp.); Select Committee on POW/MIA Affairs.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 224-5653, TTY: (202) 224-4464; District offices: Appleton: (920) 738-1640; Eau Claire: (715) 832-8424; La Crosse: (608) 796-0045; Madison: (608) 264-5338; Milwaukee: (414) 297-4451; Toll free: (800) 247-5645; E-mail address: senator_kohl@kohl.senate.gov

Voting address: 929 North Astor, Milwaukee 53202.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 330 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-4903; District offices: 4321 West College Avenue, Suite 235, Appleton 54914; 402 Graham Avenue, Suite 206, Eau Claire 54701; 425 State Street, Suite 202, La Crosse 54601; 14 West Mifflin Street, Suite 207, Madison 53703; 310 West Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 950, Milwaukee 53203.



**U.S. Senator
FEINGOLD**

Russell D. Feingold (Dem.)

Born Janesville, March 2, 1953; married; 2 daughters, 2 stepsons. Graduate Janesville Craig H.S. 1971; B.A. with honors (Phi Beta Kappa) UW-Madison 1975; B.A. in law with first-class honors Oxford U. (Rhodes Scholar, Magdalen Coll.) 1977; J.D. with honors Harvard U. Law Sch. 1979. Former practicing attorney 1979-85; visiting professor Beloit Coll. 1985; legislative aide. Member: Wis. and Dane Co. Democratic Parties; Amer. Bar Assn., State Bar of Wis., and Dane Co. Bar Assn.; Phi Beta Kappa; Amer. Assn. of Rhodes Scholars. Recipient: ABATE of Wis., Inc.'s Award 1994-1996; Concord Coalition *Deficit Reduction Honor Roll* 1993-1999, and *Deficit Hawk Award* 1994 and 1997; Long Term Care Campaign *Claude Pepper Legislative Award* 1997; Milwaukee Minority Business and Development Center Award 1992; National Assn. of Police Organizations *Senator of the Year Award* 1997; National Fair Housing Alliance *Award for Excellence* 1996; University of Illinois *Paul H. Douglas Ethics in Government Award* 2000; Rated Best Voting Record in the U.S. Senate by League of Conservation Voters 1994-2000; John F. Kennedy Library Foundation *Profile in Courage Award* 1999; Taxpayers for Common Sense Action *Taxpayer Hero* 1997, 1998, and 2000; Wis. Dept. of Public Instruction *Friend of Education Award* 1992; Wis. State Council of Vietnam Veterans of America *Distinguished Achievement Award* 1993 and *Legislator of the Year* 1997; Consumer Federation of America *Philip Hart Public Service Award* 2003; Panetta Institute *Jefferson-Lincoln Award* 2002; Wis. AIDS Fund 2003; Wis. Primary Health Care Assn. and National Assn. of Community Health Center, Inc. *Community Health Super Hero Award* 2002; Wis. Civil Liberties Union *William Gorham Rice Civil Libertarian of the Year Award* 2001.

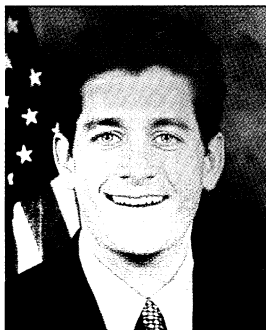
State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1982-90 (served through 1/5/93).

Elected to U.S. Senate 1992; reelected 1998. Committee assignments: **108th Congress** — Foreign Relations Committee (also 107th Congress) and its Subcommittees on African Affairs (ranking member), on East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics; Budget Committee (also 107th Congress); Judiciary Committee (also 107th Congress) and its Subcommittees on Administrative Oversight and the Courts, on Antitrust, Competition and Business and Consumer Rights (ranking member); Special Committee on Aging (also 107th Congress); Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Congressional membership: Democratic Policy Committee (also 107th Congress).

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 224-5323, TTY: (202) 224-1280; District offices: Green Bay: (920) 465-7508; La Crosse: (608) 782-5585; Middleton: (608) 828-1200, TTY: (608) 828-1215; Milwaukee: (414) 276-7282; Wausau: (715) 848-5660.

Voting address: 7114 Donna Drive, Middleton 53562. Internet address: <http://feingold.senate.gov>

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 506 Hart Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510-4904; District offices: 1640 Main Street, Green Bay 54302; 425 State Street, Room 225, La Crosse 54601-3341; 1600 Aspen Commons, Room 100, Middleton 53562; 517 East Wisconsin Avenue, Room 408, Milwaukee 53202-4504; 317 First Street, Room 107, Wausau 54403.



**U.S. Representative
RYAN**



**U.S. Representative
BALDWIN**

MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Paul Ryan (Rep.), 1st Congressional District

Born Janesville, 1970; married. Graduate Janesville Craig H.S.; B.A. in economics and political science Miami U. of Ohio 1992. Former aide to U.S. Senator Robert Kasten and employed at family construction business. Member: Janesville Bowmen, Inc.; Ducks Unlimited; St. Mary's Parish; Rock Co. Chapter of Junior Achievement (bd. of dir.).

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1998; reelected since 2000. Committee assignments: **108th Congress** — Ways and Means Committee and its Subcommittees on Oversight, on Select Revenue Measures, and on Social Security; Joint Economic Committee (also 106th Congress). **106th Congress** — Banking Committee; Budget Committee; Government Reform Committee.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-3031; District offices: Janesville: (608) 752-4050; Kenosha: (262) 654-1901; Racine: (262) 637-0510; Toll free: (888) 909-7926; Internet address: <http://www.house.gov/ryan/>

Voting address: Janesville 53547.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 1217 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515; District offices: 20 South Main Street, Suite 10, Janesville 53545; 5712 7th Avenue, Kenosha 53140; 304 6th Street, Racine 53403.

1st Congressional District: Kenosha, Milwaukee (part), Racine, Rock (part), Walworth, and Waukesha (part) Counties. (For detailed description, see Section 3.11, Wisconsin Statutes.)

Tammy Baldwin (Dem.), 2nd Congressional District

Born Madison, February 11, 1962. Graduate Madison West H.S.; B.A. in mathematics and government, Smith College (MA) 1984; J.D. UW-Madison 1989. Former practicing attorney, 1989-92. Member: American Civil Liberties Union of Wisconsin; Democratic Parties of Dane County and Wisconsin; Madison Urban League; Madison NAACP; State Bar of Wis. Madison City Council 1986; Dane Co. Board 1986-94.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1992-96 (served until January 4, 1999).

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1998; reelected since 2000. Committee assignments: **108th Congress** — Budget Committee; Judiciary Committee and its Subcommittees on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property, and on Commercial and Administrative Law.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-2906; District office: (608) 258-9800.

Internet address: <http://www.house.gov/baldwin/>

E-mail address: Tammy.Baldwin@mail.house.gov

Voting address: Madison 53703.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 1022 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4902; District offices: 400 E. Grand Avenue, Suite 402, Beloit 53511; 10 East Doty Street, Suite 405, Madison 53703.

2nd Congressional District: Columbia, Dane, Green, Jefferson (part), Rock (part), Sauk (part), and Walworth (part) Counties. (For detailed description, see Section 3.12, Wisconsin Statutes.)



**U.S. Representative
KIND**



**U.S. Representative
KLECZKA**

Ron Kind (Dem.), 3rd Congressional District

Born La Crosse, March 16, 1963; married; 2 children. Graduate Logan H.S.; B.A. Harvard U. 1985; M.A. London School of Economics (England); J.D. U. of Minnesota Law School 1990. Attorney. Former La Crosse County assistant district attorney and State of Wisconsin special prosecutor. Member: U.S. Supreme Court Bar; State Bar of Wis. and La Crosse Co. Bar Assn.; Assn. of State Prosecutors; Democratic Party; Wis. Harvard Club (bd. of dir.); Boys and Girls Club of La Crosse (bd. of dir.); Coulee Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (bd. of dir.); Moose Club; Optimist Club.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1996; reelected since 1998. Committee assignments: **108th Congress** — Budget Committee; Education and the Workforce Committee (since 105th Congress) and its Subcommittees on Education Reform and on 21st Century Competitiveness; Resources Committee (since 105th Congress). Congressional memberships: New Democrat Coalition (co-chair); Upper Mississippi River Task Force (founder); Rural Health Care Coalition; Congressional Sportsmen's Caucus; Human Rights Caucus; Native American Caucus; Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Caucus. House Leadership: Deputy Minority Whip.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-5506; District offices: Eau Claire: (715) 831-9214; La Crosse: (608) 782-2558; Toll free: (888) 442-8040.

Internet address: <http://www.house.gov/kind/>

E-mail address: ron.kind@mail.house.gov

Voting address: 3061 Edgewater Lane, La Crosse 54603.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 1406 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4906; District offices: 131 S. Barstow Street, Suite 301, Eau Claire 54701; 205 5th Avenue South, Suite 226, La Crosse 54601.

3rd Congressional District: Buffalo, Clark (part), Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Grant, Iowa, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Lafayette, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Richland, St. Croix, Sauk, Trempealeau, and Vernon Counties. (For detailed description, see Section 3.13, Wisconsin Statutes.)

Jerry Kleczka (Dem.), 4th Congressional District

Born Milwaukee, November 26, 1943; married. Graduate Don Bosco H.S.; attended UW-Milw. Former state legislator. Wis. Air Natl. Guard medic 1963-69. Member: Democratic Party of Wis. and Milw. Co.; Wilson Park Advancement Assn.; Wilson Park July 4th Assn. (former pres., vice pres.); Milw. Soc. of Polish Natl. Alliance; Polish Amer. Cong.; South Side Business Men's Club; South Side Civic Assn.; Thomas More Foundation. Former member: AFL-CIO.

State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1974-82 (served through April 1984). Asst. Majority Leader 1977-82. Elected to Assembly 1968-72. Vice-chp. Democratic Caucus 1969, 1971.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 1984 special election; reelected since 1984. Committee assignments: **108th Congress** — Ways and Means Committee and its Subcommittees on Health, and on Oversight. Congressional memberships: Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues; Congressional Arts Caucus; Congressional Hispanic Caucus; Congressional Human Rights Caucus; Democratic Caucus; Older Americans Caucus; Congressional Task Force on Organ and Tissue Donation; Congressional Diabetes Caucus; Air Force Caucus; Native American Caucus; Bi-partisan Congressional Bike Caucus.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-4572; District offices: Milwaukee: W. Burleigh St., (414) 297-1331; Forest Home Ave., (414) 297-1140.

Internet address: <http://www.house.gov/kleczka>

Voting address: 3150A South 12th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 2217 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4904; District offices: 4900 W. Burleigh Street, Milwaukee 53210; 5032 West Forest Home Avenue, Milwaukee 53219.

4th Congressional District: Milwaukee County (part): consisting of the Village of West Milwaukee; the Cities of Cudahy, Milwaukee, St. Francis, South Milwaukee, and West Allis (part). (For detailed description, see Section 3.14, Wisconsin Statutes.)



**U.S. Representative
SENSENBRENNER**



**U.S. Representative
PETRI**

F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. (Rep.), 5th Congressional District

Born Chicago, June 14, 1943; married; 2 children. Graduate Milwaukee Country Day School 1961; A.B. Stanford U. 1965; J.D. UW-Madison Law School 1968. Attorney. Former assistant to State Senate Majority Leader Jerris Leonard and to U.S. Congressman Arthur Younger. Member: State Bar of Wis.; Friends of the Museum, Milwaukee County; Riveredge Nature Center; American Philatelic Society; Waukesha Co. Republican Party. Former member: Whitefish Bay Jaycees; Shorewood Men's Club.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1968-74; elected to Senate in April 1975 special election and reelected 1976. Assistant Minority Leader 1977.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1978; reelected since 1980. Committee assignments: **108th Congress** — Judiciary Committee (chp., also mbr. since 96th Congress). **106th Congress** — Science Committee (chp., also mbr. since 97th Congress). **103rd Congress** — House Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control (since 100th Congress). **96th Congress** — Standards of Official Conduct Committee.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-5101; District office: (414) 784-1111; Toll free: (800) 242-1119.

Internet address: <http://www.house.gov/sensenbrenner/>

Voting address: N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Menomonee Falls 53051-0186.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 2449 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4909; District office: 120 Bishops Way, Room 154, Brookfield 53005-6294.

5th Congressional District: Jefferson (part), Ozaukee, Milwaukee (part) Counties; consisting of the Villages of Bay-side (part), Brown Deer, Fox Point, River Hills, Shorewood, and Whitefish Bay; the Cities of Glendale, Wauwatosa, and West Allis (part); Washington and Waukesha (part) Counties. (For detailed description, see Section 3.15, Wisconsin Statutes.)

Thomas E. Petri (Rep.), 6th Congressional District

Born Marinette, May 28, 1940; married; 1 child. Graduate Goodrich H.S.; B.A. Harvard College 1962; J.D. Harvard Law School 1965. Attorney. Former Peace Corps volunteer; White House aide.

State legislative service: Elected to Senate 1972 and 1976.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 1979 special election; reelected since 1980. Committee assignments: **108th Congress** — Education and the Workforce Committee (vice chp., mbr. since 96th Congress) and its Subcommittee on 21st Century Competitiveness; Transportation and Infrastructure Committee (mbr. since 98th Congress) and its Subcommittees on Highways, Transit and Pipelines (chp.), and on Aviation.

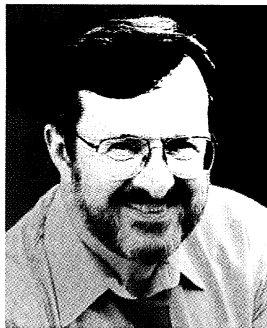
Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-2476; District offices: Fond du Lac: (920) 922-1180; Oshkosh: (920) 231-6333; Toll free: (800) 242-4883.

Internet address: <http://www.house.gov/petri/welcome.htm>

Voting address: (Town of Empire) N5329 DeNeveu Lane, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 2462 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4906; District offices: 490 West Rolling Meadows Drive, Suite B, Fond du Lac 54937; 115 Washington Avenue, Oshkosh 54901.

6th Congressional District: Adams, Calumet (part), Dodge, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Jefferson (part), Manitowoc, Marquette, Outagamie (part), Sheboygan, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties. (For detailed description, see Section 3.16, Wisconsin Statutes.)



**U.S. Representative
OBEY**



**U.S. Representative
GREEN**

David R. Obey (Dem.), 7th Congressional District

Born October 3, 1938; married. Graduate St. James Grade School; Wausau East H.S.; B.S. UW-Madison 1960; M.A. UW-Madison 1963. Former real estate broker; worker in family-owned supper club and motel.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1962-68. Asst. Minority Leader 1967, 1969.

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives in April 1969 special election; reelected since 1970. Committee assignments: **108th Congress** — Appropriations Committee (ranking mbr., chp. 103rd Congress, mbr. since 91st Congress), *ex officio* mbr. of all its subcommittees including its Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education (ranking mbr.).

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-3365; District office: (715) 842-5606.

Voting address: 1212 Grand Avenue, No. 32, Wausau 54403.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 2314 Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4907; District office: Federal Building, 401 Fifth Street, Suite 406A, Wausau 54403.

7th Congressional District: Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Clark (part), Douglas, Iron, Langlade (part), Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida (part), Polk, Portage, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, Washburn, and Wood Counties. (For detailed description, see Section 3.17, Wisconsin Statutes.)

Mark A. Green (Rep.), 8th Congressional District

Born Boston, Mass., June 1, 1960; married; 3 children. Graduate Abbot Pennings H.S., De Pere; B.A. UW-Eau Claire 1983; J.D. UW-Madison 1987. Attorney. Member: State Bar of Wis.; Brown Co. Junior Achievement Senior Advisory Bd.; Friends of the Wildlife Sanctuary; National Railroad Museum (hon.). Former member: Brown Co. Taxpayers Assn. (dir.); Heritage Hill Foundation (dir.); Downtown Green Bay Kiwanis; Green Bay School-Business Partnership Council; Packerland Optimist Club; St. Matthew's Parish Pastoral Council; Brown Co. Home Builders Assn.; World Teach Project (teacher in Kenya). Recipient: American Farm Bureau Federation *Friend of the Farm Bureau*; Americans for Tax Reform *Hero of the Taxpayer Award*; Citizens Against Government Waste *Taxpayer Hero*; Seniors Coalition *Senior Legislative Achievement Award*; National Federation of Independent Businesses *Guardian of Small Business Award*; Christian Coalition *Friend of the Family Award*; U.S. Chamber of Commerce *Spirit of Enterprise Award*; State Medical Society of Wis. *Health Leadership*; Independent Business Association *Wisconsin Award*; National Rifle Assn. *Defender of Justice*; Wis. Counties Assn. *Outstanding Legislator*; Wis. Farm Bureau Volunteers for Agriculture *Friend of Agriculture*; Tavern League of Wis. *Legislator of the Year*.

State legislative service: Elected to Assembly 1992-96. Majority Caucus Chairperson 1994-98. Committee on Judiciary (chp., 1995-1998); American Legislative Exchange Council (state chm. 1995-96).

Elected to U.S. House of Representatives 1998; reelected since 2000. Assistant Majority Whip. Committee assignments: **108th Congress** — Financial Services Committee and its Subcommittees on Capital Markets, Insurance and Government Sponsored Enterprises, on Housing and Community Opportunity (vice chp.), and on Oversight and Investigations; International Relations Committee and its Subcommittees on International Terrorism, Nonproliferation and Human Rights, and on Africa; Judiciary Committee and its Subcommittees on Courts, the Internet, and Intellectual Property, and on Commercial and Administrative Law. Congressional memberships: Missing and Exploited Children Caucus; Rural Caucus; Pro-Life Caucus; Sportsmen's Caucus; Privacy Caucus; Great Lakes Task Force; Cancer Caucus; Autism Caucus; Human Rights Caucus; Produce Caucus.

Telephones: Washington office: (202) 225-5665; District offices: Appleton: (920) 380-0061; Green Bay: (920) 437-1954; Toll free: (800) 773-8579.

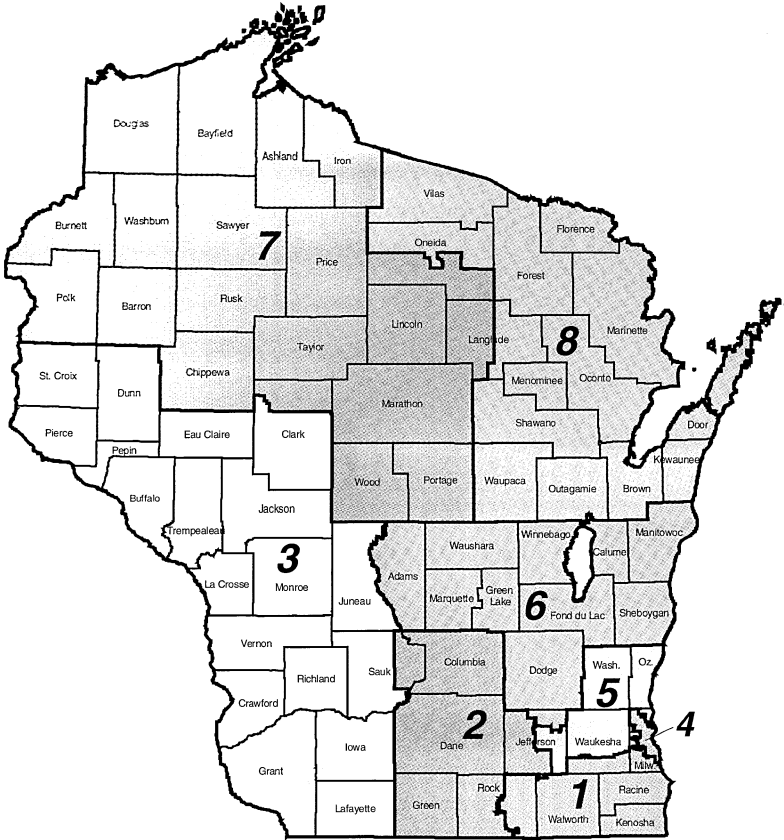
E-mail address: mark.green@mail.house.gov Internet address: <http://www.house.gov/markgreen/>

Voting address: Oneida 54155.

Mailing addresses: Washington office: 1314 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20515-4908; District offices: 609-A West College Avenue, Appleton 54911; 700 East Walnut Street, Green Bay 54301.

8th Congressional District: Brown, Calumet (part), Door, Florence, Forest, Kewaunee, Langlade (part), Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Oneida (part), Outagamie (part), Shawano, Vilas, and Waupaca Counties. (For detailed description, see Section 3.18, Wisconsin Statutes.)

**CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS
Enacted by 2001 Wisconsin Act 46**



See Chapter 3, 2001-2002 Wisconsin Statutes, for detail maps.

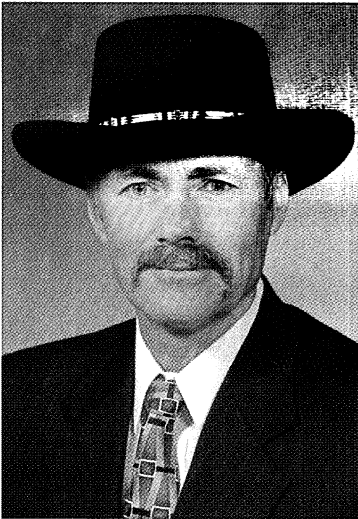
2000 POPULATION OF CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

District	Population*	Deviation	Pct. Dev.	Minority Population	
				Hispanic	Other
Cong. Dist. 1	670,458	-1	-0.00	37,888	46,517
Cong. Dist. 2	670,457	-2	-0.00	22,644	51,078
Cong. Dist. 3	670,462	3	0.00	6,193	19,916
Cong. Dist. 4	670,458	-1	-0.00	75,285	257,364
Cong. Dist. 5	670,458	-1	-0.00	14,906	25,632
Cong. Dist. 6	670,459	0	0.00	15,410	24,227
Cong. Dist. 7	670,462	3	0.00	5,823	27,102
Cong. Dist. 8	670,461	2	0.00	14,772	37,288
TOTAL	5,363,675			192,921	489,124

*Wisconsin's 8 congressional districts were established by 2001 Wisconsin Act 46, based on the 2000 U.S. Census of Population. The ideal size of each district is 670,459.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, P.L. 94-171 Redistricting File, March 2001.

2003 STATE SENATE OFFICERS



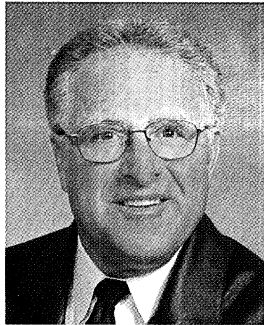
President
A. LASEE



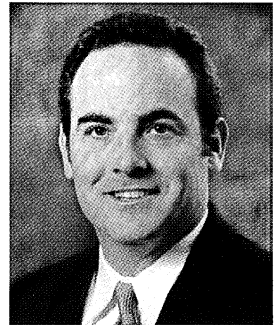
President Pro Tempore
WELCH



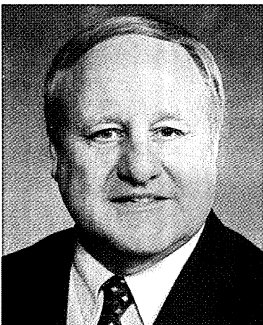
Majority Leader
PANZER



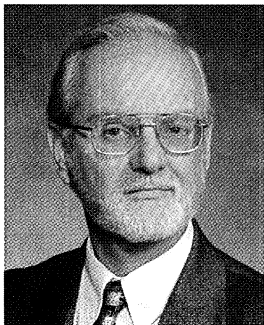
Assistant Majority Leader
ZIEN



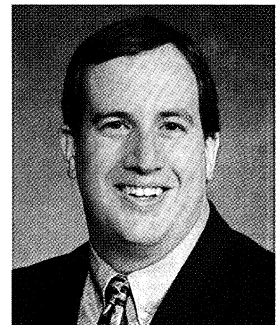
Minority Leader
ERPENBACH



Assistant Minority Leader
HANSEN



Chief Clerk
SCHNEIDER



Sergeant at Arms
BLAZEL

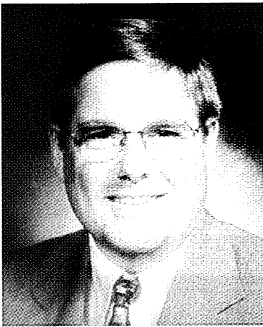
2003 STATE ASSEMBLY OFFICERS



Speaker
GARD



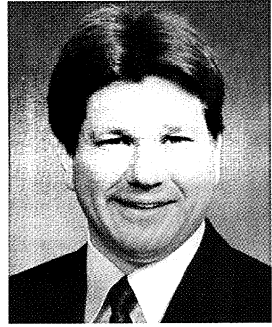
Speaker Pro Tempore
FREESE



Majority Leader
FOTI



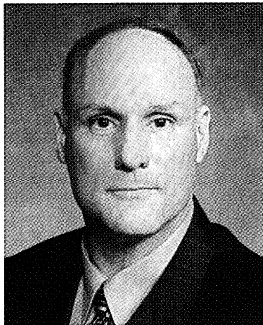
Assistant Majority Leader
HUNDERTMARK



Minority Leader
KREUSER



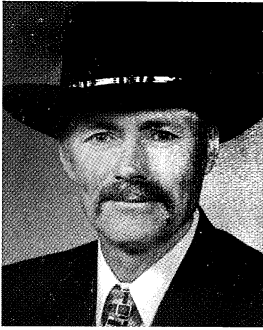
Assistant Minority Leader
RICHARDS



Chief Clerk
FULLER

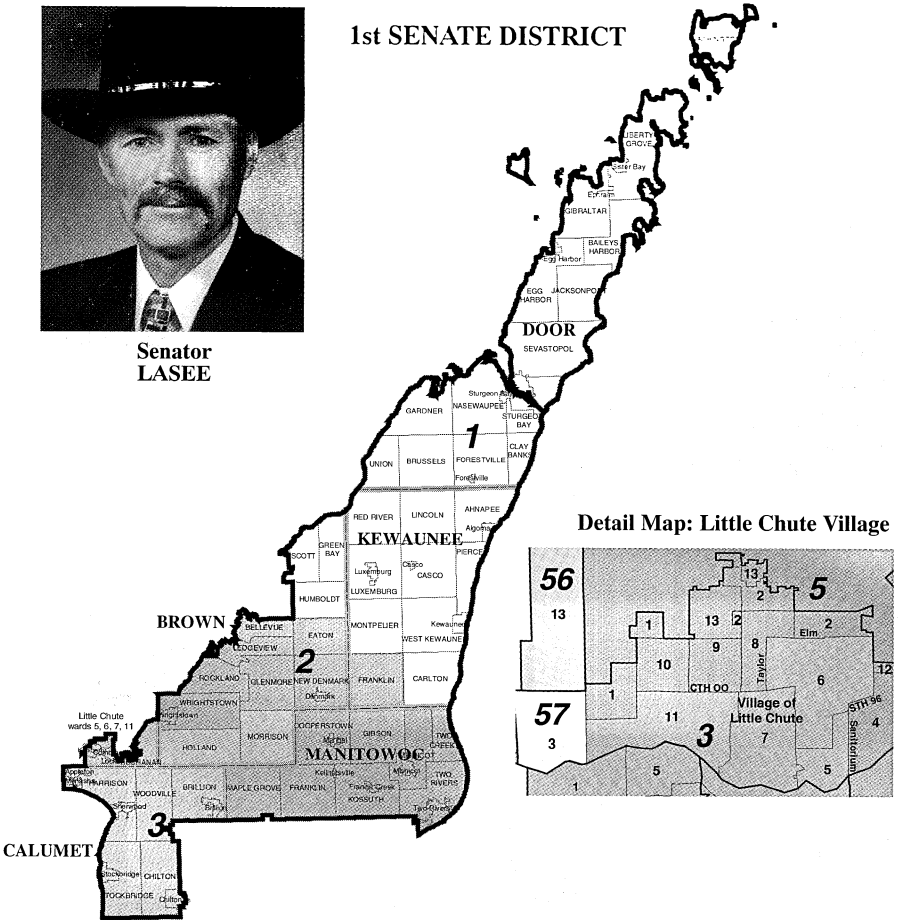


Sergeant at Arms
SKINDRUD



Senator
LASEE

1st SENATE DISTRICT



Detail Map: Little Chute Village

Alan J. Lasee (Rep.), 1st Senate District

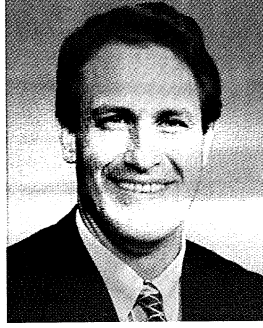
Born Town of Rockland, Brown County, July 30, 1937; married; 6 children. Attended St. Norbert H.S. Raises exotic animals including llamas, camels, miniature donkeys, and fainting goats. Former dairy farmer. Member: Brown Co. Farm Bureau (bd. of dir. 1972-75); Way-Morr Lions (pres. 1991-92, dir. 1976); Brown Co. Republican Party; Wisconsin Towns Assn. Former Brown Co. 4-H leader (licensed gun safety instructor). Town supervisor (1971-73); town chair. (1973-82, 1985-present).

Elected to Assembly 1974. Elected to Senate in May 1977 special election; reelected since 1978. President of the Senate 2003. President Pro Tempore 1995 (eff. 1/5/95 to 6/13/96), 1993 (eff. 4/20/93). Minority Caucus Chairperson 1987, 1981, and 1979. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp.); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (co-chp., mbr. since 5/9/01); Jt. Legis. Council (co-chp.); Organization (eff. 5/9/01); Transportation Projects Commission (also 2001, 1997, vice chp. 1/93 to 6/96, mbr. 1987). **2001** — Insurance, Tourism, and Transportation; Labor and Agriculture. **1999** — Agriculture, Environmental Resources and Campaign Finance Reform; Insurance, Tourism, Transportation and Corrections. **1997** — Transportation, Agriculture and Rural Affairs (chp. eff. 4/21/98); State Government Operations and Corrections (eff. 4/21/98, also mbr. 1/95 to 6/96, also 1993); Agriculture and Environmental Resources (1/15/97 to 4/20/98); Human Resources, Labor, Tourism, Veterans and Military Affairs (eff. 4/21/98, also 1995, 1993); Council on Highway Safety (also 1995); Joint Legislative Council (eff. 4/21/98); Rustic Roads Bd. (eff. 4/21/98). **1995** — Agriculture, Transportation, Utilities and Financial Institutions; Transportation, Agriculture and Local Affairs (chp. 1/95 to 6/96); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (mbr. since 1983); Legis. Coun. and its Com. on Federally Tax-Exempt Lands; Rustic Roads Bd. (also 1993). **1993** — Transportation, Agriculture, Local and Rural Affairs (mbr. and chp.); Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1991); Transportation, Agriculture, Tourism and Veterans Affairs (mbr. and vice chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3512; District: (920) 336-8830.
 Voting address: (Town of Rockland) 2259 Lasee Road, De Pere 54115.
 Mailing address: Office: Room 220 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
BIES**



**Representative
LASEE**



**Representative
OTT**

Garey Bies (Rep.), 1st Assembly District

Born Manitowoc, October 26, 1946; married; 4 children. Graduate Lincoln H.S., Manitowoc; Associate Degree Northeastern Technical College 1982. Full-time legislator. Former chief deputy sheriff, deputy sheriff, Door County Sheriff's Dept. 30 years, and project director for Door/Kewaunee Drug Task Force, 1990-2000. Navy veteran, 1964-69. Member: American Legion Post 527, 1970-present; Knights of Columbus, 1970-present; Help of Door County (bd. dir.); Northern Door Child Care (bd. dir.); St. Rosalia Catholic Church (former trustee and council member); Sturgeon Bay Rotary; volunteer guardian for disabled adults. Former member: Boy Scouts of America (cubmaster, scout master); Door/Kewaunee Selective Service Bd. (chp., vice chp.); Door Co. Highway Safety Com.; Door Co. Local Emergency Planning Com.

Elected to Assembly 2000; reelected 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Corrections and the Courts (chp.); Highway Safety (vice chp., also 2001); Tourism (vice chp.); Natural Resources; Veterans and Military Affairs. **2001** — Agriculture; Children and Families; Criminal Justice; State Affairs; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5350; (888) 482-0001 (toll free); District: (920) 854-2811.

E-mail address: Rep.Bies@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2590 Settlement Road, Sister Bay 54234.

Mailing address: Office: Room 125 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Frank G. Lasee (Rep.), 2nd Assembly District

Born Oceanside, CA, December 11, 1961; 2 children. B.A. UW-Green Bay 1986. Small business owner. Member: Brown Co. Republican Party; Rotary Club. Former member: Optimists (dir.); Telecommunications Professionals of Wisconsin (dir.). Ledgeview Town Board (chair) 1993-97.

Elected to Assembly 1994; reelected since 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Government Operations and Spending Limitations (chp.); Corrections and the Courts; Criminal Justice (since 1999); Insurance (mbr., chp. 1999); Ways and Means (mbr. since 1997). **2001** — Tax and Spending Limitations (chp.); Health (mbr. since 1995). **1999** — Legislative Council Committee on Dental Care Access. **1997** — Income Tax Review (chp.); Criminal Justice and Corrections; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (also 1995); Legislative Council Committee on Telemedicine Issues. **1995** — Legislative Council Committee on Information Brokering, Computer Technology and Related Issues.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9870; (888) 534-0002 (toll free); District: (920) 406-9488.

E-mail address: Rep.Lasee@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1601 Riverbend Terrace, Bellevue 54311.

Mailing address: Office: Room 105 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Al Ott (Alvin R. Ott) (Rep.), 3rd Assembly District

Born Green Bay, June 19, 1949; married; 4 children. Graduate Brillion H.S.; UW-Madison Farm and Industry Short Course, 1968; 1st Class of Participants in WI Rural Leadership Program, 1986. Former agri-business salesman, owner/operator of independent agri-business, tenant dairy farmer, and cash crop farmer. Member: Forest-Ever Ready 4-H Club (adult leader); Republican Party of Wis.; Calumet Co. Agricultural Assn.; Calumet Co. Farm Progress 1993 Exec. Com. (chm.). Calumet Co. Board 1973-92 (vice chp.), chp. of its Ag/Extension Educ. Com. and vice chp. of its Land Conservation and Planning/Zoning Coms.; Wis. Land Conservation Bd. 1984-88 (secy.).

Elected to Assembly since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Agriculture (chp. since 1995, mbr. 1989, 1987); Natural Resources (mbr. since 1995); Rural Development; Transportation. **2001** — Energy and Utilities; Environment; World Dairy Center Authority (also 1999). **1999** — Conservation and Land Use; Consumer Affairs (also 1997); Utilities. **1997** — Government Operations (also 1995); Legis. Coun. Com. on Utility Public Benefit Programs. **1995** — Environment and Utilities; Rural Affairs (also 1991); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recycling. **1993** — Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs (ranking minority mbr.); Environmental Resources; Labor and Job Training; Legis. Coun. Com. on Protection of Rural Resources. **1991** — Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5831; (888) 534-0003 (toll free); District: (920) 989-1240.

E-mail address: Rep.Ott@legis.state.wi.us

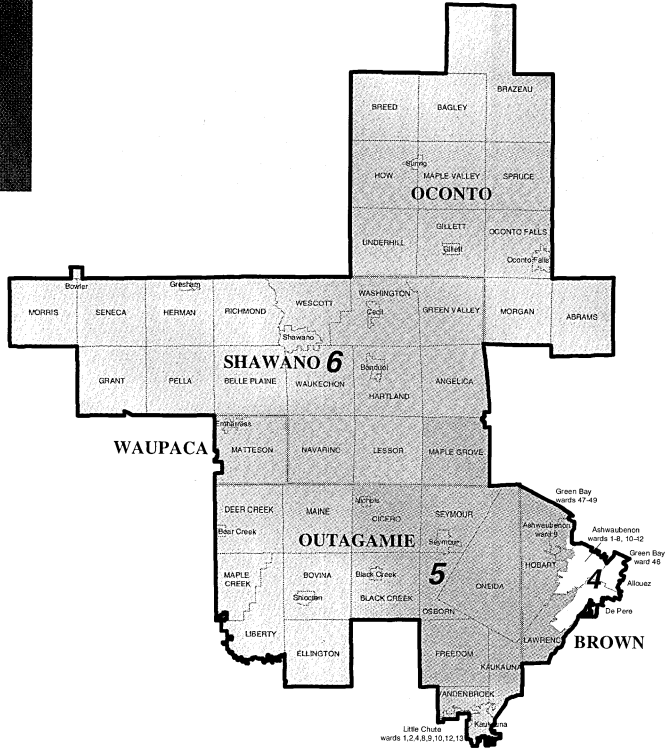
Voting address: (Town of Brillion) W2168 Campground Road, Forest Junction 54123-0112.

Mailing address: Office: Room 318 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; District: P.O. Box 112, Forest Junction 54123-0112.



**Senator
COWLES**

2nd SENATE DISTRICT



See Green Bay Area Detail Map on p. 96

Robert L. Cowles (Rep.), 2nd Senate District

Born Green Bay, July 31, 1950; married. B.S. UW-Green Bay 1975; graduate work UW-Green Bay. Full-time legislator. Former director of an alternative energy division for a communications construction company. Member: Allouez Kiwanis; Brown Co. Taxpayers Alliance; Prevent Blindness Wisconsin – NE Wis. Chapter; Izaak Walton League.

Elected to Assembly 1982-86 (resigned 4/21/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election; reelected since 1988. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **2003** — Energy and Utilities (chp.); Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1993); Higher Education and Tourism; Building Comn. **2001** — Joint Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1987 to 4/20/93); Review of Administrative Rules; Environmental Resources; Health, Utilities, Veterans and Military Affairs. **1999** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1993); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Joint Legislative Council (also 1997). **1997** — Environmental Education Bd. (since 1991). **1995** — Environment and Energy (chp. since 4/20/93). **1993** — Urban Affairs, Financial Institutions and Environmental Resources (mbr. and vice chp. to 4/20/93); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (mbr. to 4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Com. on State Fire Programs (co-chp.). **1991** — Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources and Elections; Legis. Coun. Com. on Energy Resources; Gov.'s Council on Recycling. **1989** — Educational Financing, Higher Education and Tourism; Science, Technology, Communications and Energy; Legis. Coun. Com. on Nonpoint Source Pollution; Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council. **1987** — Economic Development, Financial Institutions and Fiscal Policies; Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs. Assembly committee assignments: **1987** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (since 1983); Trade, Industry and Small Business. **1985** — Jt. Com. on Debt Management; Energy; Legis. Coun. Com. on Environmental Resource Management. **1983** — Energy and Utilities; Economic Development (eff. 10/25/83); Family and Economic Assistance; Revenue.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0484; (800) 334-1465 (toll free); District: (920) 448-5092; Fax: (920) 448-5093.

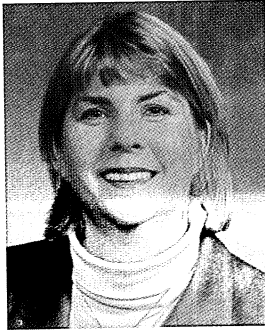
E-mail address: Sen.Cowles@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 300 West St. Joseph Street, Green Bay 54301.

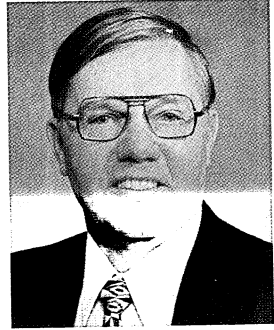
Mailing address: Office: Room 122 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
MONTGOMERY**



**Representative
WEBER**



**Representative
AINSWORTH**

Phil Montgomery (Rep.), 4th Assembly District

Born Hammond, IN, July 7, 1957; married; 2 children. Graduate T.F. North H.S.; B.S. in Business and Commerce, U. of Houston-Downtown, Houston, TX 1988. Former systems engineer. Member: Green Bay Area Drug Alliance (Allocations Com.); Leadership Green Bay Alumni; Ashwaubenon Optimist Club; Waterfront Study Com. (past chp.); Junior Achievement; girls youth basketball coach.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Financial Institutions (chp., vice chp. 2001, mbr. since 1999); Electronic Democracy and Government Reform; Energy and Utilities; Health. **2001** — Insurance (chp.); Jt. Com. on Information Policy and Technology; Information Policy and Technology; Personal Privacy (vice. chp.); Judiciary. **1999** — Campaigns and Elections; Family Law; Information Policy; Labor and Employment.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5840; District: (920) 496-5953; E-mail address: Rep.Montgomery@legis.state.wi.us
Voting address: 1305 Oak Crest Drive, Ashwaubenon 54313.
Mailing address: Office: Room 129 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Becky Weber (Rep.), 5th Assembly District

Born Green Bay, September 24, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate Bay Port H.S. (Howard) 1972; attended UW-Green Bay; NWTC; U. of Oklahoma Retail Lending School. Self-employed restaurant development and insurance agent. Former business owner, printing and office supply store owner, and bank officer. Member: Trinity Catholic School Board (vice pres., former secretary); Green Bay Botanical Garden's Master Plan Focus Group; Wisconsin Restaurant Association; Bay Area Bird Club; Brown Co. Republican Party; Outagamie Co. Republican Party; Shawano Co. Republican Party. Former member: American Institute of Banking (vice pres.); Big Brothers/Big Sisters; Green Bay Hackers Golf Charity Tournament (host); American Bankers Association; Green Bay Plan Commission, 1994-1998; TIF Joint Review Board, 2002.

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Aging and Long-Term Care (vice chp.); Budget Review; Government Operations and Spending Limitations; Insurance; Rural Affairs; Small Business.

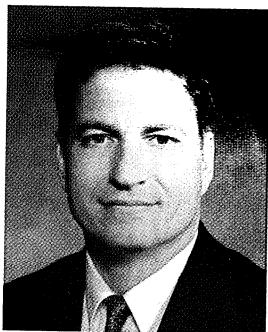
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2418; (888) 534-0005 (toll free); District: (920) 497-1950.
E-mail address: Rep.Weber@legis.state.wi.us
Voting address: 2811 Antler Trail, Green Bay 54313
Mailing address: Office: Room 115 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John H. Ainsworth (Rep.), 6th Assembly District

Born Shawano Co., September 21, 1940; married; 4 children, 7 grandchildren. Graduate Shawano H.S. Dairy farmer. Member: Shawano Co. Republican Party; Farm Bureau Federation (dir. 1975-77, 1984-90); Midwest Livestock Producers Co-op. (dir. 1975-77, 1984-90); Shawano Co. Farm Bureau (pres. 1972-74); Wis. Beef Council (dir. 1987-89); Federal Land Bank Co-op. (dir. 1974-77); Shawano Co. Dairy Promotion (pres. 1982-84).

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Transportation (chp., also 2001); Forestry (vice chp.); Agriculture (mbr. since 1995); Highway Safety (also 2001); Property Rights and Land Management; Legis. Coun. Com. on Recodification of Town Highway Statutes (co-chp.). **2001** — Rural Affairs and Forestry (chp. since 1999); Ways and Means (vice chp., mbr. 1999); Rural Economic Development Bd. (since 1997). **1999** — Conservation and Land Use; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Recodification of Operating While Intoxicated and Safety Laws Pertaining to Motor Vehicle, All-Terrain Vehicle, Boat or Snowmobile Operation, on State Tribal Relations. **1997** — Rural Affairs (chp., also 1995); Land Use (vice chp.); Children and Families; Education (also 1995); Leg. Coun. Com. on Conservation Laws Enforcement and American Indian Study Com. **1995** — Aging and Long-Term Care; Natural Resources (since 1991); Legis. Coun. Com. on the School Aid Formula. **1993** — Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs; Trade, Science and Technology (ranking minority mbr.). **1991** — Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry; Public Health and Regulation; Small Business and Education or Training for Employment; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Private Forest Land Program (secy.), on Child Custody, Support and Visitation Laws.

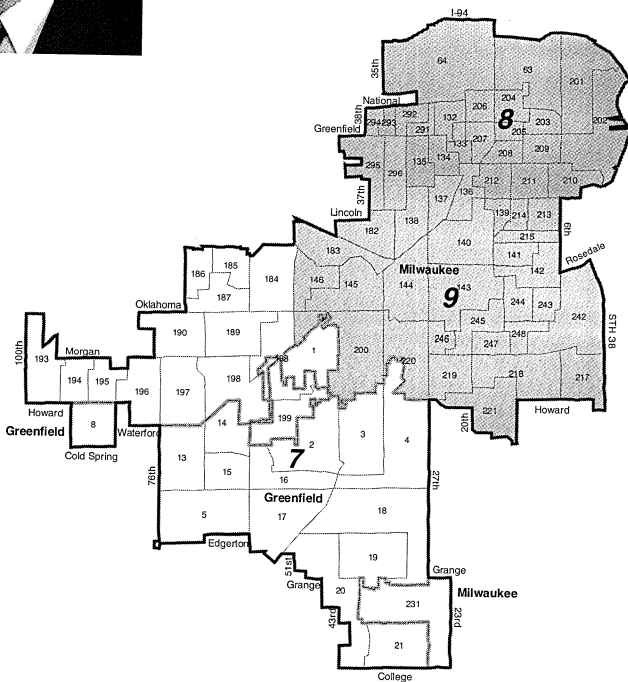
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3097; (888) 529-0006 (toll free); District: (715) 526-3810.
E-mail address: Rep.Ainsworth@legis.state.wi.us
Voting address: (Town of Waukechon) W6382 Waukechon Road, Shawano 54166.
Mailing address: Office: Room 309 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



3rd SENATE DISTRICT

Senator
CARPENTER

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 92 & 93



Tim Carpenter (Dem.), 3rd Senate District

Born Milwaukee. Graduate Pulaski H.S.; B.A. UW-Milwaukee; M.A. UW-Madison La Follette Institute. Member: Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Citizens Utility Board; Sierra Club; Jackson Park Neighborhood Assn. Recipient: Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Awards*; Wis. Professional Fire Fighters *Legislator of the Year 2002*.

Elected to Assembly 1984-2000; elected to Senate 2002. Speaker Pro Tempore 1993. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (through 5/23/03); Administrative Rules (through 5/23/03); Health, Children, Families, Aging and Long Term Care; Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy; Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Council on Migrant Labor. Assembly committee assignments: **2001** — Aging and Long-Term Care (also 1997, 1995); Health (chp. 1991, mbr. since 1987); Public Health (also 1999); State and Local Finance. **1999** — Census and Redistricting; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1985). **1997** — Managed Care. **1995** — Legis. Coun. Com. to Review the Election Process. **1993** — Financial Institutions and Housing; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy; Joint Legislative Council and co-chp. of its Com. on Communication of Governmental Proceedings; Rules. **1991** — Elections and Constitutional Law (chp. 1989); Financial Institutions and Insurance (mbr. 1989, 1987, vice chp. 1985); Judiciary; Labor (since 1985); Public Health and Regulation; Special Com. on Reapportionment (vice chp.); Special Com. on Reform of Health Insurance; Legis. Coun. Com. on Campaign Financing. **1989** — Select Com. on the Census (co-chp.); Environmental Resources and Utilities; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Prenatal Care, on Privacy and Information Technology. **1987** — Elections (vice chp., also 1985); Housing and Securities; Legis. Coun. Com. on Solid Waste Management. **1985** — Economic Development; Transportation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8535; (800) 249-8173 (toll free); Fax: (608) 267-0274; District: (414) 383-9161.

E-mail address: Sen.Carpenter@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2957 South 38th Street, Milwaukee 53215.

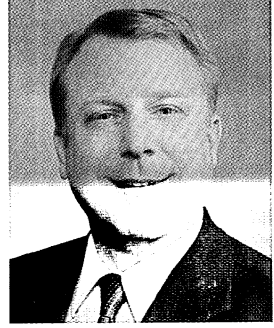
Mailing address: Office: Room 126 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Representative
KRUSICK



Representative
COLÓN



Representative
ZEPNICK

Peggy Krusick (Dem.), 7th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, Oct. 26, 1956; married; 1 daughter and 1 son. Grad. Milw. Hamilton H.S. 1974; B.A. in political science with honors, certificate in law studies, UW-Milwaukee 1978. Former Assembly legislative aide; staff mbr. Governor's Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled. Member: Alzheimer's Assn.; Jackson Park Assn.; Wedgewood Park Assn.; Fairview Neighborhood Assn.; St. Gregory the Great Church. Recipient: *Coalition of Wis. Aging Groups Award* 1998, 2001; *Wis. Environmental Decade Clean 16 Award* 1995-96; *Assn. of Wis. School Administrators Award* 1991; *Friends of Home Care Award* 1989; *Milwaukee Police Assn. Legislator of the Year Award* 1987.

Elected to Assembly in June 1983 special election; reelected since 1984. Author of 1998 Caregiver Criminal Background Checks and Abuse Prevention Act; 1998 Nursing Home Resident Protection Act; 1998 Child Abuse Prosecution Act; 1998 Truancy Reform Act; 1996 Anti-Graffiti Act; 1994 Fair Prescription Drug Pricing Act; 1994 Truancy Driver's License Suspension Act; 1993 Welfare Fugitive Arrest Act; 1990 Stolen Goods Recovery Act; 1989 Elder Abuse Fund; 1987 Nursing Home Reform Act; 1985 Youth Suicide Prevention Act. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Aging and Long-Term Care (also 2001, 1993-97); Family Law (since 1999); Housing; Small Business. **2001** — Small Business and Consumer Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1733; District: (414) 543-0017; E-mail address: Rep.Krusick@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3426 South 69th Street, Milwaukee 53219.

Mailing address: Office: Room 128 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Pedro Colón (Dem.), 8th Assembly District

Born Ponce, Puerto Rico, April 7, 1968; married; 2 daughters. Graduate Thomas More H.S. (Milwaukee); B.A. Marquette U. 1991; J.D. UW-Madison 1994. Attorney. Member: Wisconsin Hispanic Lawyers Assn.; Betty Brinn Children's Museum (bd. mbr.); Centro Legal (bd. pres.); Council for the Spanish Speaking (bd. mbr.); Future Milwaukee (bd. mbr.); Wisconsin Citizen Action (bd. mbr.); State Bar of Wis.; National Association of Latino Elected Officials (NALEO).

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Budget Review (eff. 5/13/03); Corrections and the Courts (also 2001); Criminal Justice (since 1999); Health (also 2001); Ways and Means (resigned 5/13/03); Workforce Development; Migrant Labor Council (since 1999). **2001** — Judiciary. **1999** — Children and Families; Judiciary and Personal Privacy; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-7669; (888) 534-0008 (toll free); District: (414) 384-7522.

E-mail address: Rep.Colon@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 338 West Walker Street, Milwaukee 53204.

Mailing address: Office: Room 5 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Josh Zepnick (Dem.), 9th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, March 21, 1968; married. Graduate Rufus King H.S. (Milwaukee); B.A. UW-Madison 1990; M.A. Univ. of Minnesota 1998. Full-time legislator. Former project consultant, Milwaukee Jobs Initiative, Milwaukee Community Service Corps, and Urban Economic Development Association of Wisconsin; research associate, Center for Democracy and Citizenship; and aide to State Senator Bob Jauch and Congressman David R. Obey. Member: Jackson Park Neighborhood Assn.; Jackson Park Business Assn. Former member: UFCW Local 1444.

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Financial Institutions; Government Operations and Spending Limitations; Transportation; Workforce Development.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1707; (888) 534-0009 (toll free); Home: (414) 727-0841.

E-mail address: Rep.Zepnick@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3173 South 49th Street, Milwaukee 53219

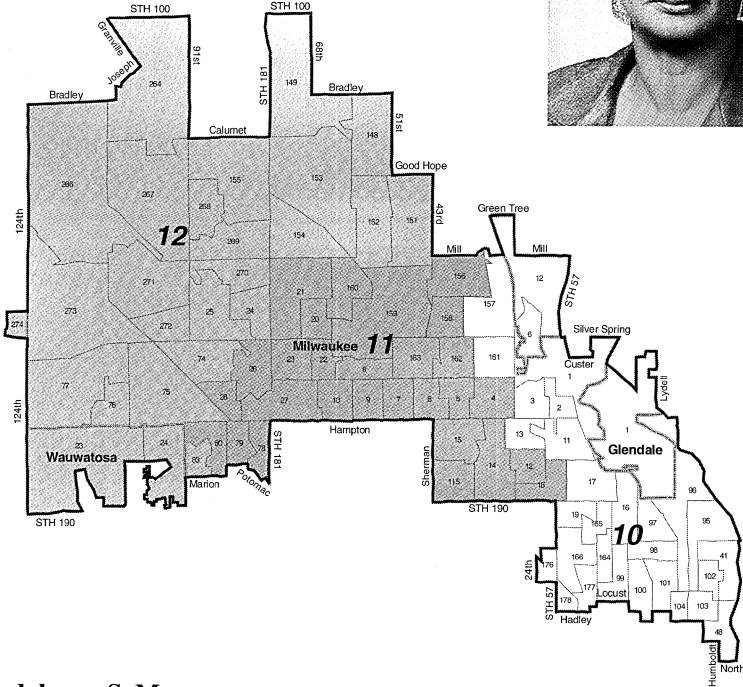
Mailing address: Office: Room 418 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

4th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator MOORE



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 92 & 93



Gwendolynne S. Moore (Dem.), 4th Senate District

Born Racine, April 18, 1951; 3 children. Graduate North Division H.S. (Milwaukee); B.A. in political science, Marquette U. 1978; certification in credit union management, Milwaukee Area Technical College 1983. Full-time legislator. Former housing officer with Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority; development specialist Milwaukee City Development; program and planning analyst with Wisconsin Departments of Employment Relations and Health and Social Services. Member: National Black Caucus of State Legislators; National Conference of State Legislatures' Host Committee, Milwaukee 1995; National Black Caucus of State Legislators - Host Committee (chair), 1997; Wisconsin Legislative Black and Hispanic Caucus (chair since 1997).

Elected to Assembly 1988 and 1990; elected to Senate since 1992. Senate President Pro Tempore 1997, 1995 (eff. 7/15/96). Biennial Senate committee assignments: 2003 — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1999); Finance (also 2001); Economic Development, Job Creation and Housing; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (since 1993); Women's Council (since 1993). 2001 — Human Services and Aging (also 1999); Universities, Housing, and Government Operations. 1999 — Economic Development, Housing and Government Operations (chp. 1997). 1997 — Education and Financial Institutions; Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs; Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions; Jt. Com. on Information Policy; Jt. Legislative Council (also 1995) and its Coms. on Utility Public Benefit Programs, on Programs for Prevention Services; Council on Information Technology (since 1995). 1995 — Economic Development, Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (chp. eff. 6/96); Agriculture, Transportation, Utilities and Financial Institutions; Spec. Com. on State and Federal Relations; Health, Human Services and Aging; Business, Economic Development and Urban Affairs; Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council; Comm. for the Study of Administrative Value and Efficiency. 1993 — Labor, Revenue and Economic Development (mbr. and chp. to 4/20/93); Housing, Commerce, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs; Forward Wisconsin, Inc. Assembly committee assignments: 1991 — Urban Infrastructure (chp.); Transportation (vice chp.); Children and Human Services; Highways; Housing; Small Business and Education or Training for Employment; Special Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5810; Home: (414) 444-6160; Fax: (608) 267-2353.

E-mail address: Sen.Moore@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 4043 North 19th Place, Milwaukee 53209.

Mailing address: Office: Room 415 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
A. WILLIAMS**



**Representative
MORRIS**



**Representative
KRUG**

Annette P. Williams (Dem.), 10th Assembly District

Born Belzoni, MS, Jan. 10, 1937; 4 children. Grad. Milw. North Div. H.S.; attended Milw. Area Tech. College 1971-73; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1975. Full-time legislator. Former mental health assistant, counselor, cashier/clerk, keypunch operator, typist. Lectured at Harvard, Yale, Marquette, Stanford, Johns Hopkins, and Minnesota Universities. Appeared on CBS's 60 Minutes, NBC's Today, ABC's World News, and PBS's McNeil-Lehrer Report. Awards: Education Week *Faces of the 20th Century*; UW-Milwaukee *Lifetime Achievement Award* 1998; New York Times — one of 13 innovators who changed education in the 20th century; UW-Milwaukee Alumni Assn.'s *Distinguished Alumnus* 1994; National Black Caucus of State Legislators *President's Award for Distinguished Service* 1990. Received presidential invitation to White House Conference on Parental Choice, Jan. 1989. Auckland Inst. of Technology 1993 Visiting Fellow, Auckland, New Zealand; Scholar in Residence, National Alliance of Black School Educators 1996.

Elected to Assembly since 1980. Longest serving woman legislator in either house. Author of nation's first parents education choice legislation. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Education (also 2001); Education Reform (since 1999); Financial Institutions. **2001** — Census and Redistricting (ranking minority mbr. eff. 5/16/01, also 1999). **1999** — State Affairs; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1997); Education Comm. of the States (since 1995).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0960; District: (414) 374-7474; E-mail address: Rep.WilliamsA@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3927 North 16th Street, Milwaukee 53206.

Mailing address: Office: Room 113 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Johnnie Elaine Morris (Dem.), 11th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 9, 1951; married; 2 children, 4 grandchildren. Attended West Division High School, Milwaukee Area Technical College, UW-Milwaukee, Milwaukee Theological Institute. Received Doctorate of Humanities, Trinity Hall College and Seminary, Chicago 1996. Full-time legislator. Former mortgage company manager and supervisor. Member: Progressive Milwaukee; Sustainable Milwaukee; Natl. Black Caucus of State Legislators; Task Force on African American Males; Milwaukee Coalition Against Drug and Alcohol Abuse (former dir.); Midtown Neighborhood Assn. (former exec. dir.).

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Housing (since 1993, chp. 1993); Public Health; Ways and Means (since 1997). **2001** — Census and Redistricting (eff. 5/16/01); Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council; Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (eff. 5/31/01, also 1999, 1995). **1999** — Financial Institutions (also 1997, 1993); Insurance; Legis. Council Com. on Labor Shortage. **1997** — Labor and Employment (also 1995); Legis. Coun. Com. on State Strategies for Economic Development. **1995** — Children and Families; Board on Hunger.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3756; (888) 534-0011 (toll free); District: (414) 464-4677.

E-mail address: Rep.Morris@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3711 West Douglas Avenue, Milwaukee 53209.

Mailing address: Office: Room 118 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Shirley Krug (Dem.), 12th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, January 29, 1958. Graduate John Marshall H.S. 1975; B.S. in economics, psychology, and anthropology UW-Milw. 1981; M.A. in economics UW-Milw. 1983. Former adjunct professor of economics, UW-Parkside; Milw. Metro. Sewerage District Comm. Member: German-American National Congress (past mbr. bd. of dir.); Lincoln Creek Steering Com. (chp.); Friends of Havenwoods (past mbr. bd. of dir.); Sierra Club; Nature Conservancy; UW-Milw. Alumni Assn. Former member: Jobs with Peace (past vice pres.); UW-Milw. Student Assn. (exec. secy.). Award recipient: Alliance for the Mentally III; Lutheran Social Services; Women's Network; Environmental Decade; Coalition Against Domestic Violence.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Author: Milw. Neighborhood Schools Initiative; Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect; Crime Victims Rights Enabling Legislation; Children in Need of Protection or Services Reform; Temporary Restraining Order Reform; Mental Health Consumer Protection Act; Full Funding for Earned Income Tax Credit; Mandatory Arrest for Domestic Violence. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Children and Families; Education; Energy and Utilities; Health.

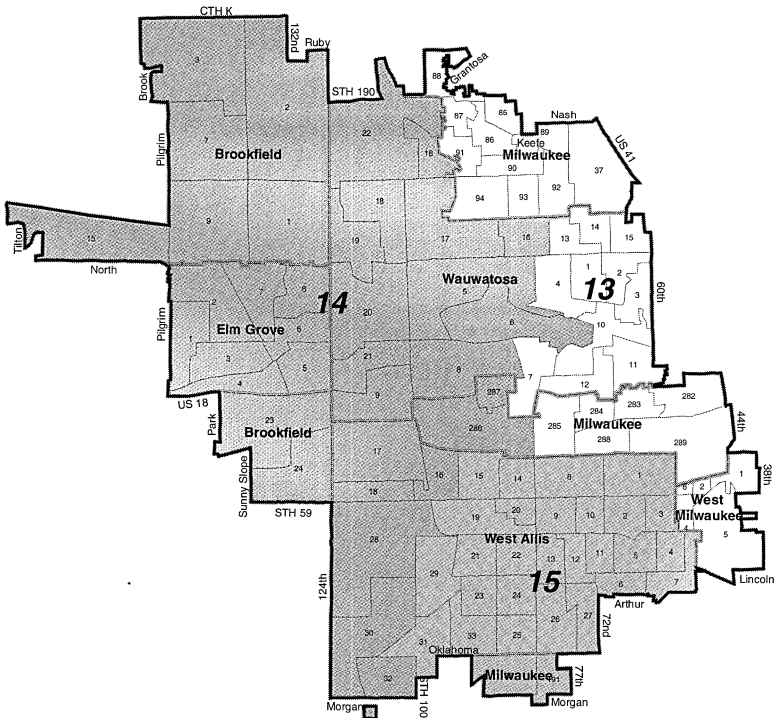
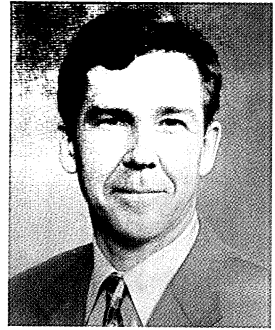
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5813; District: (414) 461-2223; E-mail address: Rep.Krug@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 9352 West Terra Court, Milwaukee 53224.

Mailing address: Office: Room 212 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

5th SENATE DISTRICT

Senator REYNOLDS



See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 92 & 93

See Waukesha County Detail Map on pp. 94 & 95

Tom Reynolds (Rep.), 5th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, December 16, 1956; married; 5 children. Graduate Nathan Hale H.S. (West Allis) 1975. Self-employed owner of printing business.

Elected to Senate 2002. Biennial committee assignments: 2003 — Labor, Small Business Development and Consumer Affairs (chp.); Education, Ethics and Elections; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2512; (866) 817-6061 (toll free); District: (414) 456-9230.

E-mail address: Sen.Reynolds@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 9430 West Schlinger Avenue, West Allis 53214.

Mailing address: Office: Room 306 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
CULLEN**



**Representative
VUKMIR**



**Representative
STASKUNAS**

David A. Cullen (Dem.), 13th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, February 1, 1960; married; 2 children. Graduate John Marshall H.S.; B.S. in secondary ed. UW-Madison 1981; J.D. Marquette U. 1984. Attorney. Member: State Bar of Wis.; Friends of the School of Education, UW-Milwaukee (dir.); Statewide Preschool-Grade 5 Advisory Council; Democratic Party of Wisconsin. Awards: Wis. Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Award* 1999-2000, 1993-96; Wis. Maternal and Child Health Coalition *Outstanding Official* 1997. Milwaukee School Board 1983-90 (pres. 1987-90).

Elected to Assembly in May 1990 special election; reelected since November 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. on Audit (since 1999); Education Reform (since 1999); Insurance (also 1999); Judiciary (also mbr. 1995, 1993, vice chp. 1991). **2001** — Economic Development; Comm. on Uniform State Laws (also 1999). **1999** — Campaigns and Elections; Special Com. on the Renovation of Lambeau Field. **1997** — Campaign Finance Reform; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (also 1995, vice chp. 1993); Law Revision Com. (also 1995); Legis. Coun. Com. on Discipline of Health Care Professionals.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-9836; (888) 534-0013 (toll free); District: (414) 774-4115; Fax: (608) 282-3613.

E-mail address: Rep.Cullen@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2845 North 68th Street, Milwaukee 53210.

Mailing address: Office: Room 216 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Leah Vukmir (Rep.), 14th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, April 26, 1958; married; 2 children. Graduate Brookfield East H.S. 1976; B.S. in nursing Marquette U. 1980; M.S. in nursing UW-Madison 1983. Registered nurse at St. Mary's Medical Center in Milwaukee; nationally certified pediatric nurse practitioner. Former research fellow, Wisconsin Policy Research Institute; Past Pres. and Co-founder of Parents Raising Educational Standards in Schools (PRESS). Member: Republican Party of Milwaukee Co., Republican Party of Waukesha Co, Wauwatosa Republican Club; West Allis Speedskating Club (former ASU Speedskating Referee). Former member: Standards and Assessments Subcommittee of Gov. Thompson's Task Force on Education and Learning; English/Language Arts Task Force of Gov. Thompson's Council on Model Academic Standards. Nationally recognized authority and speaker on education issues and educational standards. Recipient: Center for Education Reform's *Unsung Hero Award* 1998; Brookfield East High School *Alumni Achievement Award* 2002.

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Education Reform (vice chp.); Children and Families; Criminal Justice; Economic Development; Health.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9180; District: (414) 453-0024; E-mail address: Rep.Vukmir@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2544 North 93rd Street, Wauwatosa 53226.

Mailing address: Office: Room 307 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Anthony J. Staskunas (Dem.), 15th Assembly District

Born West Allis, January 3, 1961; married; 3 children. Graduate West Allis Nathan Hale H.S.; B.A. *cum laude* UW-Milwaukee (Phi Beta Kappa) 1983; J.D. UW-Madison 1986. Legislator and attorney. Member: West Allis Chamber of Commerce (bd. of dir.); West Allis/West Milwaukee Community Alliance Against Drugs; volunteer attorney to West Allis/West Milwaukee Crimestoppers; Wis. Exposition Center (bd. dir.); volunteer West Allis Little League coach. Recipient: West Allis/West Milwaukee Education Assn. *Friend of Education Award* 2000; Wis. Right to Life *Leadership Award* 2000; Independent Business Assn. of Wis. *Freshman of the Session Award* 1997-98 session; West Allis/West Milwaukee Alliance Against Drugs *Outstanding Community Involvement Award*; WMC *Working for Wisconsin Award* 2000, 2002; West Allis Chamber of Commerce *Distinguished Service Award*. Gov.'s Task Force on State and Local Govt. West Allis Board of Health (chm.). West Allis City Council 1988-97 (License and Health Com., chm.).

Elected to Assembly since 1996. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Corrections and the Courts (also 1999); Criminal Justice (also 2001); Highway Safety; Judiciary (also 2001 and co-chp. of its 2001 Special Task Force on Identity Theft); Transportation (also 2001); State Fair Park Bd. (also 2001). **2001** — Economic Development. **1999** — Family Law; Judiciary and Personal Privacy; Small Business and Economic Development (also 1997).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0620; (888) 534-0015 (toll free); District: (414) 541-9440.

E-mail address: Rep.Staskunas@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2010 South 103rd Court, West Allis 53227.

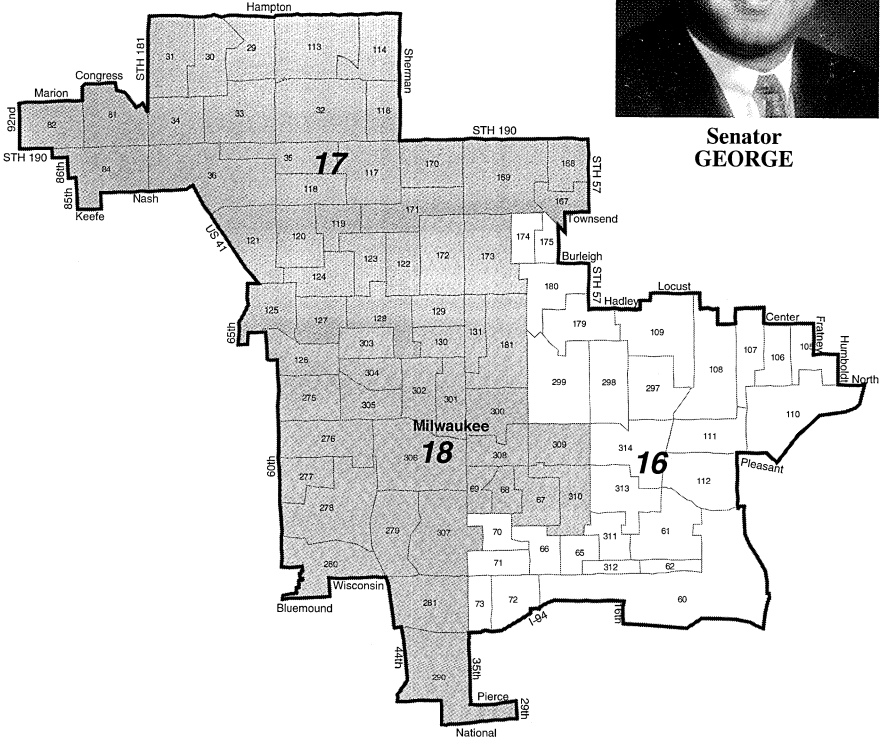
Mailing address: Room 124 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

6th SENATE DISTRICT

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 92 & 93



Senator GEORGE



Gary R. George (Dem.), 6th Senate District

Born Milwaukee, March 8, 1954. Graduate Marquette U. S. 1972; B.B.A. in accounting, UW-Madison 1976; J.D. U. of Michigan 1979. Attorney. Member: State Bar of Wis.; Democratic Party of Wisconsin; NAACP.

Elected to Senate 1980; reelected since 1984. Senate President Pro Tempore 2001, 1999. Biennial committee assignments: 2003 — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp. 2001, 1999, 1983, mbr. since 1983); Audit (mbr., chp. 2001); Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy; Jt. Legislative Council (since 1999, 1985-93); Educational Communications Bd. (chp. 1997, mbr. since 1981); Commission on Uniform State Laws (since 1981); Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council (since 1999); Legis. Coun. Com. on State-Tribal Relations (vice chp.). 2001 — Judiciary, Consumer Affairs and Campaign Finance Reform (chp.); Judicial Council (also 1999); Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (also 1999, 1983). 1999 — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (chp.); Legis. Council Com. on Labor Shortage (co-chp.). 1997 — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (eff. 1/5/98 to 4/20/98, also 1981); Jt. Com. on Finance (eff. 1/15/97 to 1/5/98, co-chp. 1984-4/20/93); State Government Operations and Corrections; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; American Indian Study Com. 1995 — Health, Human Services, Aging and Corrections. 1993 — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Information Policy; Claims Bd. (mbr. 1988 to 4/20/93); Law Revision Com. 1991 — Legis. Coun. Com. on Foster Care (chp.). 1989 — Legis. Coun. Com. on Teenage Pregnancy Prevention and Related Issues (co-chp.). 1987 — Legis. Coun. Com. on Surcharges on Fines and Forfeitures (co-chp.). 1985 — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Juvenile Offender Disposition (also 1983), on Venture Capital. 1983 — Legis. Coun. Com. on Uniform Trade Secrets Act (chp.). 1981 — Education and State Institutions; Judiciary and Consumer Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2500; (877) 474-2000 (toll free); Home: (414) 271-9565.

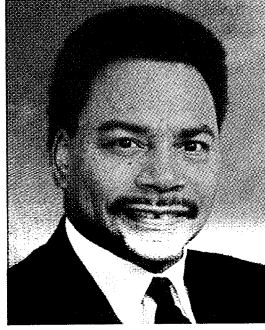
E-mail address: Sen.George@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1100 West Wells Street, Milwaukee 53233.

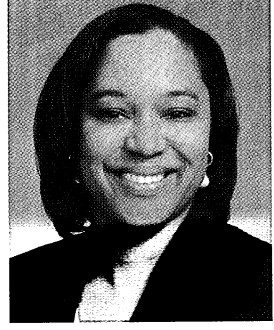
Mailing address: Office: Room 22 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 4011 West Capitol Drive, Milwaukee 53216; Home: 1100 West Wells Street, Milwaukee 53233.



**Representative
YOUNG**



**Representative
COGGS**



**Representative
TAYLOR**

Leon D. Young (Dem.), 16th Assembly District

Born Los Angeles, July 4, 1967; single. Graduate Rufus King H.S.; attended UW-Milwaukee. Full-time legislator. Former police aide and police officer. Member: Democratic Party; Harambee Ombudsman Project; Milwaukee Police Association; League of Martin; House of Peace (Love Committee); NAACP; Urban League; Social Development Commission Minority Male Forum on Corrections; National Black Caucus of State Legislators' Task Force on African American Males; 100 Black Men; Milwaukee Metropolitan Fair Housing; Boy Scouts of America (Urban Emphasis Com.); Martin Luther King Community Center (Revitalization Com.).

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Criminal Justice (since 1999, resigned 5/13/03); Highway Safety (since 1999); State Affairs (also 1995-2001, vice chp. 1993); Tourism (eff. 2/14/03); Ways and Means (eff. 5/13/03). **2001** — Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (also 1999). **1999** — Transportation. **1997** — Government Operations; Highways and Transportation (also 1995); Housing. **1995** — Urban Education (also 1993). **1993** — Children and Human Services; Small Business and Economic Development; Urban and Local Affairs; Speaker's Task Force on African American Males; Legis. Coun. Com. on Educational Communications Technology.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3786; (888) 534-0016 (toll free); District: (414) 374-7414.

E-mail address: Rep.Young@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2224 North 17th Street, Milwaukee 53205.

Mailing address: Office: Room 109 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

G. Spencer Coggs (Dem.), 17th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 6, 1949; married; 2 children. Graduate Riverside H.S.; A.A. MATC (Milw.) 1975; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1976. Full-time legislator. Former City of Milwaukee health officer, postal worker, and industrial printer. Member: NAACP; NCSL's Overall Standing Committees (Chair); Natl. Black Caucus of State Legislators (former treas.) and African American Male Task Force (fmr. chm.). Former member: Local AFSCME (chief steward); Fed. of Black City Empl. (pres.); Isaac Coggs and MLK Community Health Centers Bd. (chair). Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Advisory Committee to the Marquette Interchange Project (co-chp.).

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1989, 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Finance (also 2001); Jt. Com. on Finance (also 2001, 1993-97); Jt. Legislative Council; Workforce Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on State-Tribal Relations (also 1999, 1993, 1985-89). **2001** — Census and Redistricting; Children and Families (also 1999); Corrections and the Courts (also 1999); Public Health. **1999** — Government Operations. **1997** — Gang Violence Prevention Council. **1995** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control. **1993** — State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse. **1991** — Urban and Local Affairs (chp. since 1985); Children and Human Services (since 1987); Colleges and Universities (since 1987); Urban Education (also 1989); Special Com. on Reapportionment; Speaker's Task Force on Gang Violence (chp.). **1989** — Select Com. on the Census; State of Wis. Building Comn.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5580; (888) 534-0017 (toll free); District: (414) 442-0739.

E-mail address: Rep.Coggs@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3732 North 40th Street, Milwaukee 53216.

Mailing address: Office: Room 210 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Lena C. Taylor (Dem.), 18th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 25, 1966; 1 child. Graduated Rufus King H.S. (Milwaukee) 1984; B.A. in English UW-Milwaukee 1990; J.D. SIU-Carbondale 1993. Attorney for Taylor & Assoc. Law Office and former attorney of Wis. State Public Defender's Office. Member Democratic Party; NAACP (former exec. bd. mbr.); Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. (former Ivy Leaf rptr., former chair AKA Kids com.); West End Development Corp. (former bd. mbr., secy.). Former member: Merrill Park Assoc.; Daystar (bd. mbr.).

Elected to Assembly in April 2003 special election. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Criminal Justice; Economic Development; Financial Institutions; Tourism; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0645; (888) 534-0018 (toll free); District: (414) 342-7176.

E-mail address: Rep.Taylor@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3407 W. Highland Boulevard, Milwaukee 53208.

Mailing address: Office: Room 209 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

7th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
PLALE

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 92 & 93

Jeffrey T. Plale
(Dem.), 7th Senate District

Born South Milwaukee, May 31, 1968; 2 children. Graduate South Milwaukee H.S.; B.A. in communications and public relations Marquette U. 1990; M.A. in communications and public relations Marquette U. 1992. Former investment agent. Member: Boy Scouts of America Community Fund Raising (former chp.); Marquette U. Alumni Assn.; Milwaukee Forum; Ancient Order of Hibernians; Democratic Party of Wisconsin; Democratic Leadership Council; South Milwaukee Lions Club; American Legislative Exchange Council; Youth in Government (bd. of governors); Center for Policy Alternatives Flemming Fellowship. Recipient: WMC *Working for Wisconsin Award* 2002, 2000, 1998; NFIB *Guardian of Small Business Award* 1998. South Milwaukee City Council 1993-96.

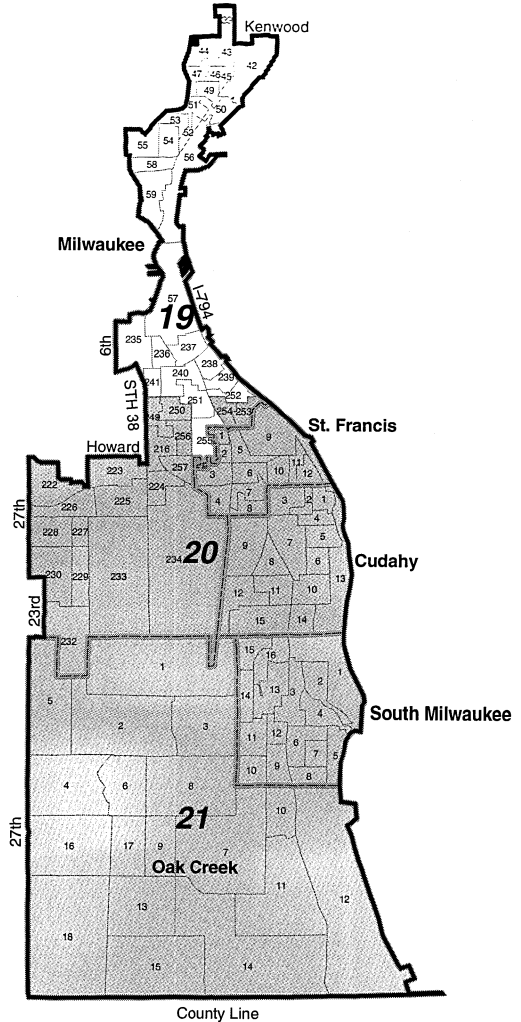
Elected to Assembly in March 1996 special election; reelected November 1996-2002 (resigned eff. 5/9/03); elected to Senate in April 2003 special election. Senate biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. on Audit; Economic Development, Job Creation and Housing. Assembly committee assignments: **2003** — Aging and Long-Term Care; Financial Institutions (since 1997); Tourism; Workforce Development. **2001** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Energy and Utilities; Transportation; Forward Wisconsin, Inc. (since 1997); Building Comm. **1999** — Insurance; Utilities; Ways and Means; Speaker's Special Task Force on Abandoned Children (co-chp.). **1997** — Government Operations; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy; Utilities Oversight; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Historic Building Code, on Services for Visually Handicapped Students. **1995** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Urban and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Adoption Laws, on Economics and Health of the Tavern Industry.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7505; (800) 361-5487 (toll free); District: (414) 764-5292.

E-mail address: Sen.Plale@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1404 18th Avenue, South Milwaukee 53172.

Mailing address: Office: Room 106 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.





**Representative
RICHARDS**



**Representative
SINICKI**



**Representative
HONADEL**

Jon Richards (Dem.), 19th Assembly District

Born Waukesha, September 5, 1963; single. Graduate Waukesha North H.S.; B.A. Lawrence U. 1986; J.D. UW-Madison 1994; attended Keio University (Tokyo). Attorney. Former English teacher in Japan and former volunteer with Mother Teresa, Calcutta, India. Member: New Brady Street Area Association (bd. mbr.); Bay View Historical Society; Friends of Wisconsin State Parks; American Council of Young Political Leaders; Water Tower Landmark Trust; Milwaukee Co. Democratic Party; Bay View Lions Club; Wisconsin Lake Schooner Educational Assn. (bd. mbr.); Wisconsin Assembly for Local Arts (bd. mbr.); Citizens for a Better Environment. Recipient: Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Award Winner*; Center for Policy Alternatives Fleming Fellow; Planned Parenthood of Wisconsin *Voice for Choice Award Winner*.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Assistant Minority Leader 2003. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Assembly Organization; Financial Institutions (ranking min. mbr., also 2001); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Rules. **2001** — Insurance; Tax and Spending Limitations; Transportation Projects Comm. **1999** — Colleges and Universities; Conservation and Land Use; Criminal Justice; Review of the Farmland Preservation Program.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0650; (888) 534-0019 (toll free); District: (414) 270-9898.

E-mail address: Rep.Richards@legis.state.wi.us

Internet address: www.legis.state.wi.us/assembly/asm19/asm19.html

Voting address: 1823 North Oakland Avenue, Milwaukee 53202.

Mailing address: Office: Room 6 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Christine Sinicki (Dem.), 20th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, March 28, 1960; married; 2 children. Graduate Bay View H.S. Full-time legislator. Former small business manager. Member: Delegate-U.S. Presidential Electoral College, 2000; Wisconsin Delegate to Democratic National Convention, Los Angeles; American Council of Young Political Leaders, Delegate to Israel and Palestine; Milwaukee Comm. on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault; Healthier Communities Steering Com.; Wisconsin Civil Air Patrol, Major; Wisconsin Congress of Parents and Teachers (hon. lifelong mbr.); Milwaukee City Council Parents and Teachers Assn.; Bay View and Cudahy Historical Societies; Bay View Lions Club; Fellow, Bowhay Institute, La Follette School, UW-Madison 2001; Founder, Conservatory of Lifelong Learning, Innovative School, Milwaukee Public School District; Fleming Fellow, Center for Policy Alternatives 2003. Awards: Wisconsin Environmental Decade *Clean 16* 2000; Wisconsin Ob/Gyn Physicians' *Legislator of the Year* 2000. Assembly Democratic Task Force on Working Families (chp.). State Assembly Milwaukee Caucus (chp. 2003). Milwaukee School Board 1991-98.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Minority Caucus Secretary 2001. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Children and Families (since 1999); Education Reform (since 1999); Labor; Tourism; Veterans and Military Affairs. **2001** — Education; Personal Privacy (ranking minority mbr.); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority. **1999** — Environment; Government Operations; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8588; (888) 534-0020 (toll free); District: (414) 481-7667.

E-mail address: Rep.Sinicki@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3132 South Indiana Avenue, Milwaukee 53207.

Mailing address: Office: Room 321 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Mark R. Honadel (Rep.), 21st Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, March 29, 1956; married; 3 children. Graduate Oak Creek H.S. 1974; attended Milwaukee Area Technical College and Marquette University. Owner of lawn and garden center. Former professional metal fabricator, welding instructor, industrial manager. Member: South Milwaukee Street Scaping; Grant Park Garden Club (vice pres.); South Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. Former member: American Welding Society, V.I.C.A. welding judge.

Elected to Assembly July 2003 special election.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0610; District: (414) 764-0183.

Voting address: 1219 Manitoba Avenue, South Milwaukee 53172.

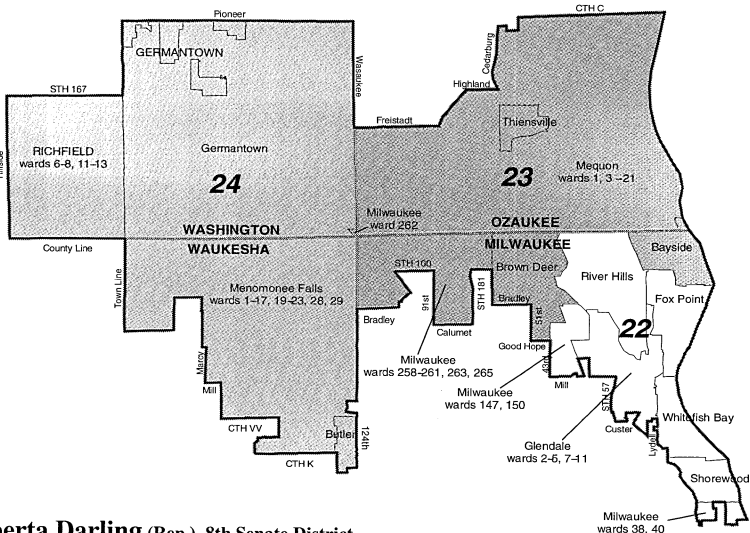
Mailing address: Office: State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

8th SENATE DISTRICT

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 92 & 93

See Waukesha County Detail Map on pp. 94 & 95

Senator DARLING



Alberta Darling (Rep.), 8th Senate District

Born Hammond, IN, April 28, 1944; married; 2 children. Graduate Richwood H.S., Peoria, IL; B.S. UW-Madison 1966; grad. work UW-Milwaukee 1972-74. Former teacher and marketing director. Member: North Shore Rotary; College Savings Program Bd. (EdVest) (chp.); Junior League of Milwaukee (former pres.); YMCA (bd. mbr.). Former member: Public Policy Forum, Shared Delivery Service Com.; Next Door Foundation Adv. Com.; Tempo Professional Women's Organization; Alverno College Comm. on Education in the 21st Century; Wis. Strategic Planning Council for Economic Development, Small Business Task Force of Wis.; Greater Milwaukee Com.; Goals for Greater Milwaukee 2000 Project (exec. com.); United Way (exec. com. dir. and chp. of Allocations Div.); Future Milwaukee (pres.); Milwaukee Forum; Children's Service Soc. of Wis. (bd. of dir.); American Red Cross of Wis. (exec. com., bd. of dir.) League of Women Voters; Today's Girls/Tomorrow's Women/Boys Girls Club (founder); NCSL Education Com. (chp.). Recipient: Fair Air Coalition Friend of Education; Metropolitan Milwaukee Assn. of Commerce Champion of Commerce; Wis. Head Start Directors Assn. Award of Excellence; National Assn. of Community Leadership Leadership Award; United Way Gwen Jackson Leadership Award; ESHAC Governor's Service Award; William Steiger Award for Human Service; St. Francis Children's Center Children Service Award; Riverwest Effective State Leadership Award; Milwaukee Civic Alliance Community Leadership Award; American Marketing Assn. Marketer of the Year. Listed in Who's Who in the World, Who's Who in America, and Who's Who in American Women.

Elected to Assembly in May 1990 special election; reelected November 1990; elected to Senate 1992; reelected since 1996. Biennial Senate committee assignments: 2003 — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., mbr. 2001); Finance (chp., mbr. 2001); Jt. Com. on Audit; Audit; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Legislative Council (also 2001); Wis. Center District Board of Dir.; UW Hospitals and Clinics Authority Bd.; Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council (since 1995). 2001 — Education (also 1999, 1997, 1993). 1999 — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (since 1993); Jt. Com. on Information Policy (also 1995); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (since 1993); Legis. Council Com. on Condominium Law Review. 1997 — Education and Financial Institutions (chp., eff. 4/21/98, also 1995); Business, Economic Development and Urban Affairs (eff. 4/21/98, also 1995); Judiciary (eff. 4/21/98, also 1995); Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions; Education Comm. of the States (eff. 4/30/98, also 1995); Submerged Cultural Resources Council; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Faith-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention and Justice, on School Discipline and Safety (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5830; E-mail address: Sen.Darling@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1325 West Dean Road, River Hills 53217.

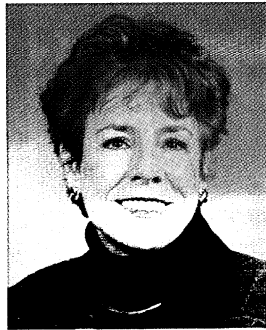
Mailing address: Office: Room 317 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
WASSERMAN**



**Representative
GIELOW**



**Representative
JESKEWITZ**

Sheldon A. Wasserman (Dem.), 22nd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 5, 1961; married; 3 children. Graduate Milwaukee John Marshall H.S. 1979; B.S. Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Milwaukee 1983; M.D. Medical College of Wisconsin 1987; Bethesda Hospital OB/GYN Residency 1987-91. Full-time legislator and practicing OB/GYN physician. Member: Lake Michigan Federation; U.S. Selective Service Bd. (local bd. mbr.); Wis. Breast Cancer Coalition; American College of OB/GYNs (Fellow). Recipient: Wisconsin Coalition Against Sexual Assault *Voices of Courage Award for Public Policy* 2002; Professional Fire Fighters of Wis. *Legislator of the Year* 2001; American Heart Assn. *Wis. Affiliate Heartsaver Award* 1999; Milwaukee Magazine *Rising Star in the Legislature* 1997; K-8 Union High School Districts Coalition *Legislator of the Year* 1996; The Business Journal *40 Under 40 Award Winner* 1995.

Elected to Assembly since 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Corrections and the Courts; Government Operations and Spending Limitations; Health (since 1995); Public Health (since 1999). **2001** — Aging and Long-Term Care; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1995). **1999** — Government Operations; Insurance; Legis. Council Com. on Use of Prescription Drugs for Children. **1997** — Income Tax Review; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy. **1995** — Colleges and Universities.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7671; (888) 534-0022 (toll free); District: (414) 964-0663; Fax: (608) 282-3622.

E-mail address: Rep.Wasserman@legis.state.wi.us; Internet address: www.legis.state.wi.us/assembly/asm22/news/

Voting address: 3487 North Lake Drive, Milwaukee 53211.

Mailing address: Office: Room 111 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Curt Gielow (Rep.), 23rd Assembly District

Born Evansville, IN, March 18, 1945; married; 2 sons. Graduate Red Bud (Illinois) H.S. 1963; B.S. in pharmacy, St. Louis Coll. of Pharmacy (St. Louis) 1968; M.H.A. Washington U. (St. Louis) 1973. Executive search consultant and businessman. Former hospital administrator, health care consultant, and entrepreneur. Member: St. John's Lutheran Church, Glendale (pres., fmr. elder); Lutheran Home Foundation (bd. mbr.). Former member: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Foundation (chm.); Historic Third Ward Assn. of Milw. (vice pres.); Sales and Marketing Executives of Milw. (vice pres.). Alderman, City of Mequon, 1997-2003 (Common Coun. Pres. 2001-02).

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Health (vice chp.); Insurance; Workforce Development.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0486; District: (262) 242-2728; E-mail address: Rep.Gielow@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3412 West Clubview Court, Mequon 53092.

Mailing address: Office: Room 316 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Suzanne Jeskewitz (Rep.), 24th Assembly District

Born Galesville, February 21, 1942; married; 2 children, 2 grandchildren. Graduate Gale-Etrick H.S. (Galesville); B.A. UW-La Crosse 1964. Former bank public relations representative, teacher, YMCA director, associate director of Menomonee Falls Chamber of Commerce, real estate broker. Member: Tri County YMCA Board of Managers (secy./treas.); Menomonee Falls Optimist Club; Menomonee Falls Chamber of Commerce (former chp. of Government Com. and Tourism Com.), Chamber Ambassador Committee; Menomonee Falls Museum Bd., Intergovernmental Com.; Waukesha and Washington Co. Republican Parties. Menomonee Falls Planning Commission (1992-96); Waukesha Co. Board (1992-96).

Elected to Assembly 1996; reelected since 1998. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Audit (chp.); Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Children and Families (since 1999, vice chp. 1999); Colleges and Universities (since 2001); Criminal Justice; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1997); Ways and Means (mbr. since 1997, vice chp. 1997). **2001** — Financial Institutions (chp., also 1999); Criminal Justice (also 1999). **1999** — Consumer Affairs (chp. 1999 to 5/99); Government Operations. **1997** — Mandates (vice chp.); Criminal Justice and Corrections; Wisconsin Works Oversight (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Coms. on State Strategies for Economic Development, on Capture of Federal Resources.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3796; (888) 529-0024 (toll free); District: (262) 251-9595.

E-mail address: Rep.Jeskewitz@legis.state.wi.us

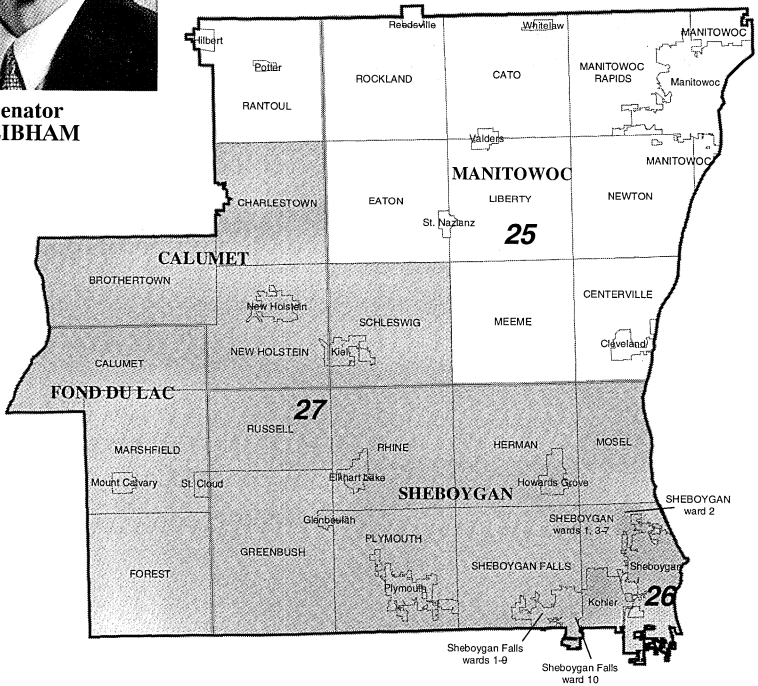
Voting address: N80 W15239 Hilltop Drive, Menomonee Falls 53051.

Mailing address: Office: Room 314 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



Senator LEIBHAM

9th SENATE DISTRICT



See Sheboygan Area Detail Map on p. 98

Joseph K. Leibham (Rep.), 9th Senate District

Born Sheboygan, June 6, 1969. Graduate Sheboygan Area Lutheran H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison 1991; attended UW-La Crosse 1987-89 and Ealing College (London, England) 1990. Former food service industry account executive and manager/membership development, Sheboygan County Chamber of Commerce. Member: Friends of Sheboygan Senior Center (vice pres.); Citizen's Police Academy (graduate); Boy Scouts of America (Eagle Scout); American Luther Assn.; Sheboygan County Work Bound (volunteer mentor). Sheboygan City Council 1993-2000 (pres. 1995-96).

Elected to Assembly 1998-2000; elected to Senate 2002. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 2003. Biennial Senate committee assignments: 2003 — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp.); Administrative Rules (chp.); Transportation and Information Infrastructure (chp.); Energy and Utilities. Assembly committee assignments: 2001 — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Audit (chp.); Census and Redistricting (vice chp., also 1999); Tax and Spending Limitations (vice chp.); Energy and Utilities; State and Local Finance; Transportation (also 1999). 1999 — Utilities (vice chp.); Small Business and Economic Development; State Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2056; (888) 295-8750 (toll free); District: (920) 457-7367.

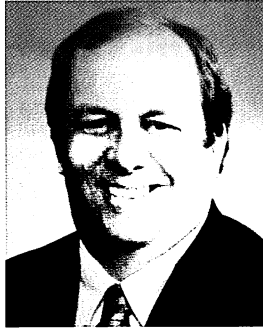
E-mail address: Sen.Leibham@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3618 River Ridge Drive, Sheboygan 53083.

Mailing address: Office: Room 409 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
ZIEGELBAUER**



**Representative
VAN AKKEREN**



**Representative
KESTELL**

Bob Ziegelbauer (Dem.), 25th Assembly District

Born Manitowoc, August 26, 1951; single. Graduate Manitowoc Roncalli H.S.; B.B.A. U. of Notre Dame; M.B.A. U. of Pennsylvania, Wharton School. Small businessman; retail music store owner. Former City of Manitowoc finance director and part-time instructor at Silver Lake College. Member: Manitowoc Co. Local Emergency Planning Committee; Manitowoc-Two Rivers YMCA (dir. 1989-95). Manitowoc City Council 1981-84; Manitowoc Co. Board 1982-88; Lakeshore Technical College Bd. 1987-88; Manitowoc Public Utilities Comm. 1990-2000.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Education (since 1993); Energy and Utilities (also member 2001 to 5/16/01); Rural Affairs; Tourism; Ways and Means (since 1993). **2001** — State and Local Finance; Council on Workforce Excellence (also 1999). **1999** — Jt. Com. on Audit; Insurance; Utilities; Special Com. on the Renovation of Lambeau Field; Law Revision; Gov.'s Blue Ribbon Comm. on State-Local Partnerships for the 21st Century. **1997** — Government Operations; Income Tax Review; Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (also 1995); Mandates (also 1995). **1995** — Financial Institutions; Urban and Local Affairs; Forward Wisconsin, Inc.; Select Com. on Milwaukee Brewers Stadium; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Adoption Laws, on Economics and Health of the Tavern Industry, on Public School Open Enrollment.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0315; (888) 529-0025 (toll free); District: (920) 684-6783 (office); (920) 684-4362 (home); Fax: (608) 266-0316, (608) 282-3625, or (920) 684-6783.

E-mail address: Bob.Ziegelbauer@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1213 South 8th Street, Manitowoc 54220.

Mailing address: Office: Room 207 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; District: P.O. Box 325, Manitowoc 54221-0325.

Terry Van Akkeren (Dem.), 26th Assembly District

Born Sheboygan, March 10, 1954; married; 4 children. Graduate Sheboygan North H.S. 1972; Lakeshore Tech. College 1982. Engineering tech.; former tool and die maker. Sheboygan alderman 1986-2003; Sheboygan County Supervisor 1990-92.

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Economic Development; Education; Labor; Tourism.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0656; District: (920) 458-4398.

Voting address: 1719 North 13th Street, Sheboygan 53081.

Mailing address: Office: Room 409 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Steve Kestell (Rep.), 27th Assembly District

Born Town of Lyndon, Sheboygan Co., June 15, 1955; married; 3 children. Graduate Plymouth H.S. Full-time legislator. Former hardware store manager and regional sales manager. Member: Sheboygan Co. Republican Party; Calumet Co. Republican Party; Family Resource Center of Sheboygan County Bd. Former member: Gov.'s Council on Highway Safety; Howards Grove Jaycees; ADA Volunteer Firefighters; 4-H project leader; Junior Achievement instructor. Howards Grove School Bd. 1981-84, 1986-98 (pres. 1995-98).

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Children and Families (chp. since 2001, mbr. since 1999); Family Law (vice chp. and mbr. since 2001); Agriculture (since 1999); Education (since 1999); Rural Development; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (since 4/7/2000). **2001** — Small Business and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Relative Caregivers. **1999** — Government Operations (vice chp.); Transportation; Legis. Coun. Spec. Com. on Navigable Waters Recodification (co-chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8530; (888) 529-0027 (toll free); District: (920) 565-2044.

E-mail address: Rep.Kestell@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Herman) W3829 State Highway 32, Elkhart Lake 53020.

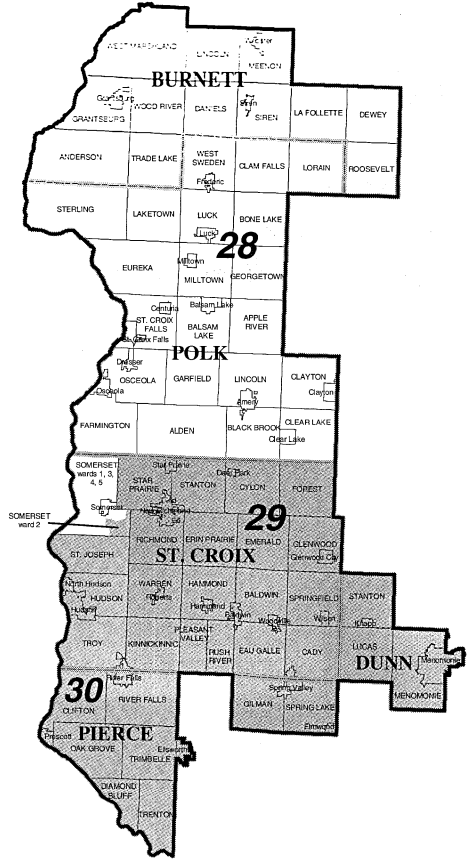
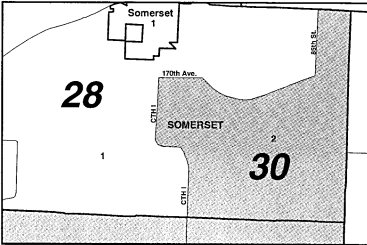
Mailing address: Office: Room 17 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

10th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator HARSDFORF

Detail Map: Somerset Town



Sheila E. Harsdorf (Rep.), 10th Senate District

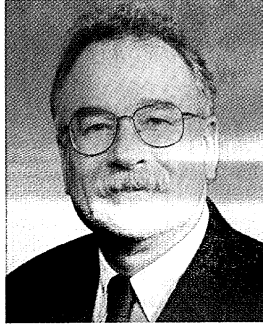
Born St. Paul, MN, July 25, 1956; married; 1 child. Graduate River Falls H.S.; B.S. in animal science, U. of Minnesota 1978; Wis. Rural Leadership Program, grad. of 1st class (1986). Dairy farmer and legislator. Former loan officer. Member: Pierce Co. Republican Party; Pierce-Pepin Co. Holstein Assn. (former dir.); Pierce Co. Farm Bureau (former dir. and treas.); Luther Memorial Church; Northern Edge Advisory Council; Passage Foundation Awards Com. Former member: Wis. State FFA Sponsors Bd. (chp.); Wis. Conservation Corps Bd. (secy.); Kinnickinnic River Land Trust Bd.; Pierce Co. Dairy Promotion Com. (past chm.); Wis. State ASCS Committee; Adv. Council on Small Business, Agriculture, Labor for Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

Elected to Assembly 1988-96; elected to Senate 2000. Biennial Senate committee assignments: 2003 — Higher Education and Tourism (chp.); Jt. Com. on Finance; Finance; Jt. Legislative Council; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Law Revision Com. (also 2001); Mississippi River Parkway Commission (also 2001); World Dairy Center Authority. 2001 — Jt. Com. on Information Policy and Technology; Information Policy and Technology; 2001-2003 Biennial Budget; Education; Labor and Agriculture; Environmental Education Bd.; Ad. Bd. for Midwest Center for Agricultural Research, Education, and Disease and Injury Prevention; Jt. Legis. Council Special Com. on the Public Health System's Response to Terrorism and Public Health Emergencies. Assembly committee assignments: 1997 — Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1995). 1995 — Legis. Coun. Com. on Land Use Policies. 1993 — Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs; Colleges and Universities (ranking minority mbr. since 1991); Natural Resources (since 1989); Veterans and Military Affairs (eff. 4/26/93); Educational Communications Bd. (since 1989); Legis. Coun. Com. on University and State Economic Development. 1991 — Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry; State Affairs (also 1989); Legis. Coun. Com. on Farm Safety. 1989 — Agriculture and its Subcom. on Aquaculture; Special Com. on Bonding for Clean Water; Legis. Coun. Com. to Review Sexual Assault Laws.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7745; (800) 862-1092 (toll free); District: (715) 381-5067; Fax: (608) 267-0369. E-mail address: Sen.Harsdorf@legis.state.wi.us Voting address: (Town of River Falls) N6627 County Road E, River Falls 54022. Mailing address: Office: Room 131 South, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
PETTIS**



**Representative
PLOUFF**



**Representative
RHOADES**

Mark L. Pettis (Rep.), 28th Assembly District

Born Osceola, December 18, 1950; married; 2 children, 4 grandchildren. Graduate Osceola H.S.; attended U.S. Navy school and Wis. Indianhead Technical College. Full-time legislator. Former small business owner and salesman. Vietnam Era veteran; served in U.S. Navy. Member: Fishbowl United Sportsmen Club (former pres.); NRA (life mbr.); Osceola Rod and Gun Club; Polk Co. Sportsmen Club; Pro-Life Wis.; Wis. Right to Life; Burnett Co. Business and Recreation Council (former pres.); Am. Legion-Lund Brown Post (former cmdr. and former American Legion 12th Dist. vice cmdr.); 40/8 Voiture 236. Burnett Co. Board 1992-94.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Tourism (chp.); Aging and Long-Term Care (mbr., vice chp. 2001); Natural Resources (since 2001); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1999); Legislative Council Committee on State-Tribal Relations (since 2001); Gov's Council on Tourism. **2001** — Jt. Com. on Information Policy and Technology (co-chp.); Information Policy and Technology (chp.); Insurance (vice chp.). **1999** — Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-2365; District: (715) 349-2206; E-mail address: Rep.Pettis@legis.state.wi.us
Voting address: (Town of La Follette) 3830 State Road 70, Hertel 54845.

Mailing address: Office: Room 20 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Joe Plouff (Dem.), 29th Assembly District

Born De Pere, February 8, 1950; married; 2 children. Graduate De Pere H.S.; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1976; M.S. UW-Stout 1986. Full-time legislator. Former sales consultant and teacher. Vietnam Era veteran; served in U.S. Army 1970-72. Member: Menomonie Market Natural Food Co-op (former bd. chp.); Tainter/Menomine Lake Assn.; Sierra Club; Dunn Co. Democratic Party; Wis. Farmers Union; Wis. Farmland Conservancy; Wis. Citizen Action; Friends of Wis. Public Television; Wis. Public Radio Assn.; Dunn Co. Historical Society; Friends of the Menomonie Public Library; National Wildlife Federation; American Legion Post 32; VFW. Menomonie City Council 1995-96.

Elected to Assembly 1996; reelected since 1998. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Agriculture (since 1997); Education; Insurance (also 2001 to 5/16/01); Rural Affairs; Rural Development; Rural Economic Development Bd. (since 1997). **2001** — Financial Institutions (also 1999); Information Policy and Technology (eff. 5/16/01); Jt. Com. on Information Policy and Technology (eff. 5/16/01); Transportation. **1999** — Colleges and Universities (also 1997); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1997); Legis. Coun. Com. on Developmental Disabilities. **1997** — Small Business and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Utility Public Benefit Programs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7683; (888) 529-0029 (toll free); District: (715) 235-0917.

E-mail addresses: Rep.Plouff@legis.state.wi.us or Joe@RepPlouff.com

Voting address: 1421 Messenger Street, Menomonie 54751.

Mailing address: Office: Room 306 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Kitty Rhoades (Rep.), 30th Assembly District

Born St. Paul, MN, April 7, 1951; married; 3 children. Graduate Hudson H.S.; B.S. UW-River Falls 1973; M.A. Illinois State U. 1978. Consultant. Former educator, small business owner, and Chamber of Commerce pres. Member: UW-River Falls Alumni Foundation (bd. of dir.); St. Croix County Homemakers; Ducks Unlimited; St. Croix County Emergency Government Com.; Hudson Rotary (fmr. pres. and dist. officer). Former member: Chamber of Commerce Exec. Assn. (bd. of dir.); St. Croix River Regional Tourism Alliance (bd. of dir.); Governor's Council on Trails; Century College Pres. Adv. Council; Project Child Care (bd. of dir.).

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Finance; Jt. Com. on Finance. **2001** — Aging and Long-Term Care (chp.); Jt. Legislative Council (co-chp.); Colleges and Universities (vice chp. 1999); Education (also 1999); Financial Institutions (also 1999). **1999** — Conservation and Land Use; Rural Affairs and Forestry.

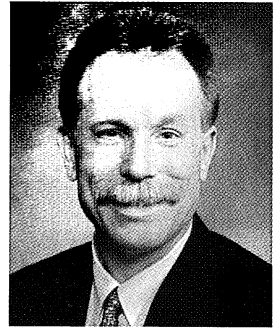
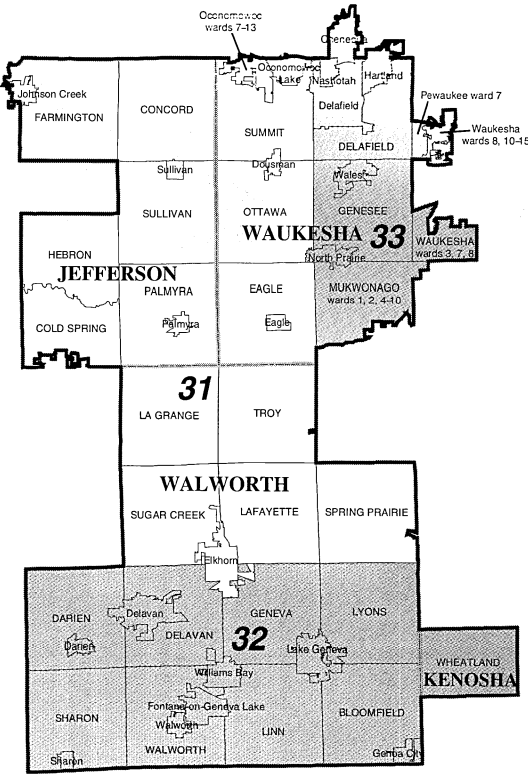
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1526; (888) 529-0030 (toll free); District: (715) 386-0660.

E-mail address: Rep.Rhoades@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 708 4th Street, Hudson 54016.

Mailing address: Office: Room 321 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

11th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
KEDZIE

See Waukesha County Detail
Map on p. 94 & 95

Neal J. Kedzie (Rep.), 11th Senate District

Born Waukesha; January 27, 1956; married; 3 children. Graduate Oak Creek H.S.; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1978; graduate work UW-Whitewater 1985-present. Full-time legislator. Former government relations representative. Member: American Legislative Exchange Council; Civil Air Patrol (rank of major); National Assn. of Sportsmen Legislators; Walworth, Waukesha, and Jefferson Co. Republican Parties; Walworth Co. Farm Bureau; Boy Scouts USA; Walworth Co. Historical Society (*ex officio* mbr.). Former member: Lauderdale-La Grange Volunteer Fire Dept. (secy.). La Grange Town Board 1987-98 (chm. 1988-98); La Grange Planning and Zoning Comm. (chm.).

Elected to Assembly 1996-2000; elected to Senate 2002. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **2003** — Environment and Natural Resources (chp.); Agriculture, Financial Institutions and Insurance; Labor, Small Business Development and Consumer Affairs; Transportation and Information Infrastructure; Environmental Education Bd. Assembly committee assignments: **2001** — Environment (chp., also 1999, mbr. 1997); Aging and Long-Term Care; Financial Institutions (since 1997); Natural Resources (also 1999); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Environmental Education Bd. (also 1999). **1999** — Conservation and Land Use (vice chp.); Housing (vice chp. 1997); Urban and Local Affairs. **1997** — Rural Affairs (vice chp.); State-Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Utility Public Benefit Programs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2635; District: (262) 742-2025.

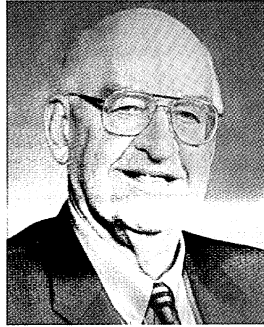
E-mail address: Sen.Kedzie@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of La Grange) N7661 Highway 12, Elkhorn 53121.

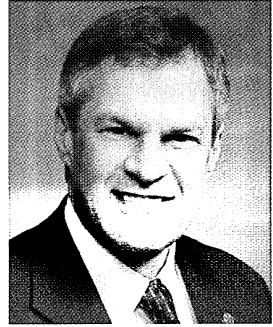
Mailing address: Office: Room 313 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
NASS**



**Representative
LOTHIAN**



**Representative
VRAKAS**

Stephen L. Nass (Rep.), 31st Assembly District

Born Whitewater, October 7, 1952; single. Graduate Whitewater H.S.; B.S. UW-Whitewater 1978; M.S. Ed. in school business management, UW-Whitewater 1990. Former payroll benefits analyst and information analyst/negotiator. Member of Wis. Air National Guard, served in Middle East in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. Member: American Legion; Veterans of Foreign Wars; National and Wis. Assns. of Parliamentarians; Kiwanis. Whitewater City Council 1977-81; UW-Whitewater Bd. of Visitors 1979-89.

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Labor (chp.); Colleges and Universities; Education (vice chp. 1995-2001, mbr. since 1991); Education Reform (chp. 2001, mbr. since 1999); Ways and Means. **2001** — Labor and Workforce Development; Personal Privacy; Education Commission of the States (also 1999). **1999** — Government Operations; Labor and Employment (vice chp. 1997, mbr. 1995); Jt. Com. on Audit. **1997** — Mandates (chp.); Criminal Justice and Corrections; Rural Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Services for Visually Handicapped Students.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5715; (888) 529-0031 (toll free); District: (262) 495-7000.

Voting address: (Village of Palmyra) 421 Maple Street, Palmyra 53156.

Mailing address: Office: Room 12 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Thomas A. Lothian (Rep.), 32nd Assembly District

Born Cleveland, Ohio, December 14, 1928; married; 2 sons. Graduate Cleveland Heights H.S. 1947; B.A. in education Ohio State U. 1953; M.A. in chemistry Illinois Institute of Technology. Full-time legislator. Former assistant professor and administrator, U. of Illinois-Chicago. Member: Racine/Kenosha/Walworth Work Force Development Bd. (LEO); Rock/Walworth Community Action, Inc. (dir.); Geneva Lake Environmental Assn.; Geneva Lake Sailing School (fmr. treas.); Geneva Lake Assn.; Inland Lake Yacht Assn.; Skeeter Ice Boat Club (fmr. treas.); Wisconsin Counties Assn. (fmr. pres.); Walworth Co. Republican Party; National Republican Party; Williams Bay Master Plan Com.; Williams Bay Lions (fmr. pres.); Williams Bay United Church of Christ (trustee, deacon, fmr. moderator); Masonic Order, Shriner (fmr. master). Former member: American Chemical Society; U.S. Sailing; O'Hare Spacemen. Williams Bay village trustee 1974-82; Walworth Co. supervisor 1992-2003.

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Workforce Development (vice chp.); Economic Development; Urban and Local Affairs; Ways and Means.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1190; (888) 529-0032 (toll free); District: (262) 245-5901.

E-mail address: Rep.Lothian@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 539 Park Ridge Road, Williams Bay 53191.

Mailing address: Office: Room 306 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Daniel P. Vrakas (Rep.), 33rd Assembly District

Born Waukesha, October 31, 1955; married; 3 children. Graduate Waukesha H.S.; B.S. UW-Stevens Point 1979. Former restaurant owner. Member: U.P. Connection (bd. of dir.); Waukesha Co. Mediation Center (bd. of adv.); Waukesha Co. Republican Party; Hartland, Delafield, and Waukesha Chambers of Commerce; Lake Country Rotary Club.

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Majority Caucus Chairperson since 1999; Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1997, 1995. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Labor (vice chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp. since 2001, mbr. since 1999); Electronic Democracy and Government Reform; Rules (since 1995); Workforce Development. **2001** — Labor and Workforce Development (vice chp.); Assembly Organization (also 1999); Energy and Utilities; Environment (also 1999); State of Wis. Building Commission (also 1999); Council on Workforce Investment (also 1999). **1999** — Unemployment Compensation Advisory Council (since 1993); Workers Compensation Advisory Council (since 1993); Labor and Employment (chp. since 1995); Utilities; Transportation Projects Commission (since 1995).

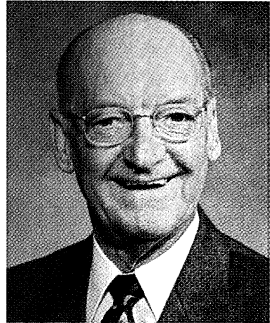
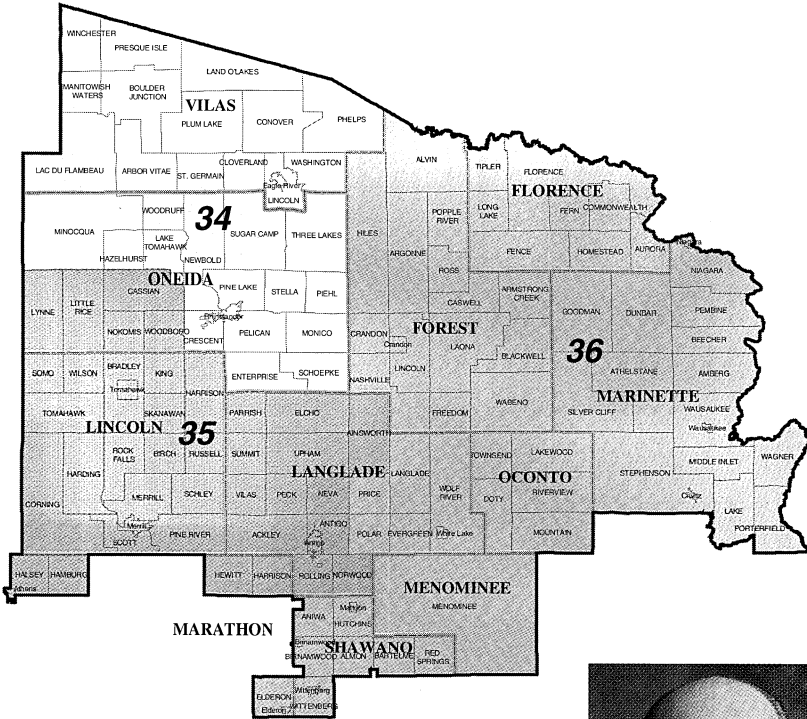
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3007; District: (262) 367-5201; (toll free) (888) 529-0033.

E-mail address: Rep.Vrakas@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Delafield) N45 W28912 East Capitol Drive, Hartland 53029.

Mailing address: Office: Room 119 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

12th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator BRESKE

Roger M. Breske (Dem.), 12th Senate District

Born Elderon, November 8, 1938; married; 4 children. Graduate Wittenberg H.S. Full-time legislator. Former owner of bar and restaurant. Served in Army Reserve. Member: Wittenberg-Birnbaum FFA Alumni; Knights of Columbus.

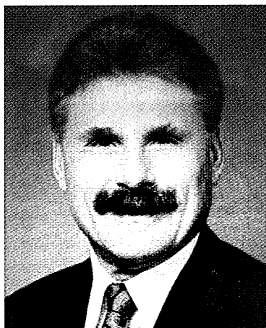
Elected to Senate in November 1990 special election; reelected since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: 2003 — Higher Education and Tourism; Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and Government Reform; Transportation and Information Infrastructure. 2001 — Insurance, Tourism and Transportation (chp.); Health, Utilities, Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1999); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1999); Council on Highway Safety (also 1999); Rustic Roads Bd. (also 1993); Council on Tourism (since 1997); Transportation Projects Comm. (since 1993). 1999 — Insurance, Tourism, Transportation and Corrections (chp.); Labor; Legis. Coun. Com. on State-Tribal Relations. 1997 — Insurance, Tourism and Rural Affairs (chp., eff. 1/15/97 to 4/20/98); Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs (1/15/97 to 4/20/98); Human Services; Labor, Tourism, Veterans and Military Affairs (eff. 4/21/98); Insurance (eff. 4/21/98); Insurance, Tourism and Rural Affairs (chp. 1/15/97 to 4/20/98); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (eff. 7/29/98). 1995 — Health, Human Services and Aging (also 1993); Human Resources, Labor, Tourism, Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1993); State Government Operations and Corrections. 1993 — Transportation, Agriculture, Tourism and Veterans Affairs (mbr. and chp. to 4/20/93); Health Care, Human Services and Corrections (mbr. to 4/20/93).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2509; (800) 334-8773 (toll free); District: (715) 454-6575.

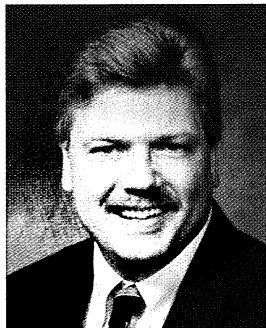
E-mail address: Sen.Breske@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Elderon) 8800 State Highway 29, Eland 54427.

Mailing address: Office: Room 310 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
MEYER**



**Representative
FRISKE**



**Representative
SERATTI**

Dan Meyer (Rep.), 34th Assembly District

Born Neenah, January 1, 1949; married; 2 children. Graduate Neenah H.S.; B.B.A. UW-Oshkosh 1978. Full-time legislator. Former executive director of Eagle River Chamber of Commerce and Visitors Center. Vietnam Era veteran; served in U.S. Army. Member: Vilas County Republican Party; Amercian Legion. Mayor of Eagle River 1997 to April 2001.

Elected to Assembly 2000; reelected 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Finance; Jt. Com. on Finance. **2001** — Tourism and Recreation (vice chp.); Aging and Long-Term Care; Housing; Natural Resources; Small Business and Consumer Affairs; Urban and Local Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7141; (888) 534-0034 (toll free); District: (715) 479-6270.

Voting address: 1013 Walnut Street, Eagle River 54521.

Mailing address: Office: Room 306 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Donald Friske (Rep.), 35th Assembly District

Born Tomahawk, November 9, 1961; married; 3 children. Graduate Tomahawk H.S. Full-time legislator. Former deputy sheriff. Veteran; served in Army November 1979 to 1985. Member: International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners (regional dir.); Amvets; Optimist Club; NRA. Former member: American Legion.

Elected to Assembly 2000; reelected 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Forestry (chp.); Criminal Justice (vice chp.); Energy and Utilities (mbr., vice chp. 2001); Family Law (also 2001); Transportation. **2001** — Rural Affairs and Forestry (vice chp.); Corrections and the Courts; Small Business and Consumer Affairs; Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7694; (888) 534-0035 (toll free); District: (715) 536-4515.

E-mail address: Rep.Friske@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: N2998 Highway K, Merrill 54452.

Mailing address: Office: Room 312 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Lorraine M. Seratti (Rep.), 36th Assembly District

Born L'Anse, MI, October 30, 1949; married; 3 children. Graduate L'Anse H.S. Former small business owner. Member: Florence Co. Historical Society; Lakes States Women in Timber; Dunbar Sportsmen's Club; Ruffed Grouse Society; Shawano Co. Farm Bureau Federation; Florence Co. Chapter of Wis. Right to Life; American Legion Auxiliary, Niagara Unit #136; Great Northern ATV Assn.; Ducks Unlimited; Chute Pond Snowmobile Club. Recipient: NFIB's *Guardian of Small Business Award* 1996 and 1998; *Friend of Grocers Award* 1998 and 2000.

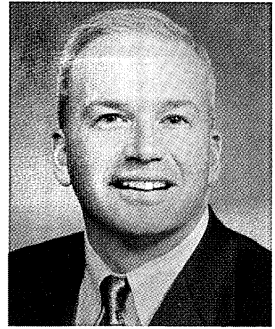
Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Small Business (chp.); Administrative Rules (mbr. and vice chp. since 2001); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (since 1997); Forestry; Health (also 2001); Property Rights and Land Management. **2001** — Small Business and Consumer Affairs (chp.); Tax and Spending Limitations; Tourism and Recreation (vice chp. 1999); Gov's Small Employer Health Insurance Task Force; Gov's Adv. Task Force on the Proposed Federal Roadless Initiative; Gov's Coun. on Forestry (since 1993). **1999** — Small Business and Economic Development (chp. since 1995, mbr. 1993); Housing; Jt. Legislative Council (also 1995). **1997** — Environment; Mandates (vice chp. 1995); Ways and Means (since 1993); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Discipline of Health Care Professionals, on Telemedicine Issues. **1995** — Children and Families; Rural Affairs; Spec. Com. on State-Federal Relations; Legis. Council Com. on Economics and Health of the Tavern Industry. **1993** — Children and Human Services; Governor's Council on Forestry; Legis. Coun. Com. on Children in Need of Protection or Services.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3780; (888) 534-0036 (toll free); Fax: (608) 282-3636; District: (715) 696-3513; Fax: (715) 696-3507; E-mail address: Rep.Seratti@legis.state.wi.us

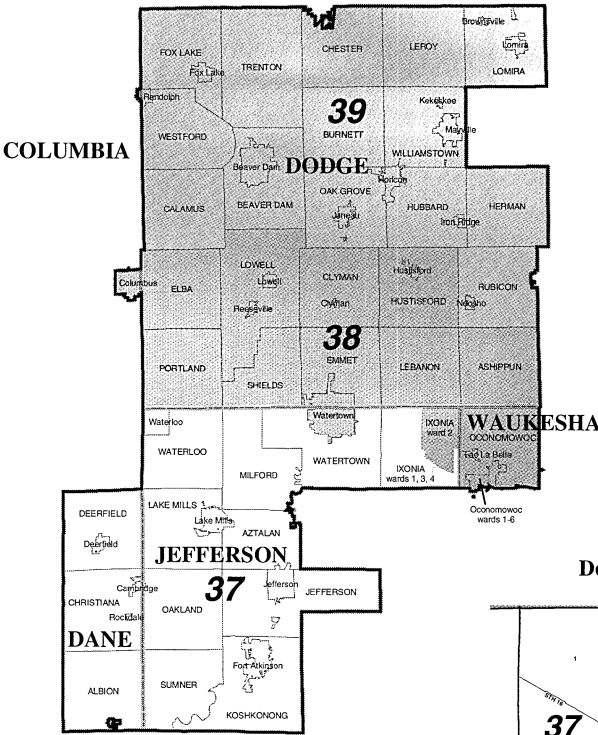
Voting address: (Town of Florence); Residence: Spread Eagle, HC-2, Box 588, Florence 54121.

Mailing address: Office: Room 18 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

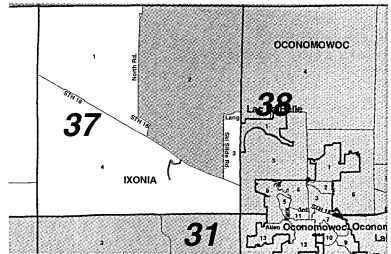
13th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator FITZGERALD



Detail Map: Ixonia Town



See Waukesha County Detail Map on pp. 94 & 95

Scott L. Fitzgerald (Rep.), 13th Senate District

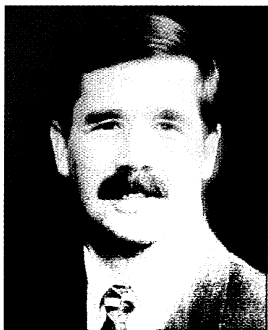
Born Chicago, IL, November 16, 1963; married; 3 children. Graduate Hustisford H.S. 1981; B.S. in journalism UW-Oshkosh 1985; U.S. Army Armor Officer Basic Course 1985; U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. Associate newspaper publisher; member of the U.S. Army Reserve (rank of Lt. Colonel). Member: Dodge Co. Republican Party (chm. 1992-94); Juneau Lions Club; Juneau Jaycees (former membership chp.); Reserve Officers Assn.; Knights of Columbus; Wisconsin Newspaper Assn.; 6th Congressional District Com. (exec. com.); Forward Wisconsin, Inc. (bd. of dir.).

Elected to Senate 1994; reelected since 1998. Biennial committee assignments: 2003 — Jt. Com. for Review of Criminal Penalties (co-chp.); Education, Ethics and Elections; Finance; Jt. Com. on Finance; Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and Government Reform; Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy. 2001 — Health, Utilities, Veterans and Military Affairs; Judiciary, Consumer Affairs, and Campaign Finance Reform; Privacy, Electronic Commerce and Financial Institutions (also 1999); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority. 1999 — Economic Development, Housing and Government Operations (member to 2/24/99, also 1997); Rural Economic Development Bd. (also 1997). 1997 — State Government Operations and Corrections (chp., eff. 4/21/98); Education (eff. 1/7/98); Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs (1/15/97 to 4/20/98); Government Effectiveness (eff. 4/21/98, also 1995); Human Resources, Labor, Tourism, Veterans and Military Affairs (eff. 4/21/98); Jt. Com. on Information Policy (eff. 4/21/98); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Local Government Spending (vice chp.), on the School Calendar. 1995 — Business, Economic Development and Urban Affairs (member to 6/96); Jt. Com. on Information Policy; Agriculture, Transportation, Utilities and Financial Institutions; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Americans with Disabilities Act (co-chp.), on Recodification of Fish and Game Laws.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5660; District: (920) 386-2218; E-mail address: Sen.Fitzgerald@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Clyman) N4692 Maple Road, Juneau 53039.

Mailing address: Office: Room 316 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
WARD**

David W. Ward (Rep.), 37th Assembly District

Born Fort Atkinson, April 29, 1953; married; 1 child. Graduate Fort Atkinson H.S.; B.S. in agricultural economics, UW-Platteville 1976. President, family farm corporation. Member: Jefferson Co. Republican Party (former chp.); Jefferson Co. Farmco Cooperative (former vice pres.); Jefferson Co. Farm Bureau (former pres.); Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation (former dir.). Former member: Wisconsin Milk Marketing Bd. (treas.). Recipient: Wisconsin Farm Bureau *Outstanding Young Farmer* 1983; UW-Platteville *Distinguished Alumni* 2001. Fort Atkinson School Board 1991-94.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1999); Finance (also 2001); University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority. **1999** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Dental Care Access (co-chp.). **1997** — Financial Institutions (chp., mbr. since 1993); State Affairs (vice chp.); Agriculture (vice chp., 1995); Education (since 1993); Colleges and Universities; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority (also 1995). **1995** — Mandates (chp.); Spec. Com. on Gambling Oversight (also 1993); Legis. Coun. Com. on Adoption Laws (chp.). **1993** — Tourism and Recreation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Protection of Rural Resources.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3790; (888) 534-0037 (toll free); District: (920) 563-2769.

E-mail address: Rep.Ward@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Oakland) N3401 Highway G, Fort Atkinson 53538.

Mailing address: Office: Room 324 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



**Representative
FOTI**

Steven M. Foti (Rep.), 38th Assembly District

Born Oconomowoc, December 3, 1958; married; twin sons and 1 daughter. Graduate Oconomowoc High School; attended UW-Whitewater 1978-81. Legislator, real estate broker, and small business owner. Member: Waukesha Co. Republican Party; Lions Club; Knights of Columbus; Oconomowoc Chamber of Commerce; Watertown Elks; Watertown Rotary.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Majority Leader since 1997. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Rules (chp. since 1997); Assembly Organization (vice chp. since 1997); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (since 1997); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (since 1997); Jt. Legis. Council (since 1997); Wis. Center District Bd. (also 2001, 1999). **1999** — Environment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Developmental Disabilities (co-chp.). **1997** — Financial Institutions; Housing (also 1991); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Local Exposition District Bd. **1995** — Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp.); Spec. Com. on Gambling Oversight (also 1993). **1993** — Health; Ways and Means (ranking minority mbr., mbr. since 1989); Legis. Coun. Com. on Remediation of Environmental Contamination. **1991** — State Affairs (since 1983); Trade, Science and Technology (ranking minority mbr.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Use of Public Waters.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2401; (888) 534-0038 (toll free); District: (262) 227-4246.

E-mail address: Rep.Foti@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 351 Lisbon Road, Oconomowoc 53066.

Mailing address: Office: Room 215 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: 117 N. Main, Suite 119, Oconomowoc 53066.

Jeff Fitzgerald (Rep.), 39th Assembly District

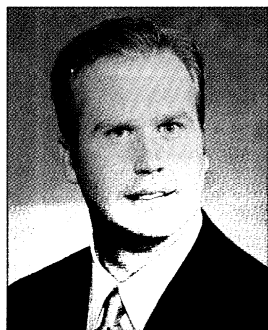
Born Chicago; October 12, 1966; 1 son. Graduate Hustisford H.S.; B.S. UW-Oshkosh. Small business owner. Member: Dodge Co. Republican Party (former chm.); Beaver Dam Chamber of Commerce; Juneau Chamber of Commerce; Community Relations Board of Fox Lake Correctional Institution; American Legislative Exchange Council; Pheasants Forever. Beaver Dam City Council 2000-July 2003.

Elected to Assembly 2000; reelected 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — State Affairs (chp.); Financial Institutions (vice chp., mbr. since 2001); Energy and Utilities; Labor; State Building Comm. **2001** — Housing (vice chp.); Campaigns and Elections; Criminal Justice; Economic Development; Labor and Workforce Development; Speakers Task Force on Budget Review.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2540; District: (920) 485-0586.

Voting address: 910 Sunset, Horicon 53032.

Mailing address: Office: Room 308 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

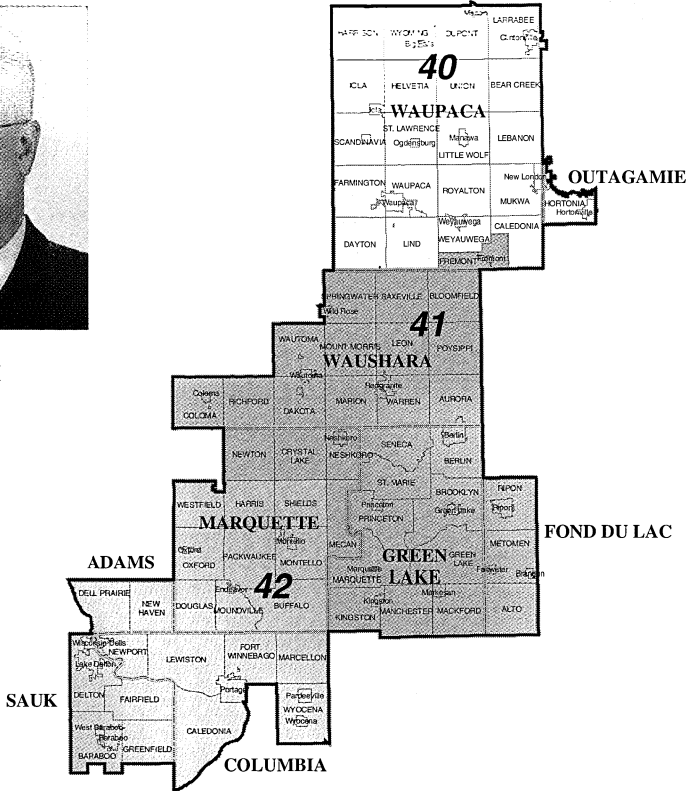


**Representative
FITZGERALD**

14th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator WELCH



Robert T. Welch (Rep.), 14th Senate District

Born Berlin, June 8, 1958; married; 3 children. Graduate Wautoma H.S.; B.A. Ripon College; A.A.S. in land surveying, Madison Area Technical College. Legislator and land surveyor. Member: Knights of Columbus; Faith Works (bd. mbr.). Awards: Defender of Children; N.F.I.B. Guardian of Small Business; Milwaukee Police Legislative Award; Farm Bureau Friend of Agriculture; Wis. Taxpayers Taxpayer's Friend; American Legion Legislator of the Year; Wis. Counties Assn. Outstanding Legislator; National Republican Legislator of the Year 1993; Wis. Apartment Assn. Legislator of the Year 2000; Wis. Builders Assn. Legislator of the Year 2002; Wis. Bowhunters Assn. Legislator of the Year 2002.

Elected to Assembly 1984-92; elected to Senate in September 1995 special election; reelected since 1996. President Pro Tempore 2003. Assembly Assistant Minority Leader 1993 and Minority Caucus Chairperson 1987-91. Biennial Senate committee assignments: 2003 — Administrative Rules; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (vice chp., mbr. since 1995); Finance (also 2001); Jt. Com. on Finance (vice chp., mbr. 2001); Health, Children, Families, Aging and Long Term Care; Jt. Legis. Council; Coun. on Forestry; Migrant Labor Council (chp., also 2001, mbr. 1997-99). 2001 — Human Services and Aging. 1999 — Health, Utilities, Veterans and Military Affairs; Forward Wisconsin, Inc. 1997 — Education and Financial Institutions (also 1995); Utility Regulation; Health, Family Services and Aging (eff. 4/21/98); Judiciary (also 1995); Legis. Coun. Com. on State Strategies for Economic Development (chp.). 1995 — Legis. Coun. Com. on Public School Open Enrollment. Assembly committee assignments: 1993 — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (ranking minority mbr. since 1987, mbr. 1985); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Assembly Organization (since 1987); Rules (since 1987); Council on Migrant Labor (chp. 1989-93); Land Information Bd. (since 1989).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0751; (800) 991-5541 (toll free); District: (920) 566-4655.

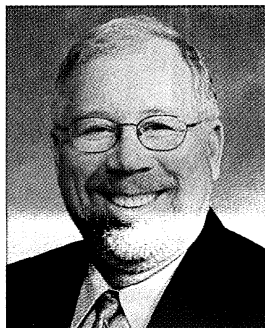
E-mail address: Sen.Welch@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: Town of Marion.

Mailing address: Office: Room 10 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: P.O. Box 523, Redgranite 54970.



**Representative
HUNDERTMARK**



**Representative
OLSEN**



**Representative
HINES**

Jean L. Hundertmark (Rep.), 40th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, February 25, 1954; married; 2 daughters. Graduate West Allis Central H.S.; graduate Bryant and Stratton College, Milwaukee 1973; Group VII—Wisconsin Rural Leadership Program 1996-98. Restaurant owner. Member: Waupaca and Outagamie Co. Republican Parties; Waupaca Co. UWEX Advisory Com.; Waupaca Co. Farm Bureau; Clintonville Area Historical Society; Leadership Waupaca County Steering Com.; Lutheran Social Services (dir.).

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Assistant Majority Leader 2003. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Aging and Long-Term Care (chp., also mbr. 2001); Assembly Organization; Education (since 1999); Health (also 1999); Labor; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Rules; Veterans and Military Affairs (since 1999, vice chp. 2001). **2001** — Labor and Workforce Development (chp.); Tax and Spending Limitations. **1999** — Labor and Employment; Small Business and Economic Development; Legis. Coun. Com. on Labor Shortages (co-chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3794; (888) 947-0040 (toll free); District: (715) 823-2241.

E-mail address: Rep.Hundertmark@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Larrabee) E8815 River Road, Clintonville 54929.

Mailing address: Office: Room 13 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Luther S. Olsen (Rep.), 41st Assembly District

Born Berlin, February 26, 1951; married; 6 children. Graduate Berlin H.S. 1969; B.S. UW-Madison 1973; Wis. Rural Leadership Program Group IV 1990-92. Feed, seed, and fertilizer dealer. Member: Green Lake Co. Republican Party; Waushara Co. Republican Party; Education Commission of the States; National Commission "Governing America's Schools"; National Center for Innovation in Governing American Education (advisory panel); North Central Regional Education Laboratory (bd. of dir.). Former member: Waushara Co. Fair Bd. (dir.); Family Health/La Clinica director (1995-99); Berlin Area School Board 1976-97 (pres. 1986-95).

Elected to Assembly since 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Education (chp. since 1997, mbr. 1995); Education Reform (since 1999, vice chp. 2001); Health (since 1997); Housing; Rural Affairs; Workforce Development. **2001** — Ways and Means; Migrant Labor Council (since 1995). **1999** — Tourism and Recreation; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Dental Care Access, on Navigable Waters Recodification. **1997** — Colleges and Universities; State-Federal Relations; Gov.'s Council on Model Academic Standards; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Services for Visually Handicapped Students (chp.), on Children at Risk Program, on the School Calendar. **1995** — Government Operations (vice chp.); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Agriculture; Mandates; State Supported Programs Study and Adv. Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Public Libraries, on Public School Open Enrollment, on the School Aid Formula.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8077; District: (920) 229-4141; E-mail address: Rep.Olsen@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 334 Center Street, Berlin 54923.

Mailing address: Room 9 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

J.A. Hines (Rep.), 42nd Assembly District

Born West Salem, Ohio, May 1, 1927; married; 5 children. Graduate Homer Rural School, Homerville, Ohio; D.V.M. Ohio State University 1953. Full-time legislator. Veterinarian, beef farmer, bed and breakfast owner/operator. World War II veteran; served in Army, 1945-1947. Member: American Veterinary Medical Association (serves on animal welfare committee); American Association of Bovine Practitioners (director of District 5); Wisconsin Hereford Association; Wisconsin Bovine Advisory Council; Veterans of Foreign Wars Post 6001 (commander); Oxford Lions Club; Wisconsin Agri-business Council; Marquette Co. Farm Bureau; National Institute of Animal Agriculture (AABP liaison). Former member: Marquette Co. 4-H (board member and president) Board of Veterinary Examiners (chairman); Livestock Conservation Institute (director). Westfield School Board (1969-81).

Elected to Assembly in November 2001 special election; reelected 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Public Health (chp., mbr. 2001); Aging and Long-Term Care (also 2001); Agriculture (also 2001); Education (also 2001); Tourism. **2001** — Tourism and Recreation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7746; (888) 534-0042 (toll free); District: (608) 586-5999.

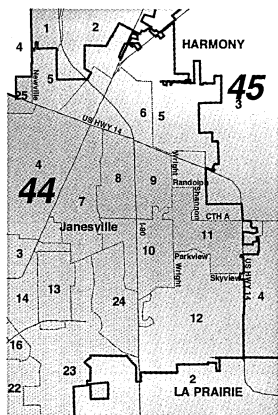
E-mail address: Rep.Hines@legis.state.wi.us

Fax number: Office: (608) 282-3642.

Voting address: W8632 County Road I, Oxford 53952.

Mailing address: Room 10 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

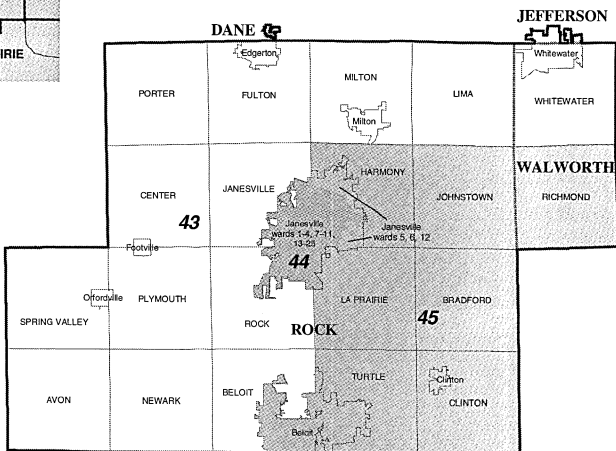
15th SENATE DISTRICT



Detail Map: Janesville City



Senator ROBSON



Judith Biros Robson (Dem.), 15th Senate District

Born Cleveland, OH; 3 children. B.S.N. St. John College; M.S. UW-Madison. Registered Nurse, associate degree nursing instructor at Blackhawk Technical College and geriatric nurse practitioner. Member: League of Women Voters (past vice president); Who's Who In American Nursing; Sigma Theta Tau Nursing Honor Society; Beloit-Janesville Symphony Guild; Wis. Nurses Assn.; Beloit Bike and Ski Club; Wis. Network for Health Policy Research (adv. bd.); Zonta International; AAUW.

Elected to Assembly in June 1987 special election; reelected 1988-96; elected to Senate 1998, 2002. Senate Majority Caucus Chairperson 2001, 1999. Assembly: Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1995; Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1993; Majority Caucus Secretary 1991. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (mbr., co-chp. 2001, 1999); Review of Administrative Rules (mbr., chp. 2001); Agriculture, Financial Institutions and Insurance (through 5/23/03); Education, Ethics and Elections; Health, Children, Families, Aging and Long Term Care. **2001** — Human Services and Aging (chp., also 1999); Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1999); Audit; Education (also 1999); Health, Utilities, Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1999); Jt. Legislative Council (also 1999); Jt. Legislative Council Special Com. on the Public Health System's Response to Terrorism and Public Health Emergencies (co-chp.); Jt. Legislative Council Special Com. on Improving Wisconsin's Fiscal Management. Migrant Labor Council. **1999** — Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Developmental Disabilities (co-chp.). Assembly committee assignments: **1997** — Environment; Health (chp. 1993, mbr. since 1987); Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (since 1993). **1995** — Environment and Utilities; Ways and Means (since 1989); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect, on Teacher Preparation, Licensure and Regulation. **1993** — Environmental Resources; Rules; Trade, Science and Technology (eff. 4/26/93, also 1991); Legis. Coun. Com. on School Health Services. **1991** — Public Health and Regulation (chp.); Energy and Commerce (vice chp.); Task Force to Combat Controlled Substance Use by Pregnant Women and Women with Young Children (also 1989); Legis. Coun. Com. on Emergency Medical Services (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2253; (800) 334-1468 (toll free); District: (608) 365-6587.

E-mail address: Sen.Robson@legis.state.wi.us

Internet address: <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/senate/sen15/sen15.html>

Voting address: 2411 East Ridge Road, Beloit 53511.

Mailing address: Office: Room 5 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
TOWNS**



**Representative
W. WOOD**



**Representative
SCHOOFF**

Debi Towns (Rep.), 43rd Assembly District

Born Sycamore, IL, February 12, 1956; married; 4 children. Graduate Edgerton H.S. 1974; B.S.B.A. Cardinal Stritch Coll. (Milwaukee) 1996; M.S.E. UW-Whitewater 1999; attended UW-Oshkosh and UW-Madison. Owner, family dairy farm operation. Former business manager, Brodhead schools; financial consultant, Dept. of Public Instruction. Member: Wis. Assoc. of School Business Officials; Wis. Farm Bureau; Fulton Church; WEAC. Edgerton School Bd. 1985-91, 1994-96.

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Education (vice chp.); Agriculture; Colleges and Universities; Education Reform; Financial Institutions.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9650; District: (608) 884-6681.

Voting address: 7930 North Eagle Road, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address: Office: Room 302 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Wayne W. Wood (Dem.), 44th Assembly District

Born Janesville, Jan. 21, 1930; married; 6 children. Graduate Stoughton H.S. Full-time legislator. Former builder, contractor, factory worker. Member: UAW; Rock Co. Dem. Party. Former member: Children's Service Society Adv. Bd.; Sinissippi Council Boy Scouts of Amer.; Rock Co. Senior 4-H Council; Council of State Governments Legis. Oversight Task Force. Janesville Housing Authority 1971-77; Janesville City Council 1972-76 (pres. 1974-75); State VTAE Board 1975-76.

Elected to Assembly in April 1976 special election; reelected since November 1976. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Labor; Rules (since 1995); Small Business; State Affairs (since 1987); Ways and Means (mbr. since 1985, vice chp. 1989-93, 1985). **2001** — Criminal Justice (also 1999). **1997** — Criminal Justice and Corrections (vice chp. 1995); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Capture of Federal Resources, on Services for Visually Handicapped Students. **1995** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on General Municipal Law Recodification, on Land Use Policies. **1993** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (chp. since 1987); Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Custody, Support and Visitation Laws (co-chp.). **1991** — Securities and Corporate Policy; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Drainage District Laws, on Genetic and Medical Information. **1989** — Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Home-Based Private Educational Programs, on Municipal Boundary and Related Issues (chp.). **1987** — Government Operations and Aging.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7503; (888) 947-0044 (toll free); District: (608) 752-5485.

E-mail address: Rep.WoodW@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2429 Rockport Road, Janesville 53545.

Mailing address: Office: Room 104 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Dan Schooff (Dem.), 45th Assembly District

Born Beloit, December 10, 1971; married; one child. Graduate Beloit Catholic H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison 1994. Former vice president of a small business. Former legislative assistant. Member: Neighborhood Housing Service (dir.); Blackhawk Technical Coll. (bd. of dir.); Beloit Jaycees (former community vice pres.); Near East Side Neighborhood Assn.

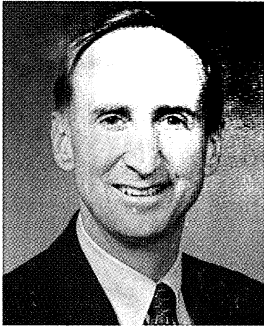
Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Minority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 2001. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Energy and Utilities (also 2001); Finance; Jt. Com. on Finance. **2001** — Health (also 1999); State and Local Finance; Transportation; Legislative Council Com. on the Public Health System's Response to Terrorism and Public Health Emergencies. **1999** — Education; Labor and Employment; Small Business and Economic Development (ranking minority mbr.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Dental Care Access.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9967; (888) 534-0045 (toll free); District: (608) 365-8157.

E-mail address: Rep.Schooff@legis.state.wi.us

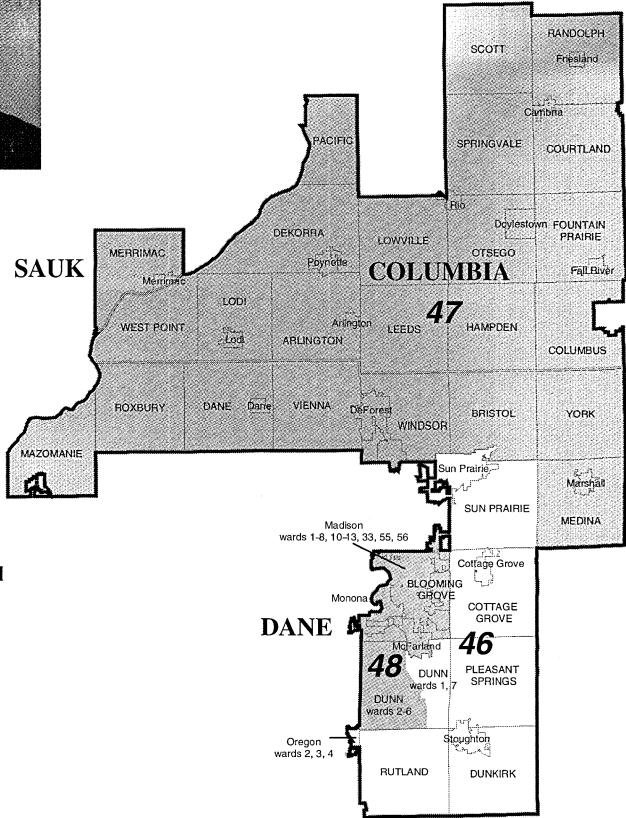
Voting address: 744 Wisconsin Avenue, Beloit 53511.

Mailing address: Office: Room 220 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



Senator
CHVALA

16th SENATE DISTRICT



See Madison Area Detail
Map on pp. 90 & 91

Chuck Chvala (Dem.), 16th Senate District

Born Merrill, December 5, 1954; married; 2 children. Graduate La Follette H.S.; B.A. in political science, UW-Madison 1978; law degree, UW-Madison 1978. Legislator, attorney. Member: State Bar of Wis.; Citizens Utility Board; Dane Co. Bar Assn.; Wis. Environmental Decade; Wis. Farmers Union. Former member: Vets House (chm., bd. of dir.); The Attic (bd. of dir.). Madison School Board (student mbr.) 1972-73.

Elected to Assembly 1982; elected to Senate 1984; reelected since 1988. Majority Leader 2001, 1999, 1997 (eff. 1/97 to 4/98), also 1995 (eff. 6/96); Minority Leader 1995 (eff. 10/95 to 6/96); Assistant Majority Leader 1991 (to 4/93). Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Health, Children, Families, Aging and Long Term Care; Higher Education and Tourism. **2001** — Senate Organization (chp., also 1999, 1997, eff. 1/97 to 4/98, mbr. 1995, 1991 to 4/93); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (since 1995); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 1999, co-chp. 1997, 1995); Jt. Legislative Council (since 1997). **1999** — Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (also 1997, 1995, 1991); World Dairy Center Authority (also 1997). **1997** — Disability Bd. (eff. 4/21/98). **1995** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1985); Insurance; Spec. Com. on State-Federal Relations (chp.); School Funding Comn. **1993** — Judiciary and Insurance (eff. 4/20/93); Judiciary and Consumer Affairs (mbr. 1985 to 4/20/93); Senate Rules (mbr. 1991 to 4/20/93); Urban Affairs, Financial Institutions and Environmental Resources (mbr. to 4/20/93); Transportation Projects Comn. (mbr. to 4/20/92). **1991** — Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources and Elections (vice chp.); Women’s Council.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9170; District: (608) 244-9257; E-mail address: chuck.chvala@legis.state.wi.us
Voting address: 1 Coach House Drive, Madison 53714.

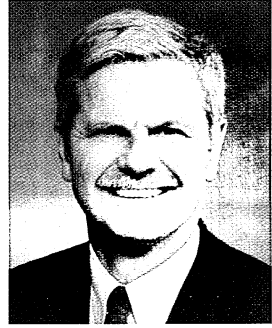
Mailing address: Office: Room 130 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
HEBL**



**Representative
HAHN**



**Representative
MILLER**

Tom Hebl (Dem.), 46th Assembly District

Born Madison, November 14, 1945; married; 3 children, 2 stepchildren. Graduate Sun Prairie H.S.; B.B.A. UW-Whitewater 1968; J.D. John Marshall Law School, Chicago 1975. Attorney and president of a title insurance company. Former teacher. Member: State Bar of Wis.; Dane Co. Bar Assn.; Sun Prairie Chamber of Commerce (former pres.); Sun Prairie Rotary Club (former pres.); Sun Prairie Ambassadors Club; Sun Prairie Business and Educational Partnership, Inc.; Sun Prairie Civic Theater Endowment Com.; Sun Prairie Library Facilities Com. (co-chm.). Former member: Sun Prairie Colonial Club (bd. of dir.) and its Endowment Com.; Sun Prairie Fire Dept. (vol. firefighter). Recipient: Exchange Club's *Book of Golden Deeds Award* 1999; Rotary Club's *Paul Harris Fellowship Award*; *Top Real Estate Attorney Award* from Dane Co. Attorneys (*Madison Magazine*) 1994; *Best Attorney Award* from Sun Prairie Star; *Best Politician Award* from Sun Prairie Star 2002.

Elected to Assembly 1996; reelected since 1998. Minority Caucus Secretary 1997. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (also 2001); Administrative Rules (also 2001); Agriculture (also 1999); Judiciary (also 2001); Transportation (also 2001); Ways and Means. **2001** — Housing (also 1999); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (also 1999); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (member to 5/16/01). **1999** — Agriculture (resigned 4/26/99); Consumer Affairs (eff. 4/27/99); Judiciary and Personal Privacy; Law Revision; Legis. Coun. Com. on Condominium Law Review.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7678; District: (608) 837-0007; E-mail address: Rep.Hebl@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 306 Windsor Street, Sun Prairie 53590.

Mailing address: Office: Room 304 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Eugene Hahn (Rep.), 47th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 21, 1929; married; 4 children. Graduate Cambria H.S.; attended UW College of Agriculture 1947-48. Farmer. Member: Columbia Co. Farm Bureau; Church Elder; Friesland Community Men's Chorus; Friesland Band; Pardeeville Lodge 171 F. and A.M.; Columbia and Dane Co. Republican Parties; Scottish Rite Valley of Madison; Wis. Corn Growers Assn. Former member: Farmers Home Admin. (dir., chm.); Federal Land Bank (dir., chm.); Columbia Co. Environmental Protection League (chm.); Cambria Low Income Elderly Housing (dir., treas.); 1976 Farm Progress Show Com. (secy.); 4-H leader. Town assessor 1957-61; Columbia Co. Board 1972-91.

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Rural Affairs (chp.); Economic Development; Education (since 1997); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (since 1999, co-chp. 2001); Transportation (since 1999, also 1993); Ways and Means. **2001** — Agriculture (vice chp., mbr. since 1995). **1999** — Consumer Affairs (eff. 4/27/99); Corrections and the Courts. **1997** — Tourism and Recreation (chp., also 1995, mbr. since 1991); Environment; Highways and Transportation (also 1995); Legis. Coun. Com. on Faith-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention and Justice. **1995** — Colleges and Universities; Judiciary (since 1991); Legis. Coun. Com. on Future of Recycling. **1993** — Highways; Legis. Coun. Com. on Remediation of Environmental Contamination.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3404; District: (920) 348-5765.

Voting address: (Town of Springvale) W3198 Old County Highway B, Cambria 53923.

Mailing address: Office: Room 15 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Mark Miller (Dem.), 48th Assembly District

Born Boston, MA, February 1, 1943; married; 3 children. Graduate Middleton H.S.; B.S. UW-Madison 1973; Bowhay Institute for Legislative Leadership Development 1999; Fleming Fellows Leadership Institute 2002. Former military pilot and real estate manager. Wis. Air National Guard, 1966-95 (ret. Lt. Colonel). Child Welfare Executive Steering Committee (since 2001). Dane Co. Board of Supervisors 1996-2000.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Aging and Long-Term Care (eff. 5/13/03); Budget Review; Children and Families (since 1999); Health (since 1999); Natural Resources (also 2001); Veterans and Military Affairs. **2001** — Environment; Environmental Education Bd. **1999** — Campaigns and Elections; Consumer Affairs; Public Health; Law Revision Committee.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5342; District: (608) 221-2701; E-mail address: Rep.Miller@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 4903 Roigan Terrace, Monona 53716.

Mailing address: Office: Room 112 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Dale W. Schultz (Rep.), 17th Senate District

Born Madison, June 12, 1953; married; 2 children. Graduate Madison West H.S.; B.B.A. UW-Madison 1975. Farm manager and real estate broker. Member: Sauk Co. Farm Bureau; Masons; Shrine; Lions; Hillpoint Rod and Gun Club; Taliesin Preservation, Inc. (bd. of dir.). Awards: Military Order of the Purple Heart Legislator of the Year 2000; National Wild Turkey Federation Outstanding Legislator 2001; National Farmers Organization of Wisconsin Legislative Appreciation Award; Department of Natural Resources Advocacy for State Parks and Trails Award; Wisconsin Wetlands Association and Sierra Club Conservation Award 2002; Deer and Elk Farmers Association Legislator of the Year 2002; WMC Outstanding Legislator Award 2001; Hazel Green Police Dept. Honorary Police Officer 2000; Tavern League of Wisconsin Top Shelf Award 2000; Neighborhood Housing Services Legislative Leadership Award 2000; Wis. Auctioneers Friend of Industry Award 2000; Excellence in Education Award 2000; National Assn. of Insurance Commissioners Certificate of Appreciation 1999; Friend of Grocers Award 1998; Trout Unlimited Leadership Award 1998; AFSCME Local 2748 Appreciation Award 1998; Wis. Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Assn. Commendation 1997; Wis. Counties Assn. Outstanding Legislator 1996; Council of State Governments Toll Fellow 1996, 1995.

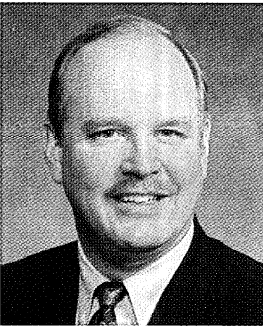
Elected to Assembly 1982-91 (resigned 10/7/91); elected to Senate in September 1991 special election; reelected since 1994. Biennial committee assignments: 2003 — Agriculture, Financial Institutions and Insurance (chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp.); Health, Children, Families, Aging and Long Term Care; Higher Education and Tourism; Wis. Historical Soc. Bd. of Curators (also 2001); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (since 1999); Transportation Projects Commission (also 2001). 2001 — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1997); 2001-03 Biennial Budget; Environmental Resources. 1999 — Agriculture, Environmental Resources and Campaign Finance Reform; Insurance, Tourism, Transportation and Corrections; World Dairy Center Authority (also 1997, 1995, 1991); Census Education Bd.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Navigable Water Recodification.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0703; (800) 978-8008 (toll free); District: (608) 647-4614.

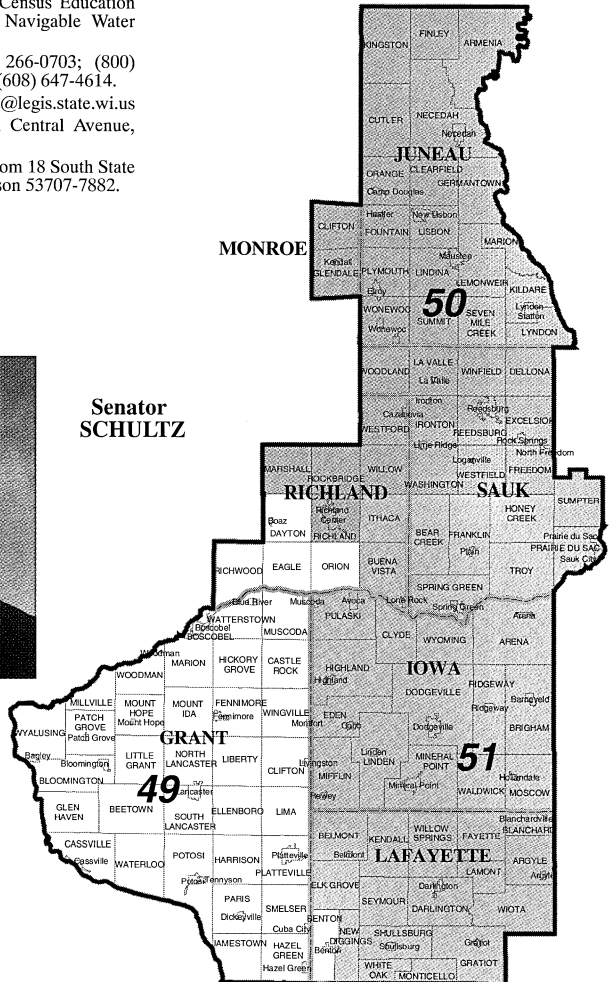
E-mail address: Sen.Schultz@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 515 North Central Avenue, Richland Center 53581.

Mailing address: Office: Room 18 South State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Senator SCHULTZ



17th SENATE DISTRICT



**Representative
LOEFFELHOLZ**

Gabe Loeffelholz (Rep.), 49th Assembly District

Born Town of Paris, Grant County, November 11, 1940; married; 2 children and 3 grandchildren. Graduate Platteville H.S. Farmer. Veteran; served in U.S. Army and Wisconsin National Guard 1959-64. Member: Farm Bureau; NRA; D.A.V.; FFA Alumni; Dairyland Antique Tractor Club (president). Former member: Jaycees. Served on the Platteville School Board; Farm Service Agency; Conservation Board.

Elected to Assembly 2000; reelected 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Rural Development (chp.); Agriculture (also 2001); Education (also 2001); Government Operations and Spending Limitations; Veterans and Military Affairs. **2001** — Government Operations (vice chp.); Criminal Justice; Rural Affairs and Forestry; Transportation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1170; (888) 872-0049 (toll free); E-mail address: Rep.Loeffelholz@legis.state.wi.us
Voting address: 1497 Airport Road, Platteville 53818-9599.

Mailing address: Office: Room 317 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



**Representative
ALBERS**

Sheryl K. Albers (Rep.), 50th Assembly District

Born Baraboo, September 9, 1954; 1 son. Graduate Baraboo Senior H.S.; attended Carroll College 1972-74; B.A. Ripon College 1976. Graduate Group III, UW-Extension's Wisconsin Rural Leadership Program. Former Assembly Republican Caucus Policy Analyst. Member: Sauk Co. Farm Bureau (former treas.); Sauk Co. Republican Party (exec. bd., former chm.); American Council of Young Political Leaders.

Elected to Assembly in December 1991 special election; reelected since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Property Rights and Land Management (chp.); Jt. Com. for the Review of Criminal Penalties (co-chp.); Corrections and the Courts (vice chp.); Children and Families; Judiciary. **2001** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1997); Finance; Claims Bd. (since 1997). **1999** — Y2K Government Liability Task Force (chp.). **1997** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Conservation Laws Enforcement and American Indian Study Com. **1995** — Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (chp., mbr. 1993); Colleges and Universities (also 1993); Environment and Utilities; Natural Resources; Rural Affairs (also 1991); State of Wis. Building Comm.; Council on Child Labor (since 1991); Legis. Coun. Com. on Land Use Policies. **1993** — Environmental Resources; State Affairs (ranking minority mbr.). **1991** — Public Health and Regulation; Legislative Coun. Com. on Oversight of Community Mental Health Services (secy.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8531; (877) 947-0050 (toll free); District: (608) 524-2529 or (608) 524-0022.

E-mail address: Rep.Albers@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 339 Golf Course Road, Reedsburg 53959.

Mailing address: Office: Room 3 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Stephen J. Freese (Rep.), 51st Assembly District

Born Dubuque, IA, March 16, 1960; married; 2 children. Graduate Southwestern Community H.S. (Hazel Green); B.S. in political science, UW-Platteville 1982. Farm manager. Town of Jamestown supervisor 1980-94; Grant Co. Board 1982-92.

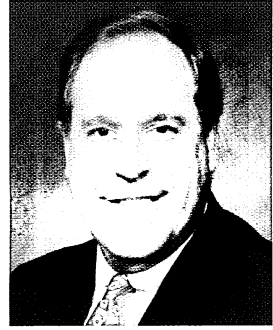
Elected to Assembly since 1990. Speaker Pro Tempore 2003, 2001, 1999, 1997, 1995; Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1993. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Campaigns and Elections (chp. since 1999); Electronic Democracy and Government Reform (vice chp.); Financial Institutions; Jt. Legislative Council (since 1995); Public Health (since 1999); Rules (since 1993); Rural Affairs. **2001** — Assembly Organization (since 1995); Census and Redistricting (also 1999); Rural Affairs and Forestry (also 1999); State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (since 1993); Mississippi River Parkway Comm. (also 1999). **1999** — Children and Families; Special Com. on the Renovation of Lambeau Field; Legis. Coun. Com. on Recodification of Operating While Intoxicated and Safety Laws Pertaining to Motor Vehicle, All-Terrain Vehicle, Boat or Snowmobile Operation. **1997** — Elections and Constitutional Law (also 1995); Judiciary (also 1995); Managed Care; Special Com. on Wis. Sesquicentennial (chp.); Wis. Sesquicentennial Comm.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Historic Building Code (vice chp.). **1995** — Aging and Long-Term Care; Health (since 1991); Labor and Employment.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7502; (888) 534-0051 (toll free); District: (608) 935-3789.

E-mail address: Rep.Freese@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 310 East North Street, Dodgeville 53533.

Mailing address: Office: Room 115 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



**Representative
FREESE**

Carol A. Roessler (Rep.). 18th Senate District

Born Madison, January 16, 1948; married. Graduate Madison West H.S.; B.S. UW-Oshkosh 1972; preretirement education leadership training. U. of Michigan School of Gerontology. Full-time legislator. Former director Winnebago Co. nutrition program for older adults, instructor of preretirement education at Fox Valley Technical Institute. Member: NOVA Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services (bd. of dir.). Former member: Oshkosh Foundation (bd. of dir.); Oshkosh Com. on Aging; Oshkosh Big Brothers and Big Sisters (bd. of dir.); Boys and Girls Club of Oshkosh (bd. of dir.). Awards: Oshkosh Chamber of Commerce *Athena Award* 2000; Wis. Manuf. and Commerce *Working for Wisconsin Award* 2002, 2000, 1998; Nat. Fed. of Ind. Business *Wisconsin Guardian of Small Business Award* 1995-96, 1989-90; Wis. Counties Assoc. *Outstanding Legislator* 2001-02, 1999-2000, 1997-98, 1995-96; Wis. State Council of Vietnam Veterans of America *Legislator of the Year* 1996; Wis. Grocers Assoc. *Friend of Grocers* 2002; Wis. Hospital Assoc. *Health Care Advocate Award* 1996; Wis. Assoc. of Homes and Services for the Aging *Distinguished Service in Elder Advocacy Award* 2000; Lutheran Soc. Serv. *Leadership Award* 1997; Boys and Girls Club of America *Service to Youth Award* 1997; Prof. Fire Fighters of Wis. *Legislator of the Year* 1996; Farm Bureau Volunteers for Agriculture *A Friend of Agriculture* 1995-96, 1993-94; Wisconsin Community Action Program Assoc. *William Steiger Human Service Award* 1989; UW-Oshkosh *Outstanding Alumnus of the Year* 1988.

Elected to Assembly 1982-86 (resigned 4/20/87); elected to Senate in April 1987 special election; reelected since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp.); Health, Children, Families, Aging and Long Term Care (chp.); Economic Development, Job Creation and Housing; Law Revision Committee (also 2001); State of Wis. Building Comm. (chp., mbr. 2001, 1999) and its Subcom. on Admin. Affairs; Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (vice chp., also 2001, mbr. 1999). **2001** — Education (ranking minority mbr., also 1999); Human Services and Aging (also 1999); Standards Development Council. **1999** — Health, Utilities, Veterans and Military Affairs; Privacy, Electronic Commerce and Financial Institutions; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Developmental Disabilities, on Labor Shortage. **1997** — Health, Family Services and Aging; Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs; Business, Economic Development and Urban Affairs; Insurance (also 1995); Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority; Legis. Coun. Coms. on School Discipline and Safety, on State Strategies for Economic Development.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5300; (888) 736-8720 (toll free); District: (920) 233-6889.

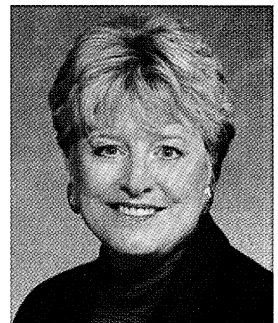
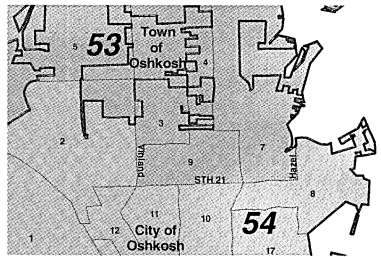
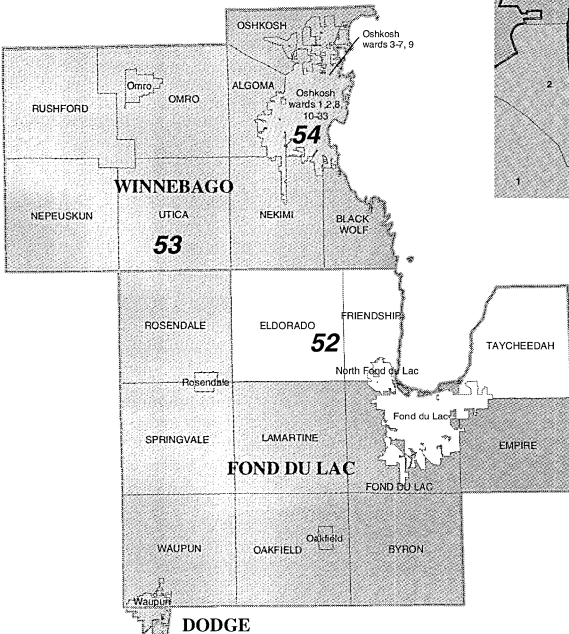
E-mail address: Sen.Roessler@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1506 Jackson Street, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: Office: Room 8 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.

18th SENATE DISTRICT

Detail Map: Oshkosh Area



Senator ROESSLER



**Representative
TOWNSEND**

John F. Townsend (Rep.), 52nd Assembly District

Born St. Louis, MO, May 23, 1938; married; 2 children. Graduate Madison H.S. (Madison Heights, MI); B.S. Wayne State U. 1960; M.B.A. Wayne State U. 1967. Full-time legislator. Former partner in a small business and a corporate executive. Vietnam veteran; served in U.S. Navy and U.S. Naval Reserves; retired Captain U.S. Naval Reserves. Member: Fond du Lac Public Library Bd. (1992-98); Fond du Lac Salvation Army Adv. Bd.; Fond du Lac Noon Rotary (former programs chm.); Fond du Lac Redevelopment Authority (bd. mbr. 1996-98); Fond du Lac Adult Literacy (bd. mbr.); Fond du Lac Arts Council (adv. bd.); Fond du Lac Visiting Nurses Assn. (bd. mbr.); VFW Post 1904; American Legion Post 0075. Fond du Lac County Economic Development Corp. (bd. mbr. 1992-96); Fond du Lac City Council 1992-98.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Electronic Democracy and Government Reform (chp.); Housing (vice chp.); Veterans and Military Affairs (vice chp., mbr. 2001); Education (also 2001); Financial Institutions; Jt. Legislative Council. **2001** — Economic Development (chp.); Colleges and Universities (vice chp., mbr. 1999); Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Migrant Labor Council. **1999** — Highway Safety (vice chp.); Public Health; Small Business and Economic Development; Transportation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3156; (888) 529-0052 (toll free); District: (920) 923-0935.

E-mail address: Rep.Townsend@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 297 Roosevelt Street, Fond du Lac 54935.

Mailing address: Office: Room 22 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Carol Owens (Rep.), 53rd Assembly District

Born Wabeno, August 8, 1931; married; 4 children. Graduate Wabeno H.S.; attended Fox Valley and Moraine Park Technical Colleges. Former dairy farmer. Member: Wis. Towns Assn. (former dir.); Winnebago Co. Republicans; Fond du Lac County Women's Cancer Control Coalition; Waupun Community and Corrections Relations Bd. Former member: 4-H Golden Oak (leader-29 yrs.); Green Meadow PTA (program chm.). Recipient: Pro-Life Wisconsin *Legislator of the Year Award* 2001; Wisconsin Council on Problem Gambling *Legislative Appreciation Award* 2002; National Federation of Independent Business *Guardian of Small Business Award* 2000; Wis. Counties Assn. *Outstanding Legislator Award* 1998; *Friends of Wisconsin Counties Award* 2001; Wis. Farm Bureau *Friend of Agriculture Award* 1996, 1994. Town of Nekimi Clerk 1977-93; Winnebago Co. Board 1982-93.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Majority Caucus Secretary 2003, 2001, 1999. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Family Law (chp. since 2001, mbr. 1999); Corrections and the Courts (since 1999); Criminal Justice (since 1999); Rules (since 2001). **2001** — Personal Privacy; Ways and Means (since 1997); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (since 1997).

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-7990; (888) 534-0053 (toll free); District: (920) 589-4262; Fax: (608) 282-3653.

E-mail address: Rep.Owens@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Nekimi) 144 County Road C, Oshkosh 54904.

Mailing address: Office: Room 315 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Gregg Underheim (Rep.), 54th Assembly District

Born La Crosse, August 22, 1950; single. Graduate La Crosse Central H.S.; B.S. UW-La Crosse 1972. Full-time legislator. Former high school English teacher, congressional aide to Congressman Thomas Petri, and small business owner. Member: Mid Morning Kiwanis Club; Kiwanis Club of Oshkosh (past pres.); YMCA; Winnebago Co. Republican Party.

Elected to Assembly in June 1987 special election; reelected since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Health (chp. since 1995, mbr. since 1989); Public Health (vice chp., mbr. 1999); Colleges and Universities (since 1999, vice chp. 1997, mbr. 1987-91); Corrections and the Courts (since 2001); Insurance (also 1999). **2001** — State and Local Finance (chp.); Education Reform (also 1999). **1999** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Arts Funding (co-chp.), on Use of Prescription Drugs for Children. **1997** — State-Federal Relations (chp.); Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy (also 1993); State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on School Discipline and Safety. **1995** — Ways and Means. **1993** — Spec. Com. on Health Care (ranking minority mbr.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Shared Governmental Services. **1991** — Financial Institutions and Insurance; Spec. Com. on Reform of Health Insurance (ranking minority mbr.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2254; (888) 534-0054 (toll free); District: (920) 233-1082.

E-mail address: Rep.Underheim@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1652 Beech Street, Oshkosh 54901.

Mailing address: Office: Room 11 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



**Representative
OWENS**

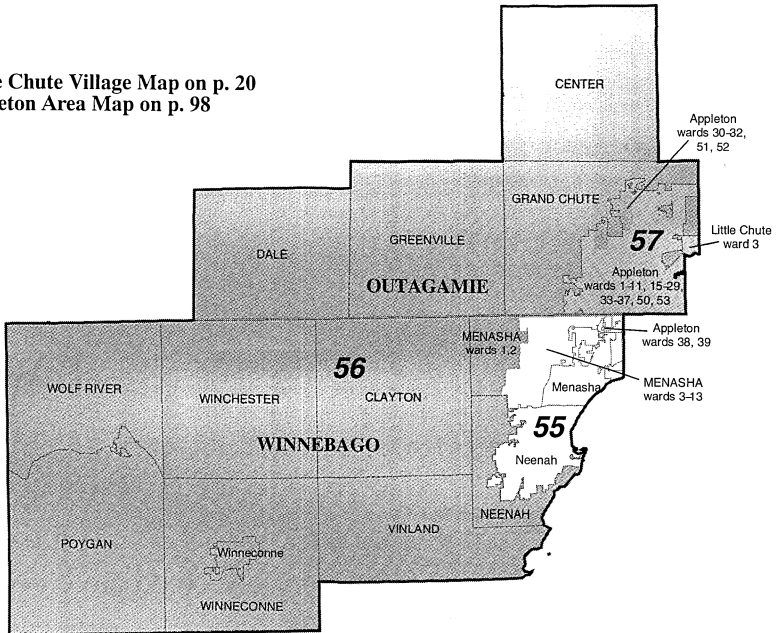


**Representative
UNDERHEIM**

19th SENATE DISTRICT

See Little Chute Village Map on p. 20

See Appleton Area Map on p. 98



Michael G. Ellis (Rep.), 19th Senate District

Born Neenah, February 21, 1941; married. Graduate Neenah H.S.; B.S. in secondary education, UW-Oshkosh 1965. Legislator and farmer. Neenah City Council 1969-75.

Elected to Assembly 1970-80; elected to Senate since 1982. Minority Leader 1999 (resigned 1/25/00), 1997 (1/15/97 to 4/20/98), 1995 (eff. 6/96); Majority Leader 1997 (eff. 4/21/98), 1995 (eff. 1/95 to 6/96), 1993 (eff. 4/20/93); Assistant Minority Leader 1987, 1985. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Education, Ethics and Elections (chp.); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp., mbr. 2001). **2001** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1999); Retirement Research Com. (also 1999); Universities, Housing, and Government Operations. **1999** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (resigned 1/25/00, mbr. since 1989); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (resigned 1/25/00, mbr. since 1985); Senate Organization (resigned 1/25/00, chp. 1997, eff. 4/21/98, also 1/95 to 6/96, 1993, mbr. since 1985); Disability Bd. (resigned 1/25/00, mbr. since 1989); Jt. Legislative Council (resigned 1/25/00, mbr. since 1989). **1995** — Jt. Com. on Information Policy (resigned 12/5/95); Spec. Com. on State and Federal Relations (vice chp. eff. 6/96, chp. 1/95 to 6/96); School Funding Commission. **1993** — Senate Rules (mbr. 1987 to 4/20/93). **1991** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Drainage District Laws, on Issues Relating to Hunger Prevention, on Oversight of Community Mental Health Services, on Private Forest Land Programs. **1987** — Urban Affairs, Energy, Environmental Resources and Elections; Housing, Government Operations and Cultural Affairs (resigned 4/21/87); Legis. Coun. Com. on Natural and Recreational Resources. **1985** — Energy and Environmental Resources (also 1983); Tourism, Revenue, Financial Institutions and Forestry; Child Labor Coun. **1983** — Transportation; Legis. Coun. Peace Officer Study Com.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0718; District: (920) 751-4801.

Voting address: 1752 County Road GG, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address: Office: Room 118 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; District: 101 West Canal Street, Neenah 54956.



Senator
ELLIS



**Representative
KAUFERT**

Dean R. Kaufert (Rep.), 55th Assembly District

Born Outagamie County, May 23, 1957; married; 2 children. Graduate Neenah H.S. Trophy and awards store owner. Member: Winnebago Co. Republican Party; Neenah-Menasha Breakfast Optimists (former pres.); Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce; Neenah-Menasha Bowling Assn. (dir.). Neenah City Council 1985-91.

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1997, 1995; Minority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1993. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Finance (chp., mbr. 2001); Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., mbr. since 1997); Audit; Jt. Com. on Audit; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Legislative Council. **1999** — Jt. Com. on Information Policy (also 1997); Information Policy (vice chp.). **1997** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Local Government Funding. **1995** — Financial Institutions (chp., mbr. 1993); Housing (vice chp., mbr. 1993, 1991); Criminal Justice and Corrections; Mandates; Small Business and Economic Development (also 1993); Spec. Com. on Gambling Oversight (vice chp.). **1993** — Criminal Justice and Public Safety (also 1991). **1991** — Environmental Resources, Utilities and Mining; Small Business and Education or Training for Employment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Energy Resources; Task Force on Regulatory Barriers to Affordable Housing.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5719; (888) 534-0055 (toll free); District: (920) 729-0521.

E-mail address: Rep.Kaufert@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1360 Alpine Lane, Neenah 54956.

Mailing address: Office: Room 308 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Terri McCormick (Rep.), 56th Assembly District

Born Waupun; 3 children. Graduate Lowell P. Goodrich H.S. (Fond du Lac); Assoc. Arts UW-Fond du Lac 1976; B.S. *magna cum laude* UW-Oshkosh 1980; post graduate work U. of Windsor 1982; Education Certificate Lawrence U. 1993; M.A. in Educational Administration, Marian College (Fond du Lac) 2000. Full-time legislator. Former education consultant. Member: American Legion Auxiliary; Winnebago and Outagamie County Republican Parties; Winnebago County Farm Bureau. Former member: Educational Services Inc. (past pres./founder); Education Consultants Ltd. (past pres./founder); Leadership Solutions Institute (past pres./founder); Dist. Citizen Adv. Counsel (chm.); Institute for Political Training/Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce (graduate); Task Force on Local Government Health Partnerships (chp.).

Elected to Assembly 2000; reelected 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Economic Development (chp.); Judiciary (vice chp. since 2001); Education Reform (also 2001); Insurance (also 2001); Public Health (also 2001); Transportation. **2001** — Labor and Workforce Development; State and Local Finance; Women's Council.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7500; (888) 534-0056 (toll free); District: (920) 830-3560.

E-mail address: Rep.McCormick@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3328 West Parkridge Avenue, Appleton 54914.

Mailing address: Office: Room 127 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Steve Wieckert (Rep.), 57th Assembly District

Born Appleton, October 26, 1954; married. Graduate Appleton West H.S., attended Philips Exeter Academy; B.A. in political science and M.A. in public administration from American University, Washington, D.C. 1978, 1981; Congressional Research Service Graduate Institute 1981. Legislator, realtor, and CEO of Wieckert Real Estate. Former legislative asst. for Congressman Tom Petri, Washington, D.C. Member: Outagamie Co. Local Emergency Planning Com.; Fox Cities Chamber of Commerce; Realtors Assn. of Northeast Wis.; Rotary Club of Appleton; Outagamie Co. Republican Party (past chp.); Winnebago Co. Republican Party; American Legislative Exchange Council; Wis. State Society; Natl. Parent Teacher Assn.; Coalition of Wis. Aging Groups; Wis. Nature Conservancy; Sierra Club; White-tails Unlimited; Twin Cities Rod and Gun Club; Natl. Honor Soc. for Public Affairs and Administration; Participant, American Birkebeiner. Awarded Independent Business Assoc. *Legislator of the Year Award* 1999; Wis. Landscape Federation *Friend of the Green Industry Award* 2003; Wis. Urban Transit Assn. *Legislator of the Year* 2001; Wis. Builders Assn. *Friend of Housing* 2001, 2002, 2003; WMC *Working for Wisconsin Award* 1998, 2000, 2002.

Elected to Assembly 1996; reelected since 1998. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Housing (chp.); Jt. Legis. Council (co-chp.); Insurance (vice chp.); Financial Institutions; Health; Labor; Wis. Housing and Economic Development Authority.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3070; (888) 534-0057 (toll free); District: (920) 731-3000; Fax: (608) 282-3657.

E-mail address: Rep.Wieckert@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1702 South Irma Street, Appleton 54915.

Mailing address: Office: Room 16 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

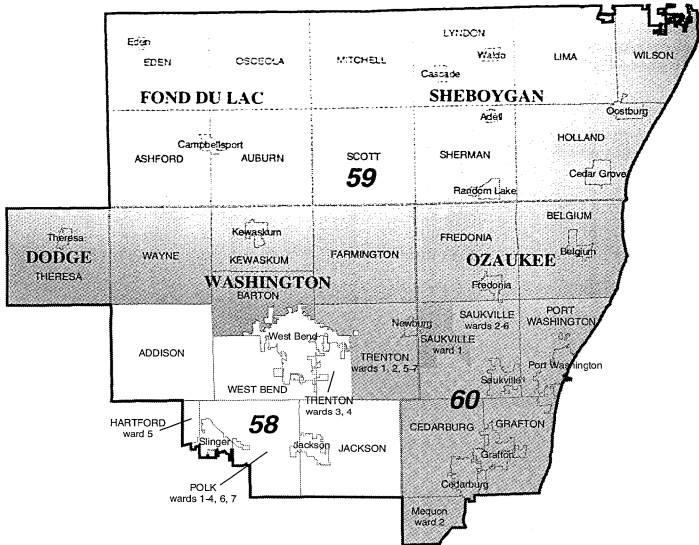


**Representative
McCORMICK**

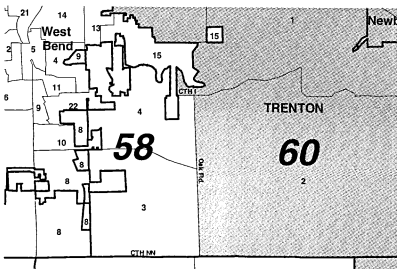


**Representative
WIECKERT**

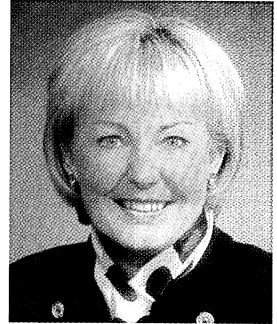
20th SENATE DISTRICT



Detail Map: Trenton Town



Senator
PANZER



Mary E. Panzer (Rep.), 20th Senate District

Born Waupun, September 19, 1951; single. Graduate Mayville H.S.; attended UW-Madison. Former banker, state senate legislative analyst. Member: West Bend Rotary; Wisconsin Farm Bureau; Republican Party of Wis. and Washington Co.; New Republican Conference (past legislative chm.); Wis. Women in Government (exec. bd.); Wis. Women's Business Initiative Corp.; Focus; State Legislative Leaders Foundation (bd. of dir.).

Elected to Assembly in January 1980 special election; reelected 1980-92 (resigned 9/30/93); elected to Senate in September 1993 special election; reelected since 1996. Senate Majority Leader 2003; Senate Minority Leader 2001, 1999 (eff. 1/25/00). Biennial Senate committee assignments: **2003** — Senate Organization (chp., mbr. 1999, eff. 1/25/00); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (also 1999, eff. 1/25/00); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (since 1999, eff. 1/25/00); Jt. Legislative Council (since 1999, eff. 1/25/00). **2001** — Disability Bd. (also 1999, eff. 1/25/00). **1999** — Jt. Com. on Finance (resigned 1/31/00, mbr. since 1993); Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (resigned 1/31/00); Retirement Research Com. (resigned 1/31/00); Law Revision Com. (since 1995). **1997** — Jt. Com. on Information Policy (member, also co-chp. eff. 4/21/98, also co-chp. 1995, 1993); Environment and Energy (eff. 4/21/98, also 1995, 1993); Educational Communications Bd. (since 1995); Legis. Coun. Com. on Telemedicine Issues (vice chp.). **1995** — Environmental Resources and Urban Affairs (eff. 6/96); Spec. Com. on State and Federal Relations; Legis. Coun. Com. on Information Brokering, Computer Technology and Related Issues. **1993** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Educational Communications Technology (co-chp.), on Remediation of Environmental Contamination (co-chp.); Gov.'s Comm. on Juvenile Justice. Assembly committee assignments: **1993** — Jt. Com. on Finance (ranking minority mbr. since 1989, mbr. since 1985); Joint Legislative Council (also 1991, secy. 1989). **1991** — Special Com. on Reapportionment; Legis. Coun. Com. on Tax Delinquent Contaminated Land (secy.); Task Force on State Mandates. **1987** — Gov.'s Task Force on VTAE Study Comm.; Prison Overcrowding Task Force; Commissioner of Securities Corporate Takeover Com.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7513; District: (262) 335-5350 or (800) 662-1227 (toll free).

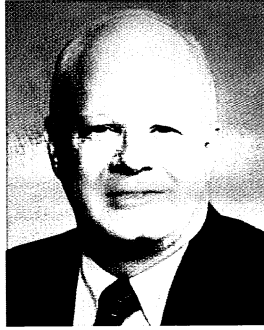
E-mail address: Sen.Panzer@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 635 Tamarack Drive West, West Bend 53095.

Mailing address: Office: Room 211 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
GROTHMAN**



**Representative
LEMAHIEU**



**Representative
GOTTLIEB**

Glenn Grothman (Rep.), 58th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 3, 1955. Graduate Homestead H.S., Mequon; B.B.A.; J.D. UW-Madison. Former practicing attorney. Member: Kiwanis-West Bend Early Risers; Washington Co. Bar Assn.; Loyal Order of the Moose-West Bend; UW-Madison Alumni Assn. of Washington Co.; Kettle Moraine Symphony (bd. member). Recipient: Milwaukee Co. Rep. Party *Assembly Tax Cutter of the Year 2002*; Ind. Bus. Assn. *Legislator of the Year*; Wis. Counties Assn. *Outstanding Legislator Award*; Wis. Right to Life *Pro-Life Hero Award*; Pro-Life Wis. *Legislator of the Year*; Wis. Farm Bureau *Friend of Agriculture Award*; Apartment Assoc. *Legislator of the Year*.

Elected to Assembly in December 1993 special election; reelected since 1994. Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson since 1999. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Administrative Rules (chp. since 2001); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (co-chp. since 1995); Budget Review; Campaigns and Elections; Judiciary (vice chp. 1997, also 1995, mbr. 1993); Labor; Rules (since 1999); Law Revision Com. (co-chp. since 1997, mbr. 1995). **2001** — Children and Families (also 1999); Education Reform (also 1999). **1999** — Judiciary and Personal Privacy; Labor and Employment (since 1995); Legis. Coun. Com. on Use of Prescription Drugs for Children (co-chp.). **1997** — Income Tax Review; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Local Government Spending, on Programs for Prevention Services. **1993** — Spec. Com. on Welfare Reform; Legis. Coun. Com. on Americans with Disabilities Act.

Telephone: Office: (608) 264-8486; (888) 534-0058 (toll free); District: (262) 338-8061; Fax: (608) 282-3658.

E-mail address: Rep.Grothman@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 111 South 6th Avenue, West Bend 53095.

Mailing address: Office: Room 15 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Daniel R. LeMahieu (Rep.), 59th Assembly District

Born Sheboygan, November 5, 1946; married; 3 children. Graduated Oostburg H.S. 1964; attended UW-Sheboygan and UW-Milwaukee. Former publisher of Lakeshore Weekly. Vietnam Era veteran; served in Army, 1969-71. Member: Oostburg Business Association (past pres.); Oostburg Kiwanis Club (past pres.). Sheboygan Co. Bd. 1988-Dec. 2002 (chm. 2000-Dec. 2002).

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Urban and Local Affairs (vice chp.); Aging and Long-Term Care; Rural Development; Small Business.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9175; (888) 534-0059 (toll free); District: (920) 564-3392.

E-mail address: Rep.LeMahieu@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 21 South 8th Street, Oostburg 53070.

Mailing address: Office: Room 17 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: P.O. Box 700200, Oostburg 53070.

Mark Gottlieb (Rep.), 60th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, December 11, 1956; married; 4 children. Graduate James Madison H.S. (Milwaukee) 1974; B.S. UW-Milwaukee 1981; M. Engr. UW-Milwaukee 1984. Civil engineer. Vietnam Era veteran, served in Navy, 1974-78. Member: American Society of Civil Engineers; American Legion Post 82; Ozaukee Co. Republican Party; Port Washington Chamber of Commerce; Grafton Chamber of Commerce. Awarded Port Washington Chamber of Commerce *Citizen of the Year 2002*. City of Port Washington alderman 1991-97; Mayor of Port Washington 1997-2003.

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Colleges and Universities (vice chp.); Energy and Utilities; Transportation; Urban and Local Affairs; Veterans and Military Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-2369; District: (262) 268-6998; E-mail address: Rep.Gottlieb@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1205 Noridge Trail, Port Washington 53074.

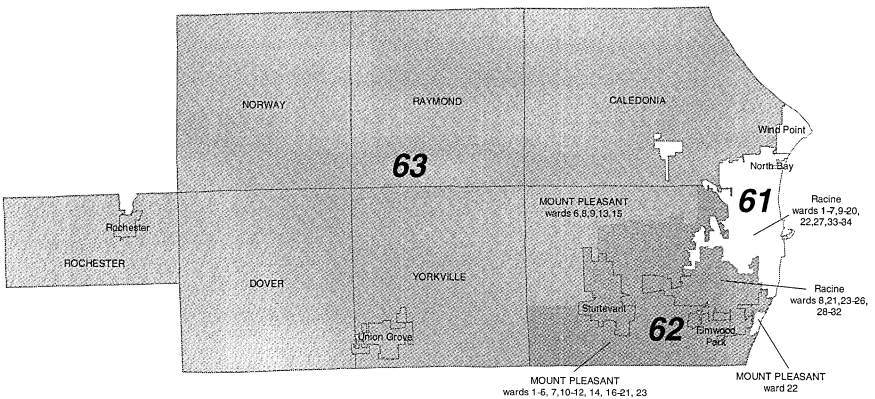
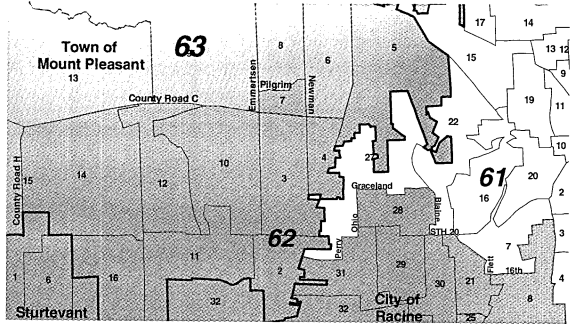
Mailing address: Office: Room 304 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

21st SENATE DISTRICT



Senator STEPP

Detail Map: Racine Area



Cathy Stepp (Rep.), 21st Senate District

Born Kenosha, August 17, 1963; married; 2 children. Graduated Oak Creek H.S. 1981. Home builder. Member: Freddie Mac Bd.; Wisconsin Builders Assn. Bd.; National Assn. of Home Builders Bd.; Racine/Kenosha Builders Assn.; Metro. Builders Assn.; Racine Kiwanis. Former member: Natural Resources Bd.

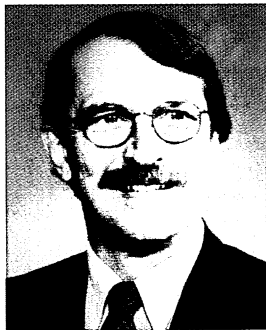
Elected to Senate 2002. Biennial committee assignments: 2003 — Economic Development, Job Creation and Housing (chp.); Education, Ethics and Elections; Environment and Natural Resources; Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy. Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1832; District: (262) 636-3617.

Voting address: 14520 50th Road, Sturtevant 53177.

Mailing address: Office: Room 7 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
TURNER**



**Representative
J. LEHMAN**



**Representative
LADWIG**

Robert L. Turner (Dem.), 61st Assembly District

Born Columbus, MS, September 14, 1947; married; 3 children. Graduate R.E. Hunt H.S., Columbus, MS; attended Dominican College 1972; B.S. in business administration, UW-Parkside 1976. Vietnam veteran; served in Air Force 1967-70. Member: Big Brothers and Big Sisters (bd. of advisors); NAACP; American Legion; Vietnam Veterans of America (life mbr.); VFW Post 1391 (life mbr.); 33rd degree Mason; Urban League (bd. of dir., former pres.). Racine City Council 1976-present; State Elections Board 1987-90 (chp. 1990).

Elected to Assembly since 1990. Minority Caucus Chairperson 2003; Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 2001, 1999; Minority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1997. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Assembly Organization; Criminal Justice; Rules; State Affairs; Urban and Local Affairs (eff. 2/14/03). **2001** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Labor and Workforce Development; Tax and Spending Limitations; Ways and Means (since 1991). **1999** — Financial Institutions (also 1995); Labor and Employment (since 1995); Transportation; State of Wis. Building Com. (since 1991). **1997** — Highways and Transportation (also 1995). **1995** — Urban and Local Affairs; Governor's Clean Air Act Amendments Implementation Task Force (also 1993); Legis. Coun. Com. to Review the Election Process. **1993** — Transportation (chp.); Elections, Constitutional Law and Corrections; Excise and Fees (also 1991); Highways (also 1991); Legis. Coun. Com. on Emergency Government Services. **1991** — Elections and Constitutional Law (vice chp.); Trade, Science and Technology; Legis. Coun. Com. on Sexual Harassment.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0731; (888) 529-0061 (toll free); District: (262) 634-7371.

E-mail address: Rep.Turner@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 36 McKinley Avenue, Racine 53404.

Mailing address: Office: Room 219 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

John W. Lehman (Dem.), 62nd Assembly District

Born Rhinelander, August 2, 1945; married; 3 daughters. Graduate Washington Park H.S.; B.A. Luther College 1967; M.Ed. Carthage College 1979; attended UW-Parkside and UW-Madison. Full-time legislator. Former high school history and economics teacher. Member: Racine Co. Democratic Party; Washington Park H.S. PTSA; Wisconsin Environmental Decade; Citizens Utility Bd.; Sierra Club. Former member: Racine Public Library Bd. (former pres.); Racine Sister City Planning Council; Racine Bd. of Health. Racine City Council 1988-2000 (former pres.).

Elected to Assembly 1996; reelected since 1998. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Education (since 1997); Education Reform (also 2001); Insurance; Workforce Development. **2001** — Environment; Natural Resources (also 1999); Public Health (eff. 11/19/01); Small Business and Consumer Affairs; Legis. Coun. Spec. Com. on Mental Health Parity. **1999** — Family Law; Small Business and Economic Development (also 1997). **1997** — Urban and Local Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on the School Calendar.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0634; (888) 534-0062 (toll free); District: (262) 632-3330.

E-mail address: Rep.LehmanJ@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 708 Orchard Street, Racine 53405-2354.

Mailing address: Office: Room 303 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Bonnie L. Ladwig (Rep.), 63rd Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, December 11, 1939; married; 3 adult children. Graduate Shorewood H.S.; attended UW-Milwaukee. Full-time legislator. Small business owner. Former self-employed arts and crafts store owner, market research interviewer, customer service representative. Member: Racine Co. Republican Party (former bd. member); Republican Women (former 1st Dist. rep.); Racine Taxpayers Assn.; Racine and Union Grove Chambers of Commerce; Racine Zoological Society; Racine Arts Council; American Legislative Exchange Council (state co-chp.); National Women in Government (state dir.). Recipient: Wis. Counties Assn. *Outstanding Legislator Award* 1997-98, 1995-96; Farm Bureau *Friend of Agriculture Award* 1997-98, 1995-96; Wis. Respite Care *Legislator of the Year Award* 1998; Register of Deeds *Legislator Award*; YWCA *Woman of Distinction for Government and Law* 1992; Pharmacy Society of Wis. *Legislator of the Year* 2002; WMC *Working for Wisconsin Award* 2002, 2000, 1998; Wis. Grocers *Friends of Grocers Award* 2002, 2000; National Alliance for the Mentally Ill *Government Service Award* 2002. Racine Co. Board 1984-96.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Assistant Majority Leader 2001, 1999, 1997; Majority Caucus Secretary 1995. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Insurance (chp.); Children and Families (vice chp.); Aging and Long-Term Care; Tourism; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9171; (888) 534-0063 (toll free); Fax: (608) 264-8384.

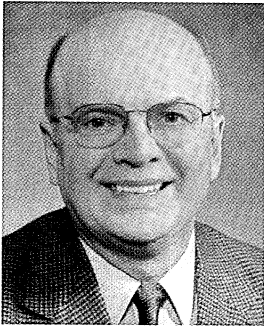
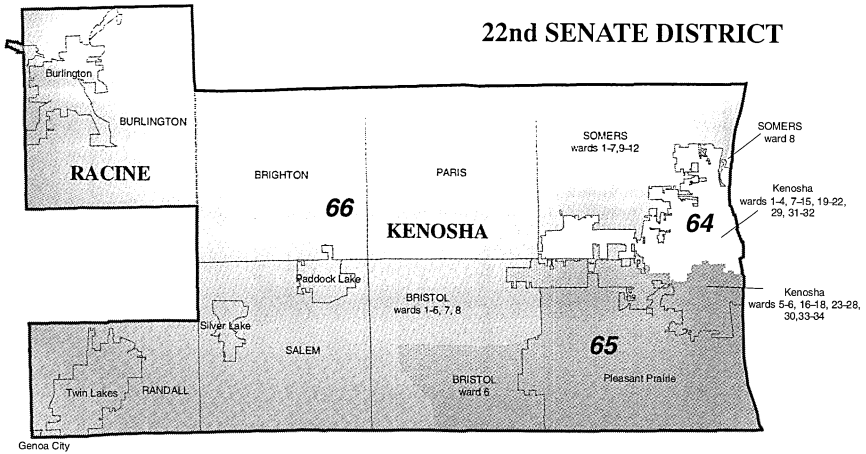
District: (262) 884-4910; Fax: (262) 884-4920; E-mail address: Rep.Ladwig@legis.state.wi.us

Internet address: <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/assembly/asm63/asm63.html>

Voting address: (Town of Mt. Pleasant) 6437 Norfolk Lane, Racine 53406.

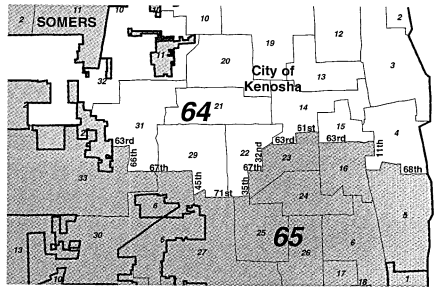
Mailing address: Office: Room 113 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

22nd SENATE DISTRICT



**Senator
WIRCH**

Detail Map: Kenosha City



Robert W. Wirch (Dem.), 22nd Senate District

Born Kenosha, November 16, 1943; married; 2 children. Graduate Mary D. Bradford H.S.; B.A. UW-Parkside 1970. Full-time legislator. Former factory worker and liaison to JTPA programs. Served in Army Reserve 1965-71. Member: Polish Legion of American Veterans; Danish Brotherhood; Kenosha Literacy Council (bd. of dir.); Shalom Center Soup Kitchen Volunteer; Kenosha Sport Fishing and Conservation Assn.; Friends of the Museum; Kenosha Scout Leaders Rescue Squad Advisory Council; Senior Action Council; Kenosha Area Business Alliance; Democratic Party of Wis. Former member: Kenosha Boys and Girls Club (bd. of dir.). Kenosha County supervisor 1986-94 (served on Health and Human Services Com., Welfare Bd., and Developmental Disabilities Bd.).

Elected to Assembly 1992; reelected 1994; elected to Senate since 1996. Minority Caucus Chairperson 2003. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Energy and Utilities; Environment and Natural Resources; Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and Government Reform; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (co-chp. 2001, 1999, mbr. 1997); Retirement Research Com. (since 1997). **2001** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Environmental Resources; Human Services and Aging (also 1999); Judiciary, Consumer Affairs, and Campaign Finance Reform. **1999** — Economic Development, Housing and Government Operations (chp.); Agriculture, Environmental Resources and Campaign Finance Reform; State of Wis. Building Comm.; Law Revision Com.; Transportation Projects Comm. **1997** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp., eff. 1/15/97 to 4/20/98); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (eff. 1/15/97 to 1/5/98, also 1995); Agriculture and Environmental Resources (eff. 1/15/97 to 4/20/98); Health, Family Services and Aging (eff. 4/21/98); Health, Human Services, Aging, Corrections, Veterans and Military Affairs (eff. 1/15/97 to 1/7/98); Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs (chp., eff. 1/5/98); Council on Workforce Excellence; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Conservation Laws Enforcement, on Disciplinary Procedures for Represented Police and Fire Personnel.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-8979; District: (262) 694-7379; Office Hotline: (888) 769-4724.

E-mail address: Sen.Wirch@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3007 Springbrook Road, Pleasant Prairie 53158.

Mailing address: Office: Room 108 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
KREUSER**

James E. Kreuser (Dem.), 64th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, May 20, 1961; married; 2 sons. Graduate Tremper H.S. 1979; B.A. in political science, UW-Parkside 1983; M.P.A. UW-Parkside 1986. Full-time legislator. Former admin. assistant to Kenosha County Executive. Member: Southport Masonic Lodge No. 343; Senior Action Council; Kenosha Area Business Alliance; Democratic Party of Wis.; Danish Brotherhood; Polish Legion of Amer. Veterans; Ducks Unlimited; Kenosha Inst. of the Arts; Kenosha Sport Fishing and Cons. Assn.; Urban League of Racine and Kenosha; Natl. Alliance of the Mentally Ill; Boys and Girls Club of Kenosha; AAUW; Democratic Leadership Council. Former member: Red Cross Exec. Bd.; UFCW No. 1444.

Elected to Assembly in August 1993 special election; reelected since 1994. Minority Leader 2003; Assistant Minority Leader 2001 (eff. 5/1/01). Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Assembly Organization (also 2001); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Legislative Council; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (also 2001); Rules (also 2001). **2001** — Jt. Com. for Review of Admin. Rules (also 1999, 1997); Review of Administrative Rules; Jt. Com. on Audit; Audit; Information Policy and Technology; Jt. Com. on Information Policy and Technology; Financial Institutions (also 1999); Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1999). **1999** — Jt. Com. on Information Policy; Information Policy; Transportation Projects Comm. (also 1997); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Navigable Waters Recodification, on State-Tribal Relations. **1997** — Elections and Constitutional Law (also 1995); Mandates (also 1995); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health and Economics of the Tavern Industry, on Public School Open Enrollment. **1995** — Highways and Transportation. **1993** — Elections, Constitutional Law and Corrections (vice chp.); Highways; Legis. Coun. Com. on Electronic Benefit Transfer System and American Indian Study Com.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5504; (888) 534-0064 (toll free); District: (262) 553-5555; Fax: (608) 282-3664.

E-mail address: Rep.Kreuser@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3505 14th Place, Kenosha 53144.

Mailing address: Office: Room 201 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

John P. Steinbrink (Dem.), 65th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, April 17, 1949; married; 3 children. Graduate George Tremper H.S.; attended Carthage College and UW-Madison Farm and Industry Short Course. Grain farmer. Former dairy farmer. Member: Kenosha Co. Farm Bureau (former pres. and vice pres.); Danish Brotherhood; Senior Action Council; Wis. League of Municipalities; Moose Lodge No. 286; Italian-American Club; Kenosha Area Business Alliance. Former member: Wis. Electric Community Round Table; Conserv F.S.; Kenosha-Racine F.S.; Pleasant Prairie Police Auxiliary; Pleasant Prairie Planning Commission; Wisconsin Towns Assn. Pleasant Prairie Town Board 1985-89; Pleasant Prairie Village Board 1989-present (pres. 1995-present).

Elected to Assembly 1996; reelected since 1998. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Agriculture (eff. 5/13/03); Budget Review; Economic Development; Energy and Utilities; Natural Resources (since 1995); Transportation (ranking min. mbr., mbr. since 1999); Governor's Coun. on Tourism. **2001** — Agriculture (since 1997); Government Operations (ranking minority mbr.); Tourism and Recreation (since 1997). **1997** — Highways and Transportation; Land Use.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0455; District: (262) 694-5863.

Voting address: 8602 88th Avenue, Pleasant Prairie 53158.

Mailing address: Office: Room 307 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Samantha Kerkman (Rep.), 66th Assembly District

Born Burlington, March 6, 1974; married. Graduate Wilmot H.S.; B.A. UW-Whitewater 1996. Full-time legislator. Former legislative aide. Member: Twin Lakes Chamber and Area Business Assn.; Randall Fire Dept. Auxiliary; Twin Lakes American Legion Auxiliary Post 544; VFW Auxiliary Post 5830; Powers Lake Sportsmen Club.

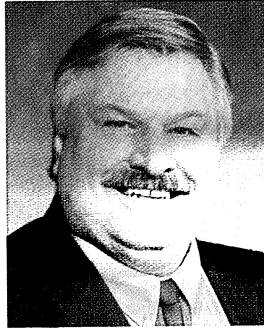
Elected to Assembly 2000; reelected 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Budget Review (chp.); Audit (vice chp. 2001); Jt. Com. on Audit (also 2001); Financial Institutions (also 2001); Judiciary (also 2001); Ways and Means (also 2001). **2001** — Urban and Local Affairs (vice chp.); Government Operations.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2530; (888) 534-0066 (toll free); District: (262) 279-1037.

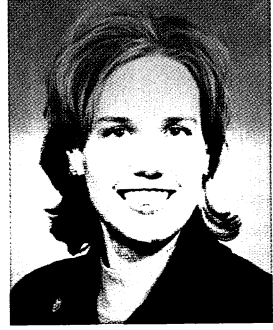
E-mail address: Rep.Kerkman@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Randall) 8705 385th Avenue, Burlington 53105.

Mailing address: Office: Room 109 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: P.O. Box 156, Powers Lake 53159.

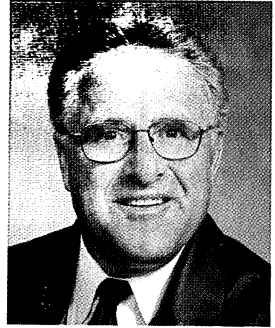


**Representative
STEINBRINK**



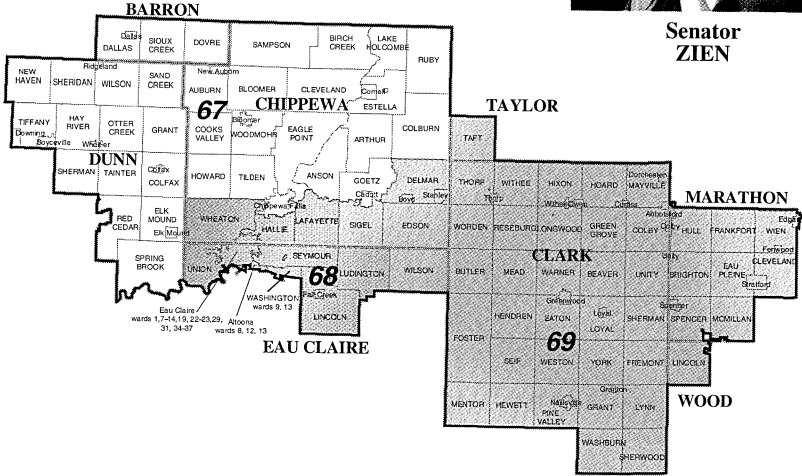
**Representative
KERKMAN**

23rd SENATE DISTRICT



Senator ZIEN

See Eau Claire Area Detail Map on p. 97



David A. Zien (Rep.), 23rd Senate District

Born Chippewa Falls, March 15, 1950; 4 children, 1 grandchild. Graduate Cadott H.S.; B.S. UW-Eau Claire 1974; M.S. UW-Stout; attended UW-Superior and UW-Madison. Full-time legislator. Former campus admin. at Northcentral Technical Coll.; employment, veteran's and welfare counselor; roofer, bouncer, farmhand, and longshoreman. Vietnam veteran; served in USMC 1968-70. Life Member: VFW; NRA; WRPA; American Legion; WVV; VEC; VVA; WACVO; HOG; Grandma's Marathon. Member: Masons; Elks; Eagles; Farm Bureau; CMA; AMA; ABATE; MCMC; Eau Claire Peace Officers Pistol Club; Chippewa and Eau Claire Rod and Gun Clubs; Wis. Bear Hunters Assn.; Wis. Bowhunters Assn.; Wheaton Knight Riders; Chippewa Valley ATV; LEAA; Khe Sanh Vets; USMC League; Chippewa Falls, Stanley, Eau Claire, and Cadott Chambers of Commerce; Clark, Thorp, Cadott, and Chippewa Valley Historical Societies; UW-Eau Claire, Stout, and Superior Alumni Assns. Recipient: Legislator of the Year. Wis. Fraternal Order of Police 2002; Prof. Firefighters of Wis. 2001; Wis. Troopers Assn. 2001; Wis. Fire Chiefs Assn. 2000, Wis. Bowhunters Assn. 2000, Wis. Builders Assn. 1998, Wis. DAV 1996, WACVO 1996 and 1993, Milw. Police Assn. 1995, VVA 1994, American Legion 1993, VFW 1990, ABATE 1990, Wis. Alliance for Fire Safety Outstanding Legislator 2000; Natl. MC Hall of Fame Inductee w/ Peter Fonda; Iron Butt World HD Record 11 days, 11,233 miles; Natl. Chiefs of Police and Amer. Fed. of Police Assns. National Award 1998; Wis. Grocers Assn. Friend of Grocers 1999-2000, 1997-98; NRA Defender of Freedom Award by Charleton Heston 1998; Cable 11 PACTV Impact Award-Best Series by an Individual 1997; Wis. Counties Assn. Outstanding Legislator 1995-96; Wis. Farm Bureau Friend of Agriculture 1995-96, 1993-94, 1991-92; NFIB Guardian of Small Business 1995-96, 1991-92; USMC League Recruiter of the Year 1995; Leader-Telegram Readers' Choice Award: Most Popular Public Official 1995; Hmong Stout Student Assn. Outstanding Good Friend 1993-94; Wis. Vietnam Veterans Veteran of the Year 1992; VEC Damn Fine Legislator 1992.

Elected to Assembly 1988-92 (resigned eff. 4/19/93); elected to Senate in April 1993 special election; reelected since 1994. Assistant Majority Leader 2003; Minority Caucus Chairperson 2001. Biennial committee assignments: 2003 — Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy (chp.); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Environment and Natural Resources; Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and Government Reform; Labor, Small Business Development and Consumer Affairs; Senate Organization. 2001 — Economic Development and Corrections; Universities, Housing, and Government Operations; Jt. Legis. Council (since 1989); Council on Tourism (since 1993); Rural Economic Development Bd.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7511; District: (715) 834-7723; E-mail address: Sen.Zien@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Wheaton, Chippewa County) 1716 63rd Street, Eau Claire 54703.

Mailing address: Office: Room 15 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
J. WOOD**



**Representative
BALOW**



**Representative
SUDER**

Jeffrey Wood (Rep.), 67th Assembly District

Born Juneau Co., September 12, 1969; married; 1 child. Graduate Chippewa Falls Senior H.S. 1987; attended UW-Eau Claire. Full-time legislator. Former small business owner and local government reporter. Served in U.S. Navy and U.S. Naval Reserve, 1986-94. Member: Chippewa Co. GOP (secy.); American Legion; Farm Bureau; Chamber of Commerce. Former member: Libertarian Party of the Chippewa Valley.

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Ways and Means (vice chp.); Campaigns and Elections; Education Reform; Property Rights and Land Management; Workforce Development.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1194; District: (715) 726-9226.

Voting address: 1501 Miles Street, Chippewa Falls 54729.

Mailing address: Office: Room 7 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Larry C. Balow (Dem.), 68th Assembly District

Born Eau Claire, April 29, 1943; married; 3 children. Graduate Eau Claire Memorial H.S.; attended technical college 1962-63. Full-time legislator. Former tool-die maker, firefighter, and small business owner. Member: Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls Chambers of Commerce; Eau Claire County Democratic Party. Eau Claire Transit Commission; Eau Claire City Council 1995-99.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Agriculture; Colleges and Universities (also 2001); Rural Development; Small Business. **2001** — Corrections and the Courts (also 1999); Financial Institutions; Insurance; Transportation Projects Commission (also 1999). **1999** — Small Business and Economic Development; Transportation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9172; (888) 534-0068 (toll free); District: (715) 832-0808.

E-mail address: Rep.Balow@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2007 Plante Street, Eau Claire 54703.

Mailing address: Office: Room 126 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Scott Suder (Rep.), 69th Assembly District

Born Medford, September 28, 1968. Graduate Abbotsford H.S.; B.A. UW-Eau Claire 1991. Independent small businessman. Former legislative aide. Member: Abbotsford Sportsman Club; Loyal Sportsman's Club; Rock Dam Rod and Gun Club; NRA (lifetime mbr.); Ducks Unlimited; Loyal Sportsman's Club; NRA-ILA; National Assn. of Sportsmen Legislators; Abbotsford Chamber of Commerce; Chippewa Falls Chamber of Commerce; Eau Claire Area Chamber of Commerce; Lublin American Legion-Sons of the American Legion; Wis. Farm Bureau; ALEC Criminal Justice Task Force (chm.); NWTFF. Recipient: NWTFF *Legislator of the Year* 2002; American Police Hall of Fame *Distinguished Service Award*. Abbotsford City Council 1986-2001.

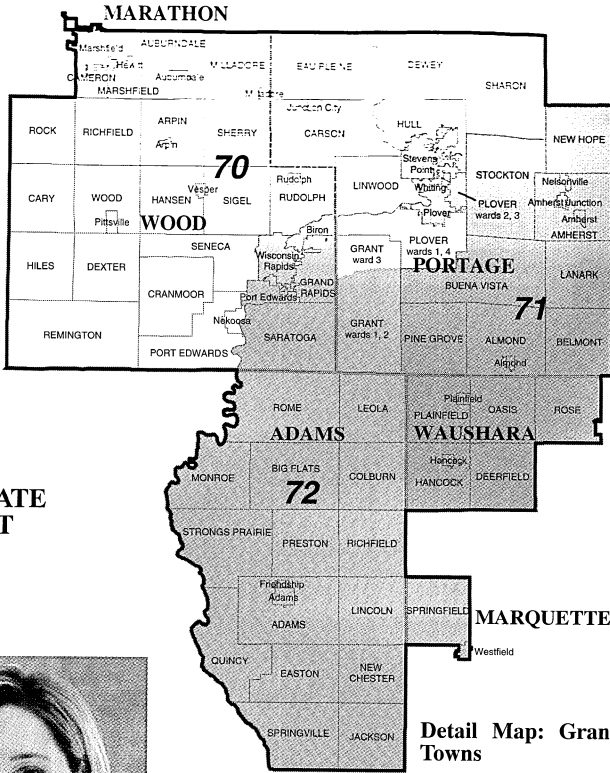
Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Criminal Justice (chp. and mbr. since 2001); Rural Development (vice chp.); Agriculture (since 1999); Corrections and the Courts (vice chp. 1999-2001); Transportation (since 1999); Law Revision Com. (also 2001); Rural Economic Development Bd. **2001** — Census and Redistricting. **1999** — Campaigns and Elections (vice chp.); Highway Safety (eff. 10/12/99); Judiciary and Personal Privacy; Waste Cutters Task Force (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-0280; (888) 534-0069 (toll free); District: (715) 223-6964.

E-mail address: Rep.Suder@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 102 South Fourth Avenue, Abbotsford 54405.

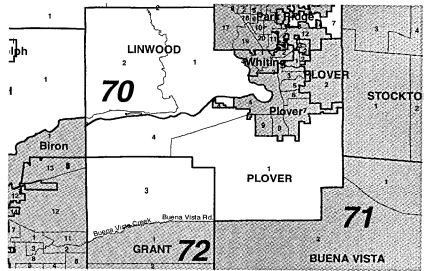
Mailing address: Office: Room 21 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



24th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator LASSA



Detail Map: Grant and Plover Towns

Julie M. Lassa (Dem.), 24th Senate District

Born Stevens Point, October 21, 1970; married. Graduate Stevens Point Area Senior H.S.; B.S. in political science and public administration, UW-Stevens Point 1993; UW-Madison La Follette Institute of Public Affairs graduate work. Full-time legislator. Former legislative aide and executive director, Plover Area Business Assn. Member: Point-Plover Jaycees; Portage Co. Democratic Party (former chp.); Portage Co. Historical Society; Portage Co. Business Council. Dewey Town Board 1993-94.

Elected to Assembly 1998 to 2000 (resigned eff. 5/9/03); elected to Senate in April 2003 special election. Minority Caucus Secretary 1999. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **2003** — Agriculture, Financial Institutions and Insurance; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules. Assembly committee assignments: **2003** — Agriculture (since 1999); Budget Review (ranking min. mbr.); Economic Development (ranking minority mbr., 2001); Financial Institutions; Rural Affairs; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (also 2001). **2001** — Colleges and Universities (also 1999); Labor and Workforce Development. **1999** — Small Business and Economic Development; Transportation; World Dairy Center Authority.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3123; (800) 925-7491 (toll free); District: (715) 342-3806.

E-mail address: Sen.Lassa@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1900 Clark Street, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: Office: Room 3 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
VRUWINK**

Amy Sue Vruwink (Dem.), 70th Assembly District

Born Wisconsin Rapids, May 22, 1975; married. Graduate Auburndale H.S. 1993; B.S. Marian College (Fond du Lac) 1997. Full-time legislator. Former legislative aide to U.S. Representative David R. Obey and Area Program Director for the Minnesota Farm Bureau. Member: Marshfield Business and Professional Women; Marshfield Area Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Coalition of Wisconsin Aging Groups; St. James Parish; Wood County Farm Bureau; National Rifle Association; Wisconsin Hunting and Fishing Alliance; Central Wisconsin Fair Association; New Visions Art Gallery.

Elected to Assembly 2002. Minority Caucus Secretary 2003. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Aging and Long-Term Care; Agriculture; Health; Transportation; Transportation Projects Commission.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8366; (888) 534-0070 (toll free); District: (715) 652-2909.

E-mail address: Rep.Vruwink@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 9425 Flower Lane, Milladore 54454.

Mailing address: Room 412 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



**Representative
MOLEPSKE**

Louis John Molepske, Jr. (Dem.), 71st Assembly District

Born Stevens Point, January 6, 1974; single. Graduate Stevens Point Area H.S. 1993; B.A. Political science with emphasis in journalism UW-Madison 1997; J.D. Marquette 2001. Attorney. Former local government ambassador to Santo Tomas, Nicaragua, U.S. State Department; special prosecutor, Portage Co. D.A. office; assistant city attorney and mayoral assistant, City of Stevens Point. Member: Portage County Democratic Party; Portage County Bar Assn.; Wisconsin Bar Assn.; Knights of Columbus; Wisconsin/Nicaragua Partners for the Americas; Lawyers Legislative Action Network; Wis. Bar Assn. Young Lawyers Div.; Wis. Bar Assn. Government Lawyers Division.

Elected to Assembly July 2003 special election.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-9649; District: (715) 344-3871.

Voting address: 924 Lindbergh Avenue, Stevens Point 54481.

Mailing address: Office: State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; District: 1525 Church Street, Stevens Point 54481.

Marlin D. Schneider (Dem.), 72nd Assembly District

Born La Crosse, Nov. 16, 1942; widowed; 2 children. Graduate Longfellow Elem. Sch.; La Crosse Central H.S. 1960; B.S. WSU-La Crosse 1965; M.S.T. UW-Stevens Point 1976; M.S. UW-Madison 1979; certificate from Madison Area Technical College Police Academy 1982. Full-time legislator.

Elected to Assembly since 1970. Assistant Minority Leader 1999, 1997, 1995; Assistant Majority Leader 1989; Majority Caucus Vice Chairperson 1973-81. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Colleges and Universities; Criminal Justice; Electronic Democracy and Government Reform; Jt. Legislative Council (also mbr. 1985-99, vice chp. 1993, chp. 1991); Public Health (since 2001); Veterans and Military Affairs (since 2001); Jt. Legislative Council Spec. Com. on Public and Private Broadband. **2001** — Agriculture; Jt. Com. on Information Policy and Technology; Information Policy and Technology; Personal Privacy; Rural Affairs and Forestry; Small Business and Consumer Affairs; State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (eff. 5/16/01, also 1999, 1989-95). **1999** — Assembly Organization (since 1995); Information Policy; Joint Com. on Information Policy (mbr. since 1995, co-chp. 1993); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (since 1995); Joint Survey Com. on Retirement Systems (also 1997); Rules (since 1995); Educational Communications Bd. (also 1995).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0215; (888) 529-0072 (toll free); Fax: (608) 282-3672 or (608) 266-8955; District: (715) 423-1223.

E-mail address: Rep.Schneider@legis.state.wi.us

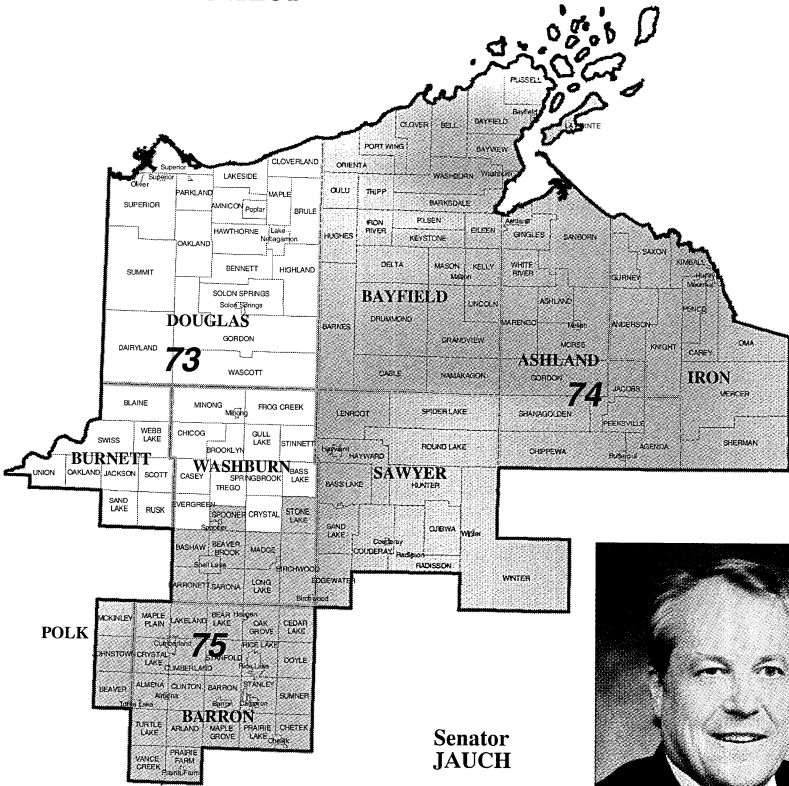
Voting address: 3820 Southbrook Lane, Wisconsin Rapids 54494.

Mailing address: Office: Room 204 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



**Representative
SCHNEIDER**

25th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator JAUCH

Robert Jauch (Dem.), 25th Senate District

Born Wheaton, IL, November 22, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Wheaton Central H.S.; attended UW-Eau Claire 1968-71, UW-Superior 1973. Full-time legislator. Former field rep. for Congressman David Obey. Veteran; served in Army 1964-68. Member: Hawthorne Lions; Vietnam Veterans of America; VFW; American Legion.

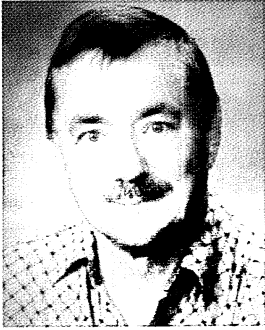
Elected to Assembly 1982, 1984; elected to Senate since 1986. Minority Leader 1995, 1993 (eff. 5/12/93). Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Education, Ethics and Elections; Health, Children, Families, Aging and Long Term Care. **2001** — Jt. Com. on Information Policy and Technology (co-chp.); 2001-03 Biennial Budget (chp.); Economic Development and Corrections (chp.); Education (since 1993); Privacy, Electronic Commerce and Financial Institutions (also 1999); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm. (since 1997). **1999** — Jt. Com. on Information Policy (co-chp., also 1997, eff. 1/15/97 to 4/20/98, 1995); Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1991). **1997** — Education and Financial Institutions (eff. 4/21/98); Insurance, Tourism and Rural Affairs (eff. 1/15/97 to 4/20/98); Jt. Legislative Council (also 1995); Education Comm. of the States (also 1995); Submerged Cultural Resources Council (also 1995); Midwestern Higher Education Comm.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Children at Risk Program, on School Discipline and Safety. **1995** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (resigned 10/17/95, also 1993); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (resigned 10/17/95, also 1993); Insurance (eff. 12/95-6/96); Insurance, Tourism, Veterans and Military Affairs (eff. 6/96); Senate Organization (resigned 10/17/95, also 1993); School Funding Comm.; Spec. Com. on State and Federal Relations (vice chp., resigned 10/17/95); Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse; Disability Bd.; Legis. Coun. Com. on Lead Poisoning and Control. **1993** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (since 1987); Student Readiness Study Com.; Jt. Survey Com. for Retirement Systems (mbr. and co-chp. 1987 to 4/20/93); Retirement Research Com. (mbr. and co-chp. 1987-4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Coms. on AISC, on Children in Need of Protection or Services, on State Fire Programs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3510; (800) 469-6562 (toll free); District: (715) 364-2438.

E-mail address: Sen.Jauch@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 5271 South Maple Drive, Poplar 54864-9126.

Mailing address: Office: Room 19 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
BOYLE**



**Representative
SHERMAN**



**Representative
HUBLER**

Frank Boyle (Dem.), 73rd Assembly District

Born Phillips, February 20, 1945; married; 2 children. Graduate Phillips H.S.; B.A. UW-Superior 1967; graduate work UW-Superior 1967-68; UW-Madison 1969-70. Full-time legislator. Former residential building contractor and construction worker. Member: Douglas Co. Democratic Party (past secy.); Intl. Laborers Union local; Tri-Lakes Civic Assn. (past pres. of the bd.); Summit Volunteer Fire Dept.; Four Corners School PTA; Adv. Committee to local REA; 7th Congressional Dist. Democratic Party; Amnicon-Dowling Lake Management 1978-present. Creator of annual Superior Days lobbying event. Douglas Co. Board 1984-87.

Elected to Assembly since 1986. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Forestry; Veterans and Military Affairs (also 2001, 1999, 1995); Legis. Coun. Com. on State-Tribal Relations (since 1999). **2001** — Colleges and Universities (since 1995); Criminal Justice; Tourism and Recreation; Legis. Adv. Com. to Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm. (also 1999, 1989-95). **1999** — Natural Resources (also 1993-97, 1987-89). **1997** — State Affairs (chp. 1993, mbr. 1991); Legis. Coun. Com. on Local Government Funding and American Indian Study Com. (also 1995, co-chp. 1989-94). **1995** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Federally Tax-Exempt Lands. **1993** — Environmental Resources.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0640; (888) 534-0073 (toll free); District: (715) 399-2247; Fax: (608) 282-3673.

E-mail address: Rep.Boyle@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Summit) 4900 East Tri-Lakes Road, Superior 54880.

Mailing address: Office: Room 221 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Gary E. Sherman (Dem.), 74th Assembly District

Born Chicago, May 5, 1949; 2 children. Graduate A.G. Lane Technical H.S. (Chicago); B.A. in history and American institutions, UW-Madison 1970; J.D. *cum laude* UW-Madison 1973. Attorney. Served in Air Force 1973. Member: State Bar of Wis. (former pres.); Port Wing Fire Dept. (former chief); American Law Institute; Ashland-Bayfield Counties Bar Assn. (former pres.); Port Wing Baseball Club (fish boil); American Legion; Red Cliff Bar; Wis. Assn. of Criminal Defense Lawyers.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Minority Caucus Vice Chairperson 2003. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Education Reform; Financial Institutions; Transportation (since 1999); Veterans and Military Affairs. **2001** — Criminal Justice; Education (also 1999); Highway Safety. **1999** — Campaigns and Elections; Judiciary and Personal Privacy; Rural Affairs and Forestry; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Dental Care Access, on State-Tribal Relations.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7690; (888) 534-0074 (toll free); District: (715) 774-3691; Fax: (608) 282-3674.

E-mail address: Rep.Sherman@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 11800 Sherman Road, Port Wing 54865.

Mailing address: Office: Room 320 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Mary Hubler (Dem.), 75th Assembly District

Born July 31, 1952. Graduate Rice Lake H.S.; B.S. UW-Superior 1973; J.D. UW-Madison 1980. Full-time legislator. Attorney, former teacher. Member: Wisconsin Farmers Union; Barron Co. Farm Bureau; Barron Co. Historical Society; State Bar of Wis.; Ducks Unlimited; Women of the Moose, Chapter 725; Barron County Home and Community Education.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Forestry; Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems; Rural Development; Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions; Veterans and Military Affairs. **2001** — Agriculture (vice chp. 1987, mbr. 1985); Rural Affairs and Forestry (also 1999); Small Business and Consumer Affairs. **1999** — Natural Resources. **1997** — Judiciary (also 1987, 1985); Tourism and Recreation (also 1995); Joint Legislative Council (also 1995) and its Com. on Conservation Laws Enforcement (secy.). **1995** — Com. on Uniform State Laws (also 1993); Governor's Council on Recycling (also 1993); Legis. Coun. Com. on Federally Tax-Exempt Lands. **1993** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 1989); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (co-chp., also 1989, mbr. 1987), on Child Custody, Support and Visitation Laws. **1989** — Select Com. on Health Care Financing; Legis. Coun. Com. on Marital Property Implementation (also 1987). **1987** — Select Com. on Rural Development (chp.); Tourism, Recreation and Forest Productivity (vice chp., also 1985); Highways (also 1985); Ways and Means (eff. 10/22/87); Select Com. on Regulation of Gambling; Legis. Coun. Com. on Community Aids.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2519; (888) 534-0075 (toll free); District: (715) 234-7421.

E-mail address: Rep.Hubler@legis.state.wi.us

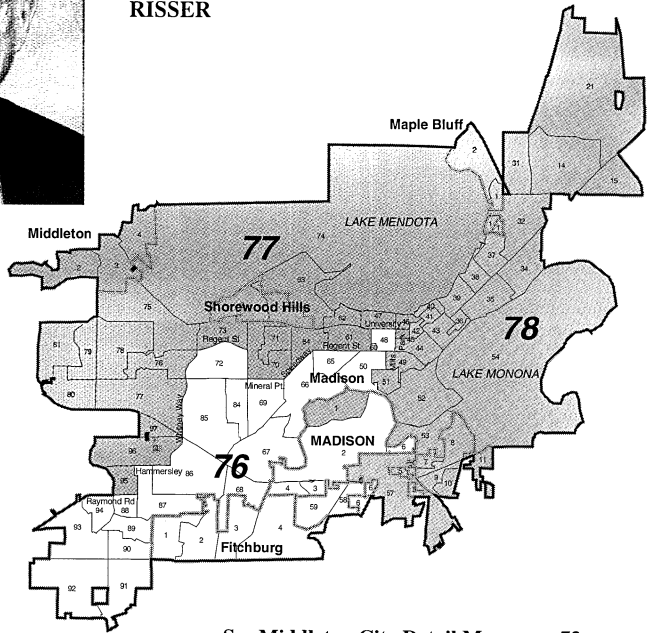
Voting address: 1966 21-7/8 Street (Hawthorne Lane), Rice Lake 54868.

Mailing address: Office: Room 119 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

26th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator
RISSER



See Middleton City Detail Map on p. 72

See Madison Area Detail Map on pp. 90 & 91

Fred Risser (Dem.), 26th Senate District

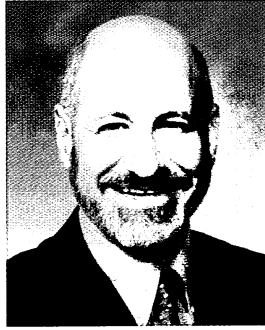
Born Madison, May 5, 1927; married; 3 children. Attended Carleton College (MN), UW-Madison; B.A. U. of Oregon 1950; LL.B. U. of Oregon 1952. Attorney. World War II veteran; Navy. Member: State Bar of Wis. and Oregon and Dane Co. Bar Assns.; NCSL (past mbr. Natl. Exec. Com.); CSG (past mbr. Natl. Exec. Com., Midwestern Conf. chp.).

Elected to Assembly 1956-60; elected to Senate in 1962 special election; reelected since 1964. President of the Senate 2001, 1999, 1997 (eff. 1/15/97 to 4/20/98), 1995 (eff. 7/9/96), also 1979 to 4/20/93; Assistant Minority Leader 1995 (eff. 1/5/95 to 7/12/96), 1993 (eff. 4/20/93, also 1965); Sen. Pres. Pro Tempore 1977, 1975; Minority Ldr. 1967-73. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Environment and Natural Resources; Joint Legislative Council (co-chp. 2001, 1999, 1997, chp. 1987, 1983, 1971, mbr. since 1967); State of Wis. Building Comm. (vice chp., also 2001, 1999, 1971 to 5/19/93, mbr. since 1969); State Historical Society Bd. of Curators (since 1983); State Capitol and Executive Residence Bd. (co-chp. 1989 to 4/20/98, mbr. since 1983). **2001** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1999, 1997, eff. 1/6/97 to 4/20/98, also 1995, eff. 7/9/96, also 1979 to 4/20/93, mbr. since 1973); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (co-chp., also 1999, 1997, eff. 1/15/97 to 4/20/98, also 1977 to 4/20/93, mbr. since 1967); Senate Organization (chp. 1987 to 4/20/98, also chp. 1977-1981, mbr. since 1967); Judiciary, Consumer Affairs, and Campaign Finance Reform; Disability Bd. (since 1997); Legis. Coun. Com. on Review of Fireworks Law (co-chp.). **1999** — Judiciary and Consumer Affairs. **1997** — Government Effectiveness (eff. 4/21/98); Judiciary (eff. 4/21/98); Judiciary, Campaign Finance Reform and Consumer Affairs (resigned 1/5/98, also 1995); Wis. Sesquicentennial Comm. (also 1995); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Discipline of Health Care Professionals (secy.), on Incentives for Resource Stewardship. **1993** — Judiciary and Insurance; Historic Sites Fdn., Inc. (vice pres. since 1989, mbr. since 1984); Senate Rules (since 1987). **1989** — Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections (chp.); Jt. Com. on Debt Management (co-chp.); Adv. Com. on the Capitol Master Plan (co-chp.). **1987** — Select Com. on the Regulation of Gambling; Com. on the Management of the Yahara Watershed; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Law Revision (co-chp. since 1979), on Surrogate Parenting (co-chp.), on Uniform Anatomical Gift Act (vice chp.). **1985** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Mental Health Issues (chp.). **1981** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Adoption Laws (vice chp.), on the Prosecutorial System (vice chp.), on Legis. Oversight (also 1979, 1977). **1979** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on State Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1977), on Determinate Sentencing (vice chp., also 1977). **1977** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Definition of Death (chp.). **1975** — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Criminal Penalties (chp. since 1971), on Recycled Paper (chp.). **1965** — Jt. Finance (also 1963, Assembly chp. 1959).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1627; District: (608) 238-5008; E-mail address: Sen.Risser@legis.state.wi.us
 Voting address: 5008 Risser Road, Madison 53705.
 Mailing address: Office: Room 123 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
BERCEAU**



**Representative
BLACK**



**Representative
POCAN**

Terese Berceau (Dem.), 76th Assembly District

Born Green Bay, August 23, 1950; married. Graduate Green Bay East H.S.; B.S. UW-Madison 1973; graduate studies in Urban and Regional Planning, UW-Madison. Former career services coordinator, UW-Madison Robert M. La Follette School of Public Affairs; staff, Wis. Counties Assn.; real estate salesperson; substitute teacher. Member: Nature Conservancy; Dane Co. Democratic Party; National Organization of Women; 1000 Friends of Wisconsin; Planned Parenthood Advocates of Wisconsin; Sierra Club. Former member: Monona Terrace Community and Convention Center Bd.; Greater Madison Convention and Visitors Bureau Bd. Recipient: Planned Parenthood of Wisconsin *Voice for Choice Award* 1999; Wisconsin Family Planning and Reproductive Health Assn. *Legislator of the Year* 2000; Domestic Abuse Intervention Service *Public Service Award* 2002; National Alliance for the Mentally III – Dane County *Community Service Award* 2003. City of Madison Community Development Authority (chp. 1989-92); Dane Co. Bd. of Supervisors 1992-2000.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Family Law (since 1999); Insurance; Law Revision Com. (also 2001); Urban and Local Affairs (since 1999); Ways and Means. **2001** — Colleges and Universities; Historical Society of Wisconsin, Bd. of Curators. **1999** — Conservation and Land Use; Criminal Justice.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3784; District: (608) 255-8123; E-mail address: Rep.Berceau@legis.state.wi.us

Internet address: <http://Terese.US>

Voting address: 2810 Arbor Drive, Madison 53711.

Mailing address: Office: Room 208 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Spencer Black (Dem.), 77th Assembly District

Born May 25, 1950; married; 1 son. B.A. in economics and history, SUNY-Stony Brook 1972; M.S. in urban and regional planning UW-Madison 1980; M.A. in public policy and administration UW-Madison 1981. Former conservation representative, Sierra Club; curator of education, State Historical Society of Wisconsin; high school teacher. Recipient: Wis. Fed. of Teachers *Legislator of the Year* 1999; Clean Water Action Council *Environmental Advocate of the Year* 1993; Midwest Renewable Energy Assn. *Environmental Excellence Award* 1992; Izaak Walton League *Environmental Legislator of the Year* 1991; Wis. Community Action Programs Assn. *Gaylord Nelson Human Service Award* 1991; Audubon Society *Environmentalist of the Year Award* 1990; The Nature Conservancy *President's Public Service Award* 1989; Wis. Wildlife Fed. *Legislator of the Year Award* 1988; Common Cause *Leadership Award* 1985.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Minority Leader 2001 (eff. 5/1/01); Assistant Minority Leader 2001 (1/3/01 to 5/1/01). Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Administrative Rules; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1999); Colleges and Universities; Electronic Democracy and Government Reform; Natural Resources (also 1997, chp. 1987-93); Property Rights and Land Management. **2001** — Assembly Organization; Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (eff. 5/1/01); Jt. Com. on Legis. Organization; Rules; Jt. Legislative Coun.; Disability Bd. (eff. 5/1/01).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7521; District: (608) 233-0317; E-mail address: Rep.Black@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 5742 Elder Place, Madison 53705.

Mailing address: Office: Room 214 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Mark Pocan (Dem.), 78th Assembly District

Born Kenosha, August 14, 1964; single. Graduate Mary D. Bradford H.S. (Kenosha); B.A. UW-Madison 1986. Small businessperson. Member: Midwest Progressive Elected Officials Network (co-chp.); Wisconsin Citizen Action (bd. mbr.); American Civil Liberties Union; Colombia Support Network/Apartadó Sister City Organization; 1000 Friends of Wisconsin (founding mbr.); Wis. Environmental Decade; Painters and Allied Trades Union (AFL-CIO); Sierra Club; Action Wisconsin. Former member: Big Brothers-Big Sisters. Recipient: Wis. Environmental Decade *Clean 16 Award* 2000, 2002; ACLU *Special Recognition Award* 2001; Outreach, Inc. *Man of the Year* 1999; Wis. Federation of Teachers State Employees Council *Representative of the Year* 2002; Progressive Democratic Network *Rookie of the Year* 1999. Dane Co. Board 1991-96.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Audit; Jt. Com. on Audit; Campaigns and Elections (also 2001); Colleges and Universities; Corrections and the Courts (since 1999); Criminal Justice. **2001** — Environment; Ways and Means. **1999** — Consumer Affairs; Education; Labor and Employment.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8570; District: (608) 256-6214; E-mail address: Rep.Pocan@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1029 Spaight Street, #6B, Madison 53703.

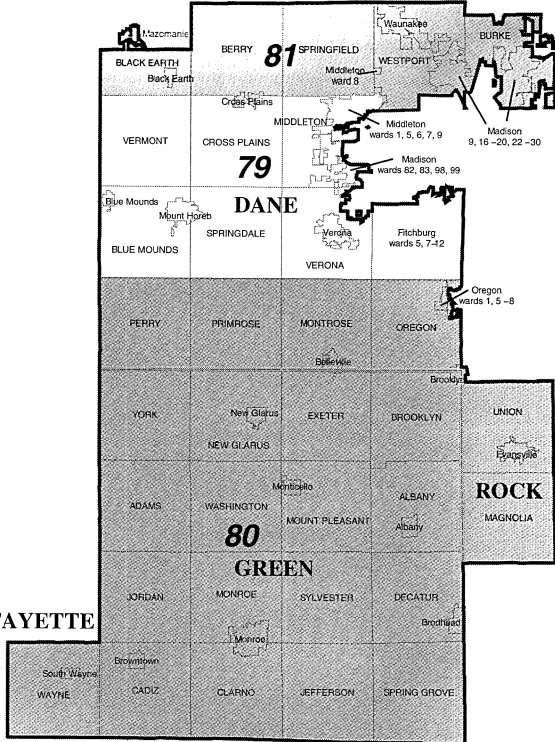
Mailing address: Office: Room 322 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



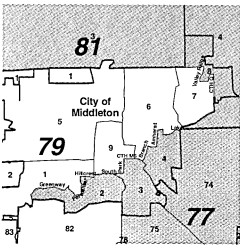
Senator ERPENBACH

27th SENATE DISTRICT

See Madison Area Detail Map on pp. 90 & 91



Detail Map: Middleton City



Jon B. Erpenbach (Dem.), 27th Senate District

Born Middleton, January 28, 1961; 2 children. Graduate Middleton H.S.; attended UW-Oshkosh 1979-81. Former communications director, legislative aide, radio personality, short order cook, meat packer, truck driver, and City of Middleton recreation instructor. Member: League of Women Voters; Environmental Decade of Wisconsin; NAACP; Wis. Farm Bureau; Wis. Hunting and Fishing Alliance; Movin' Out (bd. mbr.).

Elected to Senate 1998, reelected 2002. Minority Leader 2003. Biennial committee assignments: 2003 — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations; Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Senate Organization; Jt. Legis. Coun.; Disability Bd. Jt. Legis. Coun. Spec. Com. on Review of Open Records Law (co-chp. since 2001). 2001 — Privacy, Electronic Commerce and Financial Institutions (chp., also 1999); 2001-03 Biennial Budget; Education (also 1999); Health, Utilities, Veterans and Military Affairs (also 1999); Jt. Com. on Information Policy and Technology; Information and Policy Technology; Law Revision Committee (also 1999); Legis. Coun. Com. on Condominium Law Review (co-chp. since 1999). 1999 — Jt. Committee on Information Policy; Lambeau Field; Jt. Survey Committee on Retirement Systems; Joint Legislative Council; Census Education Bd.; Governor's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Passenger Rail; Democratic Leadership Institute (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-6670; District: (888) 549-0027 (toll free).

E-mail address: Sen.Erpenbach@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2385 Branch Street, Middleton 53562.

Mailing address: Office: Room 202 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
POPE-ROBERTS**

Sondy Pope-Roberts (Dem.), 79th Assembly District

Born Madison, April 27, 1950; widowed; one child. Graduate River Valley H.S. 1968; attended Madison Area Technical College and Edgewood College. Full-time legislator. Former Associate Director of the Foundation for Madison's Public Schools. Member: Wisconsin PTA (bd. of dir.); League of Women Voters; Black Hawk Council of Girl Scouts, Inc.; Wis. Council on Children and Families; Nature Conservancy; NARAL.

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Aging and Long-Term Care; Education; Rural Affairs; Small Business.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3520; (888) 534-0079 (toll free); District: (608) 829-2750.

E-mail address: Rep.Pope-Roberts@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3426 Valley Woods Drive, Verona 53593.

Mailing address: Office: Room 420 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.



**Representative
POWERS**

Mike Powers (Rep.), 80th Assembly District

Born Madison, March 31, 1962; married; 2 sons. Graduate Albany H.S. 1980; B.S. in Land Reclamation UW-Platteville 1984; Ealing Polytechnic, London 1982; Pittsburg State U. (Kansas) 1985. Full-time legislator. Former Green County Land Conservationist. Member: Big Brothers-Big Sisters; Moose Lodge; Farm Bureau; Green and Rock Co. Republican Parties; UW-Platteville Alumni Assn.; Sons of the American Legion. Former member: Albany Volunteer Fire Dept.; American Society of Surface Mining and Reclamation; Soil and Water Conservation Society; UW-Extension's Local Strategic Planning Com. Green Co. Board 1998-2000.

Elected to Assembly since 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (co-chp.); Energy and Utilities (vice chp., mbr. 2001). **2001** — Personal Privacy (chp.); Environment (also 1999); Natural Resources (also 1999, vice chp. 1997, 1995). **1999** — Conservation and Land Use (chp.); Review of the Farmland Preservation Program (vice chp.); Utilities. **1997** — Land Use (chp.); Managed Care (vice chp.); Rural Affairs (also 1995); Utilities Oversight; Ways and Means; Legis. Coun. Com. on Incentives for Resource Stewardship. **1995** — Aging and Long-Term Care (vice chp.); Environment and Utilities; Government Operations.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1192; (888) 534-0080 (toll free); E-mail address: Rep.Powers@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Albany) N6772 Attica Road, Albany 53502.

Mailing address: Office: Room 310 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

David M. Travis (Dem.), 81st Assembly District

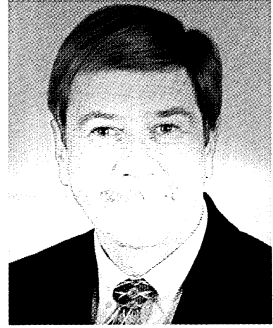
Born September 21, 1948. B.A. UW-Milwaukee; M.A. La Follette Institute, UW-Madison; attended Madison Area Technical College and Bindl Flight School, Waunakee (private pilot's license). Instructor, Edgewood College; self-employed consultant; former instructor, UW-Milwaukee; private consultant to law firm, Senate Democratic Caucus staff director, policy analyst, administrative assistant, baker, grocery clerk, truck driver, factory worker, short-order cook, and busboy.

Elected to Assembly since 1978. Majority Leader 1993, 1991. Author of: child car seat law; computer and electronic transfer crime laws; personal harassment law; restrictions on possession of firearms in public buildings, in taverns, and by convicted felons; constitutional amendment against letter vetoes; handgun hotline law; local government code of ethics; violent juvenile offender act; domestic abuser firearm ban. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Aging and Long-Term Care (also 2001); Campaigns and Elections (since 1999); Energy and Utilities; Jt. Legislative Council; Rules (since 1991). **2001** — State Affairs. **1999** — Census and Redistricting; Corrections and the Courts. **1997** — Criminal Justice and Corrections (also 1995); Financial Institutions (also 1995); Legis. Coun. Com. on Faith-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention and Justice. **1995** — Elections and Constitutional Law; Ways and Means; Wisconsin Sentencing Commission (former chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5340; District: (608) 249-4673; E-mail address: Rep.Travis@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 5440 Willow Road, Waunakee 53597.

Mailing address: Office: Room 223 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

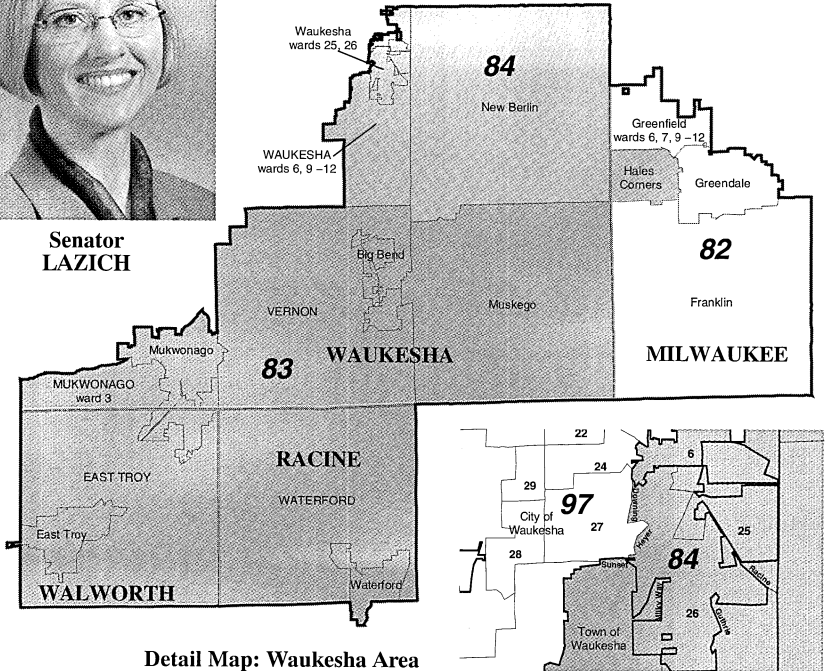


**Representative
TRAVIS**

28th SENATE DISTRICT



**Senator
LAZICH**



Detail Map: Waukesha Area

See Milwaukee County Detail Map on pp. 92 & 93

See Waukesha County Detail Map on pp. 94 & 95

Mary A. Lazich (Rep.), 28th Senate District

Born Loyal, October 3, 1952; married; 3 children. Graduate Loyal H.S.; B.A. UW-Milwaukee, *summa cum laude*. Full-time legislator. Former county board supervisor and city council member. Member: Waukesha Co. Republican Party; Waukesha Co. Republican Women's Club; New Berlin Lioness; New Berlin Historical Society. Waukesha Co. Board supervisor 1990-93, and mbr. of its Legislative, Intergovernmental and Education Com., Health and Human Services Com., Transportation Com., and Community Development Block Grant Bd.; New Berlin City Council 1986-92 (former president, chm. of Finance Com., chm. of Board of Public Works, mbr. of Planning Commission and Crime Prevention Com.).

Elected to Assembly 1992-96 (resigned eff. 4/20/98); elected to Senate in April 1998 special election; reelected 2000. Majority Caucus Chairperson 2003. Biennial Senate committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. on Finance; Finance; Jt. Com. on Administrative Rules; Administrative Rules; Energy and Utilities; Jt. Legislative Council (resigned eff. 3/11/03). **2001** — Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1999, co-chp. 1998, eff. 4/21/98); Audit; Education (also 1999); Health, Utilities, Veterans and Military Affairs; Jt. Com. on Information Policy and Technology; Information Policy and Technology. **1999** — Council on Highway Safety; Women's Council (also 1997). **1997** — Education and Financial Institutions; State Government Operations and Corrections; Government Effectiveness; Forward Wisconsin, Inc. Assembly committee assignments: **1997** — Jt. Com. on Audit (co-chp., also 1995); Working Families (vice chp.); Financial Institutions; Health (since 1993); Labor and Employment (also 1995). **1995** — Insurance, Securities and Corporate Policy; Urban Education (also 1993); Welfare Reform; Legis. Coun. Com. on Health Care Information. **1993** — Excise and Fees; Judiciary; Transportation; Legis. Coun. Com. on Child Care Economics.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5400; (800) 334-1442 (toll free); District: (414) 425-9452.

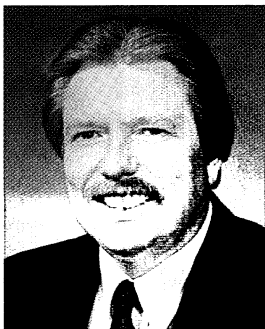
E-mail address: Sen.Lazich@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 4405 South 129th Street, New Berlin 53151.

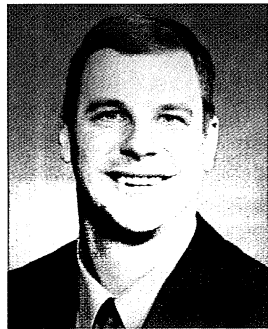
Mailing address: Office: Room 127 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
STONE**



**Representative
GUNDERSON**



**Representative
GUNDRUM**

Jeff Stone (Rep.), 82nd Assembly District

Born Topeka, KS, January 28, 1961; married. Graduate West Muskingum H.S. (Zanesville, OH); B.A. in political science and history, Washburn U. (Topeka) *magna cum laude* and Phi Kappa Phi 1983. Printing business owner. Member: Metro. Milwaukee Assn. of Commerce; Partners of Parks, Greenfield; Greenfield Chamber of Commerce (past secy.); Greendale Lions. Awards: Wis. Wholesale Beer Distributors Assn. *Legislator Award* 2001; Wis. Builders Assn. *Friend of the Housing Industry* 2002; Milwaukee Co. Republican Party *Taxcutter of the Year* 2001; *Legislative Leadership National Com. Against Drunk Driving Award* 2000; *Working for Wisconsin* 2000, 1998; *Bowhay Institute for Legislative Leadership Development* 2000; *NFIB Guardian of Small Business* 1999-2000; *State Highway Safety Champion Award* 1999; Wis. Counties Assn. *Outstanding Legislator Award* 1999-2000. Greenfield City Council 1994-98.

Elected to Assembly in April 1998 special election; reelected since November 1998. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Finance; Jt. Com. on Finance; Governor's Airport Finance Com.; Local Government Health Partnership Task Force; Leg. Council Spec. Com. on Improving Wisconsin's Fiscal Management. **2001** — Transportation (chp., vice chp. 1999); Campaigns and Elections; Education Reform (also 1999); Labor and Workforce Development; Jt. Leg. Council; Transportation Projects Commission; Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council (also 1999), Subcom. on Adoption, 2002; Rustic Roads Bd.; Leg. Council Spec. Com. on Recodification of OWI and Safety Laws.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8590; District: (414) 529-1100; E-mail address: Rep.Stone@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 5535 Grandview Drive, Greendale 53129.

Mailing address: Office: Room 320 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Scott L. Gunderson (Rep.), 83rd Assembly District

Born Burlington, October 24, 1956; married; 3 children. Graduate Waterford H.S. 1974. Sports store owner and farmer. Member: Wind Lake Chamber of Commerce (past pres., vice pres.); Waterford Lions Club; Waterford FFA Alumni (past pres., vice pres.); St. Thomas Athletic Assn.; Wings Over Wis. (bd. mbr.); Ducks Unlimited; Pheasants Forever; Racine Co. Farm Bureau; Racine Co. Fair (dir.). Former member: Waterford Chamber of Commerce (pres., vice pres.); Waterford Jaycees (pres., vice pres.); Waterford 4th of July Parade Com. Waterford Town Board 1991-95.

Elected to Assembly since 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Urban and Local Affairs (chp. since 1997); Natural Resources (vice chp. since 1999, mbr. since 1995); Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (since 1995); Review of Administrative Rules (also 2001); Budget Review; Tourism. **2001** — Environment; Transportation; State Fair Park Bd.; Wis. Coastal Management Council (since 1996). **1999** — Criminal Justice; Legis. Coun. Com. on Navigable Waters Recodification (co-chp.). **1997** — Criminal Justice and Corrections (also 1995); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Programs for Prevention Services (chp.), on Conservation Laws Enforcement. **1995** — Children and Families (vice chp.); Financial Institutions; State Affairs; Legis. Coun. Com. on Recodification of Fish and Game Laws.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3363; (888) 534-0083 (toll free); District: (262) 534-2616.

Voting address: Village of Waterford.

Mailing address: Office: Room 7 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: P.O. Box 7, Waterford 53185.

Mark Gundrum (Rep.), 84th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, March 20, 1970; married; 4 children. Graduate Waukesha Catholic Memorial H.S. 1988; B.A. in Economics and Political Science, graduated Phi Beta Kappa, UW-Madison 1992; J.D., Law Review, Moot Court, UW-Madison 1994. Attorney. Judicial intern for Fed. Court of Appeals (6th Circuit); prosecution intern for Outagamie Co. District Attorney's Office 1994; Staff attorney for Fed. District Judge, Eastern District of Wis. 1995-96; Army Officer Reserve Judge Advocate General Corps 2000-present. Member: State Bar of Wis. Waukesha County Child Fatality Review Team; New Berlin Teen Court Judge; Hales Corners Village Board 1995-99.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Judiciary (chp., also 2001); Campaigns and Elections (vice chp.); Criminal Justice (vice chp. 2001, mbr. since 1999); State Affairs; Jt. Legis. Coun. Spec. Com. on Review of the Open Records Law (co-chp.). **2001** — Education Reform (also 1999); Small Business and Consumer Affairs; Judicial Council; Law Revision (also 1999); Uniform Law Comm. (also 1999); Identity Theft Task Force. **1999** — Judiciary and Personal Privacy (vice chp.); Census and Redistricting; Corrections and the Courts; Legis. Coun. Com. on Guardians Ad Litem (co-chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-5158; District: (414) 425-2556.

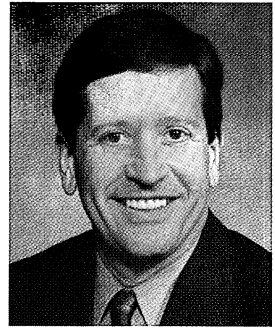
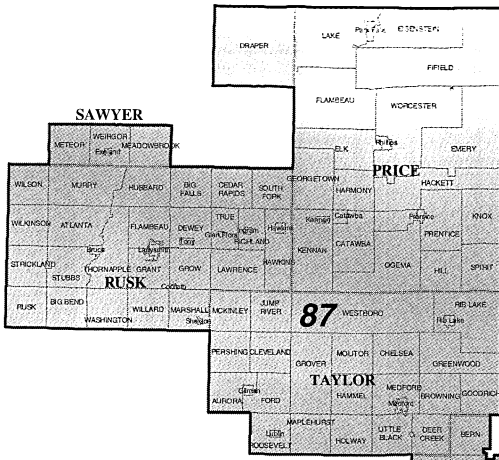
E-mail address: Rep.Gundrum@legis.state.wi.us

Internet address: www.legis.state.wi.us/assembly/asm84/news/

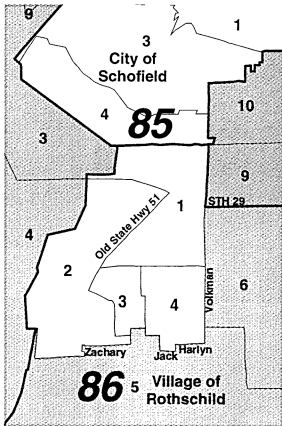
Voting address: 5239 South Guerin Pass, New Berlin 53151.

Mailing address: Office: Room 19 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

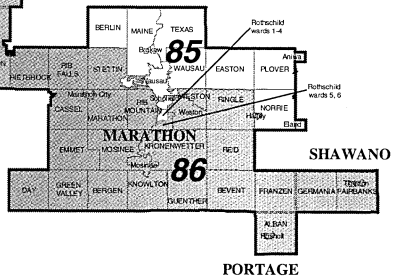
29th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator DECKER



Detail Map: Rothschild Village



Russell S. Decker (Dem.), 29th Senate District

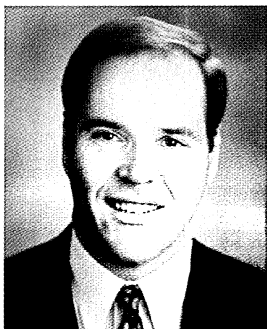
Born Athens, May 25, 1953; married; 2 children. Graduate Athens H.S.; bricklayer apprenticeship graduate, North-central Technical College 1980. Full-time legislator and journeyman bricklayer. Member: Bricklayers Intl. Union; Marathon Co. Democratic Party; Everest Noon Optimists; Friends of Rib Mountain. Former member: Central Wisconsin Building Trades (pres.); Boy Scouts of America (assistant Cub master); Conservation Committee (secy./treas.); Bricklayers Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Elected to Senate 1990; reelected since 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. on Finance (mbr. since 1995, vice chp. 1997, eff. 1/15/97 to 4/20/98); Finance (also 2001, 1999); Jt. Survey Com. on Tax Exemptions (mbr., co-chp. 2001, 1999); Jt. Legislative Council; Labor, Small Business Development and Consumer Affairs. **2001** — Labor and Agriculture; Rural Economic Development Bd. (since 1991). **1999** — Labor. **1997** — Labor, Transportation and Financial Institutions (eff. 1/15/97 to 4/20/98); Transportation, Agriculture and Rural Affairs (eff. 4/21/98); Human Resources, Labor, Tourism, Veterans and Military Affairs (eff. 4/21/98).

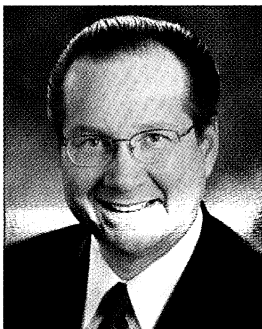
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2502; (877) 496-0472 (toll free); District: (715) 359-8739.

Voting address: (Village of Weston) 6803 Lora Lee Lane, Schofield 54476.

Mailing address: Office: Room 323 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
HUBER**



**Representative
PETROWSKI**



**Representative
M. WILLIAMS**

Gregory B. Huber (Dem.), 85th Assembly District

Born Wausau, January 25, 1956; single. Graduate Watertown H.S.; B.A. UW-Madison 1978; J.D. UW-Madison 1981. Full-time legislator. Former Marathon Co. assistant district attorney and Outagamie Co. judicial law clerk. Member: Friends of Rib Mt. State Park (dir.); State Bar of Wis.; Marathon Co. Bar Assn.; Marathon Co. Democratic Party; UW-Madison Alumni Club of Wausau (bd. of dir.); Wausau Noon Optimists. Former member: Wausau Area Jaycees; AFSCME Local 2492-D.

Elected to Assembly since 1988. Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 1993, 1991. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. for the Review of Criminal Penalties; Health; Insurance; Property Rights and Land Management; Urban and Local Affairs; State Historical Soc. of Wis. Bd. of Curators (also 1999, 1997). **2001** — Census and Redistricting (also 1999); Jt. Com. on Finance (also 1999, 1997, 1993); Finance; Jt. Legislative Council (also 1999). **1999** — Criminal Justice; Legis. Coun. Com. on Recodification of Operating While Intoxicated and Safety Laws Pertaining to Motor Vehicle, All-Terrain Vehicle, Boat or Snowmobile Operation. **1997** — Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1995); Corrections Facilities; Criminal Justice and Corrections (also 1995); Elections and Constitutional Law (also 1995, 1991). **1995** — Health (also 1991, 1989). **1993** — Elections, Constitutional Law and Corrections (resigned as chp. 4/22/93); Criminal Justice and Public Safety (vice chp. 1991, 1989); Ways and Means (mbr. 1989 to 4/20/93); Legis. Coun. Com. on Use and Compensation of Guardians Ad Litem (co-chp.). **1991** — Highways (also 1989); Special Com. on Reapportionment (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Tax Delinquent Contaminated Land (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0654; (888) 534-0085 (toll free); District: (715) 848-3705.

E-mail address: Rep.Huber@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 406 South 9th Avenue, Wausau 54401.

Mailing address: Office: Room 218 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Jerry Petrowski (Rep.), 86th Assembly District

Born Wausau, June 16, 1950; married; 4 children. Graduate Newman H.S. (Wausau); attended UW-Marathon County and Northcentral Technical College. Ginseng, dairy, and beef farmer. Served in Army Reserve 1968-74. Member: Marathon Co. and 7th District Republican Parties; Farm Bureau; National Rifle Assn.; Wis. Rifle and Pistol Assn.; Friends of Rib Mountain; Marathon Lions. Former member: International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local #1791; Childcare Connection Bd.

Elected to Assembly 1998; reelected since 2000. Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 2003. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Highway Safety (chp. since 2001); Transportation (vice chp. since 2001, mbr. 1999); Agriculture (since 1999, vice chp. 1999); Criminal Justice; State Affairs (since 1999); Veterans and Military Affairs (since 1999). **1999** — Small Business and Economic Development.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-1182; (888) 534-0086 (toll free); District: (715) 845-6193.

E-mail address: Rep.Petrowski@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Stettin) 720 North 136th Avenue, Marathon 54448-6193.

Mailing address: Office: Room 4 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Mary Williams (Rep.), 87th Assembly District

Born Phillips, July 8, 1949; married; 3 children, 2 grandchildren. Graduate Phillips H.S. 1967; associate degree Taylor Co. Teachers Coll. 1969; B.S. Elementary Ed. UW-Stevens Point 1974. Restaurant owner. Former elementary teacher, Medford Area School Dist. Member: Restorative Justice Program of Taylor Co.; International Trade, Business and Economic Council - Tourism (chp.); Dairy Promotion Com. (secy.); Price Waterways Assn. (secy.); Pri-Ru-Ta Resource Conservation and Development (pres.); Wis. Assn. of Resource Conservation and Development. Former member: Taylor Co. Cooperative Youth Fair (treas.); N. Central Assn. of Resource Conservation and Development (2nd vice pres.); Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Taylor Co. (pres.); Medford Public Library Bd. (pres. and secy.); WEAC; NEA. Taylor Co. Bd. 1992-96.

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Agriculture (vice chp.); Rural Affairs (vice chp.); Forestry; Natural Resources; Small Business; Tourism.

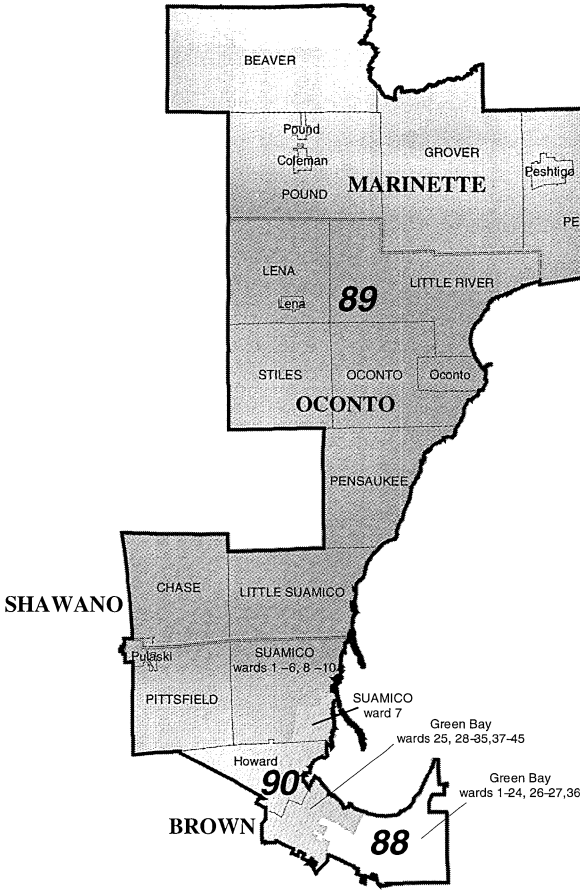
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7506; (888) 534-0087 (toll free); District: (715) 748-5980.

E-mail address: Rep.WilliamsM@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 542 Billings Avenue, Medford 54451.

Mailing address: Office: Room 18 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

30th SENATE DISTRICT



Senator HANSEN

See Green Bay Area Detail Map on p. 96

Dave Hansen (Dem.), 30th Senate District

Born Green Bay, December 18, 1947; married; 3 children. Graduate Green Bay West H.S.; B.S. UW-Green Bay 1971. Full-time legislator. Former teacher. Former truck driver for Green Bay Department of Public Works. Former Teamster's Union steward. Former member: Brown Co. Human Services Bd. (chp.); N.E.W. Zoo Advisory Bd.; Brown Co. Education and Recreation Com. (chp.); Brown Co. Bd. Supervisor 1996-2000.

Elected to Senate 2000. Assistant Minority Leader 2003. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. on Audit (through 5/23/03); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization; Audit (through 5/23/03); Agriculture, Financial Institutions and Insurance; Education, Ethics and Elections; Labor, Small Business Development and Consumer Affairs; Senate Organization. **2001** — Labor and Agriculture (chp.); Committee for Review of Administrative Rules; Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules; Environmental Resources; Human Services and Aging; Universities, Housing, and Government Operations; Transportation Projects Commission; Law Revision Committee; Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council (*ex officio* member).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5670; (866) 221-9395 (toll free); District: (920) 492-2200.

E-mail address: Sen.Hansen@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 920 Coppens Road, Green Bay 54303.

Mailing address: Office: Room 319 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
KRAWCZYK**

Judy Krawczyk (Rep.), 88th Assembly District

Born Green Bay, January 24, 1939; married; 3 children, 7 grandchildren. Graduate St. Joseph's Academy H.S. 1957. Full-time legislator. Supper club owner. Member: N.E.W. Zoological Society Inc. of Brown Co. (pres.); Wis. Assn. of Women Highway Safety Leaders; American Business Women's Assn. (past pres.); Wis. Restaurant Assn.; Green Bay De Pere Antiquarian Society; Tavern League of Wis.; YWCA of Green Bay (past treas.); National Assn. of Sportsmen Legislators. Former member: St. Vincent's Auxiliary; Sky Ranch for Boys and Girls; 6th Dist. Rep. of National License Beverage Assn., received award for dedicated service 1981; *Outstanding Restaurateur of the Year* 1984, 1999.

Elected to Assembly 2000, reelected 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Workforce Development (chp.); State Affairs (vice chp. since 2001); Colleges and Universities (also 2001); Health (also 2001); Natural Resources (also 2001); Women's Council (also 2001). **2001** — Small Business and Consumer Affairs (vice chp.); Veterans and Military Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0485; (888) 534-0088 (toll free); District: (920) 469-4364.

E-mail address: Rep.Krawczyk@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2294 Manitowoc Road, Green Bay 54311.

Mailing address: Office: Room 9 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

John Gard (Rep.), 89th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, August 3, 1963; married; 1 daughter and 1 son. Graduate Lena H.S.; B.S. in political science and public administration UW-La Crosse 1986. Full-time legislator. Former legislative aide to Rep. David Prosser. Member: Lena Knights of Columbus; Peshtigo Lions; Harmony Sportsmen's Club.

Elected to Assembly in October 1987 special election; reelected since 1988. Speaker of the Assembly 2003. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Assembly Organization (chp.); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (co-chp.); Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp., mbr. since 1997, eff. 11/4/97); Rules (vice chp.); Jt. Legislative Council (since 1997, eff. 11/4/97). **2001** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., also 1999, 1997, eff. 11/4/97); Jt. Com. on Audit (also 1999, 1997, eff. 11/4/97); Finance (chp.); Audit; Claims Bd. (also 1999); Transportation Projects Comm. (since 1993). **1999** — Special Com. on The Renovation of Lambeau Field (chp.). **1997** — Managed Care (chp.); Wisconsin Works Oversight (chp.); Aging and Long-Term Care (vice chp.); Mandates (also 1995); Tourism and Recreation (since 1993); Ways and Means (also 1995). **1995** — Welfare Reform (chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Federally Tax-Exempt Lands (chp.). **1993** — Jt. Com. for Review of Administrative Rules (also 1991); Special Com. on Welfare Reform (ranking minority mbr.). **1991** — Rural Affairs; Tourism and Recreation (ranking minority mbr.); Spec. Com. on Drug Enforcement, Education and Treatment; Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse (also 1989); Special Com. on Welfare Review (ranking minority mbr.); Birth to Three Council. **1989** — Excise and Fees (ranking minority mbr.); Rural Development and Forestry; Small Business, Employment and Training; Citizen's Adv. Com. for the Community Services Block Grant.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3387; District: (715) 582-2923; E-mail address: Rep.Gard@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 481 Aubin Street, P.O. Box 119, Peshtigo 54157.

Mailing address: Office: Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Karl Van Roy (Rep.), 90th Assembly District

Born Green Bay, December 1, 1938. Graduate Premontre H.S. (Green Bay) 1957; B.A. Economics, St. Norbert Coll. (De Pere) 1961. Full-time legislator. Former restaurateur. Served in U.S. Army 1962-64. Member: Wis. Restaurant Assn. (bd. of dir., past pres.); Howard-Suamico Optimist Club (past pres. and Optimist International life member); Brown Co. Republican Party; N.E.W. Zoo Booster; YMCA Partners in Youth. Former member: Howard-Suamico Business Assn.; Green Bay Chamber of Commerce. Wis. Restaurant Assn. *Restaurateur of the Year* 1990.

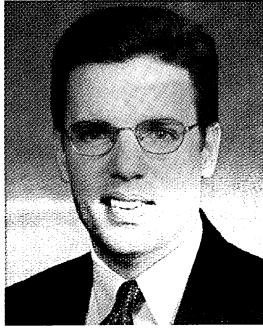
Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Small Business (vice chp.); Highway Safety; Insurance; Tourism; Transportation.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0616; (888) 534-0090 (toll free); District: (920) 662-0804.

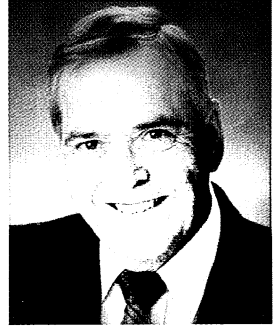
E-mail address: Rep.VanRoy@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1010 Coggins Court, Green Bay 54313.

Mailing address: Office: Room 8 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708. District: 2600 Tulip Lane, Green Bay 54313.

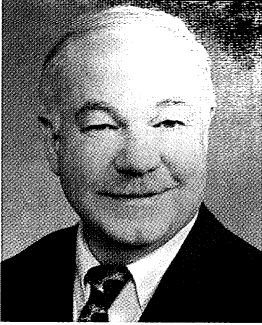


**Representative
GARD**



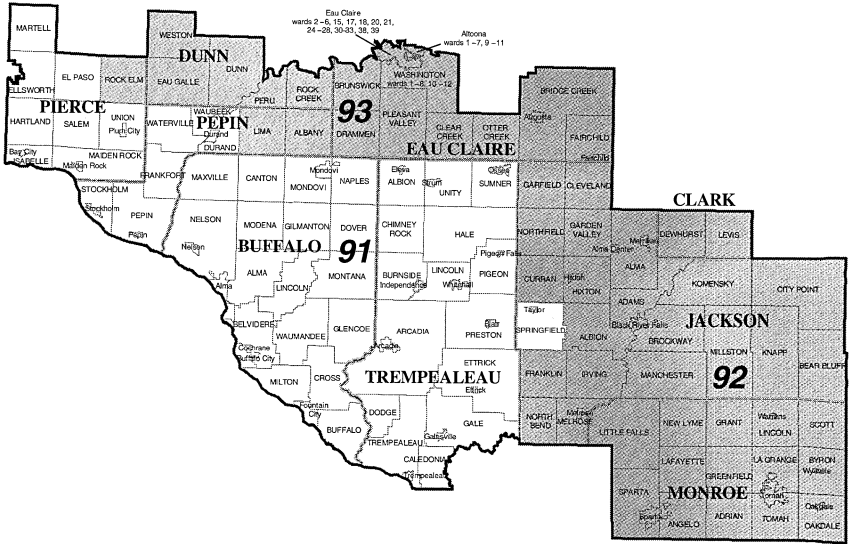
**Representative
VAN ROY**

31st SENATE DISTRICT



See Eau Claire Area Detail Map on p. 97

Senator BROWN



Ron Brown (Rep.), 31st Senate District

Born Marion, IN, September 18, 1946; married; 3 children. Graduate Central High (Ft. Wayne, IN) 1964; A.A.S. Purdue Ex.-Ft. Wayne 1981. Business owner. Former Fire Chief, City of Eau Claire and Fort Wayne, IN. Veteran; served in U.S. Air Force 1964-67. Member: American Legion Post 53; AMVETS; Vietnam Veterans of America; Mason F & AM Lodge 112 Eau Claire; United Way of Eau Claire (bd. mbr.); Eau Claire Co. Republican Party; Chambers of Commerce for Eau Claire, Black River Falls, Greater Tomah Area, Alma Area, Sparta Area, Arcadia Area, Trempealeau. Former member: Eau Claire Kiwanis; Great Lakes Division, International Assn. of Fire Chiefs (pres.); Wis. State Fire Chiefs Assn. (pres.); Eau Claire Co. Fire Chiefs Assn. (pres.); Chippewa Valley Technical College Advisory Com.

Elected to Senate 2002. Biennial committee assignments: 2003 — Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and Government Reform (chp.); Agriculture, Financial Institutions and Insurance; Economic Development, Job Creation and Housing; Health, Children, Families, Aging and Long Term Care; Jt. Legislative Council; Rural Economic Development Bd.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8546; (877) 763-6636 (toll free); District: (715) 834-7772.

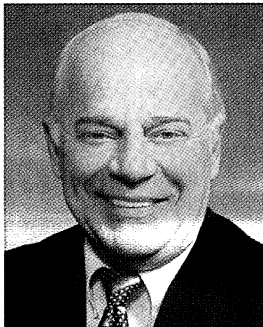
E-mail address: Sen.Brown@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1112 Violet Avenue, Eau Claire 54701.

Mailing address: Office: Room 104 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
GRONEMUS**



**Representative
MUSSER**



**Representative
KREIBICH**

Barbara Gronemus (Dem.), 91st Assembly District

Born Norwalk, November 21, 1931; married; 3 children. Graduate Ontario Public H.S. 1949. Full-time legislator. Former nursing home activity dir. and farmer/farmwife. Member: Wis. Women for Agriculture/Northwood Chapter; Wis. Farm Bureau; Wis. Farmers Union; Whitehall Lions Club; Ducks Unlimited; American Legion Aux.; Democratic Party of Wis. Former member: CSG's National Policy Steering Com. on Ag. and Rural Dev. (past chp.); NCSL's Ag. and International Trade Com.

Elected to Assembly since 1982. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Agriculture (ranking minority mbr., also 2001, 1999, 1997, 1995, 1987-89 1st woman chp., mbr. 1983-87); Natural Resources (also 2001 ranking minority mbr., 1999); Property Rights and Land Management (ranking minority mbr.); Transportation; Mississippi River Parkway Comm. (also 2001). **2001** — Rural Affairs and Forestry (ranking minority mbr., also 1999); Legis. Coun. Spec. Com. on Recodification of Town Highway Statutes; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm.; Speaker's Task Force on Budget Review; Natural Resources Select Com. on Deer Mgt.; Agriculture Subcom. on Farm and Farm Safety. **1999** — Legis. Council Com. on Navigable Waters Recodification; Gov's Blue Ribbon Task Force on Aquaculture. **1993** — Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Affairs (chp.). **1991** — Agriculture, Aquaculture and Forestry (chp.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7015; (888) 534-0091 (toll free); District: (715) 538-4130 or Fax: (715) 538-2119.

E-mail address: Rep.Gronemus@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 36301 West Street, Whitehall 54773.

Mailing address: Office: Room 114 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708; District: 36301 West Street, P.O. Box 676, Whitehall 54773-0676.

Terry M. Musser (Rep.), 92nd Assembly District

Born Black River Falls, November 15, 1947; married; 2 children, 3 grandchildren. Graduate Melrose H.S.; attended UW-La Crosse 1973-76. Farmer. Former driver license examiner. Vietnam veteran, 2 tours; paratrooper and Green Beret, 6th Special Forces, Fort Bragg, NC, 1965-68. Member: Wis. Vietnam Veterans Chapter 3 (life mbr.); Vietnam Veterans of America (life mbr.); American Legion (life mbr.); Veterans of Foreign Wars, Post 2112, Sparta (life mbr.); Disabled American Veterans, Black River Falls (life mbr.); Wis. Assn. of Concerned Veterans Organizations (life mbr.); AMVETS, Post 5494, Black River Falls (life mbr.); Vietnam Veterans Memorial Project; Monroe County 40 et 8; Wis. Farm Bureau Federation; Cataract Sportsman Club; Millston-Knapp Sportsman Club.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Veterans and Military Affairs (chp. since 1995, ranking minority mbr. 1989 to 1995); Property Rights and Land Management (vice chp.); Government Operations and Spending Limitations; Highway Safety; State Affairs (also 1995); Legis. Coun. Com. on State-Tribal Relations (chp., also 2001). **2001** — State and Local Finance (vice chp.); Highway Safety; Tax and Spending Limitations; Urban and Local Affairs (also 1999).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-7461; (888) 534-0092 (toll free); District: (608) 488-2955.

E-mail address: Rep.Musser@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Irving) W13550 Murray Road, Black River Falls 54615.

Mailing address: Office: Room 11 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

Robin G. Kreibich (Rep.), 93rd Assembly District

Born Wabasha, MN, June 4, 1959; 1 son; 2 daughters. Graduate River Falls H.S.; B.A. in journalism U. of Minnesota 1982; attended Brown Institute (MN) 1981-82. Former WEAU-TV anchorman. Broadcast news awards: 1987 first place feature "God's Little Iron Man"; 1988 first place feature "Rubber Duck Race"; 1990 first place feature "Gorby's T-Shirt Man"; 1990 Best Series "New Richmond Band Russian Tour". Member: Masons; Elk's Club; Eau Claire Chamber of Commerce. Recipient: UW Alumni Assn. *Legislator of the Year* 2000; Wis. Technical College District Bds. Assn. *Legislator of the Year* 2000; Western Wis. Press Club *1st Place Award* 2000 (Mabel political ad); Chippewa Valley Tech. College *C.L. Greiber Award of Merit* 2001; Independent Colleges *Legislator of the Year* 2002.

Elected to Assembly since 1992. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Colleges and Universities (chp. since 1995, mbr. 1993); Financial Institutions (since 1999); Housing; Workforce Development; Midwestern Higher Education Comm. (since 1995). **2001** — Insurance (also 1999); Forward Wisconsin, Inc. (also 1999). **1999** — Children and Families; Public Health. **1997** — Small Business and Economic Development (since 1993); Legis. Coun. Com. on Local Government Funding.

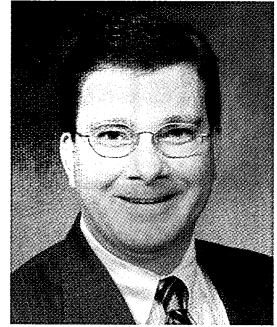
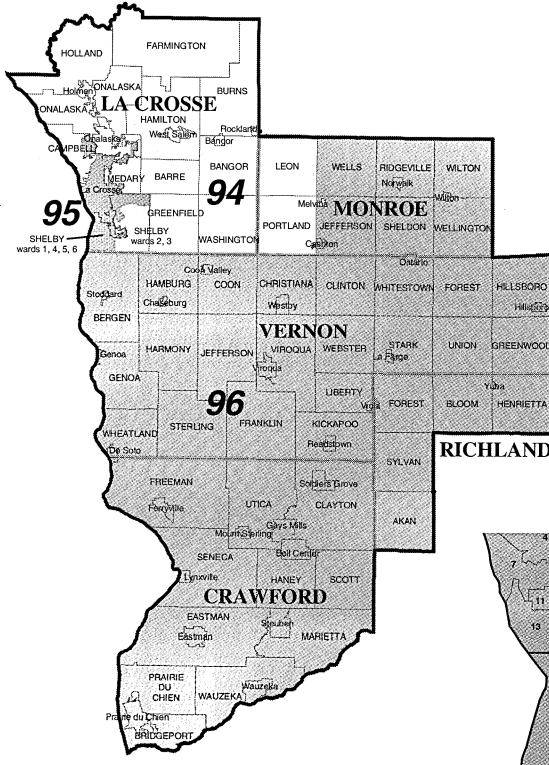
Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0660; (888) 534-0093 (toll free); District: (715) 839-1064.

E-mail address: Rep.Kreibich@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 3437 Nimitz Street, Eau Claire 54701.

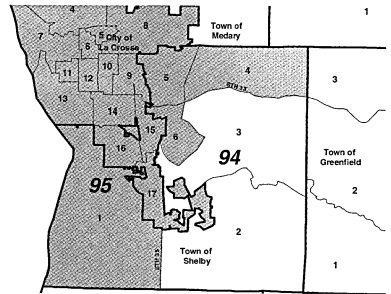
Mailing address: Office: Room 107 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

32nd SENATE DISTRICT



Senator MEYER

Detail Map: Shelby Town



Mark Meyer (Dem.), 32nd Senate District

Born La Crosse, September 3, 1963. Graduate La Crosse Central H.S.; attended American U. (Washington D.C.) 1983-84; B.S. in political science UW-La Crosse 1988. Full-time legislator. Former director of field operations for a state association, assistant general hotel manager, and hotel sales account executive. Member: La Crosse Democratic Party; La Crosse Area Resp. Citizens; Alliance for the Mentally Ill; Coulee Region Chapter of Trout Unlimited; Opportunity Center of WWTC (adv. com.); Moose Lodge #1920; UW-La Crosse Chancellor's Community Council; Viterbo College Board of Advisors. La Crosse City Council 1985-89.

Elected to Assembly 1992-98; elected to Senate 2000. Biennial Senate committee assignments: 2003 — Economic Development, Job Creation and Housing (through 5/23/03); Energy and Utilities; Transportation and Information Infrastructure; Mississippi River Parkway Comm. (also 2001). 2001 — Universities, Housing, and Government Operations (chp.); 2001-03 Biennial Budget; Economic Development and Corrections; Health, Utilities, Veterans and Military Affairs; Law Revision Com. (co-chp.); State of Wis. Building Com.; Midwestern Higher Education Council; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm.. Assembly committee assignments: 1999 — Colleges and Universities (also 1995, 1993); Environment; Financial Institutions (since 1995); Health (since 1995, vice chp. 1993); Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm. (also 1995, 1993). 1997 — Aging and Long-Term Care (since 1993); Elections and Constitutional Law; Transportation Financing Study Com.; Legis. Coun. Coms. on Conservation Laws Enforcement, on Telemedicine Issues. 1995 — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Information, on Information Brokering, Computer Technology and Related Issues. 1993 — Legis. Coun. Coms. on Protection of Rural Resources, on School Health Services.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5490; (800) 385-3385 (toll free); District: (608) 787-6574.

E-mail address: Sen.Meyer@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1623 Sunset Drive, La Crosse 54601.

Mailing address: Office: Room 109 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
HUEBSCH**

Michael D. Huebsch (Rep.), 94th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, July 19, 1964; married; 2 sons. Graduate Onalaska H.S. 1982; Oral Roberts U. 1982-87. Full-time legislator. Former marketing director and legislative assistant. Member: Onalaska Business Association; Family and Children's Center Community Board; Crossfire Youth Ministries (vice pres.); Greater La Crosse Area Chamber of Commerce; La Crosse Co. Republican Party (past treas.); UW-La Crosse Chancellor's Community Council; Holmen Rod and Gun Club. Recipient: Wisconsin Vietnam Veterans Legislator of the Year 2002; *Wisconsin Com. for Prevention of Child Abuse Award* 1998; Wis. Counties Assn. *Outstanding Legislator Award* 1997-98; Wis. Farm Bureau *Friend of Agriculture* 1995-96. La Crosse Co. Board 1992-94.

Elected to Assembly since 1994. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Jt. Com. on Finance (since 2001); Finance (vice chp., mbr. since 2001). **2001** — Judicial Council (also 1999). **1999** — Judiciary and Personal Privacy (chp.); Family Law; Financial Institutions; Transportation; Ways and Means (since 1995); Special Com. on The Renovation of Lambeau Field; Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Bd. (also 1997); Law Revision. **1997** — Children and Families (chp., mbr. 1995); Wis. Works Oversight (chp., eff. 12/19/97); Highways and Transportation; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm. (also 1995). **1995** — Small Business and Economic Development; Welfare Reform.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-0631; (888) 534-0094 (toll free); District: (608) 786-3512.

E-mail address: Rep.Huebsch@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 419 West Franklin, West Salem 54669.

Mailing address: Office: Room 304 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Jennifer Shilling (Dem.), 95th Assembly District

Born Oshkosh, July 4, 1969; married. Graduate Buffalo Grove, IL H.S.; B.A. in political science and public administration, UW-La Crosse 1992. Full-time legislator. Former congressional aide to U.S. Representative Ron Kind and legislative aide to Assembly Representative Mark Meyer. Member: UW-La Crosse Alumni Assn. (bd. mbr.); La Crosse Co. League of Women Voters; La Crosse Co. Democratic Party (former chp.); La Crosse Children's Museum; UW-La Crosse Chancellor's Community Council; Viterbo College Bd. of Advisors; Wis. Women in Government (bd. of dir.); Family and Children's Center Community Bd. La Crosse Co. Bd. 1990-92.

Elected to Assembly 2000, reelected 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Colleges and Universities; Financial Institutions (also 2001); Health (also 2001); Highway Safety; Insurance (also 2001). **2001** — Personal Privacy; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Boundary Area Comm.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-5780; (888) 534-0095 (toll free); District: (608) 788-9854.

E-mail address: Rep.Shilling@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 2608 Main Street, La Crosse 54601.

Mailing address: Office: Room 120 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

DuWayne Johnsrud (Rep.), 96th Assembly District

Born Boscobel, September 4, 1943; married; 3 children. Farmer.

Elected to Assembly since 1984. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Natural Resources (chp. since 1995, mbr. 1993); Public Health (vice chp., mbr. 2001); Health (since 1985); Rural Affairs. **2001** — Environment (vice chp., also 1999, mbr. 1997); Low-Level Radioactive Waste Council (since 1995). **1999** — Conservation and Land Use. **1997** — Consumer Affairs (vice chp., also 1995, ranking minority mbr. 1993); Utilities Oversight (vice chp.); Legis. Coun. Com. on Conservation Laws Enforcement (chp.). **1995** — Urban and Local Affairs (mbr. since 1987); State-Federal Relations; Legis. Adv. Com. to the Minn.-Wis. Area Boundary Comm. (since 1989); Legis. Coun. Com. on Recodification of Fish and Game Laws (chp.) **1993** — Legis. Coun. Com. on Electronic Benefit Transfer Systems. **1991** — Children and Human Services (since 1985); Rural Affairs; Spec. Com. on Reform of Health Insurance; Legis. Coun. Com. on Genetic and Medical Information. **1989** — Housing, Securities and Corporate Policy; Rural Development and Forestry; Select Com. on Health Care Financing. **1987** — Housing and Securities (ranking minority mbr.); Community Development Finance Authority (also 1985); Legis. Coun. Coms. on Health Care Services, on Solid Waste Management.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-3534; (888) 534-0096 (toll free); E-mail address: Rep.Johnsrud@legis.state.wi.us

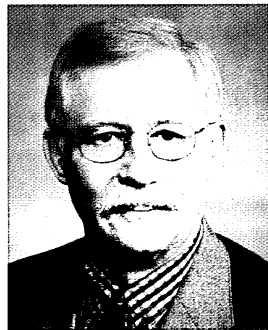
Internet address: www.repjohnsrud.com

Voting address: (Town of Eastman) 60874 Ducharme Ridge Road, Eastman 54626.

Mailing address: Office: Room 323 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

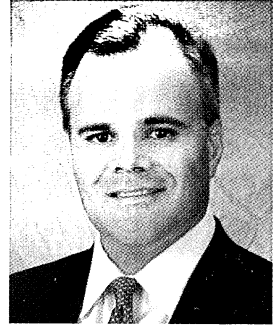


**Representative
SHILLING**

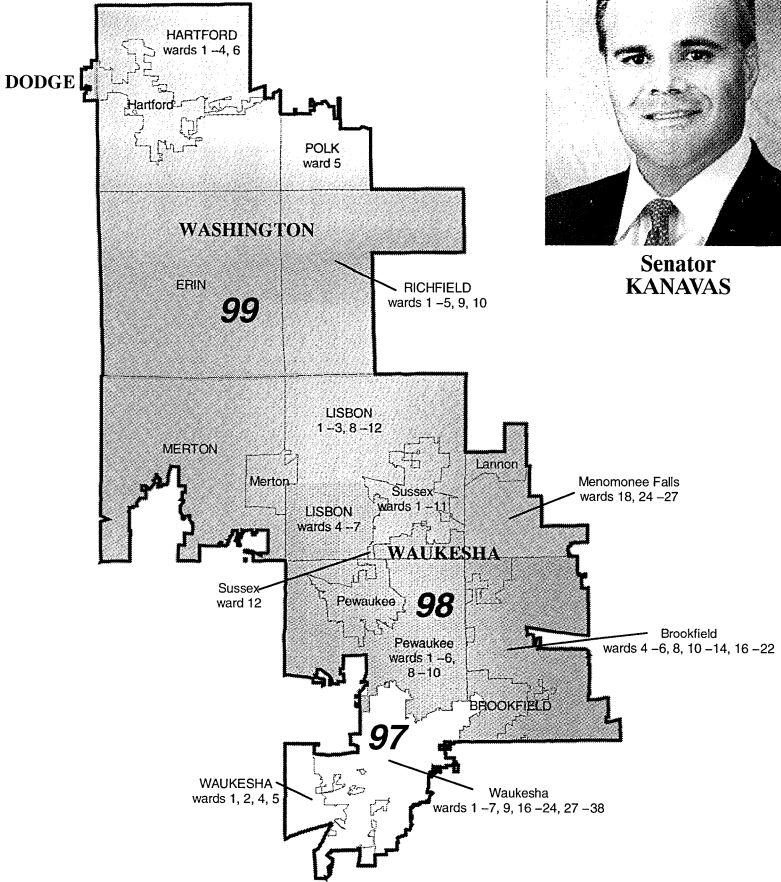


**Representative
JOHNSRUD**

33rd SENATE DISTRICT



Senator KANAVAS



See Waukesha County Detail Map on pp. 94 and 95

See Waukesha Area Detail Maps on pp. 74 & 97

Theodore J. Kanavas (Rep.), 33rd Senate District

Born April 29, 1961; married; 3 children. Graduate Brookfield East H.S.; BA Political Science, UW-Madison 1983; attended Pepperdine U. Law School. Co-founder, software company; senior software executive. Member: Waukesha Co. Republican Party (former membership dir.); Order of Ahepa, Chap. 43 (scholarship com.); Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church; Elmbrook Historical Society; Greater Brookfield Chamber of Commerce. Elmbrook School Board April 1999-2002.

Elected to Senate July 2001 special election, reelected 2002. 2003 — Jt. Com. on Finance; Finance; Health, Children, Families, Aging and Long Term Care; Transportation and Information Infrastructure; State Fair Park Bd.; Governor's Council on Highway Safety. 2001 — Education; Privacy, Electronic Commerce and Financial Institutions; Human Services and Aging; Jt. Legislative Council Com. on Public and Private Broadband; Governor's Task Force on Financial Education; Governor's Council on Workforce Development; Statewide Multi-modal Improvement Program (proj. review com. mbr.).

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-9174; (800) 863-8883 (toll free); District: (262) 785-9187.

E-mail address: Sen.Kanavas@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 17570 Sierra Lane, Brookfield 53045.

Mailing address: Office: Room 20 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



**Representative
NISCHKE**

Ann Nischke (Rep.), 97th Assembly District

Born Milwaukee, January 19, 1951; married; 1 child. Graduate Cambria/Friesland H.S. 1968; B.S. Elementary Education, UW-Eau Claire 1977; attended UW-Oshkosh. Real estate marketer. Former chamber of commerce and YMCA executive director; legislative aide; elementary school teacher. Member: Rotary (secy.); Chamber of Commerce (pres.); TEMPO/Envision (pres.); Waukesha Symphony Orchestra (chair, nominating com.).

Elected to Assembly 2002. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Economic Development (vice chp.); Aging and Long-Term Care; Education Reform; Energy and Utilities; Financial Institutions; Small Business.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-8580; (888) 534-0097 (toll free); District: (262) 896-9620.

E-mail address: Rep.Nischke@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 246 North Racine Avenue, Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: Office: Room 8 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708; District: P.O. Box 2005, Waukesha 53187-2005.



**Representative
JENSEN**

Scott R. Jensen (Rep.), 98th Assembly District

Born Waukesha, August 24, 1960; married; 2 children. Graduate Mukwonago H.S.; B.A. Drake University, Des Moines, IA 1982; M.P.P. Harvard U., Kennedy School of Government 1984. Public relations executive. Former chief of staff to Governor Tommy Thompson and former Assembly Republican caucus director.

Elected to Assembly in January 1992 special election; reelected since November 1992. Speaker of the Assembly 2001, 1999, and 1997 (eff. 11/4/97); Majority Leader 1995. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Education Reform (chp.); Energy and Utilities (chp.); Family Law. **2001** — Jt. Com. on Employment Relations (co-chp., also 1999, 1997, eff. 11/4/97, mbr. 1995); Jt. Com. on Legislative Organization (co-chp., also 1999, 1997, eff. 11/4/97); Assembly Organization (chp., also 1999, 1997, eff. 11/4/97, vice chp. 1995); Rules (vice chp., also 1999, 1997, eff. 11/4/97, chp. 1995); Disability Bd. (since 1997); Retirement Research Com.; Jt. Legislative Council (since 1995). **1999** — Jt. Survey Com. on Retirement Systems. **1997** — Jt. Com. on Finance (co-chp., resigned 11/4/97); Jt. Com. on Audit (resigned 11/4/97, also 1993); Campaign Finance Reform (resigned 12/19/97); Legis. Coun. Com. on Faith-Based Approaches to Crime Prevention and Justice (chp.). **1995** — Environment and Utilities and its Subcom. on Clean Air Act Implementation; Health; Jt. Com. on Information Policy.

Telephone: Office: (608) 264-6970; District: (414) 798-0650; E-mail address: Rep.Jensen@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: (Town of Brookfield) 850 South Springdale Road, Waukesha 53186.

Mailing address: Office: Room 123 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.

Michael A. Lehman (Rep.), 99th Assembly District

Born Rice Lake, April 24, 1943; 3 children. Graduate Hartford Union H.S. Full-time legislator. Member: Washington and Waukesha Co. Republican Parties; Hartford Chamber of Commerce. Recipient: Wis. Manufacturers and Commerce Working for Wisconsin Award 2000, 1998; Friends of Grocers Award 2000, 1998; William A. Steiger Human Service Award 1997; 2001 Outstanding Service Award on Behalf of Agriculture.

Elected to Assembly since 1988. Biennial committee assignments: **2003** — Ways and Means (chp. since 1995, mbr. 1993); Budget Review (vice chp.); Jt. Legislative Council (also 2001); State Affairs (since 1997); Urban and Local Affairs. **2001** — Economic Development; Transportation Projects Comm. (also 1999). **1997** — Consumer Affairs.

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-2367; (888) 534-0099 (toll free); District: (262) 673-3967.

E-mail address: Rep.LehmanM@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 1317 Honeysuckle Road, Hartford 53027.

Mailing address: Office: Room 103 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708.



**Representative
M. LEHMAN**



Donald J. Schneider: Senate Chief Clerk

Born Sheboygan, May 29, 1947; single. Graduate Montello H.S.; attended Sacramento City College and Sacramento State College 1967-70, UW-Madison 1970-71. Served in Air Force 1966-70. Member: Amer. Society of Legislative Clerks and Secretaries president 1983-84; National Conference of State Legislatures staff chair 1992-93. Served as Assembly Assistant Sergeant at Arms 1973 and 1975 sessions.

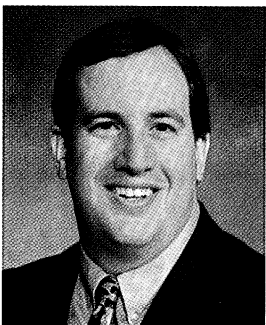
Elected Senate Chief Clerk 1977; reelected by each succeeding Senate. Resigned July 2003.

Telephone: Office: (608) 266-2517.

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Voting address: 2876 Lakeside Street, Madison 53711.

Mailing address: Office: Room 401, 17 West Main Street, Risser Justice Center, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882.



Edward (Ted) A. Blazel: Senate Sergeant at Arms

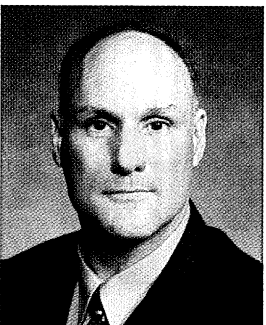
Born Quincy, IL June 14, 1972; married; 1 child. Graduate Quincy Senior H.S. 1990; B.A. St. Norbert College (De Pere) 1994; M.A. Marquette U. (Milwaukee) 1998; attended UW-Madison 1998-2002. Former legislative aide. Member: National Legislative Service and Security Assn.; Eastmorland Community Assn. (vice-pres.); Dane Co. Historical Soc. (bd. of dir.). Former Boy Scout leader and member of Teaching Assistant Assn.

Elected Senate Sergeant at Arms 2003.

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Patrick E. Fuller: Assembly Chief Clerk

Born Toledo, OH, February 24, 1954; married; 1 child. Graduate St. Francis de Sales H.S. (Toledo) 1972; B.E. U. of Toledo 1980; M.B.A. Touro University International (Los Alamitos, CA) 2001. Former director Wisconsin Troops to Teachers Program, Wis. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, 1998-2000. Vietnam Era and Operation Desert Storm veteran. Served in U.S. Marine Corps 1972-86; U.S. Army 1986-97. Member NRA; Second Marine Division Assn.; Veterans of Foreign Wars; Disabled Veterans of America; American Legion; American Hellenic Educational Progressive Assn.; Force Recon Association; 75th Ranger Regiment Association.

Elected Assembly Chief Clerk 2003.

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Mailing address: Office: Suite 208, 17 West Main Street, Madison 53708-8952.



Richard A. Skindrud: Assembly Sergeant at Arms

Born Mt. Horeb, September 15, 1944; married; 3 children. Former truck driver, farmer, and state legislator. Vietnam veteran; served in Army as helicopter crew chief 1965-67. Member: Vietnam Veterans; American Legion; VFW; Sons of Norway. Town of Primrose Land Use Committee 1981-93; Dane Co. Board 1989-94 (chp. of its Land Conservation and UW Extension Coms., vice chp. of its Zoning and Natural Resources Coms. and mbr. of its Highway and Transportation Com.).

Elected to Assembly in June 1993 special election; reelected 1994-2000. Elected Assembly Sergeant at Arms 2003. Majority Caucus Sergeant at Arms 2001, 1999. Biennial committee assignments: **2001** — State Affairs (chp. since 1997, vice chp. 1995, mbr. 1993); Tourism and Recreation (chp., mbr. since 1993); Corrections and the Courts; Small Business and Consumer Affairs; Governor's Council on Tourism (since 1997). **1999** — Consumer Affairs (vice chp., chp. 1995); Insurance; Review of Farmland Preservation Program (eff. 4/27/99).

Telephone: Office: (608) 267-9808.

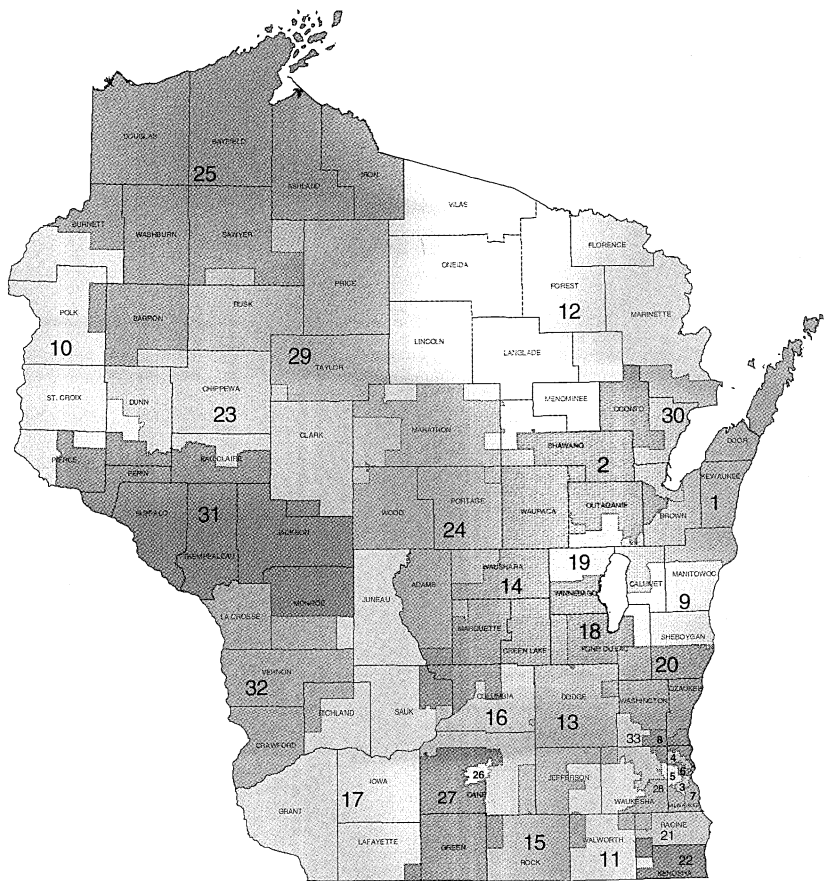
E-mail address: Rick.Skindrud@legis.state.wi.us

Voting address: 307 Blue View Drive, Mt. Horeb 53572.

Mailing address: Office: Room 411 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8953, Madison 53708.

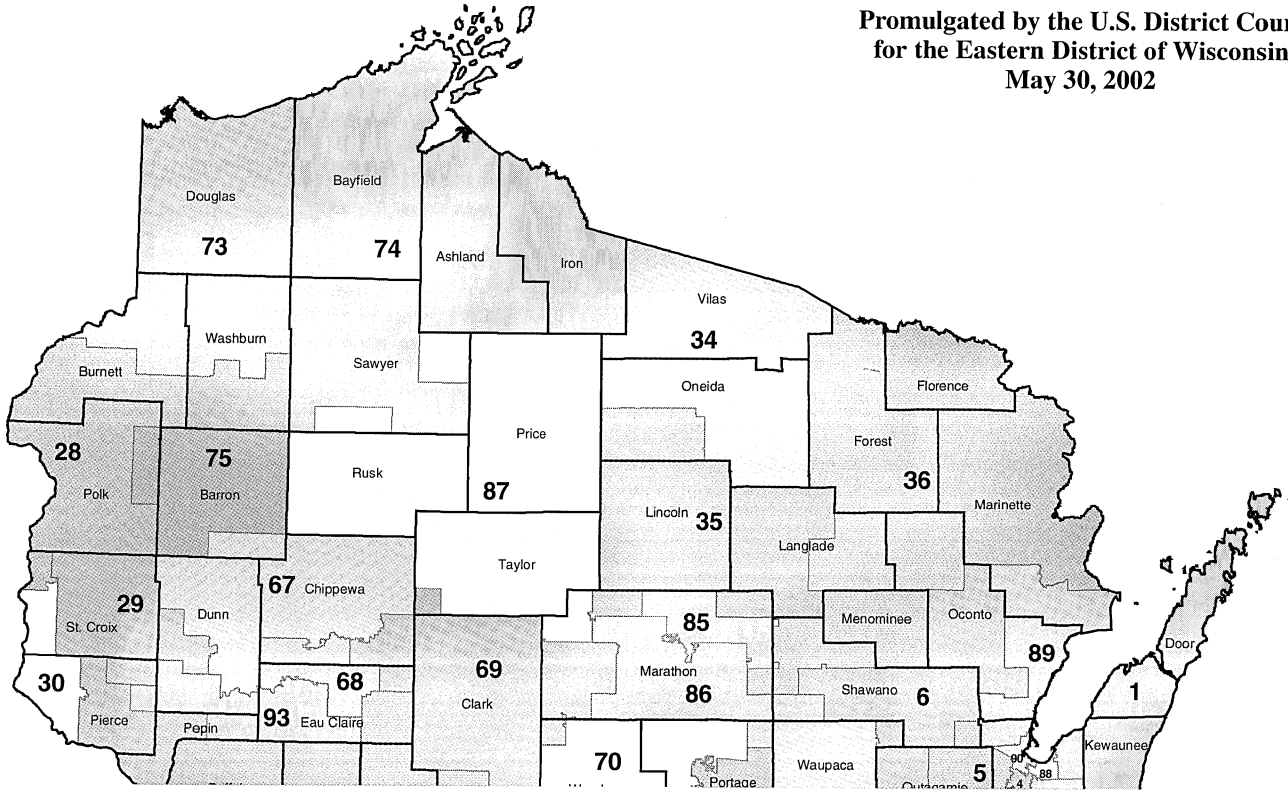
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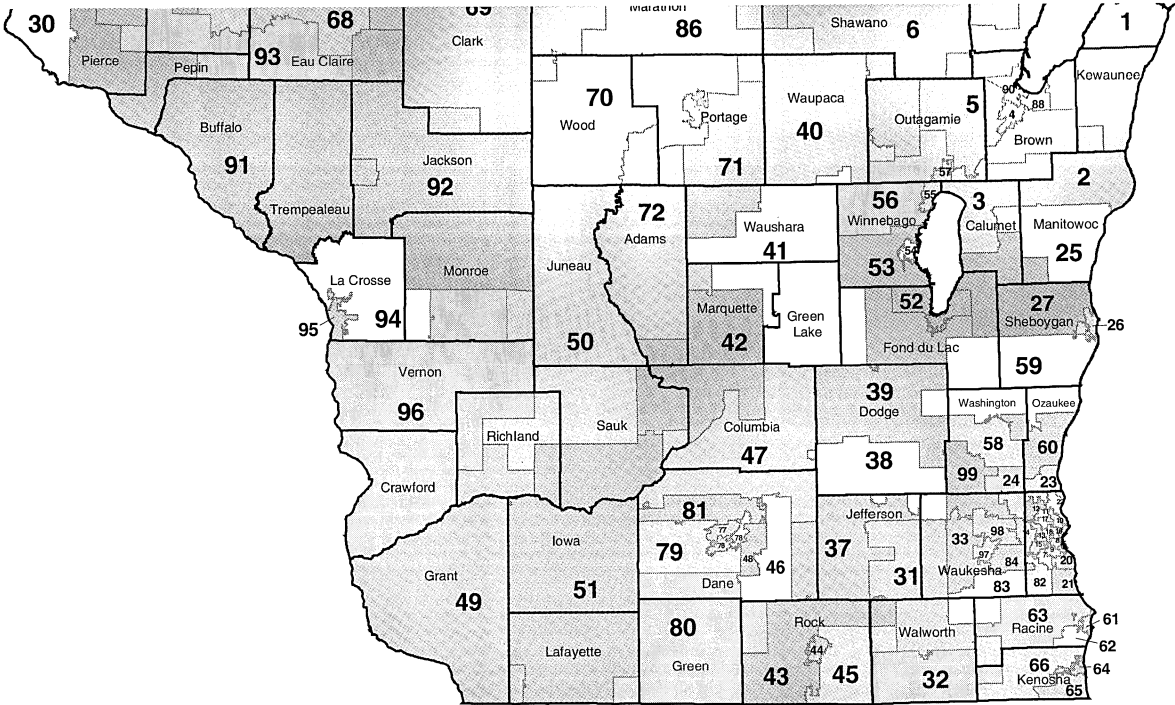
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May 30, 2002



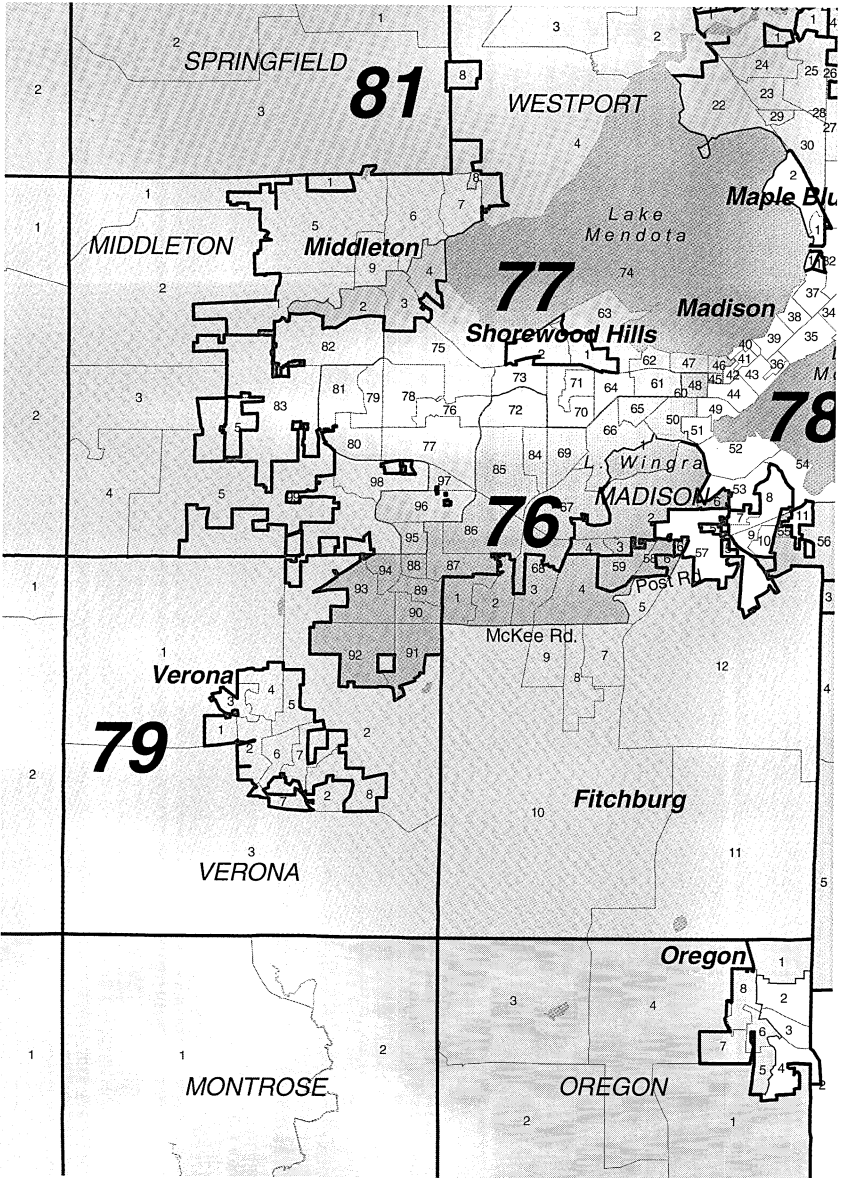
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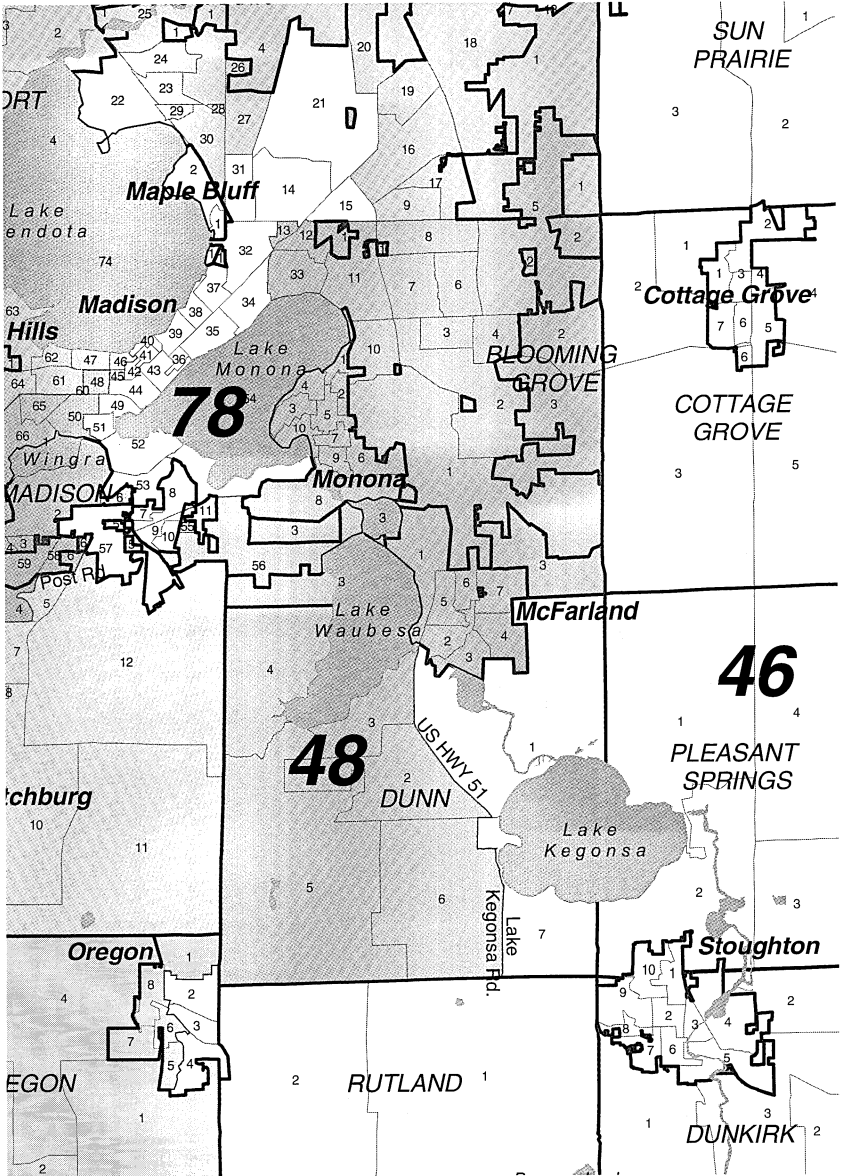
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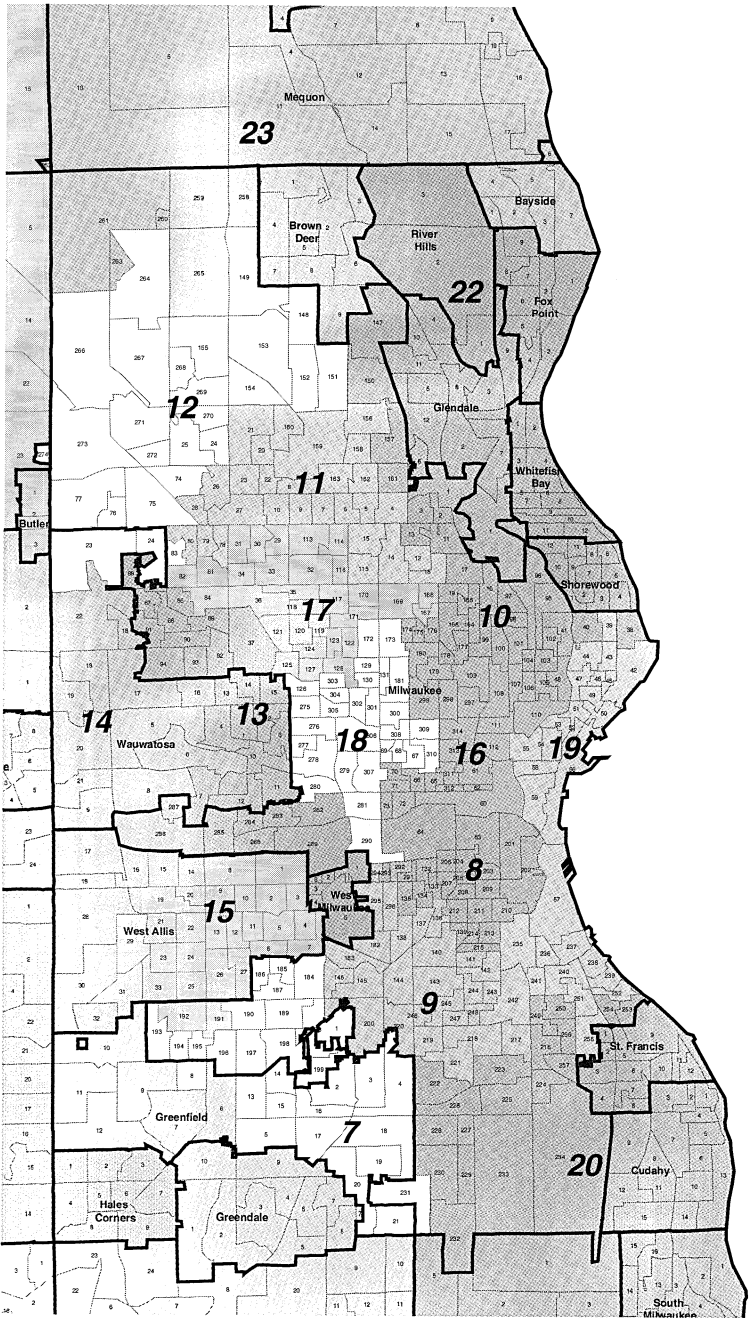


Detail Map: Madison Area

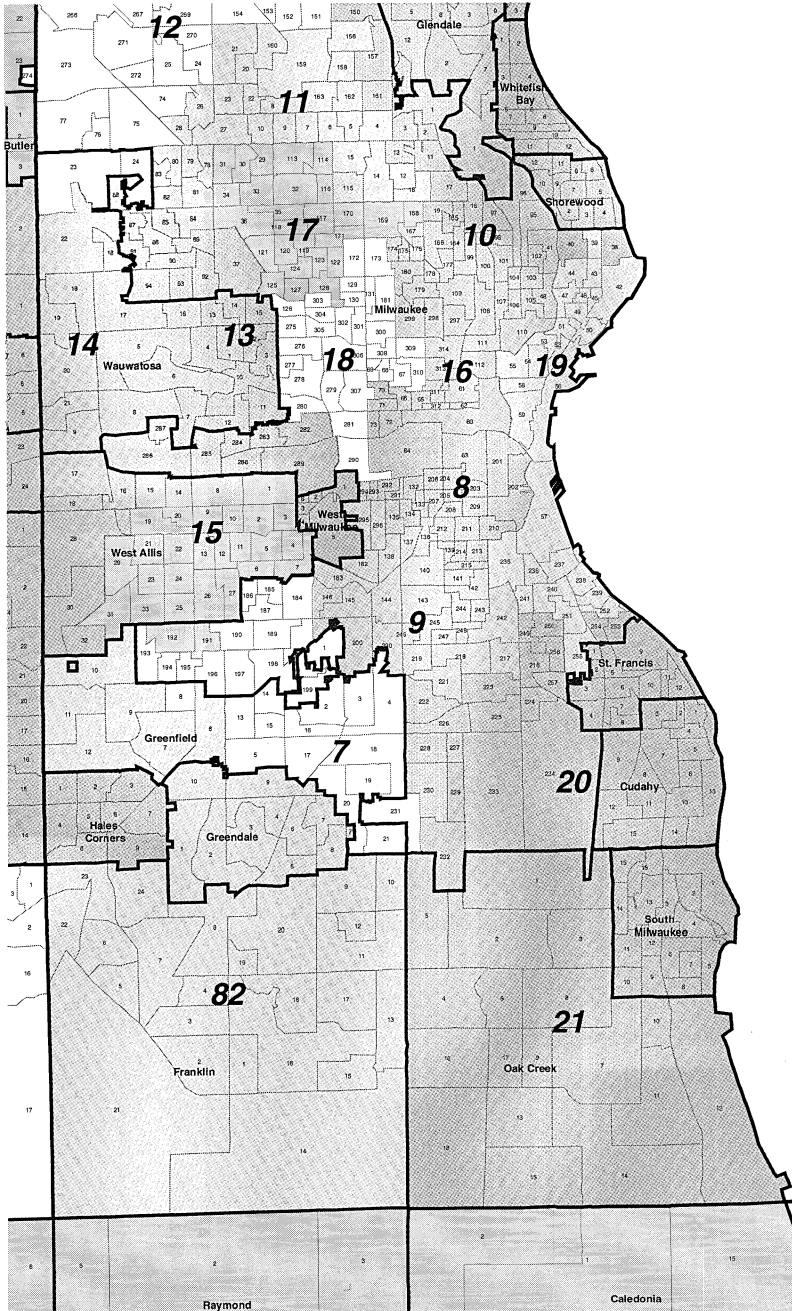




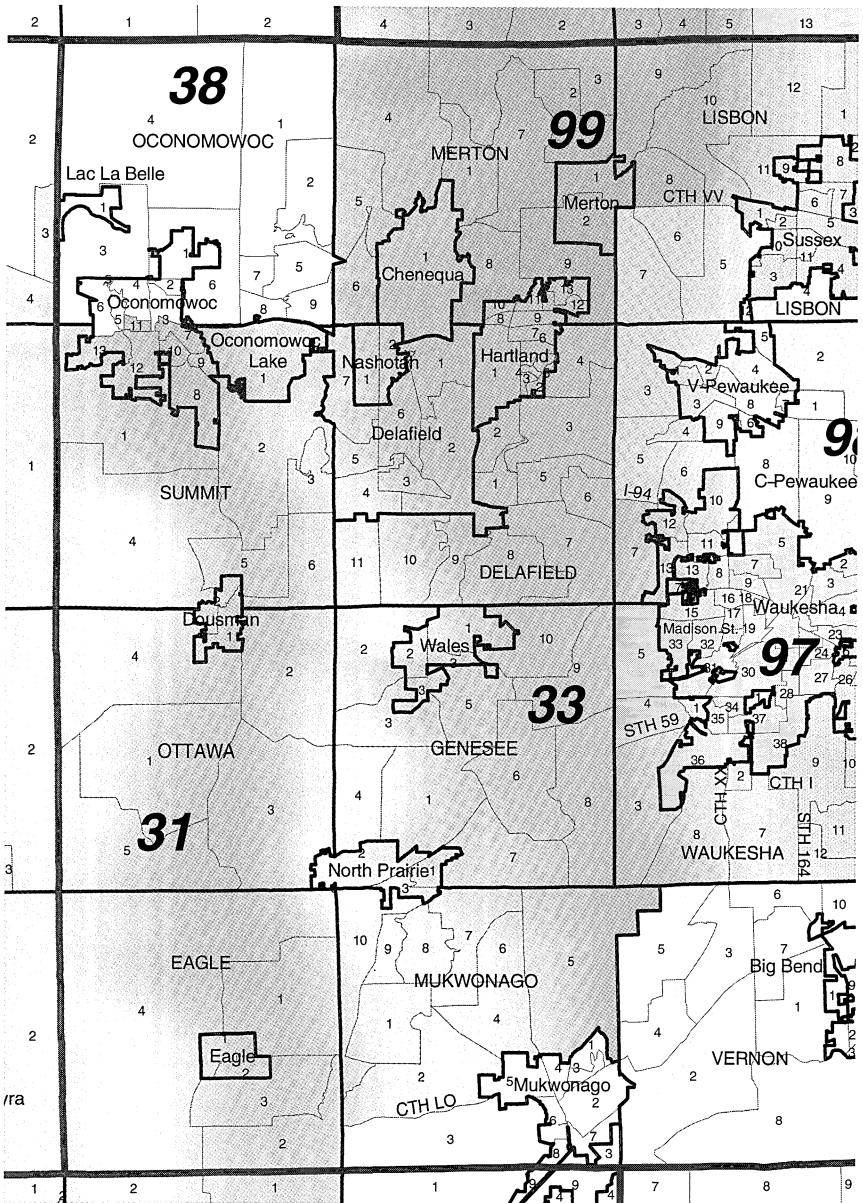
Detail Map: Milwaukee County (North)



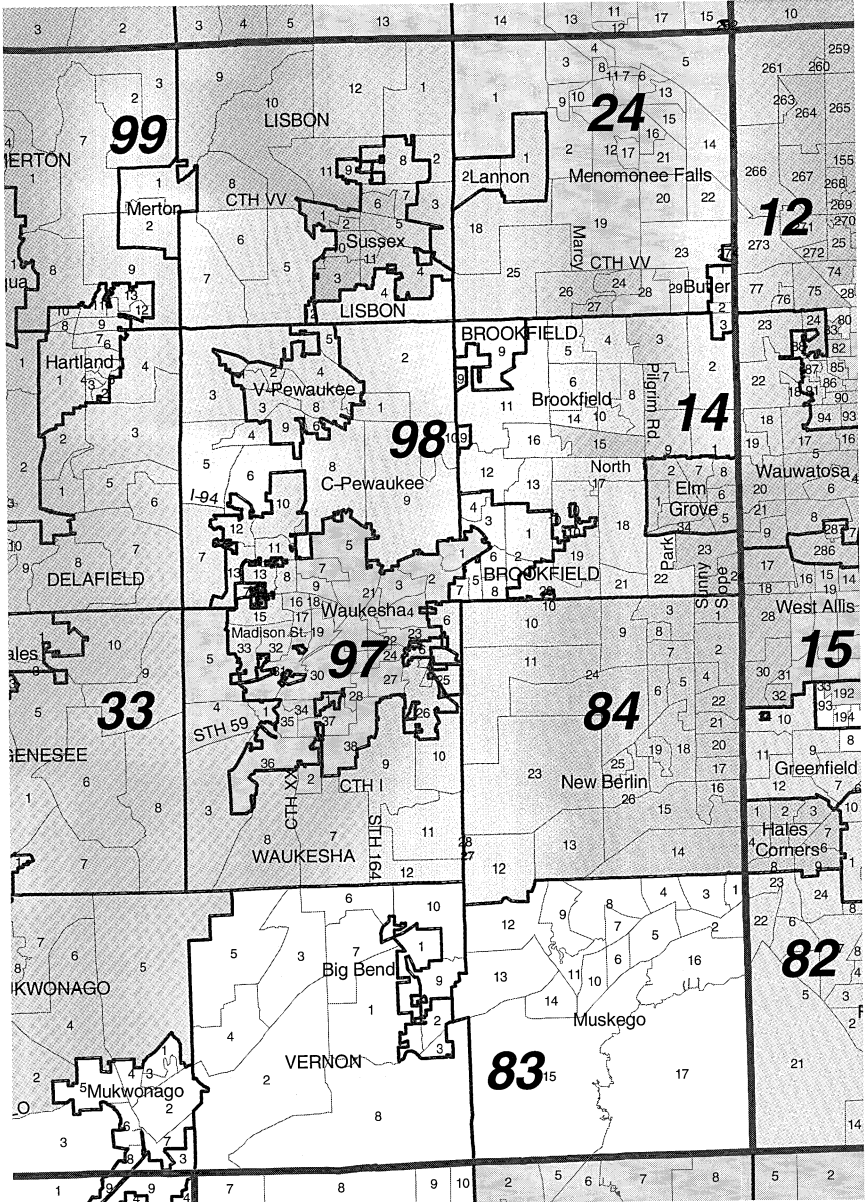
Detail Map: Milwaukee County (South)



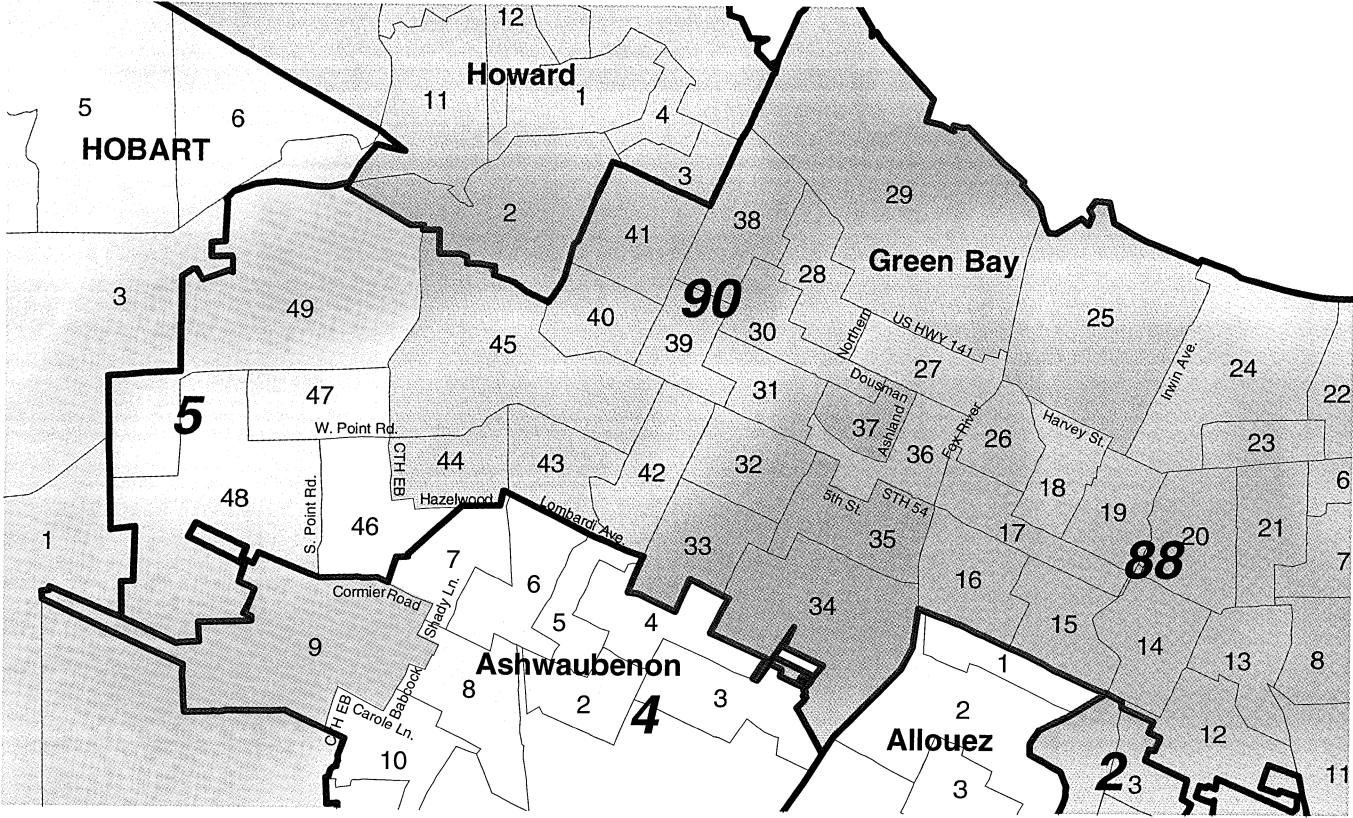
Detail Map: Waukesha County (West)



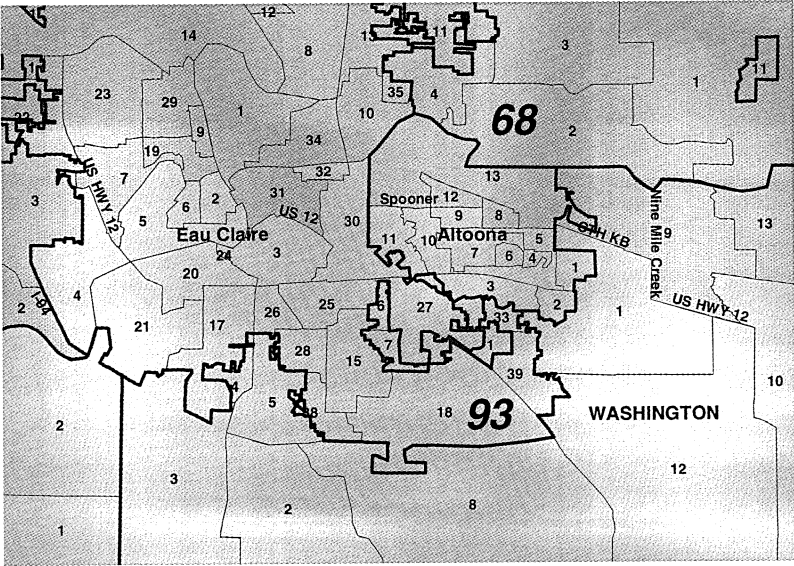
Detail Map: Waukesha County (East)



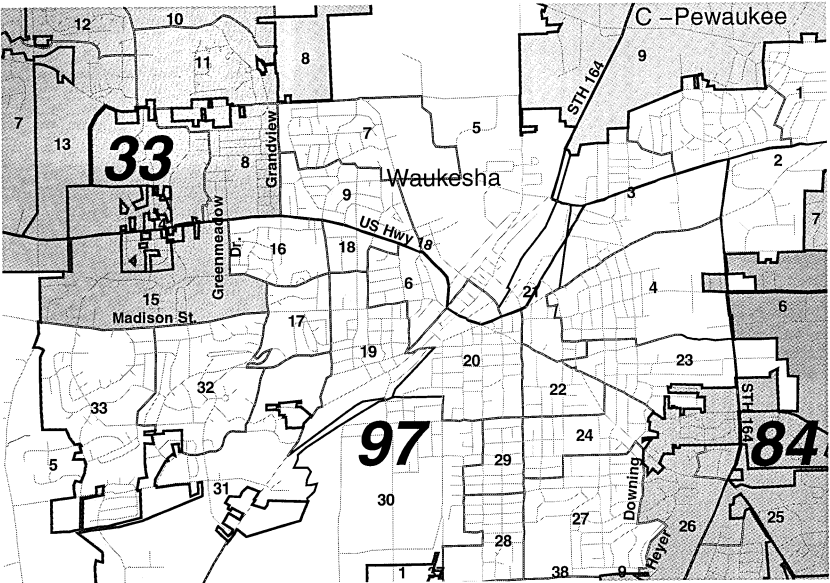
Detail Map: Green Bay Area



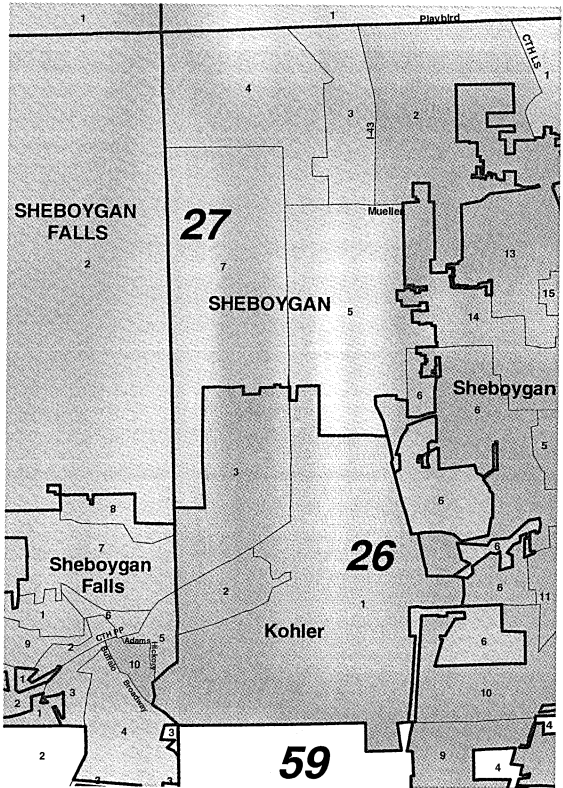
Detail Map: Eau Claire Area



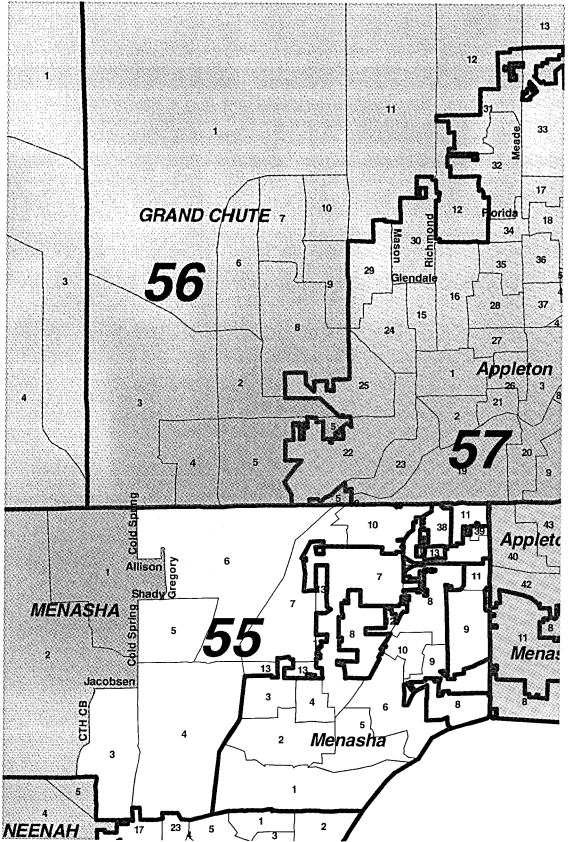
Detail Map: Waukesha Area



Detail Map: Sheboygan Area



Detail Map: Appleton Area



Feature Article

Wisconsin's People: A Portrait of Wisconsin's Population on the Threshold of the 21st Century

Wisconsin's People



Department of Tourism

**WISCONSIN'S PEOPLE: A PORTRAIT OF WISCONSIN'S
POPULATION ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE 21ST CENTURY**

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WISCONSIN'S PEOPLE: A PORTRAIT OF WISCONSIN'S POPULATION ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE 21ST CENTURY

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Applied Population Laboratory
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Introduction

In addition to meeting its constitutional requirement of providing the numbers used to reapportion the House of Representatives every ten years, the decennial census provides a variety of social and economic statistics about the nation's people, families and housing. These statistics are mandated by a myriad of federal laws and administrative rules for administering programs and implementing formulae-driven funding activities such as the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the Community Development Block Grant Program and the Job Training Partnership Act. Every year, based on census data, over \$100 billion in federal funds are allocated back to state, local and tribal governments under more than 100 different programs.

The census is a large and costly activity, and the American people, having paid for the effort through their federal taxes and contributed to the activity by their voluntary responses to census questionnaires, expect some return on their census investment that goes beyond federal program administration. The U.S. Census Bureau understands that. Beginning one year after the census enumeration, the Census Bureau gives back to the people, and to the neighborhoods and communities in which they live, a staggering amount of data. Many observers refer to this activity as one of updating the statistical portrait of our nation, our communities and neighborhoods.

As a consequence, the decennial census and the release of fresh census data becomes an occasion for stocktaking. How has our statistical portrait changed since the last census? How does our community measure up relative to its own goals or with respect to comparable communities nearby? Which neighborhoods have changed the most, and how? Where are the needs greatest, and where are the resources most abundant?

While individual census responses are protected by law, when these responses are aggregated the census becomes the statistical camera that every ten years takes the snapshot of our country, our 3,100 counties, our 39,000 units of local government, and literally millions of small units of "statistical geography" (census blocks, block groups, and city tracts) that can be used to analyze virtually every large neighborhood and all remote, rural, portions of this vast nation. Today, while satellite cameras take pictures and provide "pixel" readings to enable monitoring of changes on the land, so too the nation's decennial census provides demographic "pixels" with which to capture change in population size, geographic distribution and composition along such dimensions as household and family characteristics, labor force

participation, income and poverty measures, veteran status, commuting to work, housing characteristics, and a host of additional items – each required by federal statute for program administration and funding.

The 2000 Census reveals that, standing on the threshold of the 21st century, Wisconsin is a state growing at annual rates not far above or below the national average. The distribution of the state's population between urban and rural areas also is similar to the U.S. average. While our population is becoming increasingly more diverse in terms of its racial and ethnic mix, Wisconsin is still overwhelmingly a White, non-Hispanic population.

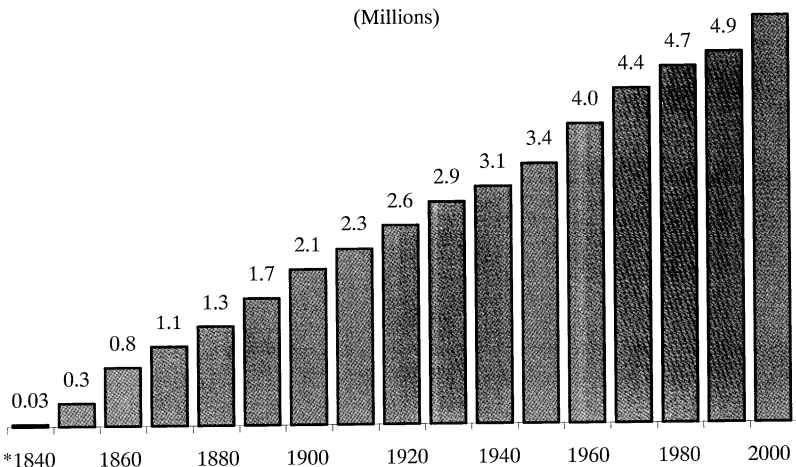
In this article, we examine what the 2000 Census reveals about the people, the families, and the communities of Wisconsin. In the next two sections we discuss overall population growth in the state and the sources of that growth. We then discuss one of the implications of population growth: an increasing density of population settlement across the landscape. In the context of the geographic distribution of Wisconsin's population, and the geographic distribution of population change, we introduce the concepts "urban" and "rural" and discuss how the state's population has become increasingly urbanized during the past century. We also introduce the somewhat related concepts of "metropolitan" and "non-metropolitan" distribution. In each of these topic areas, we also draw some brief comparisons with the pace of population change in Wisconsin relative to its neighbors in the Midwest. Following this, we present data for several of the most basic demographic approaches to "segmenting" the population. We discuss at some length both the age and sex composition of the population as well as the state's racial and ethnic diversity. Major trends are identified that have an inherent demographic momentum likely to influence the demographic future of the state. Having discussed race and ethnicity, we shift attention to the somewhat related concept of ancestry as measured in the decennial census. This leads us next to a brief section on the foreign-born population in Wisconsin. This is followed by sections that deal with household and family composition in the state, the nature of work in Wisconsin, income and poverty measures, educational attainment, and a brief section on what the census can tell us about persons with disabilities. A final section takes a look at housing data from the 2000 Census. We conclude with a brief commentary on what this demographic portrait of Wisconsin's people says about us, and how this portrait may change in coming years.

Population Growth and Sources of Growth

Wisconsin's population stood at 5,363,675 on April 1, 2000 (Fig. 1). This number represents an addition of approximately 472,000 persons since the 1990 Census, the second highest numerical increase between two censuses since statehood in the middle of the 19th century (Fig. 2). Only in the 1950s, when Wisconsin added 518,000 residents, was the numerical growth higher – although the sources of growth in the 1950s differed significantly from those of the 1990s. Coming at the height of the post-World War II baby boom, growth during the 1950s was due entirely to the large difference between births and deaths (roughly 567,000). During the 1950 to 1960 period, the state actually lost residents through the migration

process because the number of residents leaving the state exceeded the number arriving by 49,000. By contrast, in the 1990s, the demographic exchanges were balanced very differently. Between 1990 and 2000 growth from net in-migration to the state accounted for almost half of total growth.

Figure 1
Total Population, Wisconsin: 1840 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1840 to 2000

* 1840 population count is reported for the Wisconsin Territory.

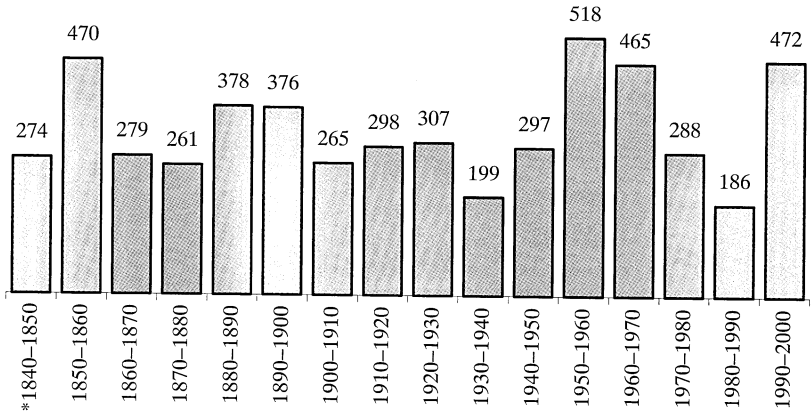
Numerical growth in the 1990s was surprisingly robust, exceeding the growth anticipated by demographic projections made in the early 1990s. Wisconsin's overall *rate* of growth, however, was a somewhat modest 10% for the decade (Fig. 3). This contrasts with a rate of growth of more than 13% for the U.S. as a whole. Thus, Wisconsin's share of the national population continued a decline begun approximately a century ago (Fig. 4). As a consequence, Wisconsin joined nine other states, primarily in the Midwest and Northeast regions of the country, in losing a seat in the Congress in the reapportionment of the House of Representatives based on the final census counts. These seats went to eight states in the faster growing South and West regions (Fig. 5). The 2000 Census reapportionment took effect when the 108th Congress was elected in November 2002. Because each state is allotted votes in the Electoral College based on the sum of their U.S. senators and representatives, the new census numbers also mean that Wisconsin will have one less electoral vote in the 2004 and 2008 presidential elections than it did in 2000.

Components of Population Growth

Net change in Wisconsin's population results from the addition of births and in-migrants and the subtraction of deaths and out-migrants. For most of the decades during the 20th century, the principal contribution to growth came from what demographers call natural increase (difference between births and deaths) (Fig. 6).

Figure 2
Population Increase by Decade, Wisconsin: 1840 to 2000

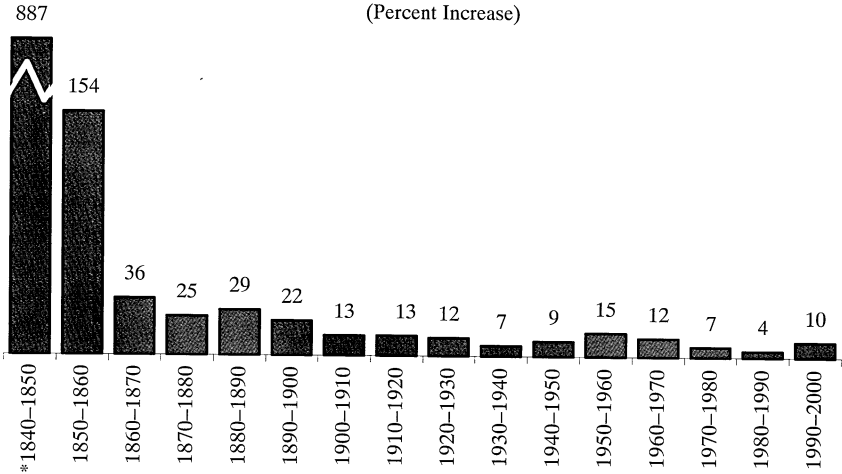
(Numeric Increase – Thousands)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1840 to 2000
 * 1840 population count is reported for the Wisconsin Territory.

Figure 3
Population Increase by Decade, Wisconsin: 1840 to 2000

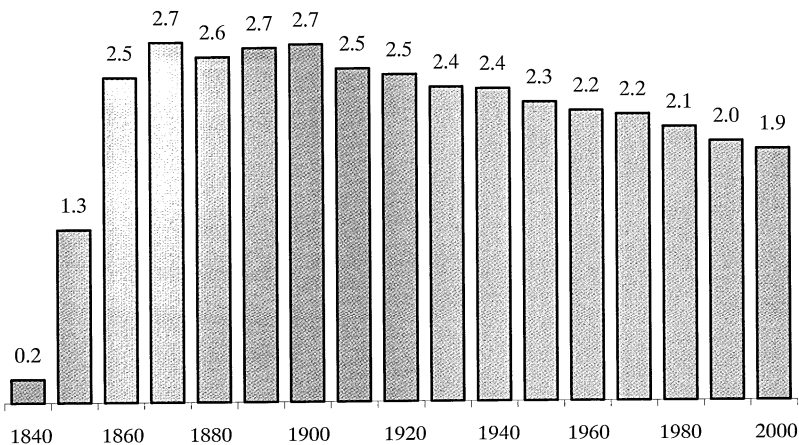
(Percent Increase)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1840 to 2000
 * 1840 population count is reported for the Wisconsin Territory.

Figure 4
Wisconsin's Share of U.S. Total Population by Decade: 1840 to 2000

(Percent)

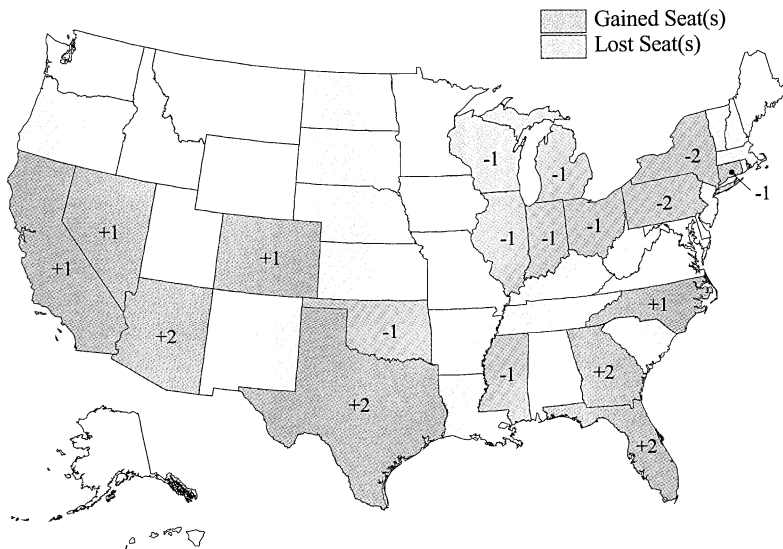


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1840 to 2000

*1890 population count is reported for the Wisconsin Territory

Figure 5

US Congressional Seat Gainers and Losers: 2000

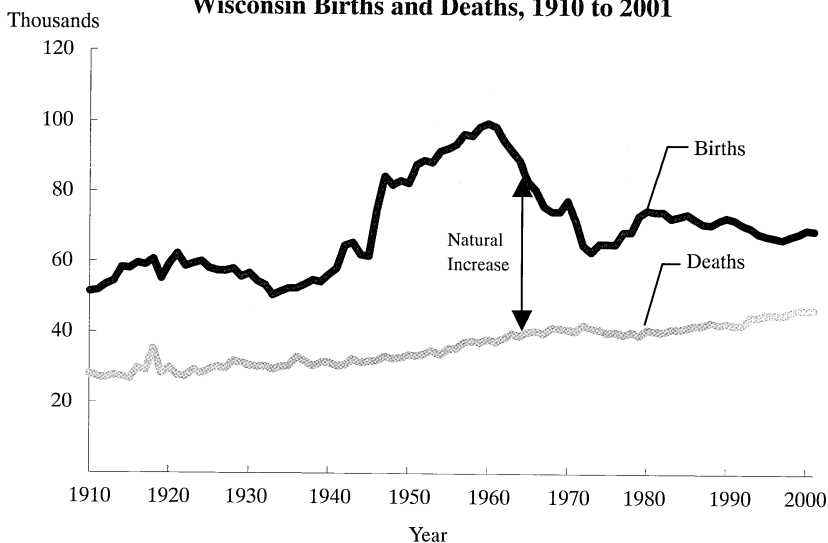


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Brief, Congressional Apportionment

Figure 7 shows that the 1990s witnessed almost equal contributions to growth from natural increase and net migration (the latter being the difference between in-migrants and out-migrants). It is likely that an equal contribution from net migration and natural increase has not occurred since the early years of Wisconsin statehood, although data to test this assumption are not available.

Figure 6

Wisconsin Births and Deaths, 1910 to 2001



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Wisconsin Vital Statistics Reports, Various years

Many social and economic factors contributed to the relatively strong growth of Wisconsin's population during the 1990s. Declining mortality and improvements in medical technology, generally, has meant that Wisconsin residents are living longer, healthier lives. Nevertheless, the fact that Wisconsin's population is getting larger and, importantly, the fact that the population has a higher proportion of elderly (ages where the impact of mortality is disproportionately felt) means that the number of deaths is slowly rising. Meanwhile, birth rates (and numbers) have remained relatively steady over the past three decades. As a consequence, contributions to growth arising from natural increase are diminishing over time. A strong state economy during the 1990s, coupled with economic distress in the Southwest and Northeast during the early 1990s, led to unprecedented levels of migration to the state.

Increasing Density

With a fixed land area and a growing population, Wisconsin's population density has increased with the passage of time. Overall population density almost tripled from approximately 37 persons per square mile (of land area) in 1900 to 99 persons per square mile in 2000 (Fig. 8).

Figure 7
Components of Wisconsin Population Change: 1950 to 2000

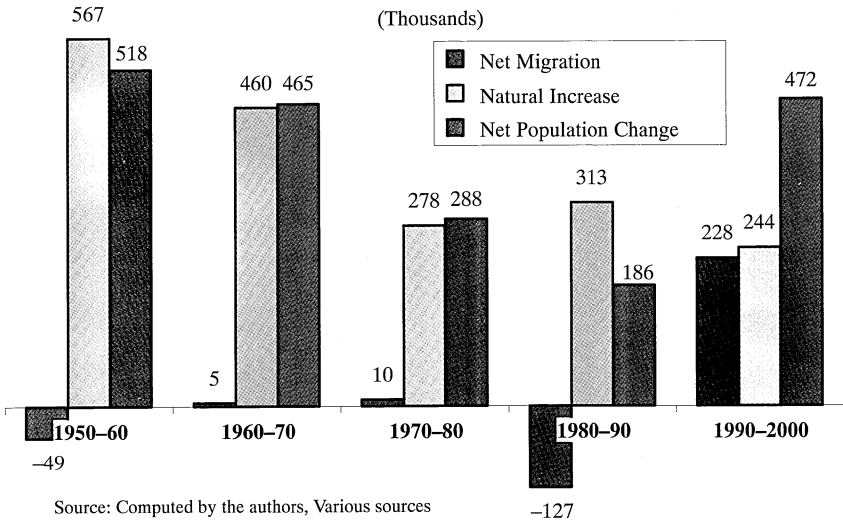
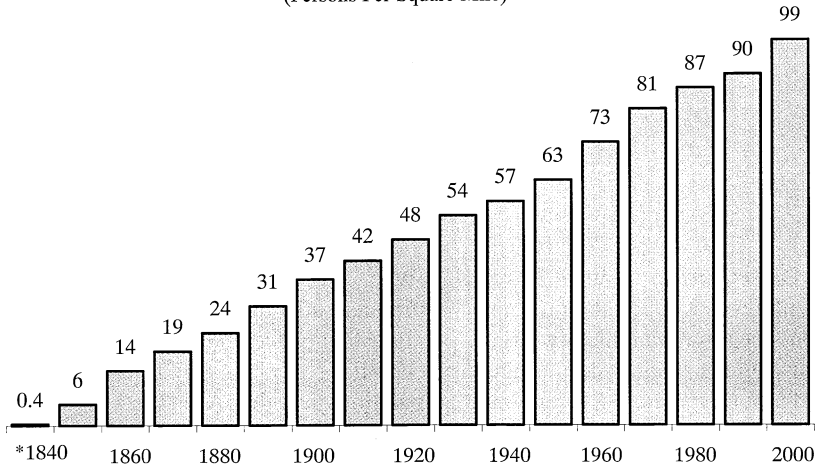


Figure 8
Population Density: 1840 to 2000
 (Persons Per Square Mile)



Wisconsin's population density is high when compared to the rest of the nation, but roughly on par with the U.S. if low-density Alaska is removed from the calculation. Of course, population density varies dramatically across the state. Rural areas with low population density (average of 32 persons per square mile) contrast with

urban areas generally (average 2,240 persons per square mile) and with large, densely settled, areas such as the City of Milwaukee (6,214 persons per square mile) to form an exceedingly uneven landscape defined by density of population (Fig. 9).

Figure 9

**3-D Perspective of Population Density,
Wisconsin MCDs: 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

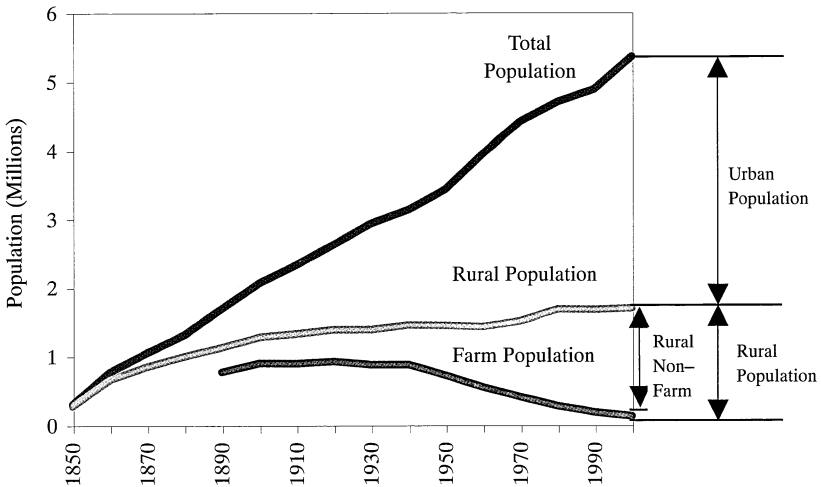
The Distribution of Population Growth

With respect to population change in rural and urban areas, the course of Wisconsin's demographic history largely parallels that of the country generally. The Census Bureau roughly defines the urban population to include all persons living in and around large cities over 50,000 population, in addition to those who reside in smaller cities and villages down to 2,500 population. The remainder of the population is considered to be rural.

At the time of statehood, over 90% of the state's population was rural by today's definition. The growth of cities and villages, however, quickly marked the acceleration of the urban population (Fig. 10). By 1900, 38% of Wisconsin's 2-plus million residents were to be found in cities. One hundred years later, the 2000 Census found 68% of the population in cities and larger villages (this contrasts with 79%, nationally).

While the rural population has declined in *relative* numbers, the rural population, numerically, reached an all time high in the 2000 Census. From just under 1.3 million persons living in rural Wisconsin in 1900, the number increased to 1.7 million in the most recent enumeration (Fig. 10). Paralleling national patterns, the composition of the rural population itself changed dramatically during this period. One hundred years ago 70% of Wisconsin's rural population consisted of farm families. The number of farms in the state increased in the 19th and early 20th centuries, reaching almost 200,000 farms in the mid-1930s when the population living on farms numbered just under 1 million persons. From then on, the number of farms and the farm population commenced a steady downward slide. Today, Wisconsin's 1.7 million rural people largely live in nonfarm homes, in the 337 villages under 2,500 and in the state's 1,263 towns. The population living on farms has declined to 137,000, today barely 8% of the rural population. The number of farms has declined to approximately 63,000.

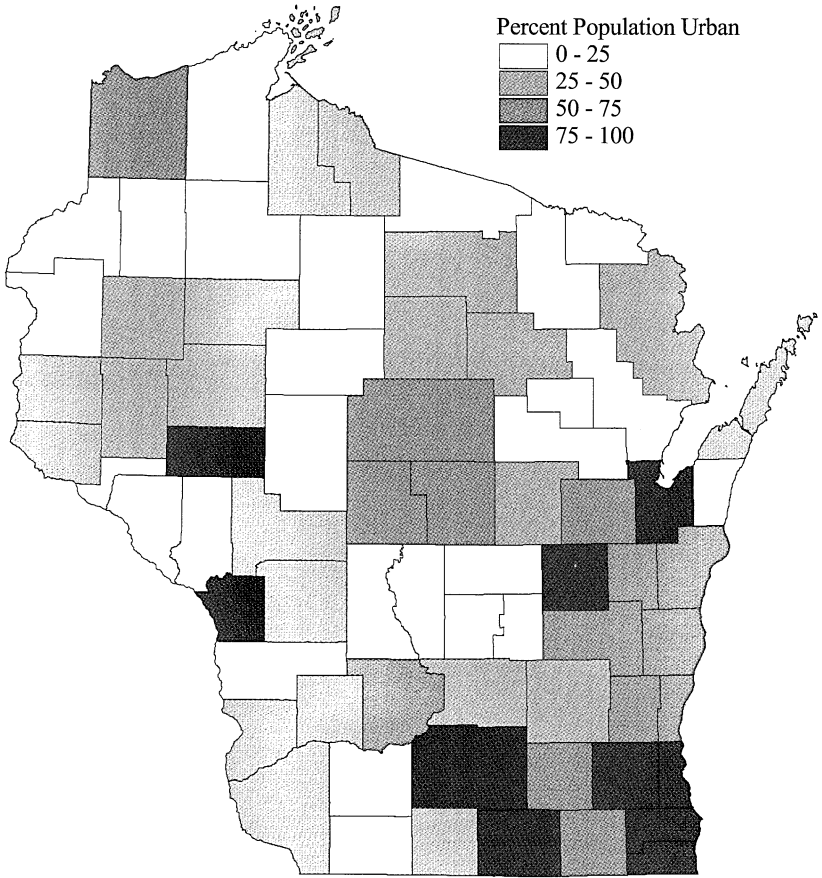
Figure 10
**Population by Rural and Farm Residence,
 Wisconsin: 1850 to 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1850 to 2000

Present-day Wisconsin is an uneven blend of urban and rural people living in relatively close contact, but not always in immediate residential proximity. Fifty-eight of the state's 72 counties have at least a portion of their populations categorized as urban. And even highly urban Milwaukee County has a very small rural population according to the rural/urban definitions employed in the 2000 Census (Fig. 11).

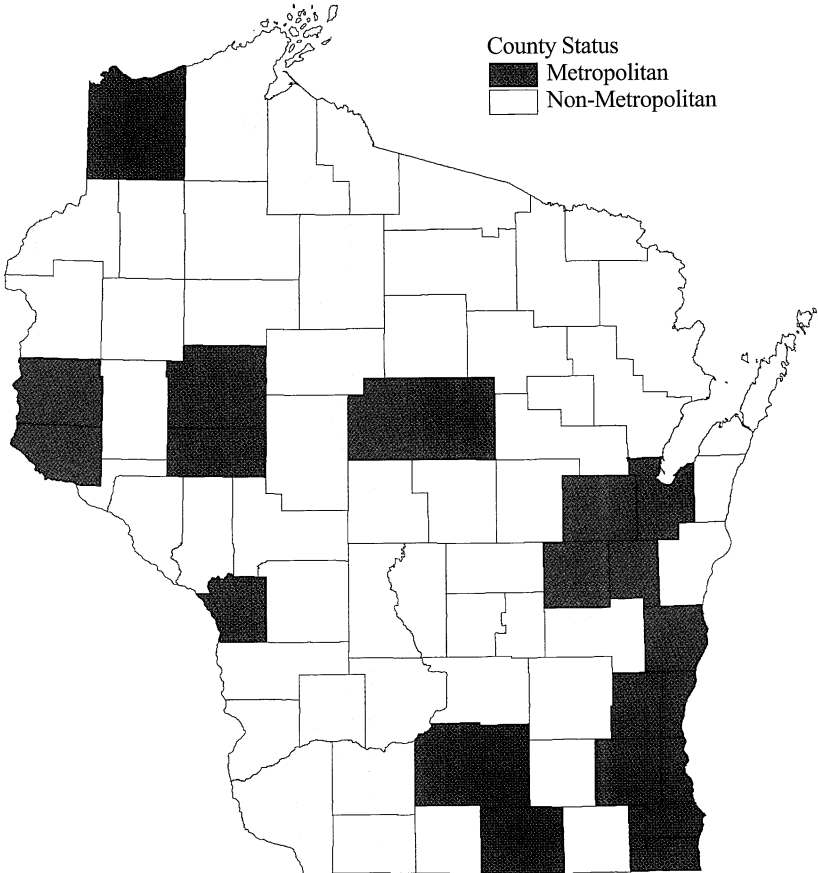
Figure 11
Percent of Population Urban, WI Counties: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 12

Metropolitan and Non-Metropolitan Designation, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Another common way the Census Bureau views the geographic distribution of a population is to distinguish counties on the basis of population size and functional integration with surrounding large counties. Metropolitan counties are roughly defined as counties with a city of 50 thousand or more population plus those nearby counties where the extent of commuting to work in the city suggests a strong linkage between the city and its suburban counties. Figure 12 shows those 20 counties considered to be metropolitan at the time of the 2000 Census. 68% of the state's 5.4 million people resided in these counties at the time of the enumeration. The remaining 32% were residents of Wisconsin's 52 nonmetropolitan counties.

Because the 2000 Census enumerated 3.7 million persons in urban areas and 3.6 million in metropolitan areas, one is quick to conclude that the definitions mostly pick up the same aspects of an underlying population distribution. But this is not completely accurate. Figure 13 reveals that more than 600,000 Wisconsin *rural* residents were counted in *metropolitan* counties in the 2000 Census. Similarly, another 626,000 *urban* residents were enumerated in *nonmetropolitan* counties. The two different definitions, one based on county characteristics (metropolitan/nonmetropolitan) and the other on municipality size (urban/rural) – each useful in different applications – pick up different distributional aspects of the population (compare Fig. 11 and Fig. 12). Since county boundaries are relatively stable, and since county population estimates for noncensus years are deemed more accurate than municipality estimates, most demographic analysts interested in tracking the changing geographic distribution of the population over time give preference to the metropolitan/nonmetropolitan distinction (Fig. 14).

Figure 13

Urban/Rural Residence Versus Metro/Nonmetro Residence, Wisconsin: 2000

	Urban	Pct	Rural	Pct	Total	Pct
Metro	3,038,122	83%	602,186	17%	3,640,308	100%
<i>Pct</i>	83%		35%		68%	
Nonmetro	625,521	36%	1,097,846	64%	1,723,367	100%
<i>Pct</i>	17%		65%		32%	
Total	3,663,643	68%	1,700,032	32%	5,363,675	100%
<i>Pct</i>	100%		100%		100%	

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

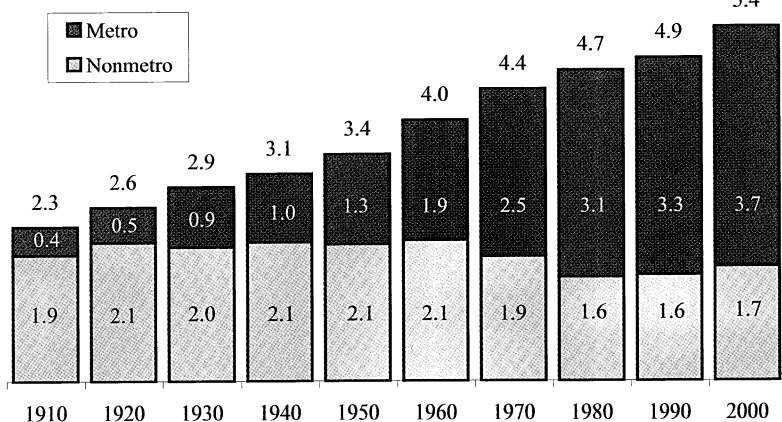
Not only is the distribution of Wisconsin's population uneven across the state, but population *change* is also not evenly distributed. Figure 15 shows the rate of overall population change between 1990 and 2000 for Wisconsin's 1,852 municipalities and minor civil divisions. Growth was strong in the suburban ring of metropolitan areas, in much of the Fox River Valley and in those rural counties having attractive environmental amenities (lakes and forests). Figure 16 shows the percent change in population among Wisconsin's 190 cities, 399 villages and 1,263 towns between 1990 and 2000.

While Wisconsin's metropolitan population grew during the 1990s, much of that growth occurred in suburban areas. Indeed, the City of Milwaukee lost more than 31,000 residents between 1990 and 2000. Growth in the surrounding villages and cities in Milwaukee County was not sufficiently strong to counterbalance this loss, and the county itself lost more than 19,000 persons. Meanwhile, suburban communities in the surrounding counties of Waukesha, Washington and Ozaukee together added almost 88,000 new residents. Strong growth also was evident in Wisconsin counties (St. Croix and Pierce) that are part of the Minneapolis/St. Paul metropolitan area.

Figure 14

Population by Metropolitan Status, Wisconsin: 1910 to 2000

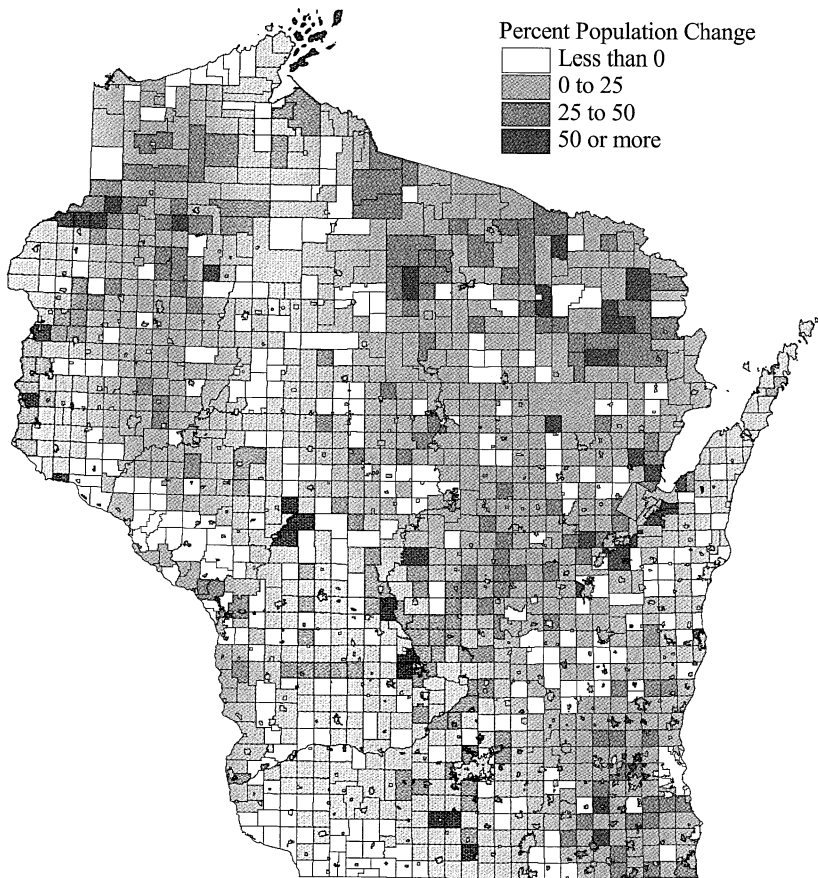
(Millions)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Demographic Trends in the 20th Century.

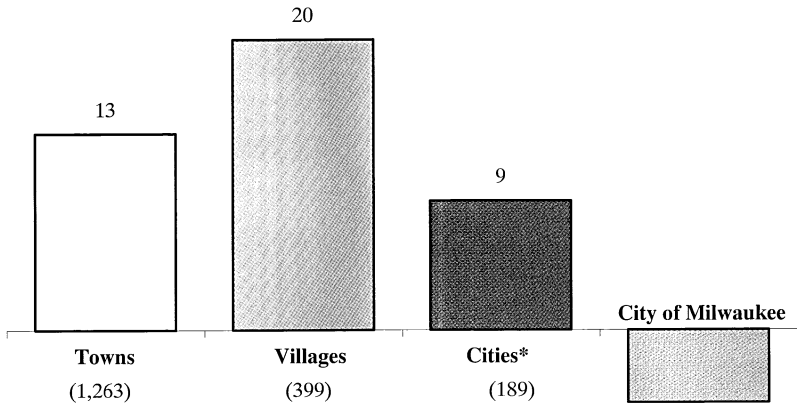
*Data for 1910 to 1940 are based on the metropolitan district concept and data for 1950 to 2000 are based on the metropolitan area concept as defined in each census.

Figure 15
**Population Change,
WI Minor Civil Divisions: 1990 to 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 16
**Population Change for Wisconsin Towns, Villages & Cities:
 1990 to 2000**
 (Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1990 & 2000

*City of Milwaukee excluded from this category.

Note: Counts of towns, villages, and cities are current as of 2000.

Age and Sex Composition

The median age of a population is often used as a single measure to describe a population as “young” or “old.” This particular statistical measure indicates that half the people counted in a census were younger than the median age; the other half were older. Populations with a median age under 20 years are generally considered to have a “young” age structure. Medians of greater than 40 typify relatively “old” populations.

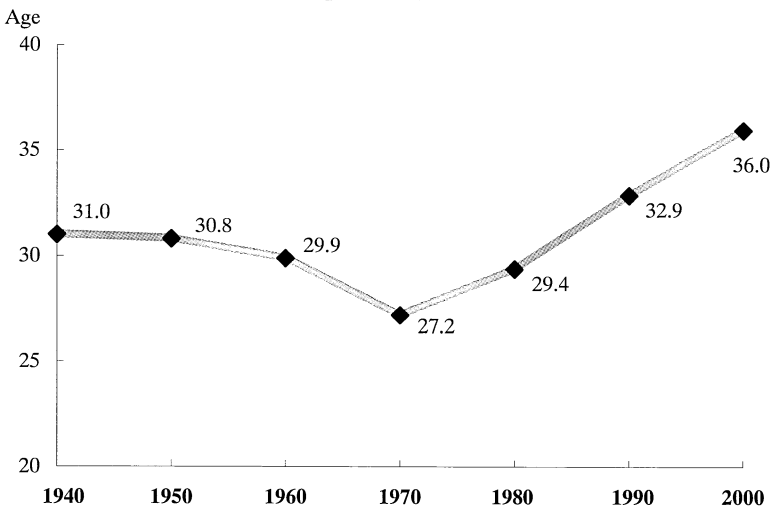
Wisconsin’s population had a median age of 32.9 years in 1990, identical to that for the country as a whole. Demographers understand that there is a natural, built-in tendency for populations, in the aggregate, to grow older. As each individual member of Wisconsin’s population adds a year of life with each passing year, one might expect the median age of the aggregate population to advance just as rapidly – an additional ten years with each passing decade. This is a process demographers refer to as “aging in place.” But there are forces which retard this aggregate aging process. Every birth reduces the aging of the population – i.e., retards the advance of the median age – since it adds a new member to the population at the age of zero, certainly well below the median! At the other end of the age spectrum, where the majority of deaths are among older persons, every death also retards the advance of the median age, since it removes from the population someone whose age is above the median. The relatively smaller number of deaths of persons who are not older than the median age will have the opposite effect, but these numbers, and their

influence on the trend of median age, are relatively insignificant. Migration flows, both to and away from the state, also affect the median age depending on the ages of the migrants. For Wisconsin these forces worked in concert to slow the advance of the median age. In 2000, rather than being 10 years higher than the 1990 median, the median age of the Wisconsin population was 36.0 years – only 3.1 years older than 1990. The comparable median for the U.S. as a whole was 35.3 years.

When the median age is tracked over time from 1940 (Fig. 17), it becomes apparent that the 2000 Census likely recorded the “oldest population” in the state’s history. There are several reasons for this, but the most significant cause is that the large baby boom generation (the 1.8 million babies born in Wisconsin between 1947 and 1964) has entered middle age, and in the past 20 years has moved from ages mostly below the median age to ages mostly above the median. This process of aging has been reinforced by continued low birth rates and by increasing life expectancy for older persons.

Figure 17

Median Age of Population, Wisconsin: 1940 to 2000



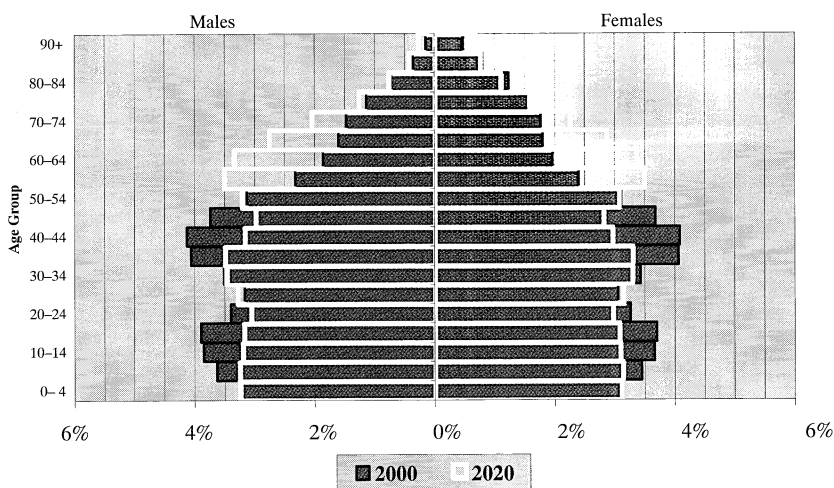
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1940 to 2000

Because of overall growth in the population, the number of people in each age group mostly increases from one census to another. Yet, because of irregularities in the age composition of the population – irregularities resulting from past swings in birth rates – some age groups increase much faster than others, and some age groups occasionally witness decline between any two censuses, despite overall population growth. The changing age and sex composition of Wisconsin’s population can be portrayed through the use of population pyramids. The overall shape of the pyramid and the length of the bars for each age group depict the age-sex distribution and changes in age-sex structure over time.

Figure 18 is one example of a population pyramid. Each horizontal bar shows the share of the population belonging to a particular age-sex group. For example, in the 2000 Census, young females ages 5 to 9 constituted approximately 3.4% of the state's population. The white outline shows the anticipated population pyramid (based on formal population forecasts) for Wisconsin's population in the year 2020. Twenty years from the most recent census, the relative share of the population between the ages of 5 and 24 and between 35 and 49 will decline. On the other hand, the share of the population in ages above age 55 will increase substantially as the baby boom generation moves into their retirement years. This "graying of the population" is a trend that speaks clearly regarding some of the challenges the state will face in coming years in the areas of social, health and housing policy.

Figure 18

Population by Age and Sex, Wisconsin: 2000 & 2020 (Projected)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Population Projections 2002

Race and Ethnic Diversity

Since 1790, every population census in the United States has collected information on the racial and ethnic makeup of the population. Responding in part to changes in patterns of immigration (movement from abroad) and, in part, to evolving social or cultural views on race and ethnicity, the number of specific race and ethnic groups identified in the census has changed and generally increased over time. Presently there are clear rules at the federal level – defined by a statistical policy unit in, of all places, the Executive Office of Management and Budget (OMB) – which stipulate how race and ethnicity data are statistically (note, *not* culturally or anthropologically) defined. These regulations state how statistical data on race and ethnicity are to be gathered and tabulated by federal agencies. The decennial census must adhere to these rules. It is important to understand that, as

defined by the OMB, race and ethnicity are separate concepts. Since the 1980 Census, ethnicity in census data refers to whether a person is of Hispanic origin or not of Hispanic origin. So, people of a specific racial background (like White, Black or American Indian) can be Hispanic or not Hispanic. Likewise, Hispanics can be of any race.

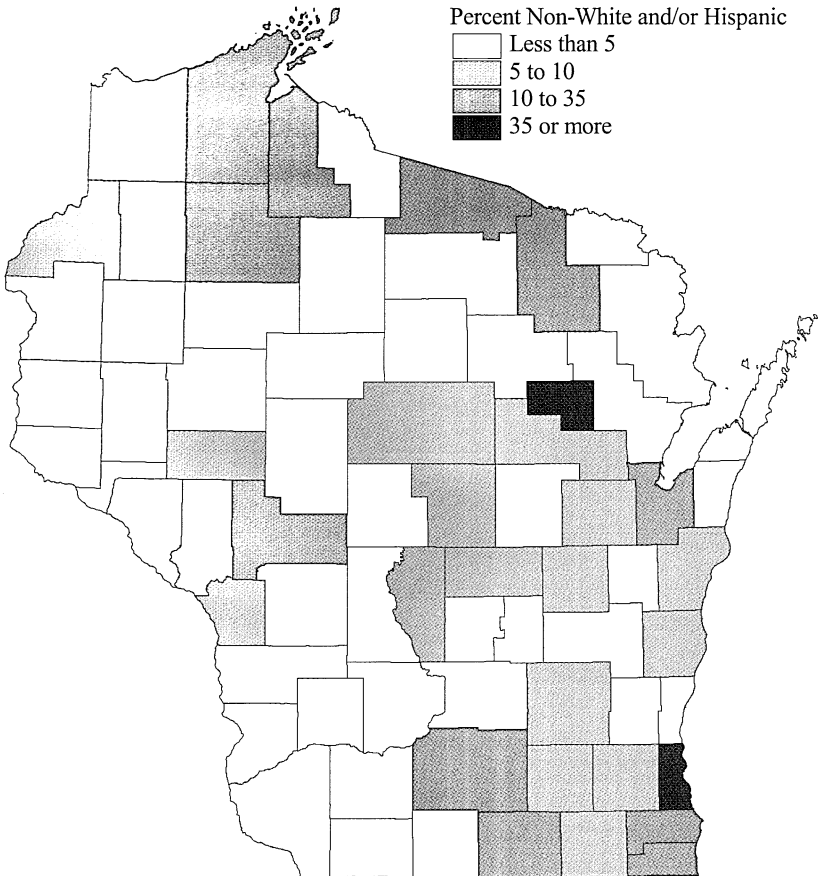
Between the 1990 Census and the 2000 Census, as a result of new OMB policy, there were two significant changes in racial categories and the way in which the questions were asked. First, the “Asian or Pacific Islander” category in 1990 was split into “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander” in the 2000 Census. Second, and more profoundly, in 2000, for the first time, the census gave people the option of identifying themselves as being of two or more races (multiracial). The results from the 2000 Census show that, nationwide, 2.4% of the population identified themselves as multiracial, while, in Wisconsin, only 1.2% of the state’s population chose this option. To simplify discussion, the racial categories used in this report represent persons who identify themselves as being of a single race and the information presented on the Hispanic or Latino population encompasses Hispanics of all races. However, it appears that allowing people to identify as being of two or more races did have a significant effect on the data for Wisconsin’s American Indian population, a point which will be discussed in more detail shortly.

When the first data from Census 2000 began to be released in 2001, one of the most widely discussed and examined topics was the continuing racial and ethnic diversification of the population. For the United States as a whole, and for many states, the last few decades of the 20th century brought very rapid change and increase in racial and ethnic diversity. Much of this was fueled by large-scale immigration, primarily from Latin America and Asia. In general, Blacks, Asians and Pacific Islanders, American Indians and Alaska Natives, and Hispanics represent increasing shares of the nation’s population and of many state populations.

Between 1990 and 2000, Wisconsin experienced relatively small, but nonetheless significant changes in the racial and ethnic makeup of its population. While persons of color (people who are non-White and/or Hispanic) still represent a small portion of Wisconsin’s total population, their share of the state’s total population rose from 7.8% in 1990 to 11.1% in 2000. In 1990, there were only five counties in which persons of color made up at least 10% of the total population. By 2000, 13 of the 72 counties had reached that level. In terms of numbers, Blacks, Hispanics, and Asians make up most of Wisconsin’s racial ethnic population. However, as seen in Figure 19, a number of counties with a large American Indian presence (reservations and/or tribal lands) are among those with the highest percentages of racial ethnic populations. (All of the maps in this section of the report use corrected census data resulting from the erroneous assignment of the Oxford Correctional Facility to Marquette County.) Figure 20 shows the race/ethnic mix for the state as a whole.

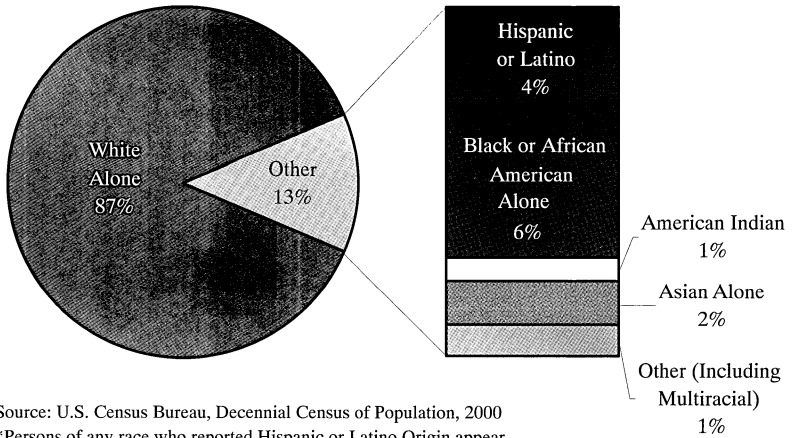
Figure 19

Percent Minority, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 20
Race and Ethnic Makeup*: Wisconsin, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

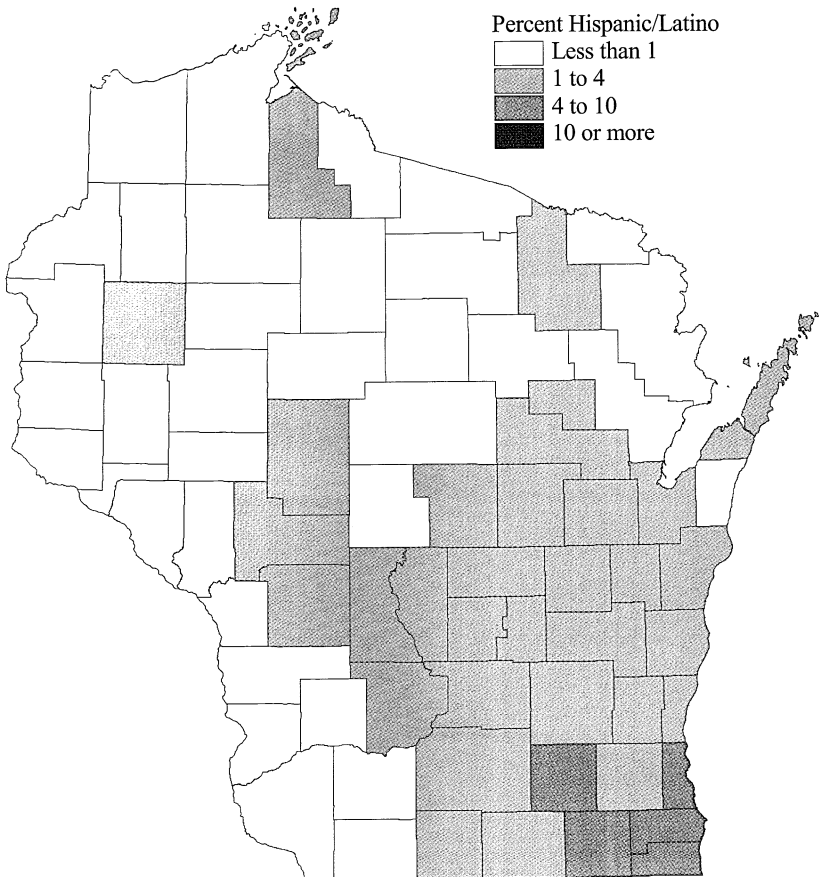
*Persons of any race who reported Hispanic or Latino Origin appear only in the category of Hispanic or Latino.

Note: Rounding of percentages causes separate race/Hispanic totals to sum to 14%.

One of the most talked about notions surrounding changes in racial ethnic makeup was that of states, counties and cities that have recently become “majority minority” – that is, where the population of racial ethnic minorities outnumbers the population of White, non-Hispanics (sometimes referred to as Anglos). During the decade of the 90’s, California became a “majority minority” state. And, indeed, Milwaukee (55%), along with a handful of other large cities across the nation, transitioned into being a “majority minority” city between 1990 and 2000. A number of small towns (Menominee, Sanborn, Komensky, Russell, Bartelme, Lac du Flambeau, Couderay, & Red Springs), all either on or near American Indian reservations in Wisconsin, also were “majority minority” municipalities in 2000.

Hispanic or Latino Population. One of the most profound changes in Wisconsin’s racial/ethnic mix was the growth in the Hispanic/Latino population. Hispanics have had a long history in Wisconsin primarily as migrant agricultural workers who might spend a few months out of each year in Wisconsin before moving on to follow crops elsewhere. During the last few decades, and particularly in the 90’s, more Hispanics or Latinos settled into Wisconsin communities and were counted in the census. Between 1990 and 2000, Hispanics/Latinos were the fastest growing racial or ethnic group in Wisconsin. Overall, the population of Hispanics/Latinos more than doubled, increasing from 93,000 to 193,000. By 2000, the Hispanic/Latino population represented 3.6% of the total population of Wisconsin. A large proportion of the state’s Hispanic/Latino population is concentrated in the southeastern corner of Wisconsin (Fig. 21). Four counties have more than 10,000 Hispanic/

Figure 21
Percent Hispanic/Latino, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



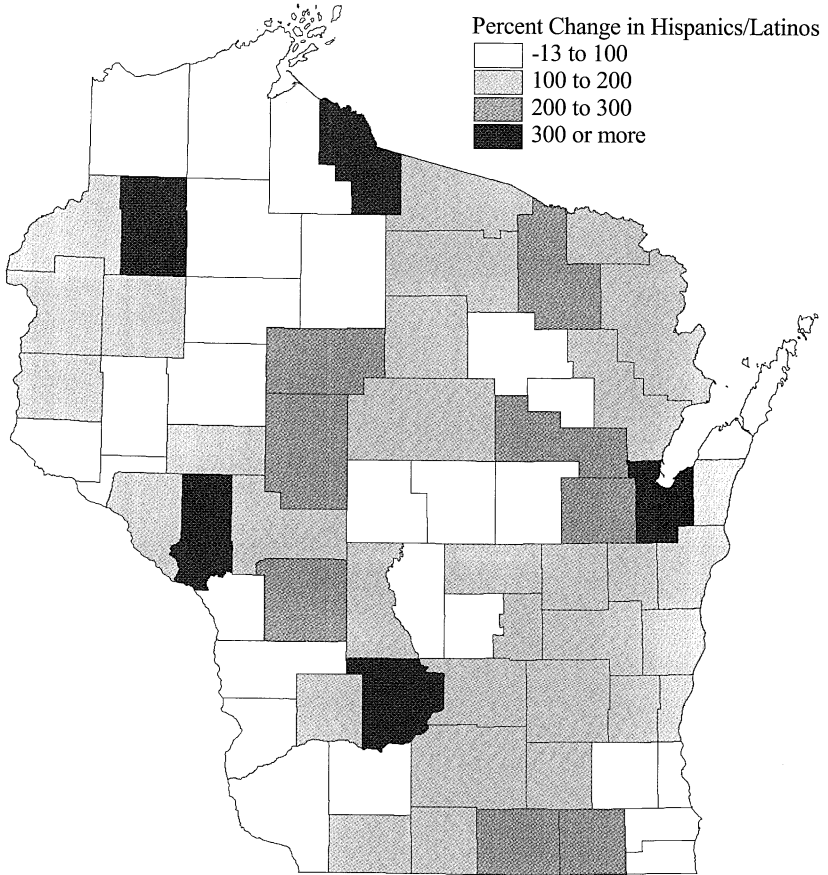
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Latino residents: Milwaukee (82,000), Racine (15,000), Dane (14,000), and Kenosha (11,000).

As seen in Figure 22, however, there was significant growth in the Hispanic/Latino population in most counties in Wisconsin. While the growth in small or rural counties represents relatively small numbers of people, the changes here are perhaps even more profound than in the large urban centers in southeastern Wisconsin where the numbers are higher. Attracted by jobs or perhaps making a decision to settle into communities after long periods of seasonal labor, people of Hispanic/Latino origin are coming to small Wisconsin communities, and bringing (often abruptly) new racial and ethnic diversification to these communities. It is clear that migration of Hispanic/Latinos to Wisconsin is tied, to a large degree, to the avail-

Figure 22

**Percent Change in Hispanic/Latino Population,
Wisconsin Counties: 1990 to 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1990 & 2000

ability of jobs and other opportunities. In addition, there is some evidence that industries centered on agricultural production and food processing (such as meat packing or canning) may be particularly strong magnets for migration to Wisconsin from abroad and from elsewhere in the U.S. While some of this may ebb and flow with economic fluctuations, the flow of Hispanics/Latinos to the Midwest and to Wisconsin seems likely to continue over the coming decade.

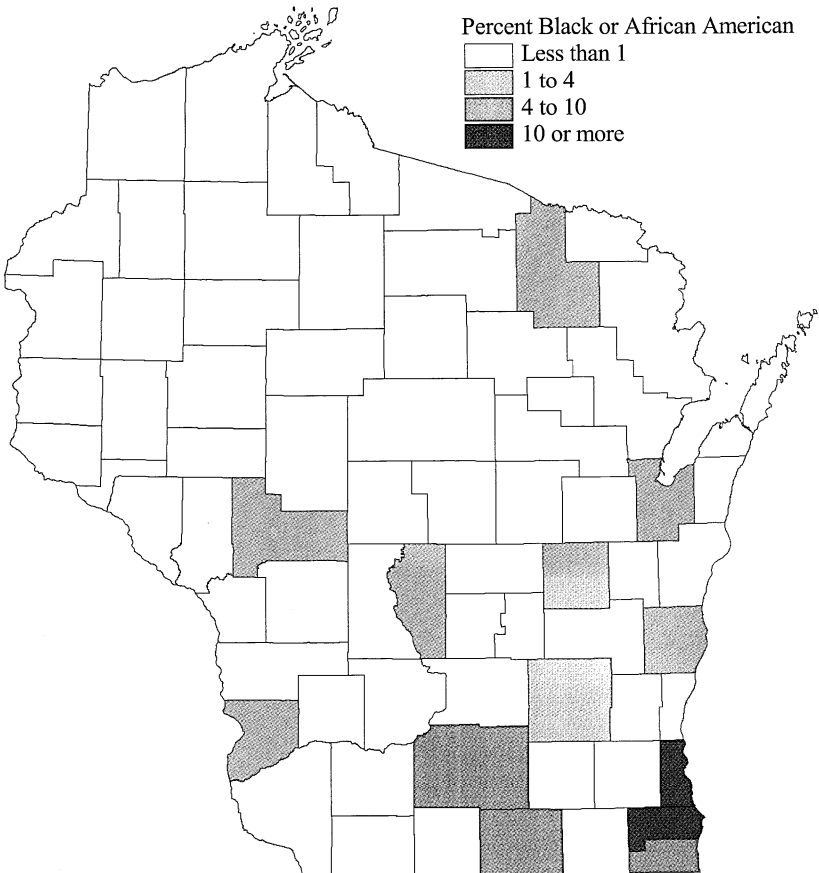
As of 2000, most Hispanic/Latino residents in Wisconsin were born outside of Wisconsin. Approximately 20% were born in another state, and about 40% were born outside the U.S. A large majority (66%) of Wisconsin's Hispanic/Latino pop-

ulation is of Mexican heritage and a huge number of those who claim Mexican heritage moved to the U.S. and to Wisconsin between 1990 and 2000.

Black or African American Population. Over the last half century, Wisconsin's largest race/ethnic group has been Blacks or African Americans and, indeed, many of the largest cities have vibrant Black communities that have helped shape the culture and politics of urban Wisconsin. This remains true through the 2000 Census, and in 2000 Blacks or African Americans represented almost 6% of the state's total population. Between 1990 and 2000, the Black population in Wisconsin increased by 24%, growing from approximately 245,000 in 1990 to 300,000 in 2000.

Figure 23

**Percent Black or African American,
Wisconsin Counties: 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Most of the state's Black population resides in southeastern and south central Wisconsin (Fig. 23). The five counties with the largest Black populations are: Milwaukee (231,000), Racine (20,000), Dane (17,000), Kenosha (8,000), and Rock (7,000). Nearly 76% of Black or African American persons in Wisconsin reside in Milwaukee County alone. Two counties have Black populations that are more than 10% of the population: Milwaukee (24.6%) and Racine (10.5%).

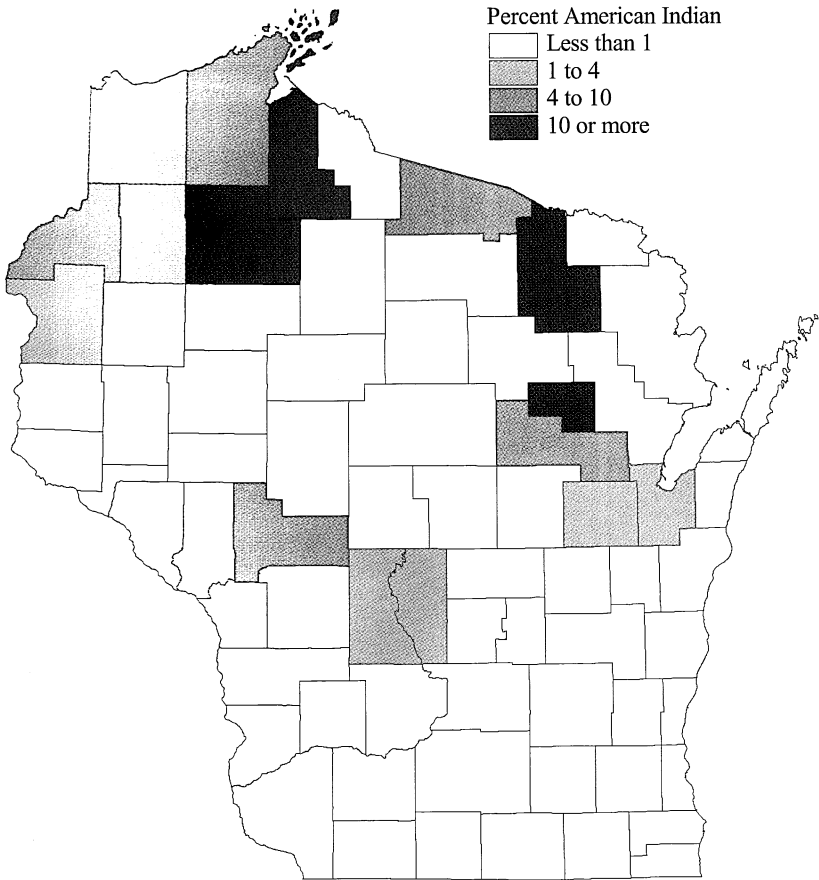
African Americans in Wisconsin currently are, and have always been, a predominantly urban population. In 2000, just over 98% of the Black population lived in urban areas. Even more starkly, 87% of Wisconsin's Blacks live in just five cities: Milwaukee (223,000), Racine (17,000), Madison (12,000), Kenosha (7,000), and Beloit (5,000).

American Indian Population. American Indians have been a vital and significant population throughout Wisconsin's history and, certainly, for hundreds of years prior to statehood. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of American Indians increased by nearly 20% and now stands at just under 44,000. Geographically, American Indians have a strong presence not only in those counties that have reservations or tribal lands but also in a number of urban counties. In 2000, the largest populations of American Indians were in Milwaukee County (7,000), Brown County (5,000) and Menominee County (4,000).

When considered as a percentage of the total population, northern Wisconsin counties have the highest percentages of American Indian residents. Four counties have populations that are more than 10% American Indian: Menominee (87%), Sawyer (16%), Forest (11%), and Ashland (10%) (Fig. 24).

As earlier mentioned, there is some evidence that the new opportunity offered in the 2000 Census for people to identify themselves as multiracial had a large impact on the "count" of American Indians in Wisconsin – perhaps a larger impact than for any other race group. Because of this change, it is not possible to know exactly how many residents who identified themselves as American Indian in the 1990 Census might have identified themselves as being multiracial in the 2000 Census (or vice versa). However, taking just the number of Wisconsin residents (16,157) who identified themselves as being American Indian *and* White in the 2000 Census, it seems likely that the "count" of American Indians in Census 2000 would have been substantially higher without the new multirace option. There is no question that because of a long social history together and more opportunities for living in the same communities that there are many people in Wisconsin who have both American Indian and White heritage. The decision to identify as both in the census may be emblematic of a certain pride in acknowledging American Indian culture. It may also be driven by a desire to reclaim tribal identity or may be just a reflection of a richer, more diverse, multicultural population. Whatever the reasons, when thinking about population growth and change for American Indians in Wisconsin, it may be particularly useful to include both those who identified themselves as "American Indian alone" and those who included American Indian as part of a multirace response (Fig. 25).

Figure 24
Percent American Indian, Wisconsin Counties: 2000

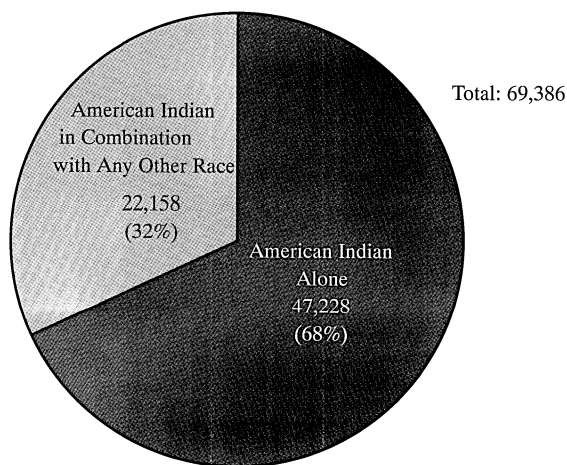


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Asian Population. Along with Hispanics/Latinos, Asians are a relatively “recent” race/ethnic population in Wisconsin – one that has grown very rapidly over the last few decades through immigration from abroad or migration from elsewhere in the U.S. By 2000, Asians were the third largest racial group (89,000) in Wisconsin and represented just under 2% of the state’s total population.

Although the Asian population is concentrated in southeastern and south central Wisconsin, there also are large numbers of Asian residents in the central and east central regions of the state. The counties with the five largest Asian populations are: Milwaukee (24,000), Dane (15,000), Marathon (6,000), Waukesha (5,000), and Brown (5,000) (Fig. 26).

Figure 25

Persons Identifying as American Indian, Wisconsin: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

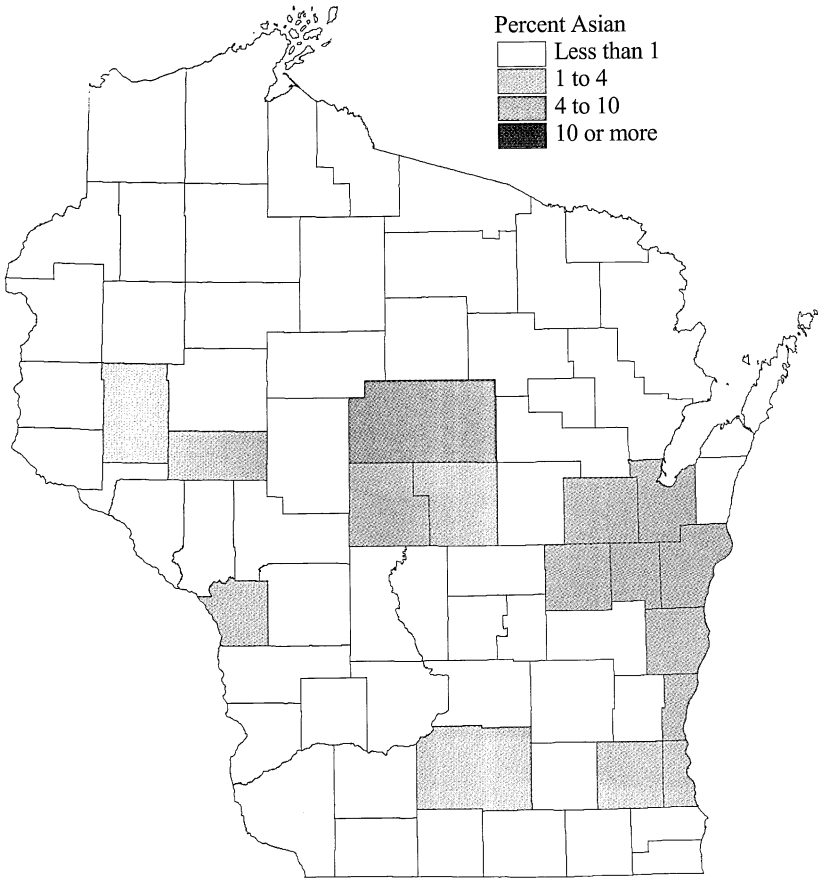
A large proportion of Wisconsin's Asian population lives in urban areas and, indeed, six cities have more than 2,500 Asian residents: Milwaukee (18,000); Madison (12,000); Wausau (4,000); Green Bay (4,000); Sheboygan (3,000); and Appleton (3,000). In addition, many of the smaller municipalities in close vicinity to these cities also have significant Asian populations.

The growth of the Asian population in Wisconsin is largely due to increases in the number of Hmong people in Wisconsin. In the 2000 Census, Hmong were by far the largest subgroup within the Asian race category. In the late 1970s, Hmong people started arriving in Wisconsin as refugees from war-weary Laos and Thailand. Often assisted by church-related social service agencies, Hmong refugees from the war in Southeast Asia were resettled in a handful of communities in Wisconsin. Not surprisingly, growth of the Hmong population in those communities has continued through the 2000 Census, and there is some evidence that the presence of Hmong clan leaders is a magnet for new migration. Although the Hmong population is still relatively small in Wisconsin (34,000), it has become a very visible and integral part of many Wisconsin cities.

In 2000, seven counties (Milwaukee, Marathon, Sheboygan, Outagamie, La Crosse, and Dane) had more than 2,000 Hmong persons. At the same time, there was a Hmong presence in many more counties in Wisconsin than in 1990. In 1990, 33 counties had no Hmong residents and by the 2000 Census, that number had dropped to 15.

The list of cities in Figure 27 corresponds very closely with the cities originally selected for resettlement of Hmong refugees in Wisconsin. It also is clear that smaller communities that are nearby are experiencing growth in Hmong residents.

Figure 26
Percent Asian, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

This trend is likely to continue as the Hmong population continues to grow and is increasingly woven into the diverse fabric of Wisconsin communities.

Figure 27
**Hmong Population, Top 20 Wisconsin
 Municipalities: 2000**

Rank	Municipality	Hmong Population
1	Milwaukee city	7,682
2	Wausau city	3,504
3	Green Bay city	2,629
4	Sheboygan city	2,514
5	Appleton city	2,451
6	Madison city	1,842
7	La Crosse city	1,729
8	Eau Claire city	1,616
9	Oshkosh city	1,288
10	Manitowoc city	976
11	Stevens Point city	698
12	Weston village	486
13	Wisconsin Rapids city	470
14	Fond du Lac city	354
15	Menomonie city	274
16	Kaukauna city	245
17	Onalaska city	226
18	Menomonie town	192
19	Menasha city	175
20	Holmen village	159

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Ancestry

Ancestry is a complex cultural concept that variously refers to a person's ethnic origin or heritage. It may refer to their country of birth or birthplace of their parents (or other ancestors) prior to arrival in the United States. Ancestry in Wisconsin reflects the immigration, over the past many decades, of diverse population groups to America's urban and rural heartland. It particularly underscores the historical influx of German, Irish, Polish, and Norwegian immigrants to Wisconsin. In 59 of 72 counties, these four ancestry groups dominated responses of Wisconsin residents in the 2000 Census (Fig. 28). German is by far the most common ancestry in Wisconsin, with 35% of ancestries reported by state residents as fully or partly German. This percentage is greater than for Irish (9%), Polish (8%), and Norwegian (7%) ancestries combined. In recent years, the substantial immigration of

people of Mexican origin to Wisconsin has catapulted its percentage of total ancestry to 2%. For residents of Wisconsin, about 3% of responses to the census ancestry question reveal a weakening of ties to some ancestral home (or mix of homes) abroad. For these persons, a response of "U.S." or "American" sufficed.

Figure 28

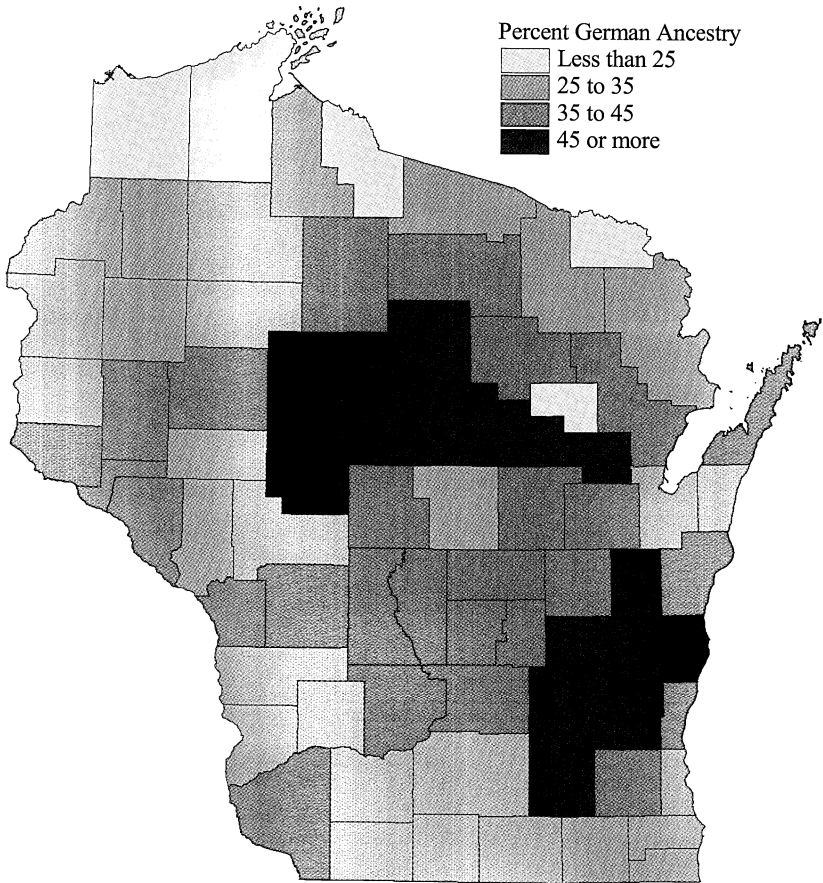
Top 15 Ancestry Groups, Wisconsin: 2000

Rank	Ancestry	Population
1	German	2,289,585
2	Irish	582,316
3	Polish	497,726
4	Norwegian	454,831
5	English	347,854
6	Black or African American	323,442
7	French (except Basque)	205,975
8	Italian	172,567
9	Swedish	149,977
10	Dutch	149,777
11	Mexican	126,719
12	Czech	97,220
13	Native American	66,651
14	Swiss	59,090
15	Belgian	57,808

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

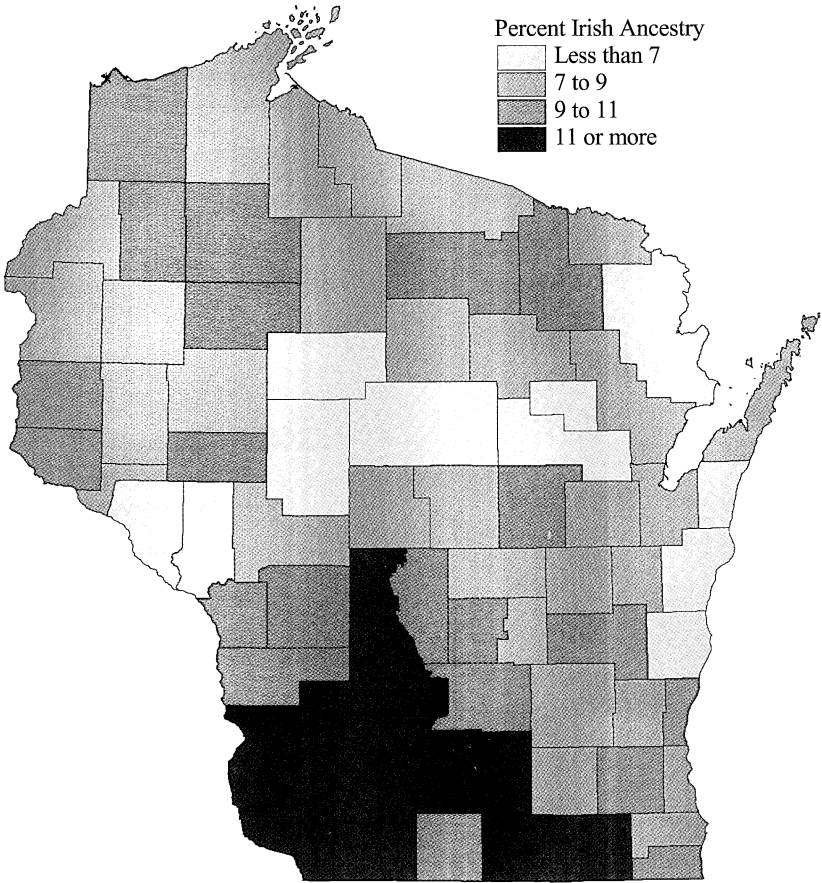
German is the most common ancestry in every Wisconsin county with the exceptions of Menominee (American Indian), Trempealeau and Vernon (both Norwegian). German ancestry is particularly high in counties clustered north and west of Milwaukee County, as well as in Marathon and several of its surrounding counties. Irish ancestry is most concentrated in the southwest corner of Wisconsin, and Norwegian ancestry is most common on the western side of the state. Polish ancestry is distributed across the central, northeast and southeast regions of the state (see Figs. 29-32).

Figure 29
German Ancestry, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



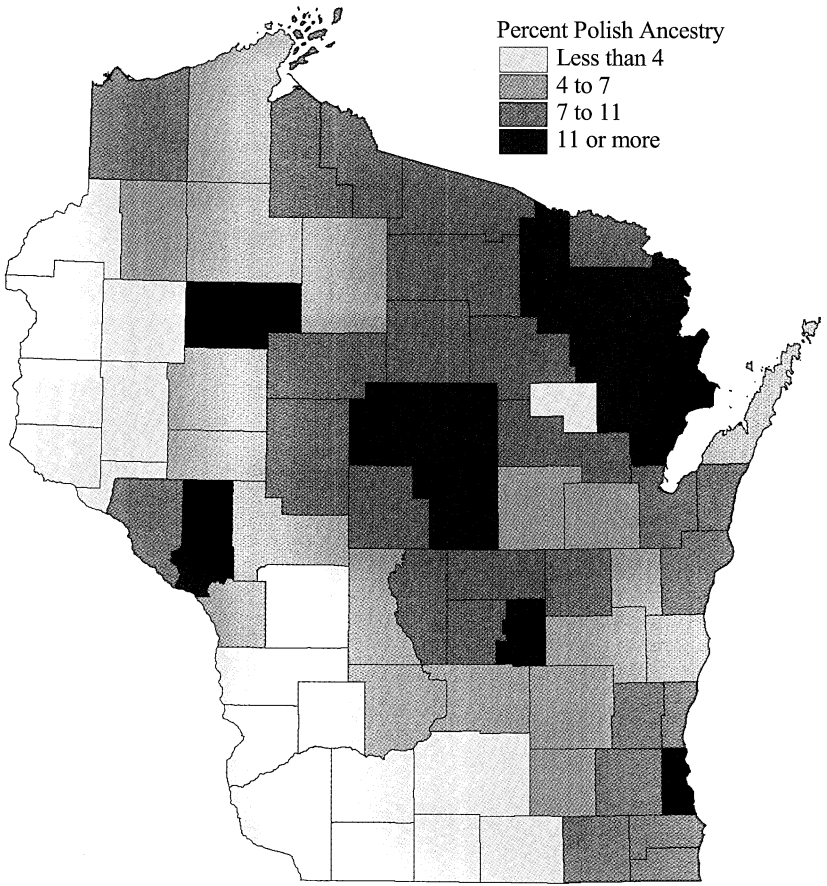
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 30
Irish Ancestry, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

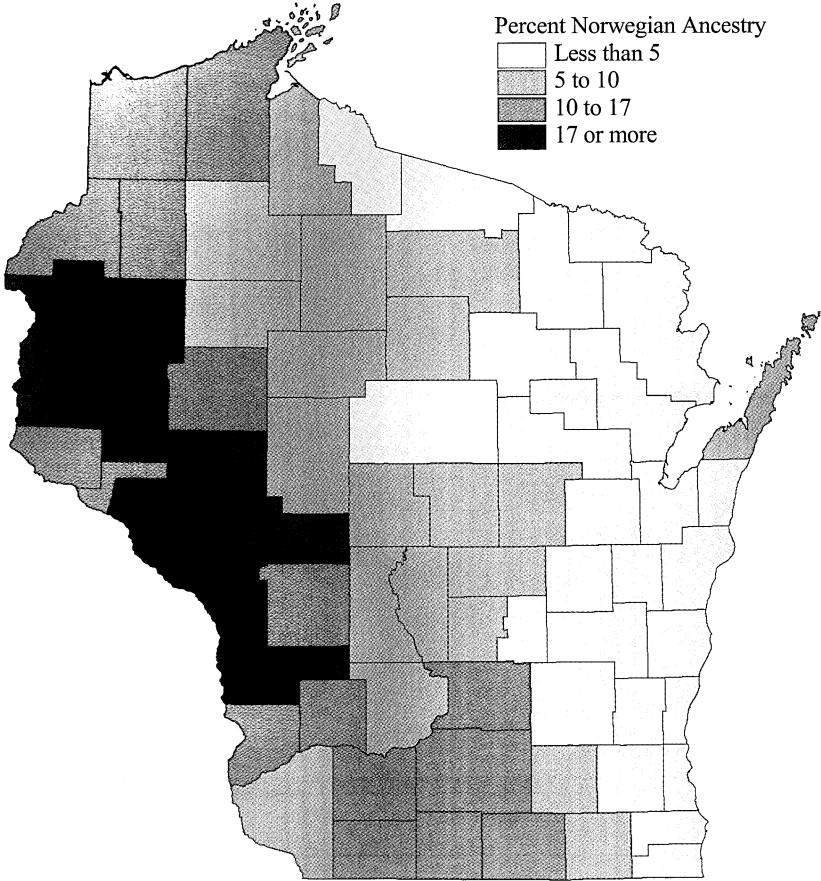
Figure 31
Polish Ancestry, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 32

Norwegian Ancestry, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

A number of smaller ancestry groups have populations concentrated in certain parts of the state, making them large enough to rank in the top three reported ancestry groups for individual counties. These ancestries are shown in Figure 33.

Figure 33

Smaller Ancestry Groups, Wisconsin: 2000

Ancestry	Percent	Ancestry (cont.)	Percent
English		Dutch	
Fond du Lac	5	Calumet	5
Grant	11	Outagamie	11
Iowa	14	Czech	
Menominee	2	Kewaunee	12
Sauk	8	Manitowoc	8
Walworth	8	American Indian	
African American or Black		Ashland	9
Milwaukee	22	Menominee	88
Racine	9	Sawyer	14
French		Shawano	6
Marinette	8	Swiss	
Oconto	7	Green	18
Italian		Belgian	
Iron	15	Brown	9
Kenosha	9	Door	10
Swedish		Kewaunee	21
Bayfield	9	Finnish	
Burnett	15	Iron	14
Douglas	12		
Florence	11		
Polk	12		

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Wisconsin's Foreign-Born Population

Recent immigration to the United States has substantially increased the presence in our communities of persons who were not native born – that is, persons who were not U.S. citizens at birth. In the 2000 Census, 194,000 residents of Wisconsin (4% of the total population) were foreign born. Of these, 76,000 were naturalized citizens; 118,000 were not citizens. Nationally, the foreign born population accounted for 11% of the population in 2000, the highest percentage recorded in a census since 1940. While these percentages may seem high relative to those recorded in recent censuses, it is instructive to look back in time just a bit further. One hundred years ago, the census of 1900 recorded 14% of the national population as being foreign born. For Wisconsin the figure was 25%, a clue perhaps as to why

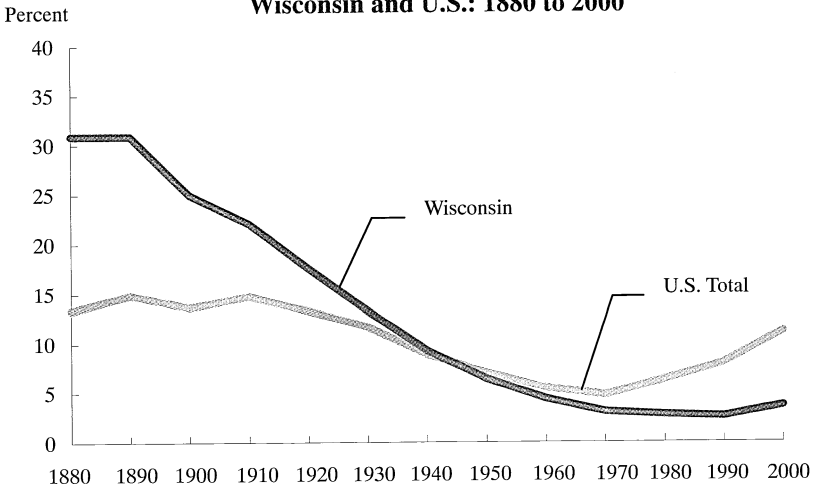
issues of ancestral heritage continue to interest many Wisconsinites to this day (Fig. 34).

One hundred years ago, the vast majority of the non-native population in Wisconsin was born in Europe. Today, little more than one-fourth of Wisconsin's foreign born population was born in Europe (Fig. 35). Latin America (35%) and Asia (32%) are more common origins, with Mexico and Laos being the individual countries that dominate, respectively, those regions of the world.

More than one-fourth (29%) of Wisconsin's foreign-born population entered the country between 1995 and 2000. About two-thirds (68%) of foreign-born residents of Wisconsin entered the U.S. since 1980 (Fig. 36).

Figure 34

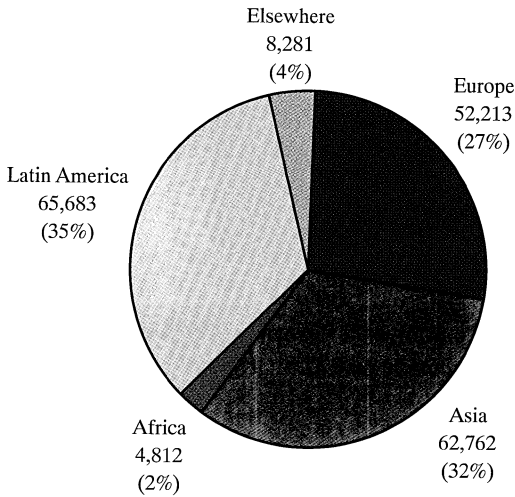
**Foreign Born Persons as a Percent of the Total Population,
Wisconsin and U.S.: 1880 to 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1880 to 2000

Figure 35

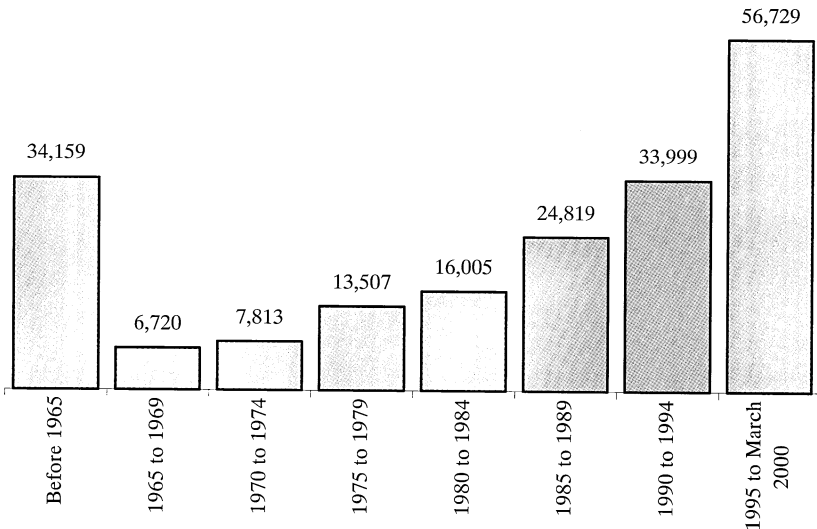
Place of Birth of Foreign Born Population, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 36

Year of Entry of Foreign Born Population, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

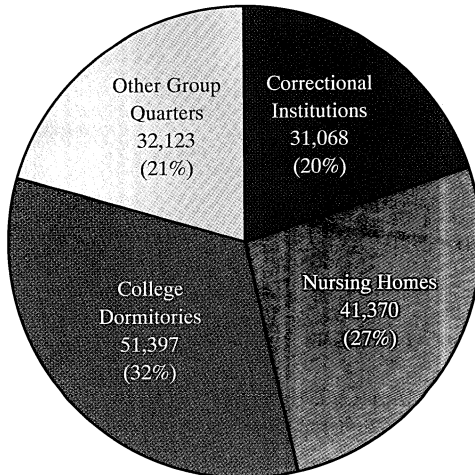
Wisconsin Households and Families

The census provides a great deal of information on the living arrangements of people. For example, much data are provided for those who live in housing units (single detached homes, duplexes, apartments, condominiums, manufactured homes, houseboats, etc.). The individuals who reside together in a housing unit are referred to as members of a "household" regardless of the number of such people or their relationships to one another. In 2000, there were 2.1 million households (occupied housing units) in Wisconsin. The population living in these households totaled 5.2 million persons (97% of the total population). Simple division yields an average household size in 2000 of 2.5 persons.

People who do not live in housing units (or, said another way, are not part of a household) are counted in the census among the "group quarters" population. These are people who reside in dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, long term health care facilities, various kinds of shelters, etc. – including those who have no usual place of residence (commonly called the "homeless" population). In 2000, 156,000 Wisconsin residents (3% of the total population) lived in some type of group quarters. The three principal types of living arrangements for the group quarters population are college dormitories, nursing homes, and correctional institutions (Fig. 37).

Figure 37

Group Quarters Population, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Households have gotten smaller over time. Fifty years ago, the average household size in Wisconsin was 3.4 persons. Today it's almost one person smaller on average: 2.5. What accounts for this change? By 1950, the early years of the post-war baby boom had arrived, and young adults were marrying at early ages. The median age at first marriage was approximately 20.3 years for women and 22.8

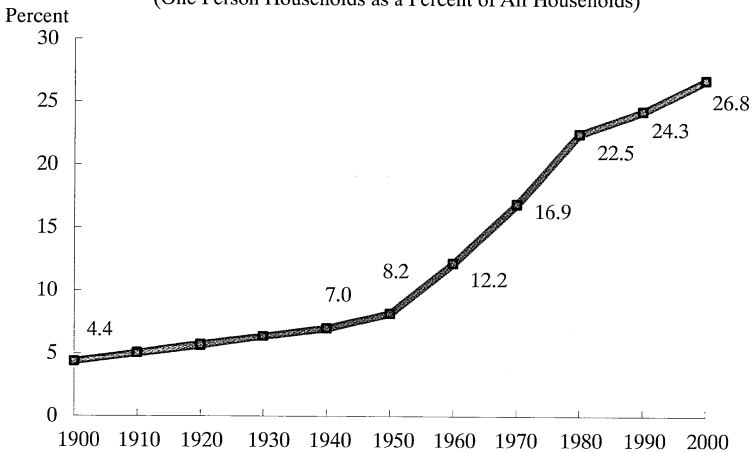
years for men. In addition, these young married couples were having children at younger ages and had a preference for somewhat larger families (three to four children was a common aspiration). When the baby boomers reached adulthood, they did so at a time when later marriage was common (median age at first marriage was 25.1 for women and 26.8 for men in 2000). These young adults tend to have their own children at later ages than did their parents. This led to larger numbers of young adults (the “baby boomers”) in the 1970s and 1980s living alone, or married without children, or remaining unmarried but living with a roommate or partner.

Another trend was underway in the 1960s and 1970s. The divorce rate rose and reached very high levels in the United States, relative, say, to most European countries. The rise in divorces also contributed to the growth of small households. And finally, improvements both in health care and in the financial well-being of older citizens also contributed to smaller households (one or two persons). Consequently, these various demographic trends – later marriage, fewer children, high divorce rates and healthy older citizens, working together – meant that small households became increasingly common in the late 20th century.

Figure 38

One Person Households, Wisconsin: 1900 to 2000

(One Person Households as a Percent of All Households)



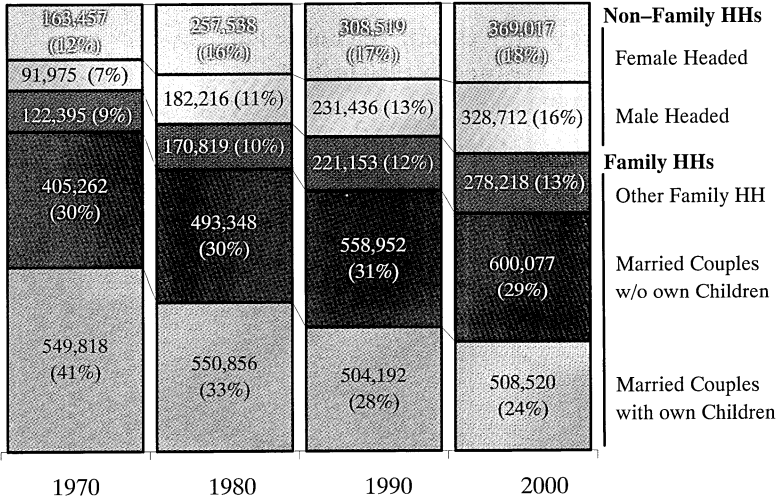
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Demographic Trends in the 20th Century
 Data points are interpolated for 1910 through 1930 for which no data are available.

All of these forces conspired to reduce the average size of households in Wisconsin. As the population in general was increasing and household size was becoming smaller, the number of households grew at rates faster than the population. The difference between population growth and household growth was widest in the 1970s when, despite slow population growth (6.5% for the decade), the number of household increased by 24.3%. This was the decade that baby boom children left

their parents' homes in large numbers and began forming their own households. High rates of divorce and the tendency for the elderly to maintain their own households later into older life also contributed to the high growth of households in the 1970s. See, for example, Figure 38 which shows the prevalence of one-person households over the past 100 years.

Figure 39

Households by Type, Wisconsin: 1970 to 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population and Housing: 1970 to 2000

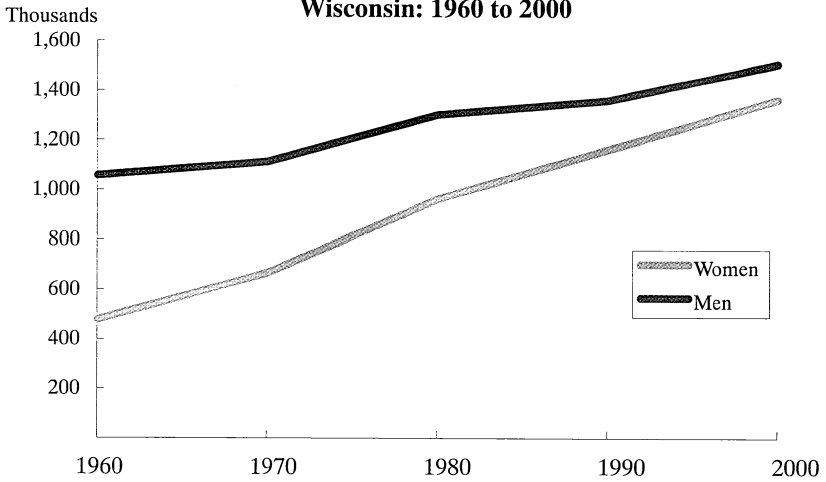
The composition of households in Wisconsin has changed dramatically in recent decades. In 1970, about 20% of households consisted of one person living alone or multiple unrelated people living together (non-family households). Approximately 80% of all households enumerated in the 1970 Census were composed of families, defined by the Census Bureau as two or more persons living together and related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Of these family households, more than half were made up of married couples and their children (Fig. 39). Over the next three decades, non-family households increased from 255,000 to 698,000 and, by 2000, constituted more than one-third of all households in the state. Family households increased by more than 300,000 during this time but, as a proportion of all households, dropped in relative terms from 80% to 66%. Married couple families with children, 41% of the total in 1970, had fallen to 24% by 2000 – smaller by several percentage points than non-family households in 2000. Using television metaphors, “Ozzie and Harriet” had given way to “Friends.”

Wisconsinites at Work

The labor force is defined as persons age 16 or more who are either working or not working but looking for work. Between 1990 and 2000, Wisconsin’s labor force

grew by 350,000 persons (a 14% increase) to a total labor force of 2.9 million persons. While data are incomplete, and definitions of the working population have changed over time, this likely was the second largest numerical growth in one decade in the state’s history. Growth in the labor force during the 1970s was almost 489,000 persons – growth driven by the reaching of adulthood of the large post-war baby boom generation and the entrance of increasing numbers of women into the paid work force (Fig. 40).

Figure 40
**Persons 16 Years and Over in the Labor Force by Sex*,
Wisconsin: 1960 to 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1960 to 2000
*1960 data includes persons 14 years and over.

The labor force participation rate is a measure of the proportion of a population group in the labor force. These rates differ by age, sex, race and Hispanic origin groups, as shown in Figs. 41 and 42. Overall participation in the Wisconsin labor force reached 69% in 2000. Men traditionally have had higher rates than women, although the trends in the rates over time have also been different for men and women. Female labor force participation rates have been rising in recent decades as more women have entered the paid work force. By contrast, the rates for men have been declining, reflecting, in part, the increased availability of pensions and disability awards. The 2000 Census found 74% of men ages 16 and over in the labor force. For women the rate had risen to 64%.

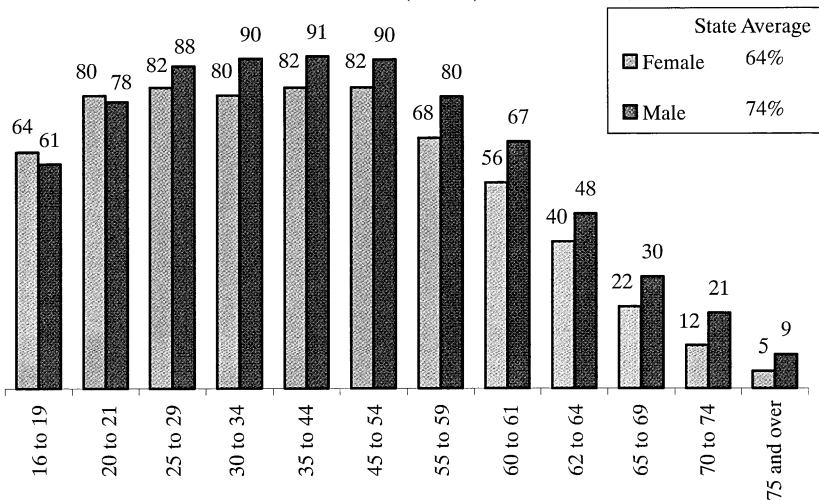
Overall, Whites and White males had higher labor force participation rates than comparable groups in 2000, whereas American Indian women had higher labor force participation rates than other groups of women. Since 1960, with the exception of 2000, Hispanic men have had higher or very similar labor force participation rates as White men. Among women, Black women had the highest labor force par-

participation rates in 1970 and 1980, Hispanic women and White women had the highest rates in 1990, and American Indian women had the highest rate in 2000.

The gap in labor force participation between men and women is most pronounced at older ages. Partly this is due to the fact that women above, say, age 55 are part of a generation of women that was less likely than their younger counterparts to work outside the home after they married and had children. It also is due to the fact that women, on average, live longer than men. Thus, among older age groups there are more women than men in the totals used to determine labor force participation rates, which tends to lower the rate for women relative to men. Among persons 16 to 54 years old, roughly 86% of men and 80% of women are in the labor force. For persons ages 55 and older, 40% of men and 28% of women are in the labor force.

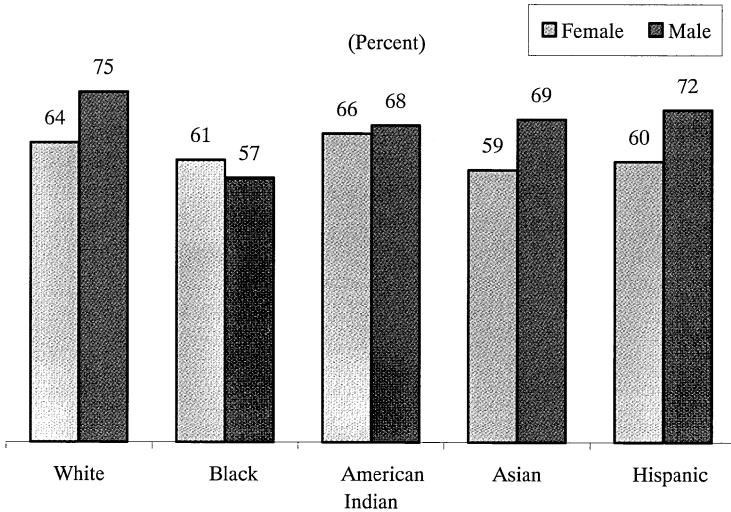
Figure 41

Labor Market Participation Rate by Age and Sex, Wisconsin: 2000
(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 42

Labor Force Participation by Race and Sex, Wisconsin: 2000

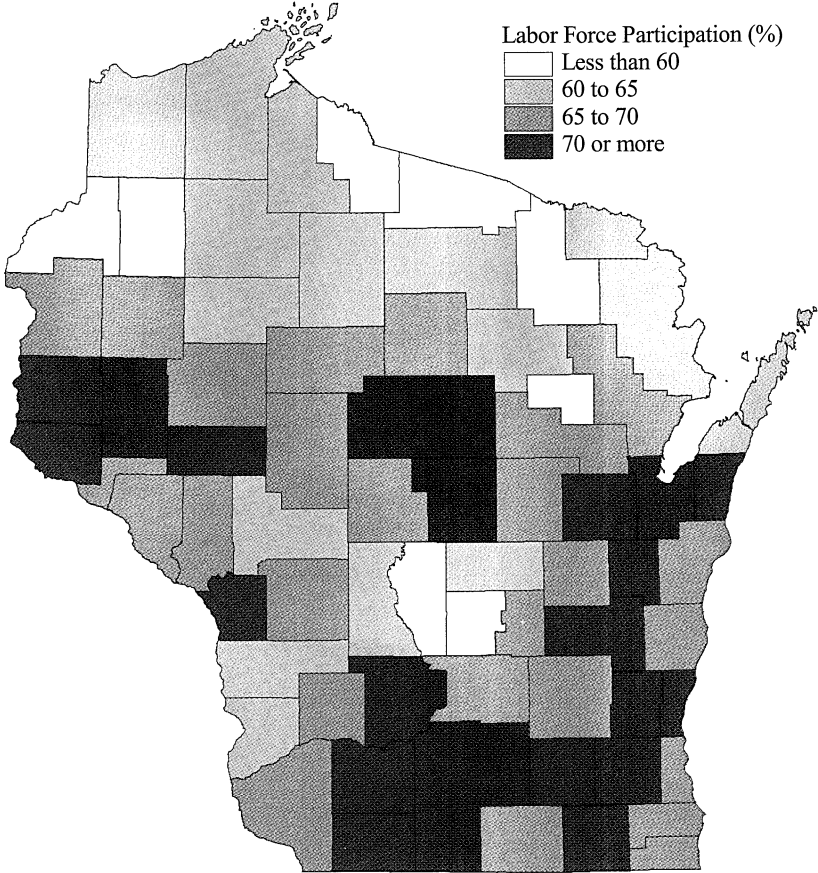
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Labor force participation rates also vary geographically (Fig. 43). In part, these differences reflect the association between labor force participation and the age composition of the population. Generally, counties in northern Wisconsin with “older” populations have lower overall labor force participation rates – a consequence of a relative loss of young adults who migrate away upon graduation from high school, coupled with the in-migration of retirees (compare Figs. 43 and 44).

Compared to other states in the Midwest, and with the exception of Minnesota, Wisconsin has a slightly higher percentage of men and women in the workforce. Wisconsin’s labor force participation in 2000 is about 5 percentage points higher than the U.S., about 3 points higher for men and more than 6 points higher for women (Fig. 45).

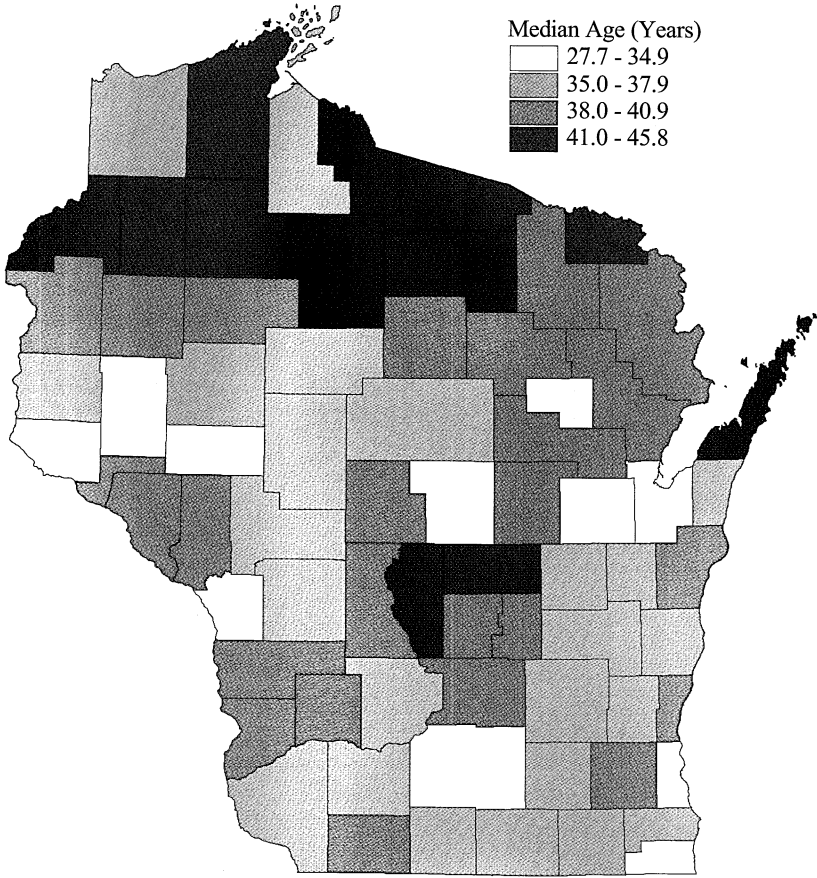
Figure 43

**Labor Force Participation Rate,
Wisconsin Counties: 2000**



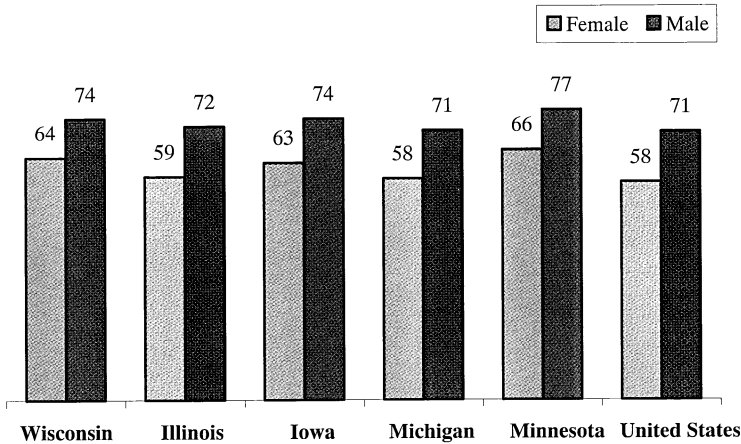
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 44
Median Age, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 45
**Labor Force Participation Rates,
 Wisconsin, Neighboring States and U.S.: 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

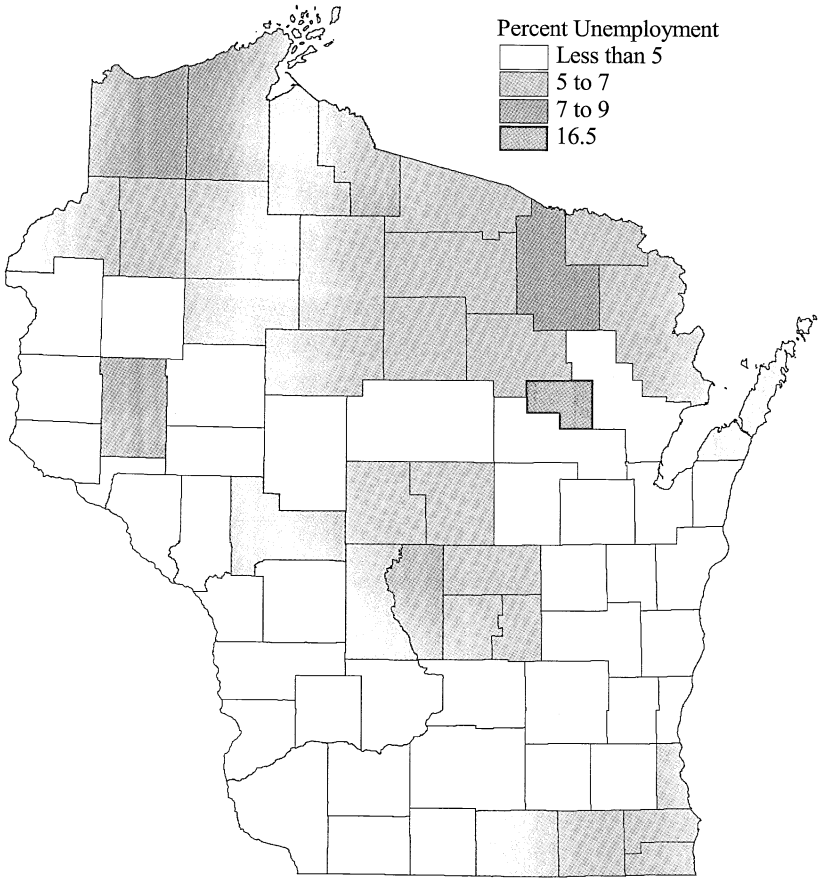
Unemployment

Following a decade marked by a strong economy and job growth, overall unemployment in Wisconsin was a relatively low 4.7% in 2000. Unemployment is defined for persons ages 16 years and over as being out of paid work but actively seeking employment in the civilian labor force. Men were more likely to be unemployed than women (5.1% vs. 4.2%). There also remains a troubling disparity in unemployment when the data are broken down by race. Unemployment rates were highest among Black men and women (17% and 14%), a lingering consequence of lower educational achievement among Blacks, a serious “mismatch” between the residential location and availability of jobs and discrimination in hiring.

As with all demographic phenomena, unemployment rates vary considerably across the state (Fig. 46). The lowest rates of total unemployment in 2000 were in Calumet and Ozaukee Counties (2.2% each). These counties also had the lowest unemployment rates for men and women. Overall, 16 counties had less than 3% unemployment for women, and 6 counties had under 3% unemployment for men.

The county with the highest rate of unemployment was Menominee County (16.5%). Four other counties had unemployment rates over 8% – Iron (8.9%), Bayfield (8.5%), Jackson (8.3%), and Ashland (8.1%). Menominee, Iron, Bayfield, and Jackson each had unemployment rates greater than 10% among men. Only one county had an unemployment rate of over 10% among women (Menominee, 16%). Women in three other counties had unemployment rates over 6.5% – Adams (7.9%), Bayfield (6.7%) and Milwaukee (6.7%).

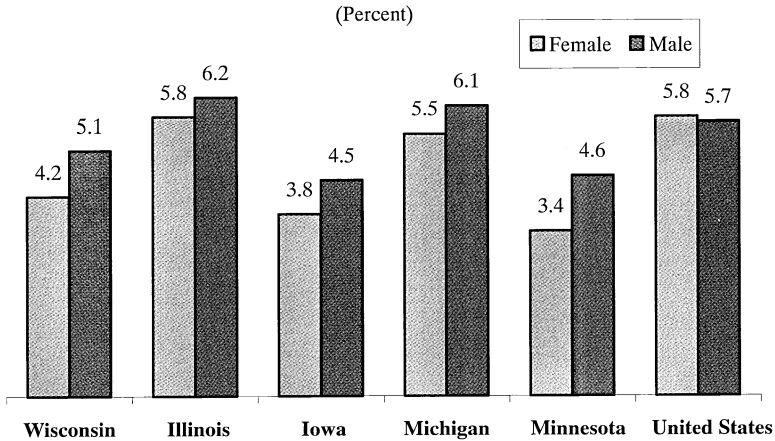
Figure 46

Unemployment Rate, Wisconsin Counties: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Compared to its neighbors and to the U.S., Wisconsin had a lower rate of unemployment in 2000 than did Illinois, Michigan, and the U.S. Its rate of unemployment was higher than the states of Iowa and Minnesota. This was true for both men and women (Fig. 47).

Figure 47
Unemployment by Sex,
Wisconsin, Neighboring States and U.S.: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population 2000

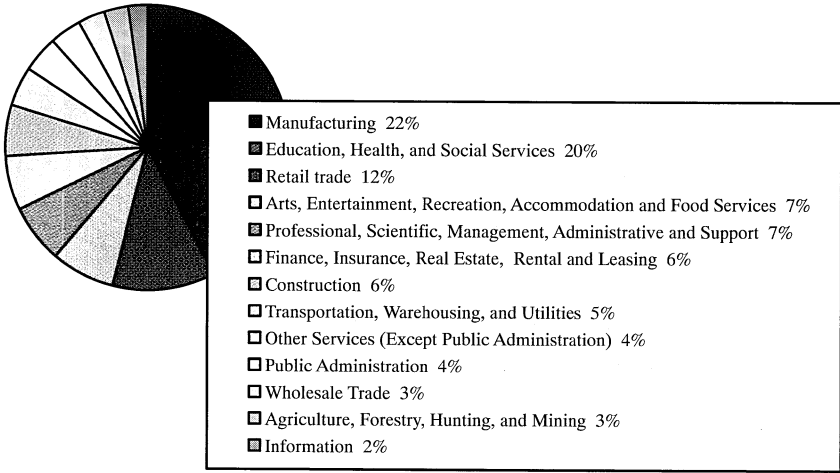
Industry

The 2000 Census confirms something that has long been understood in Wisconsin. Two principal industry groups for employment in the state stand out: manufacturing (22%) and education, health and social services (20%). These two industries, when also combined with retail trade (12%), employed over 50% Wisconsin's labor force at the beginning of the 21st century (Fig. 48).

There are substantial sex differences among the workers in some industries (Fig. 49). Manufacturing accounts for a greater percentage of the male labor force (29%) than the female labor force (15%). Education, health and social services are strongly tilted toward female workers (32% of women in the labor force), while only 9% of men are employed in these industries. Other industries that notably employ more men than women are construction (10% vs. 1%), and transportation, warehousing, and utilities (6% vs. 2%). Women are significantly more likely than men to be employed in finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (8% vs. 4%).

Figure 48

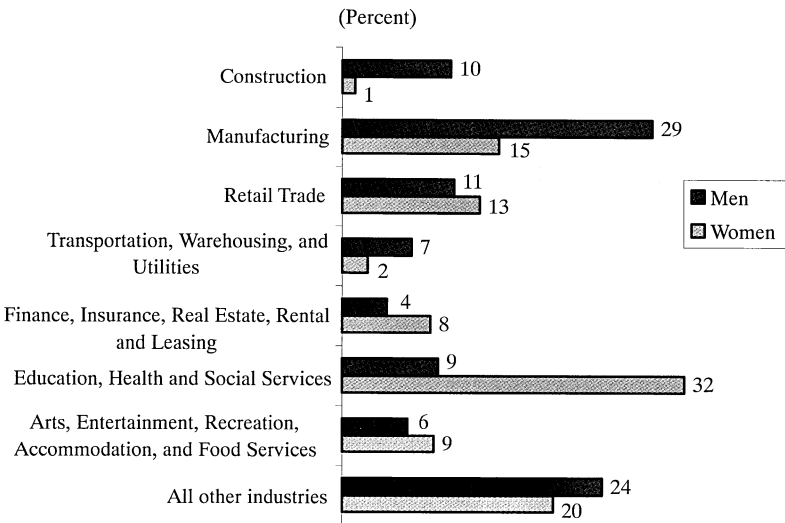
Employed Persons by Industry, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 49

Employment Distribution by Industry and Sex, Wisconsin: 2000

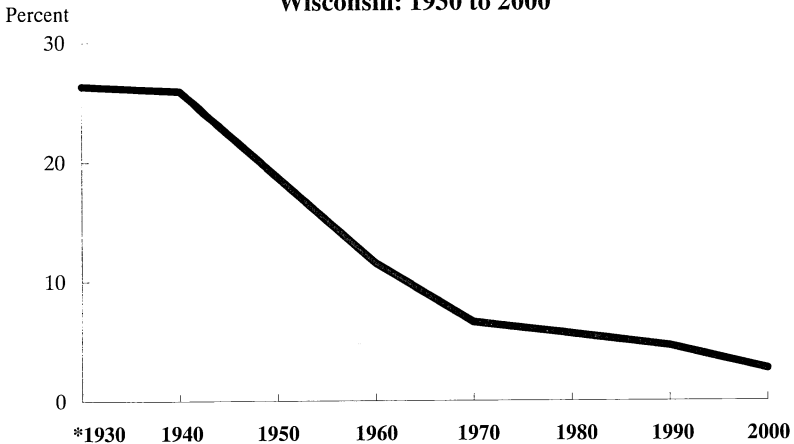


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

The decline in farm numbers is a familiar trend and was shown in Figure 10. The number of workers involved in agriculture-related industries (including agriculture, forestry, and fishing) has also contracted for much of the 20th century. In the 1930s and 1940s, over one quarter of Wisconsin’s labor force was employed in

Figure 50

**Persons Employed in Agriculture-Related Industries,
Wisconsin: 1930 to 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1930-2000

* 1930 includes persons 10 years and over; 1940 through 1960 include persons 14 years and over, 1970 through 2000 include persons 16 years and over.

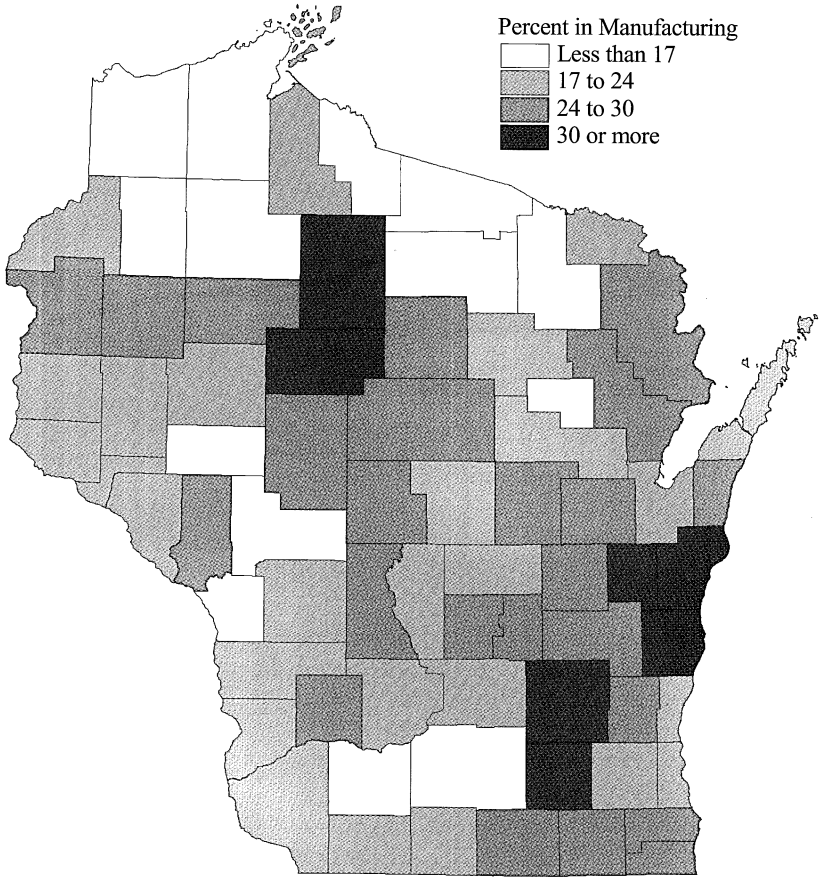
agriculture-related industries. By 2000, this percentage had shrunk to less than 3% (Fig. 50).

The counties in Wisconsin with the highest percentage of workers employed in manufacturing in 2000 were Sheboygan (38%) and Manitowoc (35%). Figure 51 shows how the percentage of workers employed in manufacturing is distributed across Wisconsin by county. In four counties, 25% or more of the labor force was employed in education, health, and social services – Dane (26%), Ashland (26%), Eau Claire (28%), and La Crosse (25%). Retail trades employed over 15% of the labor force in four counties – Iowa (24%), Eau Claire (17%), Oneida (16%), and Vilas (16%).

Other than Michigan, Wisconsin has a larger manufacturing base of employment than its adjacent states (Fig. 52). It also has a higher percentage of employment in manufacturing than the U.S. as a whole. In terms of employment in most other segments of industry, Wisconsin is rather similar to other states and the U.S. as a whole. Wisconsin and Iowa, however, both rank somewhat lower in the percentage of the workforce employed by professional, scientific, management, administrative, and support industries.

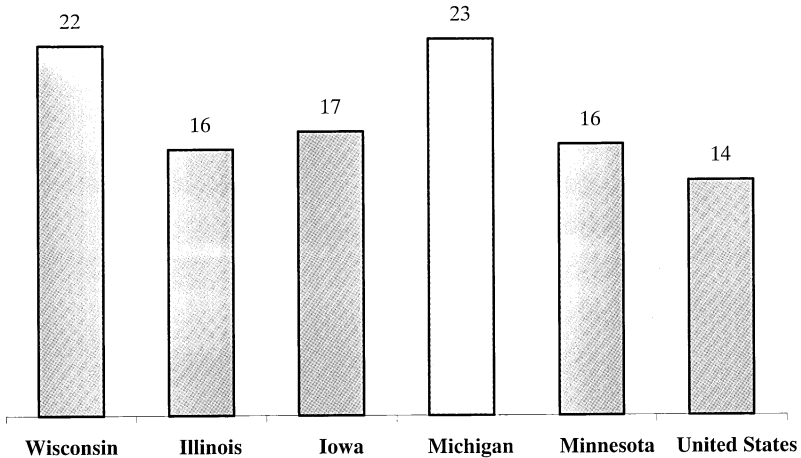
Figure 51

**Manufacturing Employment,
Wisconsin Counties: 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 52
**Percent of the Labor Force in Manufacturing, Wisconsin,
 Neighboring States, and the U.S.: 2000**



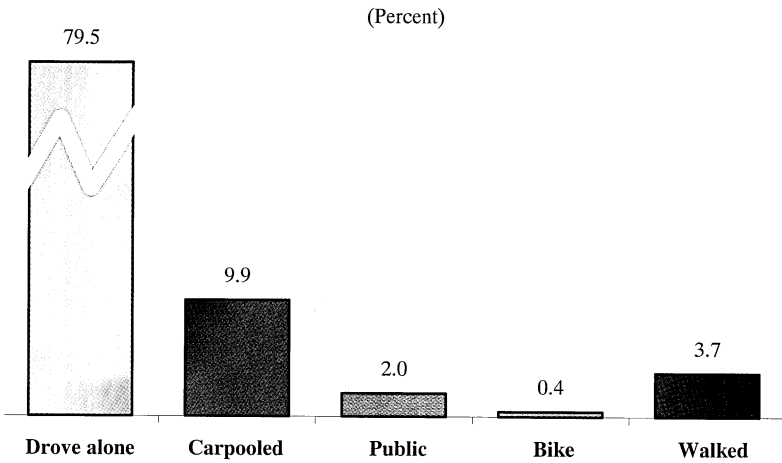
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

How Wisconsinites Get to Work

The decennial census is the only activity of the federal government that provides uniformly consistent data for all counties, cities, villages and towns (and for sub-county “neighborhood” geography known as census tracts and block groups) in the U.S. As a consequence, the data have immense utility for local planning efforts. One such application of census data is in the specific area of transportation planning, because the census traditionally has included several questions relating to the “journey to work.”

In Wisconsin, as elsewhere, most people travel to work by themselves in cars, trucks, or vans. In 2000, this mode of transportation was used by nearly 80% of commuters (Fig. 53). Waukesha County had the highest percentage at 87%. Clark County had the lowest percentage (69%), due partly to the fact that it had the highest percentage of people who worked at home (14%).

Figure 53
Mode of Travel to Work, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Not shown are those working at home and small percentages for those traveling by other means

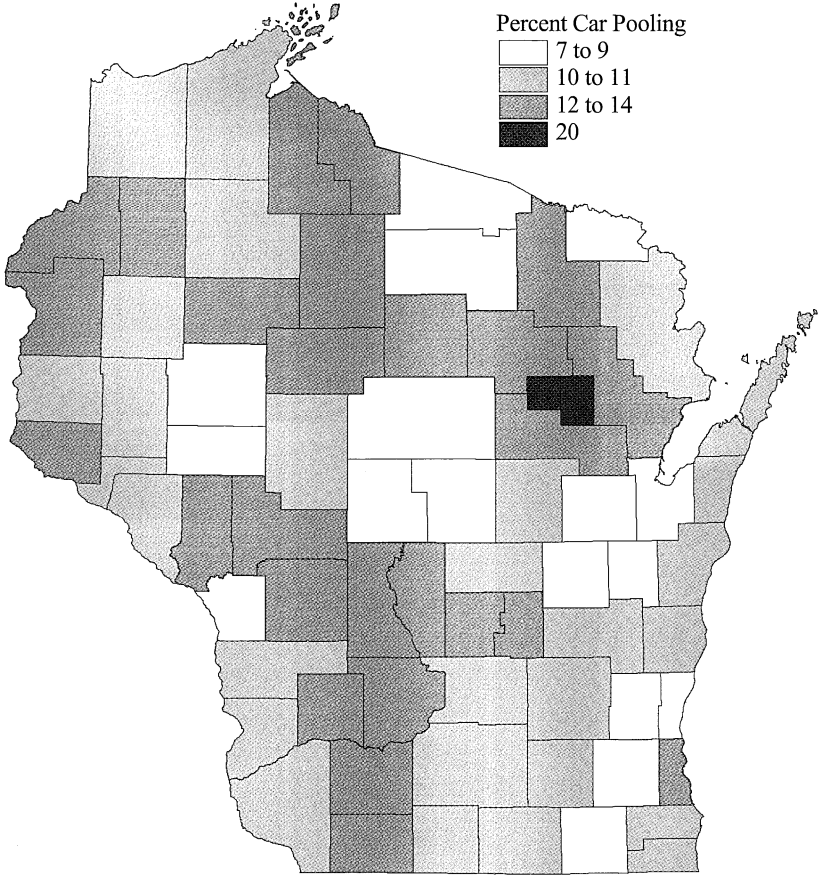
About 10% of commuters carpool to work. Menominee County had the highest percentage of carpools at 20%. The next highest county was Marquette, at 14%. Waukesha County had the lowest rate (7%) (Fig. 54).

Public transportation, which is not available in all areas, was a relatively common form of commuting in Milwaukee County, where 7% of workers use public transportation to travel to work. Dane County had the greatest percentage of people riding bicycles to work (2%). In Ashland County, 8% of workers go to work on foot, the largest percentage in Wisconsin.

Driving alone to work has become increasingly more common. The percentage of people driving alone to work has risen from 62% in 1980 to almost 80% in 2000 (Fig. 55). During the same time period, the *combined* percentage of people who carpool, use public transportation, bicycle, or walk to work declined from 32% to 16%.

Figure 54

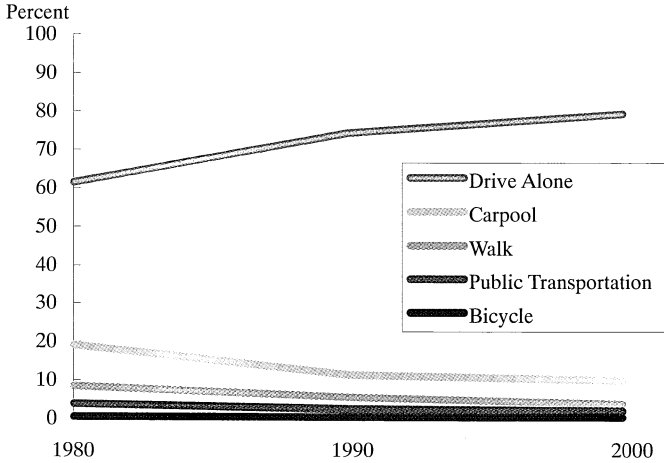
**Percent of Workers Carpooling to Work,
Wisconsin Counties: 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 55

Means of Transportation to Work, Wisconsin: 1980 to 2000

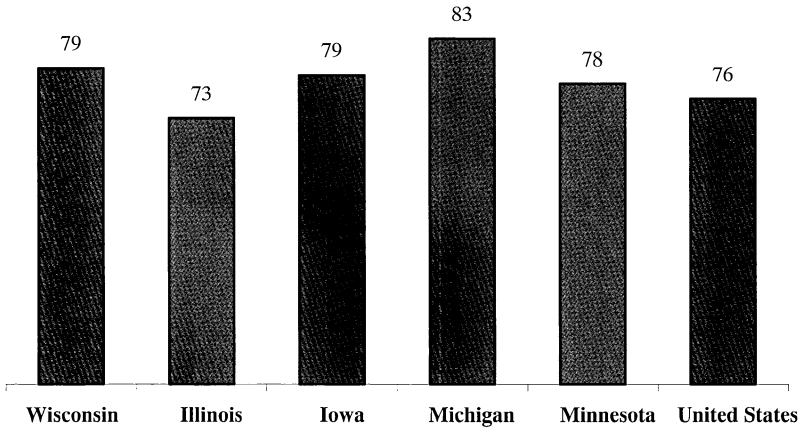


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1980 to 2000

Figure 56

**Percent Who Drive to Work Alone,
Wisconsin, Neighboring States, and the U.S.: 2000**

(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

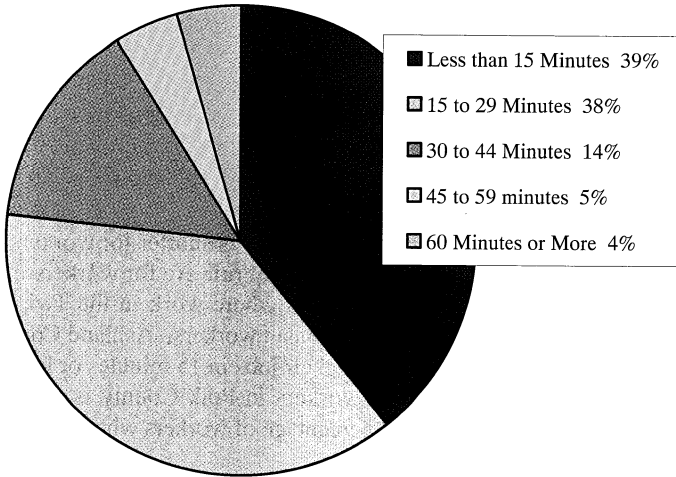
Compared to most adjacent states and the U.S., Wisconsin has a somewhat higher percentage (79%) of people who drive alone to work (Fig. 56). Our rates of carpooling, biking, and walking are mostly similar to those of the other states and the U.S. Illinois had substantially higher use of public transportation (9%), as did the U.S. as a whole (5%).

In 2000, the majority (77%) of commuters in Wisconsin arrived at work within 30 minutes of leaving home (Fig. 57). About 39% had a commuting time of less than 15 minutes, and 38% traveled between 15 and 29 minutes. Fewer than 10% travel for 45 minutes or more on their way to work, including 4% who spend an hour or more commuting.

The average time it takes to get to work generally is shorter for workers in the northern part of the state. Exceptions to this general rule are for workers in those counties on Wisconsin's border with Minnesota where work in the Twin Cities increases the average commute times for Wisconsin workers. Ashland County has the highest percentage of workers who get to their jobs in 15 minutes or less (63%) (Fig. 58). The corresponding figure for workers in Polk County is 34%. Polk County, on the other hand, has the largest percentage of workers who spend an hour or more commuting to their jobs (15%).

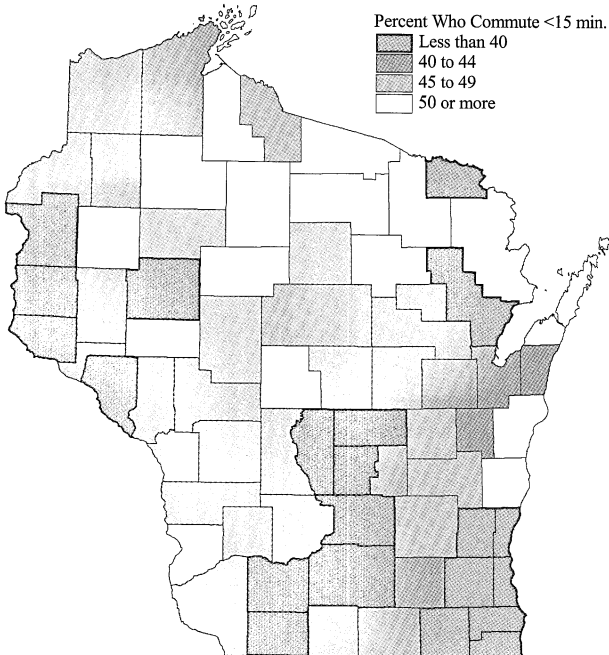
Change over time in the geographic distribution of Wisconsin's population was discussed earlier in this article. Increasing portions of the population residing in suburban counties has brought with it longer average commute times. The average length of time it takes Wisconsin workers to get to their jobs increased by 22% from 1980 to 2000, from 17 minutes to roughly 21 minutes (Fig. 59). The percentage of people who commute for less than 30 minutes declined from about 83% to 77%, while the percentage of commuters who spend 45 minutes or more on their way to work increased from 6% to 9%.

Figure 57
Commuting Time to Work, Wisconsin: 2000



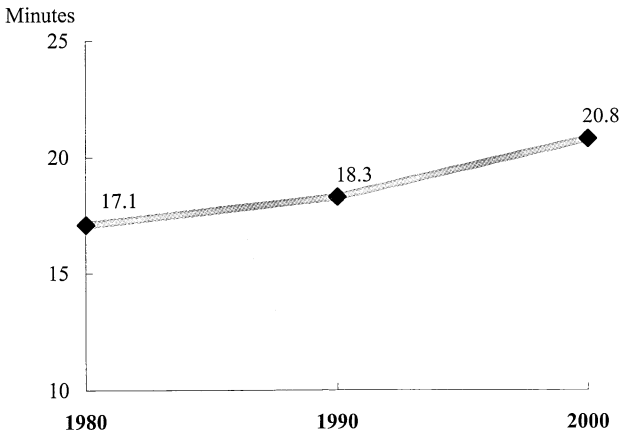
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 58
Commuting Time, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 59

Average Commuting Time to Work, Wisconsin: 1980 to 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1980 to 2000

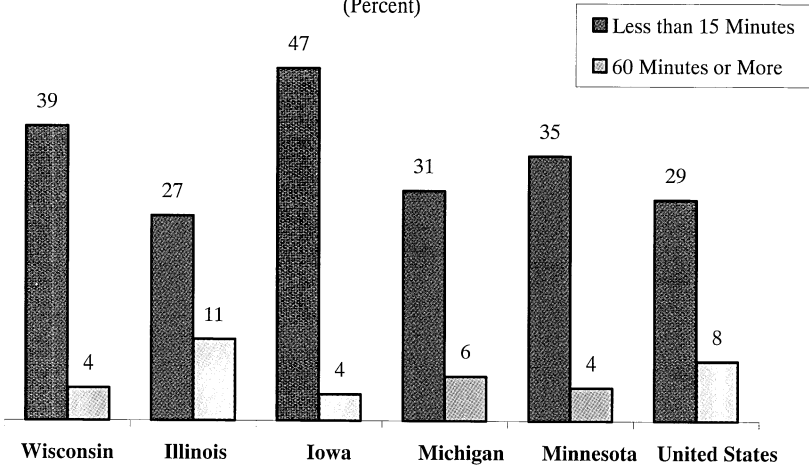
Wisconsin workers had a higher percentage of short commutes (less than 15 minutes) than did workers in neighboring states, except for Iowa. Wisconsin commuters also had a substantially lower rate of long commutes (60 minutes or more) than those who live in Illinois (11%) and among workers nationally (8%) (Fig. 60).

In 2000, the majority of employed persons in Wisconsin worked in their county of residence (74%) (Fig. 61). In three Wisconsin counties, over 90% of workers have jobs in their county of residence – Dane (95%), Brown (92%) and La Crosse (92%). About 22% of employed persons living in Wisconsin work in a Wisconsin county other than their county of residence. In two counties, Calumet and Adams, this is true of over 50% of persons in the workforce (59% and 53%, respectively). A scant 4% of Wisconsin workers worked outside of the state in 2000. Of the 22 counties in Wisconsin that border other states, 8 see more than 15% of their employed residents commute to work outside of the state. In Florence County, over half (52%) of workers have jobs outside of Wisconsin. In Forest, Vernon, and Vilas counties, which also border other states, fewer than 2% of employed residents work outside the state. Of Wisconsin's "interior" counties (i.e., those not bordering another state) three counties had 3% or more of their workers commuting outside the state – Dunn (5%), Bayfield (3%), and Racine (3%) (Fig. 62).

Figure 60

Commute Time, Wisconsin, Neighboring States and the U.S.: 2000

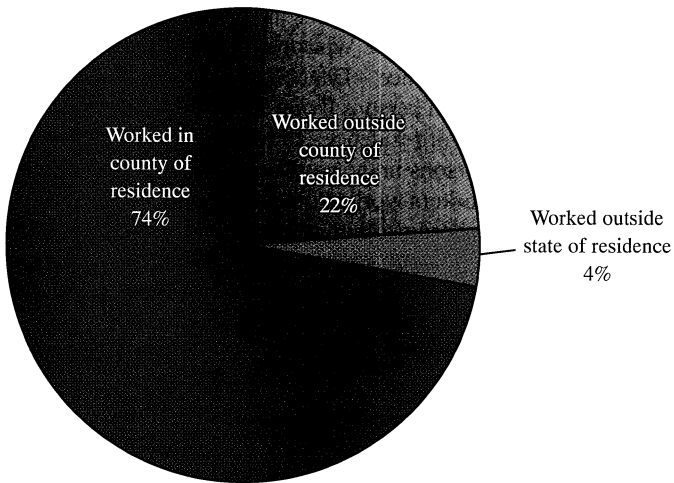
(Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 61

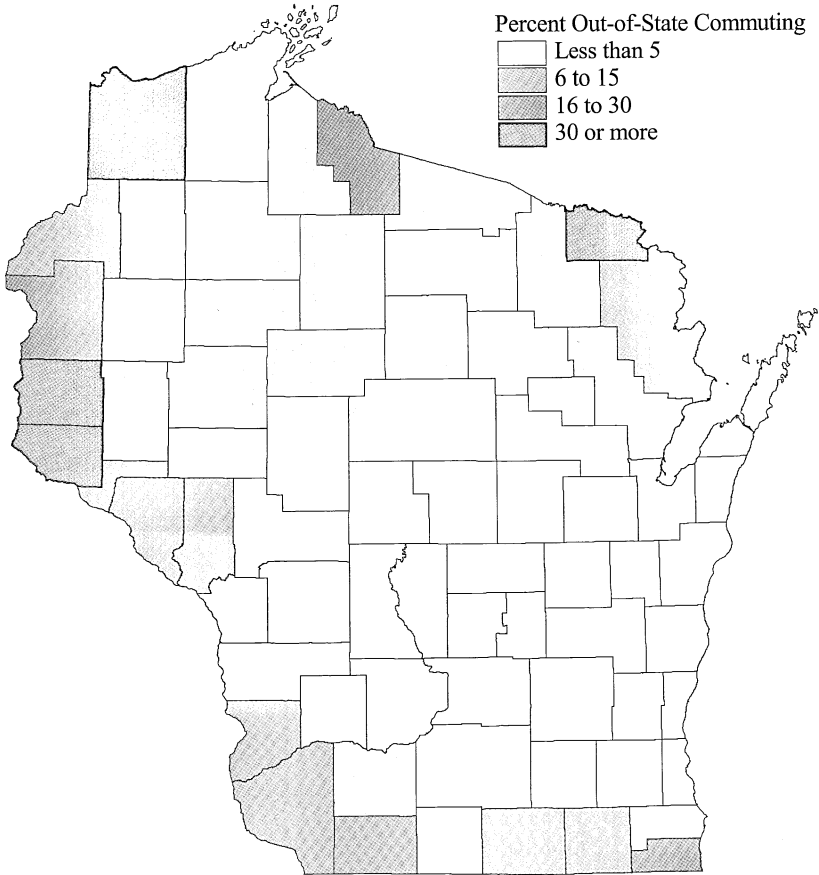
Location of Employment: Wisconsin, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 62

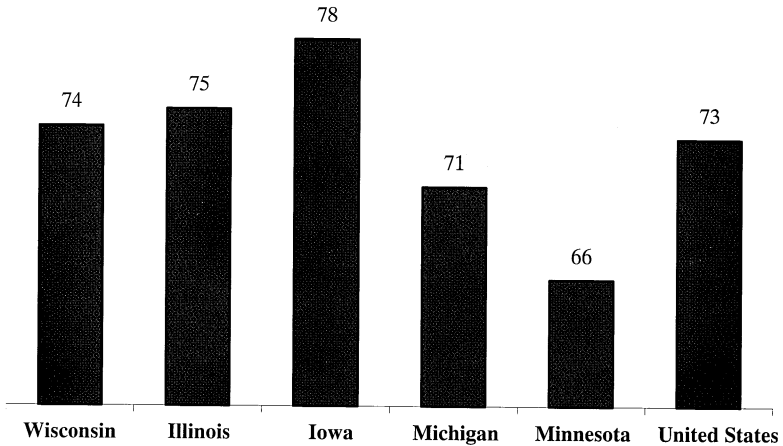
**Percent of Workers Commuting Out-of-State,
Wisconsin Counties: 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Compared to adjacent states, Wisconsin is about average in the percentage of workers who live and work in the same county, and the state's rate (74%) is not much different from the national level (73%) (Fig. 63). The same is true of the percentage of state workers who work in another county in Wisconsin or commute to another state.

Figure 63
**Employment in County of Residence,
 Wisconsin, Neighboring States, and U.S.: 2000**
 (Percent)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

The percentage of workers in Wisconsin who work in their county of residence decreased from 1990 to 2000, from 79% to 74%. Almost all of this decrease was due to workers commuting to a neighboring Wisconsin county rather than commuting to work outside the state.

Income and Poverty in Wisconsin

The decennial census long-form questionnaire contains several questions relating to income for the year prior to the census. For example, the 1990 and 2000 censuses provide income data for years 1989 and 1999, respectively. Household income is also used to determine whether the members of the household fall above or below the officially established poverty threshold.

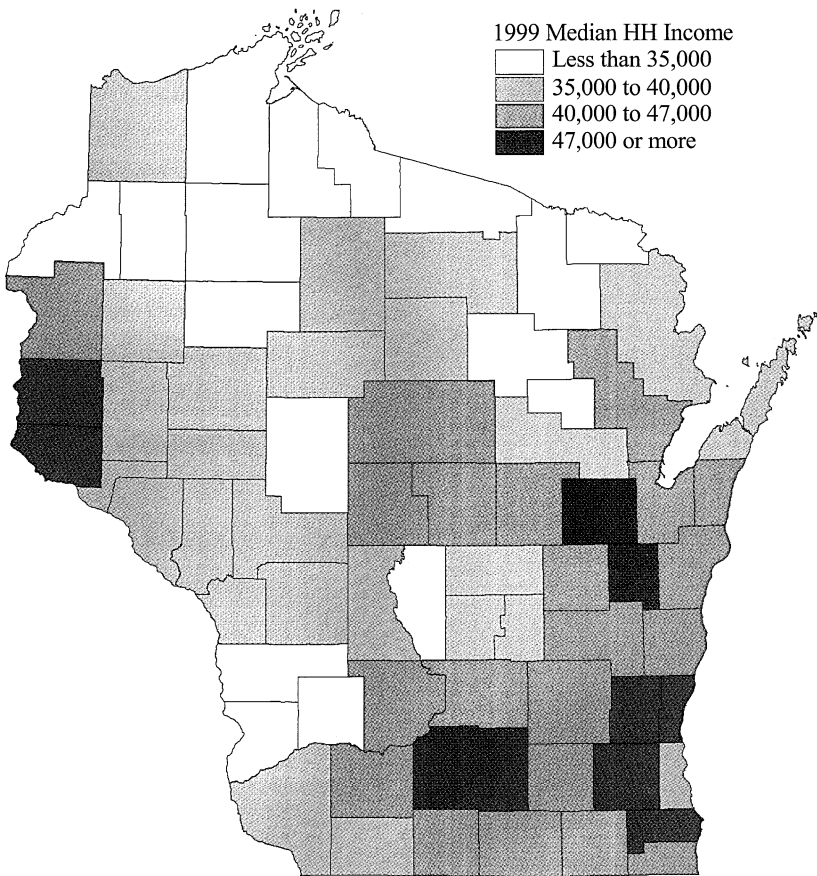
Examining change in income and poverty between 1989 and 1999 reveals an encouraging picture of growing prosperity for Wisconsinites. It must be noted, however, that the picture was taken before the downturn in the economy after the 2000 Census.

Changes in Household Income. Household income represents the combined income of all persons living together in a housing unit, whether related to each other or not. Generally households with two or three adults will have higher household income than will households consisting of a single adult living alone. Between 1989 and 1999 median income for Wisconsin households jumped by 12% to \$43,791, compared with an increase of almost 7% to \$41,994 at the national level. This means that half the households in Wisconsin had an income at or below \$43,791 and half of all households had income at or above that level.

A snapshot of income for 1999 from the 2000 Census reveals that median household income varied starkly across the Wisconsin landscape. Along with Menominee County, the lowest incomes were reported in Iron, Rusk, and Ashland Counties. All had median household incomes under \$32,000. Waukesha County, with a median income of \$62,839, ranked highest in 2000 with more than twice the median income of Menominee County. Other suburban Milwaukee counties (Ozaukee and Washington) together with St. Croix County, in the shadow of Minneapolis and St. Paul, also were among the highest in median household incomes (Fig. 64).

Figure 64

Median Household Income, Wisconsin Counties: 1999

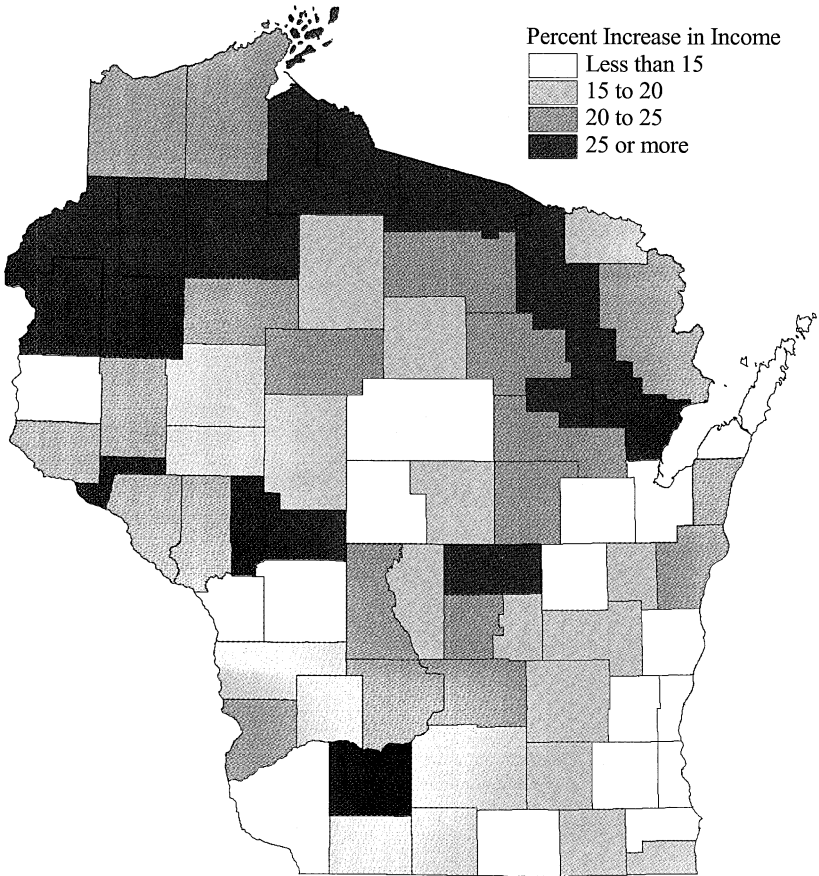


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

While income levels vary from county to county, the percentage *growth* in household income between 1990 and 2000 also varied. In general, counties with lower incomes were those that experienced higher income growth over the decade (Fig. 65). The most modest gain (under 5%) was posted by Milwaukee County. The largest increase (almost 60%) was posted by Menominee County where the 1989 base rate was very low and tribal gaming appears to have provided a strong economic boost. Even with this substantial gain, however, Menominee County retained its last place rank in median household income with \$29,440 in 2000.

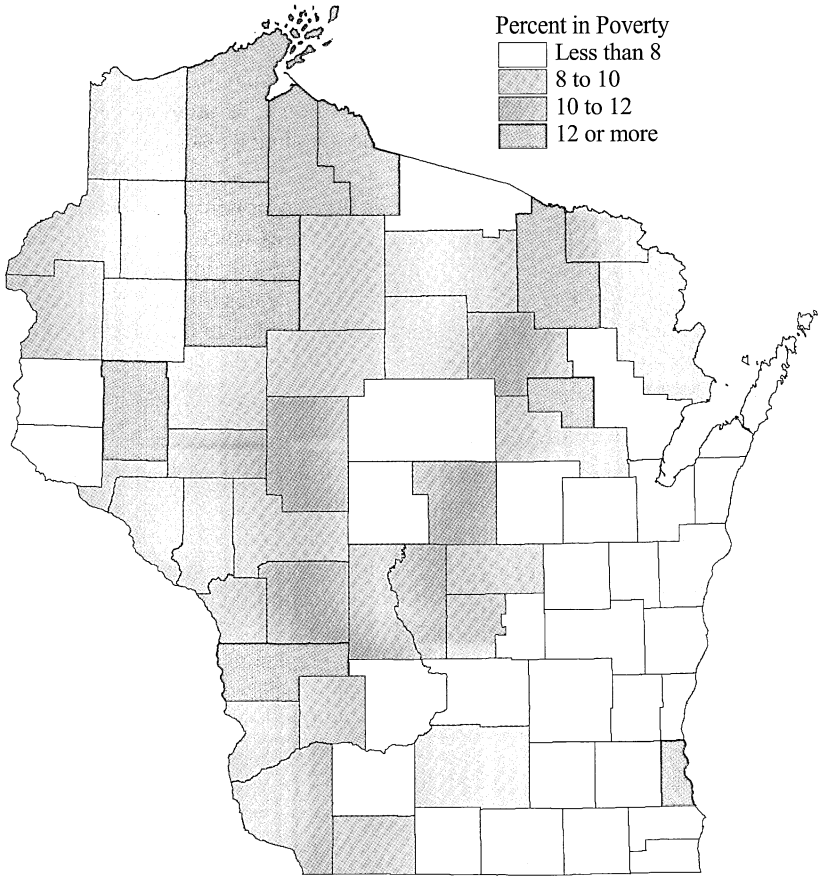
Figure 65

**Percent Increase in Household Income,*
Wisconsin Counties: 1989 to 1999**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1990 & 2000
*1989 Median Income was Adjusted to 1999 Dollars

Figure 66

Poverty Rate, Wisconsin Counties: 1999

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Changes in Poverty. Poverty status for a household is based on a comparison of household income and a threshold level that changes every year and varies according to the size of household and number of children. The original poverty concept and definition dates from work carried out in 1964 at the federal Social Security Administration. The poverty thresholds were to be set at levels such that approximately one-third of a family's income would be spent on an "economy" food budget.

Like median income, the percent of persons in poverty varied widely across Wisconsin counties in 2000 (Fig. 66). The county with the highest poverty rate, Menominee at 25%, exceeded the county with the lowest rate (Ozaukee at 3%) by more than a factor of eight. Ashland, Bayfield and Milwaukee Counties also

reported high poverty levels in 2000, all in the range of 13 to 14%. Next to Ozaukee, counties with low poverty rates included Waukesha, Washington and Calumet, all in the very low range of 3 to 4%.

Changes in poverty rates for Wisconsin counties are closely linked to changes in income. Nevertheless, there are some important exceptions. According to the 2000 Census, 9% of Wisconsinites lived in households having incomes below the 1999 poverty thresholds, a reduction in rate of 19% over the previous decade. During the same period, poverty declined nationally by almost 6% to an overall rate of 12%.

As with growth in income levels, the decline in poverty was shared across almost all Wisconsin counties. The only two counties where poverty increased, Ozaukee and Washington, were ones which had very low poverty rates in 1989. Despite the increases, both counties still had poverty rates of less than 4 percent. Oconto County fared the best with an 86 percent reduction in its poverty rate (Fig. 67).

Educational Attainment

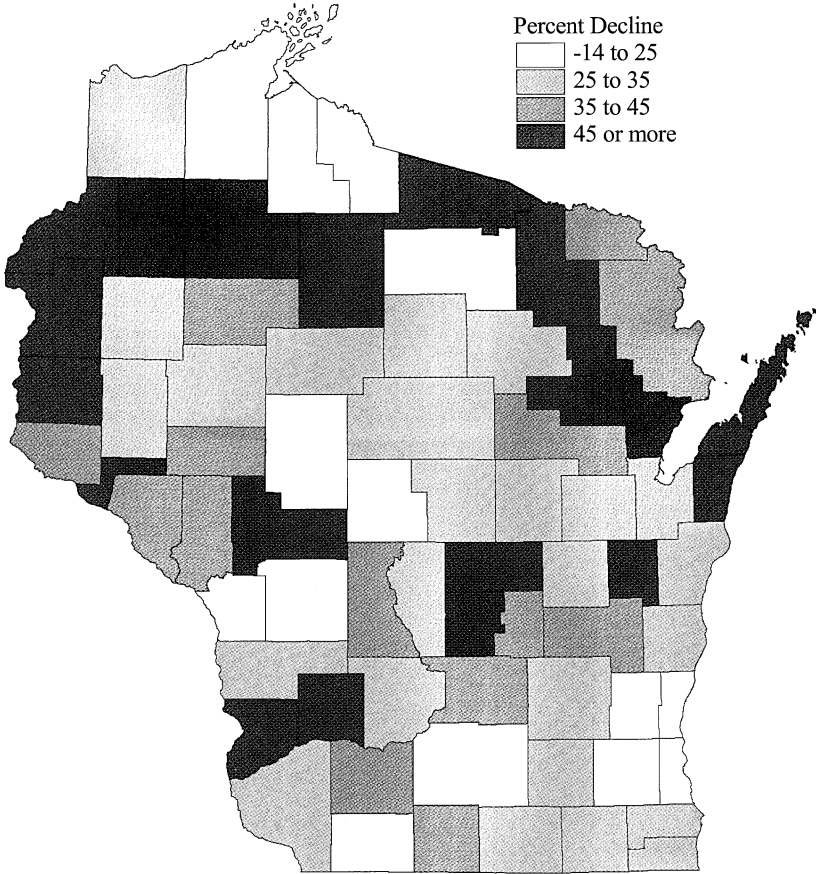
Educational attainment is a measure based on the highest level of schooling completed by an individual. It is common practice to restrict this measure to the population aged 25 and older on the assumption that the majority of persons in this age group have completed their formal educations. Figure 68 shows that Wisconsin adults who have not graduated from high school declined between 1990 and 2000, from 21% to 15%. This decline is largely the result of what demographers call “demographic renewal.” Very elderly Wisconsin residents in 1990 – people who finished their formal educations at a time when high school completion rates were low – were lost to the Wisconsin population by 2000 either through death or migration to another state. In one sense, they were replaced by young people who passed their 25th birthday between 1990 and 2000 – most of whom had graduated from high school.

Wisconsinites with a high school education (but no further schooling) have also declined as more high school graduates continue their education. The share of those who have completed at least a college degree was 22% in 2000 – up from 18% in 1990.

Compared to the country as a whole, Wisconsin in 2000 had a lower proportion of its adult population who had not completed high school. It also had a lower proportion of adults with a college degree. Two of Wisconsin’s neighbor states, Minnesota and Illinois, have adult populations with a higher share of college graduates than Wisconsin (Fig. 69).

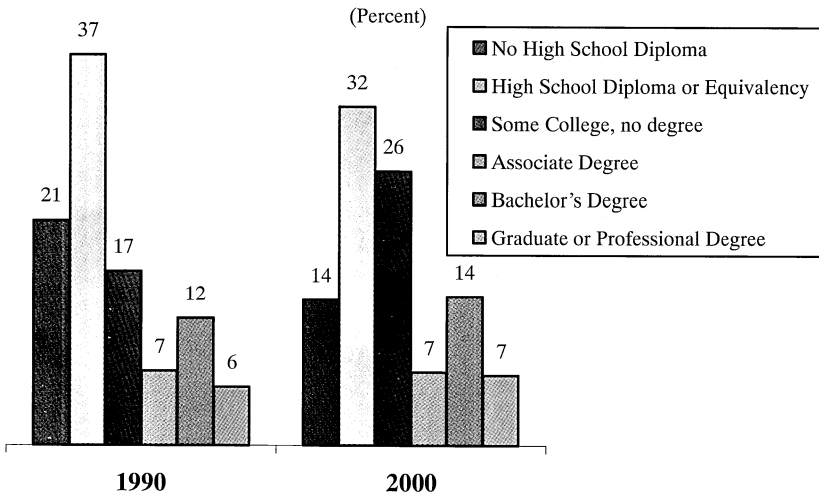
Figure 67

**Declines in Poverty Rate,
Wisconsin Counties: 1989 to 1999**



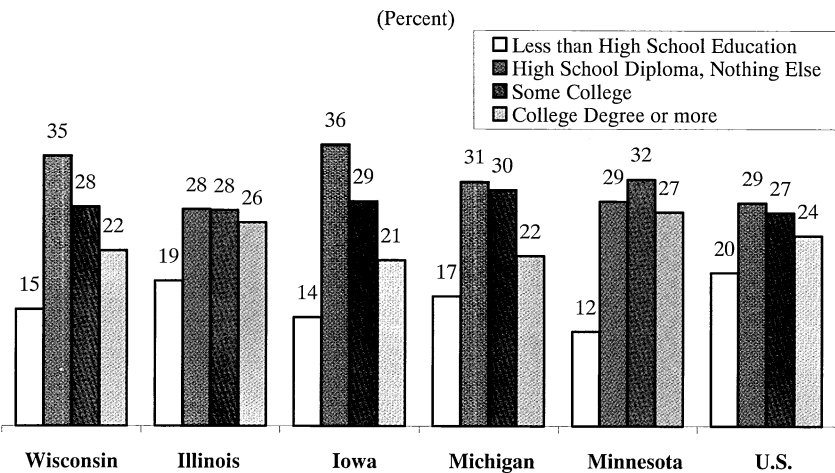
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1990 & 2000

Figure 68
**Educational Attainment Among Persons 25 and Older,
 Wisconsin: 1990 & 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 1990 & 2000

Figure 69
**Educational Attainment Among Persons 25 and Older,
 Wisconsin, Neighboring States and U.S.: 2000**

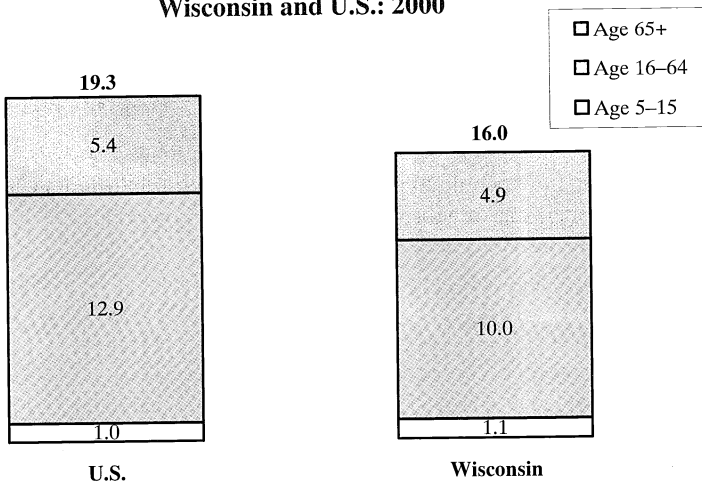


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Persons with Disabilities

Because the decennial census provides information for small communities and neighborhoods – information especially useful for local planning and needs assessments – the U.S. Census Bureau has long been under pressure to include questions specifically about persons with disabilities. Consequently, laws which mandate certain forms of accessibility and statutes that protect disabled persons from discrimination have required that the Census Bureau add disability questions to the census. According to the 2000 Census, Wisconsin has 791,000 noninstitutionalized residents (age 5 or older) with disabilities, which comprises roughly 16% of its non-institutionalized population (Fig. 70). The census does not measure disabilities among those persons who live in institutions which means the count of 791,000 noninstitutionalized disabled persons greatly underestimates the full extent of disabilities in the state.

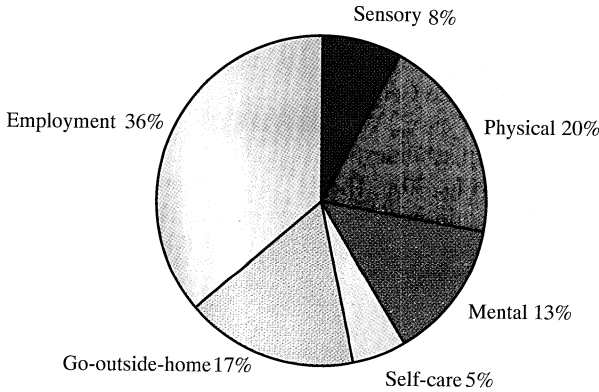
Figure 70
**Disabled Persons as a Percent of the Total Population*,
 Wisconsin and U.S.: 2000**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000
 *Shown only for the Civilian, Non-Institutional Population 5 Years and Older

At both the state and national levels, about 6 out of every 10 (noninstitutionalized) disabled individuals are between the ages of 16 and 64 years. In Wisconsin, more than one-third of the disabilities in this age group are ones that make it difficult to work (“employment disability”) (Fig. 71).

Figure 71

Types of Disabilities Among Persons Ages 16 to 64, Wisconsin: 2000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

*Shown only for the Civilian, Non-Institutional Population 5 Years and Older

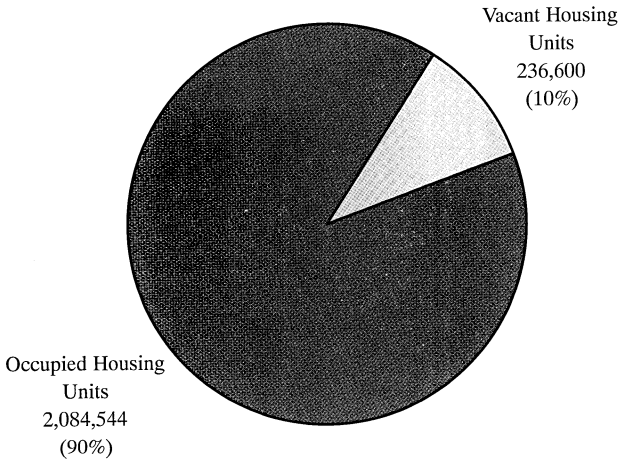
Housing in Wisconsin

Understanding how people live, the characteristics of their homes, ownership rates, cost of housing, size of households, all help us to better understand the quality of life for the people of Wisconsin. Some of these issues were addressed in the section on households and families. In this final substantive section we look at Wisconsin's housing stock.

The total number of housing units in Wisconsin in 2000 was 2.3 million, of which almost 90% were occupied at the time of the census (Fig. 72). This is similar to the national average of about 91%. Of the occupied housing units in Wisconsin, about 70% were in urban areas and 30% rural. This split is very close to that of the population itself (68% vs. 32%) (recall Fig. 10).

Among the 237,000 vacant housing units in 2000, the majority (62%) are categorized for seasonal, recreational, or occasional use (Fig. 73). Burnett and Vilas Counties had the greatest proportion of seasonal or recreational housing (over 95% of their vacant housing units are classified as such), while only 6% of Milwaukee County's vacant housing units are considered seasonal (Fig. 74). Wisconsin has a much higher than average percent of vacant homes categorized as seasonal or recreational, with the U.S. average at only 37%.

Figure 72
Housing Units, Wisconsin: 2000



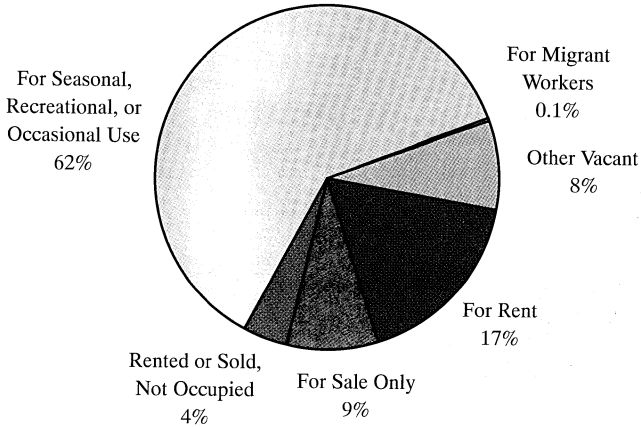
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

In 2000, roughly 69% of Wisconsin's housing stock was comprised of single unit (detached or attached) housing units (Fig. 75). The high was 90% (Vilas County) and the low was under 51% (Milwaukee County). Dane County had the highest proportion of housing units that are part of large multi-unit structures (10 or more units in structure) as a percentage of its total housing stock (20%), while Menominee County had the lowest percentage (1%).

Fewer than 2% of housing units statewide lacked complete plumbing facilities in 2000, but this figure ranged from a low of 0.2% in Outagamie County, to a high of 20% in Florence County. Almost 17% of Wisconsin's housing units are relatively new (built between 1990 and 2000), while over 23% were built prior to 1939 (Fig. 76). The county with the newest housing stock was Menominee County, with just under 30% built between 1990 and 2000. Milwaukee County had the lowest proportion of new housing, with only 6% of its entire housing stock built in the preceding decade (Fig. 77). Over 44% of Lafayette County's housing stock was built prior to 1939, while only 6% of Menominee County's housing is of that age.

Figure 73

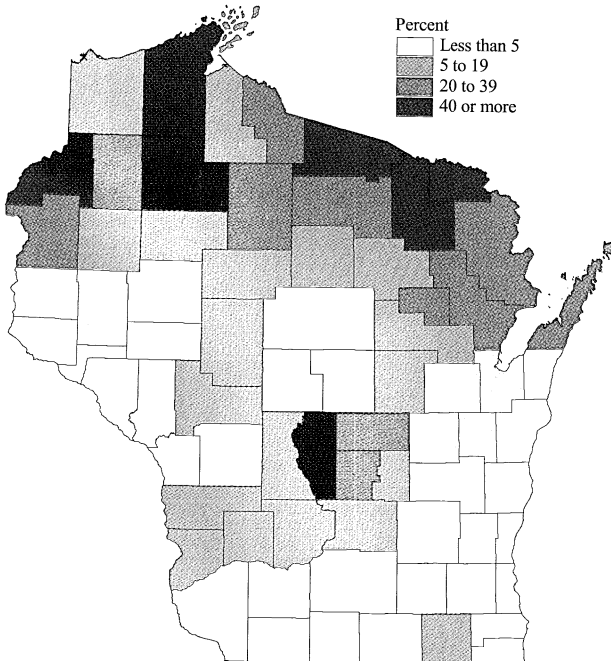
Vacant Housing Units by Type: Wisconsin, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 74

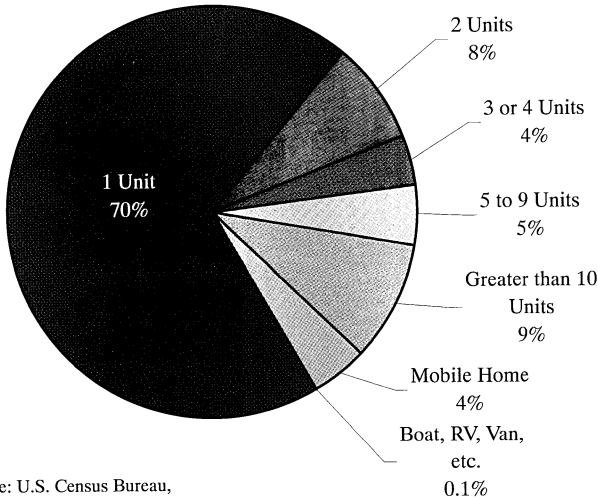
Percent of All Housing Units Identified as Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 75

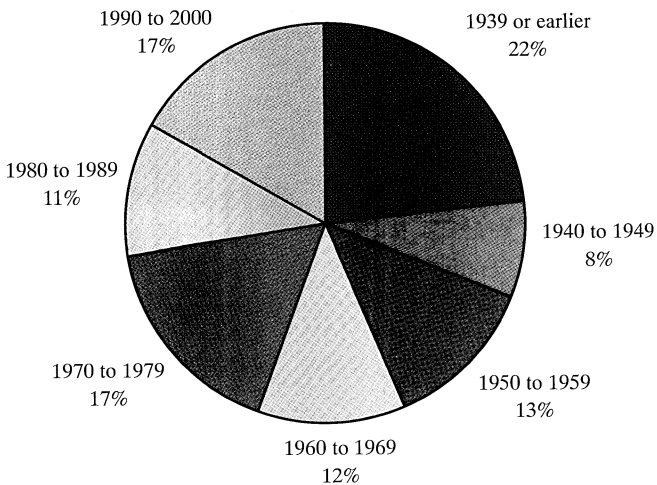
Housing Units by Type of Structure, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 76

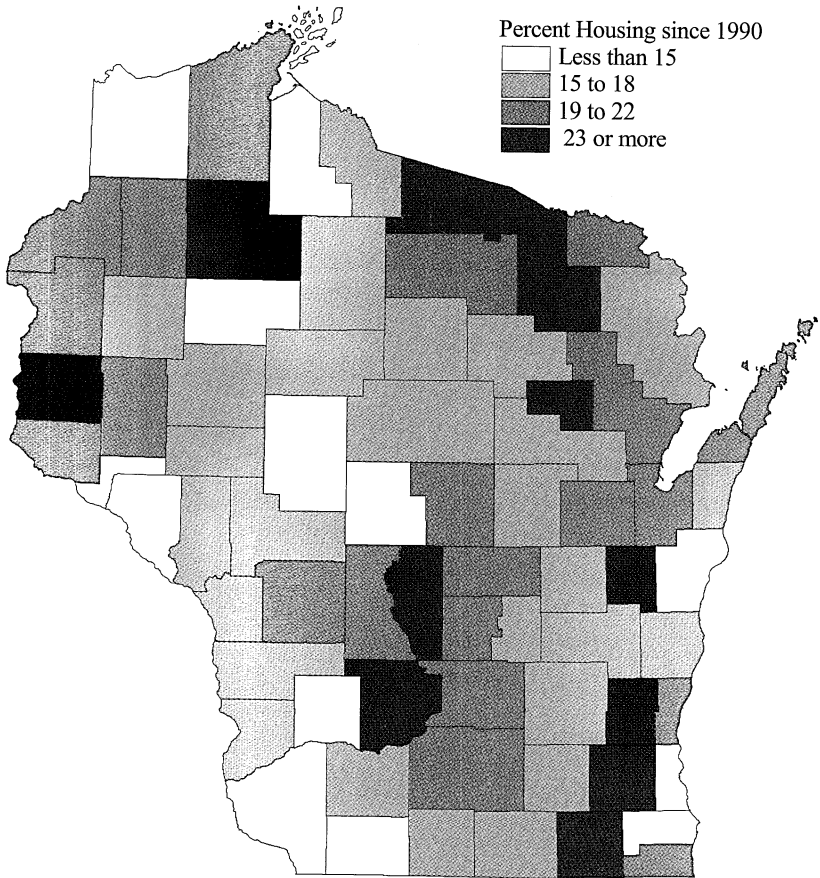
Housing Units by Year Built, Wisconsin: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

Figure 77

**Percent of Housing Units Built Since 1990,
Wisconsin Counties: 2000**

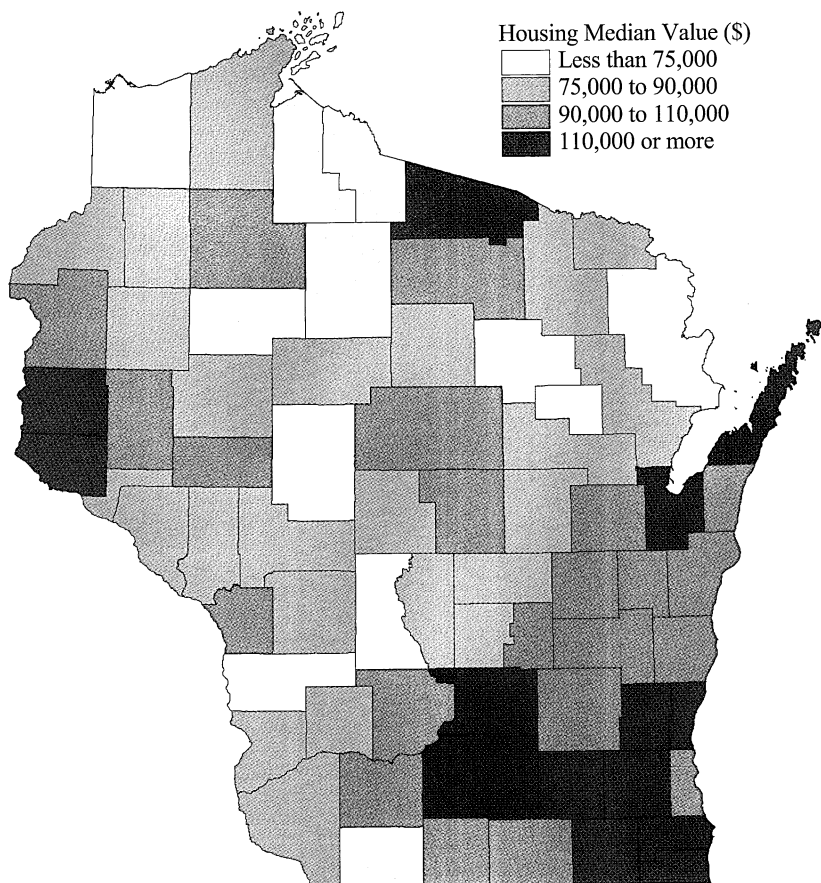


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

About 68% of the total housing units in Wisconsin in 2000 were owner-occupied, with a median value of \$112,200, compared to a national median value of \$119,600. In Wisconsin, the median value varied from a low of \$58,000 for Menominee County to a high of \$177,000 for Ozaukee County (Fig. 78). Almost 32% of housing units were renter-occupied, with the median rent in 2000 being \$540, ranging from a low of \$245 in Menominee County to a high of \$726 per month in Waukesha County. The national median rent was \$602 in 2000.

Figure 78

Median Housing Unit Value, Wisconsin Counties: 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census of Population, 2000

In Closing...

The decennial census is an amazing and massive undertaking. For almost a decade the U.S. Census Bureau works on building an operational plan for the next census, testing and evaluating hundreds of individual procedures, updating digital maps, designing questionnaires (in several languages), contracting with companies to design and build the “data capture” machinery and software to transfer responses from several hundred million individual sheets of paper to digital images, and working with its federal, state, local, tribal and commercial partners to devise an effective advertising and promotional campaign. Then, in year 9 of the decade, the really difficult work begins. In a relatively brief period of less than two years, the

Census Bureau must open, staff and equip hundreds of local census offices around the country, mobilize its promotional campaign, mail out more than 100 million census questionnaires, send local census employees out to knock on doors of housing units from which a census questionnaire hasn't been received, convert the responses to digital files capable of being tabulated by computer, edit and verify the data, and report the final count to the President just nine months from the April 1 "Census Day." The outcome is a set of data files that provide uniformly consistent and high quality data to update the demographic portrait of every state, county, municipality, neighborhood and school district in the country. The amount of data is staggering, and this brief article has hardly scratched the surface of what can be learned about our state and our communities. Interested readers who wish to scratch a bit deeper are encouraged to visit the Census Bureau's website www.census.gov. After a little practice, this world of data becomes accessible 24 hours a day. Readers will quickly be able to expand this brief statistical portrait of Wisconsin on several topics not included here. They will also be able to take the ideas explored here and apply them to a new portrait for any of the state's 1,852 cities, villages and towns.

Note: The authors acknowledge with deep appreciation the assistance they have received in number-finding, writing, editing and graphic production while preparing this report. Thanks go to Robin Blakely, Jeanette Karon, Charles Kostlevy, Johanna Peterson, Jennifer Vogt, and Elizabeth Wilke in the Applied Population Laboratory and David Egan-Robertson from the Demographic Services Center, Wisconsin Department of Administration. This research was funded in part by the Wisconsin Agricultural Research Station (project no. WIS04536). The authors would also like to acknowledge the support and guidance provided by our colleagues at the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PRIOR BLUE BOOKS, 1960 TO 2001

For 1919 to 1933 *Blue Books*: see 1954 *Blue Book*, pp. 177-182.

For 1935 to 1962 *Blue Books*: see 1964 *Blue Book*, pp. 227-232.

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History

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A History of the Property Tax and Property Tax Relief in Wisconsin, by Jack Stark, 1991-1992 *Blue Book*, pp. 99-165.

Restoring the Vision: The First Century of Wisconsin's Capitol, by Michael J. Keane, 2001-2002 *Blue Book*, pp. 99-188.

Ten Events That Shaped Wisconsin's History, by Norman K. Risjord, 1999-2000 *Blue Book*, pp. 99-146.

Two Wisconsin Firsts, 1962 *Blue Book*, pp. 267-270.

Wisconsin at 150 Years, by Michael J. Keane and Daniel F. Ritsche, 1997-1998 *Blue Book*, color supplement.

Wisconsin Celebrates 150 Years of Statehood: A Photographic Review, 1999-2000 *Blue Book*, color supplement.

Wisconsin's Former Governors, 1848-1959, by M.G. Toepel, 1960 *Blue Book*, pp. 67-206.

Capitol Visitor's Guide

Hours: Building open daily 8 a.m. - 6 p.m. The Capitol closes at 4 p.m. weekends and holidays.

Information Desk: Located in the rotunda, ground floor.

Tours: Daily Monday - Saturday at 9, 10, and 11 a.m., 1, 2, and 3 p.m.; Sundays at 1, 2, and 3 p.m. A 4 p.m. tour is offered between Memorial Day and Labor Day. Tours start at the Information Desk in the rotunda and last 45 to 55 minutes. Reservations are required for groups of 10 or more. Call (608) 266-0382 7:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Monday - Friday.

Observation Deck: 6th Floor, accessible from 4th floor via NW or W stairways. Open daily from Memorial Day to Labor Day. There is a small museum devoted to the Capitol at the entrance to the observation deck.

Souvenirs: Available at the Information Desk, include Capitol Guidebooks, Activity Books, postcards, miniatures, posters, and tour videos.

Capitol Police: Room B4 North.

Handicapped Entrances: At Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., East Washington Avenue, Wisconsin Avenue, and West Washington Avenue.

Parking: Parking on the Capitol square is restricted. Several public ramps are located within two blocks of the Capitol.

Food: Vending machines, rotunda basement.

Senate Chamber: South wing, 2nd floor; visitors gallery, 3rd floor.

Assembly Chamber: West wing, 2nd floor; visitors gallery, 3rd floor.

Supreme Court Hearing Room: East wing, 2nd floor.

Governor's Office and Conference Room: East wing, 1st floor.

Lieutenant Governor's Office: East wing, 1st floor.

Attorney General's Office: East wing, 1st floor.

Legislative Offices: To find a specific office, check one of the Capitol Directories located in the rotunda and on the ground floor of each wing.

Hearings: Information about the time and location of public hearings is posted at the entrance to each legislative chamber.

Hearing Rooms: North Hearing Room, North wing, 2nd floor.
Grand Army of the Republic Hall, Room 417 North.
Joint Committee on Finance, Room 412 East.
Senate Hearing Room, Room 411 South.
Additional hearing rooms are located on the 2nd & 3rd floors of the Capitol.

Capitol Facts & Figures

Construction Chronology:

West wing: 1906 - 1909

East wing: 1908 - 1910

Central portion: 1910 - 1913

South wing: 1909 - 1913

North wing: 1914 - 1917

First meeting of legislature in building: 1909

Dedication: July 8, 1965

Statistics:

Height of each wing: 61 feet

Height of observation deck: 92 feet

Height of dome mural: 184 feet, 3 inches

Height of dome (to top of statue): 284 feet, 9 inches

Length of building from N to S & E to W: 483 feet, 9 inches

Floor space: 448,297 square feet

Volume: 8,369,665 cubic feet

Original cost: \$7,203,826.35

(including grounds, furnishings, and power plant)

Wisconsin Constitution

3

Wisconsin Constitution: text as amended through June 2003 and votes on constitutional amendments and statewide referenda submitted to the people

Wisconsin's People



Department of Tourism

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As amended through June 30, 2003 *

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 18. [Repealed]
 19. [Repealed]
 20. [Repealed]
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WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

As amended through June 30, 2003 *

Preamble

We, the people of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, do establish this constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1986*] All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. [*1983 AJR-9; 1985 AJR-9*]

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1982*] All people are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. [*1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1*]

Equality; inherent rights. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] All men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent rights; among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

Slavery prohibited. SECTION 2. There shall be neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Free speech; libel. SECTION 3. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right, and no laws shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous be true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

Right to assemble and petition. SECTION 4. The right of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to petition the government, or any department thereof, shall never be abridged.

Trial by jury; verdict in civil cases. SECTION 5. [*As amended November 1922*] The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases in the manner prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature may, from time to time, by statute provide that a valid verdict, in civil cases, may be based on the votes of a specified number of the jury, not less than five-sixths thereof. [*1919 AJR-26; 1921 AJR-14; 1921 c. 504*]

Trial by jury. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; and shall extend to all cases at law, without regard to the amount in controversy;

but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

Excessive bail; cruel punishments. SECTION 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

* Current provisions of the constitution are printed the full width of the page, and previous wordings (if any) follow each active provision in double-column format. Any section not indicated as having been amended and not followed by two-column text still exists as ratified by the people of Wisconsin when they adopted the Wisconsin Constitution on March 13, 1848.

Rights of accused. SECTION 7. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him; to meet the witnesses face to face; to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf; and in prosecutions by indictment, or information, to a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the offense shall have been committed; which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Prosecutions; double jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. [As amended per certification of the Board of State Canvassers dated April 7, 1982] (1) No person may be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense may be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor may be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself or herself.

(2) All persons, before conviction, shall be eligible for release under reasonable conditions designed to assure their appearance in court, protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent the intimidation of witnesses. Monetary conditions of release may be imposed at or after the initial appearance only upon a finding that there is a reasonable basis to believe that the conditions are necessary to assure appearance in court. The legislature may authorize, by law, courts to revoke a person's release for a violation of a condition of release.

(3) The legislature may by law authorize, but may not require, circuit courts to deny release for a period not to exceed 10 days prior to the hearing required under this subsection to a person who is accused of committing a murder punishable by life imprisonment or a sexual assault punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 20 years, or who is accused of committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another and who has a previous conviction for committing or attempting to commit a felony involving serious bodily harm to another or the threat of serious bodily harm to another. The legislature may authorize by law, but may not require, circuit courts to continue to deny release to those accused persons for an additional period not to exceed 60 days following the hearing required under this subsection, if there is a requirement that there be a finding by the court based on clear and convincing evidence presented at a hearing that the accused committed the felony and a requirement that there be a finding by the court that available conditions of release will not adequately protect members of the community from serious bodily harm or prevent intimidation of witnesses. Any law enacted under this subsection shall be specific, limited and reasonable. In determining the 10-day and 60-day periods, the court shall omit any period of time found by the court to result from a delay caused by the defendant or a continuance granted which was initiated by the defendant.

(4) The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it. [June 1980 Spec.Sess. AJR-9; 1981 AJR-5]

Prosecutions; second jeopardy; self-incrimination; bail; habeas corpus. SECTION 8. [As amended November 1870] No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. [1869 AJR-6; 1870 SJR-3; 1870 c. 118]

Criminal procedure. SECTION 8. [Original form] No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment, or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war, or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; all persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties except for capital offences when the proof is evident, or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require.

Remedy for wrongs. SECTION 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries, or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character; he ought to obtain justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, conformably to the laws.

Victims of crime. SECTION 9m. [As created April 1993] This state shall treat crime victims, as defined by law, with fairness, dignity and respect for their privacy. This state shall ensure that crime victims have all of the following privileges and protections as provided by law: timely disposition of the case; the opportunity to attend court proceedings unless the trial court finds sequestration is necessary to a fair trial for the defendant; reasonable protection from the accused

throughout the criminal justice process; notification of court proceedings; the opportunity to confer with the prosecution; the opportunity to make a statement to the court at disposition; restitution; compensation; and information about the outcome of the case and the release of the accused. The legislature shall provide remedies for the violation of this section. Nothing in this section, or in any statute enacted pursuant to this section, shall limit any right of the accused which may be provided by law. [1991 SJR-41; 1993 SJR-3]

Treason. SECTION 10. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Searches and seizures. SECTION 11. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

Attainder; ex post facto; contracts. SECTION 12. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Private property for public use. SECTION 13. The property of no person shall be taken for public use without just compensation therefor.

Feudal tenures; leases; alienation. SECTION 14. All lands within the state are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural land for a longer term than fifteen years in which rent or service of any kind shall be reserved, and all fines and like restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant of land, hereafter made, are declared to be void.

Equal property rights for aliens and citizens. SECTION 15. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens, in reference to the possession, enjoyment or descent of property.

Imprisonment for debt. SECTION 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt arising out of or founded on a contract, expressed or implied.

Exemption of property of debtors. SECTION 17. The privilege of the debtor to enjoy the necessary comforts of life shall be recognized by wholesome laws, exempting a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability hereafter contracted.

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. [As amended November 1982] The right of every person to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any person be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, without consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries. [1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]

Freedom of worship; liberty of conscience; state religion; public funds. SECTION 18. [Original form] The right of every man to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed; nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or to maintain any ministry, against

his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with, the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship; nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

Religious tests prohibited. SECTION 19. No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

Military subordinate to civil power. SECTION 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 21. [As amended April 1977] (1) Writs of error shall never be prohibited, and shall be issued by such courts as the legislature designates by law.

(2) In any court of this state, any suitor may prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person or by an attorney of the suitor's choice. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Writs of error. SECTION 21. [Original form] Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

Maintenance of free government. SECTION 22. The blessings of a free government can only be maintained by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

Transportation of school children. SECTION 23. [As created April 1967] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from providing for the safety and welfare of children by providing for the transportation of children to and from any parochial or private school or institution of learning. [1965 AJR-70; 1967 AJR-7]

Use of school buildings. SECTION 24. [As created April 1972] Nothing in this constitution shall prohibit the legislature from authorizing, by law, the use of public school buildings by civic, religious or charitable organizations during nonschool hours upon payment by the organization to the school district of reasonable compensation for such use. [1969 AJR-74; 1971 AJR-10]

Right to keep and bear arms. SECTION 25. [As created November 1998] The people have the right to keep and bear arms for security, defense, hunting, recreation or any other lawful purpose. [1995 AJR-53; 1997 AJR-11]

Right to fish, hunt, trap, and take game. SECTION 26. [As created April 2003] The people have the right to fish, hunt, trap, and take game subject only to reasonable restrictions as prescribed by law. [2001 SJR-2; 2003 AJR-1]

ARTICLE II. BOUNDARIES

State boundary. SECTION 1. It is hereby ordained and declared that the state of Wisconsin doth consent and accept of the boundaries prescribed in the act of congress entitled "An act to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," approved August sixth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of the state of Illinois – that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same; thence running with the boundary line of the state of Michigan, through Lake Michigan, Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee river; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river; thence up said last-mentioned river to Lake Brule; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South Islands, in the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollet's map; thence due south to the main branch of the river St. Croix; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the state of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of the state of Illinois to the place of beginning, as established by "An act to enable the people of the Illinois territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April 18th, 1818.

Alternate boundary. [An additional paragraph, adopted by the convention as part of Art. II, sec. 1, was rejected by the act which admitted Wisconsin into the Union (9 U.S. Stat. Ch. L, pp. 233-235)]: Provided, however, that the following alteration of the foresaid boundary be, and hereby is proposed to the congress of the United States as the preference of the state of Wisconsin, and if the same shall be assented and agreed to by the congress of the United States,

then the same shall be and forever remain obligatory on the state of Wisconsin, viz.: Leaving the aforesaid boundary line at the foot of the rapids of the St. Louis river; thence in a direct line, bearing south-westerly, to the mouth of the Iskodewabo, or Rum river, where the same empties into the Mississippi river, thence down the main channel of said Mississippi river as prescribed in the aforesaid boundary.

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [As amended April 1951] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with

the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and in no case shall nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to 500,000 acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one. [1949 AJR-64; 1951 AJR-7]

Enabling act accepted. SECTION 2. [Original form] The propositions contained in the act of congress are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to bona fide purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on land the property of the United States; and in no case shall

nonresident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Provided, that nothing in this constitution, or in the act of congress aforesaid, shall in any manner prejudice or affect the right of the state of Wisconsin to five hundred thousand acres of land granted to said state, and to be hereafter selected and located by and under the act of congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and grant pre-emption rights," approved September fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one.

ARTICLE III. SUFFRAGE

Electors. SECTION 1. [As created April 1986] Every United States citizen age 18 or older who is a resident of an election district in this state is a qualified elector of that district. [1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3]

Implementation. SECTION 2. [As created April 1986] Laws may be enacted:

- (1) Defining residency.
- (2) Providing for registration of electors.
- (3) Providing for absentee voting.
- (4) Excluding from the right of suffrage persons:
 - (a) Convicted of a felony, unless restored to civil rights.
 - (b) Adjudged by a court to be incompetent or partially incompetent, unless the judgment specifies that the person is capable of understanding the objective of the elective process or the judgment is set aside.
- (5) Subject to ratification by the people at a general election, extending the right of suffrage to additional classes. [1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3]

Secret ballot. SECTION 3. [As created April 1986] All votes shall be by secret ballot. [1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3]

Revision of Article III. The original 6 sections of Article III of the constitution were repealed in April 1986 when the wording of the article was reorganized into the 3 new sections shown above.

Electors. SECTION 1. [As amended November 1934] Every person, of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature, not exceeding thirty days, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election: (1) Citizens of the United States.

(2) Persons of Indian blood, who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

(3) The legislature may at any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated; but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast on that question at such election; and provided further, that the legislature may provide for the registration of electors, and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. [1931 AJR-52; 1933 SJR-74]

Termination of voting by resident aliens. [Subdivision 2 (of the text adopted in 1882), as amended November 1908] 2. Persons of foreign birth who, prior to the first day of December, A.D. 1908, shall have declared their intentions to become citizens conformable to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, provided that the rights hereby granted to such persons shall cease on the first day of December, A.D. 1912. [1905 AJR-16; 1907 AJR-47; 1907 c. 661]

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. [As amended November 1882] Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, and in the election district where he offers to vote such time as may be prescribed by the legislature not exceeding thirty days shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election. 1. Citizens of the United States. 2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization. 3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding. 4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe; provided that the legislature may at any time extend,

by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election; and provided further, that in incorporated cities and villages, the legislature may provide for the registration of electors and prescribe proper rules and regulations therefor. [1881 AJR-26; 1882 SJR-18; 1882 c. 272]

Equal suffrage to colored persons. In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. (1866) 544, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that Chapter 137, Laws of 1849, extending *equal suffrage to colored persons*, was approved by the voters on November 6, 1849.

Qualifications of electors. SECTION 1. [Original form] Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the state for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election:

[First.] White citizens of the United States.

[Second.] White persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

[Third.] Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of congress to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Fourth.] Civilized persons of Indian descent, not members of any tribe. Provided, that the legislature may at

any time extend, by law, the right of suffrage to persons not herein enumerated, but no such law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the people at a general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

Who not electors. SECTION 2. [Original form] No person under guardianship, non compos mentis or insane shall be qualified to vote at any election; nor shall any person convicted of treason or felony be qualified to vote at any election unless restored to civil rights.

Votes to be by ballot. SECTION 3. [Original form] All votes shall be given by ballot except for such township officers as may by law be directed or allowed to be otherwise chosen.

Residence saved. SECTION 4. [Original form] No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence in this state by reason of his absence on business of the United States or of this state.

Military stationing does not confer residence. SECTION 5. [Original form] No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

Exclusion from suffrage. SECTION 6. [Original form] Laws may be passed excluding from the right of suffrage all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery or larceny, or of any infamous crime, and depriving every person who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election from the right to vote at such election.

ARTICLE IV. LEGISLATIVE

Legislative power. SECTION 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and assembly.

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. [As amended November 1982] 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. [1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [As amended November 1962] At their 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, excluding soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [1959 SJR-12; 1961 SJR-11]

Senate district area factor. SECTIONS 3, 4 and 5. [Approved by voters April 1953] An amendment to Art. IV, secs. 3, 4, 5, relating to senate apportionment based on area and population, was approved by 1951 SJR-50 and 1953 AJR-7. However, the Supreme Court held the amendment not validly submitted to the voters in *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 W. 644, 60 NW (2d) 416.

Apportionment. SECTION 3. [As amended November 1910] At their 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, excluding Indians not taxed, soldiers, and officers of the United States army and navy. [1907 SJR-18; 1909 SJR-35; 1909 c. 478]

Census and apportionment. SECTION 3. [Original form] The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the state in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and at the end of every ten years thereafter; and at their first session after such enumeration, and also 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, excluding Indians not taxed, and soldiers and officers of the United States army and navy.

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. [As amended November 1982] 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. [1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]

Representatives to the assembly, how chosen. SECTION 4. [As amended November 1881] The members of the assembly shall be chosen biennially, by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November after the adoption of this amendment, 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. [1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262]

Assemblymen, how chosen. SECTION 4. [Original form] The members of the assembly shall be chosen annually by single districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, 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. [As amended November 1982] 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. [1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May '82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [As amended November 1881] 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. The senators elected or holding over at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall continue in office till their successors are duly elected and qualified; and after the adoption of this amendment all senators shall be chosen for the term of four years. [1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262]

Senators, how chosen. SECTION 5. [Original form] The senators shall be chosen 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 regular series, and the senators chosen by the odd-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the first year, and the senators chosen by the even-numbered districts shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and thereafter the senators shall be chosen for the term of two years.

Qualifications of legislators. SECTION 6. No person shall be eligible to the legislature who shall not have resided one year within the state, and be a qualified elector in the district which he may be chosen to represent.

Organization of legislature; quorum; compulsory attendance. SECTION 7. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Rules; contempts; expulsion. SECTION 8. Each house may determine the rules of its own proceedings, punish for contempt and disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members elected, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled a second time for the same cause.

Officers. SECTION 9. [As amended April 1979] Each house shall choose its presiding officers from its own members. [1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]

Officers. SECTION 9. [Original form] Each house shall choose its own officers, and the senate shall choose a

temporary president when the lieutenant governor shall not attend as president, or shall act as governor.

Journals; open doors; adjournments. SECTION 10. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days.

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [As amended April 1968] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, unless convened by the governor in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the special purposes for which it was convened. [1965 AJR-5; 1967 AJR-15]

Meeting of legislature. SECTION 11. [As amended November 1881] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government at such time as shall be provided by law, once in two years, and no oftener, unless convened by the governor, in special session, and when so convened no business shall be transacted except as shall be necessary to accomplish the

special purposes for which it was convened. [1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262]

Place and time of meeting. SECTION 11. [Original form] The legislature shall meet at the seat of government, at such time as shall be provided by law, once in each year and not oftener, unless convened by the governor.

Ineligibility of legislators to office. SECTION 12. No member of the legislature shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed or elected to any civil office in the state, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during the term for which he was elected.

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [As amended April 1966] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall, after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the

government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat. This restriction shall not prohibit a legislator from accepting short periods of active duty as a member of the reserve or from serving in the armed forces during any emergency declared by the executive. [1963 SJR-24; 1965 SJR-15]

Ineligibility of federal officers. SECTION 13. [Original form] No person being a member of congress, or holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature; and if any person shall,

after his election as a member of the legislature, be elected to congress, or be appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

Filling vacancies. SECTION 14. The governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature.

Exemption from arrest and civil process. SECTION 15. Members of the legislature shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest; nor shall they be subject to any civil process, during the session of the legislature, nor for fifteen days next before the commencement and after the termination of each session.

Privilege in debate. SECTION 16. No member of the legislature shall be liable in any civil action, or criminal prosecution whatever, for words spoken in debate.

Enactment of laws. SECTION 17. [As amended April 1977] (1) The style of all laws of the state shall be "The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:".

(2) No law shall be enacted except by bill. No law shall be in force until published.

(3) The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all laws. [1975 AJR-II; 1977 SJR-9]

Style of laws; bills. SECTION 17. [Original form] The style of the laws of the state shall be "The people of the state

of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Title of private bills. SECTION 18. No private or local bill which may be passed by the legislature shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

Origin of bills. SECTION 19. Any bill may originate in either house of the legislature, and a bill passed by one house may be amended by the other.

Yeas and nays. SECTION 20. The yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the request of one-sixth of those present, be entered on the journal.

SECTION 21. [Repealed. 1927 SJR-61; 1929 SJR-7; vote April 1929]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [As amended November 1881] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services, for and during a regular session, the sum of five hundred dollars, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly, except for mileage to be computed at the same rate as for a regular session. No stationery, newspapers, postage or other prerequisite except the salary and mileage above provided, shall be received from the state by any member of the legislature for his services, or in any other manner as such member. [1880 SJR-9; 1881 AJR-7; 1881 c. 262]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [As amended November 1867] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services three hundred and fifty dollars per annum and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature on the most usual route. In case of an extra session of the legislature no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof either directly or indirectly. [1865 SJR-26; 1866 SJR-16; 1867 c. 25]

Compensation of members. SECTION 21. [Original form] Each member of the legislature shall receive for his services two dollars and fifty cents for each day's attendance during the session, and ten cents for every mile he shall travel in going to and returning from the place of the meeting of the legislature, on the most usual route.

Powers of county boards. SECTION 22. The legislature may confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the state such powers of a local, legislative and administrative character as they shall from time to time prescribe.

Town and county government. SECTION 23. [As amended April 1972] The legislature shall establish but one system of town government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section and shall establish one or more systems of county government. [1969 SJR-58; 1971 SJR-4]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [As amended April 1969] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable, except that the requirement

of uniformity shall not apply to the administrative means of exercising powers of a local legislative character conferred by section 22 upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties; but the legislature may provide for the election at

large once in every 4 years of a chief executive officer in any county with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [1967 AJR-18; 1969 SJR-8]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [As amended November 1962] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; but the legislature may provide for the election at large once in

every four years of a chief executive officer in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more with such powers of an administrative character as they may from time to time prescribe in accordance with this section. [1959 AJR-121; 1961 AJR-61]

Uniform town and county government. SECTION 23. [Original form] The legislature shall establish but one system of town and county government, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable.

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [As amended April 1969] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and noes and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than 6 days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of 60 days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [1967 AJR-18; 1969 SJR-8]

Chief executive officer to approve or veto resolutions or ordinances; proceedings on veto. SECTION 23a. [Created November 1962] Every resolution or ordinance passed by the county board in any county having a population of five hundred thousand or more shall, before it becomes effective, be presented to the chief executive officer. If he approves, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it with his objections, which objections shall be entered at large upon the journal and the board shall proceed to reconsider the matter. Appropriations may be approved in whole or in part by the chief executive officer and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for in other resolutions or ordinances. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members-elect of the county board agree to

pass the resolution or ordinance or the part of the resolution or ordinance objected to, it shall become effective on the date prescribed but not earlier than the date of passage following reconsideration. In all such cases, the votes of the members of the county board shall be determined by ayes and nays and the names of the members voting for or against the resolution or ordinance or the part thereof objected to shall be entered on the journal. If any resolution or ordinance is not returned by the chief executive officer to the county board at its first meeting occurring not less than six days, Sundays excepted, after it has been presented to him, it shall become effective unless the county board has recessed or adjourned for a period in excess of sixty days, in which case it shall not be effective without his approval. [1959 AJR-121; 1961 AJR-61]

Gambling. SECTION 24. [As amended April 1993] (1) Except as provided in this section, the legislature may not authorize gambling in any form.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of gambling:

- (a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.
- (b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.
- (c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee.

(3) [As amended April 1999] The legislature may authorize the following bingo games licensed by the state, but all profits shall accrue to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: bingo games operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All moneys received by the state that are attributable to bingo games shall be used for property tax relief for residents of this state as provided by law. The distribution of moneys that are attributable to bingo games may not vary based on the income or age of the person provided the property tax relief. The distribution of moneys that are attributable to bingo games shall not be subject to the uniformity requirement of section 1 of article VIII. In this subsection, the distribution of all moneys attributable to bingo games shall include any earnings on the moneys received by the state that are attributable to bingo games, but shall not include any moneys used for the regulation of, and enforcement of law relating to, bingo games. [1997 AJR-80; 1999 AJR-2]

(3) The legislature may authorize the following bingo games licensed by the state, but all profits shall accrue to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: bingo games

operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes.

(4) The legislature may authorize the following raffle games licensed by the state, but all profits shall accrue to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: raffle games operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization.

(5) [As amended April 1999] This section shall not prohibit pari-mutuel on-track betting as provided by law. The state may not own or operate any facility or enterprise for pari-mutuel betting, or lease any state-owned land to any other owner or operator for such purposes. All moneys received by the state that are attributable to pari-mutuel on-track betting shall be used for property tax relief for residents of this state as provided by law. The distribution of moneys that are attributable to pari-mutuel on-track betting may not vary based on the income or age of the person provided the property tax relief. The distribution of moneys that are attributable to pari-mutuel on-track betting shall not be subject to the uniformity requirement of section 1 of article VIII. In this subsection, the distribution of all moneys attributable to pari-mutuel on-track betting shall include any earnings on the moneys received by the state that are attributable to pari-mutuel on-track betting, but shall not include any moneys used for the regulation of, and enforcement of law relating to, pari-mutuel on-track betting. [1997 AJR-80; 1999 AJR-2]

(5) This section shall not prohibit pari-mutuel on-track betting as provided by law. The state may not own or operate any facility or enterprise for pari-mutuel betting, or

lease any state-owned land to any other owner or operator for such purposes.

(6) (a) [As amended April 1999] The legislature may authorize the creation of a lottery to be operated by the state as provided by law. The expenditure of public funds or of revenues derived from lottery operations to engage in promotional advertising of the Wisconsin state lottery is prohibited. Any advertising of the state lottery shall indicate the odds of a specific lottery ticket to be selected as the winning ticket for each prize amount offered. The net proceeds of the state lottery shall be deposited in the treasury of the state, to be used for property tax relief for residents of this state as provided by law. The distribution of the net proceeds of the state lottery may not vary based on the income or age of the person provided the property tax relief. The distribution of the net proceeds of the state lottery shall not be subject to the uniformity requirement of section 1 of article VIII. In this paragraph, the distribution of the net proceeds of the state lottery shall include any earnings on the net proceeds of the state lottery. [1997 AJR-80; 1999 AJR-2]

(6) (a) The legislature may authorize the creation of a lottery to be operated by the state as provided by law. The expenditure of public funds or of revenues derived from lottery operations to engage in promotional advertising of the Wisconsin state lottery is prohibited. Any advertising of

the state lottery shall indicate the odds of a specific lottery ticket to be selected as the winning ticket for each prize amount offered. The net proceeds of the state lottery shall be deposited in the treasury of the state, to be used for property tax relief as provided by law.

(b) The lottery authorized under par. (a) shall be an enterprise that entitles the player, by purchasing a ticket, to participate in a game of chance if: 1) the winning tickets are randomly predetermined and the player reveals preprinted numbers or symbols from which it can be immediately determined whether the ticket is a winning ticket entitling the player to win a prize as prescribed in the features and procedures for the game, including an opportunity to win a prize in a secondary or subsequent chance drawing or game; or 2) the ticket is evidence of the numbers or symbols selected by the player or, at the player's option, selected by a computer, and the player becomes entitled to a prize as prescribed in the features and procedures for the game, including an opportunity to win a prize in a secondary or subsequent chance drawing or game if some or all of the player's symbols or numbers are selected in a chance drawing or game, if the player's ticket is randomly selected by the computer at the time of purchase or if the ticket is selected in a chance drawing.

(c) Notwithstanding the authorization of a state lottery under par. (a), the following games, or games simulating any of the following games, may not be conducted by the state as a lottery: 1) any game in which winners are selected based on the results of a race or sporting event; 2) any banking card game, including blackjack, baccarat or chemin de fer; 3) poker; 4) roulette; 5) craps or any other game that involves rolling dice; 6) keno; 7) bingo 21, bingo jack, bingolet or bingo craps; 8) any game of chance that is placed on a slot machine or any mechanical,

electromechanical or electronic device that is generally available to be played at a gambling casino; 9) any game or device that is commonly known as a video game of chance or a video gaming machine or that is commonly considered to be a video gambling machine, unless such machine is a video device operated by the state in a game authorized under par. (a) to permit the sale of tickets through retail outlets under contract with the state and the device does not determine or indicate whether the player has won a prize, other than by verifying that the player's ticket or some or all of the player's symbols or numbers on the player's ticket have been selected in a chance drawing, or by verifying that the player's ticket has been randomly selected by a central system computer at the time of purchase; 10) any game that is similar to a game listed in this paragraph; or 11) any other game that is commonly considered to be a form of gambling and is not, or is not substantially similar to, a game conducted by the state under par. (a). No game conducted by the state under par. (a) may permit a player of the game to purchase a ticket, or to otherwise participate in the game, from a residence by using a computer, telephone or other form of electronic, telecommunication, video or technological aid. [(1), (2)(intro.) amended; (6)(b), (c) created; June 1992 AJR-1; 1993 SJR-2]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [As amended April 1987] (1) Except as provided in this section, the legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery:

(a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program.
(b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required.

(c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee.

(3) The legislature may authorize the following bingo games licensed by the state, but all profits shall accrue to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: bingo games operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes.

(4) The legislature may authorize the following raffle games licensed by the state, but all profits shall accrue to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits may be paid to any other organization or person: raffle games operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization.

(5) This section shall not prohibit pari-mutuel on-track betting as provided by law. The state may not own or operate any facility or enterprise for pari-mutuel betting, or lease any state-owned land to any other owner or operator for such purposes.

(6) The legislature may authorize the creation of a lottery to be operated by the state as provided by law. The expenditure of public funds or of revenues derived from lottery operations to engage in promotional advertising of the Wisconsin state lottery is prohibited. Any advertising of the state lottery shall indicate the odds of a specific lottery ticket to be selected as the winning ticket for each prize amount offered. The net proceeds of the state lottery shall be deposited in the treasury of the state, to be used for property tax relief as provided by law. [Pari-mutuel: 1985 AJR-45; 1987 AJR-2. State lottery: 1985 SJR-1; 1987 AJR-3.]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [As amended April 1977] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery or grant any divorce. (1) The legislature may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious,

charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person. (2) The legislature may authorize raffle games licensed by the state, and operated by local religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. The legislature shall limit the number of raffles conducted by any such organization. All profits must inure to the licensed local organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person. (3) Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, the following activities do not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery: (a) To listen to or watch a television or radio program. (b) To fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required. (c) To visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee. [1975 AJR-43; 1977 AJR-10]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [As amended April 1973] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce, but may authorize bingo games licensed by the state, and operated by religious, charitable, service, fraternal or veterans' organizations or those to which contributions are deductible for federal or state income tax purposes. All profits must inure to the licensed organization and no salaries, fees or profits shall be paid to any other organization or person. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [1971 SJR-13; 1973 AJR-6]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [As amended April 1965] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce. Except as the legislature may provide otherwise, to listen to or watch a television or radio program, to fill out a coupon or entry blank, whether or not proof of purchase is required, or to visit a mercantile establishment or other place without being required to make a purchase or pay an admittance fee does not constitute consideration as an element of a lottery. [1963 SJR-42; 1965 SJR-13]

Lotteries and divorces. SECTION 24. [Original form] The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

Stationery and printing. SECTION 25. The legislature shall provide by law that all stationery required for the use of the state, and all printing authorized and required by them to be done for their use, or for the state, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder, but the legislature may establish a maximum price; no member of the legislature or other state officer shall be interested, either directly or indirectly, in any such contract.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1992] (1) The legislature may not grant any extra compensation to a public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services have been rendered or the contract has been entered into.

(2) Except as provided in this subsection, the compensation of a public officer may not be increased or diminished during the term of office:

(a) When any increase or decrease in the compensation of justices of the supreme court or judges of any court of record becomes effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to every such justice or judge.

(b) Any increase in the compensation of members of the legislature shall take effect, for all senators and representatives to the assembly, after the next general election beginning with the new assembly term.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature and such act provides for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [1989 AJR-47; 1991 AJR-16]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1977] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court or judges of any court of record shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1974] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall become effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for persons who have been or shall be granted benefits of any kind under a retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature, which act shall provide for sufficient state funds to cover the costs of the increased benefits. [1971 SJR-3; 1973 SJR-15]

Suits against state. SECTION 27. The legislature shall direct by law in what manner and in what courts suits may be brought against the state.

Oath of office. SECTION 28. Members of the legislature, and all officers, executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Wisconsin, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices to the best of their ability.

Militia. SECTION 29. The legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia of the state, and may provide for organizing and disciplining the same in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1967] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office except that when any increase or decrease provided by the legislature in the compensation of the justices of the supreme court, or judges of the circuit court shall become effective as to any such justice or judge, it shall be effective from such date as to each of such justices or judges. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [1965 AJR-162; 1967 AJR-17]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [As amended April 1956] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor, after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office. This section shall not apply to increased benefits for teachers under a teachers' retirement system when such increased benefits are provided by a legislative act passed on a call of ayes and noes by a three-fourths vote of all the members elected to both houses of the legislature. [1953 SJR-21; 1955 SJR-8]

Extra compensation; salary change. SECTION 26. [Original form] The legislature shall never grant any extra compensation to any public officer, agent, servant or contractor after the services shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall the compensation of any public officer be increased or diminished during his term of office.

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. [As amended November 1982] All elections made by the legislature shall be by roll call vote entered in the journals. [1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]

Elections by legislature. SECTION 30. [Original form] In all elections to be made by the legislature the members

thereof shall vote viva voce, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

Special and private laws prohibited. SECTION 31. [As amended April 1993] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

(1) For changing the names of persons, constituting one person the heir at law of another or granting any divorce.

(2) For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

(3) For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

(4) For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

(5) For locating or changing any county seat.

(6) For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

(7) For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

(8) For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

(9) For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. [(1) amended; June 1992 AJR-1; 1993 SJR-2]

Special and private laws prohibited. SECTION 31. [As amended November 1892] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any city, town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. [1889 SJR-13; 1891 SJR-13; 1891 c. 362]

Special or private laws. SECTION 31. [Created November 1871] The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1st. For changing the name of persons or constituting one person the heir at law of another.

2d. For laying out, opening or altering highways, except in cases of state roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress.

3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams at points wholly within this state.

4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability.

5th. For locating or changing any county seat.

6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9th. For incorporating any town or village or to amend the charter thereof. [1870 SJR-14; 1871 AJR-29; 1871 c. 122]

General laws on enumerated subjects. SECTION 32. [As amended April 1993] The legislature may provide by general law for the treatment of any subject for which lawmaking is prohibited by section 31 of this article. Subject to reasonable classifications, such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state. [June 1992 AJR-1; 1993 SJR-2]

General laws on enumerated subjects. SECTION 32. [Created November 1871] The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be

prohibited by section thirty-one of this article, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state. [1870 SJR-14; 1871 AJR-29; 1871 c. 122]

Auditing of state accounts. SECTION 33. [Created November 1946] The legislature shall provide for the auditing of state accounts and may establish such offices and prescribe such duties for the same as it shall deem necessary. [1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24]

Continuity of civil government. SECTION 34. [Created April 1961] The legislature, in order to ensure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from enemy action in the form of an attack, shall (1) forthwith provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by

election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and (2) adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for attaining the objectives of this section. [1959 AJR-48; 1961 SJR-1]

ARTICLE V.
EXECUTIVE

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1979] The executive power shall be vested in a governor who shall hold office for 4 years; a lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term. [1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]

Governor; lieutenant governor; term. SECTION 1. [Original form] The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a

lieutenant governor shall be elected at the same time, and for the same term.

SECTION 1m. [Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979]

Governor; 4-year term. SECTION 1m. [Created April 1967] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter,

there shall be elected a governor to hold office for a term of four years. [1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12]

SECTION 1n. [Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979]

Lieutenant governor; 4-year term. SECTION 1n. [Created April 1967] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years

thereafter, there shall be elected a lieutenant governor to hold office for a term of four years. [1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12]

Eligibility. SECTION 2. No person except a citizen of the United States and a qualified elector of the state shall be eligible to the office of governor or lieutenant governor.

Election. SECTION 3. [As amended April 1967] The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. They shall be chosen jointly, by the casting by each voter of a single vote applicable to both offices beginning with the general election in 1970. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes cast jointly for them for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more slates shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the slates so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law. [1965 AJR-3; 1967 AJR-8 and SJR-11]

Election. SECTION 3. [Original form] The governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the state at the times and places of choosing members of the legislature. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for governor and lieutenant governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant

governor, the two houses of the legislature, at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, or lieutenant governor. The returns of election for governor and lieutenant governor shall be made in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Powers and duties. SECTION 4. The governor shall be commander in chief of the military and naval forces of the state. He shall have power to convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions, and in case of invasion, or danger from the prevalence of contagious disease at the seat of government, he may convene them at any other suitable place within the state. He shall communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters to them for their consideration as he may deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SECTION 5. [Repealed. 1929 SJR-81; 1931 SJR-6; vote November 1932]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [As amended November 1926] The governor shall receive, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of not less than five thousand dollars, to be fixed by law, which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The compensation prescribed for governor immediately prior to the adoption of this amendment shall continue in force until changed by the legislature in a manner consistent with the other provisions of this constitution. [1923 AJR-88; 1925 AJR-50; 1925 c. 413]

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [As amended November 1869] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars which shall be in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. [1868 AJR-13; 1869 SJR-6; 1869 c. 186]

Pardoning power. SECTION 6. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, except treason and cases of

Compensation of governor. SECTION 5. [Original form] The governor shall receive during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next meeting, when the legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve, with his reasons for granting the same.

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. [As amended April 1979] (1) Upon the governor's death, resignation or removal from office, the lieutenant governor shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease, becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the lieutenant governor shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. But when the governor, with the consent of the legislature, shall be out of this state in time of war at the head of the state's military force, the governor shall continue as commander in chief of the military force. [1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]

Lieutenant governor, when governor. SECTION 7. [Original form] In case of the impeachment of the governor, or his removal from office, death, inability from mental or physical disease, resignation, or absence from the state, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the lieutenant governor for the residue of the term or until the

governor, absent or impeached, shall have returned, or the disability shall cease. But when the governor shall, with the consent of the legislature, be out of the state in time of war, at the head of the military force thereof, he shall continue commander in chief of the military force of the state.

Secretary of state, when governor. SECTION 8. [As amended April 1979] (1) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor dies, resigns or is removed from office, the secretary of state shall become governor for the balance of the unexpired term.

(2) If there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor and the governor is absent from this state, impeached, or from mental or physical disease becomes incapable of performing the duties of the office, the secretary of state shall serve as acting governor for the balance of the unexpired term or until the governor returns, the disability ceases or the impeachment is vacated. [1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]

Lieutenant governor president of senate; when secretary of state to be governor. SECTION 8. [Original form] The lieutenant governor shall be president of the senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of the governor, the lieutenant

governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or from mental or physical disease become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the state, the secretary of state shall act as governor until the vacancy shall be filled or the disability shall cease.

SECTION 9. [Repealed. 1929 SJR-82; 1931 SJR-7; vote November 1932]

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. [As amended November 1869] The lieutenant governor shall receive during his continuance in office an annual compensation of one thousand dollars. [1868 AJR-13; 1869 SJR-6; 1869 c. 186]

Compensation of lieutenant governor. SECTION 9. [Original form] The lieutenant governor shall receive double the per diem allowance of members of the senate, for every day's attendance as president of the senate, and the same mileage as shall be allowed to members of the legislature.

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. [As amended April 1990] (1) (a) Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor.

(b) If the governor approves and signs the bill, the bill shall become law. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law.

(c) In approving an appropriation bill in part, the governor may not create a new word by rejecting individual letters in the words of the enrolled bill.

(2) (a) If the governor rejects the bill, the governor shall return the bill, together with the objections in writing, to the house in which the bill originated. The house of origin shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present agree to pass the bill notwithstanding the objections of the governor, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become law.

(b) The rejected part of an appropriation bill, together with the governor's objections in writing, shall be returned to the house in which the bill originated. The house of origin shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider the rejected part of the appropriation bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present agree to approve the rejected part notwithstanding the objections of the governor, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present the rejected part shall become law.

(c) In all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by ayes and noes, and the names of the members voting for or against passage of the bill or the rejected part of the bill notwithstanding the objections of the governor shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively.

(3) Any bill not returned by the governor within 6 days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to the governor shall be law unless the legislature, by final adjournment, prevents the bill's return, in which case it shall not be law. [1987 AJR-71; 1989 SJR-11]

Governor to approve or veto bills; proceedings on veto. SECTION 10. [As amended November 1930] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. Appropriation bills may be approved in whole or in part by the governor, and the part approved shall become law, and the part objected to shall be returned in the same manner as provided for other bills. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, or the part of the bill objected to, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill or the part of the bill objected to, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. [1927 SJR-35; 1929 SJR-40]

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. [As amended November 1908] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall

agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within six days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. [1905 AJR-45; 1907 AJR-46; 1907 c. 661]

Approval of bills. SECTION 10. [Original form] Every bill which shall have passed the legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, unless the legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ARTICLE VI. ADMINISTRATIVE

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general; term. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1979] The qualified electors of this state, at the times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, shall in 1970 and every 4 years thereafter elect a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general who shall hold their offices for 4 years. [1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]

Election of secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general; term. SECTION 1. [Original form] There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, at the

times and places of choosing the members of the legislature, a secretary of state, treasurer and attorney-general, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SECTION 1m. [Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979]

Secretary of state; 4-year term. SECTION 1m. [Created April 1967] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter,

there shall be chosen a secretary of state to hold office for a term of four years. [1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12]

SECTION 1n. [Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979]

Treasurer; 4-year term. SECTION 1n. [Created April 1967] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter,

there shall be chosen a treasurer to hold office for a term of four years. [1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12]

SECTION 1p. [Repealed. 1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1; vote April 1979]

Attorney general; 4-year term. SECTION 1p. [*Created April 1967*] Notwithstanding section 1, beginning with the general election in 1970 and every four years thereafter,

there shall be chosen an attorney general to hold office for a term of four years. [*1965 AJR-4; 1967 AJR-9 and SJR-12*]

Secretary of state; duties, compensation. SECTION 2. [*As amended November 1946*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislature. He shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government. [*1943 SJR-35; 1945 SJR-24*]

Secretary of state. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislature and executive department of the state, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto, before either branch of the legislature. He shall be

ex officio auditor, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law. He shall receive as a compensation for his services yearly, such sum as shall be provided by law, and shall keep his office at the seat of government.

Treasurer and attorney general; duties, compensation. SECTION 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the treasurer and attorney general shall be prescribed by law.

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended November 1998*] (1) Except as provided in sub. (2), coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other elected county officers except judicial officers, sheriffs and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every 2 years.

(2) The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system.

(3) (a) Sheriffs may not hold any other partisan office.

(b) Sheriffs may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant.

(c) Beginning with the first general election at which the governor is elected which occurs after the ratification of this paragraph, sheriffs shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every 4 years.

(4) The governor may remove any elected county officer mentioned in this section, giving to the officer a copy of the charges and an opportunity of being heard.

(5) All vacancies in the offices of coroner, register of deeds or district attorney shall be filled by appointment. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term to which appointed and until a successor shall be elected and qualified.

(6) When a vacancy occurs in the office of sheriff, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment of the governor, and the person appointed shall serve until his or her successor is elected and qualified. [*1995 AJR-37; 1997 SJR-43*]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1982*]

which appointed and until a successor shall be elected and qualified. [*1979 AJR-99; 1981 AJR-7*]

(1) Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other elected county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every 2 years.

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies.

(2) The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system.

SECTION 4. [*As amended April 1972*] Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished. Counties not having a population of 500,000 shall have the option of retaining the elective office of coroner or instituting a medical examiner system. Two or more counties may institute a joint medical examiner system. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term to

(3) Sheriffs shall hold no other office. Sheriffs may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant.

(4) The governor may remove any elected county officer mentioned in this section, giving to the officer a copy of the charges and an opportunity of being heard.

(5) All vacancies in the offices of sheriff, coroner, register of deeds or district attorney shall be filled by appointment. The person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term to

which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [1969 SJR-63; 1971 SJR-38]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [As amended April 1967] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [1965 AJR-72; 1967 SJR-7]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [As amended April 1965] Sheriffs, coroners, register of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. The offices of coroner and surveyor in counties having a population of 500,000 or more are abolished at the conclusion of the terms of office during which this amendment is adopted. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [1963 AJR-14; 1965 SJR-17]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [As amended November 1962] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers and chief executive officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section

mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [1959 AJR-121; 1961 AJR-61]

County officers; election, terms, removal; vacancies. SECTION 4. [As amended April 1929] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers except judicial officers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office, and shall not serve more than two terms or parts thereof in succession; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment, and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [1927 AJR-8; 1929 AJR-8]

County officers. SECTION 4. [As amended November 1882] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds, district attorneys, and all other county officers, except judicial officers shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices; they may be required by law to renew their security from time to time, and in default of giving such new security their office shall be deemed vacant, but the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such a copy of the charges against him and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment and the person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold only for the unexpired portion of the term to which he shall be appointed, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified. [1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290]

County officers. SECTION 4. [Original form] Sheriffs, coroners, registers of deeds and district attorneys shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every two years, and as often as vacancies shall happen; sheriffs shall hold no other office, and be ineligible for two years next succeeding the termination of their offices. They may be required by law, to renew their security from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The governor may remove any officer in this section mentioned, giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

ARTICLE VII. JUDICIARY

Impeachment; trial. SECTION 1. [As amended November 1932] The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the senate. The assembly shall have the power of impeaching all civil officers of this state for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law. [1929 SJR-103; 1931 SJR-8]

Impeachments. SECTION 1. [Original form] The court for the trial of impeachments shall be composed of the

senate. The house of representatives shall have the power of

impeaching all civil officers of this state, for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but a majority of all the members elected shall concur in an impeachment. On the trial of an impeachment against the governor, the lieutenant governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after he shall have been impeached, until his acquittal. Before the trial of an impeachment, the members of the court shall take an oath

or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to evidence; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the state; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

Court system. SECTION 2. [As amended April 1977] The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. [As amended April 1966] The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, and courts of probate. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and may authorize the establishment of inferior courts in the several counties, cities, villages or towns, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts. [1963 SJR-32; 1965 SJR-26]

Judicial power, where vested. SECTION 2. [Original form] The judicial power of this state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace. The legislature may also vest such jurisdiction as shall be deemed necessary in municipal courts, and shall have power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Provided, that the jurisdiction which may be vested in municipal courts shall not exceed in their respective municipalities that of circuit courts in their respective circuits as prescribed in this constitution; and that the legislature shall provide as well for the election of judges of the municipal courts as of the judges of inferior courts, by the qualified electors of the respective jurisdictions. The term of office of the judges of the said municipal and inferior courts shall not be longer than that of the judges of the circuit courts.

Supreme court: jurisdiction. SECTION 3. [As amended April 1977] (1) The supreme court shall have superintending and administrative authority over all courts.

(2) The supreme court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts and may hear original actions and proceedings. The supreme court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction.

(3) The supreme court may review judgments and orders of the court of appeals, may remove cases from the court of appeals and may accept cases on certification by the court of appeals. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Supreme court, jurisdiction. SECTION 3. [Original form] The supreme court, except in cases otherwise provided in this constitution, shall have appellate jurisdiction only, which shall be coextensive with the state; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall a trial by

jury be allowed. The supreme court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts; it shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs, and to hear and determine the same.

Supreme court: election, chief justice, court system administration. SECTION 4. [As amended April 1977] (1) The supreme court shall have 7 members who shall be known as justices of the supreme court. Justices shall be elected for 10-year terms of office commencing with the August 1 next succeeding the election. Only one justice may be elected in any year. Any 4 justices shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of the court's business.

(2) The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case 2 or more such justices shall have served for the same length of time, the justice whose term first expires, shall be the chief justice. The justice so designated as chief justice may, irrevocably, decline to serve as chief justice or resign as chief justice but continue to serve as a justice of the supreme court.

(3) The chief justice of the supreme court shall be the administrative head of the judicial system and shall exercise this administrative authority pursuant to procedures adopted by the supreme court. The chief justice may assign any judge of a court of record to aid in the proper disposition of judicial business in any court of record except the supreme court. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Supreme court justices; term; election; quorum. SECTION 1 [4]. [As amended April 1903] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as the justices of said court, with the same terms of office of ten years respectively as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, any four of whom shall be a quorum, to be elected as now provided, not more than one each year. The justice having been longest a continuous member of said court, or in case two or more such senior justices shall have served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires shall be

ex officio, the chief justice. [1901 AJR-33; 1903 AJR-5; 1903 c. 10]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 1 [4]. [As amended April 1889] The chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court shall be severally known as justices of said court with the same terms of office, respectively, as now provided. The supreme court shall consist of five justices (any three of whom shall be a quorum), to be elected as now provided. The justice having been longest a continuous member of the court (or in case two or more of such senior

justices having served for the same length of time, then the one whose commission first expires), shall be ex officio the chief justice. [1887 SJR-19; 1889 AJR-7; 1889 c. 22]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. [As amended November 1877] The supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court to hold their offices respectively for terms ending two and four years respectively after the end of the term of the justice of the said court, then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justice and associate justices of the said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years. [1876 SJR-16; 1877 SJR-2; 1877 c. 48]

Supreme court, how constituted. SECTION 4. [Original form] For the term of five years, and thereafter until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the judges of the several circuit courts, shall be judges of the supreme court, four of

SECTION 5. [Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977]

Judicial circuits. SECTION 5. [Original form] The state shall be divided into five judicial circuits, to be composed as follows: The first circuit shall comprise the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green; the second circuit, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Dane; the third circuit, the counties of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk and Portage; the fourth circuit, the counties

Court of appeals. SECTION 5. [Created April 1977] (1) The legislature shall by law combine the judicial circuits of the state into one or more districts for the court of appeals and shall designate in each district the locations where the appeals court shall sit for the convenience of litigants.

(2) For each district of the appeals court there shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the district one or more appeals judges as prescribed by law, who shall sit as prescribed by law. Appeals judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the district from which elected. No alteration of district or circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing an appeals judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase in the number of appeals judges, the first judge or judges shall be elected for full terms unless the legislature prescribes a shorter initial term for staggering of terms.

(3) The appeals court shall have such appellate jurisdiction in the district, including jurisdiction to review administrative proceedings, as the legislature may provide by law, but shall have no original jurisdiction other than by prerogative writ. The appeals court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction and shall have supervisory authority over all actions and proceedings in the courts in the district. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Circuit court: boundaries. SECTION 6. [As amended April 1977] The legislature shall prescribe by law the number of judicial circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines. No alteration of circuit boundaries shall have the effect of removing a circuit judge from office during the judge's term. In case of an increase of circuits, the first judge or judges shall be elected. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Alteration of circuits. SECTION 6. [Original form] The legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of circuits, making them as compact and convenient as practicable, and bounding them by county lines; but no such alteration or increase shall have the effect to remove a judge

from office. In case of an increase of circuits, the judge or judges shall be elected as provided in this constitution and receive a salary of not less than that herein provided for judges of the circuit court.

Circuit court: election. SECTION 7. [As amended April 1977] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one or more circuit judges as prescribed by law. Circuit judges shall be elected for 6-year terms and shall reside in the circuit from which elected. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Circuit judges; election, eligibility, term, salary. SECTION 7. [As amended November 1924] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof one circuit judge, except that in any circuit in which there is a county that had a population in excess of eighty-five thousand, according to the last state or United States census, the legislature may, from time to time, authorize additional circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected, and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the

legislature shall prescribe. [1921 SJR-24; 1923 SJR-27; 1923 c. 408]

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [As amended April 1897] For each circuit there shall be chosen by the qualified electors thereof, one circuit judge, except that in any circuit composed of one county only, which county shall contain a population, according to the last state or United States census, of one hundred thousand inhabitants or over, the legislature may from time to time authorize additional

whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of a majority of the judges present shall be necessary to a decision. The legislature shall have power, if they should think it expedient and necessary to provide by law, for the organization of a separate supreme court, with the jurisdiction and powers prescribed in this constitution, to consist of one chief justice, and two associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the state, at such time and in such manner as the legislature may provide. The separate supreme court when so organized, shall not be changed or discontinued by the legislature; the judges thereof shall be so classified that but one of them shall go out of office at the same time; and their term of office shall be the same as is provided for the judges of the circuit court. And whenever the legislature may consider it necessary to establish a separate supreme court, they shall have power to reduce the number of circuit court judges to four, and subdivide the judicial circuits, but no such subdivision or reduction shall take effect until after the expiration of the term of some one of said judges, or till a vacancy occur by some other means.

of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago and Calumet; and the fifth circuit shall comprise the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix; and the county of Richland shall be attached to Iowa, the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford, and the county of La Pointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes, until otherwise provided by the legislature.

circuit judges to be chosen. Every circuit judge shall reside in the circuit from which he is elected and shall hold his office for such term and receive such compensation as the legislature shall prescribe. [1895 SJR-9; 1897 SJR-10; 1897 c. 69]

Circuit judges, election. SECTION 7. [Original form] For each circuit there shall be a judge chosen by the qualified electors therein, who shall hold his office as is provided in this constitution, and until his successor shall be chosen and qualified; and after he shall have been elected, he shall

Circuit court: jurisdiction. SECTION 8. [As amended April 1977] Except as otherwise provided by law, the circuit court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state and such appellate jurisdiction in the circuit as the legislature may prescribe by law. The circuit court may issue all writs necessary in aid of its jurisdiction. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Circuit court, jurisdiction. SECTION 8. [Original form] The circuit courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal within this state, not excepted in this constitution, and not hereafter prohibited by law; and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts and tribunals, and a supervisory control over the same. They shall also

Judicial elections, vacancies. SECTION 9. [As amended April 1977] When a vacancy occurs in the office of justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified. There shall be no election for a justice or judge at the partisan general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Vacancies; judicial elections. SECTION 9. [As amended April 1953] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and a supreme court justice when so elected shall hold his office for a term of 10 years and a circuit judge when so elected shall hold his office for such term as the legislature prescribes for circuit judges elected under section seven of this article. There shall be no election for a judge or judge at any general election for state or county officers, nor within 30 days either before or after such election. [1951 SJR-3; 1953 SJR-5]

Judges: eligibility to office. SECTION 10. [As amended April 1977] (1) No justice of the supreme court or judge of any court of record shall hold any other office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which elected. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of election or appointment, be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which chosen.

(2) Justices of the supreme court and judges of the courts of record shall receive such compensation as the legislature may authorize by law, but may not receive fees of office. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [As amended November 1912] Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable at such time as the legislature shall fix, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salary; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen. [1909 AJR-36; 1911 AJR-26; 1911 c.

SECTION 11. [Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977]

Terms of courts; change of judges. SECTION 11. [Original form] The supreme court shall hold at least one term annually, at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be provided by law. And the legislature may provide for holding other terms and at other places when

Disciplinary proceedings. SECTION 11. [Created April 1977] Each justice or judge shall be subject to reprimand, censure, suspension, removal for cause or for disability, by the supreme

reside in the circuit for which he was elected. One of said judges shall be designated as chief justice in such manner as the legislature shall provide. And the legislature shall at its first session provide by law as well for the election of, as for classifying the judges of the circuit court to be elected under this constitution, in such manner that one of said judges shall go out of office in two years, one in three years, one in four years, one in five years and one in six years, and thereafter the judge elected to fill the office shall hold the same for six years.

have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry into effect their orders, judgments and decrees, and give them a general control over inferior courts and jurisdictions.

Vacancies; judicial elections. SECTION 9. [Original form] When a vacancy shall happen in the office of judge of the supreme or circuit courts, such vacancy shall be filled by an appointment of the governor, which shall continue until a successor is elected and qualified; and when elected such successor shall hold his office the residue of the unexpired term. There shall be no election for a judge or judges at any general election for state or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

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Compensation and qualifications of judges. SECTION 10. [Original form] Each of the judges of the supreme and circuit courts shall receive a salary, payable quarterly, of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars annually; they shall receive no fees of office, or other compensation than their salaries; they shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them for any office, except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void. No person shall be eligible to the office of judge, who shall not, at the time of his election, be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years, and be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

they may deem it necessary. A circuit court shall be held at least twice in each year in each county of this state organized for judicial purposes. The judges of the circuit court may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

court pursuant to procedures established by the legislature by law. No justice or judge removed for cause shall be eligible for reappointment or temporary service. This section is alternative to, and cumulative with, the methods of removal provided in sections 1 and 13 of this article and section 12 of article XIII. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Clerks of circuit and supreme courts. SECTION 12. [As amended November 1882] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal as shall be provided by law; in case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have power to appoint a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election; the clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and a clerk of the circuit court may be appointed a clerk of the supreme court. [1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290]

Clerks of courts. SECTION 12. [Original form] There shall be a clerk of the circuit court chosen in each county organized for judicial purposes, by the qualified electors thereof, who shall hold his office for two years, subject to removal, as shall be provided by law. In case of a vacancy, the judge of the circuit court shall have the power to appoint

a clerk until the vacancy shall be filled by an election. The clerk thus elected or appointed shall give such security as the legislature may require; and when elected shall hold his office for a full term. The supreme court shall appoint its own clerk, and the clerk of a circuit court may be appointed clerk of the supreme court.

Justices and judges: removal by address. SECTION 13. [As amended April 1977] Any justice or judge may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the justice or judge complained of is served with a copy of the charges, as the ground of address, and has had an opportunity of being heard. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. [As amended April 1974] Any judge of the supreme, circuit, county or municipal court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals. [1971 AJR-31; 1973 AJR-55]

Removal of judges. SECTION 13. [Original form] Any judge of the supreme or circuit court may be removed from office by address of both houses of the legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein, but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the judge complained of shall have been served with a copy of the charges against him, as the ground of address, and shall have had an opportunity of being heard in his defense. On the question of removal, the ayes and noes shall be entered on the journals.

Municipal court. SECTION 14. [As amended April 1977] The legislature by law may authorize each city, village and town to establish a municipal court. All municipal courts shall have uniform jurisdiction limited to actions and proceedings arising under ordinances of the municipality in which established. Judges of municipal courts may receive such compensation as provided by the municipality in which established, but may not receive fees of office. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Judges of probate. SECTION 14. [Original form] There shall be chosen in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, a judge of probate, who shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified, and whose jurisdiction, powers and duties shall be

prescribed by law. Provided, however, that the legislature shall have power to abolish the office of judge of probate in any county, and to confer probate powers upon such inferior courts as may be established in said county.

SECTION 15. [Repealed. 1963 SJR-32; 1965 SJR-26; vote April 1966]

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [As amended April 1945] The electors of the several towns at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages at their charter elections except in cities of the first class, shall, in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for 2 years and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of 2 years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices thus elected shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law. [1943 SJR-9; 1945 SJR-6]

Justices of the peace. SECTION 15. [Original form] The electors of the several towns, at their annual town meeting, and the electors of cities and villages, at their charter elections, shall in such manner as the legislature may direct, elect justices of the peace, whose term of office shall be for two years, and until their successors in office shall be elected and qualified. In case of an election to fill a vacancy, occurring before the expiration of a full term, the justice elected shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification shall be regulated by law. And the tenure of two years shall in no wise interfere with the classification in the first instance. The justices, thus elected, shall have such civil and criminal jurisdiction as shall be prescribed by law.

SECTION 16. [Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977]

Tribunals of conciliation. SECTION 16. [Original form] The legislature shall pass laws for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation, defining their powers and duties. Such tribunals may be established in and for any township, and

shall have power to render judgment to be obligatory on the parties when they shall voluntarily submit their matter in difference to arbitration, and agree to abide the judgment or assent thereto in writing.

SECTION 17. [Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977]

Style of writs; indictments. SECTION 17. [Original form] The style of all writs and process shall be, "The state of Wisconsin;" all criminal prosecutions shall be carried on

in the name and by the authority of the same, and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the state.

SECTION 18. [Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977]

Suit tax. SECTION 18. [Original form] The legislature shall impose a tax on all civil suits commenced or prosecuted in the municipal, inferior or circuit courts, which

shall constitute a fund to be applied toward the payment of the salary of judges.

SECTION 19. [Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977]

Testimony in equity suits; master in chancery. SECTION 19. [Original form] The testimony in causes in

equity shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law, and the office of master in chancery is hereby prohibited.

SECTION 20. [Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977] See Art. I, sec. 21.

Rights of suitors. SECTION 20. [Original form] Any suitor, in any court of this state, shall have the right to

prosecute or defend his suit either in his own proper person, or by an attorney or agent of his choice.

SECTION 21. [Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977] See Art. IV, sec. 17.

Publication of laws and decisions. SECTION 21. [Original form] The legislature shall provide by law for the speedy publication of all statute laws, and of such judicial

decisions, made within the state, as may be deemed expedient. And no general law shall be in force until published.

SECTION 22. [Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977]

Commissioners to revise code of practice. SECTION 22. [Original form] The legislature, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, shall provide for the appointment of three commissioners, whose duty it shall be to inquire into, revise and simplify the rules of practice,

pleadings, forms and proceedings, and arrange a system adapted to the courts of record of this state, and report the same to the legislature, subject to their modification and adoption; and such commission shall terminate upon the rendering of the report, unless otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 23. [Repealed. 1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9; vote April 1977]

Court commissioners. SECTION 23. [Original form] The legislature may provide for the appointment of one or more persons in each organized county, and may vest in such

persons such judicial powers as shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that said power shall not exceed that of a judge of a circuit court at chambers.

Justices and judges: eligibility for office; retirement. SECTION 24. [As amended April 1977]

(1) To be eligible for the office of supreme court justice or judge of any court of record, a person must be an attorney licensed to practice law in this state and have been so licensed for 5 years immediately prior to election or appointment.

(2) Unless assigned temporary service under subsection (3), no person may serve as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record beyond the July 31 following the date on which such person attains that age, of not less than 70 years, which the legislature shall prescribe by law.

(3) A person who has served as a supreme court justice or judge of a court of record may, as provided by law, serve as a judge of any court of record except the supreme court on a temporary basis if assigned by the chief justice of the supreme court. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. SECTION 24. [As amended April 1968] No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the July 31 following the date on which he attains the age of seventy. A person who has served eight or more years as a supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve temporarily, on appointment by the chief justice of the supreme court or by any associate justice designated by the supreme court, as a judge of a circuit court, under such general laws as the legislature may enact. [1965 SJR-36; 1967 SJR-96]

Retirement and eligibility for office of justices and circuit judges. SECTION 24. [Created April 1955] No person seventy years of age or over may take office as a supreme court justice or circuit judge. No person may take or hold such office unless he is licensed to practice law in this state and has been so licensed for five years immediately prior to his election or appointment. No supreme court justice or circuit judge may serve beyond the end of the month in which he attains the age of seventy, but any such justice or judge may complete the term in which he is serving or to which he has been elected when this section takes effect. Any person retired under the provisions of this section may, at the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, serve temporarily as a circuit judge and shall be compensated as the legislature provides. This section shall take effect on July first following the referendum at which it is approved. [1953 SJR-6; 1955 SJR-10]

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1974] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of agricultural land and undeveloped land, both as defined by law, need not be uniform with the taxation of each other nor with the taxation of other real property. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade,

manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [1971 AJR-2; 1973 AJR-1]

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1961] The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxation of merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products, and livestock need not be uniform with the taxation of real property and other personal property, but the taxation of all such merchants' stock-in-trade, manufacturers' materials and finished products and livestock shall be uniform, except that the legislature may provide that the value thereof shall be determined on an average basis. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes; privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [1959 AJR-120; 1961 SJR-34]

Rule of taxation uniform; income, privilege and occupation taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1941]. The rule of taxation shall be uniform but the legislature may empower cities, villages or towns to collect and return taxes on real estate located therein by optional methods. Taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications

as to forests and minerals including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [1939 AJR-37; 1941 AJR-15]

Rules of taxation; income taxes. SECTION 1. [As amended April 1927] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property with such classifications as to forests and minerals, including or separate or severed from the land, as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [1925 AJR-51; 1927 AJR-3]

Uniform rule of taxation; income tax. SECTION 1. [As amended November 1908] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe. Taxes may also be imposed on incomes, privileges and occupations, which taxes may be graduated and progressive, and reasonable exemptions may be provided. [1905 AJR-12; 1907 SJR-19; 1907 c. 661]

Uniform rule of taxation. SECTION 1. [Original form] The rule of taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the legislature shall prescribe.

Appropriations; limitation. SECTION 2. [As amended November 1877] No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the state except claims of the United States and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued. [1876 SJR-14; 1877 SJR-5; 1877 c. 158]

Appropriations. SECTION 2. [Original form] No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

Credit of state. SECTION 3. [As amended April 1975] Except as provided in s. 7 (2) (a), the credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation. [1973 AJR-145; 1975 AJR-1]

Credit of state. SECTION 3. [Original form] The credit of the state shall never be given, or loaned, in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

Contracting state debts. SECTION 4. The state shall never contract any public debt except in the cases and manner herein provided.

Annual tax levy to equal expenses. SECTION 5. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the state for each year; and whenever the expenses of any year shall exceed the income, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency as well as the estimated expenses of such ensuing year.

Public debt for extraordinary expense; taxation. SECTION 6. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures the state may contract public debts (but such debts shall never in the aggregate exceed one hundred thousand dollars). Every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some purpose or purposes to be distinctly specified therein; and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt and the principal within five years from the passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed, nor the taxes be postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [As amended April 1992] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power:

1. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, railways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

2. To make funds available for veterans' housing loans.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [1989 SJR-76; 1991 SJR-30]

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [As amended April 1975] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power:

1. To acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

2. To make funds available for veterans' housing loans.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have

been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [1973 AJR-145; 1975 AJR-1]

Public debt for public defense; bonding for public purposes. SECTION 7. [As amended April 1969] (1) The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

(2) Any other provision of this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding:

(a) The state may contract public debt and pledges to the payment thereof its full faith, credit and taxing power to acquire, construct, develop, extend, enlarge or improve land, waters, property, highways, buildings, equipment or facilities for public purposes.

(b) The aggregate public debt contracted by the state in any calendar year pursuant to paragraph (a) shall not exceed an amount equal to the lesser of:

1. Three-fourths of one per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state; or

2. Five per centum of the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state less the sum of: a. the aggregate public debt of the state contracted pursuant to this section outstanding as of January 1 of such calendar year after subtracting therefrom the amount of sinking funds on hand on January 1 of such calendar year which are applicable exclusively to repayment of such outstanding public debt and, b. the outstanding indebtedness as of January 1 of such calendar year of any entity of the type described in paragraph (d) to the extent that such indebtedness is supported by or payable from payments out of the treasury of the state.

(c) The state may contract public debt, without limit, to fund or refund the whole or any part of any public debt contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon, or to fund or refund the whole or any part of any indebtedness incurred prior to January 1, 1972, by any entity of the type described in paragraph (d), including any premium payable with respect thereto and any interest to accrue thereon.

(d) No money shall be paid out of the treasury, with respect to any lease, sublease or other agreement entered into after January 1, 1971, to the Wisconsin State Agencies Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation, Wisconsin University Building Corporation or any similar entity existing or operating for similar purposes pursuant to which such nonprofit corporation or such other entity undertakes to finance or provide a facility for use or occupancy by the state or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof.

(e) The legislature shall prescribe all matters relating to the contracting of public debt pursuant to paragraph (a), including: the public purposes for which public debt may be contracted; by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the amount of public debt which may be contracted for any class of such purposes; the public debt or other indebtedness which may be funded or refunded; the kinds of notes, bonds or other evidence of public debt which may be issued by the state; and the manner in which the aggregate value of all taxable property in the state shall be determined.

(f) The full faith, credit and taxing power of the state are pledged to the payment of all public debt created on behalf of the state pursuant to this section and the legislature shall provide by appropriation for the payment of the interest upon and instalments of principal of all such public debt as the same falls due, but, in any event, suit may be brought against the state to compel such payment.

(g) At any time after January 1, 1972, by vote of a majority of the members elected to each of the 2 houses of the legislature, the legislature may declare that an emergency exists and submit to the people a proposal to authorize the state to contract a specific amount of public

debt for a purpose specified in such proposal, without regard to the limit provided in paragraph (b). Any such authorization shall be effective if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. Public debt contracted pursuant to such authorization shall thereafter be deemed to have been contracted pursuant to paragraph (a), but neither such public debt nor any public debt contracted to fund or refund such public debt shall be considered in computing the debt limit provided in paragraph (b). Not more than one such

authorization shall be thus made in any 2-year period. [1967 AJR-1; 1969 AJR-1]

Public debt for public defense. SECTION 7. [Original form] The legislature may also borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

Vote on fiscal bills; quorum. SECTION 8. On the passage in either house of the legislature of any law which imposes, continues or renews a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or renews an appropriation of public or trust money, or releases, discharges or commutes a claim or demand of the state, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays, which shall be duly entered on the journal; and three-fifths of all the members elected to such house shall in all such cases be required to constitute a quorum therein.

Evidences of public debt. SECTION 9. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of state debt, whatsoever, shall be issued, except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [As amended April 1992] Except as further provided in this section, the state may never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works.

(1) Whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

(2) The state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for:

(a) The construction or improvement of public highways.

(b) The development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects.

(c) The acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing.

(d) The improvement of port facilities.

(e) The acquisition, development, improvement or construction of railways and other railroad facilities.

(3) The state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state. Of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this subsection in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property. [1989 SJR-76; 1991 SJR-30]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [As amended April 1968] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but of the moneys appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount not to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment may be raised by a tax on property. [1965 SJR-28; 1967 SJR-18]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [As amended April 1960] The state shall never contract any debt for works

of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing or the improvement of port facilities. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [1957 AJR-39; 1959 SJR-20]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [As amended April 1949] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the

grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects or the acquisition, improvement or construction of veterans' housing. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [1948 Spec.Sess. SJR-2; 1949 SJR-5]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [As amended April 1945] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways or the development, improvement and construction of airports or other aeronautical projects. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [1943 SJR-16; 1945 SJR-7]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [As amended November 1924] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works; but whenever grants of land or other property

shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvement, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion. Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. Provided, that the state may appropriate moneys for the purpose of acquiring, preserving and developing the forests of the state; but there shall not be appropriated under the authority of this section in any one year an amount to exceed two-tenths of one mill of the taxable property of the state as determined by the last preceding state assessment. [1921 SJR-30; 1923 AJR-70; 1923 c. 289]

Water power and forests. SECTION 10. [Approved by voters November 1910] An amendment to Art. VIII, sec. 10, authorizing a state property tax of two-tenths of one mill to finance appropriations for acquisition and development of water power and forests was approved by 1907 SJR-43. There was no "second consideration" resolution but 1909 SB:553 enacted the proposal into law as Chap. 514, Laws of 1909. The procedure was declared invalid by the Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 W 21, 151 NW 331.

Public highways. [As amended November 1908, a new sentence was added at the end of the section] Provided, that the state may appropriate money in the treasury or to be thereafter raised by taxation for the construction or improvement of public highways. [1905 SJR-14; 1907 SJR-22; 1907 c. 238]

Internal improvements. SECTION 10. [Original form] The state shall never contract any debt for works of internal improvement, or be a party in carrying on such works, but whenever grants of land or other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to particular works of internal improvements, the state may carry on such particular works, and shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE

Jurisdiction on rivers and lakes; navigable waters. SECTION 1. The state shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on this state so far as such rivers or lakes shall form a common boundary to the state and any other state or territory now or hereafter to be formed, and bounded by the same; and the river Mississippi and the navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the state as to the citizens of the United States, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

Territorial property. SECTION 2. The title to all lands and other property which have accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat or otherwise shall vest in the state of Wisconsin.

Ultimate property in lands; escheats. SECTION 3. The people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, are declared to possess the ultimate property, in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the state; and all lands the title to which shall fail from a defect of heirs shall revert or escheat to the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [As amended November 1982] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold office for 4 years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The term of office, time and manner of electing or

appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. [1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1 [As amended November 1902] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent and such other officers as the legislature shall direct; and their qualifications, powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state at the same time and in the same manner as members of the supreme court, and shall hold his office for four years from the succeeding first Monday in July. The state superintendent chosen at the general election in November, 1902, shall hold and continue in his office until the first Monday in July, 1905, and his successor shall be chosen at the time of the judicial election

in April, 1905. The term of office, time and manner of electing or appointing all other officers of supervision of public instruction shall be fixed by law. [1899 SJR-21; 1901 SJR-24; 1901 c. 258]

Superintendent of public instruction. SECTION 1. [Original form] The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a state superintendent, and such other officers as the legislature shall direct. The state superintendent shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, in such manner as the legislature shall provide; his powers, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. Provided, that his compensation shall not exceed the sum of twelve hundred dollars annually.

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. [As amended November 1982] The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purposes of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the 500,000 acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights," approved September 4, 1841; and also the 5 percent of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the 2 grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

(1) To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

(2) The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor. [1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]

School fund created; income applied. SECTION 2. [Original form] The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this state for educational purposes (except the lands heretofore granted for the purpose of a university) and all moneys and the clear proceeds of all property that may accrue to the state by forfeiture or escheat, and all moneys which may be paid as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, and all moneys arising from any grant to the state where the purposes of such grant are not specified, and the five hundred thousand acres of land to which the state is entitled by the provisions of an act of congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption

rights," approved the fourth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one; and also the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the state shall become entitled on her admission into the union (if congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned) shall be set apart as a separate fund to be called "the school fund," the interest of which and all other revenues derived from the school lands shall be exclusively applied to the following objects, to wit:

1. To the support and maintenance of common schools, in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

2. The residue shall be appropriated to the support and maintenance of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction; released time. SECTION 3. [As amended April 1972] The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of 4 and 20 years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein; but the legislature by law may, for the purpose of religious instruction outside the district schools, authorize the release of students during regular school hours. [1969 AJR-41; 1971 AJR-17]

District schools; tuition; sectarian instruction. SECTION 3. [Original form] The legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of district schools, which shall be as nearly uniform as practicable; and such schools shall be

free and without charge for tuition to all children between the ages of four and twenty years; and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

Annual school tax. SECTION 4. Each town and city shall be required to raise by tax, annually, for the support of common schools therein, a sum not less than one-half the amount received by such town or city respectively for school purposes from the income of the school fund.

Income of school fund. SECTION 5. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state for the support of

common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years, and no appropriation shall be made from the school fund to any city or town for the year in which said city or town shall fail to raise such tax; nor to any school district for the year in which a school shall not be maintained at least three months.

State university; support. SECTION 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a state university at or near the seat of state government, and for connecting with the same, from time to time, such colleges in different parts of the state as the interests of education may require. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by the United States to the state for the support of a university shall be and remain a perpetual fund to be called "the university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the state university, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

Commissioners of public lands. SECTION 7. The secretary of state, treasurer and attorney general, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum for the transaction of all business pertaining to the duties of their office.

Sale of public lands. SECTION 8. Provision shall be made by law for the sale of all school and university lands after they shall have been appraised; and when any portion of such lands shall be sold and the purchase money shall not be paid at the time of the sale, the commissioners shall take security by mortgage upon the lands sold for the sum remaining unpaid, with seven per cent interest thereon, payable annually at the office of the treasurer. The commissioners shall be authorized to execute a good and sufficient conveyance to all purchasers of such lands, and to discharge any mortgages taken as security, when the sum due thereon shall have been paid. The commissioners shall have power to withhold from sale any portion of such lands when they shall deem it expedient, and shall invest all moneys arising from the sale of such lands, as well as all other university and school funds, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, and shall give such security for the faithful performance of their duties as may be required by law.

ARTICLE XI. CORPORATIONS

Corporations; how formed. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1981*] Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage. [*1979 AJR-53; 1981 AJR-13*]

Corporations; how formed. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] Corporations without banking powers or privileges may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the

corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws or special acts enacted under the provisions of this section may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. [*As amended April 1961*] No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the necessity thereof being first established in the manner prescribed by the legislature. [*1959 AJR-22; 1961 SJR-8*]

Property taken by municipality. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, without the

necessity thereof being first established by the verdict of a jury.

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [*As amended April 1981*] (1) Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law may determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of statewide concern as with uniformity shall affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature.

(2) No county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be 5 percent except as specified in pars. (a) and (b):

(a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional 10 percent shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes.

(b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to 12 and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, 10 percent shall be permitted.

(3) Any county, city, town, village, school district, sewerage district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness under sub. (2) shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same.

(4) When indebtedness under sub. (2) is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties or sewerage districts having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, or to purchase, acquire, construct, extend, add to or improve a sewerage collection or treatment system which services all or a part of such city or county, the city, county or sewerage district incurring the indebtedness shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same.

(5) An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at the debt limitation under sub. (2). [1979 SJR-28; 1981 SJR-5]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
SECTION 3. [As amended April 1966] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village, city or special district, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal

liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village, city or special district, and shall not be included in arriving at such debt limitation. [1963 SJR-59; 1965 AJR-10]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
SECTION 3. [As amended April 1963] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation may become indebted in an amount that exceeds an allowable percentage of the taxable property located therein equalized for state purposes as provided by the legislature. In all cases the allowable percentage shall be five per centum except as follows: (a) For any city authorized to issue bonds for school purposes, an additional ten per centum shall be permitted for school purposes only, and in such cases the territory attached to the city for school purposes shall be included in the total taxable property supporting the bonds issued for school purposes. (b) For any school district which offers no less than grades one to twelve and which at the time of incurring such debt is eligible for the highest level of school aids, ten per centum shall be permitted. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the

purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [1961 AJR-92; 1963 AJR-19]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
SECTION 3. [As amended April 1961] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes and except that for any school district offering no less than grades one to twelve and which is at the time of incurring such debt eligible for the highest level of school aids, the total indebtedness of such school district shall not exceed ten per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. An indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [1959 SJR-6; 1961 AJR-1]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
SECTION 3. [As amended November 1960] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts and counties having a population of 500,000 or over by the value

of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [1957 SJR-47; 1959 SJR-53]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
SECTION 3. [As amended April 1955] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained, other than for school districts, by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness and for school districts by the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate eight per centum of the value of such property as equalized for state purposes; the manner and method of determining such equalization for state purposes to be provided by the legislature. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five or eight per centum debt limitation. [1953 SJR-17; 1955 AJR-18]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.
SECTION 3. [As amended April 1951] Cities and villages

organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness; except that for any city which is authorized to issue bonds for school purposes the total indebtedness of such city shall not exceed in the aggregate 8 per centum of the value of such property. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within 20 years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of 150,000 or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding 50 years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such 5 or 8 per centum debt limitation. [1949 SJR-11; 1951 SJR-9]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt.

SECTION 3. [As amended November 1932] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. Providing, that an indebtedness created for the purpose of purchasing, acquiring, leasing, constructing, extending, adding to, improving, conducting, controlling, operating or managing a public utility of a town, village or city, and secured solely by the property or income of such public utility, and whereby no municipal liability is created, shall not be considered an indebtedness of such town, village or city, and shall not be included in arriving at such five per centum debt limitation. [1929 AJR-61; 1931 AJR-14]

Municipal home rule; debt limit; tax to pay debt. SECTION 3. [As amended November 1924] Cities and villages organized pursuant to state law are hereby empowered, to determine their local affairs and government, subject only to this constitution and to such enactments of the legislature of state-wide concern as shall with uniformity affect every city or every village. The method of such determination shall be prescribed by the legislature. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. [1921 SJR-5; 1923 SJR-18; 1923 c. 203]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [As amended November 1912] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same; except that when such indebtedness is incurred in the acquisition of lands by cities, or by counties having a population of one hundred fifty thousand or over, for public, municipal purposes, or for the permanent improvement thereof, the city or county incurring the same shall, before or at the time of so doing, provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within a period not exceeding fifty years from the time of contracting the same. [1909 SJR-32; 1911 SJR-26; 1911 c. 665]

Municipal debt limit. [An amendment approved by the voters in November 1874 added two new paragraphs at the end of the section] No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to any amount including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district or other municipal corporation incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall before or at the time of doing so provide for the collection of a direct annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on said debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. [1872 AJR-17; 1873 SJR-6; 1874 c. 3]

Organization of cities and villages. SECTION 3. [Original form] It shall be the duty of the legislature, and they are hereby empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their

power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts by such municipal corporations.

Acquisition of lands by state and subdivisions; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [As amended April 3, 1956] The state or any of its counties, cities, towns or villages may acquire by gift, dedication, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, highways, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. If the governing body of a county, city, town or village elects to accept a gift or dedication of land made on condition that the land be devoted to a special purpose and the condition subsequently becomes impossible or impracticable, such governing body may by resolution or ordinance enacted by a two-thirds vote of its members elect either to grant the land back to the donor or dedicator or his heirs or accept from the donor or dedicator or his heirs a grant relieving the county, city, town or village of the condition; however, if the donor or dedicator or his heirs are unknown or cannot be found, such resolution or ordinance may provide for the commencement of proceedings in the manner and in the courts as the legislature shall designate for the purpose of relieving the county, city, town or village from the condition of the gift or dedication. [1953 SJR-29; 1955 SJR-9]

Acquisition of lands by state and cities; sale of excess. SECTION 3a. [Created November 1912] The state or any of its cities may acquire by gift, purchase, or condemnation lands for establishing, laying out, widening, enlarging, extending, and maintaining memorial grounds, streets, squares, parkways, boulevards, parks, playgrounds, sites for public buildings, and reservations in and about and along and leading to any or all of the same; and after the

establishment, layout, and completion of such improvements, may convey any such real estate thus acquired and not necessary for such improvements, with reservations concerning the future use and occupation of such real estate, so as to protect such public works and improvements, and their environs, and to preserve the view, appearance, light, air, and usefulness of such public works. [1909 SJR-63; 1911 SJR-25; 1911 c. 665]

General banking law. SECTION 4. [As amended April 1981] The legislature may enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business. [1979 AJR-53; 1981 AJR-13]

General banking law. SECTION 4. [Created November 1902. This section was adopted to replace original sections 4 and 5 of this article] The legislature shall have power to enact a general banking law for the creation of banks, and for the regulation and supervision of the banking business, provided that the vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by yeas and nays, be in favor of the passage of such law. [1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73]

Legislature prohibited from incorporating banks. SECTION 4. [Original form, repealed November 1902. 1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73] The legislature shall not have power to create, authorize or incorporate, by any general, or special law, any bank, or banking power or privilege, or any institution or corporation having any banking power or privilege whatever, except as provided in this article.

Referendum on banking laws. SECTION 5. [Original form, repealed November 1902. 1899 AJR-16; 1901 SJR-25; 1901 c. 73] The legislature may submit to the voters, at any general election, the question of "bank," or "no bank," and if at any such election a number of votes equal to a majority of all the votes cast at such election on that subject shall be in favor of banks, then the legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law, with such restrictions and under such regulations as they may deem expedient and proper for the security of the bill holders. Provided, that no such grant or law shall have any force or effect until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the state, at some general election, and been approved by a majority of the votes cast on that subject at such election.

ARTICLE XII. AMENDMENTS

Constitutional amendments. SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either house of the legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of holding such election; and if, in the legislature so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people in such manner and at such time as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such

amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner that the people may vote for or against such amendments separately.

Constitutional conventions. SECTION 2. If at any time a majority of the senate and assembly shall deem it necessary to call a convention to revise or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote for or against a convention at the next election for members of the legislature. And if it shall appear that a majority of the electors voting thereon have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide for calling such convention.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. [*As amended April 1986*] The political year for this state shall commence on the first Monday of January in each year, and the general election shall be held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday of November in even-numbered years. [*1983 AJR-33; 1985 AJR-3*]

Political year; elections. SECTION 1. [*As amended November 1884*] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November. The first general election for all state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be holden in the year A.D. 1884, and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at the general election

in the year 1881, and whose term of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January in the year 1884, shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January in the year 1885. [*1881 AJR-16; 1882 SJR-20; 1882 c. 290*]

Political year; general election. SECTION 1. [*Original form*] The political year for the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and the general election shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in each year.

SECTION 2. [*Repealed. 1973 SJR-6; 1975 SJR-4; vote April 1975*]

Dueling. SECTION 2. [*Original form*] Any inhabitant of this state who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory, shall forever be disqualified as an elector, and from holding any

office under the constitution and laws of this state, and may be punished in such other manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Eligibility to office. SECTION 3. [*As amended November 1996*] (1) No member of congress and no person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States except postmaster, or under any foreign power, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

(2) No person convicted of a felony, in any court within the United States, no person convicted in federal court of a crime designated, at the time of commission, under federal law as a misdemeanor involving a violation of public trust and no person convicted, in a court of a state, of a crime designated, at the time of commission, under the law of the state as a misdemeanor involving a violation of public trust shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state unless pardoned of the conviction.

(3) No person may seek to have placed on any ballot for a state or local elective office in this state the name of a person convicted of a felony, in any court within the United States, the name of a person convicted in federal court of a crime designated, at the time of commission, under federal law as a misdemeanor involving a violation of public trust or the name of a person convicted, in a court of a state, of a crime designated, at the time of commission, under the law of the state as a misdemeanor involving a violation of public trust, unless the person named for the ballot has been pardoned of the conviction. [*1993 AJR-3; 1995 AJR-16*]

Eligibility to office. SECTION 3. [*Original form*] No member of congress, nor any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States (postmasters excepted) or under any foreign power; no person convicted of any infamous crime in any court within the United States;

and no person being a defaulter to the United States or to this state, or to any county or town therein, or to any state or territory within the United States, shall be eligible to any office of trust, profit or honor in this state.

Great seal. SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the legislature to provide a great seal for the state, which shall be kept by the secretary of state, and all official acts of the governor, his approbation of the laws excepted, shall be thereby authenticated.

SECTION 5. [*Repealed. 1983 AJR-33; 1985 SJR-3; vote April 1986*]

Residents on Indian lands, where to vote. SECTION 5. [*Original form*] All persons residing upon Indian lands, within any county of the state, and qualified to exercise the right of suffrage under the constitution, shall be entitled to

vote at the polls which may be held nearest their residence, for state, United States or county officers. Provided, that no person shall vote for county officers out of the county in which he resides.

Legislative officers. SECTION 6. The elective officers of the legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a chief clerk and a sergeant at arms, to be elected by each house.

Division of counties. SECTION 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less shall be divided or have any part stricken therefrom, without submitting the question to a vote of the people of the county, nor unless a majority of all the legal voters of the county voting on the question shall vote for the same.

Removal of county seats. SECTION 8. No county seat shall be removed until the point to which it is proposed to be removed shall be fixed by law, and a majority of the voters of the county voting on the question shall have voted in favor of its removal to such point.

Election or appointment of statutory officers. SECTION 9. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties, or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof as the legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this constitution, and all officers whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people or appointed, as the legislature may direct.

Vacancies in office. SECTION 10. [As amended April 1979] (1) The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

(2) Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of lieutenant governor, the governor shall nominate a successor to serve for the balance of the unexpired term, who shall take office after confirmation by the senate and by the assembly. [1977 SJR-51; 1979 SJR-1]

Vacancies in office. SECTION 10. [Original form] The legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy,

where no provision is made for that purpose in this constitution.

Passes, franks and privileges. SECTION 11. [As amended November 1936] No person, association, copartnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employe thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, copartnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

Notaries public and regular employes of a railroad or other public utilities who are candidates for or hold public offices for which the annual compensation is not more than three hundred dollars to whom no passes or privileges are extended beyond those which are extended to other regular employes of such corporations are excepted from the provisions of this section. [1933 AJR-50; 1935 AJR-67]

Free passes forbidden. SECTION 11. [Created November 1902] No person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, shall promise, offer or give, for any purpose, to any political committee, or any member or employe

thereof, to any candidate for, or incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality, of this state, or to any person at the request or for the advantage of all or any of

them, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

No political committee, and no member or employee thereof, no candidate for and no incumbent of any office or position under the constitution or laws, or under any ordinance of any town or municipality of this state, shall ask for, or accept, from any person, association, co-partnership, or corporation, or use, in any manner, or for any purpose, any free pass or frank, or any privilege withheld from any person, for the traveling accommodation or transportation of any person or property, or the transmission of any message or communication.

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. [*As amended April 1981*] The qualified electors of the state, of any congressional, judicial or legislative district or of any county may petition for the recall of any incumbent elective officer after the first year of the term for which the incumbent was elected, by filing a petition with the filing officer with whom the nomination petition to the office in the primary is filed, demanding the recall of the incumbent.

(1) The recall petition shall be signed by electors equaling at least twenty-five percent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last preceding election, in the state, county or district which the incumbent represents.

(2) The filing officer with whom the recall petition is filed shall call a recall election for the Tuesday of the 6th week after the date of filing the petition or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(3) The incumbent shall continue to perform the duties of the office until the recall election results are officially declared.

(4) Unless the incumbent declines within 10 days after the filing of the petition, the incumbent shall without filing be deemed to have filed for the recall election. Other candidates may file for the office in the manner provided by law for special elections. For the purpose of conducting elections under this section:

(a) When more than 2 persons compete for a nonpartisan office, a recall primary shall be held. The 2 persons receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary shall be the 2 candidates in the recall election, except that if any candidate receives a majority of the total number of votes cast in the recall primary, that candidate shall assume the office for the remainder of the term and a recall election shall not be held.

(b) For any partisan office, a recall primary shall be held for each political party which is by law entitled to a separate ballot and from which more than one candidate competes for the party's nomination in the recall election. The person receiving the highest number of votes in the recall primary for each political party shall be that party's candidate in the recall election. Independent candidates and candidates representing political parties not entitled by law to a separate ballot shall be shown on the ballot for the recall election only.

(c) When a recall primary is required, the date specified under sub. (2) shall be the date of the recall primary and the recall election shall be held on the Tuesday of the 4th week after the recall primary or, if that Tuesday is a legal holiday, on the first day after that Tuesday which is not a legal holiday.

(5) The person who receives the highest number of votes in the recall election shall be elected for the remainder of the term.

(6) After one such petition and recall election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected.

(7) This section shall be self-executing and mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. [*1979 SJR-5; 1981 SJR-2*]

Recall of elective officers. SECTION 12. [*Created November 1926*] The qualified electors of the state or of any county or of any congressional, judicial or legislative district may petition for the recall of any elective officer after the first year of the term for which he was elected, by

Any violation of any of the above provisions shall be bribery and punished as provided by law, and if any officer or any member of the legislature be guilty thereof, his office shall become vacant.

No person within the purview of this act shall be privileged from testifying in relation to anything therein prohibited; and no person having so testified shall be liable to any prosecution or punishment for any offense concerning which he was required to give his testimony or produce any documentary evidence.

The railroad commissioner and his deputy in the discharge of duty are excepted from the provisions of this amendment. [*1899 SJR-12; 1901 AJR-8; 1901 c. 437*]

filing a petition with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office in the primary election is filed, demanding the recall of such officer. Such petition shall be signed by electors equal in number to at least twenty-five per cent of the vote cast for the office of governor at the last

preceding election, in the state, county or district from which such officer is to be recalled. The officer with whom such petition is filed shall call a special election to be held not less than forty nor more than forty-five days from the filing of such petition. The officer against whom such petition has been filed shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of such special election shall have been officially declared. Other candidates for such office may be nominated in the manner as is provided by law in primary elections. The candidate who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be deemed elected for the

remainder of the term. The name of the candidate against whom the recall petition is filed shall go on the ticket unless he resigns within ten days after the filing of the petition. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected. This article shall be self-executing and all of its provisions shall be treated as mandatory. Laws may be enacted to facilitate its operation, but no law shall be enacted to hamper, restrict or impair the right of recall. [1923 SJR-39; 1925 SJR-12; 1925 c. 270]

ARTICLE XIV. SCHEDULE

Effect of change from territory to state. SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no such change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the territory of Wisconsin previous to its admission into the union of the United States shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the state.

Territorial laws continued. SECTION 2. All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

SECTION 3. [Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]

Territorial fines accrue to state. SECTION 3. [Original form] All fines, penalties, or forfeitures accruing to the territory of Wisconsin shall enure to the use of the state.

SECTION 4. [Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]

Rights of action and prosecution saved. SECTION 4. [Original form] All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may be taken before the change from territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the state; and all bonds executed to the governor of the territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the governor or state authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate, or property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action and claims or debts of whatsoever description of the territory of Wisconsin, shall enure to and vest in the state of Wisconsin, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the state of Wisconsin as the same could have been by the territory of Wisconsin. All criminal prosecutions and penal

actions which may have arisen, or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Wisconsin before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Wisconsin with like effect as though such change had not taken place; and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the territory of Wisconsin at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SECTION 5. [Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]

Existing officers hold over. SECTION 5. [Original form] All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the territory of

Wisconsin shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

SECTION 6. [Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]

Seat of government. SECTION 6. [Original form] The first session of the legislature of the state of Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be

held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SECTION 7. [Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]

Local officers hold over. SECTION 7. [Original form] All county, precinct, and township officers shall continue to hold their respective offices, unless removed by the

competent authority, until the legislature shall, in conformity with the provisions of this constitution, provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices respectively.

SECTION 8. [Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982]

Copy of constitution for president. SECTION 8. [Original form] The president of this convention shall,

immediately after its adjournment, cause a fair copy of this

constitution, together with a copy of the act of the legislature of this territory, entitled "An act in relation to the formation of a state government in Wisconsin, and to change the time of holding the annual session of the legislature," approved October 27, 1847, providing for the calling of this

convention, and also a copy of so much of the last census of this territory as exhibits the number of its inhabitants, to be forwarded to the president of the United States to be laid before the congress of the United States at its present session.

SECTION 9. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Ratification of constitution; election of officers. SECTION 9. [*Original form*] This constitution shall be submitted at an election to be held on the second Monday in March next, for ratification or rejection, to all white male persons of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, who shall then be residents of this territory and citizens of the United States, or shall have declared their intention to become such in conformity with the laws of congress on the subject of naturalization; and all persons having such qualifications shall be entitled to vote for or against the adoption of this constitution, and for all officers first elected under it. And if the constitution be ratified by the said electors it shall become the constitution of the state of Wisconsin. On such of the ballots as are for the constitution shall be written or printed the word "yes," and on such as are

against the constitution the word "no." The election shall be conducted in the manner now prescribed by law, and the returns made by the clerks of the boards of supervisors or county commissioners (as the case may be) to the governor of the territory at any time before the tenth day of April next. And in the event of the ratification of this constitution by a majority of all the votes given, it shall be the duty of the governor of this territory to make proclamation of the same, and to transmit a digest of the returns to the senate and assembly of the state on the first day of their session. An election shall be held for governor, lieutenant governor, treasurer, attorney-general, members of the state legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of May next; and no other for further notice of such election shall be required.

SECTION 10. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Congressional apportionment. SECTION 10. [*Original form*] Two members of congress shall also be elected on the second Monday of May next; and until otherwise provided by law, the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock and Green, shall constitute the first congressional district, and elect one member; and the

counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, shall constitute the second congressional district, and shall elect one member.

SECTION 11. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

First elections. SECTION 11. [*Original form*] The several elections provided for in this article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the territory; provided, that no elector shall be entitled to vote except in the town, ward or precinct where he resides. The returns of election for senators and members of assembly shall be transmitted to the clerk of the board of supervisors or county commissioners, as the case may be; and the votes shall be canvassed and certificates of election issued as now provided by law. In the first senatorial district the returns of the election for senator shall be made to the proper officer in the county of Brown; in the second senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Columbia; in the third senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Crawford; in the fourth senatorial district to the proper

officer in the county of Fond du Lac; and in the fifth senatorial district to the proper officer in the county of Iowa. The returns of election for state officers and members of congress shall be certified and transmitted to the speaker of the assembly, at the seat of government, in the same manner as the vote for delegate to congress are required to be certified and returned by the laws of the territory of Wisconsin, to the secretary of said territory, and in such time that they may be received on the first Monday in June next; and as soon as the legislature shall be organized the speaker of the assembly and the president of the senate shall, in the presence of both houses, examine the returns and declare who are duly elected to fill the several offices hereinbefore mentioned, and give to each of the persons elected a certificate of his election.

SECTION 12. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Legislative apportionment. SECTION 12. [*Original form*] Until there shall be a new apportionment, the senators and members of the assembly shall be apportioned among the several districts, as hereinafter mentioned, and each

district shall be entitled to elect one senator or member of the assembly, as the case may be. [*Enumeration of districts omitted as obsolete: see R.S. 1849 pp. 40-43; R.S. 1858 pp. 49-53*]

Common law continued in force. SECTION 13. Such parts of the common law as are now in force in the territory of Wisconsin, not inconsistent with this constitution, shall be and continue part of the law of this state until altered or suspended by the legislature.

SECTION 14. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Officers, when to enter on duties. SECTION 14. [*Original form*] The senators first elected in the even-numbered senate districts, the governor, lieutenant governor and other state officers first elected under this constitution, shall enter upon the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue

in office for one year from the first Monday of January next; the senators first elected in the odd-numbered senate districts, and the members of the assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties respectively on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SECTION 15. [*Repealed. 1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1; vote November 1982*]

Oath of office. SECTION 15. [*Original form*] The oath of office may be administered by any judge or justice of the peace until the legislature shall otherwise direct.

Implementing revised structure of judicial branch. SECTION 16. [*As affected November 1982*] (1), (2), (3) and (5) [*Repealed*]

(4) [Amended] The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on August 1, 1978, shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January. [1979 AJR-76; 1981 AJR-35; submit: May'82 Spec.Sess. AJR-1]

Implementing revised structure of judicial branch.

SECTION 16. [Created April 1977] (1) The 1975/1977 amendment relating to a revised structure of the judicial branch shall take effect on August 1 of the year following the year of ratification by the voters.

(2) All county courts and the branches thereof in existence on the effective date of this amendment shall, as trial courts of general uniform statewide jurisdiction, continue after such effective date with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties conferred by law upon such courts and the branches and judges thereof until the legislature by law alters or abolishes such county courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(3) Subject to the jurisdiction established in section 14 of article VII, municipal courts and municipal court judges shall continue after the effective date of this amendment with the same jurisdiction, powers and duties as conferred upon such courts and judges as of the effective date until the

legislature acts under sections 2 and 14 of article VII to alter or abolish such municipal courts and their jurisdiction, powers and duties.

(4) The terms of office of justices of the supreme court serving on the effective date shall expire on the July 31 next preceding the first Monday in January on which such terms would otherwise have expired, but such advancement of the date of term expiration shall not impair any retirement rights vested in any such justice if the term had expired on the first Monday in January.

(5) Prior to the effective date of this amendment the legislature shall by law establish one or more appeals court districts, provide for the election of appeals judges in such districts, and determine the jurisdiction of the court of appeals under section 21 of article I and section 5 of article VII as affected by this amendment, so that the court of appeals shall become operative on the effective date. [1975 AJR-11; 1977 SJR-9]

Note: Attached resolutions and signatures appear at the end of the constitution as printed in the *Revised Statutes of 1849 and 1858*.

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

April 1, 2003

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People		Vote			Total Vote for Governor
									Date of Election	For	Against	
IV	4	Assemblymen, 2-year terms	Ch.95	1853	Ch.89	1854	Ch.89	1854	Nov. 1854	6,549	11,580	1
IV	5	Senators, 4-year terms	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,348	11,885	"
IV	11	Biennial legislative sessions	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6,752	11,589	"
V	5	Governor's salary, changed from \$1,250 to \$2,500 a year	SJR 35	JR 4 1861	SJR 15	JR 6 1862	Ch.202	1862	Nov. 1862	14,519	32,612	1
IV	21	*Change legislators' pay to \$350 a year	SJR 26	JR 9 1865	SJR 16	JR 3 1866	Ch.25	1867	Nov. 1867	58,363	24,418	142,522
V	5	*Change governor's salary from \$1,250 to \$5,000 a year	AJR 13	JR 9 1868	SJR 6	JR 2 1869	Ch.186	1869	Nov. 1869	47,353	41,764	130,781
V	9	*Change lieutenant governor's salary to \$1,000 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
I	8	*Grand jury system modified	AJR 6	JR 7 1869	SJR 3	JR 3 1870	Ch.118	1870	Nov. 1870	48,894	18,606	146,953 ²
IV	31,32	*Private and local laws, prohibited on 9 subjects	SJR 14	JR 13 1870	AJR 29	JR 1 1871	Ch.122	1871	Nov. 1871	54,087	3,675	147,274
VII	4	Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 12	JR 2 1871	AJR 16	JR 8 1872	Ch.111	1872	Nov. 1872	16,272	29,755	1
XI	3	*Indebtedness of municipalities limited to 5%	AJR 17	JR 11 1872	SJR 6	JR 4 1873	Ch.37	1874	Nov. 1874	66,061	1,509	1
VII	4	*Supreme court, 1 chief and 4 associate justices	SJR 16	JR 10 1876	SJR 2	JR 1 1877	Ch.48	1877	Nov. 1877	79,140	16,763	178,122
VIII	2	*Claims against state, 6-year limit	SJR 14	JR 7 1876	SJR 5	JR 4 1877	Ch.158	1877	"	33,046	3,371	"
IV	4,5,1	*Biennial sessions; assemblymen 2-year, senators 4-year terms	SJR 9	none ³ 1880	AJR 7	none ³ 1881	Ch.262	1881	Nov. 1881	53,532	13,936	171,856
IV	21	*Change legislators' pay to \$500 a year	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
III	1	*Voting residence 30 days; in municipalities voter registration	AJR 26	none ³ 1881	SJR 18	JR 5 1882	Ch.272	1882	Nov. 1882	36,223	5,347	1
VI	4	*County officers except judicial, vacancies filled by appointment	AJR 16	none ³ 1881	SJR 20	JR 3 1882	Ch.290	1882	"	60,091	8,089	"
VII	12	*Clerk of court, full term election	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	1	*Political year; biennial elections	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
X	1	State superintendent, qualifications and pay fixed by legislature	AJR 16	JR 34 1885	AJR 2	JR 4 1887	Ch.357	1887	Nov. 1888	12,967	18,342	354,714
VII	4	*Supreme court, composed of 5 justices of supreme court	SJR 19	JR 5 1887	AJR 7	JR 3 1889	Ch.22	1889	Apr. 1889	125,759	14,712	211,111 ⁴
IV	31	*Cities incorporated by general law	SJR 13	JR 4 1889	SJR 13	JR 4 1889	Ch.362	1891	Nov. 1892	15,718	9,015	371,559
X	1	State superintendent, pay fixed by law	AJR 15	JR 10 1893	SJR 7	JR 2 1895	Ch.177	1895	Nov. 1896	38,752	56,506	444,110
VIII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 9	JR 8 1895	SJR 10	JR 9 1897	Ch.69	1897	Apr. 1897	45,823	41,513	119,572 ⁴
X	1	*State superintendent, nonpartisan 4-year term, pay fixed by law	SJR 21	JR 16 1899	SJR 24	JR 3 1901	Ch.258	1901	Nov. 1902	71,550	57,411	365,676
XI	4	*General banking law authorized	AJR 16	JR 13 1899	SJR 25	JR 2 1901	Ch.73	1901	"	64,836	44,620	"
XI	5	*Banking law referenda requirement repealed	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XIII	11	*Free passes prohibited	SJR 12	JR 8 1899	AJR 8	JR 9 1901	Ch.437	1901	"	67,781	40,697	"
VII	4	*Supreme court, 7 justices, 10-year terms	AJR 33	JR 8 1901	AJR 5	JR 7 1903	Ch.10	1903	Apr. 1903	51,377	39,857	114,468 ⁴
III	1	*Suffrage for full citizens only	AJR 16	JR 15 1905	AJR 47	JR 25 1907	Ch.661	1907	Nov. 1908	85,838	36,733	449,656
V	10	*Governor's approval of bills in 6 days	AJR 45	JR 14 1905	AJR 46	JR 13 1907	"	"	"	85,958	27,270	"
VIII	1	*Income tax	AJR 12	JR 12 1905	SJR 19	JR 29 1907	"	"	"	85,696	37,729	"
VIII	10	*Highways, appropriations for	SJR 14	JR 11 1905	SJR 22	JR 18 1907	Ch.238	1907	"	116,421	46,739	"
IV	3	*Apportionment after each federal census	SJR 18	JR 30 1907	SJR 35	JR 55 1909	Ch.478	1909	Nov. 1910	54,932	52,634	319,522
IV	21	Change legislators' pay to \$1,000 a year	AJR 8	JR 35 1907	AJR 33	JR 7 1909	Ch.508	1909	"	44,153	76,278	"
VIII	10	Water power and forests, appropriations for ⁵	SJR 43	JR 31 1907	"	Ch.514 1909	Ch.514	1909	"	62,468 ⁵	45,924 ⁵	"
VII	10	*Judges' salaries, time of payment	AJR 36	JR 34 1909	AJR 26	JR 24 1911	Ch.665	1911	Nov. 1912	44,855	34,865	393,849

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

April 1, 2003–Continued

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Submission to People	Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor			
									For	Against				
XI	3	*City or county debt for lands, discharge within 50 years	SJR 32	JR 44	1909	SJR 26	JR 42	1911	"	"	46,369	34,975	"	
XI	3a	*Public parks, playgrounds, etc.	SJR 63	JR 38	1909	SJR 25	JR 48	1911	"	"	48,424	33,931	"	
IV	1	Initiative and referendum	AJR 36	JR 74	1911	AJR 4	JR 22	1913	Ch.770	1913	Nov. 1914	84,934	148,536	325,430
IV	21	Change legislators' pay to \$600 a year, 2 cents a mile for additional round trips	AJR 78	JR 66	1911	AJR 8	JR 24	1913	"	"	"	68,907	157,202	"
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 134	JR 67	1911	AJR 11	JR 26	1913	"	"	"	63,311	154,827	"
VIII	new	State annuity insurance	SJR 72	JR 65	1911	AJR 38	JR 35	1913	Ch. 770	1913	Nov. 1914	59,909	170,338	325,430
VIII	new	State insurance	AJR 119	JR 56	1911	AJR 9	JR 12	1913	"	"	"	58,490	165,966	"
XI	new	Home rule of cities and villages	SJR 31	JR 73	1911	SJR 19	JR 21	1913	"	"	"	86,020	141,472	"
XI	new	Municipal power of condemnation	AJR 104	JR 37	1911	AJR 10	JR 25	1913	"	"	"	61,122	154,945	"
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission after 3/5 approval by one legislature	SJR 57	JR 71	1911	SJR 22	JR 17	1913	"	"	"	71,734	160,761	"
XII	new	Constitution amended upon petition	AJR 36	JR 74	1911	AJR 4	JR 22	1913	"	"	"	68,435	150,215	"
XIII	new	Recall of civil officers	SJR 9	JR 41	1911	SJR 18	JR 15	1913	"	"	"	81,628	144,386	"
IV	21	Legislators' pay fixed by law	AJR 16	JR 23	1917	AJR 13	JR 37	1919	Ch.480	1919	Apr. 1920	126,243	132,258	— ¹
VII	6,7	Judicial circuits, decreased number, additional judges	AJR 74	JR 20	1917	SJR 100	JR 92	1919	Ch.604	1919	"	113,786	116,436	"
I	5	*Jury verdict, 5/6 in civil cases	AJR 26	JR 58	1919	AJR 14	JR 17	1921	Ch.504	1921	Nov. 1922	171,433	156,820	481,828
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 22	JR 38	1919	AJR 39	JR 36	1921	Ch.437	1921	"	161,832	207,594	"
XI	new	Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 21	JR 54	1919	AJR 16	JR 37	1921	Ch.566	1921	"	105,234	219,639	"
IV	21	Change legislators' pay to \$750 a year	SJR 8	JR 28	1921	SJR 5	JR 18	1923	Ch.241	1923	Apr. 1924	189,635	250,236	344,137 ⁴
VII	7	*Circuit judges, additional in populous counties	SJR 24	JR 24	1921	SJR 27	JR 64	1923	Ch.408	1923	Nov. 1924	240,207	226,562	796,432
VIII	10	*Forestry, appropriations for	SJR 30	JR 29	1921	AJR 70	JR 57	1923	Ch.289	1923	"	336,360	173,563	"
XI	3	*Home rule for cities and villages	SJR 5	JR 39	1921	SJR 18	JR 34	1923	Ch.203	1923	"	299,792	190,165	"
V	5	*Governor's salary fixed by law	AJR 88	JR 79	1923	AJR 50	JR 52	1925	Ch.413	1925	Nov. 1926	202,156	188,302	552,912
XIII	12	*Recall of elective officials	SJR 39	JR 39	1923	SJR 12	JR 16	1925	Ch.270	1925	"	205,868	201,125	"

Note: JR 41 of 1925, which became Joint Rule 16 of the Wisconsin Legislature, established a new procedure to incorporate the "submission to the people" clause into the proposal at second approval.

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval		Second Approval		Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor				
								For	Against					
IV	21	Change legislators' pay to \$1,000 for session	AJR 16	JR 33	1925	AJR 2	JR 12	1927	Apr. 1927	151,786	199,260	308,885 ⁴		
VIII	1	*Severance tax: forests, minerals	AJR 51	JR 61	1925	AJR 3	JR 13	1927	"	"	"	179,217	141,888	"
IV	21	*Legislators' salary repealed; to be fixed by law	SJR 61	JR 57	1927	SJR 7	JR 6	1929	Apr. 1929	237,250	212,846	397,912 ²		
VI	4	*Sheriffs succeeding themselves for 2 terms	AJR 8	JR 24	1927	AJR 8	JR 13	1929	"	"	"	259,881	210,964	"
V	10	*Item veto on appropriation bills	SJR 35	JR 37	1927	SJR 40	JR 43	1929	Nov. 1930	252,655	153,703	606,825		
V	5	*Governor's salary provision repealed; fixed by law	SJR 81	JR 69	1929	SJR 6	JR 52	1931	Nov. 1932	452,605	275,175	1,124,502		
V	9	*Lieutenant governor's salary repealed; fixed by law	SJR 82	JR 70	1929	SJR 7	JR 53	1931	"	"	"	427,768	267,120	"
VII	1	*Wording of section corrected	SJR 103	JR 72	1929	SJR 8	JR 58	1931	"	"	"	436,113	221,563	"
XI	3	*Municipal indebtedness for public utilities	AJR 61	JR 74	1929	AJR 14	JR 71	1931	"	"	"	401,194	279,631	"
III	1	*Women's suffrage	AJR 52	JR 91	1931	SJR 74	JR 76	1933	Nov. 1934	411,088	166,745	953,797		

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Vote			
									Date of Election	For	Against	Total Vote for Governor
XIII	11	*Free passes, permitted as specified	AJR 50	JR 63	1933	AJR 67	JR 98	1935	Nov. 1936	365,971	361,799	1,237,095
VIII	1	*Installation payment of real estate taxes	AJR 37	JR 88	1939	AJR 15	JR 18	1941	Apr. 1941	330,971	134,808	547,213 ²
VII	15	*Justice of peace, abolish office in first class cities	SJR 9	JR 27	1943	SJR 6	JR 2	1945	Apr. 1945	160,965	113,408	381,192 ⁴
VIII	10	*Aeronautical program	SJR 16	JR 37	1943	SJR 7	JR 3	1945	"	187,111	101,169	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 6	JR 36	1943	AJR 10	JR 47	1945	Apr. 1946	121,144	170,131	306,354 ⁴
IV	33	*Auditing of state accounts	SJR 35	JR 60	1943	SJR 24	JR 73	1945	Nov. 1946	480,938	308,072	1,040,444
VI	2	*Auditing (part of same proposal)	SJR 35	JR 60	1943	SJR 24	JR 73	1945	"	"	"	"
X	3	Public transportation of school children to any school	SJR 48	JR 73	1943	SJR 19	JR 78	1945	"	437,817	545,475	"
XI	2	Repeal; relating to exercise of eminent domain by municipalities	SJR 30	JR 89	1945	SJR 15	JR 48	1947	Nov. 1948	210,086	807,318	1,266,139
II	2	Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 26	JR 33	1947	SJR 6	JR 2	1949	Apr. 1949	245,412	297,237	633,606 ⁴
VIII	10	*Allow internal improvement debt for veterans' housing	SJR 2	JR 1	SS'48	SJR 5	JR 1	1949	"	311,576	290,736	"
II	2	*Prohibition on taxing federal lands repealed	AJR 64	JR 11	1949	AJR 7	JR 7	1951	Apr. 1951	305,612	186,284	515,822 ⁴
XI	3	*City debt limit 8% for combined city and school purposes	SJR 11	JR 12	1949	SJR 9	JR 6	1951	Apr. 1951	313,739	191,897	515,822 ⁴
IV	3,4,5	Apportionment based on area and population ⁶	SJR 50	JR 59	1951	AJR 7	JR 9	1953	Apr. 1953	433,043 ⁶	406,133 ⁶	735,860 ⁴
VII	9	*Judicial elections to full terms	SJR 3	JR 41	1951	SJR 5	JR 12	1953	"	386,972	345,094	"
VII	24	*Judges: qualifications, retirement	SJR 6	JR 46	1953	SJR 10	JR 14	1955	Apr. 1955	380,214	177,929	520,554 ⁴
XI	3	*School debt limit, equalized value	SJR 17	JR 47	1953	AJR 18	JR 12	1955	"	320,376	228,641	"
IV	26	*Teachers' retirement benefits	SJR 21	JR 41	1953	SJR 8	JR 17	1955	Apr. 1956	365,560	255,284	740,411 ⁴
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 13	JR 23	1953	AJR 22	JR 53	1955	"	269,722	328,603	"
XI	3a	*Municipal acquisition of land for public purposes	SJR 29	JR 35	1953	SJR 9	JR 36	1955	"	376,692	193,544	"
XIII	11	Free passes, not for public use	AJR 12	JR 61	1953	AJR 47	JR 54	1955	"	188,715	380,207	"
VIII	10	*Port development	AJR 39	JR 58	1957	SJR 20	JR 15	1959	Apr. 1960	472,177	451,045	1,182,160 ⁷
XI	3	*Debt limit in populous counties, 5% of equalized valuation	SJR 47	JR 59	1957	SJR 53	JR 32	1959	Nov. 1960	686,104	529,467	1,728,009
IV	26	Salary increases during term for various public officers	SJR 21	JR 29	1959	SJR 6	JR 11	1961	Apr. 1961	297,066	307,575	765,807 ⁴
IV	34	*Continuity of civil government	AJR 48	JR 50	1959	SJR 1	JR 10	1961	"	498,869	132,728	"
VI	4	Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 31	JR 48	1959	AJR 7	JR 9	1961	"	283,495	388,238	"
VIII	1	*Personal property classified for tax purposes	AJR 120	JR 77	1959	SJR 34	JR 13	1961	"	381,881	220,434	"
XI	2	*Municipal eminent domain, abolished jury verdict of necessity	AJR 22	JR 47	1959	SJR 8	JR 12	1961	"	348,406	259,566	"
XI	3	*Debt limit 10% of equalized valuation for integrated aid school district	SJR 6	JR 35	1959	AJR 1	JR 8	1961	"	409,963	224,783	"
IV	3	**"Indians not taxed" exclusion removed from apportionment formula	SJR 12	JR 30	1959	SJR 11	JR 32	1961	Nov. 1962	631,296	259,577	1,265,900
IV	23	*County executive: 4-year term	AJR 121	JR 68	1959	AJR 61	JR 64	1961	"	527,075	331,393	"
VI	4	*County executive: 2-year terms	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
IV	23a	*County executive veto power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	524,240	319,378	"
IV	3	Time for apportionment of seats in the state legislature	AJR 162	JR 96	1961	AJR 23	JR 9	1963	Apr. 1963	232,851	277,014	635,510 ⁴
IV	26	Salary increases during term for justices and judges	SJR 76	JR 68	1961	SJR 4	JR 7	1963	"	216,205	335,774	"
XI	3	*Equalized value debt limit	AJR 92	JR 71	1961	AJR 19	JR 8	1963	"	285,296	231,702	"
VIII	10	Maximum state appropriation for forestry increased	AJR 133	JR 90	1961	AJR 73	JR 32	1963	Apr. 1964	440,978	536,724	1,046,801 ⁴
XI	3	Property valuation for debt limit adjusted	AJR 134	JR 91	1961	AJR 74	JR 33	1963	"	336,994	572,276	"

HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

April 1, 2003–Continued

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
XII	1	Constitutional amendments, submission of related items in a single proposition	SJR 15	JR 30	1961	SJR 1	JR 1	SS'63	"	317,676	582,045	"
VI	4	*Coroner and surveyor abolished in counties of 500,000	AJR 14	JR 30	1963	SJR 17	JR 5	1965	Apr. 1965	380,059	215,169	738,831 ⁴
IV	24	*Lotteries, definition revised	SJR 42	JR 35	1963	SJR 13	JR 2	1965	"	454,390	194,327	"
IV	13	*Legislators on active duty in armed forces	SJR 24	JR 34	1963	SJR 15	JR 14	1965	Apr. 1966	362,935	189,641	564,132 ⁴
VII	2	*Establishment of inferior courts	SJR 32	JR 48	1963	SJR 26	JR 50	1965	"	321,434	216,341	"
VII	15	*Justices of the peace abolished	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
XI	3	*Special district public utility debt limit	SJR 59	JR 44	1963	SJR 11	JR 51	1965	"	307,502	199,919	"
						AJR 10	JR 58	1965	"	"	"	"
I	23	*Transportation of children to private schools	AJR 70	JR 46	1965	AJR 7	JR 13	1967	Apr. 1967	494,236	377,107	856,650 ⁴
IV	26	*Judicial salary increased during term	AJR 162	JR 96	1965	AJR 17	JR 17	1967	"	489,989	328,292	"
V	1m,1n	*4-year term for governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	534,368	310,478	"
V	3	*Joint election of governor and lieutenant governor	AJR 3	JR 45	1965	SJR 11	JR 11	1967	"	507,339	312,267	"
						AJR 8	JR 14	1967	"	"	"	"
VI	1m	*4-year term for secretary of state	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	520,326	311,974	"
VI	1n	*4-year term for state treasurer	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	514,280	314,873	"
VI	1p	*4-year term for attorney general	AJR 4	JR 80	1965	SJR 12	JR 10	1967	"	515,962	311,603	"
VI	4	*Sheriffs, no limit on successive terms	AJR 72	JR 61	1965	SJR 7	JR 12	1967	Apr. 1967	508,242	324,544	856,650 ⁴
IV	11	*Legislative sessions, more than one permitted in biennium	AJR 5	JR 57	1965	AJR 15	JR 48	1967	Apr. 1968	670,757	267,997	884,996 ⁴
VII	24	*Uniform retirement date for justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	734,046	215,455	"
VII	24	*Temporary appointment of justices and circuit judges	SJR 36	JR 101	1965	SJR 96	JR 56	1967	"	678,249	245,807	"
VIII	10	*Forestry appropriation from sources other than property tax	SJR 28	JR 43	1965	SJR 18	JR 25	1967	"	652,705	286,512	"
IV	23	*Uniform county government modified	AJR 18	JR 49	1967	SJR 8	JR 2	1969	Apr. 1969	326,445	321,851	706,324 ²
IV	23a	*County executive to have veto power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
VIII	7	*State public debt for specified purposes allowed	AJR 1	JR 58	1967	AJR 1	JR 3	1969	"	411,062	258,366	"
I	24	*Private use of school buildings	AJR 74	JR 38	1969	AJR 10	JR 27	1971	Apr. 1972	871,707	298,016	— ¹
IV	23	*County government systems authorized	SJR 58	JR 32	1969	SJR 4	JR 13	1971	"	571,285	515,255	"
VI	4	*Coroner/medical examiner option	SJR 63	JR 33	1969	SJR 38	JR 21	1971	"	795,497	323,930	"
X	3	*Released time for religious instruction	AJR 41	JR 37	1969	AJR 17	JR 28	1971	"	595,075	585,511	"
I	25	Equality of the sexes	AJR 140	JR 44	1971	AJR 21	JR 5	1973	Apr. 1973	447,240	520,936	1,008,553 ²
IV	24	*Charitable bingo authorized	SJR 13	JR 31	1971	AJR 6	JR 3	1973	"	645,544	391,499	"
IV	26	*Increased benefits for retired public employes	SJR 3	JR 12	1971	SJR 15	JR 15	1973	Apr. 1974	396,051	315,545	758,587 ⁴
VII	13	*Removal of judges by 2/3 vote of legislature for cause	AJR 31	JR 30	1971	AJR 55	JR 25	1973	"	493,496	193,867	"
VIII	1	*Taxation of agricultural lands	AJR 1	JR 39	1971	AJR 1	JR 29	1973	"	353,377	340,518	"
VIII	3,7	*Public debt for veterans' housing	AJR 145	JR 38	1973	AJR 1	JR 3	1975	Apr. 1975	385,915	300,232	699,043 ⁴
VIII	7,10	Internal improvements for transportation facilities ⁸	AJR 133	JR 37	1973	AJR 2	JR 2	1975	"	342,396 ⁸	341,291 ⁸	"
XI	3	Exclusion of certain debt from municipal debt limit	SJR 44	JR 32	1971	SJR 55	JR 133	1973	"	310,434	337,925	"
XIII	2	*Duelling; repeal of disenfranchisement	SJR 6	JR 10	1973	SJR 4	JR 4	1975	"	395,616	282,726	"
XI	3	Municipal indebtedness increased up to 10% of equalized valuation	AJR 58	JR 35	1973	AJR 6	JR 6	1975	Apr. 1976	328,097	715,420	1,168,606 ⁴

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
VIII	7(2)(a),10	Internal improvements for transportation facilities ⁸	AJR 133	JR 37	1973	AJR 2	JR 2	1975	Nov. 1976 ⁸	722,658	935,152	1,332,220 ⁷
IV	24	*Charitable raffle games authorized	AJR 43	JR 19	1975	AJR 10	JR 6	1977	Apr. 1977	483,518	300,473	775,490 ⁴
VII	2	*Unified court system [also changed I-21; IV-17 and 26; VII-3 to 11, 14, 16 to 23; XIV-16(1) to (4)]	AJR 11	JR 13	1975	SJR 9	JR 7	1977	"	490,437	215,939	"
VII	5	*Court of appeals created [also changed I-21(1); VII-2 and 3(3); XIV-16(5)]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	455,350	229,316	"
VII	11,13	*Court system disciplinary proceedings	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	565,087	151,418	"
VII	24	*Retirement age for justices and judges set by law	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	506,207	244,170	"
IV	23	Town government uniformity	AJR 22	JR 15	1975	AJR 20	JR 18	1977	Apr. 1978	179,011	383,395	"
V	7,8	*Gubernatorial succession	SJR 51	JR 32	1977	SJR 1	JR 3	1979	Apr. 1979	538,959	187,440	840,166 ⁴
XIII	10	*Lieutenant governor vacancy	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	540,186	181,497	"
IV	9	*Senate presiding officer [also changed 5-8]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	372,734	327,008	"
V	1	*4-year constitutional officer terms (improved wording) [also changed V-1m and 1n; VI-1, 1m, 1n and 1p]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	533,620	164,768	"
I	8	*Right to bail ⁹	AJR 9	JR 76	SS'80	AJR 5	JR 8	1981	Apr. 1981	505,092 ⁹	185,405 ⁹	"
XI	1,4	*Obsolete corporation and banking provisions	AJR 53	JR 21	1979	AJR 13	JR 9	1981	"	418,997	186,898	"
XI	3	*Indebtedness period for sewage collection or treatment systems	SJR 28	JR 43	1979	SJR 5	JR 7	1981	"	386,792	250,866	"
XIII	12	*Primaries in recall elections	SJR 5	JR 41	1979	SJR 2	JR 6	1981	"	366,635	259,820	"
VI	4	*Counties responsible for acts of sheriff	AJR 99	JR 38	1979	AJR 7	JR 15	1981	Apr. 1982	316,156	219,752	"
I	1,18	*Gender-neutral wording (also changed X-1 and 2)	AJR 26	JR 36	1979	AJR 35	JR 29	1981	Nov. 1982	771,267	479,053	1,580,344
IV	3	*Military personnel treatment in redistricting	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	834,188	321,331	"
IV	4,5	*Obsolete 1881 amendment reference	AJR 76	JR 36	1979	AJR 35	JR 29	1981	Nov. 1982	919,349	238,884	1,580,340
IV	30	*Elections by legislature	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	977,438	193,679	"
X	1	*Obsolete reference to election and term of superintendent of public instruction	AJR 76	JR 36	1979	AJR 35	JR 29	1981	Nov. 1982	934,236	215,961	"
X	2	*Obsolete reference to military draft exemption purchase	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	887,488	295,693	"
XIV	3	*Obsolete transition from territory to statehood (also changed XIV-4 to 12; XIV-14, 15)	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	926,875	223,213	"
XIV	16(1)	*Obsolete transitional provisions of 1977 court reorganization [also changed XIV-16(2), (3), (5)]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	882,091	237,698	"
XIV	16(4)	*Terms on supreme court effective date provision	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	960,540	190,366	"
I	1	*Rewording to parallel Declaration of Independence	AJR 9	JR 40	1983	AJR 9	JR 21	1985	Apr. 1986	419,699	65,418	461,118 ⁴
III	1-6	*Revision of suffrage defined by general law	AJR 33	JR 30	1983	AJR 3	JR 14	1985	"	401,911	83,183	"
XIII	1	*Modernizing constitutional text	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	404,273	82,512	"
XIII	5	*Obsolete suffrage right on Indian land	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	381,339	102,090	"
IV	24(5)	*Permitting pari-mutuel on-track betting	AJR 45	JR 36	1985	AJR 2	JR 3	1987	Apr. 1987	580,089	529,729	837,747 ⁴
IV	24(6)	*Authorizing the creation of a state lottery	SJR 1	JR 35	1985	AJR 3	JR 4	1987	Apr. 1987	739,181	391,942	"
VIII	1	Authorizing income tax credits or refunds for property or sales taxes	AJR 117	JR 74	1987	SJR 9	JR 2	1989	Apr. 1989	405,765	406,863	882,784 ⁴

HISTORY OF WISCONSIN AMENDMENTS

April 1, 2003–Continued

Art.	Sec.	Subject	First Approval			Second Approval			Date of Election	Vote		Total Vote for Governor
										For	Against	
V	10	*Redefining the partial veto power of the governor	SJR 71	JR 76	1987	SJR 11	JR 39	1989	Apr. 1990	387,068	252,481	685,878 ⁴
VIII	10	Providing housing for persons of low or moderate income	AJR 101	JR 55	1989	AJR 7	JR 2	1991	Apr. 1991	295,823	402,921	———— ¹
VIII	7(2)(a)1	*Railways and other railroad facilities (also created VIII-10)	SJR76	JR 52	1989	SJR 30	JR 9	1991	Apr.1992	650,592	457,690	————
IV	26	*Legislative and judiciary compensation, effective date	AJR 47	JR54	1989	AJR 16	JR 13	1991	"	736,832	348,645	"
VIII	1	Residential property tax reduction	AJR 81	JR76	1989	SJR 12	JR 14	1991	Nov. 1992	675,876	1,536,975	2,531,114 ⁷
I	9m	*Crime victims	SJR 41	JR 17	1991	SJR 3	JR 2	1993	Apr. 1993	861,405	163,087	1,075,386 ²
IV	24	*Gambling, limiting "lottery"; divorce under general law (also amended IV-31,32)	AJR 1	JR 27	SS'92	SJR 2	JR 3	1993	"	623,987	435,180	"
I	3	Removal of unnecessary references to masculine gender [also amended I-3, 7, 9, 19, 21(2); IV-6, 12, 13, 23a; V-4, 6; VI-2; VII-1, 12; XI-3a; XIII-4, 11, 12(6)]	AJR 121	JR 21	1993	AJR 12	JR 3	1995	Apr. 1995	412,032	498,801	939,676 ⁴
IV	24(6)(a)	Authorizing sports lottery dedicated to athletic facilities	SJR 49	JR 27	1993	SJR 3	JR 2	1995	Apr. 1995	348,818	618,377	"
VII	10(1)	Removal of restriction on judges holding nonjudicial public office after resignation during the judicial term	AJR 81	JR 20	1993	AJR 15	JR 4	1995	Apr. 1995	390,744	503,239	"
XIII	3	*Eligibility to seek or hold public office if convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor involving violation of a public trust	AJR 3	JR 19	1993	AJR 16	JR 28	1995	Nov. 1996	1,292,934	543,516	2,196,169 ⁷
I	25	*Guaranteeing the right to keep and bear arms	AJR 53	JR 27	1995	AJR 11	JR 21	1997	Nov. 1998	1,205,873	425,052	1,756,014
VI	4(1)(3)	*4-year term for sheriff; sheriffs permitted to hold nonpartisan office; allowed	AJR 37	JR 23	1995	SJR 43	JR 18	1997	Nov. 1998	1,161,942	412,508	"
	(5)(6)	legislature to provide for election to fill vacancy during term										
IV	24(3),	*Distributing state lottery, bingo and pari-mutuel proceeds for property tax	AJR 80	JR 19	1997	AJR 2	JR 2	1999	Apr. 1999	648,903	105,976	758,965 ⁴
	(5),(6)											
I	(26)	*Right to fish, hunt, trap, and take game	SJR 2	JR 16	2001	AJR 1	JR 8	2003	Apr. 2003	668,459	146,182	800,785 ⁴

*Ratified.

¹No election for statewide office. ²Total vote for State Superintendent. ³No number assigned to joint resolution. ⁴Total vote for Justice of Supreme Court. ⁵Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Owen v. Donald*, 160 Wis. 21 (1915). ⁶Ratified but declared invalid by Supreme Court in *State ex rel. Thomson v. Zimmerman*, 264 Wis. 644 (1953). ⁷Total vote for presidential delegate election. ⁸Recount resulted in rejection (342,132 to 342,309). However, the Dane County Circuit Court ruled the recount invalid due to election irregularities and required that the referendum be resubmitted to the electorate. Resubmitted to the electorate November 1976 by the 1975 Wisconsin Legislature through Ch. 224, s.145r, Laws of 1975. ⁹As a result of a Dane County Circuit Court injunction, vote totals were certified April 7, 1982, by the Board of State Canvassers.

Sources: Official records of the State Elections Board; *Laws of Wisconsin 2001* and previous volumes.

SUMMARY – CHANGING THE WISCONSIN CONSTITUTION

To amend the Wisconsin Constitution, it is necessary for two consecutive Wisconsin Legislatures to adopt an identical amendment (known as "first consideration" and "second consideration") and for a majority of the electorate to ratify the amendment at a subsequent election. See Art. XII, Sec. 1.

Since the adoption of the Wisconsin Constitution in 1848, the electorate has voted 139 out of 189 times to amend a total of 122 sections of the constitution (excluding the same vote for more than one item but including a vote that was later resubmitted by the legislature and two votes declared invalid by the courts). The Wisconsin Legislature adopted 153 acts or joint resolutions to submit these changes to the electorate.

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote	
					For	Against
Territorial						
*Formation of a state government	Territorial Laws 1846, page 5 (Jan.31)			Apr. 1846	12,334	2,487
Ratification of first constitution	Art. XIX, Sec. 9 of 1846 Constitution			Apr. 1847	14,119	20,231
Extend suffrage to colored persons ¹	Supl. resolution to 1846 Constitution			Apr. 1847	7,664	14,615
*Ratification of second constitution	Art. XIV, Sec. 9 of 1848 Constitution			Mar. 1848	16,799	6,384
State						
*Extend suffrage to colored persons ²	Ch.137	1849		Nov. 1849	5,265	4,075
*State banks; advisory referendum	Ch.143	1851		Nov. 1851	31,289	9,126
*General banking law	Ch.479	1852		Nov. 1852	32,826	8,711
*Liquor prohibition; advisory referendum	Ch.101	1853		Nov. 1853	27,519	24,109
Extend suffrage to colored persons	Ch.44	1857		Nov. 1857	28,235	41,345
*Amend general banking law; redemption of bank notes	Ch.98	1858		Nov. 1858	27,267	2,837
*Amend general banking law; circulation of bank notes	Ch.242	1861		Nov. 1861	57,646	2,515
*Amend general banking law; interest rate 7% per year	Ch.203	1862		Nov. 1862	46,269	7,794
Extend suffrage to colored persons ²	Ch.414	1865		Nov. 1865	46,588	55,591
*Amend general banking law; taxing shareholders	Ch.102	1866		Nov. 1866	49,714	19,151
*Abolish office of bank comptroller	JR12	1867				
	Ch.28	1868		Nov. 1868	15,499	1,948
*Incorporation of savings banks and savings societies	Ch.384	1876		Nov. 1876	4,029	3,069
*Women's suffrage upon school matters	Ch.211	1885		Nov. 1886	43,581	38,998
Revise 1897 banking law; banking department under commission	Ch.303	1897		Nov. 1898	86,872	92,607
*Primary election law	Ch.451	1903		Nov. 1904	130,366	80,102
Pocket ballots and coupon voting systems	Ch.522	1905		Apr. 1906	45,958	111,139
Women's suffrage	Ch.227	1911		Nov. 1912	135,545	227,024
*Soldiers' bonus financed by 3-mill property tax and income tax	Ch.667	1919		Sept. 1919	165,762	57,324
*Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act	Ch.556	1919		Nov. 1920	419,309	199,876
*U.S. prohibition act (Volstead Act); memorializing Congress to amend	SJR42	JR47	1925	Nov. 1926	349,443	177,603
*Repeal of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act; advisory referendum	"	"	"	"	350,337	196,402
*Modification of Wisconsin prohibition enforcement act; advisory referendum	SJR14	JR16	1929	Apr. 1929	321,688	200,545
County distribution of auto licenses; advisory referendum	SJR26	JR11	1931	Apr. 1931	183,716	368,674
*Sunday blue law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR116	JR114	1931	Apr. 1932	396,436	271,786
*Old-age pensions; advisory referendum	AJR42	JR64	SS'33	Apr. 1934	531,915	154,729
*Teacher tenure law repeal; advisory referendum	AJR67	JR100	1939	Apr. 1940	403,782	372,524
Property tax levy for high school aid; 2 mills of assessed valuation		Ch.525	1943	Apr. 1944	131,004	410,315
Daylight saving time; advisory referendum	SJR24	JR4	1947	Apr. 1947	313,091	379,740
3% retail sales tax for veterans bonus; advisory referendum	SJR58	JR62	1947	Nov. 1948	258,497	825,990

STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS OTHER THAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS—Continued

Question	Law Submitting			Date of Election	Vote	
					For	Against
4-year term for constitutional officers; advisory referendum	SJR11	JR13	1951	Apr. 1951	210,821	328,613
Apportionment of legislature by area and population; advisory referendum		Ch.728	1951	Nov. 1952	689,615	753,092
*New residents entitled to vote for president and vice president	AJR74	Ch.76	1953	Nov. 1954	550,056	414,680
Statewide educational television tax-supported; advisory referendum		JR66	1953	Nov. 1954	308,385	697,262
*Daylight saving time	AJR3	Ch.6	1957	Apr. 1957	578,661	480,656
*Ex-residents entitled to vote for president and vice president		Ch.512	1961	Nov. 1962	627,279	229,375
Gasoline tax increase for highway construction; advisory referendum	AJR3	JR3	SS'63	Apr. 1964	150,769	889,364
*New residents entitled to vote after 6 months		Chs.88,89	1965	Nov. 1966	582,389	256,246
State control and funding of vocational education; advisory referendum	AJR12	JR4	1969	Apr. 1969	292,560	409,789
*Recreational lands bonding; advisory referendum	AJR17	JR5	1969	Apr. 1969	361,630	322,882
*Water pollution abatement bonding	"	"	"	"	446,763	246,968
*New residents entitled to vote after 10 days	AJR99	Ch.85	1975	Nov. 1976	1,017,887	660,875
*Presidential voting revised		Ch.394	1977	Nov. 1978	782,181	424,386
*Overseas voting revised	AJR5	"	"	"	658,289	524,029
*Public inland lake protection and rehabilitation districts		Ch.299	1979	Nov. 1980	1,210,452	355,024
*Nuclear weapons moratorium and reduction; advisory referendum	AJR5	JR38	1981	Sept. 1982	641,514	205,018
*Nuclear waste site locating; advisory referendum		JR5	1983	Apr. 1983	78,327	628,414
*Gambling casinos on excursion vessels; advisory referendum	AJR5	WisAct 321	1991	Apr. 1993	465,432	604,289
*Gambling casino restrictions; advisory referendum		"	"	"	646,827	416,722
*Video poker and other forms of video gambling allowed; advisory referendum	"	"	"	"	358,045	702,864
*Pari-mutuel on-track betting continuation; advisory referendum	"	"	"	"	548,580	507,403
*State-operated lottery continuation; advisory referendum	"	"	"	"	773,306	287,585
*Extended suffrage in federal elections to adult children of U.S. citizens living abroad		WisAct 182	1999	Nov. 2000	1,293,458	792,975

*Ratified.

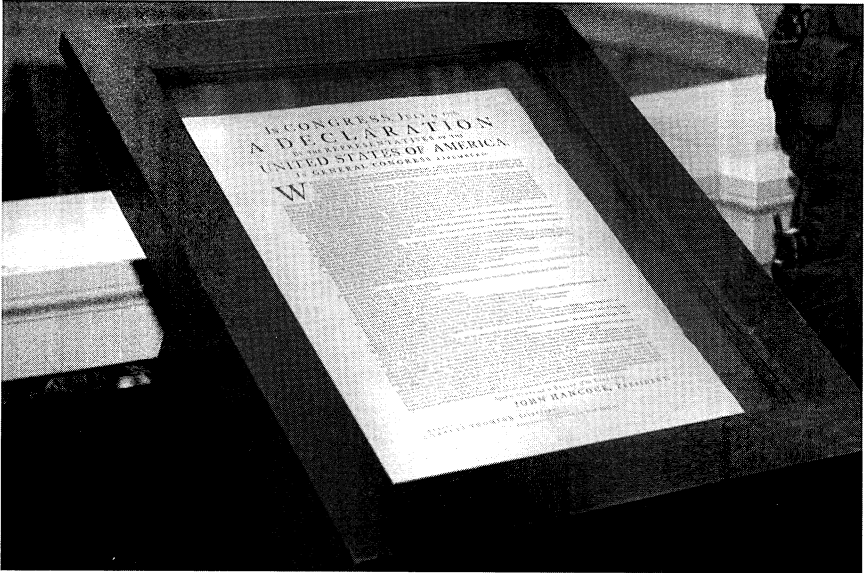
¹For text of resolution, see Wisconsin State Historical Society, *Constitutional Series, Volume II, The Convention of 1846*, edited by Milo M. Quaife, p. 755.

²In *Gillespie v. Palmer*, 20 Wis. 544 (1866), the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled that Chapter 137, *Laws of 1849*, extending suffrage to colored persons, was ratified November 6, 1849.

Sources: Official records of the State Elections Board; *Laws of Wisconsin*, 2001 and previous volumes.

SUMMARY – STATEWIDE REFERENDA ELECTIONS

Statewide referendum questions are submitted to the electorate by the Wisconsin Legislature: 1) to ratify a law extending the right of suffrage (as required by the state constitution); 2) to ratify a law that has been passed contingent on voter approval; or 3) to seek voter opinion through an advisory referendum. Since 1848, the Wisconsin Legislature has presented 52 referendum questions to the Wisconsin electorate through the passage of acts or joint resolutions. During territorial times, the territorial legislature sent 4 questions to the electorate. Two of these passed: one to ratify the state constitution and one to allow the formation of a state government.



A piece of American history was on display in the State Capitol in April 2003. One of 25 surviving original printed copies of the Declaration of Independence was on view in the Capitol for two days as part of a national tour. Thousands of citizens, many of them school children from around the state, took the time to visit and reflect upon the significance of one of our nation's most revered documents. In all, 6,500 viewed the exhibit. The one day total of 4,000 on April 10 was the largest anywhere in the country. (Jay Salvo, Assembly Photographer)



Framework of Government

The framework of Wisconsin government: an overall view of Wisconsin government, a chart of its organization, and a map of state agencies

Wisconsin's People



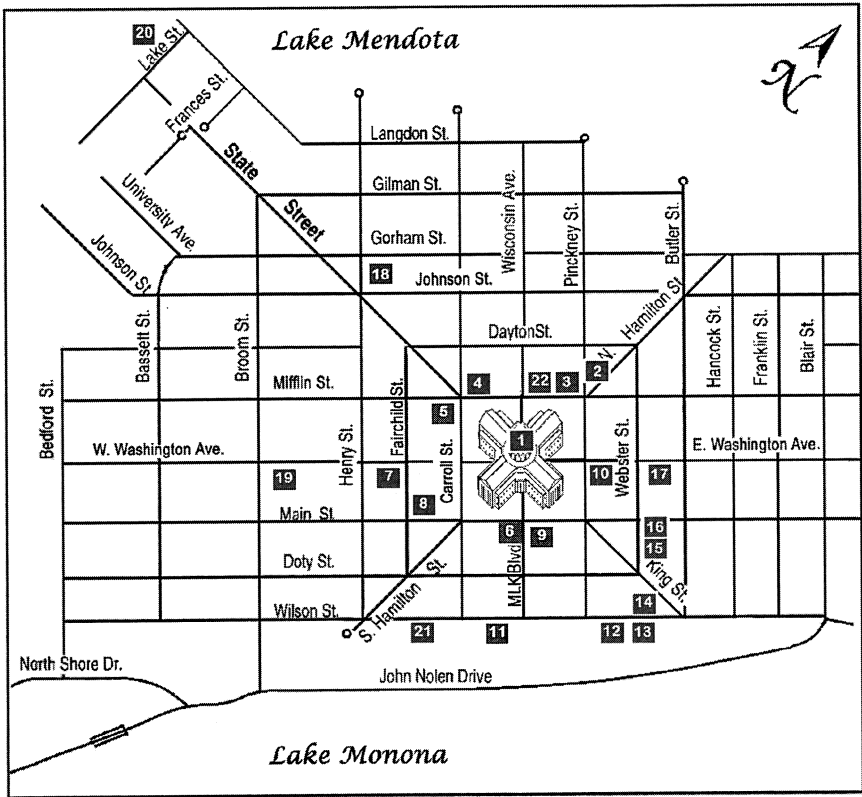
Kathleen Sitter, LRB

LOCATION OF STATE AGENCIES IN MADISON
June 15, 2003

State Agency	Street Address	Map Locator Number
Administration, Department of	101 E. Wilson St.	12
Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of	2811 Agriculture Dr.	—
Attorney General, Office of the	State Capitol	1
Commerce, Department of	201 W. Washington Ave.	7
Corrections, Department of	3099 E. Washington Ave.	—
Educational Communications Board	3319 W. Beltline Hwy.	—
Elections Board	132 E. Wilson St.	14
Employee Trust Funds, Department of	801 W. Badger Rd.	—
Employment Relations, Department of	345 W. Washington Ave.	19
Ethics Board	44 E. Mifflin St.	3
Financial Institutions, Department of	345 W. Washington Ave.	19
Governor, Office of the	State Capitol	1
Health and Family Services, Department of	1 W. Wilson St.	11
Higher Educational Aids Board	131 W. Wilson St.	21
Housing and Economic Development Authority	201 W. Washington Ave.	7
Insurance, Commissioner of	125 S. Webster St.	15
Investment Board	121 E. Wilson St.	13
Justice, Department of	17 W. Main St.	6
Legislative Audit Bureau	22 E. Mifflin St.	22
Legislative Council	1 E. Main St.	9
Legislative Fiscal Bureau	1 E. Main St.	9
Legislative Reference Bureau	100 N. Hamilton St.	2
Legislative Technology Services Bureau	17 S. Fairchild St.	8
Lieutenant Governor, Office of the	State Capitol	1
Military Affairs, Department of	2400 Wright St.	—
Natural Resources, Department of	101 S. Webster St.	16
Public Instruction, Department of	125 S. Webster St.	15
Public Service Commission	610 N. Whitney Way	—
Regulation and Licensing, Department of	1400 E. Washington Ave.	—
Revenue, Department of	2135 Rimrock Rd.	—
Revisor of Statutes Bureau	131 W. Wilson St.	21
Secretary of State, Office of the	30 W. Mifflin St.	4
State Courts, Director of	State Capitol	1
State Historical Society Museum	30 N. Carroll St.	5
State Historical Society of Wisconsin	816 State St.	20
State Public Defender, Office of the	315 N. Henry St.	18
State Treasurer, Office of the	1 S. Pinckney St.	10
Supreme Court	State Capitol	1
Technical College System	310 Price Place	—
Tourism, Department of	201 W. Washington Ave.	7
Transportation, Department of	4802 Sheboygan Ave.	—
University of Wisconsin System	1220 Linden Dr.	—
Veterans Affairs, Department of	30 W. Mifflin St.	4
Wisconsin Veterans Museum	30 W. Mifflin St.	4
Workforce Development, Department of	201 E. Washington Ave.	17

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Administration, *Wisconsin State Government Agency Executive Roster*, March 2003; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau data, June 2003.

CENTRAL MADISON LOCATOR MAP



Base map: City of Madison, Engineering Division, July 2000.

THE FRAMEWORK OF WISCONSIN GOVERNMENT

Government at a Glance

Wisconsin state government is divided into three branches: legislative, executive, and judicial. The legislative branch includes the Wisconsin Legislature, which is composed of the senate and the assembly, and the service agencies and staff that assist the legislators. The executive branch, headed by the governor, includes five other elected constitutional officers, as well as 19 departments and 13 independent agencies created by statute. The judicial branch consists of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, circuit courts, and municipal courts, as well as the staff and advisory groups that assist the courts. Each of the three branches is described in detail in its respective section of the *Blue Book*.

Local units of government in Wisconsin include 72 counties, 190 cities, 395 villages, 1,265 towns, and several hundred special districts.

Origins of the 30th State

Wisconsin's original residents were Native American hunters who arrived here about 14,000 years ago. The territory's first farmers appear to have been the Hopewell people who raised corn, squash, and pumpkins in this area about 2,000 years ago. They also were hunters and fishers, and their trade routes stretched to the Atlantic Coast and the Gulf of Mexico. Later arrivals included the Chippewa, Ho Chunk (Winnebago), Mahican/Munsee, Menominee, Oneida, Potawatomi, and Sioux.

From Wilderness to Statehood. The first Europeans to reach Wisconsin were French explorers, fur trappers, and missionaries. Wisconsin was included in the French sphere of influence from the 1630s until the signing of the 1763 Treaty of Paris, which concluded the French and Indian War and ceded the land encompassing Wisconsin to Great Britain. At the end of the Revolutionary War, 20 years later, the British ceded the vast, unsettled territory west of the Appalachian Mountains to the new United States of America. (Actual British control of the area did not end, however, until 1814 at the conclusion of the War of 1812.)

As a U.S. territory, Wisconsin was initially governed by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and then sequentially by the laws of the Indiana Territory, the Illinois Territory, the Michigan Territory and, finally in 1836, the Wisconsin Territory.

On August 6, 1846, the Congress of the United States authorized the people living in what was then called the Territory of Wisconsin "to form a constitution and State government, for the purpose of being admitted into the Union". Based on this enabling act, the people of the territory called a constitutional convention in Madison to draft a fundamental law for governing the new state. The first proposal for a constitution was drafted in 1846 and submitted to the people on April 6, 1847, but the voters rejected it on a 20,231-to-14,119 vote because of several controversial provisions involving banking, voting rights, property rights of married women, and homesteading.

On March 13, 1848, a second convention submitted its draft, which was ratified by a vote of 16,799 to 6,384. The constitution then adopted remains in force to this day although it has been amended on numerous occasions.

On May 29, 1848, Wisconsin became the 30th state admitted to the Union.

State Powers and Prohibitions. The enabling act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1846 declared that the Territory of Wisconsin was authorized to form a constitution and state government "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever". From the moment of its birth, like the original states, the State of Wisconsin, its people, its lawmaking bodies, its administrative machinery, and its courts were subject to the U.S. Constitution.

In ratifying the U.S. Constitution, the 13 original states specifically delegated a number of powers to the U.S. Congress. Wisconsin agreed to this delegation when joining the Union. Congress is given the authority to regulate interstate and foreign commerce, maintain armed forces, declare war, coin money, establish a postal system, and grant patents and copyrights. Congress also has power to "make all laws which shall be necessary and proper" for carrying out its responsibilities.

The Tenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution specifies: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people." Although the powers delegated to the federal government and the

powers reserved to the states might appear to be neatly delineated, government responsibilities and activities have not been that clear-cut. In fact, many powers are exercised concurrently by the federal government and the states. Through judicial interpretation and laws enacted in response to changing societal needs, the powers exercised by Congress have been greatly expanded to include many activities once considered reserved to the states, as well as new authority not even imagined by the drafters, such as regulation of television and radio or development of a space exploration program. Likewise, the states have broadened their functions as society and technology have evolved.

The Many Sources of State Law

On April 20, 1836, the U.S. Congress passed the Organic Law establishing the Wisconsin Territory, as of July 3, 1836. It prescribed that the existing laws of the Territory of Michigan, to which Wisconsin had belonged, were to be “extended over the said territory . . . subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified or repealed, by the governor and legislative assembly”.

The Wisconsin Constitution continued the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, by providing in Section 2 of Article XIV: “All laws now in force in the territory of Wisconsin which are not repugnant to this constitution shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation or be altered or repealed by the legislature.”

In addition to the provisions of the U.S. and Wisconsin Constitutions, the citizens of this state are governed by the wide-ranging laws contained in more than 6,000 pages of the Wisconsin Statutes. Even this body of law is not detailed enough. The Wisconsin Legislature has found that some areas are so technically complex that implementation of legislative policy must be left to certain state agencies with the power to issue administrative rules that have the effect of state law.

Notwithstanding the detailed wording of statutory law and administrative rules, there will still be specific provisions that are subject to various interpretations. In these cases, formal law is further defined by courts or administrative commissions authorized to interpret state law.

Making State Government Work

According to the general division of state government powers, the legislative branch enacts the laws; the executive branch carries them out (or executes them); and the judicial branch interprets them. This very simple description of state government tells only part of the story. Actually, all three branches play a part in establishing public policy, determining the meaning of the law, and ensuring that the laws are faithfully administered.

When most people think of “the law”, they tend to regard it as something restrictive – a rule prohibiting certain actions. Although this may be one outcome, the real reason for the existence of law in a democratic system is to give the greatest benefit to the greatest number of people while protecting the individual rights prescribed by the federal and state constitutions. The only manner in which this can be achieved is by establishing a specific set of rules that attempt to prescribe for all citizens the limits of their rights and obligations.

Developing Public Policy. Policy cannot become law without legislative action. Each member of the legislature may introduce bills proposing new laws, joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments, or simple and joint resolutions dealing with other matters, and each may offer amendments to proposals introduced by other members.

The governor also plays a major role in the development of formal public policy. The Wisconsin Constitution requires the governor to “communicate to the legislature, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such matters . . . for their consideration as he may deem expedient.” This is done in the state of the state message, the budget message, and in special messages focusing on particular matters. In cases where a specific problem needs immediate legislative attention, the governor may call the legislature into a special session focusing on the matter. Before a bill becomes law, it must be passed by the legislature and signed by the governor. If the governor vetoes the bill instead of signing it, it can only become law if it is approved a second time by a two-thirds vote in each house of the legislature. In the case of appropriation bills that authorize spending, such as a budget, the governor can use the “partial veto” and veto only parts of the bill rather than the whole proposal. The veto power gives the governor a great deal of control over the content of any new law.

Once a new proposal is enacted, the governor, as the chief executive officer of the state, takes an active part in implementing the policy through oversight of the agencies involved in day-to-day administration of the law. According to the constitution, the governor “shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the legislature, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.”

The judicial branch also has an official role to play in the development of public policy. Although courts are not involved in the enactment of new laws, they do resolve conflicts about existing law – that is, they interpret the law. A court decision may occasionally result in an interpretation of a law that has quite a different effect from what the legislature originally intended. The legislature can redraft and clarify that law if it disagrees with the interpretation.

The opinions and concerns voiced by citizens of Wisconsin constitute the major source of ideas for new legislation. New policy proposals often result from everyday situations citizens encounter in their own communities. If they think that greater property tax relief is needed or that health insurance is unaffordable or that the business climate could be improved, they may determine “there ought to be a law”. An individual may decide to write a letter to the editor of a newspaper, contact a legislator, or tell the governor about it. An association to which the person belongs may hire a spokesperson, called a “lobbyist”, to recommend legislation or appear at legislative hearings.

State agencies are another primary source of public policy ideas. While administering current programs, departments are in a natural position to see how policies are working and whether they need to be changed, expanded, or abolished. Department heads have opportunities to discuss their problems with the governor, especially during development of the biennial budget, and they may be invited to contribute expert testimony at legislative hearings.

Increasing Services. In 1848, when Wisconsin became a state, government services were relatively simple. In his annual report of 1849, the secretary of state reported payments to only 14 people within the state’s executive branch, and that included the constitutional officers. In 2002, full- and part-time state employees totaled 77,639. Approximately one-third of these workers were employed by the University of Wisconsin System.

This growth is primarily the result of the increasing size and complexity of today’s society. At one time, many Wisconsin residents had little opportunity for formal schooling; in 2002, the University of Wisconsin System enrolled 160,635 students and public elementary and secondary enrollments totaled 879,476. In 2001, the Technical College System served 451,321 students. Once, the wooden Watertown Plank Road constituted an unequalled technological advancement over the muddy wagon trails of the day; by 2002, Wisconsin had 111,905 miles of highways and streets, almost 80% of them paved, and 97 publicly owned airports. In 1900, the average U.S. life expectancy at birth was 47.3 years; by 2001, it had reached 77.2 years (74.4 for males and 79.8 for females). As Wisconsin’s population increases in numbers and lives longer, the state faces many challenges, including improving education, renovating mature industries, developing the economy, protecting the environment, and improving transportation and health care.

Local Units of Government

In order to carry out its numerous responsibilities, every state has created subordinate units of local government. In most cases, these are legal, rather than constitutional, creations. This means the legislature may abolish them, change them, or give them increased or decreased powers and duties, as it chooses. In Wisconsin, the local units of government consist of counties, cities, villages, towns, and school districts. Special districts may be formed to handle regional concerns. Within the limits of statutory law, each unit has the power to tax and to make legally binding rules governing its own affairs.

Counties. Wisconsin has 72 counties. Together, they cover the entire territory of the state. The government offices for each county are located in a municipality within the county designated as the “county seat”. The governing body of the county is the board of supervisors. The number of supervisors may vary from county to county, but within a particular county each supervisor must represent, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants. County supervisors are elected in the spring nonpartisan elections for 2-year terms, with the exception of the members of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors who serve 4-year terms. Other county officials, all of whom are elected in the fall partisan elections, include the sheriff, who is elected for a 4-year

term, and other administrative officers serving 2-year terms, such as the district attorney, clerk, treasurer, coroner, register of deeds, and clerk of circuit courts. As permitted by law, counties may employ a registered land surveyor in lieu of electing a surveyor, and the majority do. An appointed county medical examiner system may be substituted for an elected coroner. (Milwaukee County must appoint a medical examiner and a registered land surveyor.)

Since January 1, 1987, counties have been required to have a central administrative officer. They may choose to have an elected "county executive", who is chosen for a 4-year term in the spring nonpartisan elections, or a "county administrator" appointed by the county board. If the county has neither an executive nor an administrator, the board must designate an elected or appointed official to serve as "administrative coordinator" for the county. The county board chairperson often is chosen for this post. There are 10 counties with elected executives; 10 have appointed administrators; and 48 have an appointed administrative coordinator.

Cities and Villages. Wisconsin's 190 cities and 395 villages are incorporated under general law. Based on a constitutional amendment ratified in 1924, they have "home rule" powers to determine their local affairs. In general, minimum population for incorporation as a village is 150 residents for an isolated village and 2,500 for a metropolitan village located in a more densely populated area. For cities, the minimums are 1,000 and 5,000, respectively, but an existing village that exceeds 1,000 population may opt for city status. Depending on population, a city may be assigned to one of four classes, but the city must initiate the change from one class to another when its population changes. For example, Milwaukee currently is the only "first class" city. Although Madison meets the population requirements to change from "second class" to "first class", it has not chosen to do so.

Wisconsin cities currently use two forms of executive organization. The vast majority elect a mayor and a city common council, but 10 operate under a council-manager system, in which the elected council selects the manager to serve as chief executive. In those cities with the mayor-council form of government, 75 have also appointed full- or part-time city administrators. City alderpersons are elected for 2-year terms in the spring nonpartisan elections, except in Milwaukee, where alderpersons serve 4-year terms.

In most villages, executive power is vested in the village president, who presides over the village board of trustees and votes as an *ex officio* trustee, but 11 villages use a village manager form of government with the manager chosen by the elected board. An additional 74 have created full- or part-time village administrators. Village trustees are elected for 2-year terms in the spring nonpartisan elections.

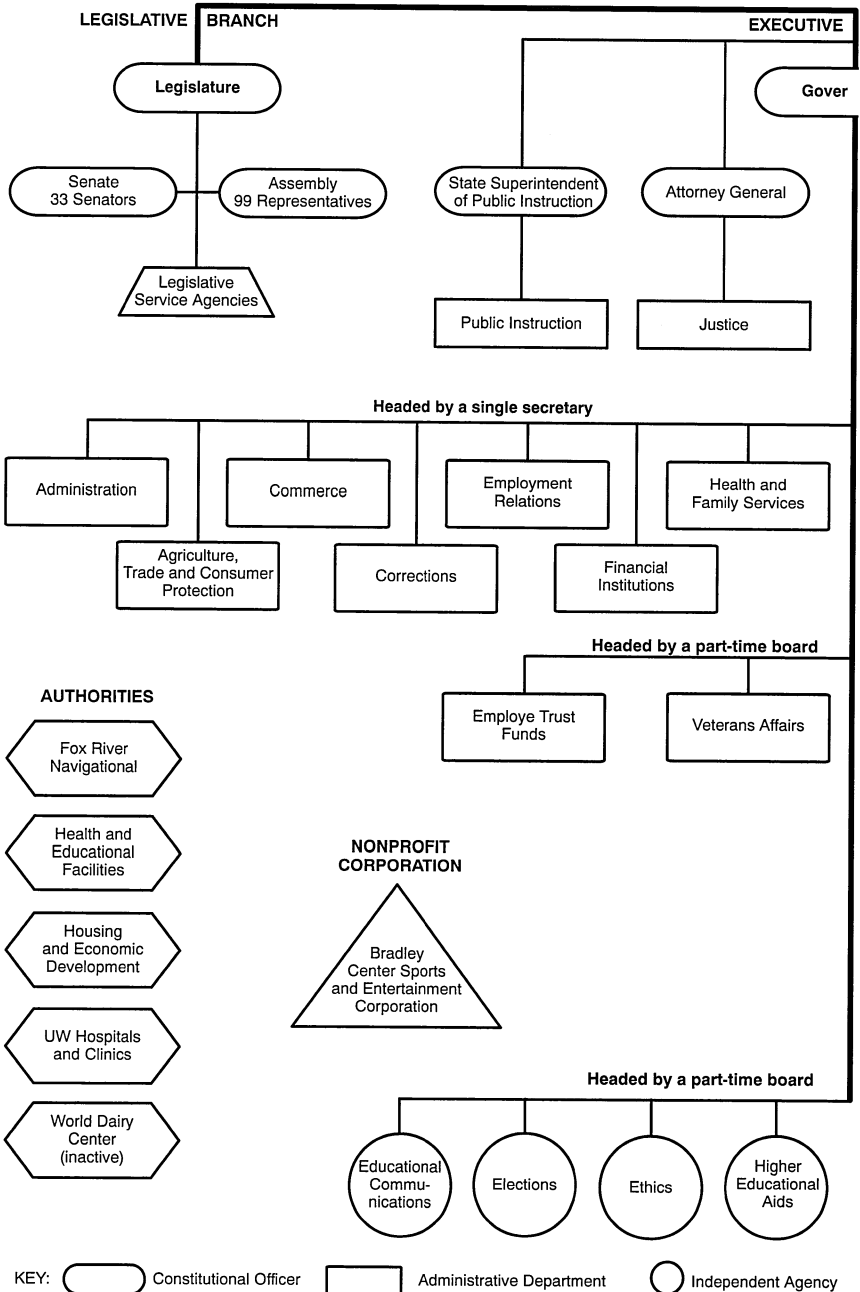
Towns. Town governments govern those areas of Wisconsin that are not included inside the corporate boundaries of either a city or a village. Wisconsin has 1,265 towns, including the entire County of Menominee, which is designated as a town. Towns have only those powers granted by the Wisconsin Statutes. In addition to their traditional responsibility for local road maintenance, town governments carry out a variety of functions and, in some instances, even undertake urban-type services. The town board is usually composed of 3 supervisors, but if a board is authorized to exercise village powers or if the town population is 2,500 or more it may have up to 5 members. (Menominee County has 7 town board members, who also serve as the county board of supervisors.) Town supervisors are elected for 2-year terms in the spring nonpartisan election. They perform a number of administrative functions, and the town board chairperson has certain executive powers and duties. A town board may also create the position of town administrator.

Supervisors are expected to carry out the policies set at the annual town meeting. The annual meeting is held on the second Tuesday of April (or another date set by the electors), and during the meeting all qualified voters of the town are entitled to discuss and vote on matters specified by state law.

School Districts. There are 426 school districts in Wisconsin. These are special units of government organized to carry out a single function, the operation of the public schools. Each district is run by an elected school board, which appoints the district administrators.

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT

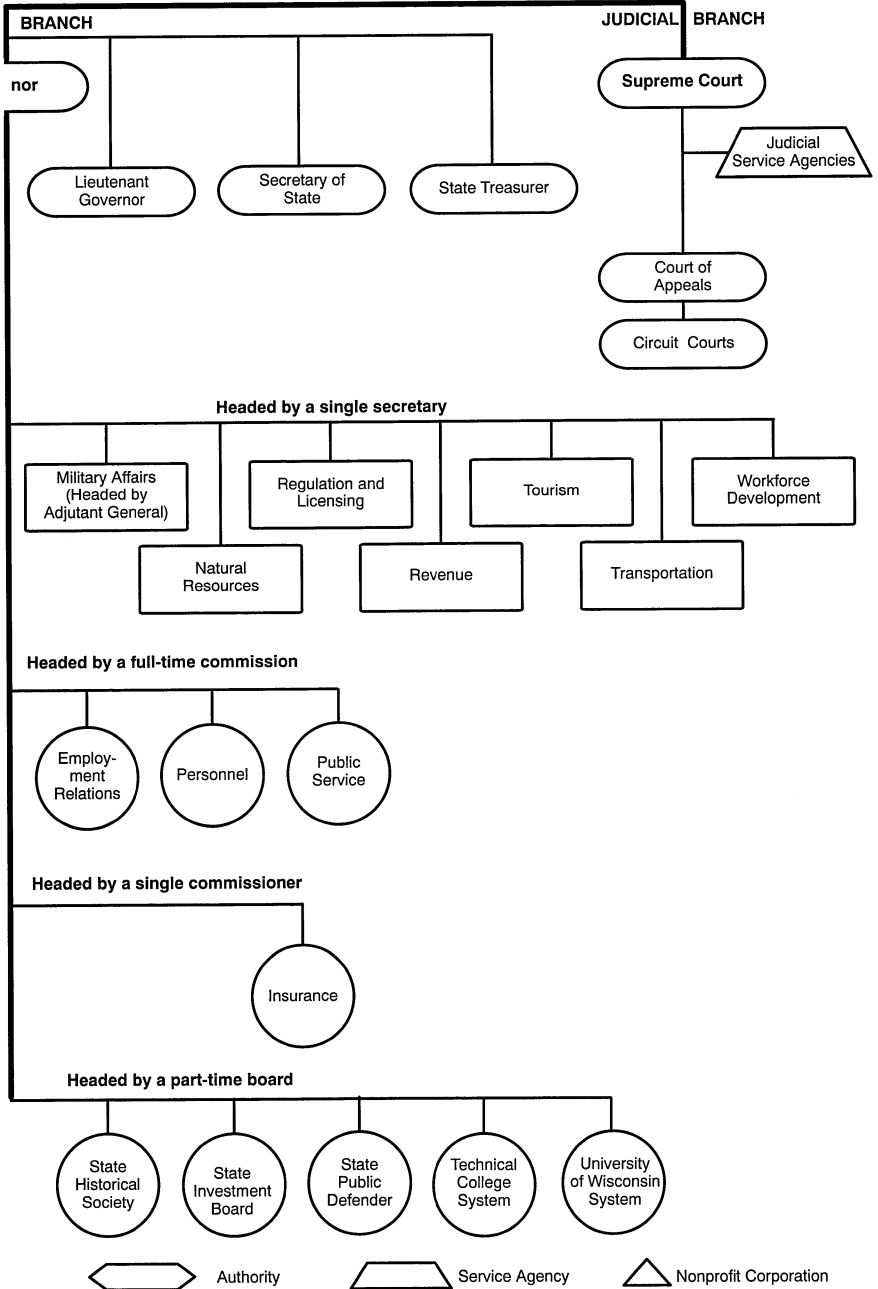
January



Units of state government not shown on the chart are listed on following page.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

2003



Units of State Government Not Shown on Organization Chart

The following units of state government are independent entities, which are attached to the agencies indicated for administrative purposes under Section 15.03 of the statutes.

Boards

- Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board (DOA)
- Board on Aging and Long-Term Care (DOA)
- Arts Board (Tourism)
- Burial Sites Preservation Board (State Historical Society)
- Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board (DHFS)
- Claims Board (DOA)
- College Savings Program Board (Treasurer)
- Crime Victims Rights Board (DOJ)
- Depository Selection Board (DOA)
- Development Finance Board (Commerce)
- Disability Board (Governor)
- Educational Approval Board (Veterans Affairs)
- Emergency Medical Services Board (DHFS)
- Environmental Education Board (UW)
- Board on Health Care Information (DHFS)
- Historic Preservation Review Board (State Historical Society)
- Independent Review Board (DHFS)
- Information Technology Management Board (DEG)
- Interstate Adult Offender Supervision Board (DOC)
- Investment and Local Impact Fund Board (DOR)
- Kickapoo Reserve Management Board (Tourism)
- Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board (DNR)
- Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board (DNR)
- Land and Water Conservation Board (DATCP)
- Land Information Board (DOA)
- Law Enforcement Standards Board (DOJ)
- Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board (Tourism)
- Minority Business Development Board (Commerce)
- National and Community Service Board (DOA)
- Prison Industries Board (DOC)
- Public Records Board (DOA)
- Recycling Market Development Board (Commerce)
- Rural Economic Development Board (Commerce)
- State Capitol and Executive Residence Board (DOA)
- State Fair Park Board (Tourism)
- State Use Board (DOA)
- Technology for Educational Achievement in Wisconsin (TEACH) Board (DOA)
- Tobacco Control Board (DHFS)
- Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Board (UW)
- Volunteer Fire Fighter and Emergency Medical Technician Service Award Board (DOA)
- Waste Facility Siting Board (DOA)
- Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board (DWD)
- Governor's Work-Based Learning Board (DWD)

Commissions

- Labor and Industry Review Commission (DWD)
- Sentencing Commission (DOA)
- Tax Appeals Commission (DOA)
- Wisconsin Waterways Commission (DNR)

Councils

- Council on Developmental Disabilities (DHFS)
- Groundwater Coordinating Council (DNR)
- Invasive Species Council (DNR)
- Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council (DHFS)
- Council on Physical Disabilities (DHFS)
- Council on Recycling (DNR)
- Council on Utility Public Benefits (DOA)
- Wisconsin Land Council (DOA)
- Women's Council (DOA)

Divisions

- Division of Hearings and Appeals (DOA)
- Division of Trust Lands and Investments (DOA)

Offices

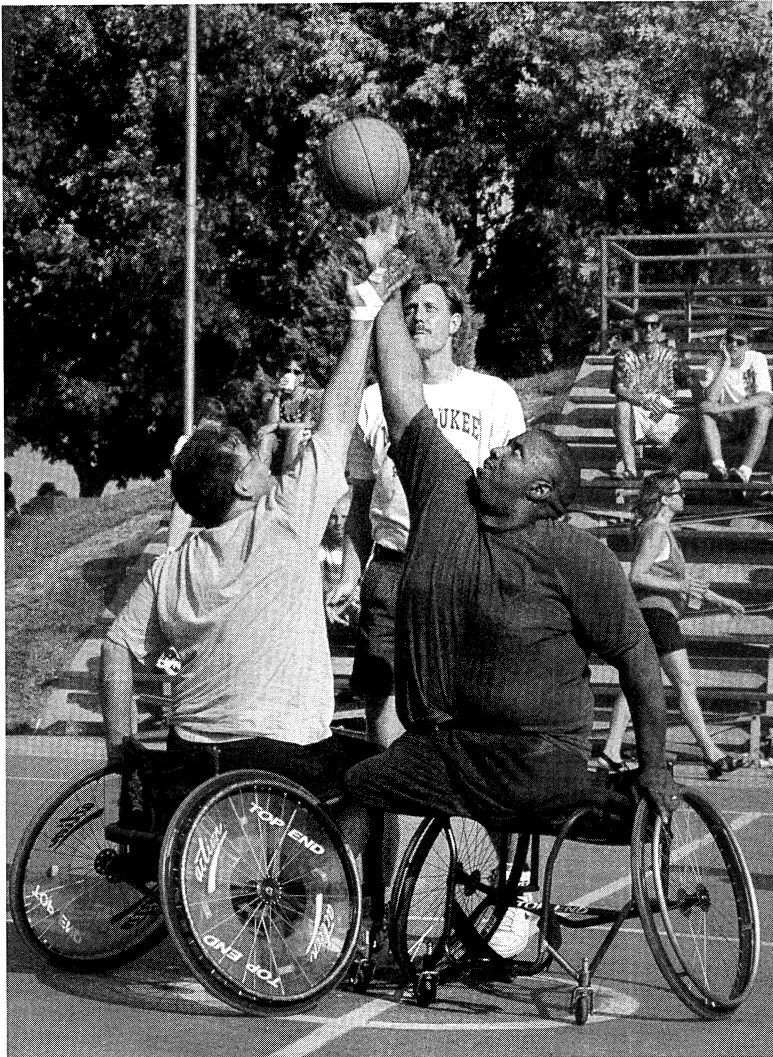
- Office of Credit Unions (DFI)
- Office of Justice Assistance (DOA)
- Office of the Commissioner of Railroads (PSC)

Legislative Branch

5

The legislative branch: profile of the legislative branch, description of the legislative process, summary of 2001-02 legislation, and description of legislative committees and service agencies

Wisconsin's People



Department of Tourism

OFFICERS OF THE 2003 LEGISLATURE**SENATE**

President	Senator Alan J. Lasee
President pro tempore	Senator Robert T. Welch
Chief clerk	Honorable Donald J. Schneider
Sergeant at arms	Honorable Ted Blazel

Majority Party Officers

Leader	Senator Mary E. Panzer
Assistant leader	Senator David A. Zien
Caucus chairperson	Senator Mary A. Lazich
Caucus vice chairperson .	Senator Joseph Leibham

Minority Party Officers

Senator Jon B. Erpenbach
Senator Dave Hansen
Senator Robert W. Wirsch
None

Chief Clerk: Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Location: 17 West Main Street, Suite 401; Telephone: (608) 266-2517.

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

ASSEMBLY

Speaker	Representative John G. Gard
Speaker pro tempore	Representative Stephen J. Freese
Chief clerk	Honorable Patrick E. Fuller
Sergeant at arms	Honorable Richard A. Skindrud

Majority Party Officers

Leader	Representative Steven M. Foti
Assistant leader	Representative Jean L. Hundertmark
Caucus chairperson	Representative Daniel P. Vrakas
Caucus vice chairperson .	Representative Glenn Grothman
Caucus secretary	Representative Carol Owens
Caucus sergeant at arms .	Representative Jerry Petrowski

Minority Party Officers

Representative James E. Kreuser
Representative Jon Richards
Representative Robert L. Turner
Representative Gary E. Sherman
Representative Amy Sue Vruwink
Representative Jennifer Shilling

Chief Clerk: Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952; Location: 17 West Main Street, Suite 208; Telephone: (608) 266-1501.

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

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

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

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

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

A new legislature is sworn into office in January of each odd-numbered year, and it meets in continuous biennial session until its successor is sworn in. The 2003 Legislature is the 96th Wisconsin Legislature. It convened on January 6, 2003, and will continue until January 3, 2005.

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

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

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

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

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

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Number of Positions 2003 Legislature: Senate: 33 members, 228 employees; Assembly: 99 members, 333 employees.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$88,582,200.

Constitutional Reference: Article IV.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 13, Subchapter I.

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

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

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

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

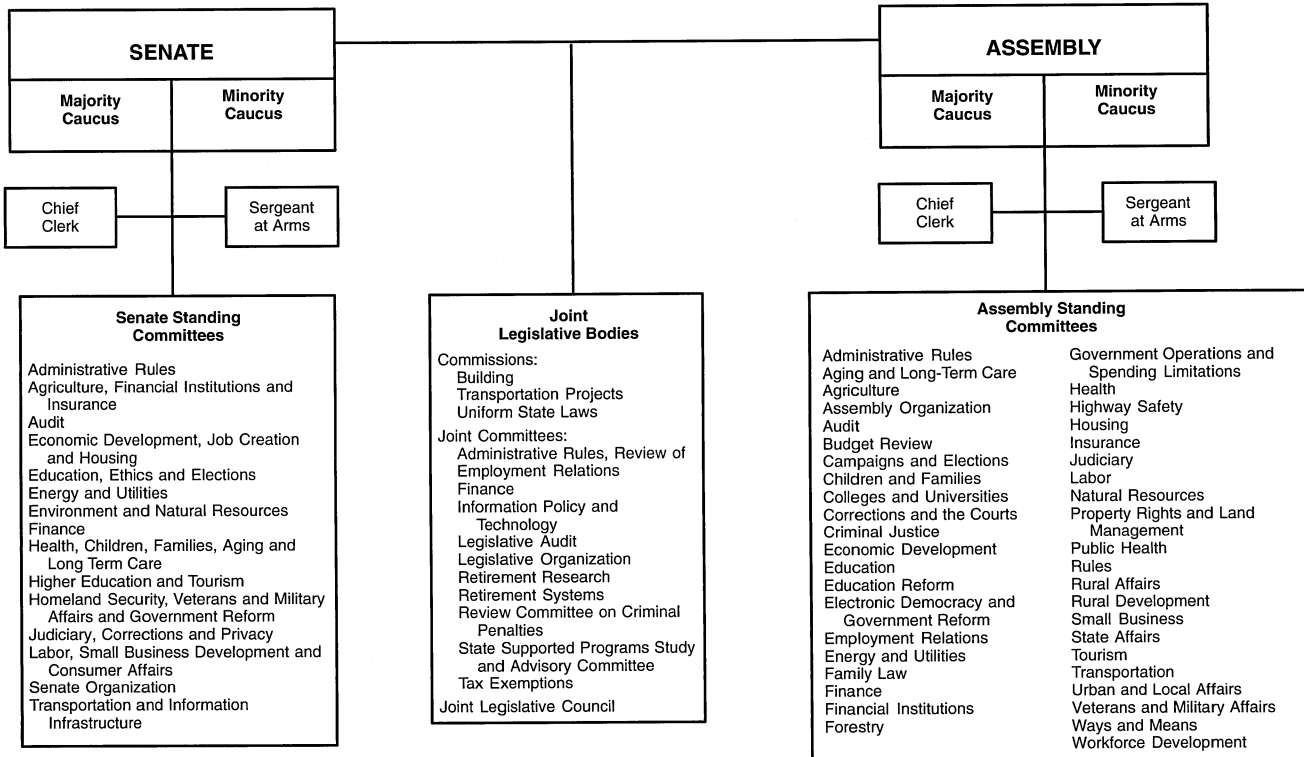
Political Parties in the Legislative Process. Partisan political organizations play an important role in the Wisconsin legislative process. Since 1949, virtually all legislators have been affiliated with either the Democratic Party or the Republican Party. The strongest representation of other parties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

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

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

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

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



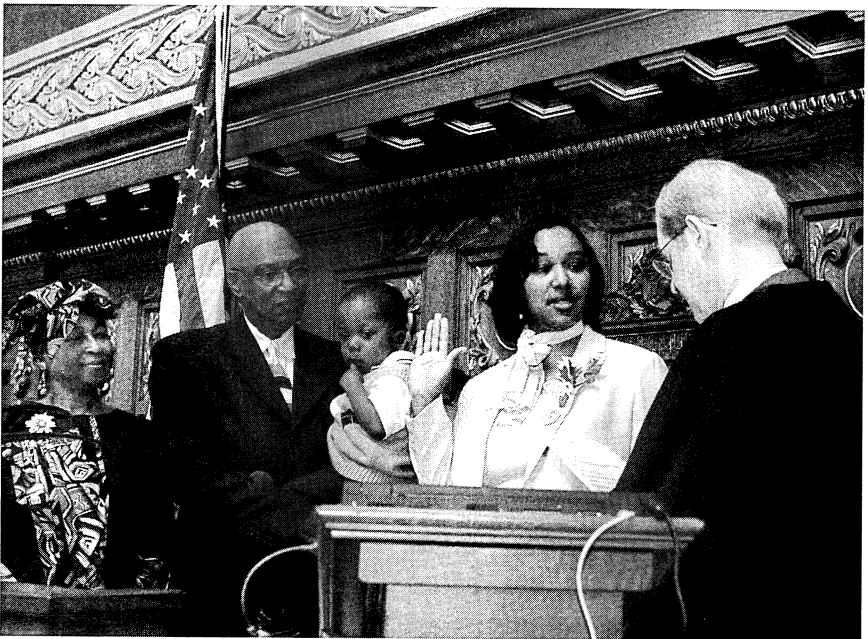
committees. When the speaker is absent or unable to preside, the speaker pro tempore, who is also elected from the membership, may substitute.

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

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

Legislative Compensation. When the 2003 Legislature convened on January 6, 2003, all members were eligible for a salary of \$45,569 per year. The process for setting legislative salaries requires the Secretary of the Department of Employment Relations to submit proposed changes as part of the state compensation plan to the legislature's Joint Committee on Employment Relations. If the committee approves the plan, the new salary goes into effect for all legislators at the next inauguration. The committee also sets the salaries of the chief clerks and the sergeants at arms of the two houses within a range established under civil service procedures.

Members of the legislature, the chief clerks, and the sergeants at arms are entitled to an allowance not to exceed \$88 per day ("per diem") for living expenses for each day spent in Madison on legislative business if they certify by affidavit that they have established temporary residence at the state capital. Those who choose not to establish temporary residence are entitled to half that amount. All members are reimbursed for one weekly round trip from the capital to their homes.



One of the proudest moments for a newly elected legislator and her family occurs on Inauguration Day. Representative Lena Taylor is sworn in after winning a special election in April 2003, while her family looks on approvingly. Supreme Court Justice David Prosser, a former Assembly Speaker, administers the oath of office. (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Photographer)

2003-2004 SESSION SCHEDULE

January 6, 2003	2003 Inauguration
January 7, 2003	Floorperiod
January 28-30, 2003	Floorperiod
February 18-20, 2003	Floorperiod
March 11-20, 2003	Floorperiod
April 24, 2003	Deadline for sending bills to governor
April 29-May 8, 2003	Floorperiod
May 28-June 27, 2003 (or until passage of budget)	Floorperiod
August 14, 2003	Deadline for sending nonbudget bills to governor*
September 23-October 2, 2003	Floorperiod
October 21-23, 2003	Floorperiod
November 4-13, 2003	Floorperiod
December 11, 2003	Deadline for sending bills to governor
January 20-February 5, 2004	Floorperiod
February 24-March 11, 2004	Last general-business floorperiod
April 15, 2004	Deadline for sending bills to governor
April 27-29, 2004	Limited-business floorperiod
May 4, 2004	Deadline for sending bills to governor
May 11-12, 2004	Veto review floorperiod
May 26, 2004	Deadline for sending bills to governor
May 13, 2004-January 3, 2005	Interim committee work
January 3, 2005	2005 Inauguration

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

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

Source: 2003 Senate Joint Resolution 1.

They also are reimbursed for expenses incurred while serving as legislative members of a state or interstate agency or when specifically authorized to attend meetings of such agencies as non-members. The Speaker of the Assembly also receives a stipend, currently \$25 per month.

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

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

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

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

2003-2004 session schedule, for example, is structured around 13 floorperiods, with periods of committee work interspersed throughout the biennium.

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

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

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

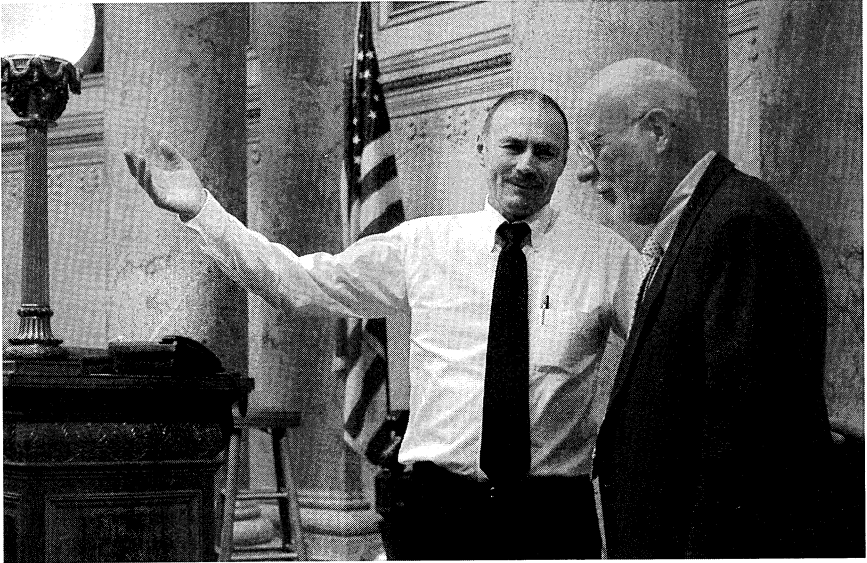
In addition, the governor has the authority to call a “special session”, in which the legislature can act only upon matters specifically mentioned in the governor’s call. As of the adjournment of the 2001 Legislature, there had been 77 special sessions since Wisconsin became a state in 1848. It is possible for a regular session and a special session to be scheduled at different times during a week or even on the same day. Because special sessions may occur at any time during the legislative biennium, enactments resulting from a special session are now numbered within the regular sequence of biennial laws.

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

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

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

Complete texts of bills, amendments, and resolutions; bill histories; a subject index to legislation; hearing notices and calendars; and other information on the legislature are available on the Internet at www.legis.state.wi.us. Reference copies of all these legislative documents are available at the Legislative Reference Bureau, and numerous libraries throughout the state also receive



With Republicans winning a majority in the Senate, Alan J. Lasee (left) succeeded Fred Risser as Senate President in 2003. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

them. Individuals and organizations may subscribe to receive printed versions of legislative documents. (See the table on Legislative Service in this section for fees and details.)

Standing Committees. To a large extent, the legislature does its work in committees. In the 2003 Legislature, the senate has 15 standing committees, the assembly 42, and there are 11 joint standing committees, composed of members from both houses. Joint standing committees are created in the statutes and membership is determined by law. Regular standing committees are created under the rules of their respective houses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



The press provides a vital link between citizens and their government. At a press conference held on June 20, 2003, following Senate action on the 2003-04 biennial budget, Governor Doyle expresses his reaction. (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Photographer)

THE LEGISLATURE ON THE INTERNET

Legislative Information

The Wisconsin Legislature's Internet home page at <http://www.legis.state.wi.us> provides extensive information regarding the legislature and the legislative process. Follow the links under **2003-2004 Legislative Activity** to access bills, acts, statutes, calendars, and other legislative activity during current and past sessions. Full text documents, including the Wisconsin Constitution, are also available online. The **Spotlight** link reports on-going legislative activity. In addition, the legislative **service agencies** have individual home pages where their publications can be downloaded.

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

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

Live Video and Audio

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

NEWS MEDIA CORRESPONDENTS ACCREDITED TO THE 2003 LEGISLATURE January 29, 2003

Organization	Correspondents	Telephone
Newspaper and Wire Services		
Appleton Post-Crescent	Ben Jones	255-9256
Associated Press	Jenny Price, Todd Richmond, J.R. Ross	255-3679
Badger Herald	John Buchel, Cristina Daglas	257-4712
Capital Times	Dave Callender, Matt Pommer, Anita Weier	252-6475/252-6429
Capitol News Service	Stan Milam	251-8585
Green Bay Press-Gazette	John Dipko	255-9254
Isthmus	Melanie Conklin	251-5627
Lee Newspapers/WSJ	Tom Sheehan	252-6198/(800) 362-8333, ext. 6198
Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	Dennis Chaptman, Dick Jones, Steve Walters	258-2262/258-2274
Wheeler News Service	Tom Pattison	(800) 843-4346
Wheeler Reports	George Coburn, Gwyn Guenther, Dick Wheeler	287-0130
Wisconsin Catholic Newspapers	John Huebscher	257-0004
Wisconsin State Journal	Phil Brinkman, Scott Milfred	252-6145/252-6129
Radio and Television		
WIBA-AM and FM (Madison)	John Colbert	251-1978/274-2995
WISC-TV (Madison)	Colin Benedict	277-5246
WKOW-TV (Madison)	Jennifer Schwarz	273-2727
WMTV-TV (Madison)	Paul Blume	274-1500
WNWC-FM (Madison)	Gordon Govier, Mike Powers	271-1025
WOLX-FM (Madison)	Adam Elliot	826-0077
WTDY-AM (Madison)	Robin Colbert, Tim Morrissey, Rich Schuh	271-1301
Wisconsin Public Radio	Benson Gardner, Shamane Mills	265-3002/263-7985
Wisconsin Radio Network	Doug Cunningham, Dale Forbis, Bob Hague, Jackie Johnson	251-3900
Wisconsin Public Television	Kathy Bissen, Art Hackett, Steve Jandacek, Andy Moore	263-2417/263-2121
Internet News Service		
Wisconsin Eye (wiseye.org)	Jeff Roberts	255-1000
Wispolitics.com	Jeff Mayers	441-8418

2000 POPULATION OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS
For Districts Promulgated May 30, 2002, by the
U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin¹

2000 State Population – 5,363,675

District	2000 Population	Deviation from Ideal ²		District	2000 Population	Deviation from Ideal ²	
		Total	Percent			Total	Percent
SD-1	162,285	- 251	- 0.2%	SD-18	162,388	- 148	- 0.1%
AD-1	53,973	- 206	- 0.4	AD-52	54,300	+ 121	+ 0.2
AD-2	54,191	+ 12	+ 0.0	AD-53	54,036	- 143	- 0.3
AD-3	54,121	- 58	- 0.1	AD-54	54,052	- 127	- 0.2
SD-2	162,546	+ 10	+ 0.0	SD-19	161,992	- 544	- 0.3
AD-4	54,428	+ 249	+ 0.5	AD-55	53,872	- 307	- 0.6
AD-5	53,950	- 229	- 0.4	AD-56	54,199	+ 20	+ 0.0
AD-6	54,168	- 11	- 0.0	AD-57	53,921	- 258	- 0.5
SD-3	162,454	- 82	- 0.1	SD-20	162,035	- 501	- 0.3
AD-7	54,176	- 3	- 0.0	AD-58	53,922	- 257	- 0.5
AD-8	54,074	- 105	- 0.2	AD-59	54,138	- 41	- 0.1
AD-9	54,204	+ 25	+ 0.1	AD-60	53,975	- 204	- 0.4
SD-4	162,528	- 8	- 0.0	SD-21	162,525	- 11	- 0.0
AD-10	54,312	+ 133	+ 0.3	AD-61	54,305	+ 126	+ 0.2
AD-11	53,971	- 208	- 0.4	AD-62	54,049	- 130	- 0.2
AD-12	54,245	+ 66	+ 0.1	AD-63	54,171	- 8	- 0.0
SD-5	162,347	- 189	- 0.1	SD-22	162,605	+ 69	+ 0.0
AD-13	53,940	- 239	- 0.4	AD-64	54,480	+ 301	+ 0.6
AD-14	54,596	+ 417	+ 0.8	AD-65	54,017	- 162	- 0.3
AD-15	53,811	- 368	- 0.7	AD-66	54,108	- 71	- 0.1
SD-6	162,689	+ 153	+ 0.1	SD-23	162,560	+ 24	+ 0.0
AD-16	54,349	+ 170	+ 0.3	AD-67	54,033	- 146	- 0.3
AD-17	54,204	+ 25	+ 0.1	AD-68	54,140	- 39	- 0.1
AD-18	54,136	- 43	- 0.1	AD-69	54,387	+ 208	+ 0.4
SD-7	162,791	+ 255	+ 0.2	SD-24	162,637	+ 101	+ 0.1
AD-19	54,272	+ 93	+ 0.2	AD-70	53,885	- 294	- 0.5
AD-20	54,217	+ 38	+ 0.1	AD-71	54,495	+ 316	+ 0.6
AD-21	54,302	+ 123	+ 0.2	AD-72	54,257	+ 78	+ 0.1
SD-8	162,076	- 460	- 0.3	SD-25	162,355	- 181	- 0.1
AD-22	54,361	+ 182	+ 0.3	AD-73	54,507	+ 328	+ 0.6
AD-23	53,867	- 312	- 0.6	AD-74	53,867	- 312	- 0.6
AD-24	53,848	- 331	- 0.6	AD-75	53,981	- 198	- 0.4
SD-9	161,775	- 761	- 0.5	SD-26	162,882	+ 346	+ 0.2
AD-25	53,825	- 354	- 0.7	AD-76	54,619	+ 440	+ 0.8
AD-26	54,043	- 136	- 0.3	AD-77	54,158	- 21	- 0.0
AD-27	53,907	- 272	- 0.5	AD-78	54,105	- 74	- 0.1
SD-10	162,994	+ 458	+ 0.3	SD-27	162,363	- 173	- 0.1
AD-28	54,404	+ 225	+ 0.4	AD-79	54,562	+ 383	+ 0.7
AD-29	54,356	+ 177	+ 0.3	AD-80	53,978	- 201	- 0.4
AD-30	54,234	+ 55	+ 0.1	AD-81	53,823	- 356	- 0.7
SD-11	162,286	- 250	- 0.2	SD-28	162,837	+ 301	+ 0.2
AD-31	54,423	+ 244	+ 0.5	AD-82	54,545	+ 366	+ 0.7
AD-32	54,103	- 76	- 0.1	AD-83	54,262	+ 83	+ 0.2
AD-33	53,760	- 419	- 0.8	AD-84	54,030	- 149	- 0.3
SD-12	162,618	+ 82	+ 0.1	SD-29	162,313	- 223	- 0.1
AD-34	54,275	+ 96	+ 0.2	AD-85	54,443	+ 264	+ 0.5
AD-35	54,165	- 14	- 0.0	AD-86	53,845	- 334	- 0.6
AD-36	54,178	- 1	- 0.0	AD-87	54,025	- 154	- 0.3
SD-13	163,262	+ 726	+ 0.4	SD-30	162,709	+ 173	+ 0.1
AD-37	54,045	- 134	- 0.2	AD-88	54,095	- 84	- 0.2
AD-38	54,602	+ 423	+ 0.7	AD-89	54,407	+ 228	+ 0.4
AD-39	54,615	+ 436	+ 0.8	AD-90	54,207	+ 28	+ 0.1
SD-14	162,414	- 122	- 0.1	SD-31	163,370	+ 834	+ 0.5
AD-40	53,966	- 213	- 0.4	AD-91	54,596	+ 417	+ 0.8
AD-41	54,242	+ 63	+ 0.1	AD-92	54,434	+ 255	+ 0.5
AD-42	54,206	+ 27	+ 0.1	AD-93	54,340	+ 161	+ 0.3
SD-15	162,267	- 269	- 0.2	SD-32	163,068	+ 532	+ 0.3
AD-43	53,869	- 310	- 0.6	AD-94	54,135	- 44	- 0.1
AD-44	54,264	+ 85	+ 0.2	AD-95	54,625	+ 446	+ 0.8
AD-45	54,134	- 45	- 0.1	AD-96	54,308	+ 129	+ 0.2
SD-16	162,468	- 68	- 0.0	SD-33	162,474	- 62	- 0.0
AD-46	54,206	+ 27	+ 0.0	AD-97	54,411	+ 232	+ 0.4
AD-47	54,313	+ 134	+ 0.3	AD-98	54,039	- 140	- 0.3
AD-48	53,949	- 230	- 0.4	AD-99	54,024	- 155	- 0.3
SD-17	162,762	+ 226	+ 0.1				
AD-49	54,133	- 46	- 0.1				
AD-50	54,355	+ 176	+ 0.3				
AD-51	54,274	+ 95	+ 0.2				

¹The court amended its original order of May 22, 2002 (*Baumgart v. Wendelberger*, No. 01-C-121) on May 30 and July 11, 2002. These statistics reflect the changes.

²Ideal Senate District: 162,536, mean deviation 2002, 260 (0.2%).
 Ideal Assembly District: 54,179, mean deviation 2002, 170 (0.3%).

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census P.L. 94-171 2000 Redistricting Data. Deviations and percentages computed by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

The legislature decides policy by passing bills. A bill must pass both houses of the legislature and be signed by the governor before it becomes law. Other proposals introduced in the legislature also support the body's policy making function. Joint resolutions, which must pass both houses, may propose constitutional amendments, develop a session schedule, or modify the rules that govern both houses. They do not require the governor's signature. Simple resolutions, which are adopted by only one house, may organize the house at the beginning of the session, propose changes to house rules, or ask the attorney general for a legal opinion on a bill.

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

No one but individual legislators or legislative committees may introduce a bill. However, the statutes direct the Joint Committee on Finance to introduce the governor's executive budget bill without change. The legislator who introduces a bill is its "author"; others in the house of origin who support the bill may sign on as "coauthors". The measure may also list "cosponsors" from the second house.

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

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

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

Introduction, First Reading, and Referral to Committee. A bill is introduced when the chief clerk of the author's house assigns it a number and records the introduction for the house journal. Traditionally, the "first reading" took place when the clerk read that part of the proposal's title known as the "relating clause" – the clause that briefly describes the subject matter of the bill, e.g., "relating to the powers and duties of state traffic patrol officers and motor vehicle inspectors" when the house was meeting. In recent times, the clerk usually distributes a report showing the numbers and relating clauses of proposals offered for introduction which takes the place of an actual reading. After first reading, the presiding officer usually refers the proposal to the appropriate standing committee for review. Generally bills that appropriate money, provide for revenue, or relate to taxation are referred to the Joint Committee on Finance before they can be enacted into law.

Committee Hearings. All committee proceedings are open to the general public. Neither assembly nor senate rules require a chairperson to schedule a hearing. If a hearing is held, anyone may speak to the committee to support or oppose a measure or merely to present information to the committee without taking a position. Persons may also register for or against a proposal or submit written comments or petitions without making an oral presentation.

Committees do not keep verbatim transcripts of their hearings, but they do maintain appearance records listing persons who testify or register at the hearing, together with any printed information



Legislation may be discussed in partisan caucuses, in committee hearings, or informally among members, but floor debate is the one stage in the legislative process when a member can speak to all of her colleagues about a bill. Here freshman representative Leah Vukmir addresses the full Assembly for the first time. (Jay Salvo, Assembly Photographer)

those parties submit relative to bills and resolutions before the committee. Records for the current legislative session are filed in the office of the committee chairperson. Copies of appearance records for prior sessions, beginning with the 1953 session, are filed in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

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

The following is an example of a committee report to the assembly from the *Assembly Journal*, January 27, 2003:

The Committee on **Budget Review** reports and recommends:

Assembly Bill 3

Relating to: limitations on the filling of vacant positions in state government.

Assembly Amendment 1 to Assembly Substitute Amendment 1 adoption:

Ayes: 7 – Representatives Kerkman, M. Lehman, Gunderson, Weber, Lassa, Steinbrink and Miller.

Noes: 1 – Representative Grothman.

Assembly Substitute Amendment 1 adoption:

Ayes: 7 – Representatives Kerkman, M. Lehman, Grothman, Gunderson, Weber, Lassa and Steinbrink.

Noes: 1 – Representative Miller.

Passage as amended:

Ayes: 7 – Representatives Kerkman, M. Lehman, Grothman, Gunderson, Weber, Lassa and Steinbrink.

Noes: 1 – Representative Miller.

To committee on **Rules**.

Samantha Kerkman

Chairperson

Committee on Budget Review

Committee chairpersons determine the scheduling of committee hearings. A committee is allowed a reasonable period of time to consider matters referred to it. A majority of the members of the assembly may withdraw a bill not reported by an assembly committee 21 days after the date of referral by motion or petition. In the senate, a majority may vote to withdraw a bill from a committee at any time but not during the 7 days preceding any scheduled committee hearing nor the 7 days following the date on which the hearing was held. In both houses, when an attempt is unsuccessful, all subsequent motions to withdraw the same proposal require at least a two-thirds vote of the members. In practice, bills are very rarely withdrawn from committees without a committee report.

Scheduling Debate. Both the senate and assembly make use of a daily calendar to schedule proposals for consideration. In the 2003 Legislature, all proposals reported by senate standing committees are referred to the Committee on Senate Organization; in the assembly, they are referred to the Committee on Rules. These committees schedule business for floor debate.

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

Parliamentary process may seem unduly cumbersome to the onlooker, but it helps the houses operate in an organized fashion. The process is designed to protect the minority in its right to be heard and to promote careful deliberation and orderly consideration of all legislation. For particularly difficult procedural questions, the presiding officer of each house has access to such standard sources as *Mason’s Manual of Legislative Procedure*, *Jefferson’s Manual*, and *Rulings of the Chair*.

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

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

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

If the second house amends the bill before concurring, the house of origin must vote upon those amendments. If the original house rejects amendments or further amends the bill, the resulting proposal may be sent back to the second house or to a conference committee made up of members representing both houses, where attempts are made to iron out the differences between the 2 versions. The compromise version, drawn up by the conference committee, cannot be amended in either house when it is brought to a vote. When both houses have agreed on identical wording of a bill, the Legislative Reference Bureau “enrolls” it in its final form, incorporating any amendments and corrections approved by both houses, and the measure is forwarded for the governor’s signature.

On average about 1,800 bills were introduced in each of the past 10 legislatures, but only about 20% of those passed. Bills fail for many reasons: the house of origin may vote to “indefinitely postpone” or “table” a bill and then never take it up again; the second house may vote to “nonconcur” or may concur but with amendments unacceptable to the house of origin; or the proposal may “die in committee” and never be reported back to the house. An unsuccessful proposal does not carry over to the following legislature. A member must reintroduce it as a new bill.

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

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

If the governor vetoes a bill, in whole or part, the vetoed parts must be returned to the house of origin with the governor’s written objections. A vetoed bill or part of a bill can become law despite the governor’s objections, but it requires a two-thirds vote in each house to override the



Senate Majority Leader Mary Panzer and Assistant Majority Leader David Zien discuss upcoming Senate business with Senate Chief Clerk Don Schneider. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

veto. If either house fails to muster the sufficient number of votes, the governor's veto is sustained, and the vetoed bill or portion dies.

Session Laws. Each new law is numbered as a Wisconsin Act, based on the year of the legislative session and its order of enactment, e.g., 2003 Wisconsin Act 1. The date of enactment is the date the governor approves the act, the date it becomes a law without the governor's signature, or the date the legislature votes to override the governor's veto. The secretary of state assigns the new law a date of publication. On or before that date, copies of the act in pamphlet form, called a "slip law", must be available for public distribution. The secretary of state must publish the act's number, title, and original bill number within 10 working days after the date of enactment in the newspaper designated as the official state paper for publication of legal notices (currently the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*). The notice contains the date of enactment and date of publication and states the act is available for public distribution. The act takes effect the day after its assigned publication date, unless another effective date is specified in the law itself.

Ultimately, the Legislative Reference Bureau combines all the laws enacted during the biennium into bound volumes, called "Wisconsin Session Laws". The Revisor of Statutes Bureau incorporates any portions of these laws that make changes in the statutes into the edition of the "Wisconsin Statutes" dated for that legislative biennium. Thus, the edition identified as the *2003-2004 Wisconsin Statutes* will include all statutory changes resulting from laws enacted by the 2003 Legislature.

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

State law requires the governor to deliver the budget message to the new legislature on or before the last Tuesday in January, although the legislature may extend the deadline at the governor's request. The state budget report and the biennial executive budget bill or bills accompany the message.

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

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

EXECUTIVE VETOES, 1931 – 2001 SESSIONS

Session	Bills Vetoed in Entirety			Bills Partially Vetoed			Partial Vetos Contained in Biennial Budget Bills	
	Number Vetoed	Vetoes Sustained	Vetoes Overridden	Number Partially Vetoed	All Partial Vetoes Sustained	One or More Partial Vetoes Overridden	Number of Partial Vetoes ¹	Vetoes Overridden
1931	38	38	—	2	2	—	12	0
1933	15	15	—	1	1	—	12	0
1935	27	27	—	4	4	—	0	0
1937	10	10	—	1	1	—	0	0
1939	22 ²	22	—	4	4	—	1	0
1941	17	17	—	1	1	—	1	0
1943	39	19	20	1	—	1	0	0
1945	31	26	5	2	1	1	1	0
1947	10	9	1	1	1	—	4	0
1949	17	15	2	2	1	1	0	0
1951	18	18	—	—	—	—	0	0
1953	31	28	3	4 ³	4	—	2	0
1955	38	38	—	—	—	—	0	0
1957	35	34	1	3	3	—	2	0
1959	36	32	4	1	1	—	0	0
1961	69	67	2	3	3	—	2	0
1963	72	68	4	1	1	—	0	0
1965	24	23	1	4	4	—	1	0
1967	18	18	—	5	5	—	0	0
1969	34	33	1	11	11	—	27	0
1971	32	29	3	8	8	—	12	0
1973	13	13	—	18	15	3	38	2
1975	37	31	6	22	18	4	42	5
1977	21	17	4	16	13	3	67	21
1979	19	16	3	9	7	2	45	1
1981	11	9	2	11	10	1	121 ⁴	0
1983	3	3	—	3	2	1	70	6
1985	7	7	—	7	6	1	78	2
1987	38	38	—	20	20	—	290	0
1989	35	35	—	28	28	—	208	0
1991	33	33	—	13	13	—	457	0
1993	8	8	—	24	24	—	78	0
1995	4	4	—	21	21	—	112	0
1997	3	3	—	8	8	—	152	0
1999	5	5	—	10	10	—	255	0
2001	—	—	—	3	3	—	315	0

Note: The legislature is not required to act on vetoes. Any veto not acted upon is counted as sustained, including pocket vetoes. "Vetoes sustained" includes the following pocket vetoes: 1937 (5); 1941 (13); 1943 (4); 1951 (14); 1955 (10); 1957 (1); 1973 (1). A "pocket veto" resulted if the governor took no action on a bill after the legislature had adjourned *sine die*. (*Sine die*, from the Latin for "without a day", means the legislature adjourns without setting a date to reconvene.) With this type of adjournment, the legislature concluded all its business for the biennium, and there was no opportunity for it to sustain or override the veto (see Article V, Section 10, *Wisconsin Constitution*). Under current legislative session schedules, in which the legislature usually adjourns on the final day of its existence, just hours before the newly elected legislature is seated, the pocket veto is unlikely.

¹As listed in each veto message by the governor.

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

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

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

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

2003-2004 LEGISLATIVE SERVICE

The complete 2003-2004 Legislative Service consists of 6 parts, which may be ordered by subscription from the Document Sales office:

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

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

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

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

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

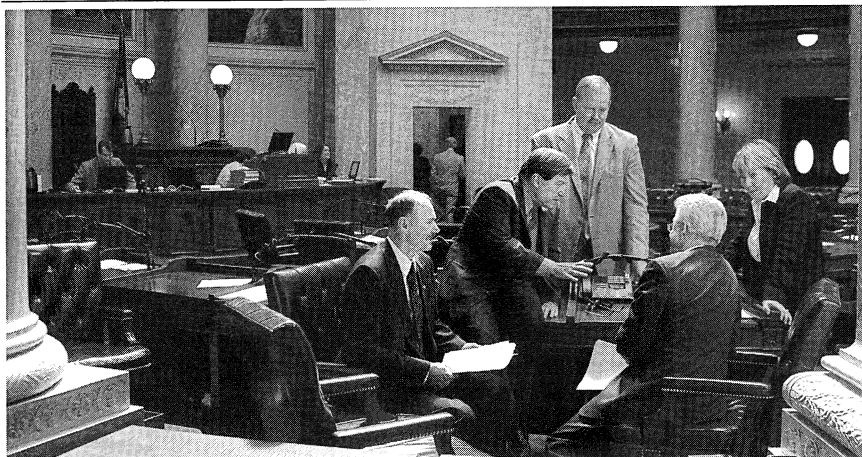
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Senators Alan Lasee, Mike Ellis, Dale Schultz, Robert Welch, and Mary Panzer meet on the Senate floor. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

**POLITICAL COMPOSITION OF THE
WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE
1885 – 2003**

Legislative Session ¹	Senate						Assembly							
	D	R	P	S	SD	M ³	Vacant	D	R	P	S	SD	M ⁴	Vacant
1885	13	20	—	—	—	—	—	39	61	—	—	—	—	—
1887	6	25	—	—	—	2	—	30	57	—	—	—	—	—
1889	6	24	—	—	—	3	—	29	71	—	—	—	13	—
1891	19	14	—	—	—	—	—	66	33	—	—	—	1	—
1893	26	7	—	—	—	—	—	56	44	—	—	—	—	—
1895	13	20	—	—	—	—	—	19	81	—	—	—	—	—
1897	4	29	—	—	—	—	—	8	91	—	—	—	1	—
1899	2	31	—	—	—	—	—	19	81	—	—	—	—	—
1901	2	31	—	—	—	—	—	18	82	—	—	—	—	—
1903	3	30	—	—	—	—	—	25	75	—	—	—	—	—
1905	4	28	—	—	1	—	—	11	85	—	—	4	—	—
1907	5	27	—	—	1	—	—	19	76	—	—	5	—	—
1909	4	28	—	—	1	—	—	17	80	—	—	3	—	—
1911	4	27	—	—	2	—	—	29	59	—	—	12	—	—
1913	9	23	—	—	1	—	—	37	57	—	—	6	—	—
1915	11	21	—	—	1	—	—	29	63	—	—	8	—	—
1917	6	24	—	3	—	—	—	14	79	—	7	—	—	—
1919	2	27	—	4	—	—	—	5	79	—	16	—	—	—
1921	2	27	—	4	—	—	—	2	92	—	6	—	—	—
1923	—	30	—	3	—	—	—	1	89	—	10	—	—	—
1925	—	30	—	3	—	—	—	1	92	—	7	—	—	—
1927	—	31	—	2	—	—	—	3	89	—	8	—	—	—
1929	—	31	—	2	—	—	—	6	90	—	3	—	1	—
1931	1	30	—	2	—	—	—	2	89	—	9	—	—	—
1933	9	23	—	1	—	—	—	59	13	24	3	—	1	—
1935	13	6	14	—	—	—	—	35	17	45	3	—	—	—
1937	9	8	16	—	—	—	—	31	21	46	2	—	—	—
1939	6	16	11	—	—	—	—	15	53	32	—	—	—	—
1941	3	24	6	—	—	—	—	15	60	25	—	—	—	—
1943	4	23	6	—	—	—	—	14	73	13	—	—	—	—
1945	6	22	5	—	—	—	—	19	75	6	—	—	—	—
1947	5	27	1	—	—	—	—	11	88	—	—	—	—	1
1949	3	27	—	—	—	—	3	26	74	—	—	—	—	—
1951	7	26	—	—	—	—	—	24	75	—	—	—	—	1
1953	7	26	—	—	—	—	—	25	75	—	—	—	—	—
1955	8	24	—	—	—	—	1	36	64	—	—	—	—	—
1957	10	23	—	—	—	—	—	33	67	—	—	—	—	—
1959	12	20	—	—	—	—	1	55	45	—	—	—	—	—
1961	13	20	—	—	—	—	—	45	55	—	—	—	—	—
1963	11	22	—	—	—	—	—	46	53	—	—	—	—	1
1965	12	20	—	—	—	—	1	52	48	—	—	—	—	—
1967	12	21	—	—	—	—	—	47	53	—	—	—	—	—
1969	10	23	—	—	—	—	—	48	52	—	—	—	—	—
1971	12	20	—	—	—	—	1	67	33	—	—	—	—	—
1973	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	62	37	—	—	—	—	—
1975	18	13	—	—	—	—	2	63	36	—	—	—	—	—
1977	23	10	—	—	—	—	—	66	33	—	—	—	—	—
1979	21	10	—	—	—	—	2	60	39	—	—	—	—	—
1981	19	14	—	—	—	—	—	59	39	—	—	—	—	1
1983	17	14	—	—	—	—	2	59	40	—	—	—	—	—
1985	19	14	—	—	—	—	—	52	47	—	—	—	—	—
1987	19	11	—	—	—	—	3	54	45	—	—	—	—	—
1989	20	13	—	—	—	—	—	56	43	—	—	—	—	—
1991	19	14	—	—	—	—	—	58	41	—	—	—	—	—
1993 ²	15	15	—	—	—	—	3	52	47	—	—	—	—	—
1995 ²	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	48	51	—	—	—	—	—
1997 ²	17	16	—	—	—	—	—	47	52	—	—	—	—	—
1999	17	16	—	—	—	—	—	44	55	—	—	—	—	—
2001	18	15	—	—	—	—	—	43	56	—	—	—	—	—
2003	15	18	—	—	—	—	—	41	58	—	—	—	—	—

Note: The number of assembly districts was reduced from 100 to 99 beginning in 1973.

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

¹Political composition at inauguration.

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

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

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

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



Although the Speaker is the highest ranking officer in the Assembly and the leader of the majority party, the Speaker Pro Tempore often presides over the chamber. Here, Speaker John Gard (left) and Speaker Pro Tempore Stephen Freese confer on the dais. (Jay Salva, Assembly Photographer)

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STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE 2003 WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

January 30, 2003

All standing committees of the 2003 Wisconsin Legislature are described in this section. The standing committees of the senate are created by the Committee on Senate Organization while standing committees of the assembly are created in the rules. In the case of each standing committee listed below, the names of committee officers are followed by those of the majority party and minority party, separated by a semicolon. An * indicates the ranking minority member.

SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Rules — LEIBHAM, *chairperson*; WELCH, LAZICH; ROBSON (resigned 5/21/03), CARPENTER*, LASSA (appointed 5/21/03).

Agriculture, Financial Institutions and Insurance — SCHULTZ, *chairperson*; BROWN, KEDZIE; ROBSON (resigned 5/21/03), HANSEN*, LASSA (appointed 5/21/03).

Audit — ROESSLER, *chairperson*; COWLES, DARLING; GEORGE*, HANSEN (resigned 5/21/03), PLALE (appointed 5/21/03).

Economic Development, Job Creation and Housing — STEPP, *chairperson*; ROESSLER, BROWN; MOORE*, M. MEYER (resigned 5/21/03), PLALE (appointed 5/21/03).

Education, Ethics and Elections — ELLIS, *chairperson*; S. FITZGERALD, REYNOLDS, STEPP; JAUCH*, ROBSON, HANSEN.

Energy and Utilities — COWLES, *chairperson*; LAZICH, LEIBHAM; WIRCH*, M. MEYER.

Environment and Natural Resources — KEDZIE, *chairperson*; STEPP, ZIEN; RISSER*, WIRCH.

Finance — DARLING, *chairperson*; WELCH, S. FITZGERALD, HARSDORF, KANAVAS, LAZICH; DECKER*, MOORE.

Health, Children, Families, Aging and Long Term Care — ROESSLER, *chairperson*; KANAVAS, BROWN, WELCH, SCHULTZ; ROBSON*, CHVALA, JAUCH, CARPENTER.

Higher Education and Tourism — HARSDORF, *chairperson*; SCHULTZ, COWLES; BRESKE*, CHVALA.

Homeland Security, Veterans and Military Affairs and Government Reform — BROWN, *chairperson*; ZIEN, S. FITZGERALD; WIRCH*, BRESKE.

Judiciary, Corrections and Privacy — ZIEN, *chairperson*; S. FITZGERALD, STEPP; GEORGE*, CARPENTER.

Labor, Small Business Development and Consumer Affairs — REYNOLDS, *chairperson*; KEDZIE, ZIEN; DECKER*, HANSEN.

Senate Organization — PANZER, *chairperson*; A. LASEE, ZIEN; ERPENBACH*, HANSEN.

Transportation and Information Infrastructure — LEIBHAM, *chairperson*; KANAVAS, KEDZIE; BRESKE*, M. MEYER.

ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES

Administrative Rules — GROTHMAN, *chairperson*; SERATTI, *vice chairperson*; GUNDERSON; BLACK*, HEBL.

Aging and Long-Term Care — HUNDERTMARK, *chairperson*; WEBER, *vice chairperson*; LADWIG, PETTIS, HINES, LEMAHIEU, NISCHKE; KRUSICK*, TRAVIS, VRUWINK, PLALE (resigned 5/8/03), POPE-ROBERTS, MILLER (appointed 5/14/03).

Agriculture — OTT, *chairperson*; M. WILLIAMS, *vice chairperson*; AINSWORTH, KESTELL, SUDER, PETROWSKI, LOEFFELHOLZ, HINES, TOWNS; GRONEMUS*, PLOUFF, BALOW, HEBL, LASSA (resigned 5/8/03), VRUWINK, STEINBRINK (appointed 5/14/03).

Assembly Organization — GARD, *chairperson*; FOTI, *vice chairperson*; FREESE, HUNDERTMARK, VRAKAS; KREUSER*, RICHARDS, TURNER.

Audit — JESKEWITZ, *chairperson*; KAUFERT, *vice chairperson*; KERKMAN; CULLEN*, POCAN.

Budget Review — KERKMAN, *chairperson*; M. LEHMAN, *vice chairperson*; GROTHMAN, GUNDRUM, WEBER; LASSA (resigned 5/8/03), COLÓN* (appointed 5/13/03), STEINBRINK, MILLER.

Campaigns and Elections — FREESE, *chairperson*; GUNDRUM, *vice chairperson*; GROTHMAN, J. WOOD; TRAVIS*, POCAN.

Children and Families — KESTELL, *chairperson*; LADWIG, *vice chairperson*; ALBERS, JESKEWITZ, VUKMIR; SINICKI*, MILLER, KRUG.

Colleges and Universities — KREIBICH, *chairperson*; GOTTLIEB, *vice chairperson*; UNDERHEIM, NASS, JESKEWITZ, KRAWCZYK, TOWNS; SHILLING*, POCAN, BALOW, BLACK, SCHNEIDER.

Corrections and the Courts — BIES, *chairperson*; ALBERS, *vice chairperson*; UNDERHEIM, OWENS, F. LASEE, SUDER; POCAN*, COLÓN, STASKUNAS, WASSERMAN.

Criminal Justice — SUDER, *chairperson*; FRISKE, *vice chairperson*; OWENS, F. LASEE, JESKEWITZ, GUNDRUM, PETROWSKI, VUKMIR; COLÓN*, STASKUNAS, POCAN, YOUNG (resigned 5/13/03), TURNER, SCHNEIDER, TAYLOR (appointed 5/13/03).

Economic Development — MCCORMICK, *chairperson*; NISCHKE, *vice chairperson*; HAHN, VUKMIR, LOTHIAN; VAN AKKEREN*, LASSA (resigned 5/8/03), STEINBRINK, TAYLOR (appointed 5/12/03).

Education — OLSEN, *chairperson*; TOWNS, *vice chairperson*; NASS, HAHN, KESTELL, HUNDERTMARK, TOWNSEND, LOEFFELHOLZ, HINES; KRUG*, J. LEHMAN, A. WILLIAMS, ZIEGELBAUER, PLOUFFE, POPE-ROBERTS, VAN AKKEREN.

Education Reform — JENSEN, *chairperson*; VUKMIR, *vice chairperson*; NASS, OLSEN, MCCORMICK, TOWNS, J. WOOD, NISCHKE; A. WILLIAMS*, CULLEN, SHERMAN, SINICKI, J. LEHMAN.

Electronic Democracy and Government Reform — TOWNSEND, *chairperson*; FREESE, *vice chairperson*; VRAKAS, MONTGOMERY; SCHNEIDER*, BLACK.

Employment Relations — GARD (speaker) *chairperson*; FOTI (majority leader), KAUFERT (cochair, Joint Committee on Finance), KREUSER (minority leader).



Indian gaming continues to be a contentious issue. Representatives Robert Turner (left) and Wayne Wood listen to testimony at a hearing on the tribal gaming compacts negotiated by Governor Jim Doyle in 2003. (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Photographer)

- Energy and Utilities** — JENSEN, *chairperson*; POWERS, *vice chairperson*; MONTGOMERY, FRISKE, J. FITZGERALD, GOTTLIEB, NISCHKE; ZIEGELBAUER*, STEINBRINK, KRUG, SCHOOFF, TRAVIS.
- Family Law** — OWENS, *chairperson*; KESTELL, *vice chairperson*; JENSEN, FRISKE; BERCEAU*, KRUSICK.
- Finance** — KAUFERT, *chairperson*; HUEBSCH, *vice chairperson*; WARD, RHOADES, STONE, D. MEYER; COGGS*, SCHOOFF.
- Financial Institutions** — MONTGOMERY, *chairperson*; J. FITZGERALD, *vice chairperson*; FREESE, KREIBICH, WIECKERT, TOWNSEND, KERKMAN, TOWNS, NISCHKE; RICHARDS*, SHERMAN, A. WILLIAMS, PLALE (resigned 5/8/03), LASSA (resigned 5/8/03), SHILLING, ZEPNICK, TAYLOR (appointed 5/13/03).
- Forestry** — FRISKE, *chairperson*; AINSWORTH, *vice chairperson*; SERATTI, M. WILLIAMS; HUBLER*, BOYLE.
- Government Operations and Spending Limitations** — F. LASEE, *chairperson*; LOEFFELHOLZ, *vice chairperson*; MUSSER, WEBER; ZEPNICK*, WASSERMAN.
- Health** — UNDERHEIM, *chairperson*; GIELOW, *vice chairperson*; JOHNSRUD, SERATTI, OLSEN, WIECKERT, MONTGOMERY, HUNDERTMARK, KRAWCZYK, VUKMIR; WASSERMAN*, KRUG, SHILLING, VRUWINK, MILLER, COLÓN, HUBER.
- Highway Safety** — PETROWSKI, *chairperson*; BIES, *vice chairperson*; AINSWORTH, VAN ROY, MUSSER; YOUNG*, STASKUNAS, SHILLING.
- Housing** — WIECKERT, *chairperson*; TOWNSEND, *vice chairperson*; KREIBICH, OLSEN; MORRIS*, KRUSICK.
- Insurance** — LADWIG, *chairperson*; WIECKERT, *vice chairperson*; UNDERHEIM, F. LASEE, MCCORMICK, WEBER, GIELOW, VAN ROY; CULLEN*, SHILLING, HUBER, PLOUFF, J. LEHMAN, BERCEAU.
- Judiciary** — GUNDRUM, *chairperson*; MCCORMICK, *vice chairperson*; ALBERS, GROTHMAN, KERKMAN; STASKUNAS*, HEBL, CULLEN.
- Labor** — NASS, *chairperson*; VRAKAS, *vice chairperson*; GROTHMAN, WIECKERT, HUNDERTMARK, J. FITZGERALD; SINICKI*, W. WOOD, VAN AKKEREN.
- Natural Resources** — JOHNSRUD, *chairperson*; GUNDERSON, *vice chairperson*; OTT, PETTIS, BIES, KRAWCZYK, M. WILLIAMS; BLACK*, GRONEMUS, STEINBRINK, MILLER.
- Property Rights and Land Management** — ALBERS, *chairperson*; MUSSER, *vice chairperson*; AINSWORTH, SERATTI, J. WOOD; GRONEMUS*, BLACK, HUBER.
- Public Health** — HINES, *chairperson*; JOHNSRUD, *vice chairperson*; UNDERHEIM, FREESE, MCCORMICK; WASSERMAN*, MORRIS, SCHNEIDER.
- Rules** — FOTI, *chairperson*; GARD, *vice chairperson*; VRAKAS, FREESE, HUNDERTMARK, OWENS, GROTHMAN; KREUSER*, RICHARDS, TURNER, W. WOOD, TRAVIS.
- Rural Affairs** — HAHN, *chairperson*; M. WILLIAMS, *vice chairperson*; JOHNSRUD, FREESE, OLSEN, WEBER; PLOUFF*, LASSA (resigned 5/9/03), POPE-ROBERTS, ZIEGELBAUER.
- Rural Development** — LOEFFELHOLZ, *chairperson*; SUDER, *vice chairperson*; OTT, KESTELL, LEMAHIEU; BALOW*, HUBLER, PLOUFF.
- Small Business** — SERATTI, *chairperson*; VAN ROY, *vice chairperson*; NISCHKE, LEMAHIEU, WEBER, M. WILLIAMS; BALOW*, W. WOOD, POPE-ROBERTS, KRUSICK.
- State Affairs** — J. FITZGERALD, *chairperson*; KRAWCZYK, *vice chairperson*; MUSSER, M. LEHMAN, GUNDRUM, PETROWSKI; TURNER*, W. WOOD, YOUNG.
- Tourism** — PETTIS, *chairperson*; BIES, *vice chairperson*; LADWIG, GUNDERSON, HINES, M. WILLIAMS, VAN ROY; PLALE (resigned 5/9/03), ZIEGELBAUER*, VAN AKKEREN, SINICKI, TAYLOR (appointed 5/12/03), RILEY (resigned 1/27/03).
- Transportation** — AINSWORTH, *chairperson*; PETROWSKI, *vice chairperson*; OTT, HAHN, SUDER, FRISKE, MCCORMICK, GOTTLIEB, VAN ROY; STEINBRINK*, SHERMAN, VRUWINK, STASKUNAS, GRONEMUS, HEBL, ZEPNICK.
- Urban and Local Affairs** — GUNDERSON, *chairperson*; LEMAHIEU, *vice chairperson*; M. LEHMAN, LOTHIAN, GOTTLIEB; HUBER*, BERCEAU, TAYLOR (appointed 5/12/03), RILEY (resigned 1/27/03).

Veterans and Military Affairs — MUSSER, *chairperson*; TOWNSEND, *vice chairperson*; PETTIS, HUNDERTMARK, PETROWSKI, BIES, LOEFFELHOLZ, GOTTLIEB; SHERMAN*, BOYLE, HUBLER, SCHNEIDER, SINICKI, MILLER.

Ways and Means — M. LEHMAN, *chairperson*; J. WOOD, *vice chairperson*; NASS, HAHN, F. LASEE, JESKEWITZ, KERKMAN, LOTHIAN; W. WOOD*, COLÓN, YOUNG (appointed 5/13/03), BERCEAU, ZIEGELBAUER, MORRIS, HEBL.

Workforce Development — KRAWCZYK, *chairperson*; LOTHIAN, *vice chairperson*; VRAKAS, KREIBICH, OLSEN, J. WOOD, GIELOW; J. LEHMAN*, COLÓN, COGGS, PLALE (resigned 5/9/03), ZEPNICK.



The views of the Fitzgerald family are reflected in both houses of the legislature. Scott (left), who represents the 13th Senate District, and his younger brother Jeff (center), who represents the 39th Assembly District, listen intently as Speaker John Gard addresses the media at a press conference on gaming compacts. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

PERSONAL DATA ON WISCONSIN LEGISLATORS
1993 – 2003 Sessions

	1993		1995		1997		1999		2001		2003	
	Sen. ¹	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.	Sen.	Rep.
Party affiliation												
Democrat	15	52	16	48	17	47	17	44	18	43	15	41
Republican	15	47	17	51	16	52	16	55	15	56	18	58
Number with previous legislative service												
In senate	26	0	32	0	32	0	30	0	30	0	27	0
In assembly	19	76	21	87	23	89	23	78	24	89	22	84
Highest number of prior sessions in same house	15	11	16	12	17	13	18	14	19	15	20	16
Occupations												
Full-time legislator	13	50	12	40	14	38	14	38	15	40	13	39
Attorney	7	9	6	10	6	11	5	10	5	10	3	8
Farmer	3	13	1	14	0	15	1	12	1	13	3	9
Other	7	27	14	35	13	35	13	39	13	33	15	45
Education												
High school only	2	13	2	15	2	15	2	12	2	13	4	12
Beyond high school	28	86	31	84	31	84	31	87	31	86	29	87
Bachelor's or associate degree	23	68	27	66	28	66	26	67	28	67	25	65
Advanced degree	9	27	8	26	9	30	8	29	8	31	8	32
Number with experience on local governing body												
County board	2	17	2	22	3	21	4	19	4	18	4	19
Municipal board	4	22	8	24	6	29	6	31	5	36	8	35
Age												
Oldest	65	70	67	69	69	71	71	69	73	71	75	75
Youngest	34	24	31	26	33	28	35	27	37	26	33	27
Average	47	46	48	45	48	46	50	46	52	47	51	49
Veterans	4	16	6	14	5	14	4	14	4	15	4	12
Marital status												
Single	3	27	5	28	4	25	6	23	5	23	5	17
Married	27	71	28	70	29	73	27	74	29	76	28	80
Widowed	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2
Number of women ²	7	29	8	24	9	22	11	19	11	22	8	27

Sen. – Senators; Rep. – Representatives.

Note: Most data are recorded as of the date on which the legislature first convened; ages are determined as of January 1.

¹In 1993 there were 3 vacancies when the senate began its session because 3 incumbent senators resigned.

²The largest number of women to serve in one session was 36 in the 1993 Legislature.

Sources: *Wisconsin Blue Book*, various issues, and data collected by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, January 2003.

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

Joint committees and commissions are created by statute and include members from both houses. Two joint committees include nonlegislative members. Names of committee officers are followed by those of the majority and minority party, separated by a semicolon. The ranking minority member is indicated by an *. Commissions also include gubernatorial appointees and, in 2 cases, the governor. All telephone numbers that do not include an area code are Madison numbers, area code 608.

Joint Committee for Review of ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Members: SENATOR LEIBHAM, REPRESENTATIVE GROTHMAN, *cochairpersons*; SENATORS WELCH, LAZICH; ROBSON (resigned 5/21/03), CARPENTER*, LASSA (appointed 5/21/03); REPRESENTATIVES SERATTI, GUNDERSON; BLACK*, HEBL.

Mailing Addresses: Senator Leibham, Room 409 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Grothman, Room 15 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

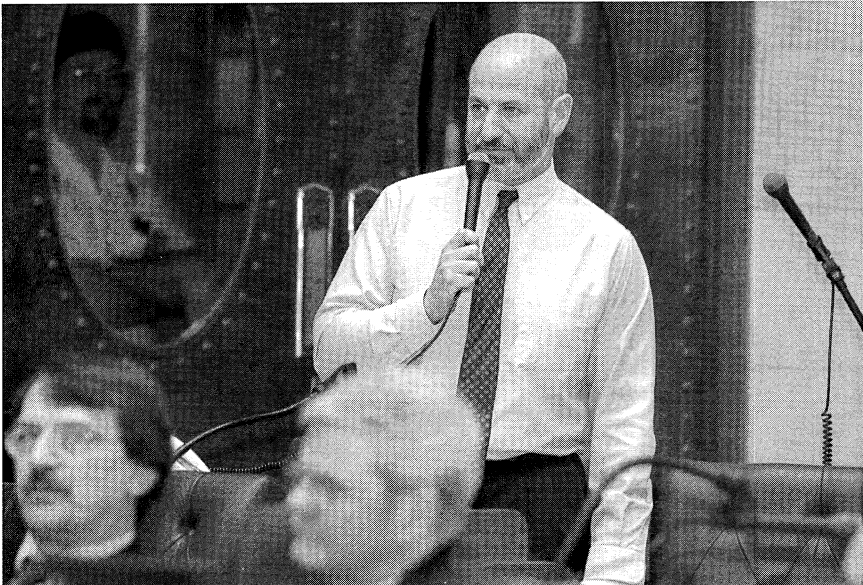
Telephones: Senator Leibham, 266-2056; Representative Grothman, 264-8486.

E-mail: sen.leibham@legis.state.wi.us; rep.grothman@legis.state.wi.us

Statutory References: Sections 13.56, 227.19, 227.24, and 227.26.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules must review proposed rules when standing committees object to them. It also may suspend rules that have been promulgated; may suspend or extend the effective period of all or part of emergency rules; and may order an agency to put unwritten policies in rule form.

When a standing committee objects to a proposed rule or portion of a rule, it must be referred to the joint committee. The joint committee then has 30 days to review the rule, but that period may be extended for an additional 30 days. The joint committee may uphold or reverse the standing committee's action. If it concurs with the objection, it introduces bills concurrently in both houses to prevent promulgation of the rule. If either bill is enacted, the agency may not adopt the



Representative Spencer Black, who began his 10th term representing the 77th Assembly District in 2003, often addresses his Assembly peers on environmental issues. (Jay Salvo, Assembly Photographer)

rule unless specifically authorized to do so by subsequent legislative action. If the joint committee disagrees with the objection, it may overrule the standing committee and allow the agency to adopt the rule or it may request the agency to modify the rule.

The joint committee may suspend a rule after holding a public hearing, based on one or more of the following reasons: absence of statutory authority; an emergency related to public health or welfare; failure to comply with legislative intent; conflict with existing state law; a change in circumstances since passage of the law that authorized the rule; or a rule that is arbitrary or capricious or imposes undue hardship. Within 30 days following the suspension, the committee must introduce bills concurrently in both houses to repeal the suspended rule. If either bill is enacted, the rule is repealed and the agency may not promulgate it again unless authorized by the legislature. If both bills fail to pass, the rule remains in effect and may not be suspended again.

The joint committee receives notice of any action in the circuit court of Dane County for declaratory judgments about the validity of a rule and may intervene in the action with the consent of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

Organization: The joint committee consists of 5 senators and 5 representatives, and the membership from each house must include representatives of both the majority and minority parties.

History: The Joint Committee for Review of Administrative Rules was one of the first of its kind in the country, and it has served as a model widely copied by other states. Chapter 221, Laws of 1955, revised administrative rules procedures and created the committee with “advisory powers only”. It could investigate complaints about rules and recommend changes to rule-making agencies but could not directly affect the rule-making process. In 1966, the committee received authority to suspend a rule based on testimony at a public hearing. With enactment of Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, the joint committee acquired the power to review proposed rules based on the objections of a legislative standing committee. Further modifications occurred when 1985 Wisconsin Act 182 authorized the joint committee to extend its 30-day review period and allowed it to negotiate with agencies to modify existing rules.

State of Wisconsin BUILDING COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR DOYLE, *chairperson*; SENATORS COWLES, ROESSLER; RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES J. FITZGERALD, VRAKAS; vacancy; TERRY MCGUIRE (citizen member appointed by governor). Nonvoting advisory members from Department of Administration: MARC MAROTTA (departmental secretary), ADEL TABRIZI (chief engineer), DAVID HALEY (chief architect).

Secretary: ROBERT G. CRAMER, *administrator*, Division of Facilities Development, Department of Administration.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7866, Madison 53707-7866.

Location: 101 East Wilson Street, 7th Floor, Madison.

Telephone: 266-1855.

Fax: 267-2710.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$69,114,800*.

*Total budget includes bond revenues, building trust fund expenditures, and debt service payments for state office buildings, the State Capitol, and the Executive Residence.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.48.

Agency Responsibility: The State of Wisconsin Building Commission coordinates the state building program and establishes long-range plans for development of the state’s physical plant. The commission determines the projects to be incorporated into the long-range program and recommends a biennial building program to the legislature, including the amount to be appropriated in the biennial budget. It oversees all state construction, except highway development. In addition, the commission may authorize expenditures from the State Building Trust Fund for construction, remodeling, maintenance, and planning of future development. The commission is the only state body that can authorize the contracting of state debt. All transactions for the sale of instruments that result in a state debt liability must be approved by official resolution of the commission.

Organization: The 11-member commission includes 6 legislators. One legislator from each house must be a member of the legislature's State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee, and both the majority and minority parties in each house must be represented. Terms of legislative members expire on the second Wednesday in January of odd-numbered years. The citizen member serves at the pleasure of the governor.

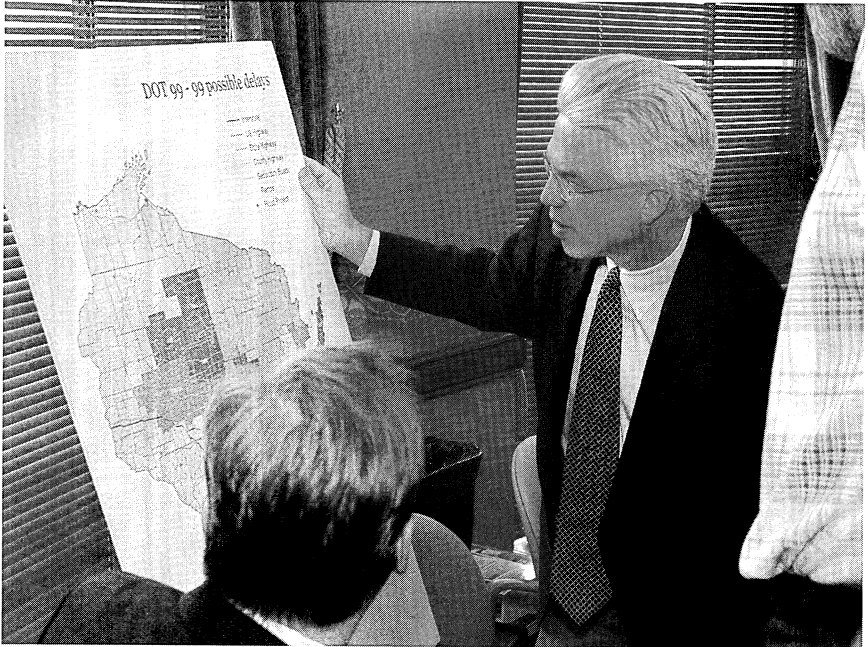
History: The State of Wisconsin Building Commission was created by Chapter 563, Laws of 1949, to establish a long-range public building program. Another 1949 law (Chapter 604) gave the commission authority to organize the quasi-public Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation. This legal device, familiarly known as a "dummy building corporation", was used to finance public buildings to house state agencies because the Wisconsin Constitution prevented direct borrowing by the state for such projects. The quasi-public corporation was first used in 1925, when the University Building Corporation was developed to permit construction of revenue-producing facilities on the Madison campus, including dormitories and athletic buildings. The State Agencies Building Corporation, a similar entity, was formed in 1958 (Chapter 593, Laws of 1957) to finance nonrevenue-producing buildings, such as classroom facilities, and Chapter 267, Laws of 1961, extended the corporation's authority to the financing of public welfare buildings.

In 1969, voters amended the constitution, and the legislature passed Chapter 259, which provided for direct state borrowing and ended the use of the various building corporations. The law enlarged the powers of the commission to finance capital facilities for all state agencies.

A separate State Bond Board, including 4 members of the Building Commission, was established by Chapter 259 to supervise the contracting of state debt. Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, abolished the bond board and returned its duties and responsibilities to the Building Commission.



The Voice of Experience: Representative Marlin Schneider confers with Assembly Democratic leaders Gary Sherman, Jon Richards, and James Kreuser. The Representative of the 72nd Assembly District began his 17th session in the Assembly in 2003, a record matched previously only by Cletus Vanderperren, who served in the 1959 through 1991 sessions. (Jay Salvo, Assembly Photographer)



Senator Robert Welch, President Pro Tempore of the Senate, surveys a map of pending transportation projects. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

Joint Review Committee on CRIMINAL PENALTIES

Members: SENATOR S. FITZGERALD, REPRESENTATIVE ALBERS, *cochairpersons*; SENATOR GEORGE; REPRESENTATIVE HUBER; PEGGY A. LAUTENSCHLAGER (attorney general); MATTHEW J. FRANK (secretary of corrections); NICHOLAS CHIARKAS (state public defender); DENNIS D. CONWAY, ROBERT PEKOWSKI (reserve judges appointed by supreme court); BRADLEY GEHRING, ALLAN KEHL (public members appointed by governor).

Mailing Addresses: Senator Fitzgerald, Room 316 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Albers, Room 3 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephones: Senator Fitzgerald, 266-5660; Representative Albers, 266-8531.

E-mail: sen.fitzgerald@legis.state.wi.us; rep.albers@legis.state.wi.us

Statutory Reference: Section 13.525.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Review Committee on Criminal Penalties, created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 109, reviews any bill that creates a new crime or revises a penalty for an existing crime when requested to do so by a chairperson of a standing committee in the house of origin to which the bill was referred. The presiding officer in the house of origin may also request a report from the joint committee if the bill is not referred to a standing committee.

Committee reports on bills submitted for its review should concern the costs or savings to public agencies; the consistency of proposed penalties with existing penalties; whether alternative language is needed to conform the proposed penalties to existing penalties; and whether any acts prohibited by the bill are already prohibited under existing law.

Once a report is requested for a bill, a standing committee may not vote on the bill and the house of origin may not pass the bill before the joint committee submits its report or before the 30th day after the request is made, whichever is earlier.

Organization: Legislative members include one majority and one minority party member from each house. One reserve judge must reside somewhere within judicial administrative districts one through 5, and the other in districts 6 through 10. Public members must include an individual with law enforcement experience and one who is an elected county official.

Joint Committee on EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Members: SENATOR A. LASEE (senate president), REPRESENTATIVE GARD (assembly speaker), *cochairpersons*; SENATORS PANZER (majority leader), ERPENBACH (minority leader); REPRESENTATIVES FOTI (majority leader), KREUSER (minority leader); SENATOR DARLING, REPRESENTATIVE KAUFERT (joint finance committee *cochairpersons*).

Mailing Addresses: Senator Lasee, Room 219 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Gard, Room 211 West, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephones: Senator Lasee, 266-3512; Representative Gard, 266-3387.

E-mail: sen.lasee@legis.state.wi.us; rep.gard@legis.state.wi.us

Statutory References: Sections 13.111, 20.923, and 230.12; Chapter 111, Subchapter V.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Committee on Employment Relations approves all changes to the collective bargaining agreements that cover state employees represented by unions and the compensation plans for nonrepresented state employees. These plans and agreements include pay adjustments; fringe benefits; performance awards; pay equity adjustments; and other items related to wages, hours, and conditions of employment. The committee also approves the assignment of unclassified positions to the executive salary group ranges.

In the case of unionized employees, the Department of Employment Relations submits tentative agreements negotiated between the department and certified labor organizations to the committee. If the committee disapproves an agreement, it is returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation.

The secretary of employment relations also submits the compensation plans for nonrepresented employees to the committee. One plan covers all nonrepresented classified employees and certain officials outside the classified service, including legislators, justices of the supreme court, court of appeals judges, circuit court judges, constitutional officers, district attorneys, heads of executive agencies, division administrators, and others designated by law. The faculty and academic staff of the UW System are covered by a separate pay plan, which is based on recommendations made by the UW Board of Regents.

After public hearings on the nonrepresented employee plans, the committee may modify the secretary's recommendations, but the committee's modifications are subject to the governor's veto. A veto may be overridden by the vote of 6 committee members.

When the committee approves an agreement for unionized employees, it introduces those portions requiring legislative approval in bill form and recommends passage without change. If the legislature fails to adopt the bill, the agreement is returned to the bargaining parties for renegotiation.

Organization: The committee, which was established by Chapter 270, Laws of 1971, is a permanent joint legislative committee comprised of 8 *ex officio* members. It is assisted in its work by the Legislative Council Staff and the Legislative Fiscal Bureau.

Joint Committee on FINANCE

Members: SENATOR DARLING, REPRESENTATIVE KAUFERT, *cochairpersons*; SENATORS WELCH, S. FITZGERALD, HARSDORF, KANAVAS, LAZICH; DECKER*, MOORE; REPRESENTATIVES HUEBSCH, WARD, RHOADES, STONE, D. MEYER; COGGS*, SCHOOF.

Mailing Addresses: Senator Darling, Room 317 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Kaufert, Room 308 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephones: Senator Darling, 266-5830; Representative Kaufert, 266-5719.

E-mail: sen.darling@legis.state.wi.us; rep.kaufert@legis.state.wi.us

Statutory References: Sections 13.09-13.11.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Committee on Finance examines all legislation that deals with state income and spending. It also gives final approval to a wide variety of state payments and assessments. Any bill introduced in the legislature that appropriates money, provides for revenue, or relates to taxation must be referred to the joint committee.

The joint committee introduces the biennial budget as recommended by the governor. After holding a series of public hearings and executive sessions, it submits its own version of the budget as a substitute amendment to be considered by the legislature.

At regularly scheduled quarterly meetings, the joint committee considers agency requests to adjust their budgets. It may approve a request for emergency funds if it finds that the legislature has authorized the activities for which the appropriation is sought. It may also transfer funds between existing appropriations and change the number of personnel positions the legislature authorized in the budget or other legislation.

When required, the joint committee introduces legislation to pay claims against the state, resolve shortages in funds, and restore capital reserve funds of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority to the required level. As an emergency measure, it may reduce state agency appropriations when there is a decrease in state revenues.

The joint committee gives final approval for a variety of fiscal operations including: disposition of federal block grant funds and private gifts, grants, and bequests; changes in supplemental security income payment levels if approved by the governor; plans to take care of shortfalls in state agency fund accounts; disposition of oil overcharge funds; and expenditure plans for federal low-income assistance funds. In addition, the committee may inquire into the operations of any state agency for the purpose of improving agency efficiency.

Organization: The committee is a joint standing committee composed of the 8 senators on the Senate Finance Committee and the 8 representatives on the Assembly Finance Committee. It must include members of the majority and minority party in each house. Cochairpersons of the joint committee are appointed in the same manner as standing committees of their respective houses.

History: The use of a joint standing committee to consider appropriation bills dates back to 1857 when the legislature created the Joint Committee on Claims. In 1911 (Chapter 6), the Joint Committee on Finance replaced the claims committee and was given authority to consider bills related to revenue and taxation. Chapter 609, Laws of 1915, authorized the governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer to approve emergency appropriations when the legislature was not in session to permit departments with insufficient funds to carry out their normal duties. Chapter 97, Laws of 1929, vested this function in the Emergency Board, which consisted of the governor and the cochairpersons of the joint finance committee. By 1959 (Chapter 228) the power to approve supplemental appropriations, transfer funds between appropriations, and handle other interim fiscal matters was given to a joint legislative committee called the Board on Government Operations (BOGO). The board's functions were later transferred to the Joint Committee on Finance by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975.

Joint Committee on INFORMATION POLICY AND TECHNOLOGY

Members: Inactive.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.58.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Committee on Information Policy and Technology reviews information management practices of state and local units of government to ensure economic and efficient service, maintain data security and integrity, and protect the privacy of individuals who are subjects of the databases. It studies the effects of proposals by the state to expand existing information technology or implement new technologies. With concurrence of the Joint Committee on Finance, it may direct the Department of Administration to report on any information technology system project that could cost \$1 million or more in the current or succeeding biennium. The committee may direct the Department of Administration to prepare reports or conduct studies and may make recommendations to the governor, the legislature, state agencies, or local governments based on this information. The committee is composed of 3 majority and 2 minority party members from each house of the legislature. It was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 317 and its membership was revised by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9.



The budget bill is usually the focus of attention early in any legislative session. Here Representative Spencer Coggs (center) and Senate Minority Leader Jon Erpenbach lead other Democratic legislators in responding to budget action by the Joint Committee on Finance. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

Joint LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Members: SENATOR ROESSLER, REPRESENTATIVE JESKEWITZ, *cochairpersons*; SENATOR DARLING, REPRESENTATIVE KAUFERT (joint finance committee cochairpersons); SENATORS COWLES; GEORGE*, PLALE (appointed 5/21/03), HANSEN (resigned 5/21/03); REPRESENTATIVES KERKMAN; CULLEN*, POCAN.

Mailing Addresses: Senator Roessler, Room 8 South, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7882, Madison 53707-7882; Representative Jeskewitz, Room 314 North, State Capitol, P.O. Box 8952, Madison 53708-8952.

Telephones: Senator Roessler, 266-5300; Representative Jeskewitz, 266-3796.

E-mail: sen.roessler@legis.state.wi.us; rep.jeskewitz@legis.state.wi.us

Statutory Reference: Section 13.53.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Legislative Audit Committee, which was created by Chapter 224, Laws of 1975, advises the Legislative Audit Bureau, subject to general supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. Its members include the cochairpersons of the Joint Committee on Finance, plus 2 majority and 2 minority party members from each house of the legislature. The committee evaluates candidates for the office of state auditor and makes recommendations to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, which selects the auditor.

The committee may direct the state auditor to undertake specific audits and review requests for special audits from individual legislators or standing committees, but no legislator or standing committee may interfere with the auditor in the conduct of an audit.

The committee reviews each report of the Legislative Audit Bureau and then confers with the state auditor, other legislative committees, and the audited agencies on the report's findings. It may propose corrective action and direct that followup reports be submitted to it.

The committee may hold hearings on audit reports, ask the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization to investigate any matter within the scope of the audit, and request investigation of any matter relative to the fiscal and performance responsibilities of a state agency. If an audit report cites financial deficiencies, the head of the agency must report to the Joint Legislative Audit Committee on remedial actions taken. Should the agency head fail to report, the committee may refer the matter to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization and the appropriate standing committees.

When the committee determines that legislative action is needed, it may refer the necessary information to the legislature or a standing committee. It can also request information from a committee on action taken or seek advice of a standing committee on program portions of an audit. The committee may introduce legislation to address issues covered in audit reports.

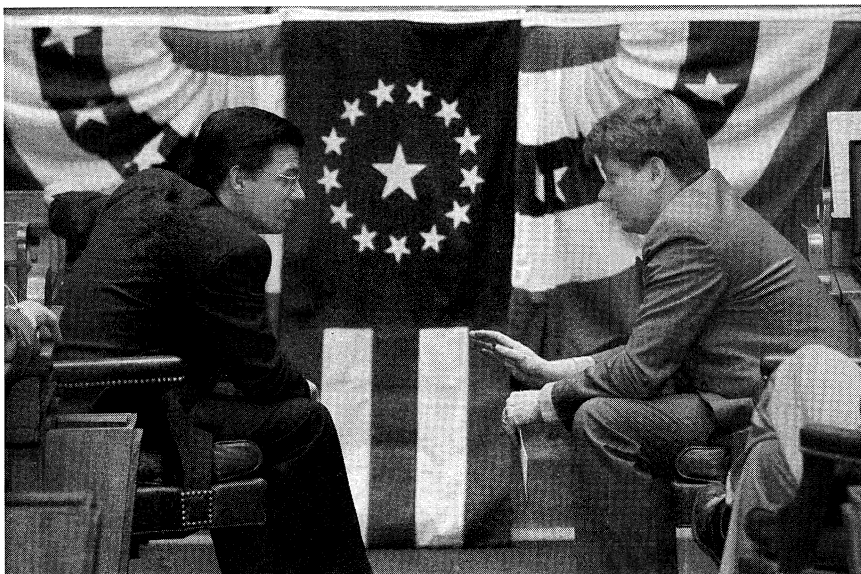
JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Members: SENATOR A. LASEE (senate president), REPRESENTATIVE WIECKERT (designated by assembly speaker), *cochairpersons*; SENATORS WELCH (president pro tempore), PANZER (majority leader), ERPENBACH (minority leader), DARLING (cochairperson, Joint Committee on Finance), DECKER (ranking minority member, Joint Committee on Finance), ELLIS, HARSDORF, LAZICH, GEORGE, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES GARD (assembly speaker), FREESE (speaker pro tempore), FOTI (majority leader), KREUSER (minority leader), KAUFERT (cochairperson, Joint Committee on Finance), COGGS (ranking minority member, Joint Committee on Finance), M. LEHMAN, TOWNSEND, SCHNEIDER, TRAVIS. (Members designated by title serve *ex officio*.)

Director of Legislative Council Staff: TERRY C. ANDERSON, terry.anderson@legis.state.wi.us

Deputy Director: LAURA D. ROSE, laura.rose@legis.state.wi.us

Legislative Council Rules Clearinghouse: RONALD SKLANSKY, *director*, ronald.sklansky@legis.state.wi.us; RICHARD SWEET, *assistant director*, richard.sweet@legis.state.wi.us



Speaker John Gard (left) and Minority Leader James Kreuser lead their respective parties in the Assembly. Any meeting of the minds across the aisle begins and ends with them. (Jay Salvo, Assembly Photographer)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2536, Madison 53701-2536.

Location: 1 East Main Street, Suite 401, Madison.

Telephone: 266-1304.

Fax: 266-3830.

Internet Address: <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/lc>

Publications: General Report of the Joint Legislative Council to the Legislature; State Agency Staff Member with Responsibilities Related to the Legislature; Wisconsin Legislature Briefing Book; Directory of Joint Legislative Council Committees; rules clearinghouse reports; staff briefs; information and legal memoranda on substantive issues considered by council committees; staff memoranda.

Number of Employees: 35.17.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$6,462,600.

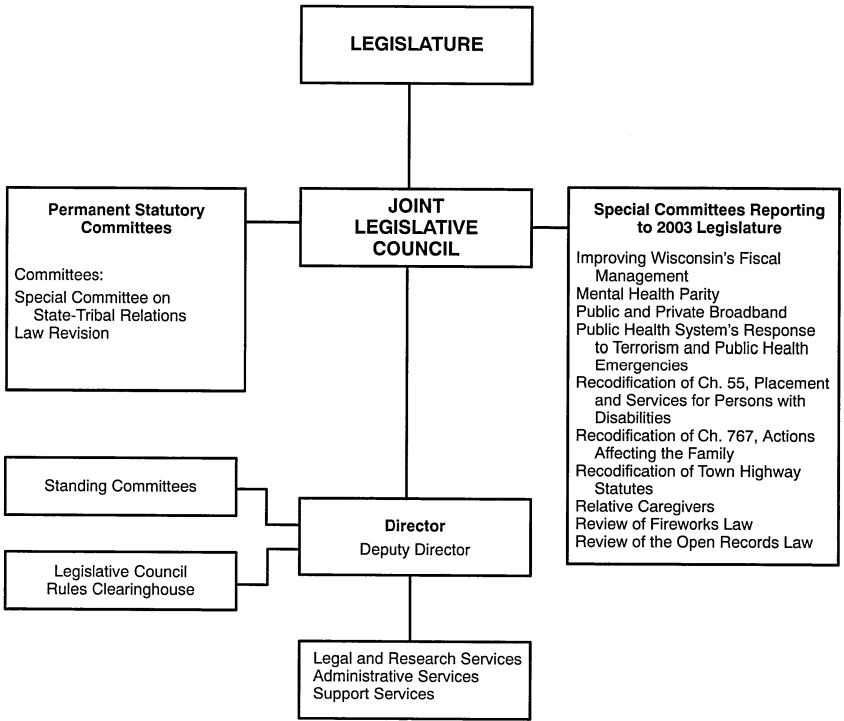
Statutory References: Sections 13.81-13.83, 13.91, and 227.15.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Legislative Council creates special committees made up of legislators and interested citizens to study various problems of state and local government. Study topics are selected from requests presented to the council by law, joint resolution, individual legislators, and others. After research and public hearings, the study committees draft proposals and submit them to the council, which must approve those drafts it wants introduced in the legislature as council bills.

The council is assisted in its work by the Legislative Council Staff, a bureau created in Section 13.91, Wisconsin Statutes. The staff also provides legal counsel and scientific and policy research assistance to all of the legislature's substantive standing committees and joint statutory committees (except the Joint Committee on Finance) and assists individual legislators on request. The staff operates the rules clearinghouse to review proposed administrative rules and assists standing committees in their oversight of rulemaking.

By law, the Legislative Council Staff must be "strictly nonpartisan" and must observe the confidential nature of the research and drafting requests received by it. The law requires that state agen-

JOINT LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



cies and local governmental units cooperate fully with the council staff in its carrying out of its statutory duties.

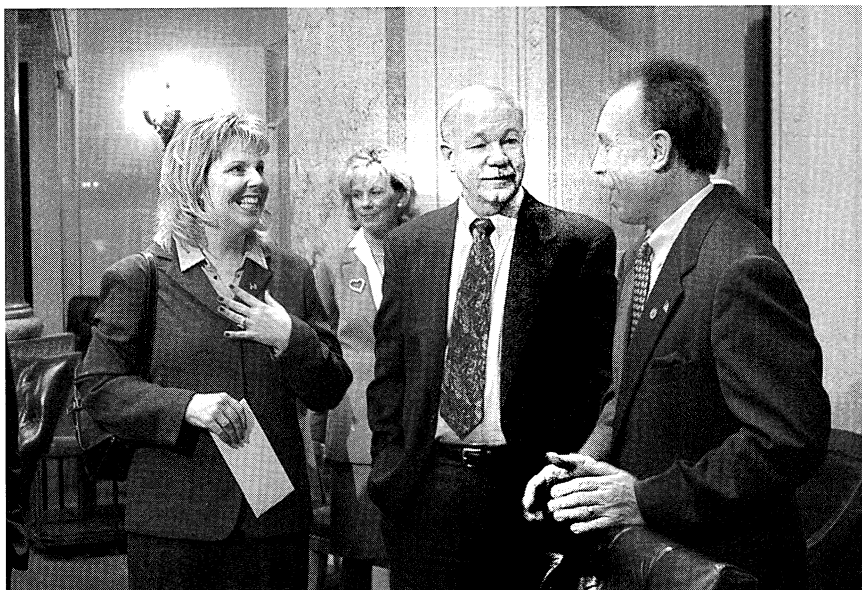
Organization: The council consists of 22 legislators. The majority of them serve *ex officio*, and the remainder are appointed as are members of standing committees. The president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly serve as cochairpersons of the council, but each may designate another member to assume that office. The council operates two permanent statutory committees and various special committees appointed to study selected subjects. The Legislative Council Staff director is appointed from outside the classified service by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization, and the director makes staff appointments from outside the service.

History: Chapter 444, Laws of 1947, created the council to conduct interim studies on subjects affecting the general welfare of the state. The first council was organized later that year with 12 members. In 1967, the council began to appoint staff members to provide legal counsel and technical assistance to legislative standing committees. The 1979 executive budget (Chapter 34) assigned the administrative rules clearinghouse function to the council. 1993 Wisconsin Act 52 made a number of reorganizational changes. The act renamed the council the Joint Legislative Council and designated the president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly (or their designees) cochairpersons. Under Act 52, the council was directed to reorganize at the beginning of the biennial session, instead of May 1 of the odd-numbered year, and its support agency was officially named the Legislative Council Staff.

PERMANENT STATUTORY COMMITTEES

Special Committee on State-Tribal Relations

Members: REPRESENTATIVE MUSSER, *chairperson*; SENATOR GEORGE, *vice chairperson*; SENATOR ZIEN; REPRESENTATIVES BOYLE, COGGS, HINES, PETTIS, SHERMAN; EUGENE BIGBOY (Bad River



Three newly elected senators visited the Senate Chamber, their new home away from home, following the November 2002 election. Senator-elect Cathy Stepp (left) is a home builder, and Senator-elect Ron Brown (center) is a former fire chief. Senator-elect Neal Kedzie has served three terms in the Assembly. The three were sworn in on January 6, 2003. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians), LOUIS TAYLOR (Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewas), CAROL BROWN (Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewas), PHILIP C. GORDON (Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewas), HOWARD J. BICHLER (St. Croix Band of Chippewa Indians), TRACY THUNDERCLOUD (Ho-Chunk Nation), GARY BESAW (Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin), PAUL NINHAM (Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin), THERESA PUSKARENKO (Stockbridge-Munsee Band of Mohicans).

The Special Committee on State-Tribal Relations is appointed by the Joint Legislative Council each biennium to study issues related to American Indians and the Indian tribes and bands in this state and develop specific recommendations and legislative proposals relating to such issues. Legislative membership includes not fewer than 6 nor more than 12 members with at least one member of the majority and the minority party from each house. The council appoints no fewer than 6 and no more than 11 members from names submitted by federally recognized Wisconsin Indian tribes or bands or the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council. The council may not appoint more than one member recommended by any one tribe or band or the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council. Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, created the committee as the American Indian Study Committee, and 1999 Wisconsin Act 60 renamed it and revised the membership. The committee's composition and duties are prescribed in Section 13.83 (3) of the statutes.

.. Technical Advisory Committee

Members: JIM WEBER (Department of Health and Family Services), JOHN GREENE (Department of Justice), MICHAEL LUTZ (Department of Natural Resources), J.P. LEARY (Department of Public Instruction), TOM OURADA (Department of Revenue), EUGENE JOHNSON (Department of Transportation), RACHELLE MILLER (Department of Workforce Development).

Under Section 13.83 (3) (f), Wisconsin Statutes, as created by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the Technical Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of 7 major executive agencies, assists the Special Committee on State-Tribal Relations.

Law Revision Committee

Members: SENATOR LAZICH, REPRESENTATIVE GROTHMAN, *cochairpersons*; SENATORS CARPENTER, REYNOLDS, RISSER, STEPP; REPRESENTATIVES BERCEAU, HEBL, SUDER, J. WOOD.

The Law Revision Committee is appointed each biennium by the Joint Legislative Council. The membership of the committee is not specified, but it must include majority and minority party representation from each house. The committee reviews minor nonsubstantive remedial changes to the statutes as proposed by state agencies, in attorney general's opinions, or in court decisions declaring a Wisconsin statute unconstitutional, ambiguous, or otherwise in need of revision. It considers proposals by the Revisor of Statutes to correct statutory language and session laws that conflict or need revision, and it may submit recommendations for major law revision projects to the Joint Legislative Council. It serves as the repository for interstate compacts and agreements and makes recommendations to the legislature regarding revision of such agreements. The committee was created by Chapter 204, Laws of 1979, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 13.83 (1) of the statutes.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES REPORTING IN 2003

Special Committee on Improving Wisconsin's Fiscal Management

Members: SENATOR JAUCH, REPRESENTATIVE FRISKE, *cochairpersons*; SENATORS DARLING, PANZER, ROBSON; REPRESENTATIVES BERCEAU, BLACK, HUBER, KAUFERT, STONE; JEANNETTE BELL, TODD BERRY, DALE CATTANACH, DAVID HELBACH, DONALD KETTL, JIM LETOURNEAU, BRIAN RUDE.

The council directed the committee to examine ways for Wisconsin to improve its ability to manage its finances using modern financial management and policy practices in the context of the budget process.

Special Committee on Mental Health Parity

Members: SENATOR HANSEN, REPRESENTATIVE VRAKAS, *cochairpersons*; SENATOR ROSENZWEIG, REPRESENTATIVE J. LEHMAN; CATHERINE BEILMAN, TERRENCE P. FRETT, SHEL GROSS, ALAN KRUMHOLZ, DAVID MOULTHROP, ROBERT REIDER, GEOFFREY A. SCHICK, CATHERINE M. SLOTA-VARMA, JP WIESKE, PATTY YUNK.

The council directed the committee to study the costs and benefits of providing for parity in health insurance coverage of mental illnesses in Wisconsin. The committee was directed to study the experience following the enactment of the federal mental health parity law and the experiences of other states that have enacted mental health parity laws.

Special Committee on Public and Private Broadband

Members: SENATOR GROBSCHMIDT, REPRESENTATIVE MONTGOMERY, *cochairpersons*; SENATOR KANAVAS; REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER; DAVE CARTER, KELLY DUNN, SCOTT MESKE, DREW PETERSEN, HOLLY REED, DHARMARAJ VEERAMANI, TIM VOWELL.

The council directed the committee to study the availability of broadband services (high speed advanced telecommunications capability) and barriers to broadband deployment in Wisconsin, and determine appropriate state policy relating to digital divide and open access issues.

Special Committee on the Public Health System's Response to Terrorism and Public Health Emergencies

Members: SENATOR ROBSON, REPRESENTATIVE URBAN, *cochairpersons*; SENATOR HARSDORF; REPRESENTATIVES KREIBICH, MILLER, SCHOOFF; DOUG BIRLINGMAIR, GARY BROWN, SETH FOLDY, PHILIP HANSEN, STEPHEN HARGARTEN, RONALD LAESSIG, JIM RESEBURG, DONNA ROZAR.

The council directed the committee to examine the capacity of the public health system and adequacy of state laws to respond quickly to a terrorist act or public health emergency. The committee was further directed to study the coordination between public health system activities and other systems and the adequacy and flexibility of resources available to those systems to detect and respond to terrorist acts and public health emergencies.

Special Committee on Recodification of Chapter 55, Placement and Services for Persons with Disabilities

Members: SENATOR WIRCH, REPRESENTATIVE JESKEWITZ, *cochairpersons*; SENATORS HANSEN, HUELSMAN; REPRESENTATIVE MILLER; BETSY J. ABRAMSON, LARRY BARTHEN, NEAL BLACKBURN, DIANNE GREENLEY, TODD J. LIEBMAN, MARSHA MAILICK SELTZER, ROSEMARY THORNTON, KEVIN C. UNDERWOOD.

The council directed the committee to conduct a recodification of Chapter 55, Wisconsin Statutes. The recodification is to include a review of court decisions to determine whether they should be adopted as is or with modifications. The committee was directed to examine different interpretations of Chapter 55 provisions, determine which practices should be applied statewide, and examine areas that are vague or unclear and require clarification.

Special Committee on Recodification of Chapter 767, Actions Affecting the Family

Members: SENATOR M. MEYER, REPRESENTATIVE GROTHMAN, *cochairpersons*; REPRESENTATIVES OWENS, PLALE; MICHAEL J. BRUCH, SHARON DREW, BEVERLY A. FLEISHMAN, DARCY MC MANUS.

The council directed the committee to conduct a recodification of Chapter 767, Wisconsin Statutes, relating to actions affecting the family. The committee was directed to study reorganizing the chapter in a more logical manner, consolidating related provisions, modernizing language, resolving ambiguities in language, codifying court decisions, and making minor substantive changes.

Special Committee on Recodification of Town Highway Statutes

Members: SENATOR BRESKE, REPRESENTATIVE AINSWORTH, *cochairpersons*; REPRESENTATIVES GRONEMUS, M. LEHMAN; LARRY BECHLER, RODNEY BURGNER, SR., DAVID A. CRASS, GAYLORD KING, ROBERT MAASS, TERRENCE MCMAHON, JOHN NORWELL, ERNEST WITTEW.

The council directed the committee to recodify Chapters 80 and 81, Wisconsin Statutes, regarding town highways and related matters. The committee was directed to study reorganizing the chapter in a more logical manner, consolidating related provisions, modernizing language, resolving ambiguities in language, codifying court decisions, and making minor substantive changes.

Special Committee on Relative Caregivers

Members: SENATOR MOORE, REPRESENTATIVE KESTELL, *cochairpersons*; REPRESENTATIVES KRUG, OTT; ROSEMARY ALBRECHT, SHIRIN CABRAAL, RAMONA GONZALEZ, DYANN HAFNER, GERALD HUBER, DAVE KRATZ, LESLIE MCALLISTER, CAROL MEDARIS.

The council directed the committee to study current laws relating to relative caregivers under the children's code and under guardianship and kinship care. The committee was directed to study whether relatives who care for children under an informal agreement with a parent should be granted decision-making power over the child's care. The council also directed the committee to study third-party visitation law and the enforcement of third-party visitation orders.

Special Committee on Review of Fireworks Law

Members: SENATOR RISSER, REPRESENTATIVE FREESE, *cochairpersons*; REPRESENTATIVES KERKMAN, STEINBRINK; JEFFREY W. BRITTON, LARRY CORNELLIER, PAUL GUILBERT, JR., JASON HANSON, ALLAN A. JANSEN, ROBERT E. MORRISON, DOUGLAS PETIT, WAYNE D. SCHULTE, CHARLES P. WEETH, GERALD WORRICK.

The council directed the committee to study issues surrounding the sale, possession, and use of fireworks under current Wisconsin law. The committee is directed to examine the interaction between state and federal law and the impact of the law on fireworks retailers, local units of government, law enforcement, the state economy, and the public, and recommend improvements to current law.

Special Committee on Review of the Open Records Law

Members: SENATOR ERPENBACH, REPRESENTATIVE GUNDRUM, *cochairpersons*; SENATOR ROESSLER; REPRESENTATIVE POCAN; MELISSA CHERNEY, ROBERT J. DREPS, JERRY H. HANSON, JAMES HICKEY, SCOTT HORNE, JEFF HOVIND, JOHN LAABS, MARK LADD, JANE LICHT, RANDY STAMMEN.

The council directed the committee to review Wisconsin Supreme Court decisions in *Woznicki v. Erickson* and *Milwaukee Teachers' Educational Association v. Milwaukee Board of School Directors* and recommend legislation that implements the procedures anticipated in the opinions, amends the opinions' holdings, or overturns them. The committee is further directed to recommend changes in the open records law to take into account electronic communications and to consider the sufficiency of open records requests and the scope of exemptions to the law.



Senator Gwendolynne Moore's passionate voice is often heard by her Senate colleagues. She begins her 6th session in the Senate in 2003. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

Joint Committee on LEGISLATIVE ORGANIZATION

Members: SENATOR A. LASEE (senate president), REPRESENTATIVE GARD (assembly speaker), *cochairpersons*; SENATORS PANZER (majority leader), ERPENBACH (minority leader), ZIEN (assistant majority leader), HANSEN (assistant minority leader); REPRESENTATIVES FOTI (majority leader), KREUSER (minority leader), HUNDERTMARK (assistant majority leader), RICHARDS (assistant minority leader).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council Staff, P.O. Box 2536, Madison 53701-2536.

Location: 1 East Main Street, Suite 401, Madison.

Telephone: 266-1304.

Statutory References: Sections 13.80 and 13.90.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the legislative service bureaus: the Legislative Audit Bureau, the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, the Legislative Reference Bureau, the Legislative Technology Services Bureau, and the

Revisor of Statutes Bureau. In this capacity, it assigns tasks to each bureau, approves bureau budgets, and sets the salary of bureau heads. The joint committee selects the five bureau heads, but it acts on the recommendation of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee when appointing the state auditor. The joint committee also selects the director of the Legislative Council Staff.

The committee may inquire into misconduct by members and employees of the legislature. It oversees a variety of operations, including computer use, space allocation for legislative offices and legislative service agencies, parking on the State Capitol Park grounds, and sale and distribution of legislative documents. The joint committee recommends which newspaper should serve as the official state newspaper for publication of state legal notices. It advises the Ethics Board on its operations and, upon recommendation of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, may investigate any problems the Legislative Audit Bureau finds during its audits. The committee may employ outside consultants to study ways to improve legislative staff services and organization.

Organization: The 10-member joint committee is a permanent body, consisting of the presiding officers and party leadership of both houses. The committee has established a Subcommittee on Legislative Services to advise it on text processing and other matters. The Legislative Council Staff provides staff assistance to the committee.

History: The joint committee was created by Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, as part of a legislative reorganization proposed by the Committee on Legislative Organization and Procedure under the authority of Chapter 686, Laws of 1961. The 1963 law also transferred the Legislative Reference Bureau and the Statutory Revision Bureau to the legislative branch and placed them under the supervision of the joint committee. The three other service agencies were placed under the committee's authority by later legislation: the Legislative Audit Bureau in Chapter 659, Laws of 1965; the Legislative Fiscal Bureau in Chapter 215, Laws of 1971; and the Legislative Technology Services Bureau in 1997 Wisconsin Act 27.

In 1966, the joint committee was empowered to investigate misconduct by legislators and legislative staff. Actions by subsequent legislatures expanded the joint committee's supervision of legislative operations to include legislative office space, legislative computer operations, and publication of notices and documents.

Joint Survey Committee on RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Members: SENATOR SCHULTZ, REPRESENTATIVE VRAKAS, *cochairpersons*; SENATORS REYNOLDS; WIRCH; REPRESENTATIVES JESKEWTIZ; HUBLER; JANE HAMBLEN (assistant attorney general appointed by attorney general), *secretary*; DAVID MILLS (designated by secretary of employee trust funds), JORGE GOMEZ (insurance commissioner); vacancy (public member appointed by governor).

Research Director: vacancy.

Mailing Address: 110 East Main Street, Room 722, Madison 53703.

Telephone: 267-0507.

Publications: A summary compilation of the committee's reports is issued at the end of each legislative session.

Number of Employees: 3.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$365,200.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.50.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems makes recommendations on all legislation that affects retirement and pension plans for public officers and employees, and its recommendations must be attached as an appendix to each retirement bill. Neither house of the legislature may consider such a bill until the joint survey committee submits a written report that describes the proposal's purpose, probable costs, actuarial effect, and desirability as a matter of public policy.

Organization: The 10-member joint survey committee includes majority and minority party representation from each legislative house. An experienced actuary from the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance may be designated to serve in the commissioner's place on the committee. The public member cannot be a participant in any public retirement system in the state and is expected to "represent the interest of the taxpayers". Appointed members serve 4-year terms unless they lose the status upon which the appointment was based. The joint survey committee employs a research director and staff under the classified service to assist it in developing its reports.

RETIREMENT RESEARCH COMMITTEE

Members: All members of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems including the same officers; LEEAN WHITE (designated by secretary of employment relations); vacancy (representing state, county, and municipal employees); vacancy (representing State Teachers Retirement System); vacancy (representing Milwaukee Teachers Annuity and Retirement Fund); 3 vacancies (public members); vacancy (chief executive or member of governing body of a participating local government); JAMES GRUENTZEL (annuitant member serving on the Employee Trust Funds Board). (All, except *ex officio* members, are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: 110 East Main Street, Room 722, Madison 53703.

Telephone: 267-0507.

Publications: *Staff Report 83: 2000 Comparative Study of Major Public Employee Retirement Systems.*

Statutory Reference: Section 13.51.

Agency Responsibility: The Retirement Research Committee, originally named the Retirement Research Council, was created as a permanent study group by Chapter 375, Laws of 1959. The principal duty of the 19-member committee is to conduct an ongoing review of state retirement benefits and retirement programs. All administrators of public employee pension or retirement plans to which the state contributes must submit financial reports to the committee. The committee investigates and reports to the legislature on the status of public employee retirement



Agriculture is a key component of Wisconsin's economy as well as the foundation of our identity as America's Dairyland. Representatives Jon Richards (center) of Milwaukee and John Ainsworth of rural Waukechon attend the annual Women in Agriculture Breakfast in the Assembly Parlor. (Jay Salvo, Assembly Photographer)

systems. It also maintains a library of public employee pension and retirement plans from throughout the United States.

Organization: The officers and staff of the Joint Survey Committee on Retirement Systems serve the same functions for the Retirement Research Committee. Employee/employer representatives and public members are appointed for 4-year terms, unless they lose the status upon which the appointment is based.

Joint Legislative STATE SUPPORTED PROGRAMS STUDY AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Members: SENATORS ROESSLER, COWLES, STEPP; RISSER; REPRESENTATIVE BERCEAU.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.47.

Agency Responsibility: Members of the Joint Legislative State Supported Programs Study and Advisory Committee visit and inspect the State Capitol and all institutions and office buildings owned or leased by the state. They are granted free and full access to all parts of the buildings, the surrounding grounds, and all persons associated with the buildings. The committee may also examine any institution, program, or organization that receives direct or indirect state financial support.

Organization: The committee consists of 5 senators and 6 representatives. Members appointed from each house must represent the two major political parties, and one legislator from each house must also be a member of the State of Wisconsin Building Commission. Assistance to the committee is provided by the Legislative Council Staff.

History: The use of a legislative committee to visit and supervise the use of state institutions and property dates back to 1881. The current joint committee was created by Chapter 266, Laws of 1973. It replaced the Committee to Visit State Properties, which had combined the functions of the Committee to Visit State Institutions, created in 1947 to inspect state property and state institutions, and the Committee on Physical Plant Maintenance, created in 1957 to manage the State Capitol and the single state office building then in existence.

Joint Survey Committee on TAX EXEMPTIONS

Members: SENATOR ELLIS, REPRESENTATIVE POWERS, *cochairpersons*; SENATORS HARSDORF, DECKER*; REPRESENTATIVES HAHN, HUBLER*; MICHAEL MORGAN (secretary of revenue); ALAN LEE (Department of Justice representative appointed by attorney general); KATHRYN DUNN (public member appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: Legislative Council Staff, P.O. Box 2536, Madison 53701-2536.

Telephone: 266-1304.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.52.

Agency Responsibility: The Joint Survey Committee on Tax Exemptions, created by Chapter 153, Laws of 1963, considers all legislation related to the exemption of persons or property from state or local taxes. It is assisted by the Legislative Council Staff.

Any legislative proposal that affects tax exemptions must be referred to the committee immediately. Budget bills containing tax exemptions are referred simultaneously to the joint survey committee and the Joint Committee on Finance. The joint survey committee must report within 60 days on the tax exemptions contained within a budget bill. Neither house of the legislature may consider tax exemption proposals until the joint survey committee has issued its report, attached

as an appendix to the bill, describing the proposal's legality, desirability as public policy, and fiscal effect. In the course of its review, the committee is authorized to conduct investigations, hold hearings, and subpoena witnesses.

Organization: The 9-member committee includes representation from each house of the legislature with 2 members from the majority party and one from the minority party. The public member must be familiar with the tax problems of local government. Members' terms expire on January 15 of odd-numbered years.

TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS COMMISSION

Members: GOVERNOR DOYLE, *chairperson*; SENATORS A. LASEE, LEIBHAM, SCHULTZ; BRESKE, M. MEYER; REPRESENTATIVES AINSWORTH, M. LEHMAN, MONTGOMERY; BALOW, VRUWINK; LEONARD SOBZAK, 2 vacancies (citizen members appointed by governor). Nonvoting member: FRANK BUSALACCHI (secretary of transportation).

Commission Secretary: BARBARA JUREWICZ, barbara.jurewicz@dot.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7913, Madison 53707-7913.

Location: Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Room 933, Madison.

Telephone: 266-5408.

Fax: 267-1856.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.489.

Agency Responsibility: The Transportation Projects Commission, created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, includes representation from each house of the legislature with 3 members from the majority party and 2 from the minority party. The commission reviews Department of Transportation recommendations for major highway projects. The department must report its recommendations to the commission by September 15 of each even-numbered year, and the commission, in turn, reports its recommendations to the governor or governor-elect, the legislature, and the Joint Committee on Finance before December 15 of each even-numbered year. The commission also approves the preparation of environmental impact or assessment statements for potential major highway projects.

Commission on UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Members: LAWRENCE J. BUGGE (public member appointed by governor), *chairperson*; BRUCE MUNSON (revisor of statutes), *secretary*; SENATORS GEORGE, vacancy; REPRESENTATIVES CULLEN, GUNDRUM; PETER J. DYKMAN (designated by chief, Legislative Reference Bureau); vacancy (designated by director, Legislative Council Staff); WILLIAM G. CALLOW (public member appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: 131 West Wilson Street, Suite 800, Madison 53703-3261.

Telephone: 266-2011.

Fax: 264-6978.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.55.

Agency Responsibility: The Commission on Uniform State Laws advises the legislature on uniform laws and model laws. It examines subjects on which interstate uniformity is desirable and the best methods for achieving it, cooperates with the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in preparing uniform acts, and prepares bills adapting the uniform acts to Wisconsin. The commission reports biennially to the Law Revision Committee of the Joint Legislative Council.

Organization: The commission consists of 9 members, including 2 public members appointed by the governor for 4-year terms. Legislative members serve 2-year terms, must represent the 2 major political parties, and must be state bar association members. A legislative seat that cannot be filled by a bar member may be filled by a former legislator.

History: The commission was originally created by Chapter 83, Laws of 1893, which authorized the governor to appoint 3 members to serve as the Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States. In 1931, Chapter 67 designated the Revisor of Statutes as the sole Wisconsin commissioner. Chapter 173, Laws of 1941, added the chief of the Legislative Reference Library as a commissioner. The commission was created in its present form by Chapter 312, Laws of 1957, and its membership was expanded to include 2 members of the State Bar appointed by the governor. Chapter 135, Laws of 1959, added the director (then called the executive secretary) of the Legislative Council Staff as a member. Chapter 294, Laws of 1979, added 4 legislative members and deleted the requirement that public members appointed by the governor be members of the State Bar. 2003 Wisconsin Act 2 added a requirement that legislative members must be state bar association members.



In any legislative body, the majority controls the agenda and the interpretation of the rules. Assembly Majority Leader Steven Foti, Assembly Rules in hand, offers his interpretation to Assembly Minority Leader James Kreuser. (Jay Salvo, Assembly Photographer)

LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCIES

LEGISLATIVE AUDIT BUREAU

State Auditor: JANICE L. MUELLER, janice.mueller@

Deputy State Auditor: JACOB KLAM, jacob.klam@

Special Assistant to the State Auditor: JOE CHRISMAN, james.chrisman@

Audit Directors: DIANN L. ALLEN, diann.allsen@; DON BEZRUKI, don.bezruki@; JULIE GORDON, julie.gordon@; BRYAN NAAB, bryan.naab@; PAUL STUIBER, paul.stuiber@; KATE WADE, kate.wade@

Mailing Address: 22 East Mifflin Street, Suite 500, Madison 53703-2512.

Telephone: 266-2818.

Fax: 267-0410.

Internet Address: <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/lab>

E-mail Address: Leg.Audit.Info@legis.state.wi.us

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@legis.state.wi.us
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Publications: Audit reports of individual state agencies and programs; biennial reports.

Number of Employees: 86.80.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$8,793,800.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.94.

Agency Responsibility: The Legislative Audit Bureau is responsible for conducting financial and program audits to assist the legislature in its oversight function. The bureau performs financial audits to determine whether agencies have conducted and reported their financial transactions legally and properly. It undertakes program audits to analyze whether agencies have managed their programs efficiently and effectively and have carried out the policies prescribed by law.

The bureau's authority extends to executive, legislative, and judicial agencies; authorities created by the legislature; special districts or zones; and certain service providers that receive state funds. The bureau may audit any county, city, village, town, or school district at the request of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee.

The bureau audits and reports on the financial transactions and records of every state agency at least once every 5 years. Agencies or funds audited more frequently include the State of Wisconsin Investment Board, the Department of Employee Trust Funds, State Fair Park, Miller Park baseball park district, the state lottery, and various state insurance funds. In addition, the bureau provides an annual audit opinion on the state's comprehensive financial statements, which are prepared by the Department of Administration.

Typically, the bureau's program audits are conducted at the request of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, initiated by bureau staff, or required by legislation. The reports are reviewed by the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, which may hold hearings on them and may introduce legislation in response to audit recommendations.

Organization: The director of the bureau is the State Auditor, who is appointed by the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization upon the recommendation of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee. Both the State Auditor and the bureau's staff are appointed from outside the classified service.

History: The bureau was created as a legislative service agency under the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965. It replaced the Department of State Audit, which was created by Chapter 9, Laws of 1947, as an executive agency.

Statutory Advisory Council

Municipal Best Practices Reviews Advisory Council: CRAIG KNUTSON, MORT MCBAIN (representing the Wisconsin Counties Association); DANIEL ELSASS (representing the League of Wisconsin Municipalities); EDWARD HUCK (representing the Wisconsin Alliance of Cities);

vacancy (representing the Wisconsin Towns Association). (All are appointed by the State Auditor.)

The 5-member Municipal Best Practices Reviews Advisory Council advises the State Auditor on the selection of county and municipal service delivery practices to be reviewed by the State Auditor. The auditor is required to conduct periodic reviews of procedures and practices used by local governments in the delivery of governmental services; identify variations in costs and effectiveness of such services between counties and municipalities; and recommend practices to save money or provide more effective service delivery. Council members are chosen from names submitted by the organizations represented. The council was created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9 in Section 13.94 (8), Wisconsin Statutes, and succeeds the council created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27.

LEGISLATIVE FISCAL BUREAU

Director: ROBERT WM. LANG.

Assistant Director: TERRY A. RHODES.

Program Supervisors: FRED AMMERMAN, JERE BAUER, DARYL HINZ, DAVID LOPPNOW, TONY MASON, CHARLES MORGAN, ROB REINHARDT.

Administrative Assistant: VICKI HOLTEN.

Mailing Address: 1 East Main Street, Suite 301, Madison 53703.

Telephone: 266-3847.

Fax: 267-6873.

Internet Address: www.legis.state.wi.us/lfb

E-mail Address: fiscal.bureau@legis.state.wi.us

Publications: Biennial budget and budget adjustment: summaries of state agency budget requests; cumulative and comparative summaries of the governor's proposals, Joint Committee on Finance provisions and legislative amendments, and separate summaries of legislative amendments when necessary; summary of governor's partial vetoes. Informational reports, budget issue papers on various state programs, and revenue estimates. (Reports and papers available on the Internet or upon request.)

Number of Employees: 35.17.

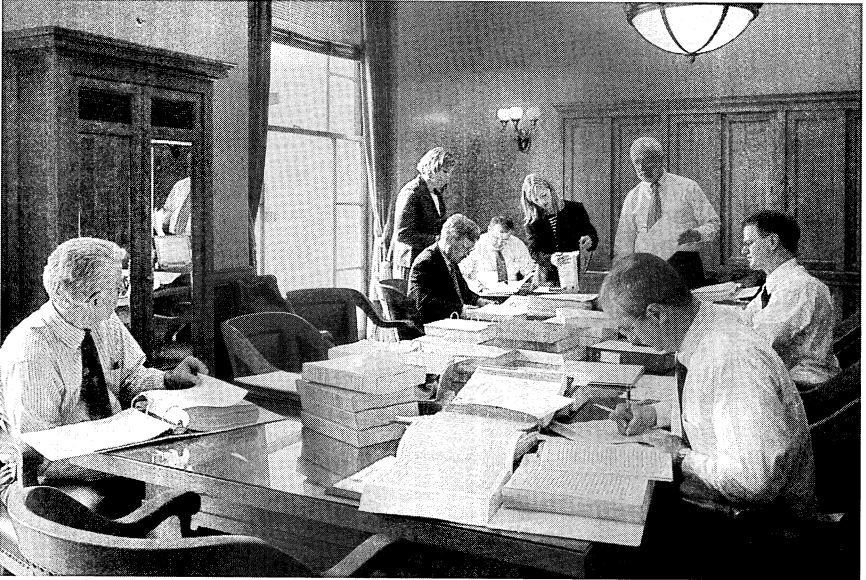
Total Budget 2001-03: \$6,462,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.95.

Agency Responsibility: The Legislative Fiscal Bureau develops fiscal information for the legislature, and its services must be impartial and nonpartisan. One of the bureau's principal duties is to staff the Joint Committee on Finance and assist its members. As part of this responsibility, the bureau studies the state budget and its long-range implications, reviews state revenues and expenditures, and suggests alternatives to the committee and the legislature. In addition, the bureau provides information on all other bills before the joint committee and analyzes agency requests for new positions and appropriation supplements outside of the budget process.

The bureau provides fiscal information to any legislative committee or legislator upon request. On its own initiative, or at legislative direction, the bureau may conduct studies of any financial issue affecting the state. To aid the bureau in performing its duties, the director or designated employees are granted access, with or without notice, to all state departments and to any records maintained by the agencies relating to their expenditures, revenues, operations, and structure.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the Legislative Fiscal Bureau, and it selects the bureau's director. The director is assisted by an assistant director and program supervisors responsible for broadly defined subject areas of government budgeting and fiscal operations. The director and all bureau staff are chosen outside the classified service.



Preparing the biennial budget involves hours of work by legislators and staff alike. Legislative Fiscal Bureau analysts pore over documents related to the 2003-04 biennial budget. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

History: The bureau was created by Chapter 154, Laws of 1969. It evolved from the legislative improvement study that was initiated by Chapter 686, Laws of 1961, using a Ford Foundation grant and state funding. Through the improvement program, the legislature developed its own fiscal staff, known as the Legislative Budget Staff, under the supervision of the Legislative Programs Study Committee. In February 1968, the study committee renamed the budget staff the Legislative Fiscal Bureau and specified its functions. Chapter 215, Laws of 1971, transferred responsibility for the bureau's supervision to the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

Chief: STEPHEN R. MILLER, 267-2175, steve.miller@legis.state.wi.us

General Counsel: PETER J. DYKMAN, 266-7098, peter.dykman@legis.state.wi.us

Administrative Services: CATHLENE HANAMAN, *manager*, 267-9810, cathlene.hanaman@legis.state.wi.us

Information and Research Services: LAWRENCE S. BARISH, *research manager*, 266-0344, larry.barish@legis.state.wi.us

Legal Services: PETER R. GRANT, DEBORA A. KENNEDY, JEFFREY T. KUESEL, REBECCA C. TRADEWELL, *managing attorneys*.

Library Services: MARIAN G. ROGERS, *managing librarian*, 266-2824, marian.rogers@legis.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2037, Madison 53701-2037.

Location: 100 North Hamilton Street, Madison.

Telephones: Legal: 266-3561; Research: 266-0341; Library Circulation: 266-7040.

Fax: Legal: 264-8522; Research and Library: 266-5648.

Internet Address: <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/lrb>

Publications: *Wisconsin Blue Book*; informational reports on various subjects; *Selective List of Recent Acquisitions*; various sections of the *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature*. (All informational reports and the *Blue Book* are also available on the Internet.)

Number of Employees: 58.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$8,661,700.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.92.

Agency Responsibility: The Legislative Reference Bureau provides nonpartisan, professional, confidential bill drafting, research, and library services to the legislature. Although it is primarily a legislative service agency, the statutes direct the bureau to serve public officials, students of government, and citizens.

By statute, the bureau is responsible for drafting all legislative proposals and amendments for introduction in the legislature. Legislative attorneys also prepare plain language analyses that are printed with all bills and most resolutions. A significant portion of the work of the legislative attorneys involves the drafting of the state's biennial budget.

At the request of the chief clerk, the bureau engrosses the text of bills significantly amended in the house of origin. It also enrolls the final text of all bills that have passed both houses prior to their submission for the governor's action. The bureau is responsible for publishing each act, and, in consultation with the Revisor of Statutes, it produces the bound volumes of all session laws enacted during the biennial legislative session.

The bureau collects and makes available a broad range of information to aid legislators and other government officials in the performance of their duties. It is required by law to prepare and publish studies and reports on subjects that are or may become topics of legislative concern and, in the odd-numbered years, it writes, edits, and publishes the 1,000-page *Wisconsin Blue Book*, the official almanac of Wisconsin government.

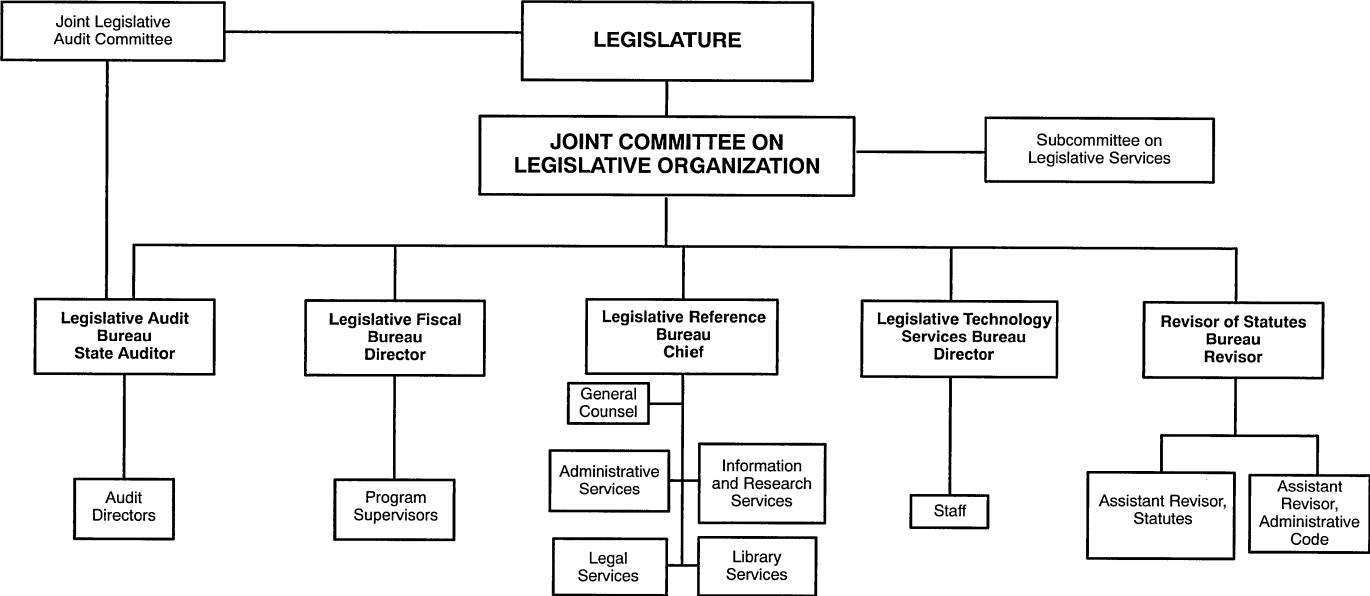
State law requires the bureau to maintain the drafting records of all legislation introduced and to use those records to provide information on legislative intent. Drafting records, beginning with the 1927 session, are available to the public as part of the bureau's noncirculating reference collection.

The Dr. H. Rupert Theobald Legislative Library contains the bureau's extensive collection of material pertaining to government and public policy issues. The collection is the bureau's primary research tool, and it constitutes a resource for legislators, legislative staff, and other patrons. The library staff prepares the *Index to the Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature* which includes a subject index to legislation, authors indexes, and subject indexes to legislative journals, administrative rules, and Wisconsin acts.

The bureau carries out interlibrary loan or exchange agreements with other states, prepares maps and other information after each federal census for redistricting purposes, and offers instruction on legislative procedure to students and civic groups. It maintains a reference desk to answer inquiries on legislative matters and state government.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the bureau, and it selects the bureau chief. The bureau chief and staff members are appointed from outside the classified service.

History: The bureau was created in 1901 by Chapter 168 as the Legislative Reference Library under the governance of the Free Library Commission. It represented the first organized effort in the nation to provide a state legislature with professional staff assistance. Bill drafting responsibilities were officially assigned in 1907 by Chapter 508, although this service actually had been performed earlier. Editing of the *Wisconsin Blue Book* was added to the agency's duties in 1929 (Chapter 194). Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, renamed the agency the Legislative Reference Bureau and placed it under the direction of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization.



LEGISLATIVE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES BUREAU

Director: MARK WAHL.

Mailing Address: 17 South Fairchild Street, Suite 400, Madison 53703-3219.

Telephone: 264-8582.

Fax: 267-6763.

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

Publications: *Wisconsin Legislative Strategic Technology Plan.*

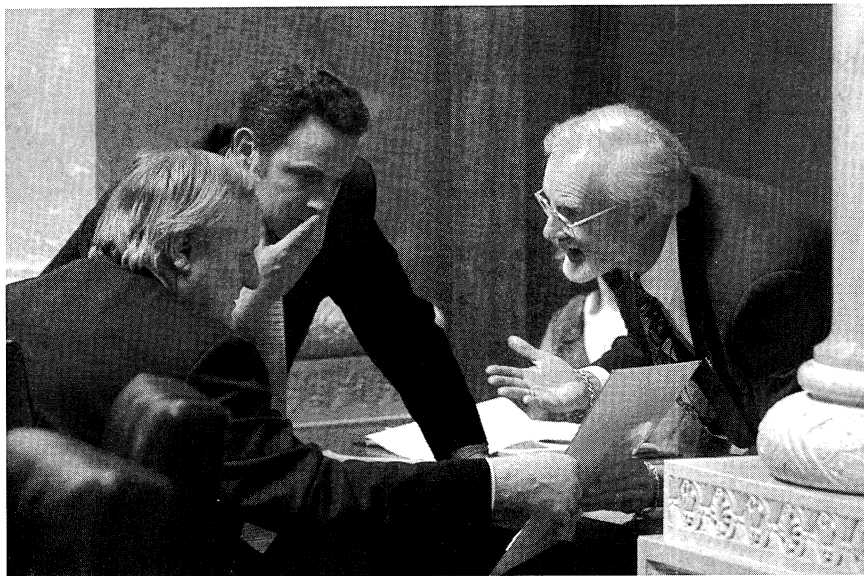
Number of Employees: 25.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$4,168,300.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.96.

Agency Responsibility: The Legislative Technology Services Bureau is responsible for providing information technology support to both legislators and legislative agencies. It also coordinates the planning and execution of electronic information programs and services as needed. The bureau's services must be nonpartisan, and it must protect the confidentiality of the information originated, maintained, and processed by the electronic equipment it supports.

The bureau develops and supports the specialized programs used for bill drafting, production of the *Wisconsin Statutes* and *Administrative Code*, and publication of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*. In addition, it supports the publication of legislative documents including bills and amendments, house journals, daily calendars, and the *Bulletin of the Proceedings*. It maintains and implements improvements in the computer networks that allow legislative offices and service agencies to exchange information and work together. It also provides mapping and redistricting services following each decennial U.S. Census, develops database services that allow legislators to serve their constituents more efficiently, supports the technology for the legislature's Internet site, and offers training services for legislators and staff in the use of information technology. The bureau's



Senate Chief Clerk Donald J. Schneider confers with Minority Leader Jon Erpenbach (center) and Assistant Minority Leader Dave Hansen (left). He retired in July 2003 as the longest serving Chief Clerk in Wisconsin history with over 26 years of service. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

duties include maintenance of the legislature's payroll and accounting system, consultation on equipment and procedures for legislative administration, legislative office management, on-line publication and communication, and voice and video production.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the bureau. It selects the director and is specifically responsible for reviewing and approving all information technology proposals. The director appoints bureau staff. Both the director and the staff serve outside the classified service.

History: The bureau was statutorily created by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 as the Integrated Legislative Information Staff and was renamed by 1997 Wisconsin Act 237.

REVISOR OF STATUTES BUREAU

Revisor of Statutes: BRUCE MUNSON, 267-3536, bruce.munson@legis.state.wi.us

Deputy Revisor and Assistant Revisor, Statutes: BRUCE J. HOESLY, 266-7590, bruce.hoesly@legis.state.wi.us

Assistant Revisor, Administrative Code: GARY L. POULSON, 266-7275, gary.poulson@legis.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: 131 West Wilson Street, Suite 800, Madison 53703-3261.

Telephone: 266-2011.

Fax: 264-6978.

Internet Address: <http://www.legis.state.wi.us/rsb>

Publications: Wisconsin Statutes and Annotations; Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register; Wisconsin Town Law Forms; *WisLaw*® on CD-ROM.

Number of Employees: 10.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$1,474,600.

Statutory Reference: Section 13.93.

Agency Responsibility: The Revisor of Statutes Bureau edits, annotates, and publishes the Wisconsin Statutes and Annotations, prepares revision and corrections bills, edits and publishes the Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register, and performs related law publishing and advisory functions.

The bureau incorporates newly enacted laws into the existing statutes, thereby updating the state's statutory code. The statutes are published every two years when the legislature completes its session. The bureau also releases quarterly updated versions of the statutes on *WisLaw*®, its CD-ROM periodical, and on its Internet site.

The bureau prepares revisor's corrections bills to correct errors or resolve conflicts arising from the enactment of laws. It reviews attorney general's opinions, federal district and appellate court decisions, and state appellate or supreme court decisions that declare a Wisconsin statute or session law to be ambiguous, in conflict with other laws, anachronistic, unconstitutional, or otherwise in need of revision. These findings are reported to the Joint Legislative Council's Law Revision Committee. The revisor also systematically examines the statutes and session laws for similar defects and proposes revision bills to the Law Revision Committee.

The bureau edits and publishes the Wisconsin Administrative Code and the semimonthly Wisconsin Administrative Register, which contains rule hearing and publication notices and summaries of emergency rules. It also prepares the Wisconsin Town Law Forms distributed to town officials to aid them in administering town government. These publications are also published on *WisLaw*® and the bureau's Internet site.

Organization: The Joint Committee on Legislative Organization is the policy-making body for the bureau and appoints the revisor. The revisor and all bureau staff are members of the classified service.

History: Wisconsin was the first state to adopt a plan for continuous revision of its statutes when Chapter 546, Laws of 1909, provided for a Revisor of Statutes to be appointed by the trustees of the state library. The editing and distribution of the Wisconsin Administrative Code and Register were added to the revisor's duties in 1955, but the responsibility for sale and distribution of these documents was transferred in 1963 to the Department of Administration. Chapter 149, Laws of 1963, moved the revisor to the legislative branch by creating the Statutory Revision Bureau under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Legislative Organization. A 1965 law renamed the bureau the Revisor of Statutes Bureau.



The Speaker's Task Force on Budget Review was formed to explore ways to improve the budget process. At a press conference in the Assembly Parlor, Assembly Assistant Majority Leader Jean Hundertmark addresses the media along with Representatives Barbara Gronemus and Task Force chairperson Scott Gunderson. (Jay Salvo, Assembly Photographer)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE 2001 LEGISLATURE

This section highlights significant legislation enacted by the 2001 Wisconsin Legislature in the biennial session that began January 3, 2001, and concluded January 6, 2003. The legislation summarized here is categorized by subject matter. In some cases, the individual act is described under a single subject heading, but when an act affects more than one area of state law, such as 2001 Wisconsin Act 16 (the budget act), significant provisions are separately described under the appropriate subject headings. The section concludes with a summary of major proposals that failed to be enacted or adopted.

The regular session of the 2001 Legislature was organized into the following floorperiods:

January 3, 2001	May 1-10, 2001	January 22-February 7, 2002
January 30-February 1, 2001	June 5-July 26, 2001	April 30-May 2, 2002
February 13-15, 2001	October 2-4, 2001	May 14-15, 2002
March 6-22, 2001	October 16-November 8, 2001	

The following table summarizes activity in recent legislative sessions:

	Legislative Session				
	1993-94	1995-96	1997-98	1999-2000	2001-02
Total Drafting Requests	13,466	13,631	11,908	9,774	10,192
Bills Introduced	2,156	1,781	1,521	1,503	1,440
Assembly Bills	1,319	1,103	979	973	941
Senate Bills	837	678	542	530	499
Acts	497	469	338	198	109
Percentage of Bills Enacted	23.1%	26.3%	22.2%	13.2%	7.6%
Bills Totally Vetoed	8	4	3	5	0
Bills Partially Vetoed	24	21	8	10	3

SIGNIFICANT 2001-2002 LEGISLATION

Crime and Criminal Procedure

Act 109 (*January 2002 Special Session AB-1*) makes the following changes to the laws relating to criminal sentences, including the “truth-in-sentencing” laws:

- Replaces the existing six felony classes (A, B, BC, C, D, and E) with nine new felony classes (A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I).
- Reclassifies certain misdemeanors as felonies and certain felonies as misdemeanors and classifies all felonies within and outside of the criminal code (other than those that are felonies only because of the application of a penalty enhancer), based on the seriousness of the offense, in the new nine-tier system.
- Eliminates most penalty enhancers (generally, by converting them into aggravating factors to be considered at sentencing) and most minimum penalty requirements.
- Requires a court to state the reasons for any sentence it imposes.
- Increases the maximum fine that may be imposed for most felonies.
- Sets maximum terms of extended supervision for persons given bifurcated sentences (sentences that consist of a term of confinement and a term of extended supervision).
- Requires a court, if it sentences a person to prison for a misdemeanor (through the application of a penalty enhancer), to impose a bifurcated sentence.
- Specifies the sequence in which the confinement portions of sentences are to be served and, for certain cases, the sequence in which the parole or extended supervision portions of sentences are to be served if a person is subject to more than one sentence.



Senator-elect Tim Carpenter makes a point to fellow Senate Democrats during an organizing caucus in December 2002. He was elected to the Senate after serving 18 years in the Assembly. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

- Permits a court, upon the petition of an inmate serving a bifurcated sentence for a crime other than a Class B felony, to release the inmate to extended supervision if: a) the district attorney does not object; b) the victim does not object (applies only if the crime was a sex offense); c) the inmate has served 85% (if the crime was a Class C, D, or E felony) or 75% (if the crime was a Class F, G, H, or I felony) of his or her term of confinement; and d) modifying the sentence is in the public interest.
- Permits a court, upon the petition of an elderly or terminally ill inmate serving a bifurcated sentence for a crime other than a Class B felony, to release the inmate to extended supervision if: a) Department of Corrections (DOC) agrees to the petition; b) the inmate has served at least five years (if he or she is 65 or older) or ten years (if he or she is 60 or older) of his or her term of confinement (does not apply to terminally ill inmates); and c) modifying the sentence is in the public interest.
- Permits a court, upon the petition of DOC or a person on extended supervision, to modify the conditions of extended supervision that the court has set.
- Allows DOC to take custody of a person who is on extended supervision so it can investigate an alleged violation of a condition of extended supervision.
- Permits DOC to confine a person who admits that he or she violated a condition of extended supervision for up to 90 days in a county jail or a regional detention facility (in lieu of revocation).
- Requires a sentencing court (as opposed to DOC or the administrative law judge) to determine the time that a person will spend in prison if his or her extended

supervision is revoked and requires that that time be at least five years if the person is serving a life sentence.

- Creates a sentencing commission (which sunsets on December 31, 2007) that is responsible for gathering and disseminating information regarding sentencing practices, assisting the legislature in assessing the cost of criminal law legislation, and promulgating advisory sentencing guidelines, which, if applicable, a court must consider in imposing a bifurcated sentence.
- Establishes a joint review committee on criminal penalties and prohibits the legislature from voting on any bill creating a new crime or revising a penalty for an existing crime unless: a) the committee has prepared a report regarding the relationship of the bill to existing law and regarding the costs that are likely to be incurred by state and local agencies if the bill were enacted; or b) the committee has had 30 days in which to do so.

Domestic Relations

Act 16 (SB-55) with some exceptions, requires every child support order to be expressed as a fixed sum rather than as a percentage of the payer's income, even though the basis for the amount of support ordered is still a specified percentage of income, determined by the Department of Workforce Development (DWD), that varies with the number of children for whom the support is paid.

Act 16 also allows a child support order to provide for an annual adjustment in the amount of required support if the payer's income changes and authorizes a court to change the name of a child in a paternity action if one or both parents so request.

Elections

Act 46 (AB-711) redistricts the state's congressional districts based upon the results of the 2000 federal decennial census. Among other things, the act reduces the number of congressional districts from nine to eight.

Act 109 (January 2002 Special Session AB-1) makes numerous changes in the campaign financing law. The act imposes registration and reporting requirements on certain individuals and groups that finance certain mass communications made during the 60 days before an election. The act also imposes a 24-hour reporting requirement on certain candidates for state office who are not bound by campaign spending and self-contribution limits. When reported expenditures reach specified levels, the act permits opposing candidates to receive additional campaign funds from the political parties and other committees and individuals, and to make additional expenditures to respond to the reported expenditures.

The act also makes changes to laws regulating campaign contributions. With certain exceptions, the act prohibits any candidate who accepts a public grant from the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund (WECF) from accepting contributions from any committee other than a political party committee. The act also permits candidates for legislative office who are bound by campaign spending and self-contribution limits (typically as a result of accepting a grant from the WECF) to accept double the amount of contributions from particular individuals and, when permitted, from particular committees. The act imposes restrictions on fund-raising by incumbents during a legislative session and generally prohibits the trading of influence for contributions.

The act increases the amount a political party may receive in a biennium from all committees, other than political party committees, from \$150,000 to \$450,000 and increases the amount a committee, other than a political party committee, may contribute to a political party in a calendar year from \$6,000 to \$18,000. The act further permits political parties to accept an additional \$450,000 from all committees in any biennium for providing certain additional campaign funds to legislative candidates. The act also imposes restrictions on the transfer of contributions between certain committees other than political party committees.

In addition, the act increases the amount of campaign expenditures that candidates for state office who accept a grant from the WECF may make. The act provides that the maximum grant under the WECF is an amount equal to 40% of the applicable expenditure limit or, for candidates for the office of governor, 35% of the applicable expenditure limit. The act provides candidates for the office of supreme court justice with a "first draw" on available grant funds. The act estab-

lishes a general account and political party accounts under the WECF and permits individuals who have a tax liability to designate on their income tax returns that \$20 is to be placed in the general account or a particular political party's account. The designation does not increase an individual's tax liability. Prior law permitted individuals to designate \$1 to the WECF.

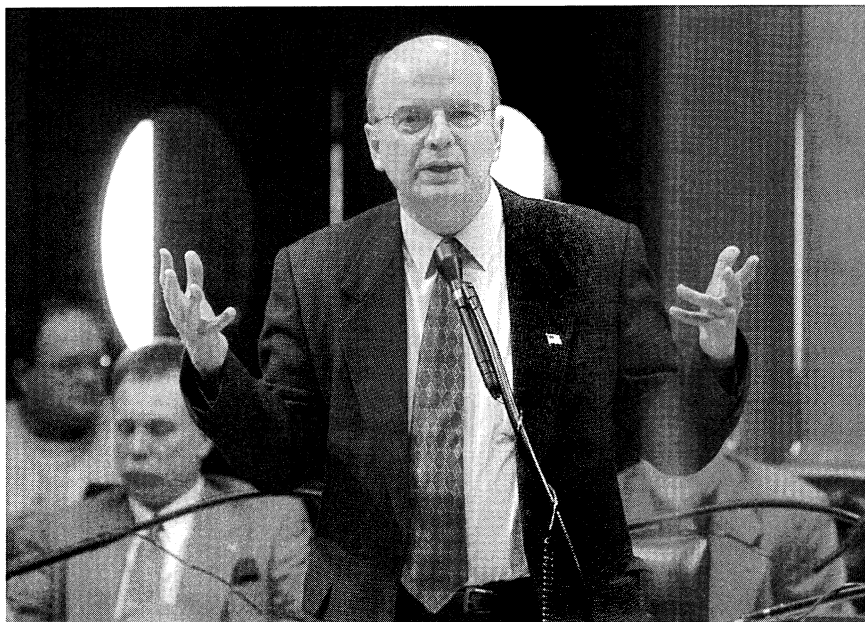
Financial Institutions

Act 44 (SB-333) creates a procedure by which limited partnerships, limited liability companies, business corporations, and nonstock corporations may merge with or convert into other forms of business organization. The act also permits one of these business entities to appoint another one of these business entities as its registered agent to receive certain communications and to accept service of process on behalf of the appointing business entity.

In addition, the act changes three of the current exemptions from the requirement that a person generally must register with the Department of Financial Institutions (DFI) before offering or selling any security in this state. First, the act generally exempts a sale of a security if the purchaser is either a bank or an individual with a net worth that exceeds \$1 million or an income greater than \$200,000 in the two most recent years and generally exempts from licensing requirements any securities agents who sell those securities. Second, the act generally exempts an issuer's sale of a security if the issuer has its principal office in Wisconsin and if not more than 25 persons (rather than 15, as under former law) will hold all the issuer's securities after the sale. Third, the act generally exempts any transaction that is entered into pursuant to an offer made to not more than 25 persons in this state (rather than 10, as under former law) during any one-year period, if the other requirements under current law are satisfied.

Health and Social Services

Act 16 (SB-55) creates, effective September 1, 2002, a prescription drug assistance program for persons who are at least 65 years of age, do not receive Medical Assistance (MA), have annual household incomes at or below 240% of the federal poverty line, and pay a \$20 annual enrollment fee. Persons with higher household incomes who meet the other criteria may enroll after their



Minority Caucus Chairperson Robert Wirch addresses his Senate colleagues. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)



Speaker John Gard is the center of attention as reporters seek a Republican response to the governor's State of the State Address. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

prescription drug expenses reduce their incomes to the eligibility limit. After paying a \$500 annual deductible, enrollees may obtain prescription drugs by paying a \$15 copayment for brand name drugs and a \$5 copayment for generic drugs, except that persons with household incomes at or below 160% of the federal poverty line need not pay the \$500 deductible. Pharmacies may charge enrollees who have not met the deductible only the program payment rate (105% of the MA reimbursement rate and a dispensing fee), and may charge enrollees who have met the deductible only the applicable copayment. The Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS) must reimburse pharmacies, from general purpose revenues and moneys obtained from rebates by drug manufacturers, at the program payment rate. The program provides reduced charges for enrollees and reimbursement to pharmacies only for prescription drugs produced by drug manufacturers who enter into rebate agreements with DHFS.

Natural Resources

Act 6 (*May 2001 Special Session SB-1*) prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill material into a nonfederal wetland that is no longer subject to the oversight of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, due to a recent U.S. Supreme Court decision, unless Department of Natural Resources (DNR) certifies that the discharge complies with all applicable state water quality standards. Certain activities, such as normal farming, forestry, and ranching activities, that were exempt from federal oversight, are exempt from this certification requirement. The act also contains provisions for identifying nonfederal wetlands and specific provisions for inspection of nonfederal wetlands and records concerning activities in nonfederal wetlands.

Act 16 (*SB-55*) increases the total bonding authority under the Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship 2000 Program from \$460 million to \$572 million, to fund, among other things, land acquisition for habitat and natural areas, the preservation or enhancement of Wisconsin's water resources, local parks, urban green space, and land along urban rivers.

Act 56 (*SB-307*) consolidates in the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) the state's regulatory authority over all deer farms. Under former law, white-tailed deer, elk, and certain species of other nonnative deer were subject to DNR licensing requirements. The act authorizes the hunting of all species of deer on deer farms and the hunting of certain birds

on bird hunting preserves and authorizes the licensed owner of the premises to sell the opportunity to hunt these animals.

Act 108 (*May 2002 Special Session SB-1*) authorizes spending of approximately \$4 million to control chronic wasting disease (CWD) in Wisconsin. The act also includes the following provisions relating to CWD, which expire on July 1, 2004:

- Requires DNR to regulate the feeding of wild animals for nonhunting purposes.
- Allows state and federal agents to shoot from or over roads and from vehicles and motorboats at animals in the wild in CWD eradication zones.
- Allows state and federal agents to shoot from aircraft in CWD eradication zones if DNR determines that the shooting is necessary to control the spread of disease.
- Allows landowners to shoot from tractors and other farm vehicles in a CWD eradication zone.

Finally, the act authorizes DATCP to test animals for CWD if there is reason to believe that the animals have been exposed to the disease.

State Government

Act 16 (*SB-55*) authorizes the sale of the state's right to payments under the Attorneys General Master Tobacco Settlement Agreement of November 23, 1998, and creates a permanent endowment fund for the proceeds from the sale. The permanent endowment fund may be used only to transfer \$450 million to the general fund in the 2001-03 fiscal biennium and, annually thereafter, to transfer the lesser of \$25 million or 8.5% of the market value of the investments to the tobacco control fund.

Act 16 (*SB-55*) prohibits the legislature from appropriating general purpose revenue in any fiscal biennium in an amount that exceeds the amount appropriated in the prior fiscal biennium, adjusted by the annual percentage change in the state's aggregate personal income. The limitation does not apply, however, to appropriations affecting public debt, legal expenses incurred by the state, and certain transfers to the general fund; appropriations to the Higher Educational Aids Board, the Department of Public Instruction (DPI), and the Board of Regents of the UW System; and appropriations contained in a bill that is enacted with the approval of at least two-thirds of the members of each house of the legislature.

Act 19 (*SB-279*) eliminates the legislative partisan caucus staffs.

Taxation

Act 16 (*SB-55*) makes the following additional changes in the laws related to taxation:

- Exempts an air carrier company that operates a hub facility in this state from local general property taxes and from the state tax based on the value of the company's property.
- Exempts property owned by the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) and used for their purposes from local general property taxes.

Act 109 (*January 2002 Special Session AB-1*) modifies the penalty for converting agricultural land to other purposes so that a person who converts pays a penalty to the county where the land is located based on the average fair market value of agricultural land in the county and the number of acres converted.

Transportation

Act 16 (*SB-55*) provides initial funding of more than \$160 million for the Marquette interchange reconstruction project in the vicinity of I-43, I-94, and I-794 in Milwaukee County. The act also provides funds to the City of Milwaukee, if the city makes a matching contribution, to reconstruct West Canal Street for traffic mitigation in connection with the Marquette interchange reconstruction project.

Veterans and Military Affairs

Act 24 (*AB-571*) makes the following changes in the laws relating to the rights of persons actively serving in the Wisconsin National Guard or the Wisconsin State Defense Force (service member):

- Limits the interest that may be charged an active service member to 6% per year unless a court determines that the ability of the service member to pay a higher rate of interest is not materially affected by his or her active state service.
- Prevents a lender, creditor, insurer, or consumer credit information provider from refusing to grant credit or insurance or from issuing an adverse credit report because an active service member postponed paying an obligation.
- Limits and stays court actions and obligations under a mortgage or installment contract, if a service member would be negatively affected.
- Allows a service member to terminate a lease without penalty if the lease was signed before his or her entry into active state service.

MAJOR PROPOSALS THAT FAILED ENACTMENT OR ADOPTION

Buildings and Safety

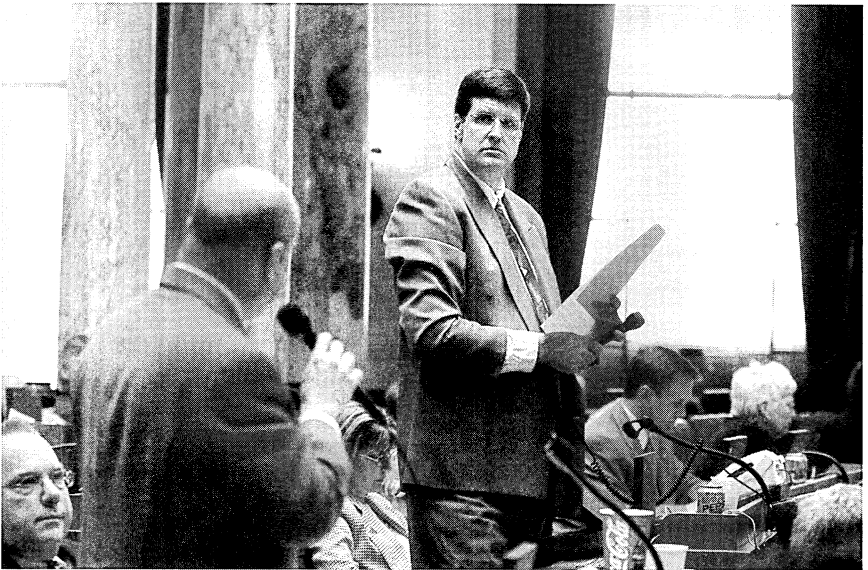
Assembly Bill 362 would have changed the law concerning the use and possession of fireworks, the enforcement of prohibitions relating to fireworks, and the seizure of fireworks by law enforcement officials.

Assembly Bill 874 and *Senate Bill 470*, which were identical, would have established licensing requirements for electricians and electrical contractors and would have required inspection of electrical construction.

Crime and Criminal Procedure

Assembly Bills 529 and *675* and *Senate Bill 357* would have permitted persons to be licensed to carry concealed weapons.

Senate Bill 278 would have provided the Office of the State Public Defender additional attorney positions and would have directed the office to create a unit to represent clients whom the office could not otherwise represent due to conflict of interest.



Floor debate offers members an opportunity to air concerns about pending legislation, and gives the author a chance to address those concerns. Representative Phil Montgomery and Representative Mark Pocan exchange views regarding a bill in April 2003. (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Photographer)

Discrimination

Assembly Bill 168 would have expanded the definition of employment discrimination based on creed to include discriminating against a health care provider for refusing to participate in certain acts, including acts related to sterilization, abortions, procedures involving the destruction of human embryos or using fetal tissue or organs, withholding or withdrawing nutrition or hydration, or euthanasia.

Elections

Assembly Bill 843 and *Senate Bill 104* would have substantially revised the state campaign financing laws.

Assembly Bill 49 and *Senate Bill 110* would have made substantial changes to the elections administration laws.

Environment

Assembly Bill 95 and *Senate Bill 160* would have prohibited the use of cyanide in mining for metallic minerals and in processing metallic ore.

Financial Institutions

Assembly Bill 266 and *Senate Bill 84* would have provided different methods of regulating persons who make payday loans.

Assembly Bill 299 would have permitted a state-chartered bank, state-chartered savings bank, or state-chartered savings and loan institution to be certified as a universal bank, a new type of financial institution with expanded powers. The bill also would have changed the laws relating to credit union membership, powers, and operations and would have excluded credit unions from the group of businesses that are regulated under the agriculture, trade and consumer protection statutes.

Assembly Bill 393 and *Senate Bill 473* would have exempted certain rent-to-own agreements from the scope of the Wisconsin Consumer Act.

Health and Social Services

Assembly Bill 699 would have prohibited human cloning and the transfer or acquisition of any embryo, cell, tissue, or product derived from human cloning.

Assembly Bill 736 and *Senate Bill 404* would have prohibited human embryonic stem cell research, creating a human embryo outside a woman's body for research, causing the death of a human embryo living outside of a woman's body, and, along with *Assembly Bill 699*, and human cloning.

Senate Bill 379 would have prohibited human cloning; the sale or purchase of an ovum, embryo, or fetus for human cloning; and the use of state funds for human cloning.

Occupational Regulation

Assembly Bills 107 and *776* would have made various changes to the regulation of cemetery authorities, cemetery salespersons, and certain sellers of cemetery merchandise and mausoleum spaces, and created a fund to assist in the management of abandoned or neglected cemeteries.

Assembly Bill 168 would have prohibited the Board of Nursing, the Medical Examining Board, and the Pharmacy Examining Board from disciplining health care practitioners for refusing to participate in certain acts such as sterilization, abortions, procedures involving the destruction of human embryos or using fetal tissue or organs, withholding or withdrawing nutrition or hydration, or euthanasia.

Assembly Bill 829 would have enacted the Uniform Athlete Agents Act to regulate agents who represent student athletes.

Public Utilities

Assembly Bill 518 and *Senate Bill 248* would have restricted the authority of cities, villages, towns, counties, and other local governmental entities to provide telecommunications and Internet access services.

Assembly Bill 754 would have required electric utilities and cooperatives to remedy objectionable flows of current at the premises of customers and members and would have created an electric pollution fund to assist electric utilities and cooperatives in their efforts.



Patience is a virtue, particularly for members of the legislature. Senator Alberta Darling, Representative Dave Travis, Senate Majority Leader Mary Panzer, and Senator Robert Welch await a vote on the governor's authority to negotiate Indian gaming compacts. (Brent Nicastro, Assembly Photographer)

Assembly Bill 889 would have made various changes to telecommunications law, including creating a wireless 911 board to make grants for providing wireless 911 emergency telephone service.

Senate Bill 451 would have made various changes to telecommunications law, including requiring certain large telecommunications utilities to issue credits for poor retail service and imposing wholesale service standards on telecommunications providers.

Taxation

Assembly Bill 380 would have required a corporation that does business both inside and outside Wisconsin to apportion its income, for income tax and franchise tax purposes, based on a single sales factor, rather than on a sales factor, a property factor, and a payroll factor.

Transportation

Assembly Bills 201, 202, and 240 would have established limitations on the use of a cellular or other mobile telephone while operating a motor vehicle, or would have required motor vehicle traffic accident reports to include information on use of a cellular or other mobile telephone at the time of an accident.

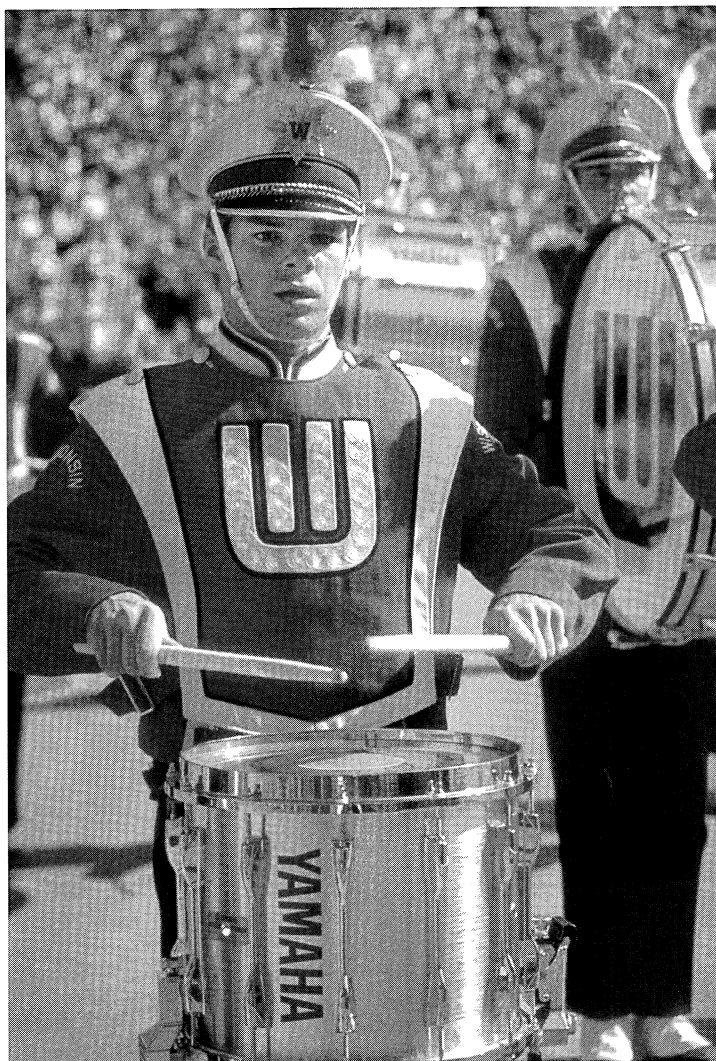
Senate Bill 47 would have established primary enforcement of safety belt use requirements for persons in motor vehicles.

Executive Branch

6

The executive branch: profile of the executive branch and descriptions of constitutional offices, departments, independent agencies, state authorities, regional agencies, and interstate agencies and compacts

Wisconsin's People



Department of Tourism

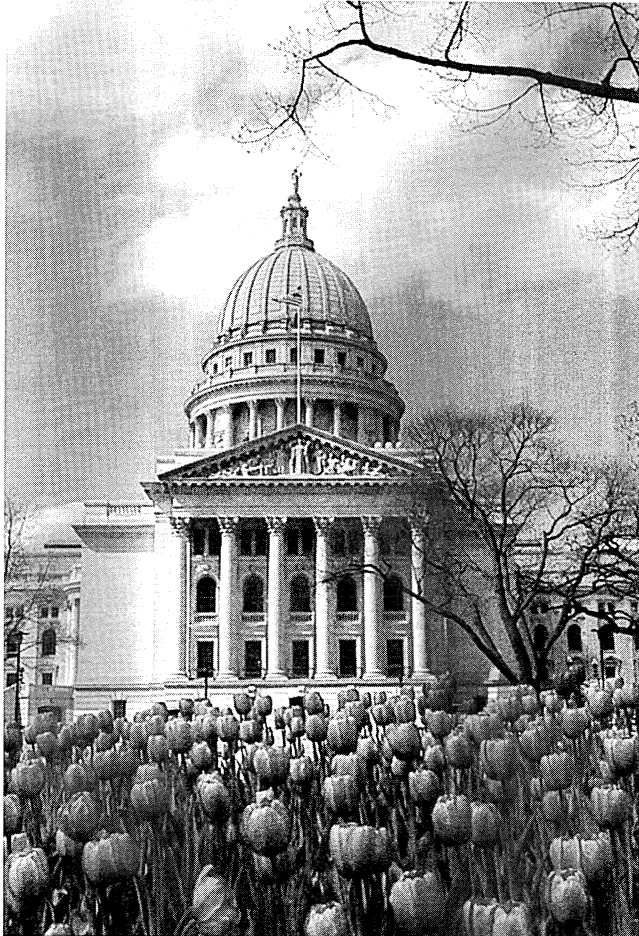
ELECTIVE CONSTITUTIONAL EXECUTIVE STATE OFFICERS

Office	Officer/Party	Residence ¹	Term Expires	Annual Salary ²
Governor	Jim Doyle (Democrat)	Madison	January 1, 2007	\$131,768
Lieutenant Governor	Barbara Lawton (Democrat)	Green Bay	January 1, 2007	69,579
Secretary of State	Douglas J. La Follette (Democrat)	Kenosha	January 1, 2007	62,549
State Treasurer	Jack C. Voight (Republican)	Appleton	January 1, 2007	62,549
Attorney General	Peggy A. Lautenschlager (Democrat)	Fond du Lac	January 1, 2007	127,868
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Elizabeth Burmaster (nonpartisan office)	Madison	July 4, 2005	107,432

¹Residence when originally elected.

²Annual salary as established for term of office by the Wisconsin Legislature.

Sources: 2001-2002 Wisconsin Statutes; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, Wisconsin Brief 02-13, *Salaries of State Elected Officials*, November 2002; Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, Division of Compensation and Labor Relations, departmental data, January 2003.



Wisconsin's capitol, the most visible symbol of state government, was built between 1906 and 1917. An extensive renovation restoring the interior to its original beauty and modernizing the building, was begun in 1990 and completed in 2001. (Kathleen Sitter, LRB)

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Structure of the Executive Branch

The structure of Wisconsin state government is based on a separation of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The legislative branch sets broad policy objectives and establishes the general structures and regulations for carrying them out. The executive branch supervises the day-to-day administration of the programs and policies, while the judicial branch is responsible for adjudicating any conflicts that may arise from the interpretation or application of the laws.

Constitutional Officers. The executive branch includes the state's six constitutional officers – the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, and state superintendent of public instruction. Originally, the term of office for all constitutional officers was two years, but since the 1970 elections, their terms have been four years. All, except the state superintendent, are elected on partisan ballots in the fall elections of the even-numbered years at the midpoint between presidential elections. Though originally a partisan officer, the superintendent is now elected on a nonpartisan ballot in the April election.

The governor, as head of the executive branch, is constitutionally required to “take care that the laws be faithfully executed”. In Article V of the state constitution, as ratified in 1848, the people of Wisconsin provided for the election of a governor and a lieutenant governor who would become “acting governor” in the event of a vacancy in the governor's office. Originally, the lieutenant governor was also the presiding officer of the senate. (By subsequent amendments, the lieutenant governor was relieved of senate duties and now assumes the full title of “governor” if the office is vacated.)

In Article VI, the constitution provided for three additional elected officers to assist in administering the laws of the new state. The first session of the legislature in 1848 authorized the secretary of state to keep official records, including enrolled laws and various state papers, and to act as state auditor by examining the treasurer's books and preparing budget projections for the legislature. The state treasurer was given responsibility for receiving all money and tax collections and paying out only those amounts authorized by the legislature for the operation of state government. The attorney general was to provide legal advice to the legislature and other constitutional officers and represent the state in legal matters tried in the courts of this state, other states, and the federal government.

The sixth officer, created by Article X of the constitution, was the state superintendent of public instruction. The first legislature gave the superintendent very specific duties, including the mandate to travel throughout the state inspecting common schools and advocating good public schools. The superintendent was to recommend texts, take a census of school age children, collect statistics on existing schools, and determine the apportionment of school aids.

The simplicity of administering state government in the early years is illustrated by the fact that total expenditures for 1848 government operations were only \$13,472, which included the expenses of the legislature and circuit courts. As prescribed by the constitution and state law, the salaries of all six constitutional officers totaled \$5,050 that year. (The lieutenant governor did not receive a salary, but he was given a double legislative per diem.) The state's annual budget totaled \$23.4 billion in 2002-2003, and many of the duties first assigned to the constitutional officers are now carried out by specialized state agencies.

1967 Reorganization. Over a century later, the Wisconsin Committee on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch, in its report to the 1967 Legislature, concluded that state government

could no longer be neatly divided into precise legislative, executive, and judicial domains. In many instances the subjects of legislation had become so technically complex that the legislature found it necessary to grant rule-making authority to the administrative agencies. The courts had also encountered a staggering load of technical detail and had come to depend on administrative agencies to use their quasi-judicial powers to assist the judicial branch.

Although the Wisconsin Constitution delegated ultimate responsibility for state administration to the governor, the proliferation of agencies over the years had made it increasingly difficult for one official to exercise effective executive control. The committee identified 85 state agencies within the executive branch of Wisconsin state government, many of which had no direct relationship to the governor. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, attempted to integrate agencies by function and make them responsive to the elected chief executive, by drastically reducing the number of executive agencies from 85 to 32. Like everything else, state government does not remain static, however. Since the 1967 reorganization, the legislature has created new state agencies, while abolishing or consolidating others. The following sections describe the current organization of the executive branch.

Departments. The term “department” is used to designate a principal administrative agency within the executive branch. Within a department, the major subunit is the division, which is headed by an administrator. Each division, in turn, is divided into bureaus, headed by directors. Bureaus may include sections, headed by chiefs, and smaller units, headed by supervisors. There currently are 18 departments in the executive branch.

Wisconsin Administrative Departments

Administration	Military Affairs
Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection	Natural Resources
Commerce	Public Instruction
Corrections	Regulation and Licensing
Employee Trust Funds	Revenue
Employment Relations	Tourism
Financial Institutions	Transportation
Health and Family Services	Veterans Affairs
Justice	Workforce Development

In the majority of cases, the departments are headed by a secretary appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. Only the Department of Employee Trust Funds and the Department of Veterans Affairs are headed by boards that select the secretary. When administrators are personally chosen by and serve at the pleasure of the governor, they usually work in close cooperation with the chief executive.

Debate about whether the governor should directly appoint department heads continues. Public administration theory has long held that a governor can be the chief executive only if he or she has the authority to hold department heads directly accountable. On the other hand, the original purpose of a board was to insulate a department from politics, thereby enabling its head and staff to develop expertise and a sense of professionalism.

Independent Agencies. In addition to constitutional offices and administrative departments, there are 13 units of the executive branch that have been specifically designated as independent agencies.

Independent Executive Agencies

Educational Communications Board	Public Service Commission
Elections Board	State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Employment Relations Commission	State Investment Board
Ethics Board	State Public Defender Board
Higher Educational Aids Board	Technical College System
Office of the Commissioner of Insurance	University of Wisconsin System
Personnel Commission	

Although the independent agencies are usually headed by part-time boards or multiple commissioners, the governor appoints most of these officials, with advice and consent of the senate, which serves to strengthen executive control of these units.

Authorities. In some instances, the legislature has decided to create corporate public bodies, known as “authorities”, to handle specific functions. Although they are agencies of the state, the authorities operate outside the regular government structure and are intended to be financially self-sufficient. Currently, there are four authorities operating in Wisconsin – the Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority (WHEFA), the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA), the University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority, and the Fox River Navigational System Authority. (A fifth, the World Dairy Center Authority is currently inactive.) WHEDA, WHEFA, and UW Hospitals and Clinics Authority are authorized to issue bonds to finance their respective activities. Most authority members are appointed by the governor with advice and consent of the senate, but some are chosen from the legislature or serve as *ex officio* members.

Nonprofit Corporation. In 1985, the legislature created the Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation, a public, nonprofit corporation, which operates the Bradley Center in Milwaukee, the home of the Milwaukee Bucks, the Milwaukee Admirals hockey team, and the Marquette University basketball team. The corporation is headed by a board of directors appointed by the governor.

Special Districts. The legislature may create special districts that serve “a statewide public purpose.” These districts oversee the management of facilities for exposition centers, sports teams, and the cultural arts. Members of the governing boards are appointed by public officials. Currently, the Wisconsin Center, Miller Park, Lambeau Field, and the Madison Cultural Arts Board operate as special districts.

Boards, Councils, and Committees. Many departments and agencies have subordinate part-time boards, councils, and committees that carry out specific tasks or act in an advisory capacity. Boards may function as policy-making units, and some are granted policy-making or quasi-judicial powers. Examining boards set the standards of professional competence and conduct for the professions they supervise, and they are authorized to examine new practitioners, grant licenses, and investigate complaints of alleged unprofessional conduct. Councils function on a continuing basis to study and recommend solutions for problems arising in a specified functional area of state government. Committees usually are short-term bodies, appointed to study a specific problem and to recommend solutions or policy alternatives.

Boards are always created by statute. Councils are usually created by statute, but committees, because of their temporary nature, are created by session law rather than being written into the statutes. In addition, agency heads may create and appoint their own councils or committees as needed. The *Blue Book* describes only those units created by statute.

Attached Units. Under the 1967 reorganization, certain boards, commissions, and councils were attached to departments or independent agencies for administrative purposes only. These units are sometimes referred to as “15.03 units” because of the statutory section number that defines them. The larger agencies are expected to provide various services, such as budgeting and program coordination, but the 15.03 units exercise their statutory powers independently of the department or agency to which they are attached.

Government Employment

Classified Service. An important feature of Wisconsin state government employment is the merit system. Wisconsin's civil service, which is called "classified service", is designed to ensure that the most qualified person is hired for the job, based on test results and experience, rather than political affiliation. In 1905, Wisconsin was one of the first states to adopt such a system, and the Wisconsin classified service was considered one of the strongest because it encompassed the major portion of state personnel.

Since the 1967 reorganization of the executive branch, the trend has been to make top agency positions, including deputy secretaries, executive assistants, and division administrators, unclassified appointments. Despite this change at the top levels, most state employees, with the principal exception of legislative staff and the University of Wisconsin faculty and academic appointments, are hired and promoted through the classified service on the basis of merit.

Salaries. All positions in the classified service are categorized so that those involving similar duties, responsibilities, and qualifications are paid on the same basis. The Department of Employment Relations is directed to apply the principle of equal pay for equivalent skills and responsibilities when assigning a classification to a pay range.

State employees may join labor unions and engage in collective bargaining, but they are prohibited by state law from striking. Collective bargaining agreements, negotiated between the Department of Employment Relations and labor organizations, are submitted to the Joint Committee on Employment Relations. The committee forwards its recommendations to the legislature in bill form for approval of salaries, fringe benefits, and other changes in the law. If the committee or legislature does not approve the proposed agreement, it is returned for renegotiation.

Each biennium, the department establishes the compensation plan of classifications and related salary ranges for those classified employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements, subject to modification by the Joint Committee on Employment Relations. The governor may veto the committee's actions, although the vote of six committee members can override a veto. Some provisions of the compensation plan, as approved by the committee, may require changes in existing law, in which case they must be presented in bill form to the legislature for enactment.

Number of State Employees. The increasing size and complexity of state government is reflected in the number of employees. To illustrate this, a total of 1,924 people worked for Wisconsin state government in 1906. By contrast, in 2002, the number of full-time and part-time state employees totaled 74,635. Approximately half of these workers were employed by the University of Wisconsin System.

Housing State Government

The first capitol in Madison was built during the Wisconsin Territory days at a cost of more than \$60,000. Construction began in 1837 but was not completed until 1845. The building, which served as the first state capitol, was demolished in 1863 to make way for a larger second capitol, which was completed in 1866. When the second state capitol was extensively damaged by fire in 1904, construction of the current capitol began. The present capitol, which was completed in 1917 for \$7,203,826.35, has recently undergone extensive restoration and renovation, costing more than \$140 million, to prepare it for the 21st century.

Today, the agencies of state government in Madison are housed in the capitol and various state-owned office buildings, with additional space leased from private landlords. There are also state office buildings in Eau Claire, Green Bay, La Crosse, Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Wisconsin Rapids, plus district offices maintained throughout the state for the field units of many of the operating departments.

Besides its office buildings, the state owns or maintains a variety of educational, correctional, and mental health institutions across Wisconsin. The University of Wisconsin System operates 13 degree-granting institutions and 13 two-year colleges that feature freshman-sophomore instruction.

The state's adult corrections program, under the direction of the Department of Corrections, currently operates 5 maximum security prisons, 12 medium security prisons, one minimum secu-

rity institution, a prison for women, and 16 correctional centers. The department's juvenile corrections program operates Ethan Allen School at Wales and Lincoln Hills School at Irma for male juveniles and Southern Oaks Girls School at Union Grove, along with the Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center, an inpatient mental health treatment center.

Through the Department of Health and Family Services, the state operates 3 mental health institutions at Madison, Winnebago, and Oshkosh and 3 centers for the developmentally disabled at Madison, Chippewa Falls, and Union Grove.

The Department of Public Instruction maintains a school that offers special training for blind and visually impaired students at Janesville and a similar school for the deaf and hard-of-hearing at Delavan. The Wisconsin Veterans Homes at King in Waupaca County and Union Grove in Racine County are operated by the state to serve eligible Wisconsin veterans and qualifying spouses.

Functions of the Executive Branch

Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The governor, as Wisconsin's chief executive officer, represents all the people of the state. Because of this, the Office of the Governor is the focal point for receiving suggestions and complaints about state affairs. Administratively, the governor exercises authority through the power of appointment, consultation with department heads, and execution of the executive budget after its enactment by the legislature. The governor plays a key role in the legislative process through drafting the initial version of the biennial budget, which is submitted to the legislature in the form of a bill. Other opportunities to influence legislative action arise in the chief executive's state of the state message and special messages to the legislature about topics of concern. The governor also shapes the legislative process through the power to veto bills, call special sessions of the legislature, and appoint committees or task forces to study state problems and make recommendations for changes in the law.

Based on a 1979 amendment, the constitution provides that if the incumbent governor dies, resigns, or is removed from office, the lieutenant governor becomes governor for the unexpired term. The lieutenant governor serves temporarily as "acting governor" when the governor is impeached, incapacitated, or absent from the state.

Commerce. While the U.S. Constitution specifically delegates to Congress the regulation of interstate commerce, each state regulates intrastate commerce within its borders. The definitions of interstate and intrastate commerce overlap at times, and over the years the U.S. Supreme Court has greatly broadened the meaning of the "commerce clause" in the federal constitution. Despite this broad interpretation, the states continue to exercise considerable authority over commerce.

Commerce involves goods, services, and commercial documents, as well as transportation and communication, so the state's involvement in regulating commerce is broad. The state's primary objective is to protect the public as consumers and as participants in financial transactions. Wisconsin state government is also interested in maintaining a stable, orderly market for carrying out commercial activities and for promoting the state's economic development.

One aspect of consumer protection is the inspection of farm products and the conditions under which they are produced. The state inspects cattle for infectious diseases, conducts research in animal and plant diseases, regulates the use of pesticides, grades fruits and vegetables for marketing, and sets standards for processed food. Explicit standards are set by law or in the administrative rules promulgated by the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. The department is concerned not only with the conditions of growing and processing food but also with fair trade practices in its sale.

Another important aspect of consumer protection is the licensing of various trades and professions. Individuals working in certain professions must achieve state-mandated levels of training and proficiency before they can offer their services to the public. Examples include professions affecting public health, such as doctors and nurses, or public safety, such as architects and engineers. The Department of Regulation and Licensing assists a variety of examining boards associated with various trades and professions and directly regulates certain types of professional activity.

The state protects consumers by maintaining an orderly market in which the public can conduct business. State activities include specifying methods of fair competition, regulating rates for public utilities, setting standards for the operation of financial institutions, regulating gambling, and regulating the sale of securities and insurance. The Department of Financial Institutions regulates banks, savings institutions, credit unions, and the sale of securities. It also registers trademarks, corporations, and other organizations and files Uniform Commercial Code documents. The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance regulates the sale of insurance. The Public Service Commission regulates public utility rates and services. The Gaming Division in the Department of Administration regulates racing and charitable gambling and oversees gaming compacts between Indian tribes and the state. The Department of Revenue administers the Wisconsin Lottery.

The state is concerned with promoting economic development. The Department of Commerce provides assistance to communities and small businesses, promotes international trade, and recommends private and public sector programs to further long-term growth. Through the Wisconsin Development Fund, it awards grants or loans to fund technical research, labor training programs, and other major economic development projects that promise to create jobs and increase capital investment. The Department of Tourism promotes travel to Wisconsin's scenic, historic, artistic, educational, and recreational sites. It stimulates the development of private commercial tourist facilities and encourages local tourist-related businesses.

In the interests of public safety and welfare, the state enforces laws that regulate public and private buildings. The Department of Commerce enforces dwelling codes, reviews construction plans for new buildings, inspects subsystems that serve buildings, and performs training and consulting services for the building industry.

Education. Wisconsin officially recognized the importance of education within a democratic society at statehood in 1848 when it provided for the establishment of local schools in the state constitution and required that education be free to all children. The constitution further directed the legislature to establish a state university at Madison and colleges throughout the state as needed.

Wisconsin's public educational institutions now enroll over one million students each year. In fall 2002, there were 881,231 pupils in the public elementary and secondary schools and 160,035 students enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System. The Technical College System enrolled 108,921 students in its associate degree programs in the fall of 2001 and 342,350 in its vocational, technical diploma, and college transfer classes.

Wisconsin relies on 426 local school districts to administer its elementary and secondary programs. Twelve cooperative educational service agencies (CESAs) furnish support activities to the local districts on a regional basis, and the Department of Public Instruction, headed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a nonpartisan constitutional officer, provides supervision and consultation for the districts.

In 1970 the state was divided into 16 vocational, technical, and adult education districts. These districts, renamed technical college districts, are each supervised by a district board that has taxing power. At the state level, the Technical College System Board supervises the districts.

At the collegiate level, all state-financed institutions of higher education are integrated into a single University of Wisconsin System. The system's two largest campuses at Madison and Milwaukee offer programs leading to doctoral degrees. Eleven other degree-granting institutions provide 4-year courses of baccalaureate study, and 13 UW Colleges provide 2-year courses of college-level study. State funding also supports Wisconsin residents enrolled at the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Three other state agencies perform educational functions. The Higher Educational Aids Board administers federal and state student financial assistance programs. The Educational Communications Board operates the state's networks for educational radio and educational television. The State Historical Society of Wisconsin maintains the state historical library, museum, and various historic sites.

Environmental Resources and Transportation. From a wilderness inhabited by 305,391 people in 1850, the state has evolved into a complex society with a 2000 population of 5,363,675. Most of Wisconsin is not densely populated, and the state has a comparatively large amount of

open space. However, population growth, higher levels of consumption, and industrial development have increased environmental pollution.

Once pioneers could come to a wilderness, cut the forests, clear the land, and hunt and fish with little thought of damage to the soil, streams, or wildlife. Now these resources must be protected from destruction, depletion, or extinction. The Department of Natural Resources administers numerous programs that control water quality, air pollution, and solid waste disposal. Under state regulations, municipalities and industries cannot dump untreated sewage or industrial wastes into surface waters; smokestacks and automobiles must meet air pollution limits; farmers are encouraged to preserve soil and groundwater quality; and solid waste disposal facilities must meet construction and operation standards. The department regulates hunting and fishing to protect fish and wildlife resources and manages other programs designed to conserve and restore endangered and threatened species. It also promotes recreational and educational opportunities through state parks, forests, trails, and natural areas.

The Department of Transportation administers a variety of programs related to environmental resources. The highways that crisscross the state have a major impact on land use and people's lifestyles. Urban freeways and interstate highways greatly affect the use and development of surrounding land. They determine where people live, work, and play. When state government plans the location and financing of highways and roads, it must carefully consider both short- and long-range consequences.

The state's highway system consists of interstate highways, state highways, county trunk highways, town roads, city and village streets, and park and forest roads. The state is concerned not only with building and maintaining adequate roads to meet demands, but also with providing for the safety of travelers using those roads. In 2002, more than 4.9 million vehicles were registered in Wisconsin, and more than 3.8 million residents were licensed to drive. With 764 traffic fatalities in that same year, and 801 in 2001, traffic safety is a constant concern.

The department must ensure that licensed drivers know the laws, are physically fit to drive, and have the required driving skills. It keeps track of drivers' records and can suspend the licenses of those who prove hazardous to themselves or others. It oversees highway construction and maintenance, highway patrol, and enforcement of driver and vehicle standards. The department is also involved in developing aviation and airports in Wisconsin and with promoting mass transit and passenger rail transportation.

Human Relations and Resources. Besides protecting the environment, the state must also protect its citizens directly. Population growth that affects the quality of land, water, and air resources has an increasingly complex effect on people themselves and their relationships to each other and their government. The inhabitants of a state are its prime resource, and government must ensure their general welfare. Records of birth, marriage, divorce, and death are collected and used to identify trends and potential problems.

In the state's early days, public health was primarily concerned with preventing the spread of communicable diseases. Today, the work of the Department of Health and Family Services includes protection from biological terrorist attacks, disease prevention and detection, health education programs, and maintenance of institutions for the care and treatment of the mentally handicapped or mentally ill. The department is also responsible for a broad range of social services for the aged, the handicapped, and children.

A wide range of work-related issues are subject to state regulation. Minimum wages and maximum hours are set by law. If a worker is injured on the job, state worker's compensation may be available; unemployment compensation helps many workers faced with loss of a job. If a worker is seeking a job, the state (in partnership with the federal government) provides a job service to help the individual find work or to acquire the skills necessary for employment. If a worker suspects job discrimination because of age, race, creed, color, handicap, marital status, sex, national origin, ancestry, sexual orientation, or arrest or conviction record, the state may investigate the matter. The Department of Workforce Development is responsible for protecting and assisting workers. The department also provides training and other services to help welfare recipients join the labor market under the state's Wisconsin Works (W-2) program and provides employment and assistance to rehabilitate the handicapped. The Employment Relations Commission mediates or arbitrates labor disputes between workers and their employers.

The Department of Veterans Affairs has loan programs to help eligible veterans acquire a home, business, or education, and it provides personal and medical care for eligible elderly veterans and their spouses at the Wisconsin Veterans Homes at King and Union Grove.

The state also protects its citizens from society's lawless elements by maintaining stability and order. Law enforcement is largely a local matter, but the Department of Corrections is responsible for segregating convicted adult and juvenile offenders in its penal institutions and rehabilitating them for eventual return to society. The Office of the State Public Defender represents indigents in trial and postconviction legal proceedings. The Department of Justice furnishes legal services to state agencies and technical assistance and training to local law enforcement agencies. It also enforces state laws against gambling, arson, child pornography, and narcotic drugs.

The state maintains an armed military force, the Wisconsin National Guard, to protect the populace in times of state or national emergency, whether natural or human caused, and to supplement the federal armed forces in time of war. These activities come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Military Affairs.

General Executive Functions. The services described so far are direct services to the public. In order for the state to perform these functions, it must also perform certain "staff" functions. The state requires general departments that oversee the hiring of agency personnel and provide space, equipment, salaries, and a retirement system for them. It must levy and collect taxes to support its activities, manage these state funds, and ensure that they are spent according to law. It also evaluates agency operations to assure that the various departments are performing their assigned tasks and preparing for future needs.

Some agencies are designed to perform staff functions almost exclusively. The Department of Administration, for example, is called the state's "housekeeping" department. Its duties include state budgeting, preauditing, engineering and facilities management, state planning, and data processing. The Department of Employment Relations operates the state's classified service system and is assisted by the Personnel Commission. The Department of Revenue collects taxes levied by state law, distributes part of that revenue to local units of government, and calculates the equalized value of the property that has been assessed by local government.

The Department of Employee Trust Funds manages the state's retirement systems and the employee insurance programs that cover state and local government workers. At any one time, the state must have large sums of money in its employee trust funds to meet its obligations. The Investment Board invests these funds in stocks, bonds, and real estate in order to earn the maximum amount of interest possible until the funds are needed. The Office of the State Treasurer processes the receipt and disbursement of these and other state moneys.

The Office of the Secretary of State handles general executive duties, such as keeping various state records and affixing the state seal on certain records. The Elections Board oversees the state's election processes, monitors campaign expenditures, and keeps election records. The Ethics Board administers a code of ethics for state public officials and regulates lobbyists and their employers.

This introduction illustrates how state government both benefits and regulates dozens of aspects of life in Wisconsin. The following sections describe in detail the agencies that make up the executive branch of state government and the numerous services they perform each day.

Total Budget, under each agency's entry, reflects the dollars budgeted through the 2001-2002 legislative session. It does not take into account the reductions made at the beginning of the 2003-2004 session of the legislature.

Number of Employees are the number of full-time equivalent positions in each agency's "adjusted base", which is the set of figures each agency uses to begin budgeting for the next biennium. It fully reflects the effects of 2001 Wisconsin Acts 16 and 109.

Telephone numbers listed without an area code are Madison numbers in area code 608.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Governor: JIM DOYLE.

Chief of Staff: SUSAN GOODWIN.

Deputy Chief of Staff/Chief Legal Counsel: STAN DAVIS.

Communications Director: STEVE BELLA.

Press Secretary: DAN LEISTIKOW.

Policy Director: KIRK BROWN.

Policy Advisors: TIMOTHY CASPER, JESSICA CLARK, LISA ELLINGER, HARALD JORDY JORDAHL.

Legislative Director: KATIE BOYCE.

Legislative Liaison: PATRICK HENDERSON.

Outreach Director: PAMELA PORTER.

Appointments Director: ALYSSA WHITNEY.

Director of Constituent Services: RICH WEST.

Correspondence Administrator: DONNA O'CONNELL.

Scheduling Director: REBECCA DIAZ.

Director of Milwaukee Office: MARIE CROCKETT, 819 North 6th Street, Room 560, Milwaukee 53203, (414) 227-4344.

Director of Northern Office: vacancy.

Director of Wisconsin Office in Washington, D.C.: SARAH NEIMEYER, 444 North Capitol Street, No. 613, Washington, D.C. 20001, (202) 624-5870.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863.

Location: 115 East, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephone: 266-1212.

Office E-mail: governor@wisconsin.gov

Fax: General: 267-8983; Press office: 266-3970; Policy: 261-6804.

Internet Address: <http://www.wisgov.state.wi.us/>

Number of Employees: 48.05.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$7,177,600.

Constitutional Reference: Article V.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 14, Subchapter I.

Agency Responsibility: As the state's chief executive, the governor represents all the people and is responsible for safeguarding the public interest. The constitution sets certain limits on the governor's powers, but the increased size and complexity of state government have given the governor's office many more responsibilities than it originally had.

The governor gives policy direction to the state and plays an important role in the legislative process. Through the biennial budget, developed and administrated in conjunction with the Department of Administration and various agency heads, the governor ultimately reviews and directs the activities of all administrative agencies. Major policy changes are highlighted in the governor's annual state of the state message and other special messages to the legislature.

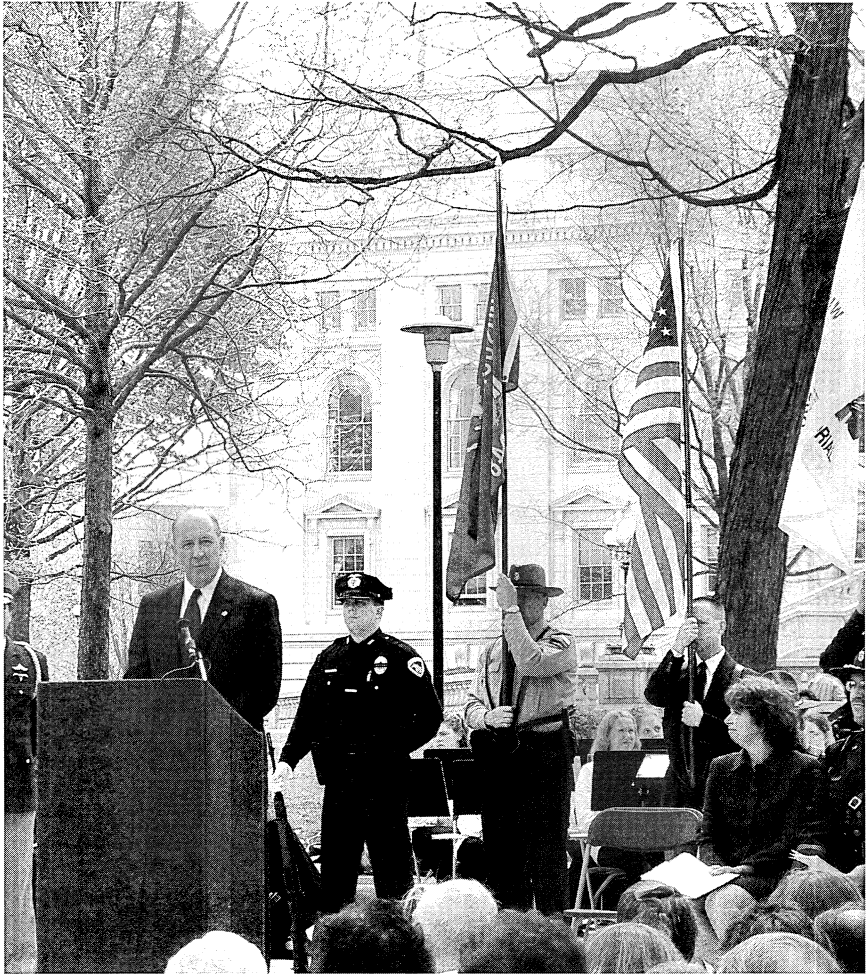
The governor has other specialized powers related to the legislative process. The chief executive may call a special legislative session to deal with specific legislation, may veto an entire bill, or may veto parts of appropriation bills. In the case of either whole or partial vetoes, a two-thirds vote of the members present in each house of the legislature is required to override the governor's action.

Although various administrators direct the day-to-day operations of state agencies, the governor is considered the head of the executive branch. For the most part, the individuals, commissions, or part-time boards that head the major administrative departments are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, the governor, although many of these appointments require senate confirmation.

As the state's chief administrative officer, the governor must approve federal aid expenditures; state land purchases; highway and airport construction; land or building leases for state use; and numerous state contracts, including compacts negotiated with Indian gaming authorities. The governor may request the attorney general to protect the public interest in various legal actions.

The statutes authorize the governor to create special advisory committees or task forces to conduct studies and make recommendations. These committees frequently attract experienced citizens from many fields, who donate their time and expertise as a public service. The governor also appoints over 1,000 persons to various councils and boards, which are created by law to advise and serve state government, and personally serves on selected bodies, such as the State of Wisconsin Building Commission.

If a vacancy occurs in the state senate or assembly, state law directs the governor to call a special election. Vacancies in elective county offices and judicial positions can be filled by gubernatorial



Governor Doyle speaks at the annual ceremony, held on May 9, 2003, to honor Wisconsin law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. In 2003, the names of six officers were inscribed on the wall. (Office of the Governor)

appointment for the unexpired terms or until a successor is elected. The governor may dismiss sheriffs, district attorneys, coroners, or registers of deeds for proven malfeasance.

The governor serves as commander in chief of the Wisconsin National Guard when it is called into state service during emergencies, such as natural disasters and civil disturbances. (When National Guard units perform national service, they are under command of the U.S. President.)

The chief executive has sole power to extradite a person charged with a criminal offense and to exercise executive clemency by granting a pardon, reprieve, or sentence commutation to a convicted criminal offender. The nonstatutory Pardon Advisory Board, which was created by executive order in 1980 to expedite the pardon process, reviews applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor.

History: Before Wisconsin entered the Union, the U.S. President appointed the territorial governor, but the state constitution, adopted in 1848, gave executive powers to an elected governor. Debate during the constitutional conventions revealed reluctance to change the duties traditionally performed by the chief executive. Questions regarding the post of governor concentrated instead on the amount of salary, length of term, location of residence and, above all, veto power. An effort to divest the governor of veto power failed, as did attempts to vest pardoning power in the legislature and to deny the governor power to remove county officials from office for cause.

There have been several constitutional amendments adopted over the years affecting the authority of the governor. A 1967 amendment lengthened the governor's term from 2 to 4 years, effective 1971. A constitutional amendment, ratified in 1930, empowered the governor to approve appropriation bills in part, thereby creating the partial veto. Another amendment, ratified in 1990, restricted the partial veto power by forbidding the governor to create new words by striking individual letters within words.

Statutory Councils

State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse: LISA M. HARDT (designated to represent governor), SENATORS ROESSLER, CARPENTER; REPRESENTATIVES TOWNSEND, ZEPNICK; PEGGY LAUTENSCHLAGER (attorney general), ELIZABETH BURMASTER (superintendent of public instruction), HELENE NELSON (secretary of health and family services), JORGE GOMEZ (commissioner of insurance), MATTHEW J. FRANK (secretary of corrections), vacancy (designated by secretary of transportation), vacancy (designated by chairperson of Pharmacy Examining Board), DAVID DONARSKI (Controlled Substances Board representative), JAMES W. KOLEAS (Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime representative), MICHAEL FLOREK (service provider representative), MARK SEIDL (nominated by Wisconsin County Human Service Association, Inc.); PATRICK CONVERSE, MARK A. COOK, FRANCINE FEINBERG, MICHAEL HERT, ANN R. NAVERA, JOYCE O'DONNELL. (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor.)

The State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse recommends, coordinates, and reviews the efforts of state agencies to control and prevent alcohol and drug abuse. It evaluates program effectiveness, recommends improved programming, issues reports to educate people about the dangers of drug abuse, and allocates responsibility for various alcohol and drug abuse programs among state agencies. The council also recommends legislation, cooperates with federal agencies, and receives federal funds.

The 22-member council includes 6 members with a professional, research, or personal interest in alcohol and other drug abuse problems, appointed for 4-year terms, and one of them must be a consumer representing the public. It was created by Chapter 384, Laws of 1969, as the Drug Abuse Control Commission. Chapter 219, Laws of 1971, changed its name to the Council on Drug Abuse and placed the council in the executive office. It was renamed the Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 370, Laws of 1975, and the State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 14.017 (2) and 14.24 of the statutes.

Standards Development Council: BARBARA LAWTON (lieutenant governor), *chairperson*; ELIZABETH BURMASTER (state superintendent of public instruction); REPRESENTATIVE OLSEN (assembly education committee chairperson); REPRESENTATIVE KRUG (ranking minority member of assembly education committee); SENATOR ELLIS (senate education committee chairper-

son); SENATOR JAUCH (ranking minority member of senate education committee); vacancy (appointed by governor).

The Standards Development Council periodically reviews and recommends changes to academic standards for public elementary and secondary school students in the areas of mathematics, science, reading and writing, geography, and history. The standards are proposed by the governor and may be issued as an executive order. The 7-member council was created by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 14.017 (3) and 14.23 of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

DISABILITY BOARD

Disability Board: GOVERNOR JAMES E. DOYLE, CHIEF JUSTICE SHIRLEY ABRAHAMSON, SENATOR LASEE (senate president), SENATOR ERPENBACH (senate minority leader), REPRESENTATIVE GARD (assembly speaker), REPRESENTATIVE KREUSER (assembly minority leader), PHILIP FARRELL (dean, UW Medical School).

Statutory References: Sections 14.015 (1) and 17.025.

Agency Responsibility: The Disability Board is authorized by law to determine when a temporary disability exists in any of the constitutional offices because the incumbent is incapacitated due to illness or injury, and it may fill a temporary vacancy. The board, which was created by Chapter 422, Laws of 1969, originally had similar powers for supreme court justices and circuit court judges, but these were repealed by Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, and Chapter 332, Laws of 1975, respectively.



Governor Doyle participates in the ribbon cutting for Copeland Park stadium, the new home field of the La Crosse Loggers baseball team, on June 3, 2003. The governor also threw out the ceremonial first pitch in the season opening game for the team, which plays in the Northwoods League. (Office of the Governor)

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS TO MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Airport Financing Committee

Members: PAT GOSS, *chairperson*; PHILIP ALBERT, C. BARRY BATEMAN, JEFFREY D. BAUM, PETER BEITZEL, WILLIAM L. BLAKE, BRUCE F. BOTTERMAN, ROGER BRESKE, JAMES BUCHEN, GEOFFREY T. CROWLEY, MICHAEL A. DAIGLE, STUART J. DURKEE, FREDERICK D. GAMMON, DONALD D. HOEFT, DAVID C. JENSEN, DAVID MANN, JEFF MULDER, NATHANIEL NEZ, TODD PIERCE, ANDREW J. PLATZ, TOM POBEREZNY, CAROL N. SKORNICKA, JEFF STONE (appointed by governor).

The Airport Financing Committee, created in 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, Section 9152 (3), was appointed to review and evaluate this state's airport system needs, current methods of funding airports, and changes that would better meet such needs. Act 16 directed the committee to evaluate aircraft registration fees; aviation fuel taxes and fees; allocation of sales tax receipts from the sale of aircraft and aircraft parts and services; allocation of other moneys for airport financing; and any other elements possibly related to airport finances. The act further stipulated that the committee's recommendations, if enacted, should generate as much or more moneys than appropriated for fiscal year 2002. Committee membership included representatives of the state transportation and commerce departments, airport managers, airlines serving Wisconsin, private businesses interested in airport policy and financing, and the public. The committee submitted its "Final Report" on December 20, 2002, and disbanded.

High-Technology Business Development Corporation

Directors: TOD P. LINSTROTH (appointed by governor), *chairperson*; CORY NETTLES (secretary of commerce); ELIZABETH RINDSKOPF PARKER (designated by president, UW System); RICHARD CARPENTER (state director, Technical College System Board); ROLF WEGENKE (executive director, Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities); SENATOR PANZER (senate majority leader), DANIEL COLLINS (appointed by senate minority leader), JOHN HOWMAN (appointed by assembly speaker), vacancy (appointed by assembly minority leader); ALOZIE AGUWA, RICHARD ATKIN, IAN BIGGS, MICHAEL D. BISHOP, ROBERT W. BRENNAN, MARK D. BUGHER, JOHN BYRNES, MICHAEL D. CALDWELL, PAUL CARBONE, CRAIG W. CARLSON, ROBERT F. CERVENKA, DAN COLLINS, CARLOS DE LA HUERGA, WILLIAM D. GREGORY, CARL E. GULBRANDSEN, ELIZABETH KELLY HANSEN, WILLIAM HENDEE, STAN JOHNSON, ERICA KAUTEN, WILLIAM LINTON, LAURENCE J. MARTON, JOHN P. NEIS, PAUL S. PEERCY, ALEXANDER T. PENDLETON, JOHN REGETZ, FREDERICK T. RIKKERS, EUGENE SARAGNESE, TONI SIKES, MICHAEL R. SUSSMAN, DAVID G. WALSH, JEFFREY D. WEST (appointed by governor and corporation).

President: TOM STILL.

Telephone: (608) 442-7557.

Fax: (608) 256-0333.

Internet Address: <http://www.wistec.com>

Statutory Reference: Section 560.27.

The High-Technology Business Development Corporation, also known as the Wisconsin Technology Council, supports the creation, development, and retention of science-based and technology-based businesses in Wisconsin. Created in 1999 Wisconsin Act 106, the corporation is a nonstock, nonprofit entity under Chapter 181, Wisconsin Statutes. The Department of Commerce may make grants to the corporation if the corporation: 1) submits an expenditure plan that the secretary of commerce approves; 2) provides 50% of the funding for the project from other sources; 3) provides information requested by the department related to funds received from private sources; and 4) enters into a written agreement with the department related to the use of grant proceeds. Department grants may not exceed \$200,000 in fiscal year 2000-01 and \$250,000 in any fiscal year thereafter. The state does not guarantee any obligations of the corporation. The corporation is required to submit an annual report on its activities to the governor and the legislature.

The board of directors consists of certain *ex officio* members and at least 11 other members who are initially appointed by the governor or legislative leadership. The appointed members must include one or more individuals from each of the following categories: entrepreneurs, high-technology businesses, venture capital industry, investment banking industry, local governments, business development community, and professionals who provide services to those in the other categories. Members serve 5-year terms. The corporation must specify in its bylaws the method for electing new board members and for filling vacancies.

Wisconsin Humanities Council

Members: Gubernatorial appointees: KATHRYN BURKE, GRADY J. FRENCHICK, CONNIE LODEN, BARBARA MANTHEI, 2 vacancies. (The governor appoints 6 members to the council. Other members are elected by the council.)

Executive Director: MAX HARRIS.

Address: 222 South Bedford Street, Suite F, Madison 53703-3688.

Telephone: (608) 262-0706.

Fax: (608) 263-7970.

E-mail Address: contact@wisconsinhumanities.org

Internet Address: <http://www.wisconsinhumanities.org>

Publications: Grant guidelines, speakers bureau catalogs, and a newsletter, *Perspectives*.

The Wisconsin Humanities Council, an independent, nonprofit organization, was established in 1972 under the provisions of federal Public Law 89-209. Members of the council include civic leaders; representatives of business, government, labor, professional, cultural, and educational institutions; and scholars and teachers in the humanities. The council receives annual funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the State of Wisconsin, and other sources. It makes grants to support projects that promote the use, understanding, and appreciation of the humanities among Wisconsin citizens. Any nonprofit organization or institution may apply to the council for project support. In planning and presenting public programs, applicant organizations must ordinarily involve scholars with graduate degrees in the humanities.

Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

Board of Trustees: Gubernatorial appointees: DON H. DAVIS, JR., TIMOTHY THOMAS FLAHERTY, JON D. HAMMES, TIMOTHY E. HOEKSEMA, JEFFREY A. JOERRES, NATALIE BLACK KOHLER, SHELDON B. LUBAR, JON MCGLOCKLIN, LINDA MELLOWES, ULICE PAYNE, EDWARD ZORE. (The governor appoints one-third of the board with senate consent.)

President: T. MICHAEL BOLGER.

Mailing Address: 8701 Watertown Plank Road, P.O. Box 26509, Milwaukee 53226-0509.

Telephone: (414) 456-8225.

Fax: (414) 456-6560.

State Appropriation 2001-03: \$16,271,300.

Publications: *Alumni News*, annual reports, directory of physician consultants, *Facts, Medical College of Wisconsin News, World*.

Statutory Reference: Sections 13.106, 39.15, and 39.155.

The Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., is a private nonprofit educational corporation located in Milwaukee. The college receives a specified sum under the "student capitation" program for each Wisconsin resident it enrolls. The Higher Educational Aids Board determines whether applicants qualify as state residents, and a statutory formula sets a ceiling on the number of students supported. The college also receives state funds for its family practice residency program.

The governor appoints one-third of the college's board of trustees for 6-year terms. The college is required to fulfill certain reporting requirements, and the Legislative Audit Bureau conducts biennial postaudits of expenditures made under state appropriations.



Governor Doyle helps Marge Gibson from the Raptor Education Group, Inc., release a 14-year old adult male bald eagle back into the wild. The severely injured eagle, which had been found by a family in Northeastern Wisconsin, was restored to health by the organization at its rehabilitation facility in Antigo and released on April 24, 2003. (Office of the Governor)

The college was separated from Marquette University in September 1967 as the Marquette School of Medicine, Inc. To increase the supply of physicians in Wisconsin, the legislature enacted Chapter 3, Laws of 1969, which appropriated funds to the school provided Wisconsin residents received first preference for admission. The legislature made a token appropriation to test the law's constitutionality, and the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled the law constitutional in *State ex rel. Warren v. Rueter*, 44 Wis. 2d 201 (1969). Chapter 185, Laws of 1969, fully funded state support for the school. In 1970, the school's name was changed to the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES

June 30, 2003

The committees described in this section include those Governor Jim Doyle created or continued. Most of the committees were created under Section 14.019, Wisconsin Statutes, which provides that “the governor may, by executive order, create nonstatutory committees in such number and with such membership as desired, to conduct such studies and to advise the governor in such matters as directed.” Committee members serve at the pleasure of the governor.

Unless terminated sooner, a special committee expires automatically on the fourth Monday of January of the year in which a new gubernatorial term begins. The governor may, however, provide for its continued existence by executive order. In that event, existing members continue to serve unless they resign or until the governor replaces them. Some of the following committees date back more than 40 years.

The law also provides that the governor may designate an employee of the Office of the Governor or of the Department of Administration to coordinate the activities of nonstatutory committees. In some cases, the governor has ordered other state agencies to staff and financially support committees.

When a new gubernatorial term begins, each committee is required to submit a final report to the governor or governor-elect prior to the new term. Copies of each final report and any other report a special committee prepared must be submitted to the Reference and Loan Library in the Department of Public Instruction and distributed under Section 35.83 (3), Wisconsin Statutes.

Section 20.505 (3) (a), Wisconsin Statutes, provides for the expenses of special committees created by executive order. In addition, certain committees receive specific state appropriations, and some receive federal funds because they are established in response to federal program requirements.

The special committees are listed in alphabetical order by the key word in each committee name.

Bicycle Coordinating Council

Members: vacancy (appointed by senate majority leader), vacancy (appointed by senate minority leader); DAVID WARD (appointed by assembly speaker), REPRESENTATIVE RICHARDS (appointed by assembly minority leader); STEVE PETERSON (designated by secretary of tourism); DOUG DALTON (designated by secretary of transportation), JOANNE PRUITT THUNDER (designated by director, Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Safety), BRIGIT BROWN (designated by secretary of natural resources); CHRISTOPHER S. FORTUNE, CRAIG HEYWOOD, BOB SMITH, MARJORIE WARD, LEVINE WETLEY, ROLAND W. WETLEY (public members).

Contact person: TOM HUBER, thomas.huber@dot.state.wi.us

Address: Department of Transportation, P.O. Box 7913, Madison 53707-7913.

Telephone: 267-7757.

Fax: 267-0294.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson created the council in Executive Order 122, June 24, 1991, and Governor Doyle continued it most recently in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. A similar council was originally created by Governor Patrick J. Lucey in June 1977 under Executive Order 43, and it has been recreated several times since. The council consists of not more than 15 members. The council considers all matters relating to: efforts of state agencies to encourage the use of the bicycle as an alternative means of transportation; promoting bicycle safety and education; promoting bicycling as a recreational and tourist activity; and disseminating information on state and federal funding for bicycle programs. The council also reviews the bicycle programs of state agencies, issues reports to the governor and the legislature, and makes recommendations concerning pertinent legislation.

Wisconsin Coastal Management Council

Members: vacancy *chairperson*; BILL WIESMULLER, *vice chairperson*; vacancy (senate); REPRESENTATIVE GUNDERSON; ERIC CHRISTENSEN (UW System representative), vacancy (designated by secretary of administration), CHARLES LEDIN (designated by secretary of natural resources), ELLEN FISHER (designated by secretary of transportation); vacancy (tribal government representative); MARY CARRINGTON, GEORGE EVENSON, LARRY J. MACDONALD, ROSE MARY OLIVEIRA, DONALD K. STITT.

Contact person: MIKE FRIIS.

Address: Wisconsin Coastal Management Program, Department of Administration, 101 East Wilson Street, 4th Floor, P.O. Box 8944, Madison 53707-8944.

Telephone: 267-7982.

Fax: 267-6917.

Acting Governor Martin J. Schreiber established the council in Executive Order 49, October 7, 1977. It has been recreated or revised several times, and was continued most recently by Governor Doyle in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. It succeeded the Coastal Coordinating and Advisory Council appointed by Governor Lucey in 1974. The 1977 council was created to comply with provisions of the federal Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 and to implement Wisconsin's official Great Lakes Management Program, which received federal approval on May 22, 1978. The council advises the governor on issues pertaining to the Great Lakes coasts and assists in providing policy direction for Wisconsin's coastal management efforts. Members represent the legislature, state agencies, units of local government, tribal governments, and citizens. To provide opportunities for full participation in the program, the governor encouraged the council to establish citizens' committees to advise the council on key issues affecting the coasts. The council published "Wisconsin Coastal Management Program: Needs Assessment and Multi-Year Strategy, 2002-2006" in April 2001.

Governor's Committee for People With Disabilities

Members: JOSEPH MIELCZAREK, JR. (at-large member), *chairperson*; JOHN W. OLSON (at-large member), *vice chairperson*; JOR JAN BOLIN (Council on Physical Disabilities); JOHN A. QUAAL (Council on Mental Health); GREGORY J. SHEEHAN (Council on Developmental Disabilities); ALEX H. SLAPPEY (Council for Deaf and Hard of Hearing); GEORGE HILLIARD (Council on Blindness); SHELLEY PETERMAN SCHWARZ (primary consumer); JESUS CRUZ (State Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse); WILLIAM BAKER, WAYNE COREY, THOMAS FELL, ROGER RASMUSSEN, DAVID STINSON, ROSE ANN WATERS (at-large members). Nonvoting *ex officio* member: LT. GOVERNOR LAWTON.

Contact person: CURTIS WITTWER, wittwcd@dhfs.state.wi.us

Address: 1 West Wilson Street, Room 558, P.O. Box 7851, Madison 53707-7851.

Telephone: 267-4896.

Fax: 266-2579.

The committee was originally created in 1948 as the Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. Governor Patrick Lucey recreated and renamed the committee in 1976. Governor Thompson reorganized the committee in Executive Order 75, December 1, 1989, and Governor Doyle continued it most recently in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The committee is charged with advising the governor and state agencies on problems faced by people with disabilities; reviewing legislation affecting people with disabilities; promoting effective operation of publicly administered or supported programs serving people with disabilities; promoting the collection, dissemination, and incorporation of adequate information about persons with disabilities for purposes of public planning at all levels of government; promoting public awareness of the needs and abilities of people with disabilities; and encouraging the effective involvement of people with disabilities in government. The committee consists of the lieutenant governor and not more than 20 other members, including one from each of 6 specified councils. The majority of members are people with disabilities.

Early Intervention Interagency Coordinating Council

Members: SANDRA L. BUTTS, *chairperson*; DIANE FETT, *vice chairperson*; REPRESENTATIVE SYKORA (state legislator); RANDY BLUMER (designated by commissioner of insurance), LINDA HUFFER (Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Supportive Living designee), SHARON FLEISCHFRESSER (Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Public Health designee), vacancy (director, State Office of Child Care), JILL HEGLAND (administrator, Department of Public Instruction, Division for Learning Support: Equity and Advocacy); SUSAN G. AKEY, CYNTHIA D. BENTLEY, SUE A. CHAPMAN, GERALD D. CYNWINSKI, MARY KATHLEEN DOMINSKI, JILL HAGLAND, JULIA HERWIG, MATTHEW J. KIRALY, JESSICA RAYMAKER, DALE L. SCHLEETER, DEBORAH M. YANEZ SHARP, LINDA TUCHMAN.

Contact person: DAVID SORENSON, sorendm@dhfs.state.wi.us

Address: Department of Health and Family Services, 1 West Wilson Street, Room 418, P.O. Box 7851, Madison 53707-7851.

Telephone: 267-3270.

Fax: 261-6752.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson first established the council in Executive Order 17, June 26, 1987, and recreated it in Executive Order 334, May 21, 1998. Governor Doyle continued it in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. Often called the “Birth to Three” Council, it was created to comply with the federal Individuals With Disabilities Education Act of 1986 and recreated to comply with the federal Individuals With Disabilities Education Act of 1997. The council advises and assists the Department of Health and Family Services in the development and administration of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with developmental delays and their families. It consists of at least 15 members and is directed by the governor to include at least 4 parents of infants, toddlers, or children aged 12 or younger with disabilities; at least 4 private or public providers of early intervention services; at least one state legislator; at least one member involved in personnel training; at least one representative of a Head Start agency or program; and other members representing state agencies that provide services or payment for early intervention services to infants and toddlers and their families. Members, other than those serving *ex officio*, serve 3-year terms. The governor ordered that the council be attached to the Department of Health and Family Services for administrative and support purposes. The council issues an annual report for each federal fiscal year, most recently for October 1, 1997-September 30, 1998.

Governor’s Economic Growth Council

Members: THOMAS HEFTY, JOHN NOEL, *cochairpersons*; LYLE BALISTRERI, THOMAS BOLDT, MICHAEL BOLGER, MICHAEL BROWN, ELIZABETH BURMASTER, JOHN BYRNES, PAUL CARBONNE, RICHARD CARPENTER, ROBERT CERVENKA, ANN CRUMP, LARRY FERGUSON, JAMES HANEY, MARY JURMAIN, RALPH KAUTEN, TIMOTHY KEANE, THOMAS LYON, KATHARINE LYALL, PAUL MIRABELLA, DAVID NEWBY, DONALD NICHOLS, HARVEY PIERCE, JOEL ROGERS, TIMOTHY SHEEHY, ARTHUR SMITH, THOMAS STILL, JOHN TORINUS, LARRY WEYERS, JAY WILLIAMS.

The governor announced the formation of the council in a press release dated June 25, 2003. The governor directed the council to review information collected from 12 growth roundtables, established by the chief executive, from around the state and the progress of 8 cabinet level working groups established to focus all state agencies on economic growth issues. Further, the governor requested the council to identify any gaps or oversights in the roundtable and working group information, set priorities among the various issues and initiatives, and offer recommendations on implementing growth initiatives.

Glass Ceiling Commission

Members: Appointments pending.

Contact person: JOANNA RICHARD.

Address: Department of Workforce Development, 201 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707-7946.

Telephone: 266-7552.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 223, June 23, 1994, and Governor Doyle continued it most recently in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003, to implement the recommendations of the Governor's Task Force on the Glass Ceiling Initiative. The governor directed the commission to develop a Wisconsin Employer Compact Program to encourage state businesses and organizations to voluntarily eliminate barriers and promote advancement of women and minorities to upper ranks of management; develop a Governor's Glass Ceiling Award Program to recognize state businesses and organizations that advance women and minorities to top executive and management positions; develop the capacity to inform employers on glass ceiling issues and programs that have eliminated barriers to promoting women and minorities to upper management positions; identify businesses and industries that provide better than average opportunities for women and minorities to advance to upper management and promote the expansion of such industries in Wisconsin; and promote the appointment of qualified women and minorities to public and private boards of directors. Members of the commission are selected from the private and public sectors and serve 3-year terms. The secretary of workforce development serves as chairperson.

Wisconsin Encourages Healthy Lifestyles Council

Members: SUSAN D. CANTY, JAMES CHIOLINO, JACQUELINE COCROFT, DAVE DUNHAM, WILLIAM FENDEL, PETER FOX, SUSAN FOX, SUSAN FUSZARD, SEIN HEISER, PAMELA S. HENNING, JON W. HISGEN, JANICE K. HUGHES, STEVE M. MOSCHKAU, DEBORAH L. PASHA, CATHERINE A. POND, SUSAN REINARDY, CHERYL A. STELTER, JAMES THORPE, SHELLY J. WEISS, LYNN R. WIESNER.

Governor Scott McCallum created the council in Executive Order 48, June 24, 2002, and Governor Doyle continued it in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The governor directed the council to design a plan to promote the overall health and well-being of state employees relying on core principles developed in *Healthiest Wisconsin 2010*; study successful public and private employer health promotion plans; encourage all state agencies to establish a health lifestyles council; identify incentives to promote participation by state employees in the program; and encourage healthy eating habits and participation in physical activity 30 minutes per day.

State Historical Records Advisory Board

Members: MENZI L. BEHRND-KLODT, PATRICIA A. BOGE, ANITA T. DOERING, TIMOTHY L. ERICSON, PETER GOTTLIEB, JANE M. PEDERSON, JANE A. SCHETTER, DARLENE J. WINK.

Coordinator: PETER GOTTLIEB, pgottlieb@mail.shsw.wisc.edu

Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706.

Telephone: 264-6480.

Governor Patrick Lucey created the advisory board on April 4, 1977. It was most recently continued by Governor Doyle in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. That action enables the state to participate in the grants program of the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, which coordinates the preservation of historic records in the United States and approves federal grants to the state advisory board. The board promotes the availability and use of historical records as keys to improved understanding of our cultural heritage. Members serve staggered 3-year terms.

Governor's Homeland Security Council

Members: MAJOR GENERAL ALBERT WILKENING, *chairperson*; KENNETH BALDWIN, DAVID COLLINS, EDWARD GLEASON, MICHAEL METCALF, DAVID STEINGRABER.

Governor Jim Doyle created the council in Executive Order 7, March 18, 2003, to advise the governor and coordinate the efforts of state and local officials with regard to prevention of, and response to, potential threats to the homeland security of Wisconsin. The governor directed the council to submit periodic reports, with a final report due when the governor requests it.

Statewide Independent Living Council

Members: KAREN A. HODGSON, *chairperson*; CYNTHIA D. BENTLEY, MATTHEW J. KIRALY, CHRISTINE M. MEISENHEIMER, PAUL F. MESZAROS, GREGG MILLER, AUDREY NELSON, JOHN NOUSAINE, ROXAN PEREZ, JANEAL L. QUINNELL, TIM J. SHEEHAN, GERALD T. WESO, STEPHEN J. WEST, MAIA WROBLEWSKI. Nonvoting members: CHARLENE DWYER (representing Department of Workforce Development, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation), SINIKKA McCABE (representing Department of Health and Family Services).

Contact person: ALISON CAMPBELL.

Address: 1 West Wilson Street, Room 1150, P.O. Box 7850, Madison 53707-7850.

Telephone: 266-7797.

Fax: 264-7742.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson created the council in Executive Order 212, February 10, 1994, and Governor Doyle continued it most recently in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003, to comply with the 1992 amendments to the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973. In coordination with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the council has the responsibility to develop and submit the state plan for independent living services for the severely disabled to state and federal agencies; monitor, review, and evaluate the state plan; and submit reports to the U.S. Commissioner of the Rehabilitation Services Administration as requested.

The council consists of 14 members, and the majority of members must be persons with disabilities who do not work for a center for independent living or the State of Wisconsin. At least one member must be a director of a center for independent living chosen by centers for independent living. Members of the council serve staggered 3-year terms and may serve no more than two consecutive terms.

International Trade Council

Members: DANIEL J. BRINK, PAUL CHURCHILL, STEVE EDWARDS, MICHAEL D. FARRELL, THOMAS P. GEHL, JAMES S. HANEY, DOUGLAS E. HARTEL, ANTHONY HIGHTOWER, MARK W. HUENEMANN, CINDY L. JORDAN, JOYCE L. KEEHN, JOHN KIRCHGEORG, CORA B. MARRETT, CORY NETTLES, ROD NILSESTUEN, TIMOTHY A. RIEMENSCHNEIDER, NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON, DOUGLAS B. SAVAGE, ROLF WEGENKE.

Secretary: MARY REGEL.

Address: Division of International and Export Development, Department of Commerce, 201 West Washington Avenue, Madison 53702.

Telephone: 266-1767.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson created the council in Executive Order 301, November 19, 1996, as amended in Executive Order 319, October 28, 1997, and Governor Doyle continued it in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003, to advise the governor and the secretaries for the Department of Commerce and the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection on the state's role in the development of international trade. The council is directed to study the impact of national policies on Wisconsin business; state policies that could increase incentives for international trade; and trade services that are now provided and those that need to be further developed. The governor instructed the council to: develop procedures to integrate public and private export services into a system that is easy to use; develop an annual International Trade Development Plan that would include specific benchmarks and evaluation criteria for trade development services; target markets for trade development; and encourage public and private cooperative trade services and programs. The council is directed to develop educational programs on international trade for all levels of schooling and is required to create grant programs to support expansion of foreign trade by Wisconsin businesses. The council consists of not more than 35 members, and the governor appoints the chair from the voting membership. The chair may designate individuals with specialized knowledge in international trade to serve as nonvoting associate members of the council.

Governor's Advisory Council on Judicial Selection

Members: JAMES R. TROUPIS, *chairperson*; LOUIS J. ANDREW, STEVEN H. GLAMM, RUTH M. HEITZ, MARK G. PETRI, STEVEN R. SORENSON, BARBARA VAN DAM.

Contact person: JAMES R. TROUPIS, *governor's legal counsel*.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863.

Telephone: 266-1212.

Governor Anthony Earl established the council in Executive Order 1, January 6, 1983. Governor Thompson recreated and restructured the council in Executive Order 2, January 28, 1987, and Governor McCallum recreated and restructured it in Executive Order 6, April 27, 2001. Governor Doyle continued the council in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The council makes recommendations to the governor on filling vacancies in the state court system. It is expected to provide the governor with a list of at least 3, but not more than 5, qualified persons, no later than 6 weeks after notification that the vacancy exists. The council consists of permanent members and up to 2 temporary members, who are selected according to the particular type of vacancy and serve only until the council makes its recommendations. For a supreme court vacancy, the governor appoints up to 2 temporary members. For a court of appeals vacancy, the governor appoints up to 2 temporary members who must reside in the district in which the vacancy occurs. In the case of circuit courts, the chairperson appoints up to 2 temporary members who must reside in the circuit.

Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission

Members: JENNIFER BIAS, PAT DAVENPORT, TERRY ERICKSON, CHRISTOPHER FOLEY, BARBARA FRANKS, KAREN HARDEN, ANNETTE HETHERINGTON, CHERYL HUENINK, JERRY JANSEN, TASHA JENKINS, KENN JOHNSON, BRUCE KAMRADT, TONY MAGGIORE, JIM MOESER, JEANETTA ROBINSON, RON ROCHON, JOHN SWEENEY, POLLY WOLNER.

Contact person: DAVID STEINGRABER.

Address: Office of Justice Assistance, 131 West Wilson Street, Suite 202, Madison 53702-0001.

Telephone: 266-3323.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson created the commission as the Juvenile Justice Advisory Group in Executive Order 55, January 30, 1989, repealed and recreated it as the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission in Executive Order 110, February 6, 1991, and Governor Doyle continued it most recently in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The commission serves as the primary body responsible for implementing the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in Wisconsin, and it advises the governor and the legislature on juvenile justice issues. The Office of Justice Assistance provides staff and pays the expenses of the commission.

Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime

Members: Appointments pending.

Contact person: DAVID STEINGRABER.

Address: Office of Justice Assistance, 131 West Wilson Street, Suite 202, Madison 53702-0001.

Telephone: 266-3323.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 31, November 25, 1987, and Governor Doyle continued it most recently in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The governor designated the commission to serve as the primary body for law enforcement planning and policy development. The Office of Justice Assistance provides staffing and pays the expenses of the commission.

Governor's Council on Natural Resources in Northern Wisconsin

Members: Appointments pending.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson established the council in Executive Order 100, July 2, 1990, and Governor Doyle continued it most recently in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The governor directed the council to study policies to manage and use natural resources in northern Wisconsin and to recommend programs to ensure the availability of these resources.

Pardon Advisory Board

Members: STAN DAVIS (governor's legal counsel), *chairperson*; MICHAEL LEW (representing secretary of corrections); DANIEL J. O'BRIEN (representing attorney general); JENNIFER L. BIAS, SEAN DUFFY, JOHN MCVICKER, SHANNON YOUNG.

Contact person: STAN DAVIS, *governor's legal counsel*.

Address: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863.

Telephone: 266-1212.

Governor Lee Sherman Dreyfus originally created the Pardon Advisory Board in Executive Order 39, March 6, 1980. Governor Thompson recreated and restructured the board in Executive Order 121, June 3, 1991, and Governor McCallum recreated the board in Executive Order 24, September 12, 2001, as amended by Executive Order 50, July 18, 2002. Governor Doyle continued it in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The board consists of 7 members appointed by the governor. One member represents the secretary of corrections and another represents the attorney general. The governor's legal counsel or deputy legal counsel is a voting member and chairs the board. Four members constitute a quorum for executive action by the board. The board reviews applications for executive clemency and makes recommendations to the governor on each request. As part of its review procedure, it holds a public hearing on each qualifying application, at the discretion of the chair, at which the applicant may be heard. After a hearing is concluded, the board meets in closed executive session to arrive at a recommendation on the application. The chairperson submits written recommendations for each application, along with any dissenting opinions, to the governor. The factors the board considers in making its decision include, but are not limited to, the severity of the offense, time passed since discharge or conviction, the applicant's need for clemency, and the applicant's activities and conduct since committing the offense. The order also stipulates the manner and form of pardon applications and requires the applicant to give notice of application to the judge of the court of conviction and the district attorney of the county of conviction.

Governor's Council on Physical Fitness and Health

Members: JAMES L. BAKKEN, DAVID T. BERNHARDT, JAMES BLANEY, DENISE D. CHARKOWSKI, RONALD COOK, PAUL COSTANZO, TERRANCE ERICKSON, SCOTT FROMADER, JOHN M. MCKICHAN, MICHAEL J. NITKA, MARK W. SCHELLPFEFFER, RUTH SOVA, LAURIE L. TACKETT, SHELLEY J. WEISS.

Contact person: JON HISGEN, jon.hisgen@dpi.state.wi.us

Address: Department of Public Instruction, 125 South Webster Street, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707.

Telephone: 267-9234.

Governor Anthony Earl established the council in Executive Order 10, April 19, 1983, and Governor Doyle most recently continued it in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The council makes recommendations to the governor concerning programs and policy development related to fitness and better health. It develops cooperative relationships among state agencies, educational institutions, businesses, associations, and foundations in order to improve the availability of fitness and health activities to all citizens. The council established a college scholarship award program in 1992. The council issued its most recent annual report in January 1997.

Governor's Poet Laureate Nominating Commission

Members: CATHRYN ANNE COFELL-MUTSCHLER, *chairperson*; JEAN S. FERACA, BARBARA C. HOUGHTON, JOHN F. LEHMAN, BARBARA MANTHEI, DAVID SHIH, LINDA WARE.

Contact person: CATHRYN ANNE COFELL-MUTSCHLER.

Address: 736 West Prospect Avenue, Appleton, WI 54914.

Telephone: (920) 738-1824.

Poet Laureate: ELLEN KORT.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson created the commission in Executive Order 404, July 31, 2000, to recommend candidates for the poet laureate of Wisconsin and Governor Doyle continued it in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The 7 members are appointed to 4-year terms. Each of 5 organizations recommended one person for membership: the Council for Wisconsin Writers, the Wisconsin Fellowship of Poets, the Wisconsin Regional Writers Association, the Wisconsin Humanities Council, and the Wisconsin Arts Board. The governor directed the commission to recommend three candidates; assign responsibilities to the poet laureate; and assist that individual in performing official duties. The poet laureate is required to choose and lead one project that will contribute to the growth of poetry in this state subject to commission approval; plan and attend at least four statewide literary events each year; and perform in at least four government, state, and civil events as requested by the governor's office, school systems, and literary organizations. Governor Thompson appointed Ellen Kort, of Appleton, to a four-year term in December 2000.

Wisconsin Commemorative Quarter Council

Members: JOHN F. KUNDERT, *chairperson*; JACK VOIGHT, *vice chairperson*; LISA KVERNEN, CLIFFORD L. MISHLER, MARK D. MUELLER, RON RASMUSSEN, GEORGE L. VOGT, NORA K. WEBER; DEAN AMHAUS, LAWRENCE S. BARISH, GLORIA COBB, LAURA M. DAVIS, FRANK C. DEGUIRE, LEE ELLIS, REUBEN K. HARPOLE, ROGER HILLEBRAND, TRENT E. JAY, CONNIE LODEN, JUSTIN J. PERRAULT, JOHN REINEMANN, LEON A. SARYAN, DOUGLAS W. STENER, MARGARITA TAMEZ.

Governor Scott McCallum created the council in Executive Order 27, September 27, 2001, to review design concepts for the Wisconsin Commemorative Quarter to be issued in 2004. Governor Doyle continued the council in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The governor directed the council to solicit coin design concepts from Wisconsin's citizens; review these concepts with regard for Wisconsin's heritage, federal design standards, state design standards; and recommend five design concepts to the governor. The council made its recommendations and disbanded.

Governor's Small Business Regulatory Reform Task Force

Members: BILL G. SMITH, DAVE STOREY, *cochairpersons*; STEVEN J. DAVIS, PATRICK FLYNN, NICKOLAS C. GEORGE, JR., THOMAS A. HOWELLS, ART IMIG, DAVID LORBECKI, JEFFREY E. MACHUT, SUE PETERSON, PETER J. VAN HORN, AMY WINTER.

Governor Scott McCallum created the task force in Executive Order 39, January 22, 2002, and Governor Doyle continued it in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The governor directed the task force to examine current laws and policies that relate to the regulation of small business and recommend legislative actions and other changes to make such regulations cost effective. The task force was also directed to review ways to reduce the negative impact state laws and rules have on small business and to find ways to achieve regulatory compliance without unnecessary expense and inconvenience. The task force issued "Recommendations" in 2003, and disbanded.

State Rehabilitation Council

Members: LINDA VEGOE (client assistance programs), *chairperson*; JULIE M. ALEXANDER (vocational rehabilitation recipient), *vice chairperson*; SUSAN ENDRESS (disability advocacy groups), *secretary/treasurer*; DALE BLOCK (Statewide Independent Living Council); PATRICE M. COLETTI (parent training and information center); LYNDA KRAUSE (vocational rehabilitation

counselor); CRAIG WEHNER (community rehabilitation program service provider); GARY DE BUHR, MATT GLOWACKI, JOHN W. LUI, SHELLEY PETERMAN SCHWARZ (business, industry and labor); KAREN FUNKHOUSER, LEIGH ANN LARSON, CHRISTOPHER MARSCHMAN, PAULETTE MONTHEI, AUDREY LYNN NELSON (disability advocacy groups); MARY LOU BERGER, ELMER BUSS, PATRICIA SEVERT (vocational rehabilitation recipients); JEFFREY MUSE (American Indian vocational rehabilitation); STEVEN GILLES (Department of Public Instruction). Nonvoting member: CHARLENE DWYER (administrator, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services).

Contact person: PATRICIA SEVERT.

Address: Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, 201 East Washington Avenue, P.O. Box 7852, Madison 53707-7852.

Telephone: 261-0090.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson created the council in Executive Order 363, January 30, 1999, to advise the Department of Workforce Development on the statewide vocational rehabilitation plan for disabled individuals required under 29 U.S. Code Section 720, *et seq.* Governor Doyle continued the council in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The council is similar to one established in Executive Order 196, July 1, 1993, as the State Rehabilitation Advisory Council. Council members serve 3-year terms. A majority must be individuals with disabilities not employed by the Department of Workforce Development, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services. The administrator of that division is a nonvoting *ex officio* member of the council. The council issued "Annual Report" in 2002.

Telecommunications Relay Service Council

Members: THOMAS E. HARBISON, *chairperson*; RONALD E. BYINGTON, JEAN E. DANIELS, CHERI FRENCH, KAREN E. JORGENSEN, JACK HATHWAY, HELEN RUTH KOPPEL, JIM MAURER, FRANKLIN H. SILVERMAN, EDITH SIMONS.

Contact person: JACK R. CASSELL, jack.cassell@doa.state.wi.us

Address: Bureau of Telecommunications Management, Department of Administration, 101 East Wilson Street, 8th Floor, P.O. Box 7844, Madison 53707-7844.

Telephones: 267-0613; call relay: 1-800-947-6644; TTY: 267-6934.

Fax: 266-2164.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson created the council in Executive Order 95, June 19, 1990, recreated it in Executive Order 131, October 2, 1991, and Governor Doyle continued it most recently in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The council was directed to advise the Bureau of Telecommunications Management in the Department of Administration on the feasibility or desirability of: establishing requirements and procedures for a telecommunications relay service; requiring the service to be available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; requiring users to pay rates that are no greater than rates for functionally equivalent voice telecommunications service; prohibiting relay service operators from refusing or limiting the length of calls; prohibiting relay service operators from disclosing the contents of calls, keeping records of their contents beyond the duration of the calls, and intentionally altering the content of a call; requiring relay service operators to take training on the problems faced by hearing-impaired and speech-impaired persons using the service; and authorizing the establishment by contract of a statewide telecommunications relay service. The council consists of not more than 11 members, 4 of whom must use a telecommunications relay service. These must include one speech-impaired person, one hearing-impaired person, one speech- and hearing-impaired person, and one person not having a speech or hearing impairment. Five of the members must include one representative each from the Wisconsin Association of the Deaf, Wisconsin Telecommunications, Inc., Wisconsin State Telephone Association, a local exchange telecommunications utility, and an interexchange telecommunications utility doing business in this state.

Governor's Commission on the United Nations

Members: KATHLEEN EDDY YIH, *chairperson*; DAVID G. ANDERSON, JOSEPH W. ELDER, EDWARD GLEASON, KATHERINE P. MARRS, PEGGY SWICK.

Staff contact: GARETH A. SHELLMAN, *associate director*.

Address: UWM School of Continuing Education, 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 6000, Milwaukee 53203.

Telephone: (414) 227-3208.

Fax: (414) 227-3168.

Originally created in 1959, the commission was continued most recently by Governor Doyle in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The commission is responsible for sponsoring statewide educational programs about the United Nations, coordinating Wisconsin's official participation in the annual observance of United Nations Day, expressing its views on issues affecting the UN, and communicating its views to public officials and the news media. The membership of the commission is drawn from various civic, religious, labor, business, and educational organizations. The commission issued "Executive Summary Report" for the years 2000-2002 in December 2002.

Governor's Council on Workforce Investment

Members: Appointments pending.

Contact person: RON HUNT.

Address: Department of Workforce Development, P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707-7946.

Telephone: 266-2687.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson created the council in Executive Order 385, November 17, 1999, and Governor Doyle continued it in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003, to qualify the state to receive federal funds allotted under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998. The council consists of members appointed in accordance with federal law and additional members the governor may designate. It may include no more than 41 individuals. The governor directed the council to develop a unified state workforce investment plan; develop and monitor statewide activities toward a one-step delivery system described under the Workforce Investment Act of 1998; comment at least annually on measures taken under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Act; design local workforce development areas as required under federal law; develop allocation formulas for the distribution of funds for adult employment and training and youth activities to local areas as permitted by federal law; develop and continuously improve state comprehensive performance measures, including state adjusted levels of performance, to assess the effectiveness of workforce investment activities as required under federal law; provide an annual report to the U.S. Secretary of Labor and the governor; develop the statewide employment statistics system described in the federal Wagner-Peyser Act; develop an application for an incentive grant as required by federal law; cooperate and coordinate with other state councils regarding roles and responsibilities related to workforce preparation and development; and consult, coordinate, and encourage coordination among the federally required one-stop partners, additional programs required by the governor and authorized under federal law, and any other appropriate federal, state, or local programs, including ones in the private sector or other human resource programs with services available through the one-stop delivery system. With approval from the governor, the council will provide direction and guidance for the Wisconsin Forward Award to advance high performance workplaces and other initiatives to support a skilled workforce.

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES WHICH HAVE EXPIRED

The following committees created by Governors McCallum and Thompson did not appear in the 2001-2002 *Blue Book* and have subsequently expired.

Governor's Task Force on Ethics Reform in Government

Members: KENNETH DAVIS, *chairperson*; JAMES BABLER, PATRICIA BALLMAN, PAUL SWAIN, SANDY WILLIAMS.

Governor Scott McCallum established the task force in Executive Order 46, May 15, 2002. The governor directed the task force to examine existing statutes, rules, and policies related to Wisconsin's Code of Ethics, campaign finance, and election laws; examine the federal Hatch Act as it might apply to senior appointed state officials and top legislative aides; recommend changes that will strengthen the code of ethics and campaign finance and election laws; and recommend changes that will improve the clarity, enforceability, and fairness of the ethics code and campaign finance and election laws. The governor further directed the task force to issue a report that included suggested legislation within three months of its first meeting date.

Governor's Task Force on Financial Education

Members: PATRICK VANDENBERG, WILLIAM E. WILCOX, *cochairpersons*; JOHN F. KUNDERT (secretary of financial institutions); JANE JOJAN CLARK (executive secretary of higher educational aids board); SENATORS GROBSCHMIDT, KANAVAS, MEYER; REPRESENTATIVES JESKEWITZ, OLSEN, PLALE; KAREN R. PRICKETTE (designated by superintendent of public instruction); MICHAEL GUTTER (UW professor); DEBORAH MAHAFFEY (technical college system representative); LINDA A. BOELTER (UW Extension representative); CHRISTINE FABIAN (educator); JOHN BOX (Economics Wisconsin representative); THOMAS G. SCULLEN (school administrator); JASON A. LETIZIA (student); KATHRYN DUNN, MERIDEE J. MAYNARD, BOB SMITH (private foundation representatives); THOMAS K. PETERSON, VICTORIA L. STROBEL (bank representatives); CATHY TIERNEY (credit union representative); RAYMOND F. UNGER (securities industry representative); MICHAEL F. CANNING (consumer education representative); DAVID D. MANCL (Wisconsin Jump Start Coalition representative); JOSEPH M. SAARI (entrepreneur); MARK C. SCHUG (Center for Economic Education representative); MARY ALICE HART, WILLIE JUDE, JACK KASAKOWSKI, KIM L. KINDSCHI, KATIE MNUK, JOHN WHITCOMB (public members).

Governor Scott McCallum established the task force in Executive Order 33, November 15, 2001, to advise the governor on how public and private organizations can prepare Wisconsin youth to participate in our evolving financial system. The governor directed the task force to identify basic financial knowledge and skills; enumerate successful efforts at financial education by state agencies and private organizations; assess the adequacy of financial education in this state and where gaps occur in such education; foster communication between existing organizations and programs involved in financial education; identify topics that would better serve the audiences for financial education; and suggest ways to meet the needs identified by the task force. The task force issued "The Wisconsin Model: Expanding Opportunities Through Financial Education" in August 2002, and disbanded.

Governor's Health Care Workforce Shortage Committee

Members: JENNIFER ALEXANDER, RICHARD CARPENTER, *cochairpersons*; BRYAN ALLBRECHT, JOSH BINDL, JOHN BOTTICELLI, GEORGIA CAMERON, PAT FINDER-STONE, CLAIBORNE HILL, MARTHA KERNER, THOMAS P. MOORE, PAUL NELSON, GREG NYCZ, JOANNE OLSON, CANDICE OWLEY, DIANE PETERS, LYNN POLACEK, JEFFREY RAFN, JOHN SAUER, BOBBE TELGEN, NORMA TIRADO, LAURIE WALSH, IRENE WARWICK, LINDA WEIMER, CHARLES WILHELM, DOROTHY WINGER.

Governor Scott McCallum created the committee on April 30, 2002, to study and recommend solutions to the health care worker shortage in this state. The governor directed the committee to bring together representatives from the health care industry, labor, education, and government. The committee submitted "Health Care Wisconsin" on September 24, 2002, and disbanded.

Governor's Commission on Historic Sites

Members: JULI A. AULIK, MARK D. BUGHER, JOSEPH W. GARTON, BERNARD GUSSEL, PATRICIA A. KYTOLA, LARRY J. MACDONALD, BERNARD PECK, CALVIN J. POTTER, CLARICE RITCHIE, DENNIS M. STATZ, EDWIN WILEY.

Governor Scott McCallum created the commission in Executive Order 32, November 15, 2001. The governor directed the commission to report on the current status of the State Historical Society's historic sites and assess the following issues related to administering the sites: their economic operating models; models used for interpretation, promotional activities, and stewardship of their holdings including historic buildings, museum collections, and archives. The governor ordered the commission to submit a report with recommendations for the operation of the sites without increasing current state funding levels. The commission submitted its final report on July 15, 2002, and disbanded.

Governor's Task Force on Jails and Community Corrections

Members: GERALD BAUMBACH, *chairperson*; DENNIS J. BARRY, JANICE CUMMINGS, EDWARD DOMASK, TERRY DRYDEN, WILLIAM GROSHANS, GARY HAMBLIN, KURT HEUER, LONI KOENIG, WILLIAM LUNDSTROM, RICHARD L. MANKE, WILLIAM McREYNOLDS.

Governor Scott McCallum created the task force in Executive Order 37, January 16, 2002, and Governor Doyle continued it in Executive Order 1, January 27, 2003. The governor directed the task force to study current policies and procedures for holding individuals who had violated the terms of their parole or probation; look for ways in which counties and the Department of Corrections could handle parole and probation violators more efficiently; and recommend solutions to the problems of handling violations and the means of implementing those solutions. The task force submitted "Final Recommendations" and disbanded.

Panel on School Funding in Wisconsin

Consultant: MORRIS ANDREWS.

Governor Scott McCallum employed Morris Andrews for professional services to research, develop, and prepare a K-12 school aid program to replace the current two-thirds funding program in October 2001. In agreement with the governor, education groups and business associations took part in discussions of school finance and other issues and problems with elementary and secondary education. The school funding report was submitted on December 23, 2002.

Governor's Task Force on Small Employer Health Insurance

Members: CONNIE L. O'CONNELL (Commissioner of Insurance), *chairperson*; TIMOTHY BIRELEY, ROGER BRESKE, STEVEN BROECKERT, DON CARRIG, PAUL CORCORAN, JOE DECKER, PAUL DELLUOMO, JEFFREY MASON, NANCY POTTER, LORRAINE SERATTI.

Governor Tommy G. Thompson created the task force on October 12, 2000. The governor directed the Commissioner of Insurance to appoint task force members to address the pressures on Wisconsin's small business insurance market, develop ideas to encourage a competitive private market that would provide affordable health insurance for small business, and make recommendations. The governor also instructed the task force to include small employers and providers and representatives of the insurance industry. The task force submitted its final report in July 2001, and disbanded.

Task Force on State and Local Government

Members: TIMOTHY R. SHEEDY, *chairperson*; RON CORN, MARK DAHLBERG, MARGARET A. FARROW, RICK GALE, TIMOTHY M. HANNA, B. JANE HOYT, JEAN M. JACOBSON, DANIEL E. KAPANKE, TOM LEVERICK, DAN MEYER, WILLIAM J. MIELKE, J. MICHAEL MOONEY, CHRISTINE E. NUERNBERG, ANTHONY J. STASKUNAS, EDWIN J. ZAGZEBSKI.

Governor Scott McCallum created the task force in Executive Order 40, March 5, 2002. The governor directed the task force to review: local government organization including the size and number of such governments; efficiency and consolidation of government services; land use, boundaries, and annexation; finances and taxation by both state and local government; state mandates that are barriers to consolidation; and financial incentives for local governments to consolidate services where possible. The task force submitted its report on January 28, 2003, and disbanded.

Governor's Task Force on Terrorism Preparedness

Members: PHYLLIS DUBÈ, EDWARD J. GLEASON, *cochairpersons*; AVE M. BIE, JEFFREY P. CLARK, GREGG CLEVELAND, JEFFREY P. DAVIS, STEPHEN W. HARGARTEN, JAMES HARSDORF, REBECCA HEIDEPRIEM, CAROLYN S. KELLY, BRIAN KUENY, DENNIS G. MAKI, DEAN C. MEYER, ED MISHEFSKE, JO MUSSER, RICHARD MYERS, FRANCIS SCHMITZ, CLARENCE SIROKY, JAMES J. WAWRZYN, ALBERT WILKENING, ROBERT B. YOUNG.

Governor McCallum created the task force in Executive Order 30, October 1, 2001. The governor directed the task force to study the state's past actions and policies related to biological, radiological, incendiary, explosive, chemical, and cyber terrorism threats; identify and evaluate current risks from terrorism; and offer direction and guidance for work that needs to be done to ensure the safety of Wisconsin and its citizens. The task force submitted its final report on October 4, 2002, and disbanded.

Governor's Year of the Trails Commission

Members: JOHN C. ARNOW, MIKE BALDWIN, KATE BAST, JOHN P. BURKE, CHERYL ZAUG CASEY, CHRISTOPHER S. FORTUNE, D. SCOTT FREY, ROBERT J. INDA, MICHAEL A. KOUTNIK, SAMUEL LANDES, CONNIE LODEN, MICHAEL G. MCFARLANE, JAMES D. MOORHEAD, STEVE PETERSON, RICHARD J. PHELPS, HOWARD POULSON, MARK ROSE, TRYGVE A. SOLBERG, CHRISTINE THISTED, STEVEN J. THOMPSON.

Governor Scott McCallum created the commission in Executive Order 34, November 15, 2001. The governor directed the commission to prepare a plan for a Year of the Trails that would promote the economic, environmental, social, and community-building benefits of public trails; the use of trails as an alternative means of transportation; encourage more people to use trails; increase awareness of the importance of and need to maintain trails; and raise the visibility of trails. The governor directed the commission to submit a final report no later than January 2003.

**STATE OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR
AS REQUIRED BY STATUTE
June 30, 2003**

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴	
*Accounting Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (1)	Sharon J. Hamilton	Racine	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day	
	Joann Noe Cross	Oshkosh	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
	Frederick Franklin	Milwaukee	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
	Roman M. Jungers II	Waupaca	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day	
	Thomas J. Kilkenny	Brookfield	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day	
	Matthew P. Tharaniyil	New Berlin	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day	
	Norbert J. Johnson	Milton	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day	
Adjutant General Sec. 15.31	Maj. Gen. Albert Wilkening	Brooklyn	Sept. 1, 2007	Group 4	
*Administration, Dept. of Secy. Secs. 15.05 (1) (a), 15.10	Marc Marotta ⁵	Mequon	Pleasure of Gov.	Group 8	
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.105 (11)	Lee D. Salzman	Amery	May 1, 2003	None	
	Carla Washington	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	None	
	William L. Beckman	Lake Mills	May 1, 2004	None	
	Colleen M. Ellingson	Milwaukee	May 1, 2004	None	
	Anthony Higgins	Milwaukee	May 1, 2005	None	
	Sharon L. Schmeling	Jefferson	May 1, 2005	None	
Adult Offender Supervision Board, Interstate Sec. 15.145 (3)	Ann Gustafson	River Falls	May 1, 2003	None	
	Amanda Schaumburg	Waukesha	May 1, 2003	None	
	Gregory J. Potter	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 2005	None	
	William Rankin	Janesville	May 1, 2005	None	
Adult Offender Supervision Board, Interstate Compact Administrator Sec. 304.16 (2)(d)	William Rankin	Janesville	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
				None	
Affirmative Action, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.177	Hafeezah Y. Ahmad	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	None	
	Amos C. Anderson	Madison	July 1, 2003	None	
	Jack A. Melvin III	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	None	
	Leonor Rosas	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	None	
	Maria E. Watts	Waukesha	July 1, 2003	None	
	Crystal A. Berg	Hartford	July 1, 2004	None	
	Tracy M. Han	Middleton	July 1, 2005	None	
	Laura A. Millot	Rhineland	July 1, 2005	None	
	Sandra L. Ryan	Sun Prairie	July 1, 2005	None	
	David Schaefer	Madison	July 1, 2005	None	
	Roland W. Wetley	West Allis	July 1, 2005	None	
	*Aging and Long-Term Care, Board on Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 9, 15.105 (10)	Eugene I. Lehrmann	Madison	May 1, 2002	None
		Ruth Ann Strozinsky	Tomah	May 1, 2002	None
		C. Charles Arndt	Eagle River	May 1, 2003	None
		Jennifer Y. Clements	Sparta	May 1, 2004	None
Shoua Lee		La Crosse	May 1, 2005	None	
Margaret F. Tollaksen		West Allis	May 1, 2006	None	
vacancy					
*Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Board of Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(d), 15.13	Andrew Diercks	Coloma	May 1, 2005	Not exc. \$35 per day nor \$1,000 per yr.	
	Michael Krutza ⁵	Wausau	May 1, 2005	Not exc. \$35 per day nor \$1,000 per yr.	
	Brian Rude ⁵	Coon Valley	May 1, 2005	Not exc. \$35 per day nor \$1,000 per yr.	
	Cynthia Brown ⁵	Menomonie	May 1, 2007	Not exc. \$35 per day nor \$1,000 per yr.	
	Enrique Figueroa ⁵	Milwaukee	May 1, 2007	Not exc. \$35 per day nor \$1,000 per yr.	
	Margaret Krome ⁵	Madison	May 1, 2007	Not exc. \$35 per day nor \$1,000 per yr.	
	Richard L. Cates ⁵	Spring Green	May 1, 2009	Not exc. \$35 per day nor \$1,000 per yr.	
	Michael Dummer ⁵	Holmen	May 1, 2009	Not exc. \$35 per day nor \$1,000 per yr.	
	Shelly A. Mayer ⁵	Slinger	May 1, 2009	Not exc. \$35 per day nor \$1,000 per yr.	

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
*Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Dept. of, Secy. Secs. 15.05 (1)(d), 15.07 (1)	Rod Nilsestuen	DeForest	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse, State Council on Secs. 14.017 (2), 15.09	Michael Florek	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Lisa M. Hardt	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	James W. Koleas	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mark C. Seidl	Algoma	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Patrick H. Converse	Superior	July 1, 2003	None
	Francine Feinberg	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 2003	None
	Michael A. Hert	Oshkosh	July 1, 2003	None
	Mark A. Cook	Cambridge	July 1, 2005	None
	Ann R. Navera	Burlington	July 1, 2005	None
	Joyce O'Donnell	West Allis	July 1, 2005	None
*Architects, Landscape Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Board of Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (2)	Dennis M. Cerreta	Pewaukee	July 1, 2002	\$25 per day
	Robert J. Pertzborn	Madison	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Rick H. Rettler	Bancroft	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Rick A. Van Goethem	Green Bay	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	John Fernholz	Holmen	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Ruth G. Johnson	Madison	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Arno Wm. Haering	Wausau	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Martin J. Hanson	Eau Claire	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Robert G. Hoskins	Franklin	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Karen A. Kalishek ⁵	Shawano	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Michael Ohberg	Waukesha	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	James G. Otto	Hubertus	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Dale R. Paczkowski	Fond du Lac	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Lynda Farrar	Oregon	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	James E. Rusch	New Richmond	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	Nancy L. Sobczak	Racine	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	9 vacancies			
Arts Board Sec. 15.445 (1)	James E. Carley	Madison	May 1, 2004	None
	Mary M. Giesen	Solon Springs	May 1, 2004	None
	Gerald Kember	La Crosse	May 1, 2004	None
	Ruth Lull	Ashland	May 1, 2004	None
	Linda L. Grunau	Elm Grove	May 1, 2005	None
	Feme Yangyette Caulker	Milwaukee	May 1, 2006	None
	Julilly Kohler	Milwaukee	May 1, 2006	None
	Barbara Lawton	Green Bay	May 1, 2006	None
	Paul Meinke	Green Bay	May 1, 2006	None
	Barbara Munson	Mosinee	May 1, 2006	None
	Glenda Noel-Doyle	Madison	May 1, 2006	None
	Michael Reyes	Glendale	May 1, 2006	None
	Robert Wagner	River Hills	May 1, 2006	None
	Matthew Wahl	Eau Claire	May 1, 2006	None
	Linda L. Ware	Wausau	May 1, 2006	None
Athletic Trainers Affiliated Credentialing Board Sec. 15.406 (4)	Kathleen A. O'Connell	Stevens Point	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Heidi J. Gutschow	Green Bay	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	William H. Bartlett	Madison	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Bradley J. Sherman	Madison	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Russell D. DeLap	Brookfield	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	John Sybeldon	Wausau	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
*Auctioneer Board Sec. 15.504 (3)	Mark E. Shain	Greenwood	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Marie M. Skic	Merrill	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Richard O. Lust	Verona	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Carl Theorin	Merrill	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Jay N. Clarke	Ripon	May 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	2 vacancies			
*Banking Review Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 1, 15.07 (5)(b), 15.555 (1)	James M. Curran	Green Bay	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
	Richard A. Braun	Kewaunee	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
	Ralph J. Tenuta	Kenosha	May 1, 2005	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
	2 vacancies			

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
*Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (17)	Barbara M. Flaherty	DeForest	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Karen M. Kraus	Eldorado	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Lee Martinez	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Laura M. Jenkins	Darlington	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Leon G. Lauer	Green Bay	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Marvile Martin	Milwaukee	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Bruce M. Bennett	Madison	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	K. Denise Svetly	Reedsburg	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	vacancy			
*Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation, Bd. of Directors of the Sec. 232.03	Ned W. Bechthold	Waukesha	July 1, 2004	None
	James L. Forbes	River Hills	July 1, 2004	None
	Essie Whitelaw	Mequon	July 1, 2004	None
	Douglas G. Kiel	Wauwatosa	July 1, 2006	None
	Gail A. Lione	Milwaukee	July 1, 2006	None
	George W. Whittow	Waupaca	July 1, 2006	None
	Virgis W. Colbert	Mequon	July 1, 2009	None
	Ulice Payne, Jr.	Greenfield	July 1, 2009	None
	Gary Sweeney	Fox Point	July 1, 2009	None
Building Commission Sec. 13.48 (2)	Terry McGuire	Beloit	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Burial Sites Preservation Board Secs. 15.07 (5)(o), 15.705 (1)	Rosanne M. Meer	Pardeeville	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Robert D. Powless, Sr.	Odanah	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Patricia B. Richards	Elm Grove	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Clarice Ritchie	Crandon	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Robert F. Boszhardt	La Crosse	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	David J. Grignon	Keshena	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.195 (4)	Eric G. Johnson	Hudson	May 1, 2002	None
	Nancy E. Levanetz	Rhineland	May 1, 2003	None
	Sandra J. McCormick	La Crosse	May 1, 2003	None
	Michael J. McGuire	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	None
	Annette M. Cruz	Madison	May 1, 2004	None
	Bruce F. Pamperin	Menomonie	May 1, 2004	None
	2 vacancies			
*Chiropractic Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (5)	James A. Rosemeyer	Platteville	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Bevier H. Sleight III	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Char D. Glocke	La Crosse	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Susan Feith	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Steven R. Conway	Athens	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	James W. Weber	Rice Lake	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
Claims Board Secs. 15.07 (2)(e), 15.105 (2)	Amanda Schaumburg	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*College Savings Program Board Sec. 14.57	John Bulbol	Appleton	May 1, 2003	None
	Michael D. Wolff	Madison	May 1, 2003	None
	Paul C. Adamski	Stevens Point	May 1, 2005	None
	Alberta Darling	River Hills	May 1, 2005	None
	2 vacancies			
*Commerce, Dept. of, Secy. Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.15	Cory Nettles	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
Conservation Corps Board, Wis. Sec. 15.225 (2)	Gerald H. Derr	Columbus	May 1, 2003	None
	Lauren Hambrook	Rhineland	May 1, 2005	None
	Gerald Hanoski	La Crosse	May 1, 2005	None
	John R. Kriha	Antigo	May 1, 2005	None
	Jack V. Nedland	Barron	May 1, 2007	None
	Brian Schimming	Madison	May 1, 2007	None
	Eugene Zeuske	Shawano	May 1, 2007	None
	vacancy			
Conservation Corps Board, Wis., Exec. Secy. Sec. 106.215 (4)(a)			Pleas. of Gov.	Group 1
Contractor Financial Responsibility Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (4)	Bruce D. McMiller	Wisconsin Rapids	July 1, 2003	None
	Lawrence E. Schauder	Janesville	July 1, 2003	None
	Mary L. Schroeder	Brookfield	July 1, 2003	None
	James E. Cauley	Elm Gove	July 1, 2004	None
	Kenneth L. Lepak	Stevens Point	July 1, 2004	None
Controlled Substances Board Sec. 15.405 (5g)	Kenneth I. Robbins	Madison	July 1, 2003	None
	Thomas A. Rudy	Madison	July 1, 2003	None

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
*Corrections, Dept. of, Secy. Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.14	Matthew Frank	Middleton	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
*Credit Union Review Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 3, 15.07 (5)(s), 15.185 (7)(b)	Carol J. Cockson	Altoona	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
	J. David Christenson	Wausau	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
	Dennis L. Lombard	Manitowoc	May 1, 2006	\$25 per day, not exc. \$1,500 per yr.
	2 vacancies			
*Credit Unions, Office of, Director Sec. 15.185 (7)(a)	vacancy			
Crime Victims Rights Bd. Sec. 15.255 (2)	Wendy M. Gehl	Sherwood	May 1, 2003	None
Criminal Penalties, Joint Review Committee Sec. 13.525 (1)	Bradley Gehring		Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Allen Kehl	Kenosha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Council for the Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (8)	Alex H. Slappey	Delavan	July 1, 2001	None
	Linda B. Jennison	Lake Geneva	July 1, 2003	None
	Twyla R. Niefeldt	Waukesha	July 1, 2003	None
	Helen B. Rizzi	Eau Claire	July 1, 2003	None
	Sarah P. Benton	New Berlin	July 1, 2005	None
	John J. Boyer	Madison	July 1, 2005	None
	3 vacancies			
*Deferred Compensation Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 14, 15.07 (5)(f), 15.165 (4)	Martin Beil	Mazomanie	July 1, 2005	None
	4 vacancies			
*Dentistry Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (6)	Judith E. Ficks	Mequon	July 1, 2002	\$25 per day
	Bruce Wayne Trimble	Menomonie	July 1, 2002	\$25 per day
	Richard J. Strand	La Crosse	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Catherine E. Schleis	DeForest	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Arthur L. Srb	Mosinee	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Bruce J. Barrette	Peshigo	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Keith Clemence	Hales Corners	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Karen M. Jahimiak	Brookfield	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	David T. Carroll	Schofield	Dec. 31, 2006	\$25 per day
	Nanette Kosydar Dreves	La Crosse	Dec. 31, 2006	\$25 per day
	vacancy			
Development Finance Bd. Secs. 15.07 (1) (cm), 15.155 (1)	Rosalie F. Morgan	Port Washington	May 1, 2003	None
	David W. Opitz	Port Washington	May 1, 2003	None
	William L. Adamany	Prairie du Chen	May 1, 2004	None
	Robert Glaser	Brown Deer	May 1, 2004	None
	Randolf T. Myricks	Brookfield	May 1, 2004	None
	Antonio Riley	Milwaukee	May 1, 2005	None
Developmental Disabilities, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (11n)	Irma Q. Gosselin	Mukwonago	July 1, 2003	None
	Denise R. Konicki	Madison	July 1, 2003	None
	Barbara L. Lyons	Wauwatosa	July 1, 2003	None
	Sue K. Nutter	La Crosse	July 1, 2003	None
	William K. Nystrom	De Pere	July 1, 2003	None
	Julie Ann Sehmer	Oshkosh	July 1, 2003	None
	Gregory J. Sheehan	La Crosse	July 1, 2003	None
	John J. Donnelly	Madison	July 1, 2004	None
	Ruth Gullerud	Eau Claire	July 1, 2004	None
	Jessica Raymaker	De Pere	July 1, 2004	None
	Daniel Remick	Madison	July 1, 2004	None
	Sandra L. Butts	Milwaukee	July 1, 2005	None
	Loni Cloutier	Marinette	July 1, 2005	None
	Mari K. Frederick	Wautoma	July 1, 2005	None
	Catharine Krieps	West Bend	July 1, 2005	None
	Maureen Arcand	Madison	July 1, 2006	None
	Cynthia D. Bentley	Milwaukee	July 1, 2006	None
	Gerald A. Born	Madison	July 1, 2006	None
	Deanna L. Clevett-Yost	Washburn	July 1, 2006	None
	Jacquelyn E. Wenkman	Jefferson	July 1, 2006	None
	vacancy			
*Dietitians Affiliated Credentialing Board Sec. 15.406 (2)	Jodi Braun	Neenah	July 1, 1999	\$25 per day
	Dolores A. Price	Boyd	July 1, 2002	\$25 per day
	Susan A. Kasik-Miller	Eau Claire	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Yvonne D. Greer	Milwaukee	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
*Domestic Abuse, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (16)	Stormy Walker	Milwaukee	July 1, 2001	None
	Marte J. Carlin	Green Bay	July 1, 2003	None
	Arline Daily Hillestad	Stevens Point	July 1, 2003	None
	Eileen Connolly-Keesler	Neenah	July 1, 2004	None
	Gerri A. Heinz	Wausau	July 1, 2004	None
	Dean Kaufert	Neenah	July 1, 2004	None
	Mai Zong Vue	Madison	July 1, 2004	None
	Timothy Carpenter	Milwaukee	July 1, 2005	None
	Kevin Hamberger	Franklin	July 1, 2005	None
	Mariana Rodriguez	Milwaukee	July 1, 2005	None
	Carol Roessler	Oshkosh	July 1, 2005	None
	Ann E. Stoffel ⁵	West Bend	July 1, 2005	None
	vacancy			
Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Council Sec. 15.347 (2)	Jill C. Fitzerald	Muskego	July 1, 2002	None
	Steven F. Plater	Cedarburg	July 1, 2003	None
	Jeanne M. Tarvin	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	None
	Jim S. Fitzgerald	Mequon	July 1, 2004	None
	Richard W. Klinke	Cottage Grove	July 1, 2004	None
James Cherwinka	Wausau	July 1, 2005	None	
Dwelling Code Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (3)	Timothy Ihlenfeld	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 2003	None
	James E. Cauley	Elm Grove	July 1, 2003	None
	Michael E. Check	Manitowoc	July 1, 2003	None
	Kurt R. Smith	Prairie du Chien	July 1, 2003	None
	Christine E. Wilson	Janesville	July 1, 2003	None
	Mark E. Benkowski	Mukwonago	July 1, 2004	None
	Michael L. Green	Eau Claire	July 1, 2004	None
	Kevin S. Guillory	Hayward	July 1, 2004	None
	Howard W. Gygax	Muskego	July 1, 2004	None
	Leonard J. Linzmeier	Madison	July 1, 2004	None
	William J. Roehr	Germantown	July 1, 2004	None
	John Vande Castle	Fond du Lac	July 1, 2004	None
	Paul M. Welnak	East Troy	July 1, 2004	None
	Jeffrey D. Bechard	Eau Claire	July 1, 2005	None
	Harold F. Last	Waupaca	July 1, 2005	None
	Dennis J. O'Loughlin	DeForest	July 1, 2005	None
	Randolph J. Thelen	Elkhorn	July 1, 2005	None
Brian E. Walter	Neenah	July 1, 2005	None	
Education Commission of the States Sec. 39.76	Jon E. Litscher	Lake Mills	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Miles Turner	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Nancy L. Zimpher	Shorewood	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Educational Approval Board Sec. 15.675 (1)	Raymond G. Boland	Marshall	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Leroy E. Conner, Jr.	Sun Prairie	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Georgiana Giese	Portage	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Gene Kussart	Middleton	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Delora Newton	Verona	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Educational Communications Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 5, 15.57	Rolf Wegenke	Sun Prairie	May 1, 2003	None
	Darylann Whitemarsh	Oshkosh	May 1, 2003	None
	Armando A. Bras	Richfield	May 1, 2005	None
	V. Thomas Metcalfe	Monona	May 1, 2005	None
	David E. Hutchison	Luxemburg	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Elections Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 2, 15.07 (5)(n), 15.61	Daniel D. Blinka	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Adam Dick	Tomah	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	David Halbrooks	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Patrick J. Hodan	Brookfield	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Brenda Lewison	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Steven V. Ponto	Brookfield	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	John P. Savage	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	John C. Schober	New Berlin	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Jeralyn Wendelberger	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	vacancy			
*Electronic Govt. Dept. of Chief Information Officer Sec. 15.21				
*Emergency Management Div., Administrator of Sec. 15.313 (1)	Edward J. Gleason	Muskego	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 1

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
Emergency Medical Services Board Sec. 15.195 (8)	Timothy D. Bjelland	Mauson	May 1, 2003	None
	Cheryl D. Glomp	Madison	May 1, 2003	None
	Loreen M. Utech	Sussex	May 1, 2003	None
	Marvin L. Birnbaum	Madison	May 1, 2004	None
	Richard D. Collyard	Barnes	May 1, 2004	None
	Terri Richards	Marshfield	May 1, 2004	None
	Danny P. Williams	Sturgeon Bay	May 1, 2004	None
	Donald R. Hunjadi	Franksville	May 1, 2005	None
	Cal Lintz	Green Bay	May 1, 2005	None
	Gloria Murawsky	Milwaukee	May 1, 2005	None
	Gloria Wall	Eastman	May 1, 2005	None
	*Employee Trust Funds Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 3, 15.07 (5)(f), 15.16 (1) (c)	Cynthia A. Van Bogaert	Brooklyn	May 1, 2005
*Employment Relations, Dept. of Secy. Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.17	Karen Timberlake ⁵	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7
*Employment Relations Comm. Secs. 15.06 (1), 15.58	Susan Bauman ⁵	Madison	March 1, 2005	Group 5
	Judith M. Neumann ⁵	Madison	March 1, 2007	Group 5
	Paul P. Gordon ⁵	Chippewa Falls	March 1, 2009	Group 5
*Ethics Board Secs. 15.07 (1) (a)(cm), 15.07 (5)(k), 15.62	Paul M. Holzem	Madison	May 1, 2000	\$25 per day
	James R. Morgan	Madison	May 1, 2001	\$25 per day
	Dorothy C. Johnson	Appleton	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	David L. McRoberts	Madison	May 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	2 vacancies			
Federal-State Relations Office, Director Sec. 16.548 (1)	Sarah Neimeyer	Washington, D.C.	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 3
*Financial Institutions, Dept. of Secy. of Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.18	Lorrie Keating Heinemann ⁵	Oshkosh	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
Forestry, Council on Sec. 15.347 (19)	18 vacancies			
*Fox River Navigational System Authority Sec. 237.02	Elwyn Nelson	Oshkosh	July 1, 2004	None
	Will Stark	De Pere	July 1, 2004	None
	Ron Van De Hey	Kaukauna	July 1, 2004	None
	William Raaths	Menasha	July 1, 2005	None
	Bill R. Willis	Green Bay	July 1, 2005	None
	vacancy			
*Funeral Directors Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (16)	Roy T. Pfeffer	Manitowoc	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Bonnie Gift	Fennimore	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Rick D. Unbehaun	Richland Center	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	J.C. Frazier ⁵	Milwaukee	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	2 vacancies			
*Geologists, Hydrologists and Soil Scientists, Examining Board of Professional Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (2m)	Wayne G. Lindgren	Whitewater	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Joan E. Underwood	Plymouth	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Robert Wendt	Marshall	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Tracy C. Benzel	Mercer	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Robert J. Karnauskas	Pewaukee	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	David M. Mickelson	Madison	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Stephen V. Donohue	De Pere	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	Thomas J. Evans	Madison	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	Jon H. Gumtow	Random Lake	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	Ruth G. Johnson ⁵	Madison	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	2 vacancies			
Great Lakes Compact Comm. Sec. 14.78 (1)	Thomas P. Kell	Spooner	July 1, 2005	None
	William C. Carey	Milwaukee	July 1, 2005	None
	Nathaniel E. Robinson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Great Lakes Protection Fund Sec. 14.84	Anthony S. Earl	Madison	Oct. 11, 2002	None
	Patrick J. Osborne	Madison	Oct. 11, 2003	None
Groundwater Coordinating Council Secs. 15.09 (5)(f), 15.347 (13)	vacancy			

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
Group Insurance Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.07 (5)(f), 15.165 (2)	Stephen H. Frankel	Mequon	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Gale Dushack	Madison	May 1, 2001	\$25 per day
	Robert A. Alesch	Madison	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Martin Beil	Mazomanie	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Esther M. Olson	Belleville	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
*Health and Educational Facilities Authority, Wis. Sec. 231.02 (1)	Robert M. Sherwood	Glendale	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Daniel P. Blask	Pewaukee	June 30, 2001	None
	Timothy K. Size	Madison	June 30, 2004	None
	Edward M. Arahamian	Mequon	June 30, 2005	None
	Paul B. Luber	Whitefish Bay	June 30, 2006	None
	Paul J. Senty	Middleton	June 30, 2007	None
	Tonit Calaway ⁵	Milwaukee	June 30, 2010	None
	John Noreiko ⁵	Madison	June 30, 2010	None
*Health and Family Services, Dept. of Secy. Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.19	Helene Nelson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 9
Health Care Information, Board on Sec. 15.07 (2)(b), 15.195 (6)	Carol M. Graham	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	None
	Bradley L. Manning, Jr.	Monona	May 1, 2003	None
	Ronald H. Dix	Colgate	May 1, 2004	None
	Terri L. Potter	Madison	May 1, 2004	None
	Glen E. Grady	Neillsville	May 1, 2005	None
	Pamela Grady	Racine	May 1, 2005	None
	Jerry Popowski	Sun Prairie	May 1, 2005	None
	Cynthia M. Chicker	Richland Center	May 1, 2006	None
	Ronald L. Harms	Hortonville	May 1, 2006	None
	Sherri Hauser	West Bend	May 1, 2006	None
	Christopher J. Queram	Middleton	May 1, 2006	None
Health Care Liability Insurance Plan/Patients Compensation Fund Bd. of Governors Sec. 619.04 (3), 655.27 (2)	Barbara Kuhl	Neillsville	May 1, 2003	None
	Kermik L. Newcomer	La Crosse	May 1, 2004	None
	Mark H. Femal	Waunakee	May 1, 2005	None
	Joan T. Schmit	Madison	May 1, 2005	None
*Hearing and Speech Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (6m)	Mae Cash	Madison	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	William H. Starke	Fort Atkinson	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Steven A. Harvey	Brookfield	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Joseph M. Hulwi	Eleva	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Gerard L. Kupperman	Oconomowoc	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Michael K. Thelen	Appleton	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Alma Peters	Mequon	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
High-Technology Business Development Corporation Sec. 560.27 (1)(a)	vacancy			
	Alozie A. Aguwa	Milwaukee	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Michael D. Bishop	DeForest	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Mark D. Bugher	Madison	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	John Byrnes	Milwaukee	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Michael D. Caldwell	Milladore	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Paul J. Carbone	Chicago, IL	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Craig W. Carlson	Eleva	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Robert F. Cervenka	Phillips	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Carlos de la Huerga	River Hills	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	William D. Gregory	Shorewood	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Carl E. Gulbrandsen	Madison	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Elizabeth K. Hansen	Milwaukee	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Tod B. Linstroth	Madison	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	William Linton	Madison	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Laurence J. Marton	Fitchburg	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	John P. Neis	Madison	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Paul S. Peercy	Madison	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Alexander T. Pendleton	Shorewood	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Frederick T. Ridders	Madison	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Eugene Saragnese	Waukesha	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	Michael R. Sussman	Madison	Dec. 4, 2005	None
	David G. Walsh	Madison	Dec. 4, 2005	None
Jeffrey D. West	Eau Claire	Dec. 4, 2005	None	

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
Higher Educational Aids Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 1, 15.67 (1)	Linda A. Cross	Waupaca	May 1, 2003	None
	Mary Jo Green	Nekoosa	May 1, 2003	None
	Andre M. Jacque	Green Bay	May 1, 2003	None
	James D. Jordan	Menomonee Falls	May 1, 2003	None
	Barbara J. Manthei	West Salem	May 1, 2003	None
	Nicole A. Nelson	Janesville	May 1, 2003	None
	Debra E. McKinney	Allenton	May 1, 2004	None
	Steven E. Van Ess	Madison	May 1, 2004	None
	Gregory L. Gracz	Milwaukee	May 1, 2005	None
	B. Ann Neviasser	Madison	May 1, 2005	None
Higher Educational Aids Board, Exec. Secy. Sec. 39.29	vacancy			
Highway Safety, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.467 (3)	Robert W. Christian	Newton	July 1, 2003	None
	John M. Corbin	Brookfield	July 1, 2003	None
	Jay Risch	Madison	July 1, 2003	None
	Robert B. Young	Middleton	July 1, 2003	None
	Rodney W. Kreunen	Madison	July 1, 2004	None
	John M. Sybeldon	Wausau	July 1, 2004	None
	Arnold Widdes	Rice Lake	July 1, 2004	None
	Joan H. Fernan	Madison	July 1, 2005	None
	LaVerne E. Hermann	Milwaukee	July 1, 2005	None
	Randy Thiel	Sheboygan	July 1, 2005	None
Historic Preservation Review Board Sec. 15.705 (2)	Robert P. Fay	Two Rivers	July 1, 2003	None
	Thomas C. Hubka	Shorewood	July 1, 2003	None
	William G. Laatsch	Sturgeon Bay	July 1, 2003	None
	Claudia G. Smith	Menomonie	July 1, 2003	None
	Eric J. Yonke	Stevens Point	July 1, 2003	None
	Bruce T. Block	Bayside	July 1, 2004	None
	Jane A. Carroll	Madison	July 1, 2004	None
	Kelly S. Jackson	Lac du Flambeau	July 1, 2004	None
	Philip H. Salkin	Verona	July 1, 2004	None
	Erica St. Angel	Portage	July 1, 2004	None
	Dan J. Joyce	Kenosha	July 1, 2005	None
	Diane A. Kealty	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 2005	None
	Valentine J. Schute, Jr.	La Crosse	July 1, 2005	None
	Diane Al Shihabi	Middleton	July 1, 2005	None
Daniel J. Stephans	Madison	July 1, 2005	None	
Historical Society Endowment Fund Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.707 (3)	Inactive			
*Housing and Economic Development Authority, Wis. Sec. 234.02 (1)	Daniel F. Lee	Portage	Jan. 1, 2003	None
	Carla Cross ⁵	Milwaukee	Jan. 1, 2004	None
	Edward W. Mouw	Rhineland	Jan. 1, 2004	None
	Perry Armstrong ⁵	Waunakee	Jan. 1, 2006	None
	Geoffrey Hurtado ⁵	Milwaukee	Jan. 1, 2006	None
	David W. Kruger ⁵	Madison	Jan. 1, 2007	None
*Housing and Economic Development Authority, Wis., Executive Director Sec. 234.02 (3)	Antonio Riley ⁵	Milwaukee	Feb. 1, 2005	Group 6
Independent Review Board Sec. 15.195 (9)	Jay Gold	Madison	May 1, 2003	None
	Paul J. Millea	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	None
	Jerry Popowski	Sun Prairie	May 1, 2005	None
	David R. Zimmerman	Madison	May 1, 2005	None
Information Technology Management Board Sec. 15.215 (1)	Mitchell Habib	Mequon	May 1, 2003	None
	Ray Fischer	West Bend	May 1, 2005	None
	2 vacancies			
*Insurance, Commissioner of Secs. 15.06 (1) (b), (3)(a) 1, 15.06 (3)(b), 15.73	Jorge A. Gomez ⁵	Fox Point	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 5
Interagency Coordinating Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.107 (7)	Sandra L. K. Breitborde	Monona	July 1, 2003	None
	Sandra Kreul	Madison	July 1, 2003	None
	Eileen K. Mallow	Madison	July 1, 2003	None
	David R. Zimmerman	Madison	July 1, 2003	None
	Priscilla A Boroniec	Madison	July 1, 2005	None
	Sandra Mahkorn	Milwaukee	July 1, 2005	None

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
Interstate Compact for, Supervision of Probationers and Parolees, Administrator of Sec. 304.13 (5)	William Rankin	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Interstate Compact on Juveniles, Administrator of Sec. 48.993	Silvia R. Jackson	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Interstate Compact on the Placement of Children, Administrator of Sec. 48.988 (7)	vacancy			
Invasive Species Council Sec. 15.347 (18)	Fred J. Anderson	Gordon	July 1, 2007	None
	Robert Korth	Gresham	July 1, 2008	None
	Rick Yedica	Luxemburg	July 1, 2008	None
	Gregory Long	New Berlin	July 1, 2009	None
	Charles R. Shong	Pewaukee	July 1, 2009	None
	Steve Van Lieshout	Greenfield	July 1, 2009	None
	vacancy			
Investment and Local Impact Fund Board Sec. 15.435	Richard L. Gurnoe	Bayfield	May 1, 2001	None
	Sidney Bjorkman	Amery	May 1, 2003	None
	Erhard Huettl	Wabeno	May 1, 2003	None
	Daniel B. Merriam	Ladysmith	May 1, 2003	None
	Roger O. Day, Jr.	Rhineland	May 1, 2004	None
	Elizabeth M. Sorensen	Bruce	May 1, 2004	None
	Michael S. Brandner	Medford	May 1, 2005	None
	Ronald E. Henkel	Laona	May 1, 2006	None
	vacancy			
*Investment Board, State of Wis. Secs. 15.07 (1)(a) 4, 15.07 (2)(a), 15.07 (5)(a), 15.76	William R. Sauey	Baraboo	May 1, 2003	\$50 per day
	Allen Samson	Milwaukee	May 1, 2005	\$50 per day
	James A. Senty	La Crosse	May 1, 2005	\$50 per day
	William H. Levit, Jr. ⁵	Milwaukee	May 1, 2009	\$50 per day
	Deloris Sims ⁵	Milwaukee	May 1, 2009	\$50 per day
	vacancy			
*Judicial Commission Sec. 757.83	Roger Reinemann	Mequon	Aug. 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	4 vacancies			
Judicial Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 758.13 (1)	Scott C. Baumbach	Sun Prairie	July 1, 2003	None
	Stephen Willett	Phillips	July 1, 2004	None
	vacancy			
Justice Assistance, Office of Exec. Staff Director Sec. 15.105 (19)	David Steingraber	Oregon	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 2
*Kickapoo Reserve Management Board Secs. 15.07 (1) (b) 20, 15.07 (5) (y), 15.445 (2)	Senn R. Brown	Madison	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Donald D. Coleman	LaFarge	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	William J. Greendeer	Cashton	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	James B. Moe	Hillsboro	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Randy S. Heisel	LaFarge	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Dawn O. Makes Strong Move	Tomah	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Catherine Onsager	West Salem	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Jack H. Robinson	Ontario	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Ronald M. Johnson ⁵	LaFarge	May 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	2 vacancies			
*Labor and Industry Review Commission Secs. 15.06 (2)(a), 15.225 (1)	James Flynn ⁵	Milwaukee	March 1, 2005	Group 5
	David B. Falstad ⁵	Oconomowoc	March 1, 2007	Group 5
	Robert Glaser ⁵	Brown Deer	March 1, 2009	Group 5

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴	
Labor and Management Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.227 (17)	James Newell	Eau Claire	July 1, 2001	None	
	Jonathan T. Swain	Mequon	July 1, 2002	None	
	Phil Albert	Madison	July 1, 2003	None	
	James S. Haney	Madison	July 1, 2003	None	
	Jay G. Kopplin	Greendale	July 1, 2003	None	
	Candice M. Owley	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	None	
	Ronald E. Sweet	Wauwatosa	July 1, 2003	None	
	Peter Fox	Madison	July 1, 2004	None	
	Bradley C. Fulton	Sun Prairie	July 1, 2004	None	
	David R. Newby	Madison	July 1, 2004	None	
	Jennifer Reinert	Madison	July 1, 2004	None	
	Lyle A. Balistreri	Wauwatosa	July 1, 2005	None	
	Charles D. Evans	Horicon	July 1, 2005	None	
	Thomas J. Leinenkugel	Chippewa Falls	May 1, 2005	None	
	Thomas N. Lesch	Oak Creek	May 1, 2005	None	
	Martin Beil	Mazomanie	July 1, 2006	None	
	James C. Englebert	Menasha	July 1, 2006	None	
	Mary L. Lund	La Crosse	July 1, 2006	None	
	3 vacancies				
	Laboratory of Hygiene Bd. Sec. 15.915 (2)	Michael B. Cavanagh	Madison	May 1, 2003	None
		Paul A. Harris	La Crosse	May 1, 2003	None
		Jeffrey M. Jentzen	Whitefish Bay	May 1, 2004	None
		Edward F. Treick	Brookfield	May 1, 2004	None
		Deborah L. Turski	Madison	May 1, 2004	None
		Robert C. Bagley	Racine	May 1, 2005	None
		vacancy			
	Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board Sec. 15.345 (3)	Charles W. Henriksen	Baileys Harbor	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Richard R. Johnson		Ellison Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
Michael Le Clair		Two Rivers	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
Mark Maricque		Green Bay	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
Dan Pawlitzke		Two Rivers	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
Neil A. Schwarz		Sheboygan	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
Dean Swaer		Oconto	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
Lake States Wood Utilization Consortium Sec. 26.37 (1)	Paul O. Mikulak	Montello	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board Sec. 15.345 (2)	Jeff Bodin	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Bill Damberg	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Maurine Halvorson	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Craig Hoopman	Bayfield	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	vacancy				
Land and Water Conservation Bd. Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 10, 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(h), 15.135 (4)(am)	Mark E. Cupp	Muscoda	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
	Harvey Stower	Amery	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
	William R. Elman	Appleton	May 1, 2005	\$25 per day	
	Dennis M. Caneff	Verona	May 1, 2006	\$25 per day	
	Sandi M. Cihlar	Mosinee	May 1, 2007	\$25 per day	
*Land Information Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 16, 15.105 (16)	Bernard J. Neimann, Jr.	Madison	May 1, 2001	None	
	Frederick J. Halfen	Prairie du Sac	May 1, 2003	None	
	Michael J. Hasslinger	Waukesha	May 1, 2005	None	
	Ann M. Zillmer	Black River Falls	May 1, 2005	None	
	James Ehram	La Crosse	May 1, 2007	None	
	Michael J. Romportl	Rhineland	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	3 vacancies				
Law Enforcement Standards Board Sec. 15.255 (1)	LeRoy D. Klein	Brussels	May 1, 2003	None	
	Richard E. Koenig	River Falls	May 1, 2003	None	
	Jack Robinson	Ontario	May 1, 2004	None	
	Scott E. Pedley	Shullsburg	May 1, 2005	None	
	Edward Baumann	Pewaukee	May 1, 2006	None	
	Linda R. Keller	Marinette	May 1, 2006	None	
	Steven J. Lelinski	Milwaukee	May 1, 2006	None	
	Charles A. Tubbs	Beloit	May 1, 2006	None	
	2 vacancies				

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴	
Library and Network Development, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.377 (6)	Eugene A. Engeldinger	Kenosha	July 1, 2002	None	
	Miriam M. Erickson	Fish Creek	July 1, 2003	None	
	David R. Huebsch	Onalaska	July 1, 2003	None	
	Barbara Manthei	West Salem	July 1, 2003	None	
	Janean K. Miller	Boscobel	July 1, 2003	None	
	Philip Q. Sawin, Jr.	Menomonie	July 1, 2003	None	
	Geraldine Wells	Tomah	July 1, 2003	None	
	Kathryn M. Bugher	Madison	July 1, 2004	None	
	Kristin M. Crooks	Madison	July 1, 2004	None	
	Sherry D. Freiberg	Fond du Lac	July 1, 2004	None	
	Milton E. Mitchell	Chippewa Falls	July 1, 2004	None	
	Kathy L. Pletcher	Denmark	July 1, 2004	None	
	Kristi A. Williams	Cottage Grove	July 1, 2004	None	
	Mary M. Bayorgeon	Appleton	July 1, 2005	None	
	John D. Foster	Kaukauna	July 1, 2005	None	
	C. Patrick LaViolette	Green Bay	July 1, 2005	None	
	A. Eugene Neyhart	Sussex	July 1, 2005	None	
	John C. Reid	West Bend	July 1, 2005	None	
		vacancy			
	*Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 15, 15.07 (5)(w), 15.445 (3)	Lloyd B. Nice	Boscobel	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
David O. Martin		Muscoda	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
Douglas M. Miyamoto		La Crosse	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
Robert J. Zinck		Arena	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
Glen E. Beneker		Prairie du Chien	May 1, 2005	\$25 per day	
James I. Staff		Sauk City	May 1, 2005	\$25 per day	
	3 vacancies				
Madison Cultural Arts District Board Secs. 71.05 (1) (c) 6, 229.842	Tino Balio	Madison	July 1, 2004	None	
	George F. Lightbourn	Madison	July 1, 2005	None	
	Sue Ann Thompson	Madison	July 1, 2006	None	
Main Street Programs, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (7)	Dean R. Amhaus	Middleton	July 1, 2003	None	
	Ann B. Eaves	Madison	July 1, 2003	None	
	Shawn K. Graff	Slinger	July 1, 2003	None	
	John M. Rogers	Sheboygan	July 1, 2003	None	
	Trudy B. Wallin	Viroqua	July 1, 2003	None	
	Timothy L. Anderson	Madison	July 1, 2004	None	
	Dennis W. Leong	Middleton	July 1, 2005	None	
	Terrence W. Martin	Waupaca	July 1, 2005	None	
	William R. Neureuther	Hubertus	July 1, 2005	None	
	Penney L. Van Vleet	Pewaukee	July 1, 2005	None	
		3 vacancies			
	*Marriage and Family Therapy, Professional Counseling, and Social Work, Examining Board of Secs. 15.08 (7), 15.405 (7c)	Colleen S. James	Pardeeville	July 1, 2001	\$25 per day
		Anne Marie Rathburn	Oneida	July 1, 2001	\$25 per day
		Lynn J. Gauger	Brookfield	July 1, 2002	\$25 per day
Susan A. Kell		Madison	July 1, 2002	\$25 per day	
Douglas V. Knight		Eau Claire	July 1, 2002	\$25 per day	
Peter Fabian		Oregon	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day	
LaMarr Franklin		Glendale	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day	
Susan M. Putra		Watertown	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day	
Linda Schwallie		Green Bay	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day	
Crystal A. Berg		Hartford	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
Jennifer E. Borup		Hudson	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
George J. Kamps		Green Bay	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day	
		vacancy			
*Medical College of Wis., Inc., Board of Trustees of the Sec. 39.15	Timothy Thomas Flaherty	Neenah	May 1, 2003	None	
	Natalie Black Kohler	Oostburg	May 1, 2003	None	
	Linda Mellowes	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	None	
	Jon McGlocklin	Hartland	May 1, 2004	None	
	Sheldon B. Lubar	River Hills	May 1, 2005	None	
	Jon D. Hammes	Mequon	May 1, 2006	None	
	Don H. Davis, Jr.	Whitefish Bay	May 1, 2007	None	
	Timothy E. Hoeksema	Chenequa	May 1, 2007	None	
	Jeffrey E. Joerres	Milwaukee	May 1, 2008	None	
	Ulley Payne, Jr.	Milwaukee	May 1, 2008	None	
Edward Zore	Milwaukee	May 1, 2008	None		
Medical Education Review Committee Sec. 39.16	Inactive (7 members)				

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴	
*Medical Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (7)	Sandra Mahkorn	Milwaukee	July 1, 2001	\$25 per day	
	Clark O. Olsen	Washburn	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day	
	Darold A. Treffert	Fond du Lac	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day	
	Ronald E. Grossman	Mequon	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
	Virginia Heinemann	Wausau	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
	Sidney E. Johnson	Marshfield	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
	Karen A. Kalishek	Shawano	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
	Bhupinder S. Saini	Elm Grove	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
	Lief W. Erickson, Jr.	Burlington	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day	
	Alfred L. Franger	Brookfield	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day	
	Daniel J. Miota	Wauwatosa	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day	
	2 vacancies				
	Mental Health, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (1)	Wendy Kilbey	Westfield	July 1, 2003	None
		Barbara J. Mamerow	Denmark	July 1, 2003	None
Martha Rasmus		Menomonee Falls	July 1, 2003	None	
Ruth Roschke		Madison	July 1, 2003	None	
Mark Strosahl		Hazelhurst	July 1, 2003	None	
Barry Blackwell		Milwaukee	July 1, 2004	None	
Nic Dibble		Madison	July 1, 2004	None	
Virginia Fobart		Kenosha	July 1, 2004	None	
John A. Quaal		Pewaukee	July 1, 2004	None	
Helen M. Geysso		Kenosha	July 1, 2005	None	
Robert A. Harms		Ashland	July 1, 2005	None	
Les L. Higgenbottom		Racine	July 1, 2005	None	
Sinikka McCabe		Waunakee	July 1, 2005	None	
2 vacancies					
*Merit Recruitment and Selection Administrator, Division of (DER) Sec. 15.173 (1) (b)	vacancy			Group 3	
*Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Com., Wis. Commissioner Sec. 14.81 (1)	Stanley York	Middleton	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
Midwestern Higher Educ. Com. Sec. 14.90 (1)	Thomas F. George	Stevens Point	July 1, 2004	None	
	Rolf Wegenke	Sun Prairie	July 1, 2006	None	
	Brian Rude	Coon Valley	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
Migrant Labor, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.227 (8)	Phillip E. Gohlke	Neshkoro	July 1, 2003	None	
	Mark P. Gross	Madison	July 1, 2003	None	
	Lupe Martinez	New Berlin	July 1, 2003	None	
	Richard W. Okray	Plover	July 1, 2003	None	
	John F. Ebbott	Milwaukee	July 1, 2004	None	
	Calvin J. Frelk	Merrillan	July 1, 2004	None	
	Darrell L. Krause	Hudson	July 1, 2004	None	
	Doris P. Slesinger	Madison	July 1, 2004	None	
	John I. Bauknecht	Cross Plains	July 1, 2005	None	
	Rosa M. Dominguez	Milwaukee	July 1, 2005	None	
	Kimberly J. Myers	Eau Claire	July 1, 2005	None	
	vacancy				
	Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (24)	Roger Quindel	Milwaukee	July 1, 2002	None
Sandra K. Mahkorn		Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	None	
Julius F. Agara		Milwaukee	July 1, 2004	None	
Willie Johnson, Jr.		Milwaukee	July 1, 2004	None	
Celestine Koehn		Menomonee Falls	July 1, 2004	None	
Christopher Foley		Wauwatosa	July 1, 2005	None	
Doris Green		Milwaukee	July 1, 2005	None	
Pamela J. Hartman		Muskego	July 1, 2005	None	
Mark Lyday	New Berlin	July 1, 2005	None		
6 vacancies					
Milwaukee River Revitalization Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.347 (15)	Peter J. Gunnlaugsson	Wauwatosa	July 1, 2001	None	
	Gary A. Ahrens	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	None	
	John D. Buechel	Wauwatosa	July 1, 2003	None	
	Mary Ann Peterson	Kewaskum	July 1, 2003	None	
	Raymond R. Krueger	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 2004	None	
	Patrick T. Marchese	Mequon	July 1, 2004	None	
	James N. Heiligenstein	West Bend	July 1, 2005	None	
	Alfred L. Schlecht	Grafton	July 1, 2005	None	
3 vacancies					

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
Minority Business Development Board Sec. 15.155 (3)	Graciela W. Aubey	Madison	May 1, 2001	None
	Ashok Bhargava	Madison	May 1, 2003	None
	John W. Cadotte	Hayward	May 1, 2003	None
	Brian L. Ganos	Muskego	May 1, 2003	None
	David K. Storey	Madison	May 1, 2003	None
	Peter K. Yang	Wausau	May 1, 2003	None
Mississippi River Parkway Commission Sec. 14.85 (1)(a)	Elwyn Bagley	Trempealeau	Feb. 1, 2004	None
	Barbara Gronemus	Whitehall	Feb. 1, 2004	None
	Sheila Harsdorf	River Falls	Feb. 1, 2004	None
	Donna M. Krebsbach	Alma	Feb. 1, 2004	None
	Richard Kreul	Fennimore	Feb. 1, 2004	None
	Chester H. Lee	Viroqua	Feb. 1, 2004	None
	Gabe Loeffelholz	Platteville	Feb. 1, 2004	None
	Alan L. Lorenz	La Crosse	Feb. 1, 2004	None
	Mark Meyer	La Crosse	Feb. 1, 2004	None
	Michael Murray	Pepin	Feb. 1, 2004	None
Carol J. Nelson	Prescott	Feb. 1, 2004	None	
Robert G. Valley	Prairie du Chien	Feb. 1, 2004	None	
Multifamily Dwelling Code Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (12)	Paul D. Coats	Joilet, IL	July 1, 2003	None
	Todd R. Fahning	Sparta	July 1, 2003	None
	Beth A. Gonnering	Kenosha	July 1, 2003	None
	William J. Roehr	Colgate	July 1, 2003	None
	Edwin J. Ruckriegel	Madison	July 1, 2003	None
	Kevin Cavanaugh	Fox Point	July 1, 2004	None
	James R. Klett	Whitefish Bay	July 1, 2004	None
	Paul W. Marunich	Madison	July 1, 2004	None
	Carl J. Mastaglio	Madison	July 1, 2004	None
	Bruce A. Fuerbringer	Eau Claire	July 1, 2005	None
	Edward R. Gray	Kenosha	July 1, 2005	None
	Harry R. Macco	De Pere	July 1, 2005	None
	Richard P. Paur	Milwaukee	July 1, 2005	None
Fred Stier	Waukesha	July 1, 2005	None	
National and Community Service Board Sec. 15.105 (24)	Joanne I. Kelly	Wausau	May 1, 2003	None
	Antonio M. Perez	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	None
	Martin Stein	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	None
	Colette M. Wallner	Racine	May 1, 2003	None
	Walter H. Kraemer	Menomonee Falls	May 1, 2004	None
	William J. Kumpf	Madison	May 1, 2004	None
	Jill G. Pelisek	River Hills	May 1, 2004	None
	Todd Wellman	Milwaukee	May 1, 2004	None
	A Yang	Madison	May 1, 2004	None
	Connie Ferris Bailey	Madison	May 1, 2005	None
	Raymond G. Boland	Marshall	May 1, 2005	None
	Marguita W. Fox	Middleton	May 1, 2005	None
	V. Thomas Metcalfe	Monona	May 1, 2005	None
	Harold Reckleberg	Casco	May 1, 2005	None
	Nathaniel Robinson	Madison	May 1, 2005	None
vacancy				
*Natural Resources, Dept. of Secy. Sec. 15.05 (1)(c)	Scott Hassett ⁵	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7
*Natural Resources Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.34	James E. Tiefenthaler, Jr	Brookfield	May 1, 2003	None
	Stephen D. Willett	Phillips	May 1, 2003	None
	Jonathan Ela ⁵	Madison	May 1, 2005	None
	Gerald M. O'Brien	Stevens Point	May 1, 2005	None
	Trygve A. Solberg	Woodruff	May 1, 2005	None
	Alan Grischke ⁵	Wausau	May 1, 2007	None
	Christine Thomas ⁵	Plover	May 1, 2007	None
*Nursing, Board of Secs. 15.01 (6), 15.08, 15.405 (7g)	Bettye J. Lawrence	Madison	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Pamela Maxson-Cooper	Oconomowoc	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Linda Sanner	Portage	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Marie Kohlbeck	Whitelaw	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	June A. Bahr	Fond du Lac	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	Jacqueline A. Johnsrud	Eastman	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	Marilyn A Kaufmann	Cleveland	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	2 vacancies			

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
*Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (7m)	Robert F. Mulder, Jr.	West Salem	July 1, 2002	\$25 per day
	David M. Egan	Kenosha	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Roxann Miller Sobek	Hartland	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Robert A. Kessler	Pewaukee	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Patricia A. Schultz ²	Elroy	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	Jerry J. Shallock ³	Rhineland 3 vacancies	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
*Occupational Therapists Affiliated Credentialing Board Sec. 15.406 (5)	Kim Senglaub	Waukesha	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Judith E. Ficks	Mequon	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Cindy F. Plamann	Appleton	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Hector Colon ⁵	Milwaukee 2 vacancies	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
*Optometry Examining Bd. Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (8)	Lynne LeCount	DeForest	July 1, 2002	\$25 per day
	Heather M. Hinson	Greenfield	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Raymond W. Heiser	Wausau	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Chris L. Hubble	Eau Claire	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Leon D. Griffin ⁵	Madison	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Jeff M. Sarazen ⁵	Wausau	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Kerry L. Griebenow ⁵	New London	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
*Parole Commission Chairperson Sec. 15.145 (1)	Lenard Wells	Milwaukee	March 1, 2005	Group 2
Personnel Commission Secs. 15.06 (1)(d), 15.80	Anthony J. Theodore	Madison	March 1, 2005	Group 3
*Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.157 (11)	5 vacancies			
*Pharmacy Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (9)	Michael J. Bettiga	Green Bay	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Georgina Forbes	Madison	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Daniel F. Luce	Nasotah	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	John P. Bohlman	Boscobel	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Susan L. Sutter	Horicon	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Danny Trotter ⁵	Edgerton	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	Mark A. Zwaska ⁵	Oconomowoc	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	Physical Disabilities, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.197 (4)	Marge Liberski	Green Bay	July 1, 2003
John Meissner		Little Chute	July 1, 2003	None
Joel M. Rodney		West Bend	July 1, 2003	None
JorJan Borlin		Dodgeville	July 1, 2004	None
Linda Rowley		Mineral Point	July 1, 2004	None
Jacqueline S. Stenberg		Superior	July 1, 2004	None
Pamela A. Wilson		Madison	July 1, 2004	None
Joanne Zimmerman		Bayside	July 1, 2004	None
Denise E. Gilchrist		Eau Claire	July 1, 2004	None
Christine R. Duranceau		Rothschild	July 1, 2005	None
Jeffrey J. Fox		Gordon	July 1, 2005	None
Virginia I. Lukken		Mount Horeb	July 1, 2005	None
Karen E. Secor		Montreal	July 1, 2005	None
*Physical Therapists Affiliated Credentialing Bd. Sec. 15.406 (1)	Otto A. Cordero	Sauk City	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Barbara Anne Flaherty	Oshkosh	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Laurie B. Kontney	Muskego	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
Physician's Assistants, Council on Secs. 15.08, 15.407 (2)	Bernard Saffold	Milwaukee	July 1, 2000	None
	2 vacancies			
*Podiatrists Affiliated Credentialing Board Secs. 15.08, 15.406 (3)	Lisa G. Reinicke	Janesville	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	P. Michael Jacobs	Onalaska	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Ian C. Furness	Fond du Lac	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Debra S. Truckey ⁵	Racine	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
*Prison Industries Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 12, 15.145 (2)	Lyle A. Balistreri	Wauwatosa	May 1, 2004	None
	Carol Vollmer Pope	Brookfield	May 1, 2004	None
7 vacancies				

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
*Private Employer Health Care Coverage Board Sec. 15.165 (5)	James G. Krogstad	Madison	May 1, 2002	None
	DeWayne G. Bierman	Sparta	May 1, 2003	None
	Kenneth W. Conger	Kohler	May 1, 2003	None
	Gary A. Meier	Racine	May 1, 2003	None
	Tim Size	Madison	May 1, 2003	None
	Gina Erickson	Janesville	May 1, 2004	None
	James R. Janes	Butte des Morts	May 1, 2004	None
	Christopher J. Queram	Middleton	May 1, 2004	None
	3 vacancies			
*Psychology Examining Board Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (10m)	Barbara A. Van Horne	Madison	July 1, 2002	\$25 per day
	Mariellen Fischer	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	B. Ann Neviasser	Madison	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Don L. Crowder	Lake Geneva	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Barbara Seldin	Neenah	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	McArthur Weddle	Milwaukee	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
*Public Defender Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.78	Daniel Berkos ⁵	Mauston	May 1, 2006	None
	James Brennan ⁵	Milwaukee	May 1, 2006	None
	John Hogan ⁵	Rhineland	May 1, 2006	None
	Joe Morales ⁵	Racine	May 1, 2006	None
	Pamela Pepper ⁵	Shorewood	May 1, 2006	None
	Ellen Thorn ⁵	West Salem	May 1, 2006	None
	Nancy Wettersten ⁵	Madison	May 1, 2006	None
	Mai Neng Xiong ⁵	Wausau	May 1, 2006	None
	vacancy			
Public Records Board Sec. 15.105 (4)	Sharon Halverson	New Lisbon	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Michael J. Hasslinger	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None
2 vacancies				
*Public Service Commission Secs. 15.06 (1), 15.79	Ave Bie	Madison	March 1, 2005	Group 5
	Robert Garvin	Madison	March 1, 2007	Group 5
	Burnie Bridge	Madison	March 1, 2009	Group 5
*Railroads, Commissioner of Secs. 15.06 (1)(ar), 15.795 (1)	Rodney W. Kreunen	Madison	March 1, 2005	Group 5
*Real Estate Appraisers Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 17, 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(x), 15.405 (10r)	Patrick W. Buckett	Merrill	May 1, 2002	\$25 per day
	Mark P. Kowbel	Racine	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Roger D. Roslansky	La Crosse	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	LaMarr J. Franklin	Glendale	May 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Sharon R. Fiedler	Neenah	May 1, 2006	\$25 per day
	2 vacancies			
*Real Estate Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 8, 15.07 (1)(cm), 15.07 (5)(r), 15.405 (11)	Nancy A. Gerrard	La Crosse	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Richard E. Hinsman	Racine	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Rebecca J. Dysland	Milwaukee	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Maria E. Watts	Waukesha	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	Richard A. Kollmansberger	Oconomowoc	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
2 vacancies				
Real Estate Curriculum and Examinations, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.407 (5)	Janet C. Byrne	Madison	July 1, 2002	None
	Ronald E. Hanson	Luck	July 1, 2003	None
	Lloyd P. Levin	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	None
	Susan E. Hamer	Green Bay	July 1, 2004	None
	Lawrence Sager	Madison	July 1, 2004	None
	Paul G. Hoffman	Waukesha	July 1, 2006	None
Recycling, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(b), 15.347 (17)	Jacqueline Moore Bowles	Brown Deer	Jan. 7, 2003	None
	William Casey	Portage	Jan. 7, 2003	None
	Carol Casey Kubly	Monticello	Jan. 7, 2003	None
	Daniel P. Meyer	Wisconsin Rapids	Jan. 7, 2003	None
	Catherine Onsager	West Salem	Jan. 7, 2003	None
	John Reindl	Madison	Jan. 7, 2003	None
	Tracy Toltzman	Racine	Jan. 7, 2003	None
Recycling Market Development Board Sec. 15.155 (2)	Robert A. Est	Sun Prairie	May 1, 2003	None
	Charles J. Larscheid	Green Bay	May 1, 2004	None
	Terrence W. Carroll	Neenah	May 1, 2005	None
	Paul D. Maulucci	Eau Claire	May 1, 2005	None
*Regional Transportation Authority Sec. 59.966 (2)	Inactive			
*Regulation and Licensing, Dept. of, Secy. Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.40	Donsia Strong Hill ⁵	Oneida	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 4

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴	
Southeast Wis. Professional Baseball Park Dist. Board Sec. 229.66 (2)	Lorraine Blaubauch	Thiensville	July 1, 2003	None	
	Mikel K. Holt	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	None	
	John W. Knuteson	Racine	July 1, 2003	None	
	Michael Lehman	Hartford	July 1, 2003	None	
	Robert N. Trunzo	Delafield	July 1, 2003	None	
	vacancy				
Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, Council on Secs. 15.08, 15.407 (4)	Veronica H. Heide	Madison	July 1, 2002	None	
	David F. Henry	Stevens Point	July 1, 2002	None	
	Susan M. Marks	Oconomowoc	July 1, 2003	None	
	Cathie Pauly	Middleton	July 1, 2003	None	
	Lynn L. Reinemann	Racine	July 1, 2004	None	
Standards Development Council Sec. 14.017 (3)		vacancy			
State Capitol and Executive Residence Board Sec. 15.105 (5)	Kent C. Johnson	Madison	May 1, 2003	None	
	Walter L. Wilson	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	None	
	Eugene Potente, Jr.	Pleasant Prairie	May 1, 2005	None	
	Shirley A. Preuss	Elroy	May 1, 2005	None	
	Robert Lewcock	Oconomowoc	May 1, 2007	None	
	Anthony A. Puttnam	Madison	May 1, 2007	None	
	Debra A. Woodward	Madison	May 1, 2007	None	
State Employees Suggestion Board Sec. 15.175 (1)	Kenneth J. Berg	Watertown	May 1, 2003	None	
	James Behrend	Delafield	May 1, 2005	None	
	Roger D. Cross	Waupaca	May 1, 2005	None	
*State Fair Park Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15 15.07 (5)(j), 15.445 (4)	R. Douglas Wilson	Shawano	May 1, 2003	\$10 per day, not exc. \$600 per year	
	William R. Drew ⁵	Milwaukee	May 1, 2004	\$10 per day, not exc. \$600 per year	
	James D. Mejchar	West Allis	May 1, 2004	\$10 per day, not exc. \$600 per year	
	Gary R. George	Milwaukee	Jan. 3, 2005	None	
	Scott Gunderson	Union Grove	Jan. 3, 2005	None	
	Theodore J. Kanavas	Brookfield	Jan. 3, 2005	None	
	Anthony J. Staskunas	West Allis	Jan. 3, 2005	None	
	Patricia B. McKeithan	Milwaukee	May 1, 2005	\$10 per day, not exc. \$600 per year	
	Timothy R. Sheehy	Fox Point	May 1, 2006	\$10 per day, not exc. \$600 per year	
	Martin Greenberg ⁵	Milwaukee	May 1, 2007	\$10 per day, not exc. \$600 per year	
		vacancy			
	*State Historical Society of Wisconsin Board of Curators Sec. 15.70	Mary F. Buestrin	Mequon	July 1, 2003	None
			2 vacancies		
	State Trails Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.347 (16)	Jeffery L. Butson	Madison	July 1, 2003	None
		Joey V. Parr	Brodhead	July 1, 2003	None
Bill Pfaff		New Lisbon	July 1, 2003	None	
David W. Phillips		Madison	July 1, 2005	None	
Thomas P. Huber		Madison	July 1, 2005	None	
Christopher Kegel		Mequon	July 1, 2005	None	
Connie Loden		Hurley	July 1, 2005	None	
Michael P. McPadzen		Plymouth	July 1, 2005	None	
		vacancy			
State Use Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b), 15.105 (22)	Terry V. Atwater	Kenosha	May 1, 2003	None	
	Nickolas C. George, Jr.	Madison	May 1, 2003	None	
	Bill G. Smith	Middleton	May 1, 2003	None	
	Jean A. Vogt	Hubertus	May 1, 2003	None	
	David M. Dumke	Brule	May 1, 2005	None	
	Cleo Ann Eliason	McFarland	May 1, 2005	None	
	Sue Ann Jones	Madison	May 1, 2005	None	
		vacancy			
*Tax Appeals Commission Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.06 (1)(a), 15.06 (3)(a) 2, 15.105 (1)	Don M. Millis	Sun Prairie	March 1, 2005	Group 4	
	Thomas M. Boykoff	Madison	March 1, 2007	Group 4	
		vacancy			
Tax Exemptions, Jt. Survey Com. on Sec. 13.52 (1) (d)		Kathryn Dunn	Jan. 15, 2005	None	

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴	
Teachers Retirement Board Secs. 15.07 (5)(f), 15.165 (3)(a)	Dennis W. Pratt	Darlington	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day	
	Nancy L. Thompson	Waterloo	May 1, 2003	\$25 per day	
	Robert M. Niendorf	Omro	May 1, 2004	\$25 per day	
	Theodore Bratanow	Grafton	May 1, 2007	None	
*Technical College System Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.07 (5)(e), 15.94	A.J. Amato	Madison	May 1, 2005	\$100 per year	
	Allan Kehl ⁵	Kenosha	May 1, 2005	\$100 per year	
	Brent Smith ⁵	La Crosse	May 1, 2005	\$100 per year	
	Mary Cuene ⁵	Green Bay	May 1, 2007	\$100 per year	
	Phillip L. Neuenfeldt	Milwaukee	May 1, 2007	\$100 per year	
	L. Anne Reid	West Bend	May 1, 2007	\$100 per year	
	Jose Vasquez ⁵	Wauwatosa	May 1, 2009	\$100 per year	
Technology for Educational Achievement in Wisconsin Board Sec. 15.105 (25)	James M. Bowen	Green Bay	May 1, 2003	None	
	Rodney G. Pasch	Fond du Lac	May 1, 2003	None	
	Gus W. Wirth, Jr.	Cedarburg	May 1, 2003	None	
	Mark Sherman	Chetek	May 1, 2005	None	
	Darylan T. Whitmarsh	Oshkosh	May 1, 2005	None	
Technology for Educational Achievement in Wisconsin Board, Exec. Secy. Sec. 44.71 (1)	Raymond Allen	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 5	
Tobacco Control Board Sec. 15.195 (1)	Stuart Berger	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Elizabeth Burmaster	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	William J. Domina	Waukesha	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	William R. Elliott	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Eric Englund	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Patricia A. Finder-Stone	De Pere	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Gary A. Gonczy	Onalaska	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Cecelia Gore	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Robert Jauch	Superior	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Rob Kreibich	Eau Claire	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	MaryAnn Lippert	Pittsville	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Jack Lockhart	La Crosse	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Stephanie Martin	Stoughton	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	John E. Mielke	Appleton	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Marian L. Sheridan	Fond du Lac	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Frank M. Sterner	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Earnestine Willis	Bayside	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Tourism, Council on Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.447 (1)	Deborah T. Archer	Cross Plains	July 1, 2003	None
		Le-Vern N. Boyd	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	None
		Doug Neilson	Milwaukee	July 1, 2003	None
Lola L. Roeh		Kiel	July 1, 2003	None	
William T. Geist		Madison	July 1, 2004	None	
Linda John		Eau Claire	July 1, 2004	None	
Charles J. Metelka		Menomonie	July 1, 2004	None	
Peter J. Chapman		Oshkosh	July 1, 2005	None	
Gloria L. Cobb		Lac du Flambeau	July 1, 2005	None	
Gregory B. Swanberg		Manitowish Waters	July 1, 2005	None	
4 vacancies					
*Tourism, Dept. of, Secy. Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.44		Jim Holperin ⁵	Eagle River	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
*Transportation, Dept. of, Secy. Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.46	Frank Busalacchi	Brookfield	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 7	
Transportation Projects Commission Sec. 13.489 (1)	Leonard Sobczak	Racine	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
2 vacancies					
Uniform State Laws, Commission on Sec. 13.55 (1)	Lawrence J. Bugge	Madison	May 1, 2001	None	
	William G. Callow	Madison	May 1, 2003	None	
*Univ. of Wis. Hospitals and Clinics Authority Sec. 15.96, 233.02	Carol L. Booth-Parks	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	Richard W. Choudoir	Columbus	Pleas. of Gov.	None	
	George Steil, Sr. ⁵	Janesville	July 1, 2004	None	
	Patrick Boyle ⁵	Madison	July 1, 2005	None	
vacancy					

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
*Univ. of Wis. System, Bd. of Regents of the Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.91	Jay L. Smith	Middleton	May 1, 2002	None
	JoAnne Brandes	Racine	May 1, 2003	None
	Tommie L. Jones, Jr.	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	None
	Toby E. Marcovich	Superior	May 1, 2004	None
	Frederic Mohs	Madison	May 1, 2004	None
	Guy A. Gottschalk	Wisconsin Rapids	May 1, 2005	None
	Jose A. Olivieri	Milwaukee	May 1, 2005	None
	Roger E. Axtell	Janesville	May 1, 2006	None
	Gregory L. Gracz	Milwaukee	May 1, 2006	None
	Mark Bradley ⁵	Wausau	May 1, 2007	None
	Peggy Rosenzweig ⁵	Wauwatosa	May 1, 2007	None
	Danae D. Davis ⁵	Milwaukee	May 1, 2008	None
	David Walsh ⁵	Madison	May 1, 2008	None
	Jesus Salas ⁵	Milwaukee	May 1, 2009	None
	Eileen Connolly-Keesler ⁵	Neenah	May 1, 2010	None
Utility Public Benefits Council on Sec. 15.107 (17)	Brandon R. Scholz	Madison	July 1, 2002	None
	Thelma A. Sias	Milwaukee	July 1, 2004	None
*Veterans Affairs, Board of Secs. 15.07 (1)(a), 15.49	John William Crowley	Baraboo	May 1, 2003	None
	Heron A. Van Gorden	Neillsville	May 1, 2003	None
	Donald L. Heiliger	Stoughton	May 1, 2005	None
	Kathleen S. Marschman	Middleton	May 1, 2005	None
	Mack E. Hughes	Milwaukee	May 1, 2007	None
	Walter M. Stenavich	Racine	May 1, 2007	None
Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Board Sec. 15.915 (1)	Kenneth C. Wendt	Sturgeon Bay	May 1, 2007	None
	Jack Shere	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Mark E. Riechers	Darlington	May 1, 2003	None
	Berwyn J. Cadman	Ridgeland	May 1, 2004	None
	Glen R. Gilbert	Shawano	May 1, 2004	None
	Lloyd W. Holterman	Watertown	May 1, 2005	None
*Veterinary Examining Bd. Secs. 15.08, 15.405 (12)	vacancy			
	Diane Scott	Amherst	July 1, 2001	\$25 per day
	Sarah L. Kamke	Schofield	July 1, 2002	\$25 per day
	William L. Bartlett	Berlin	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Gregory A. Beck	Reedsburg	July 1, 2003	\$25 per day
	Jean M. Heyt-Thompson ⁵	La Crosse	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	Elaine H. McGregor	Waukesha	July 1, 2004	\$25 per day
	James R. Johnson	Waukesha	July 1, 2005	\$25 per day
	JoAnn Kleman ⁵	Mosinee	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day
Larry D. Mahr	Oregon	July 1, 2006	\$25 per day	
Volunteer Fire Fighter and Emergency Medical Technician Service Award Board Sec. 15.105 (26)	vacancy			
	Melinda Allen	Monroe	May 1, 2004	None
	Robert D. Salov	Cambridge	May 1, 2004	None
	Aaron M. Zasoba	Delafield	May 1, 2004	None
*Waste Facility Siting Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 11, 15.07 (5)(t), 15.105 (12)	Robert H. Seitz	Monticello	May 1, 2005	None
	vacancy			
*Waste Facility Siting Board Secs. 15.07 (1)(b) 11, 15.07 (5)(t), 15.105 (12)	Michael A. Marsden	Grand Chute	May 1, 2003	\$35 per day
	Arlyn J. Helm	Springbrook	May 1, 2004	\$35 per day
	vacancy			
	James F. Rooney	Racine	March 1, 1999	None
	Patrick T. Zielke	La Crosse	March 1, 1999	None
	Michael J. Castle	Oshkosh	March 1, 2000	None
*Waterways Commission, Wis. Secs. 15.01 (2), 15.06 (1)(ag), 15.06 (3)(a) 3, 15.345 (1)	Thomas P. Kell	Spooner	March 1, 2001	None
	Fritz Ruf	Pewaukee	March 1, 2003	None
	vacancy			
Wisconsin Center District Board of Directors Sec. 229.42 (4)(e)	Franklyn M. Gimbel	Milwaukee	May 1, 2003	None
	Stephen H. Marcus	River Hills	May 1, 2004	None
	Jacob Weissberger	Hartland	May 1, 2004	None
	Marc Marotta	Mequon	May 1, 2006	None
Wisconsin Land Council Sec. 15.107 (16)	Arnold L. Clement	Sturtevant	July 1, 2001	None
	William J. Mielke	Oconomowoc	July 1, 2001	None
	Tom Larson	Madison	July 1, 2002	None
	Philip H. Salkin	Verona	July 1, 2002	None
	Mike Wehler	Plain	July 1, 2002	None
	Timothy M. Hanna	Appleton	July 1, 2005	None
	Richard Stadelman	Shawano	July 1, 2005	None
2 vacancies				

Officers ¹	Name	Home Address ²	Term Expires ³	Salary or Per Diem ⁴
Women's Council Secs. 15.09 (1)(a), 15.107 (11)	Jill P. Averill	Neillsville	July 1, 2003	None
	Ave Bie	Madison	July 1, 2003	None
	Lynetta Kopp	La Crosse	July 1, 2003	None
	Kristina Stuart	Fitchburg	July 1, 2003	None
	Mary Jo Baas	Madison	July 1, 2004	None
	Margaret A. Farrow	Pewaukee	July 1, 2004	None
	Celeste J. Hoze	Milwaukee	July 1, 2004	None
Work-Based Learning Board, Governor's Sec. 15.225 (3)	Kathleen M. Cooke	Menomonee Falls	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Margaret Farrow	Pewaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Kim Kindschi	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Elizabeth Nemecek	Neenah	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Phil Neuenfeldt	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	Dorothy Walker	Milwaukee	Pleas. of Gov.	None
Work-Based Learning Board, Governor's, Exec. Dir. Sec. 15.225 (3)	Terry Craney	Baraboo	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 3
Worker's Compensation Rating Committee Sec. 626.31 (1)(b)	Edward J. Hayden	Hartland	Pleas. of Gov.	None
	John C Metcalf	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	None
*Workforce Development, Dept. of. Secy. Secs. 15.05 (1)(a), 15.22	Roberta Gassman ⁵	Madison	Pleas. of Gov.	Group 6
World Dairy Center Authority Sec. 235.02	Inactive			

*Nominated by the governor and appointed with the advice and consent of the senate. Senate confirmation is required for secretaries of departments, members of commissions and commissioners, governing boards, examining boards, and other boards as designated by statute.

¹List includes *only* appointments made by the governor. Additional members frequently serve *ex officio* or are appointed by other means. The governor also appoints members of intrastate regional agencies and nonstatutory committees and makes temporary appointments under statute Chapter 17 to elected state and county offices when vacancies occur. For complete membership list of unit, including officers, see full description elsewhere in the *Blue Book*. Section numbers under each entry refer to statute sections authorizing appointment by the governor. Statute Section 21.18 provides for the governor's military staff.

²Home address is the municipality from which the officer was appointed to a full-time office or the current address of part-time officials.

³Terms are specified by the following statute sections or as otherwise provided by law: Sec. 15.05 (1) – secretaries; Sec. 15.06 (1) – commissioners; Sec. 15.07 (1) – governing boards and attached boards; Sec. 15.08 (1) – examining boards and councils; Sec. 15.09 (1) – councils.

⁴Members of boards and councils are reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in performing their duties. In addition, examining board members receive \$25 per day for days worked, and members of certain other boards under statute Section 15.07 (5) receive a per diem as noted in the table. Statute Section 20.923 places state officials in one of 10 executive salary groups for which salary ranges have been established. Group salary ranges, as ratified by the Joint Committee on Employment Relations in the *Compensation Plan 2003-2005* for June 29, 2003 through June 25, 2005, are: Group 1: \$54,200-\$84,011; Group 2: \$58,537-\$90,734; Group 3: \$63,220-\$97,992; Group 4: \$68,280-\$105,834; Group 5: \$73,744-\$114,303; Group 6: \$79,645-\$123,451; Group 7: \$86,017-\$133,327; Group 8: \$92,899-\$143,995; Group 9: \$100,333-\$155,516; Group 10: \$108,361-\$167,961.

⁵Nominated by governor but not yet confirmed by senate.

Source: Appointment lists maintained by governor's office and received by the Legislative Reference Bureau on or before June 30, 2003.

OFFICE OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Lieutenant Governor: BARBARA LAWTON.

Chief of Staff: LARRY J. MARTIN.

Policy Director: JANET KOLOEN.

Operations Manager/Scheduler: JOHN LEASE.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2043, Madison 53702-2043.

Location: Room 19 East, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephone: 266-3516.

Fax: 267-3571.

Agency E-mail Address: ltgov@ltgov.state.wi.us

Internet Address: www.ltgov.state.wi.us

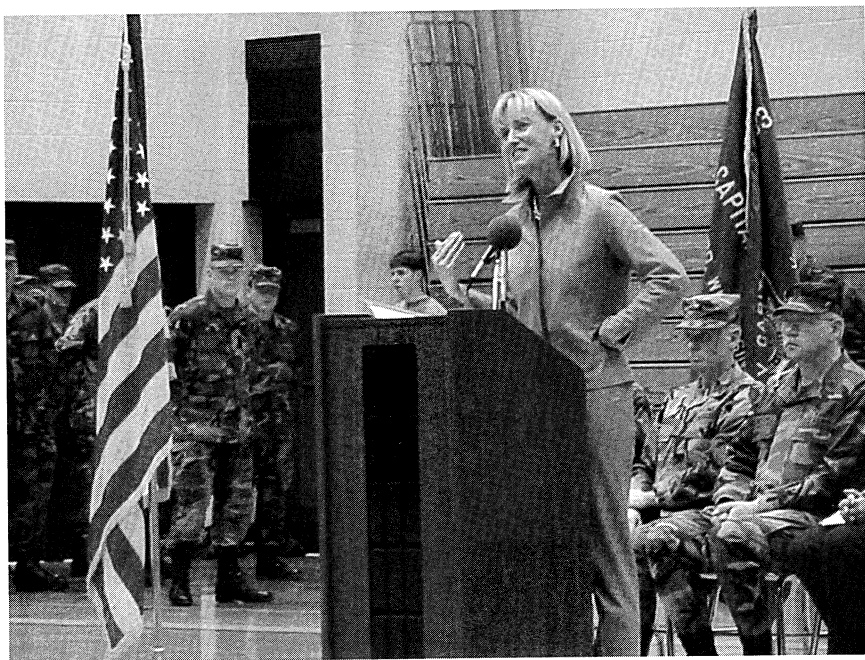
Number of Employees: 7.75.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$1,070,300.

Constitutional References: Article V, Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8; Article XIII, Section 10.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 14, Subchapter II.

Agency Responsibility: The lieutenant governor is the state's second-ranking executive officer, a position comparable on the state level to that of the Vice President of the United States. If the incumbent governor dies, resigns, or is removed from office, the lieutenant governor becomes governor for the balance of the unexpired term. (Prior to a constitutional amendment in April 1979, the lieutenant governor was considered only "acting governor" in those circumstances.)



Lieutenant Governor Barbara Lawton addresses members of the Headquarters Company, 724th Engineer Battalion, Wisconsin Army National Guard, in the Hayward High School Gymnasium on March 16, 2003. The unit was mobilized for duty in Operation Iraqi Freedom. Lieutenant Governor Lawton is the first woman elected to that post in the state's history. (Office of the Lieutenant Governor)

The lieutenant governor serves as acting governor when the governor is temporarily unable to perform the duties of the office due to impeachment, incapacitation, or absence from the state. If the lieutenant governor becomes governor, he or she must nominate a new lieutenant governor and the successor must be confirmed by the senate and the assembly.

The governor may designate the lieutenant governor to represent the governor's office on any statutory board, commission, or committee on which the governor is entitled to membership. Under such designation, the lieutenant governor has all the authority and responsibility granted by law to the governor. The governor may also designate the lieutenant governor to represent the chief executive's office on any nonstatutory committee or intergovernmental body created to maintain relationships with federal, state, and local governments or regional agencies. The lieutenant governor participates in national organizations of lieutenant governors and may be asked by the governor to coordinate specific state services and programs.

Organization: From 1848 until 1970, the lieutenant governor was elected for a 2-year term on a separate ballot in the November general election of even-numbered years. Since 1970, following amendment of the Wisconsin Constitution, voters have elected the governor and lieutenant governor on a joint ballot to a 4-year term. Candidates are nominated independently in the September primary, but voters cast a combined ballot for the two offices in the November election.

History: The Territory of Wisconsin had no lieutenant governor, but the secretary of the territory was authorized to act as governor in the event of the governor's death or absence. The Wisconsin Constitution of 1848 provided for the post of lieutenant governor after considerable debate. Some delegates to the convention argued that the president of the senate, chosen from the membership of that body, should succeed the governor, with the secretary of state second in line of succession. The convention delegates who objected to a person's becoming governor without being elected on a statewide basis prevailed, however, and the post of lieutenant governor was included in the constitution.

Originally, the lieutenant governor was also the president of the senate and could cast a deciding vote in case of a tie. In 1979, the voters ratified a constitutional amendment enabling the senate to choose its own presiding officer from among its members, beginning in 1981.

Department of ADMINISTRATION

Secretary of Administration: MARC MAROTTA, 266-1741, marc.marotta@

Deputy Secretary: LAURA ENGAN, 266-1741, laura.engan@

Executive Assistant: SEAN DILWEG, 266-1741, sean.dilweg@

Legal Counsel: JOHN ROTHSCHILD, 267-0202, john.rothschild@

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707-7864.

Location: State Administration Building, 101 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1741.

Fax: (608) 267-3842.

Internet Address: <http://www.doa.state.wi.us>

Number of Employees: 800.03.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$632,702,200.

Statutory References: Sections 15.10 and 15.103; Chapter 16.

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@doa.state.wi.us

Administrative Services, Division of: JAN HAMIK, *administrator*, 267-3836, Fax: 264-9500; P.O. Box 7869, Madison 53707-7869; THOMAS SOLBERG, *assistant to division administrator*, 266-7738, tom.solberg@

Financial Management, Bureau of: MARTHA KERNER, *director*, 266-1359, martha.kerner@

Management Services, Bureau of: THOMAS HERMAN, *director*, 266-0239, tom.herman@

Personnel, Bureau of: PETER OLSON, *director*, 266-2308, peter.olson@

State Prosecutors Office: STUART MORSE, *director*, 267-2700, stuart.morse@

Energy, Division of: PETER BOCK, *administrator*, 261-6357, peter.bock@; JOHN C. MARX, *deputy administrator*, 266-2035, john.marx@; Fax: 267-6931; P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707-7868.

Energy Assistance, Bureau of: STEVEN K. TRYON, *director*, 266-7601, steven.tryon@

Energy Efficiency, Bureau of: PATRICK E. MEIER, *director*, 266-8870, pat.meier@

Enterprise Technology, Division of: MATTHEW MISZEWSKI, *administrator*, 264-9502, matthew.miszewski@; BRUCE REINES, *deputy administrator*, 261-8407, bruce.reines@; Fax: 267-0626; P.O. Box 7844, Madison 53707-7844.

Customer Services, Bureau of: JEAN GREENE, 264-6198, jean.greene@

Development and Operations, Bureau of: JIM SCHMOLESKY, 266-1952, jim.schmolesky@

Infrastructure and Networks, Bureau of: ROBERT STUESSY, 264-6186, robert.stuessy@

Print and Mail, Bureau of: KATE NOLAN, 261-6801, kate.nolan@, 202 S. Thornton Avenue, P.O. Box 7840, Madison 53707-7840.

Strategy, Policy and Integration: SUSAN PUNTILLO, 267-0614, susan.puntillo@

Executive Budget and Finance, Division of: DAVID RIEMER, *administrator*, 266-1035, david.riemer@; DAVID SCHMIEDICKE, *deputy administrator*, 266-1353, david.schmiedicke@; Fax: 267-0372; P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707-7864.

Capital Finance Office: FRANK HOADLEY, 266-2305, frank.hoadley@

State Budget Office:

Education, Workforce and Local Government: ROBERT HANLE, 266-1037, bob.hanle@

Environmental and Commercial Resources: KIRSTEN GRINDE, 266-1040, kirsten.grinde@

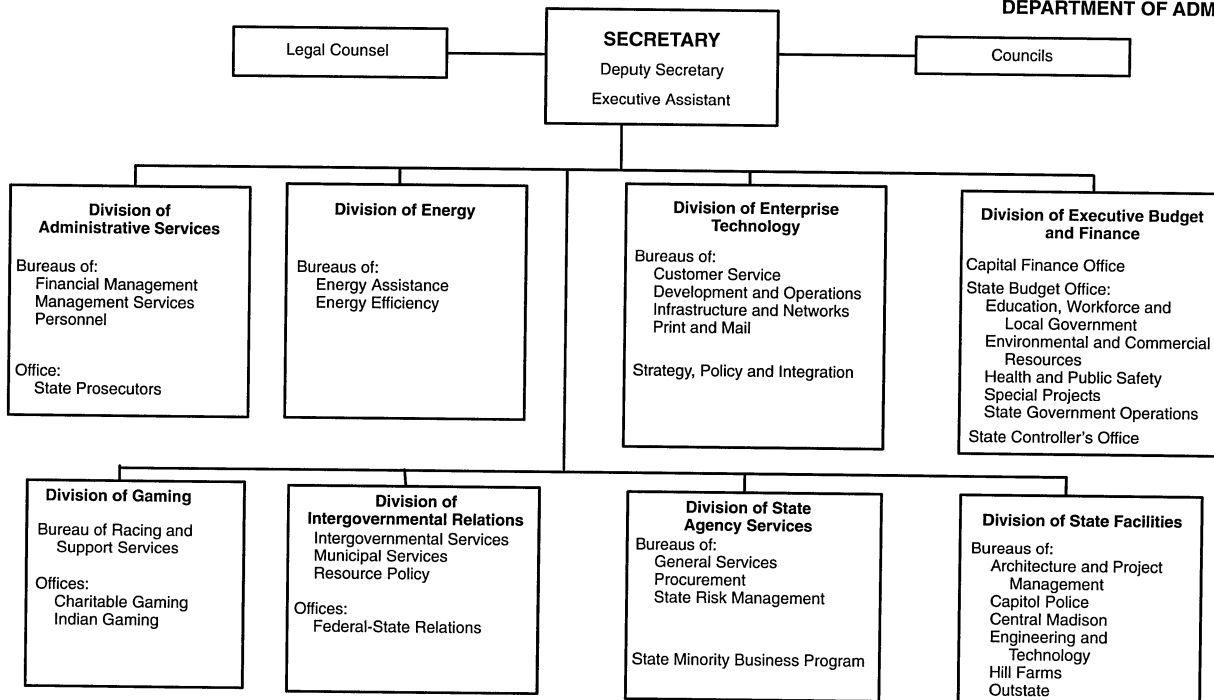
Health and Public Safety: JAMES JOHNSTON, 266-3420, james.johnston@

Special Projects: JOHN KOSKINEN, 266-2081, john.koskinen@; JENNIFER KRAUS, 266-2214, jennifer.kraus@

State Government Operations: DAN CAUCUTT, 266-0777, dan.caucutt@

State Controller's Office: WILLIAM J. RAFTERY, *state controller*, 266-1694, bill.raftery@; P.O. Box 7932, Madison 53707-7932.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:

Commission

Sentencing
Tax Appeals

Councils

Utility Public Benefits
Wisconsin Land
Women's

Boards

Adolescent Pregnancy
Prevention and Pregnancy Services
Aging and Long-Term Care
Claims
Depository Selection
Land Information
National and Community Service
Public Records

State Capitol and Executive Residence
State Use
Technology for Educational Achievement in
Wisconsin (TEACH)
Volunteer Fire Fighter and Emergency Medical
Technician Service Award
Waste Facility Siting

Divisions

Hearings and Appeals
Trust Lands and Investments
Office
Justice Assistance

Gaming, Division of: JOHNNIE L. SMITH, *administrator*, 270-2560, johnnie.smith@; Fax: 270-2564; 2005 West Beltline Highway, Suite 201, P.O. Box 8979, Madison 53708-8979; Internet Address: <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/gaming>

Racing and Support Services, Bureau of: RICHARD PEDERSEN, *director*, 270-2546, richard.pedersen@

Charitable Gaming, Office of: BRIAN WHITTOW, *director*, 270-2545, brian.whittow@

Indian Gaming, Office of: LINDA MINASH, *director*, 270-2534, linda.minash@

Intergovernmental Relations, Division of: PATRICK J. FARLEY, *administrator*, 267-6902, patrick.farley@; JAMES LANGDON, *deputy administrator*, 261-7520, james.langdon@; Fax: 267-6917; P.O. Box 8944, Madison 53708-8944; Internet Address: <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/dhir>

Intergovernmental Services: JAMES LANGDON, 261-7520, james.langdon@

Municipal Services: DON HARRIER, 267-2705, don.harrier@

Resource Policy: J. MICHAEL BLASKA, 261-6605, michael.blaska@

Federal-State Relations, Office of: SARAH NEIMEYER, *director*, 444 North Capitol Street, Suite 613, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, (202) 624-5870; Fax: (202) 624-5871.

State Agency Services, Division of: SARI KING, *administrator*, 266-5452, sari.king@; Fax: 267-0600; P.O. Box 7867, Madison 53707-7867.

General Services, Bureau of: JEFFERY KNIGHT, *director*, 267-7693, jeff.knight@

Procurement, Bureau of: JANE PAWASARAT, *director*, 267-9634, jane.pawasarat@

State Risk Management, Bureau of: ROLLIE BOEDING, *director*, 266-1866, rollie.boeding@; P.O. Box 77008, Madison 53707-7008.

State Minority Business Program: GODWIN AMEGASHIE, *director*, 267-7806, godwin.amegashie@

State Facilities, Division of: ROBERT G. CRAMER, *administrator*, 266-1031, robert.cramer@; GEORGE F. LIGHTBOURN, *deputy administrator*, 266-2731, george.lightbourn@; RONALD W. KROHN, *assistant to the administrator*, 266-8874, ronald.krohn@; Fax: 267-2710; P.O. Box 7866, Madison 53707-7866; Internet Address: <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/dfd/dfdmain.asp>

Architecture and Project Management, Bureau of: DAVID E. HALEY, *director*, 266-3086, dave.haley@

Capitol Police, Bureau of: MICHAEL C. METCALF, *chief*, 266-7546, michael.metcalf@

Central Madison Bureau: JOHN WALKER, *director*, 266-1097, john.walker@

Engineering and Technology, Bureau of: ADEL TABRIZI, *director*, 266-3850, adel.tabrizi@

Hill Farms Bureau: LOUIS SILLER, JR., *director*, 266-2119, louis.siller@

Outstate Bureau: DAVID JALOSZYNSKI, *director*, (414) 227-4053, david.jaloszynski@

Property Management and Leasing, Bureau of: KEITH BECK, *director*, 266-2645, keith.beck@

State Capitol Bureau: MICHAEL STARK, *director*, 266-1173, michael.stark@

Publications: Agency Budget Requests and Revenue Estimates; Annual Fiscal Report; Biennial Report; Budget in Brief; Budget Message; Capitol Budget Recommendations; Comprehensive Annual Financial Report; Continuing Disclosure Annual Report; Decisions of Tax Appeals Commission; Executive Budget; Summary of Tax Exemption Devices; Wisconsin Energy News; Wisconsin Energy Statistics; Wisconsin Population Estimates.

Agency Responsibility: One of the chief duties of the Department of Administration is to provide the governor with fiscal management information and the policy alternatives required for preparation of Wisconsin's biennial budget. It analyzes administrative and fiscal issues facing the state and recommends solutions. The department also coordinates telecommunications, energy, and land use. It regulates racing, charitable gaming, and Indian gaming. It is responsible for providing a wide range of support services to other state agencies and manages the state's buildings and leased office space. The department maintains a federal-state relations office in Washington, D.C.

Organization: The department is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary must be appointed “on the basis of recognized interest, administrative and executive ability, training and experience in and knowledge of problems and needs in the field of administration.” The department’s division administrators are appointed from outside the classified service by the secretary.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administrative Services* provides numerous support services to the department, including personnel, records and forms, space and property management, financial management, printing, purchasing, mail, and management planning. Other major functions are to prepare and administer the departmental budget, provide recommendations to the secretary on policies and procedures, and perform internal audits. It pays the salaries and any associated fringe benefits for all district attorneys and their staff attorneys. It also reviews and pays the compensation of special prosecutors for the 71 district attorneys’ offices. (Menominee and Shawano Counties share a district attorney.)

The *Division of Energy* manages statewide energy planning, advises the department and the governor on state and regional energy policies, forecasts energy supply and demand, and operates the state energy information clearinghouse. Additional responsibilities include administering federal energy conservation funds and federal oil overcharge repayment funds; assisting in developing energy legislation; administering the Wisconsin Focus on Energy Program; and developing energy conservation programs.

The division also administers the federally funded Weatherization Program and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, which provide energy conservation services and assistance to qualifying low-income households. In consultation with the Council on Utility Public Benefits, the division administers the grant program for energy assistance to low-income households and energy conservation grants for programs that promote energy efficiency, renewable resources, electric reliability, and environmental protection.

The *Division of Enterprise Technology* manages the state’s information-technology (IT) assets and uses technology to improve government efficiency. It provides computer services to state agencies and some local governments. It also operates the statewide voice, data, and video telecommunications network. In consultation with business and IT managers from state agencies and local governments, the division develops strategies, policies, and standards for “enterprise use” (cross-agency and multijurisdictional use of IT resources). The division provides training, research, and print and mail services to other state agencies. It is also responsible for providing statewide computer systems for district attorneys and coordinating electronic information sharing among the courts, district attorneys, and justice agencies at the state and local levels. The division provides consultation on geographic information systems (GIS) to government and nonprofit groups.

The *Division of Executive Budget and Finance* provides fiscal and policy analysis to the governor for development of executive budget proposals and assists agencies in the technical preparation of budget requests. It reviews legislation and coordinates the fiscal estimates that accompany all expenditure bills. It also advises the State of Wisconsin Building Commission and the governor on the issuance of state debt and administers finances for the Environmental Improvement Fund. The division maintains the management information system for authorized state employee positions. It establishes accounting policies and procedures, maintains the state’s central payroll and accounting systems, monitors agency internal control procedures, and produces the state’s annual fiscal and financial reports.

The *Division of Gaming*, created in Section 15.103 (1m), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, regulates racing, on-track pari-mutuel wagering and simulcasting, bingo, raffles, crane games, and Class III Indian gaming pursuant to tribal-state gaming compacts. It licenses and performs compliance audits of racetrack operations and bingo games and raffles conducted by nonprofit, charitable, religious, fraternal, and service organizations. Supervision of racetrack operations includes animal drug testing, monitoring and collection of taxes, and ensuring humane treatment of animals. The division sponsors the “Adopt-a-Greyhound” program. It also coordinates regulation of Indian gaming and assists the governor in developing the tribal-state gaming compacts required by federal law.

The *Division of Intergovernmental Relations* advises the department and the governor on state and local relationships and coordinates the state's federal agenda by reviewing federal legislation and directing state lobbying efforts at the federal level through the Office of Federal-State Relations in Washington, D.C. Other duties include managing the Coastal Management Program, which focuses on environmental and economic issues related to Lakes Michigan and Superior and adjoining counties. The division provides annual population estimates for both state and municipal use, prepares population projections, develops demographic research on housing issues and the state's changing population, and is responsible for coordinating and distributing census information.

The division administers the Wisconsin Land Information program in conjunction with the Wisconsin Land Information Board. It oversees the Municipal Boundary Review Program, which examines changes in local government boundaries; issues advisory opinions on municipal annexations; and offers educational materials, environmental assessments, and mediation services. It administers the Plat Review Program, which coordinates state agency and county planning agency subdivision plat review and examines land subdivision plats and assessors' plats to ensure compliance with state surveying, mapping, and minimum layout standards. The division also administers comprehensive planning and transportation element grants to local governmental units.

The *Division of State Agency Services* manages state government contracts and purchasing and is responsible for interdepartmental mail services, auto and air fleet transportation, risk management, records management, sale and distribution of state agency documents, and minority business contracting. In addition, the division handles municipal cooperative purchasing, contracting with work centers, federal and state surplus property disposition, and recycling and waste reduction programs for state agencies. The division manages the state's self-funded programs for state liability and property insurance and worker's compensation protection, and it assists agencies in controlling and reducing losses.

The *Division of State Facilities* develops and administers the state building program under the direction of the State of Wisconsin Building Commission. Its functions include statewide facilities planning and evaluation, real estate acquisition, architectural and engineering design, technology, consultation, management and supervision of construction projects, energy conservation, power plant fuel management, fuels procurement, administration of state building contracts, and ensuring access for people with disabilities to state buildings. The Division operates and maintains 32 major buildings in 7 cities through the state. These include the State Capitol, the Executive Residence, and state office buildings in Madison. The division is responsible for all state real estate leasing, planning of office space, and building engineering services. The Capitol Police bureau protects state buildings, property, employees, and the public; state parking lots; and provides security for the governor and other dignitaries.

History: The legislature created the Department of Administration in Chapter 228, Laws of 1959, and authorized it to provide centralized staff services to the governor, to assume common administrative functions for other executive agencies, and to coordinate the state's business affairs. Chapter 228 also abolished the Bureaus of Engineering, Personnel, and Purchases; the Department of Budget and Accounts; and the Division of Departmental Research in the Office of the Governor. Their functions and personnel were transferred to the new department.

Since its creation, the department has assumed additional duties. State comprehensive planning responsibilities and population estimation were added in 1967 and 1972, respectively. 1976 Executive Order 36 moved the Office of Emergency Energy Assistance from the Office of the Governor to the department's State Planning Office and broadened its responsibilities to include energy policy planning and program management. The 1989 executive budget created the Division of Housing and gave the department responsibility for grant and loan programs for low- and moderate-income housing. The 1991 executive budget created the Division of Information Technology Services to consolidate and manage the state's computer and telecommunications resources.

Other functions assigned to the department have included the Coastal Management Program (1981), low-income weatherization assistance (1991), low-income energy assistance (1995), a college tuition prepayment program (1995) (later transferred to the Office of the State Treasurer

by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9), municipal boundary and plat review (1997), and the Wisconsin Fresh Start Program (1998).

Over the years, various functions have been transferred out of the department. Chapter 645, Laws of 1961, created a separate Personnel Board to review departmental decisions. Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, transferred the administration of civil service, collective bargaining, and classification and compensation to the newly created Department of Employment Relations. The Division of Emergency Government, which became part of the department in 1979, was moved to the Department of Military Affairs by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31. Regulation of mobile home dealers and mobile parks was transferred to the Department of Commerce by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9. The organization and purchase of state computer services was moved to the Department of Electronic Government by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16.

Gaming Regulation. 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 repealed the Wisconsin Gaming Board and created the Division of Gaming in the department to monitor gaming on Indian lands and regulate pari-mutuel wagering, racing, and charitable gaming.

Originally, the Wisconsin Constitution stated: “The legislature shall never authorize any lottery.” This provision was interpreted as prohibiting all forms of gambling. Following a 1973 constitutional amendment to allow charitable bingo, the legislature enacted Chapter 156, Laws of 1973, to permit bingo games and create the Bingo Control Board in the Department of Regulation and Licensing. Charitable raffles were permitted by a 1977 constitutional amendment, and the legislature assigned their regulation to the Bingo Control Board in Chapter 426, Laws of 1977.

Pari-mutuel on-track wagering and the state lottery were permitted by constitutional amendments in 1987. The legislature created the Racing Board to regulate the sport in 1987 Wisconsin Act 354. The Wisconsin Lottery, originally operated by the Lottery Board, was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 119.

The Wisconsin Gaming Commission, created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269, replaced the Lottery Board and the Racing Board and also assumed responsibility for Indian gaming, charitable gaming (bingo and raffles), and crane games. The Wisconsin Gaming Board, created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, replaced the Gaming Commission. (That act also transferred responsibility for management of the Wisconsin Lottery to the Department of Revenue.) 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 transferred gaming duties, except for lottery regulation, to the Department of Administration.

Statutory Councils

Acid Deposition Research Council: Inactive.

The 7-member Acid Deposition Research Council makes recommendations on types and levels of funding for acid deposition research and reviews “acid rain” research. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 296, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (5) and 16.02 of the statutes.

Certification Standards Review Council: PAUL JUNIO (commercial laboratory representative), *chairperson*; DEBRA CAWLEY (large municipal wastewater plant representative); RANDY HERWIG (small municipal wastewater plant representative); JAMES KINSCHER (industrial laboratory representative); KATIE EDGINGTON (public water utility representative); vacancy (solid and hazardous waste disposal facility representative); MARCIA KIESHL (demonstrated interest in laboratory certification); vacancy (livestock farmer); GEORGE BOWMAN (appointed by UW-Madison chancellor to represent Laboratory of Hygiene). (Unless otherwise designated, all are appointed by secretary of administration.)

The 9-member Certification Standards Review Council reviews the Department of Natural Resources laboratory certification and registration program and makes recommendations to the department about its programs for testing water, wastewater, waste material, soil, and hazardous waste. The council’s members serve 3-year terms, and no member may serve more than two consecutive terms. The council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 410, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (12) and 299.11 (3) of the statutes.

Interagency Coordinating Council: PRISCILLA BORONIEC (representing Medical Assistance program, Department of Health and Family Services), *chairperson*; TOM KORPADY (secretary of employee trust funds designee); SANDRA MAHKORN (representative, health statistics unit,

Department of Health and Family Services), SANDRA L.K. BREITBORDE (representative, health care information unit, Department of Health and Family Services), DAVID R. ZIMMERMAN (representative, health statistics research analysis, UW System), SANDRA KREUL (representative, Division of Technology Management, Department of Administration), EILEEN K. MALLOW (representative, Office of Commissioner of Insurance). (All but secretary of employee trust funds or designee are appointed by governor.)

The 7-member Interagency Coordinating Council advises and assists state agencies in coordinating the collection and dissemination of health care data, including agency budgets for data collection programs. It also establishes criteria for analyzing complaints filed against health care plans and grievances filed with health maintenance organizations. The council reports on its activities at least twice a year to the Board on Health Care Information in the Department of Health and Family Services. The six representative members serve 4-year terms. The council was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 433, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (7) and 16.03 of the statutes.

Small Business, Veteran-Owned Business and Minority Business Opportunities, Council on: J. HARRY LUM, *chairperson*; LENI M. SIKER, *vice chairperson*; CAROL CALKINS, TRINA S. DENNIS, TED F. FETTING, JAMES O. HUFF, JUAN C. LANDA, DAVID LOOMIS, SEYOUM MENGESHA, BRIAN A. MITCHELL, AUGUSTINE MURRAY, ALLAN R. SCHRAEDER, DAVID A. WILLEFORD. (All are appointed by secretary of administration.) Nonvoting secretary: SARI KING (Department of Administration employee designated by the departmental secretary).

The 13-member Council on Small Business, Veteran-Owned Business and Minority Business Opportunities advises the department on the extent of and ways to increase participation of its constituent groups in state purchasing. Its members are appointed for 3-year terms and may not serve more than two consecutive full terms. The law prescribes minimum membership numbers for the



The Lee Sherman Dreyfus State Office Building in Waukesha, named in honor of Wisconsin's 40th Governor, was expanded and rededicated in a ceremony organized by members of the Free and Accepted Masons of Wisconsin in August 2002. Governor Dreyfus, a long-time member, wears a ceremonial apron as he is honored at a program which included a procession and cornerstone dedication. The tradition of dedicating cornerstones of public buildings by members of the Masonic Order dates back to an 18th century ceremony performed by George Washington at our nation's capitol. (Wm. Stonecipher, Editor, Wisconsin Masonic Journal)

types of businesses represented on the council: racial minority-owned (2); owned by handicapped person (1); nonprofit for rehabilitation of disabled (1); and veteran-owned (2). At least one member must represent the Department of Commerce and one the consumers. The council was created by Chapter 419, Laws of 1977, and its name and membership were amended by 1991 Wisconsin Act 170 to include veteran-owned business. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.107 (2) and 16.755 of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY PREVENTION AND PREGNANCY SERVICES BOARD

Members: KORY WOLTER (Women's Council executive director) (nonvoting member), *chairperson*; WILLIAM L. BECKMAN, COLLEEN M. ELLINGSON, ANTHONY HIGGINS, LEE D. SALZMAN, SHARON L. SCHMELING, CARLA WASHINGTON (voting members appointed by governor); NARA SMITH COX, NIC DIBBLE, SHARON LIDBERG, ANNIE MILLER, PATRICIA OGREN, vacancy (nonvoting state employee members appointed by Women's Council).

Administrator: MARY PITTMAN.

Mailing Address: 14 West Mifflin Street, Suite 212, Madison 53703.

Telephone: 267-2080.

Fax: 266-5046.

Publications: *Talking With Preteens About Sexuality* (a guide for parents); APPPS Arrow (quarterly newsletter).

Number of Employees: 1.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$1,112,000.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (11) and 46.93.

Agency Responsibility: The 13-member Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board awards grants on a competitive basis to private and public agencies that work with high-risk adolescents and their families. Projects funded by the board provide a comprehensive range of services, either directly or through referrals, including health care, education, vocational training, and social and recreational services. Parents or parental figures must be involved in programs to promote positive family relationships.

The board was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 56 attached to the Department of Health and Family Services, and subsequently attached to the Department of Administration by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16. Its 6 voting members serve 3-year terms and are nominated by statewide organizations that represent an equal balance of viewpoints on pregnancy prevention and pregnancy services. The 6 nonvoting members are employees of state agencies that have a role in teen pregnancy prevention. The executive director of the Women's Council serves as a nonvoting permanent chairperson.

BOARD ON AGING AND LONG-TERM CARE

Members: C. CHARLES ARNDT, JENNIFER Y. CLEMENTS, SHOUA LEE, EUGENE I. LEHRMANN, RUTH ANN STROZINSKY, MARGARET F. TOLLAISEN, vacancy (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Director: GEORGE F. POTARACKE, (608) 246-7013, george.potaracke@ltc.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: 1402 Pankratz Street, Madison 53704.

Telephones: (608) 246-7013; Ombudsman Program: (800) 815-0015; Medigap Helpline: (800) 242-1060.

Fax: (608) 246-7001.

E-mail Address: boaltc@ltc.state.wi.us

Publications: Biennial Report.

Number of Employees: 25.18.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$3,201,300.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (1) (b) 9., 15.105 (10), and 16.009.

Agency Responsibility: The 7-member Board on Aging and Long-Term Care reports biennially to the governor and the legislature on long-term care for the aged and disabled; state involvement in long-term care; program recommendations; and actions taken by state agencies to carry out the board's recommendations. The board monitors the development and implementation of federal, state, and local laws and regulations related to long-term care facilities. The board's ombudsman service investigates complaints from persons receiving long-term care concerning improper treatment or noncompliance with federal or state law and serves as mediator or advocate to resolve disputes between patients and institutions.

The board operates the Medigap Helpline, which provides information and counseling on various types of insurance, including health, hospital indemnity, cancer, nursing home, and long-term care and nursing home policies designed to supplement Medicare. Helpline information also covers the Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan (HIRSP), group insurance continuation and conversion rights, and health maintenance organization plans for Medicare beneficiaries. Beginning in January 1991, the board was required to conduct an annual survey of all practicing physicians in the state regarding their provision of Medicare services and report the results to the legislature.

The board members, who serve staggered 5-year terms, must have demonstrated a continuing interest in the problems of providing long-term care for the aged and disabled. At least four must be public members with no interest in or affiliation with any nursing home. The board appoints the executive director from the classified service.

The board was created by Chapter 20, Laws of 1981, which merged the Board on Aging and the Governor's Ombudsman Program for the Aging and Disabled, as the result of a legislative study. Predecessor agencies included the State Commission on Aging, created by Chapter 581, Laws of 1961, followed in 1967 (Chapters 75 and 327) by the Council on Aging in the Department of Health and Social Services, which was subsequently renamed the Board on Aging in Chapter 332, Laws of 1971.

CLAIMS BOARD

Members: ALAN LEE (Department of Justice representative designated by attorney general), *chairperson*; JOHN ROTHSCILD (Department of Administration representative designated by secretary of administration), *secretary*; SENATOR WELCH (designated by chairperson, Senate Committee on Finance), REPRESENTATIVE D. MEYER (designated by chairperson, Assembly Committee on Finance); AMANDA SCHAUMBERG (representative of the Office of the Governor designated by governor).

Secretary: JOHN ROTHSCILD.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707-7864.

Location: State Administration Building, 101 East Wilson Street, 10th Floor, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 264-9595.

Fax: (608) 267-3842.

E-mail Address: patricia.reardon@doa.state.wi.us

Number of Employees: 1.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$47,800.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (2) (e), 15.105 (2), and 16.007.

Agency Responsibility: The 5-member Claims Board investigates and pays, denies, or makes recommendations on all money claims against the state of \$10 or more, when such claims are referred to it by the Department of Administration. The findings and recommendations of the board are reported to the legislature together with appropriate legislative proposals. No claim may be considered by the legislature until the board has made its recommendation.

Originally, the statutory procedure for making claims against the state was to file the claim with the Director of Budget and Accounts or to have a legislator introduce it as a bill. The legislature created the Claims Commission in Chapter 669, Laws of 1955, to handle these matters. Under the 1967 executive branch reorganization, the commission was renamed the Claims Board, and

it absorbed the Commission for the Relief of Innocent Persons and the Judgment Debtor Relief Commission.

DEPOSITORY SELECTION BOARD

Members: JACK C. VOIGHT (state treasurer), MARC MAROTTA (secretary of administration), MICHAEL MORGAN (secretary of revenue).

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (3) and 34.045.

Agency Responsibility: The 3-member Depository Selection Board, as created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, establishes procedures to be used by state agencies in the selection of depositories for public funds and in contracting for their banking services. The board sets minimum banking operation requirements for these institutions and assists state agencies, upon request, in selecting a depository. The board's *ex officio* members may designate others to serve in their place. The secretary of revenue replaced the executive director of the investment board as a member as a result of 2001 Wisconsin Act 16.

DIVISION OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

Administrator: DAVID H. SCHWARZ, david.schwarz@dha.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: 5005 University Avenue, Suite 201, Madison 53705-5400.

Telephone: (608) 266-8007.

Fax: Madison: (608) 264-9885; Milwaukee: (414) 227-3818; Eau Claire: (715) 831-3235.

E-mail Address: dha.mail@dha.state.wi.us

Internet Address: <http://dha.state.wi.us>

Number of Employees: 50.80.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$8,643,300.

Statutory References: Sections 15.103 (1), 50.04 (4) (e), 227.43, 301.035, and 949.11.

Publications: Probation and Parole Digest.

Agency Responsibility: The Division of Hearings and Appeals conducts quasi-judicial hearings for several state agencies. It must decide contested administrative proceedings for the Department of Natural Resources, cases arising under the Department of Justice's Crime Victim Compensation Program, and appeals related to actions of the Department of Health and Family Services. It also hears appeals from the Department of Transportation, including those related to motor vehicle dealer licenses, highway signs, motor carrier regulation, and disputes arising between motor vehicle dealers and manufacturers. The division conducts hearings for the Department of Corrections on adult probation and parole revocation and juvenile aftercare supervision. It also handles contested cases for the Division of Economic Support in the Department of Workforce Development, the Department of Public Instruction, the Department of Employee Trust Funds, and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program of the Department of Administration. Other agencies may contract with the division for hearing services.

The secretary of administration appoints the division's administrator from the classified service. By law, the division operates independently of the department except for certain budgeting and management functions. 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 created the division by combining the Division of Natural Resources Hearings and the Division of Nursing Home Forfeiture Appeals, both of which originated with the 1977 Legislature. In 1986, the division received jurisdiction over crime victim compensation hearings and cases involving protection of human burial sites. With the creation of the Department of Corrections in 1990, the legislature transferred a portion of the Office of Administrative Hearings from the Department of Health and Social Services to the division, making the division responsible for parole, probation, and juvenile aftercare revocation. When the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation was abolished in 1993, the legislature transferred many Department of Transportation hearing functions to the division. Contested administrative hearings for the Department of Health and Family Services and the Department of Workforce Development were transferred to the division by 1995 Wisconsin Act 370.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

Executive Director: DAVID STEINGRABER.

Mailing Address: 131 West Wilson Street, Suite 202, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-3323.

Fax: (608) 266-6676.

Publications: Anti-Drug Abuse Strategy; Crime and Arrests in Wisconsin; Drug Arrests in Wisconsin; Drug Data Trends; Jail Population Trends; Juvenile Justice Improvement Plan; Sexual Assaults in Wisconsin; Violence Against Women Plan.

Number of Employees: 24.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$62,550,400.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (19) and 16.964.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of Justice Assistance is headed by an executive director appointed by the governor. It administers a variety of federal justice assistance programs, including the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, the Anti-Drug Abuse Act, the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant Program, the Edward Bryne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program, the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program, Police Corps, and the Violence Against Women Act. Beginning in 2003, the office has administrative responsibility for federal Homeland Security Funding.

The office also operates the Statistical Analysis Center, which manages the State Uniform Crime Reporting System, oversees the implementation of the law enforcement Incident Based Reporting System, and provides justice agencies with statistical reports and analysis. It provides staff support to the Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Crime and the Governor's Juvenile Justice Commission.

The Office of Justice Assistance originally was the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice, created by executive order in 1969 in the Department of Justice as the state planning body required by the federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. In 1971, the council was transferred by executive order to the governor's office. Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, created the council as a statutory agency in the governor's office. 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 created the council as an independent statutory body and attached it to the Department of Administration. The council was repealed and recreated under its current name by 1987 Wisconsin Act 27.

WISCONSIN LAND COUNCIL

Members: TIMOTHY M. HANNA (city representative), *chairperson*; WILLIAM J. MIELKE (public member), *vice chairperson*; ARNOLD L. CLEMENT (local government representative), *secretary*; LAURA ENGAN (designated by secretary of administration), ROD NILSESTUEN (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), COREY NETTLES (secretary of commerce), SCOTT HASSETT (secretary of natural resources), MICHAEL MORGAN (secretary of revenue), TANACE MATTHIENEN (designated by secretary of transportation), TED W. KOCH (state cartographer); DAVID FODROCZI (county representative), RICHARD STADELMAN (town representative), vacancy (UW System representative); TOM LARSON, PHILIP H. SALKIN, MIKE WEHLER (public members); DANIEL S. DRAPER (nonvoting member). (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor.)

Executive Director: J. MICHAEL BLASKA.

Mailing Address: 17 South Fairchild Street, 7th Floor, Madison 53703-3219.

Telephone: (608) 267-2707.

Fax: (608) 266-5519.

Internet Address: <http://www.doa.state.wi.us/olis/>

Number of Employees: 4.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$711,200.

Statutory References: Sections 15.107 (16) and 16.023.

Publications: Intergovernmental Cooperation – A Guide to Preparing the Intergovernmental Cooperation Element of a Comprehensive Plan; How to Hire a Planning Consultant.

Agency Responsibility: The 17-member Wisconsin Land Council identifies the state's land use goals and priorities and studies current land use laws in order to recommend legislation to the governor. Studies cover coordination and conflict within state land use law, conflict between state land use law and county and municipal ordinances, and county and municipal land use ordinances that conflict with one another. The council studies local government policies and the activities of the federal government and American Indian governments that have an impact on Wisconsin's land use goals and laws. The council must establish a technical working group to study the development of a computer-based land information system. It is also required to establish a state agency resource working group, representing selected state agencies, to discuss, analyze, and address state land use issues. The council approves planning grants to local governmental units under the Comprehensive Planning Law.

The council includes 9 members appointed by the governor to serve 5-year terms, and the governor appoints the chairperson. The governor also appoints the nonvoting member, under Executive Order 343 (July 29, 1998). Designees appointed by agency heads must be employed by the agency and must have sufficient authority to deploy agency resources and influence agency decision making. The council is ordered to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Land Information Board to ensure cooperation and avoid duplication of activities.

The council, which was created by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, is scheduled to sunset on August 31, 2003. In a report submitted in September 2002, the council recommended sunseting itself and the Land Information Board and combining their functions under one entity.

LAND INFORMATION BOARD

Members: TED W. KOCH (state cartographer), *chairperson*; FREDERICK J. HALFEN (public utility/private business representative), *vice chairperson*; LAURA ENGAN (designated by secretary of administration), ROD NILSESTUEN (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), SCOTT HASSETT (secretary of natural resources), MICHAEL MORGAN (secretary of revenue), TANACE MATTHIESSEN (designated by secretary of transportation); JAMES EHRSAM, MICHAEL J. HASSLINGER, ANN ZILLMER, vacancy (county/municipal government representatives); BERNARD J. NIEMANN, JR., 2 vacancies (public utility/private business representatives); MICHAEL J. ROMPORTL (statewide land information systems association representative). (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Executive Director: J. MICHAEL BLASKA.

Mailing Address: 17 South Fairchild Street, 7th Floor, Madison 53703-3219.

Telephone: (608) 267-2707.

Fax: (608) 266-5519.

Internet Addresses: <http://www.doa.state.wi.us>

Number of Employees: 4.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$3,426,000.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (1) (b) 16., 15.105 (16), 16.967, and 59.88.

Publications: Land Information Modernization Activity in Wisconsin: Impacts, Status and Future Tasks 1990-2000.

Agency Responsibility: The 15-member Land Information Board implements the state's land information program and coordinates Wisconsin's efforts to modernize its land records. It serves as the state clearinghouse for land information, including physical, legal, economic, and environmental information about Wisconsin's land, water, and air. It also provides technical assistance and advice to state agencies and local governments. Other duties include keeping an inventory of available land information records, providing guidelines for record modernization, and reviewing countywide modernization plans and agency land information integration plans. The board administers a grant-in-aid program for local government land record modernization projects. To participate, counties are required to establish a land information office and have an approved countywide plan for land record modernization.

The board includes 9 members who are appointed by the governor to serve 6-year terms and must represent various geographical regions of the state. County and municipal government rep-

representatives must include at least one county board supervisor, one member of the governing body of a municipality, and one county officer active in land information management. Public utility and private business representatives must include at least one public utility member, and one member of a professional land information organization. The law specifies certain nonvoting advisory board members, including the state historic preservation officer and the state geologist (or their designees), and representatives selected by the board from a regional planning commission and from county, state, and federal agencies active in land information programs.

The board, which was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, is scheduled to sunset September 1, 2003.

NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE BOARD

Members: THOMAS METCALFE (business/local government representative), *chairperson*; ELIZABETH BURMASTER (superintendent of public instruction), MARC MAROTTA (secretary of administration); NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON (youth education and training representative); MARGUITA W. FOX (older adult volunteers representative); JOANNE I. KELLY (private, nonprofit organization representative); HAROLD J. RECKELBERG (local government representative); WALTER H. KRAEMER (organized labor representative); MARTIN STEIN, COLETTE M. WALLNER (business representatives); TODD WELLMAN (youth participant); A. YANG (student representative); CONNIE FERRIS BAILEY (national service program representative); WILLIAM J. KUMPF, JILL G. PELISEK, ANTONIO M. PEREZ (general members). Nonvoting members: ALBERT WILKENING (adjutant general); RAYMOND G. BOLAND (secretary of veterans affairs); ROBERTA GASSMAN (secretary of workforce development); vacancy (youth development representative); HELENE NELSON (secretary of health and family services); LINDA SUNDE (state representative, CNCS). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

Director: THOMAS H. DEVINE, devinth@dhfs.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8916, Madison 53708-8916.

Location: 1 West Wilson Street, Room 518, Madison.

Telephones: (608) 261-6716; (800) 620-8307 (toll free).

Fax: (608) 266-9313.

Number of Employees: 6.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$7,635,000.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (24) and 16.22.

Agency Responsibility: The National and Community Service Board, created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 437, in accordance with the federal National and Community Trust Act of 1993, oversees the planning and implementation of community service programs in Wisconsin that meet previously unmet human, public safety, educational, environmental, and homeland security needs. The board is authorized to receive and distribute funds from governmental and private sources, and it acts as an intermediary between the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) and local programs.

The board's voting members are limited to a maximum of 16, who are appointed to serve 3-year terms. No more than 4 of them may be state officers and employees, and no more than 9 may be members from the same political party. To the extent practicable, membership should be diverse in terms of race, national origin, age, sex, and disability. Nonvoting members appointed by the governor must include the state representative of the CNCS and may include representatives of state agencies providing community social services.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC LANDS

Commissioners: DOUGLAS J. LA FOLLETTE (secretary of state), JACK C. VOIGHT (state treasurer), PEGGY A. LAUTENSCHLAGER (attorney general). (All serve as *ex officio* members.)

DIVISION OF TRUST LANDS AND INVESTMENTS

Secretary: DANIEL E. WISNIEWSKI, 266-8369, dan.wisniewski@bcpl.state.wi.us; RENEE BOOKER, *deputy secretary*, 267-2233, renee.booker@bcpl.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8943, Madison 53708-8943.

Location: 125 South Webster Street, Suite 200, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1370.

Fax: (608) 267-2787.

Internet Address: <http://bcpl.state.wi.us>

District Office: MICHAEL PAUS, *administrator*, michael.paus@bcpl.state.wi.us, P.O. Box 277, 7271 Main Street, Lake Tomahawk 54539-0277, (715) 277-3366; Fax: (715) 277-3363.

Publications: Biennial Report, State Trust Fund Loan Program Brochure.

Number of Employees: 10.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$2,879,700.

Constitutional Reference: Article X, Sections 2, 7, and 8.

Statutory References: Section 15.103 (4) and Chapter 24.

Agency Responsibility: The Board of Commissioners of Public Lands manages the state's remaining trust lands, administers trust funds to support public education, and maintains the state's original 19th century land survey and land sales records. During the 1800s, the federal government granted approximately 10 million acres of land to Wisconsin to encourage the state's development. Lands were granted to aid in the construction of wagon roads, canals, railroads, and the first State Capitol. Trust lands were granted to support public education. Although most of these lands have been sold, nearly 80,000 acres remain in the board's ownership. These lands are managed for sustained yield forestry and are available for public recreation.

The proceeds from trust land sales became trust funds, with the principal invested in loans to Wisconsin school districts and municipalities, and government bonds. The largest trust fund, the Common School Fund, is derived from land sales and supplemented by penal fines, civil forfeitures and penalties, and unclaimed property. Earnings from this fund are distributed annually by the Department of Public Instruction to public school libraries. Smaller funds provide support for the University of Wisconsin System.

The board appoints a secretary to administer the Division of Trust Lands and Investments, which serves as the board's operating agency.

Article X, Section 7 of the Wisconsin Constitution established "a board of commissioners for the sale of school and university lands and for the investment of funds arising therefrom" consisting of the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General. The Revised Statutes of 1849 created the Board of Commissioners of the School and University Lands. The board was renamed the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands in the Revised Statutes of 1878. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, created the Division of Trust Lands and Investments, under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands and attached the division to the Department of Natural Resources. Since then, the legislature has successively attached the division to the Department of Justice (Chapter 34, Laws of 1979), the Department of Administration (1993 Wisconsin Act 16), the Office of the State Treasurer (1995 Wisconsin Act 27), and the Department of Administration (1997 Wisconsin Act 27).

PUBLIC RECORDS BOARD

Members: BRYAN NAAB (representing the state auditor), *chairperson*; MICHAEL J. HASSLINGER (local government representative), *vice chairperson*; PETER GOTTLIEB (representing the director, state historical society), *secretary*; SHARON HALVERSON (representing the governor), BRUCE A. OLSEN (representing the attorney general), RUSSELL WHITESEL (representing the joint legislative council staff director), vacancy (small business representative), vacancy (public member). (Representatives are appointed by the respective officers or the governor.)

Executive Secretary: STEVEN B. HIRSCH, steve.hirsch@doa.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: 4622 University Avenue, Room 10A, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-2996.

Fax: (608) 266-5050.

Internet Address: <http://www.doa.state.wi.us> (use Public Records Board link under "Business in DOA").

Publications: Biennial Report; General Schedules for Records Common to State Agencies and Local Units of Government; Records Inventory, Analysis and Scheduling Manual; Registry of State Agency Record Series Containing Personally Identifiable Information.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (4) and 16.61.

Agency Responsibility: The Public Records Board is responsible for the preservation of important state records, the cost-effective management of records by state agencies, and the orderly disposition of state records that have become obsolete. State agencies must have written approval from the board to dispose of records they generate or receive.

1991 Wisconsin Acts 39 and 269 directed the board to create a registry of those record series that contain personally identifiable information and made it the repository for general information about state computer matching programs.

Originally created by Chapter 316, Laws of 1947, as the Committee on Public Records and placed under the State Historical Society, the agency was transferred to the governor's office by Chapter 547, Laws of 1957. The committee was renamed the Public Records Board and attached to the Department of Administration by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. Chapter 350, Laws of 1981, changed the board's name to the Public Records and Forms Board and added forms management to its duties. In 1995, Wisconsin Act 27 designated the board's current name and removed its forms management duties.

SENTENCING COMMISSION

Members: PEGGY A. LAUTENSCHLAGER (attorney general); NICHOLAS L. CHIARKAS (state public defender); SENATORS MOORE, ZIEN; REPRESENTATIVES BIES, TRAVIS; PATRICK FIEDLER, ELSA LAMELAS (circuit court judges appointed by supreme court); vacancy (crime victims representative appointed by attorney general); vacancy (prosecutor appointed by attorney general); vacancy (attorney appointed by criminal law section, State Bar of Wisconsin); DENNIS J. BARRY, MICHAEL B. BRENNAN, MICHAEL J. GABLEMAN, TODD K. MARTENS, SCOTT E. PEDLEY, JOHN ROSS, vacancy (appointed by governor). Nonvoting members: MATTHEW FRANK (secretary of corrections); LENARD WELLS (chairperson, parole commission); JOHN VOELKER (director of state courts).

Statutory Reference: Sections 15.01 (2), 15.105 (27), and 973.30.

Agency Responsibility: The 18-member Sentencing Commission monitors and compiles data on sentencing practices; provides information on costs of sentencing practices to the legislature, state agencies, and the public; provides information to judges and lawyers on sentencing guidelines; distributes an annual report that includes current sentencing guidelines and changes in those guidelines to all circuit court judges; reports on whether race is a basis for imposing sentences; assists the legislature in determining the cost of additions or revisions to the criminal code that affect sentencing; and compiles and reports statistics semiannually on criminal sentences in this state.

All but *ex officio* and legislative members serve 3-year terms. Terms of circuit court judges and prosecutors, however, end immediately when they leave office. Two of the members the governor appoints must not be public employees. The commission, which was created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 109, is scheduled to sunset on December 31, 2007.

STATE CAPITOL AND EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE BOARD

Members: SENATORS LEIBHAM, RISSER, SCHULTZ; REPRESENTATIVES LADWIG, OWENS, SCHNEIDER; ROBERT CRAMER (designated by secretary of administration); JAMES SEWELL (designated by director, state historical society); DAVID HALEY (engineer employed by the Department of Administration and appointed by secretary); KENT C. JOHNSON (landscape architect); ANTHONY PUTTNAM, WALTER L. WILSON (architects); ROBERT E. LEWCOCK, EUGENE POTENTE, JR., DEBRA A. WOODWARD (interior designers); SHIRLEY A. PREUSS (citizen member). (All except *ex officio* members and their designees are appointed by governor.)

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (5) and 16.83.

Agency Responsibility: The 16-member State Capitol and Executive Residence Board, created by Chapter 183, Laws of 1967, includes 7 citizen members with specified expertise,

appointed by the governor to serve staggered 6-year terms. The board is responsible for setting standards for design, composition, and appropriateness of repairs, replacements, and additions to the State Capitol and Executive Residence.

STATE USE BOARD

Members: vacancy (Department of Administration representative); SUE ANN JONES (mental health representative, Department of Health and Family Services); CLEO ANN ELIASON (vocational rehabilitation representative, Department of Workforce Development); BILL G. SMITH (small business representative); NICKOLAS C. GEORGE, JR. (private business representative); JEAN A. VOGT (work center representative); TERRY V. ATWATER, DAVID M. DUMKE (public members). (All are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: Bureau of Procurement, Division of State Agency Services, P.O. Box 7867, Madison 53707-7867.

Telephone: (608) 266-5462.

Fax: (608) 267-0600.

Publication: Annual Report to the Secretary.

Number of Employees: 1.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$195,800.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (22) and 16.752.

Agency Responsibility: The 8-member State Use Board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 345. Its members, who serve 4-year terms, oversee state purchases from work centers certified by the board. To be certified, centers must meet certain conditions: 1) the work center must make a product or provide a service the state needs; 2) it must offer these goods or services at a fair market price; and 3) it must employ individuals with severe disabilities for at least 75% of the direct labor used in providing the goods or services.

TAX APPEALS COMMISSION

Members: DON M. MILLIS, *chairperson*; THOMAS M. BOYKOFF, vacancy (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Legal Assistant: EVIE J. SCHWARTZLOW, 266-1391, evie.schwartzlow@tac.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: 122 West Washington Avenue, Suite 800, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-1391.

Fax: (608) 261-7060.

Number of Employees: 6.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$1,143,600.

Statutory References: Sections 15.01 (2), 15.06 (1), 15.105 (1), and 73.01.

Publications: Decisions are on <http://www.wisbar.org> (under Legal Resources).

Agency Responsibility: The 3-member Tax Appeals Commission hears and decides disputes between persons or entities and the Department of Revenue involving all major, state-imposed taxes. The commission hears appeals arising under the homestead and farmland preservation tax credit programs and decides appeals of state assessments of manufacturing property or penalties for late filing. It conducts appeals hearings on real estate transfer fees, license fees for telephones and electric cooperatives, county sales and use taxes, and relative property values within taxation units. The commission may also decide disputes between persons or entities and the Department of Transportation, regarding certain motor vehicle taxes and fees.

The *Small Claims Division*, created in Section 15.105 (1), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1985 Wisconsin Act 29, may determine tax matters in which the amount in controversy is less than \$2,500 unless the commission decides that the matter should not be heard as a small claims case or the Department of Revenue concludes that the case has statewide significance.

The tax appeals commissioners serve staggered 6-year terms and must be experienced in tax matters. The chairperson, who is designated by the governor to serve a 2-year term, must not serve

on or under any committee of a political party. Employees of the commission are appointed by the chairperson from the classified service.

The Tax Appeals Commission was created as the Board of Tax Appeals by Chapter 412, Laws of 1939. Before 1939, individuals took appeals of income and property taxes to the local county board of review with appeal permitted to the state Tax Commission. Corporations took their appeals to the Commissioner of Taxation with appeal to the circuit court. The board was renamed the Tax Appeals Commission by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967.

TECHNOLOGY FOR EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT IN WISCONSIN (TEACH) BOARD

Members: GUS W. WIRTH, JR., *chairperson*; L. ANNE REID (Technical College System Board member appointed by board president), *vice chairperson*; DARYLANN WHITEMARSH (Educational Communications Board member), *secretary*; ELIZABETH BURMASTER (superintendent of public instruction), MARC MAROTTA (secretary of administration), ROGER AXTELL (UW Board of Regents member appointed by board president); JAMES M. BOWEN, RODNEY G. PASCH, MARK SHERMAN. (Unless otherwise designated, members are appointed by governor.)

Executive Director: RAYMOND ALLEN.

Mailing Address: State Administration Building, 101 East Wilson Street, 6th Floor, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 261-7437.

Fax: (608) 261-7420.

E-mail Address: teach.wi@teach.state.wi.us

Internet Address: <http://www.teachwi.state.wi.us>

Number of Employees: 9.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$129,375,500.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (25), 44.70 to 44.72, and 196.218 (4r).

Publications: Informational brochure.

Agency Responsibility: The 9-member Technology for Educational Achievement in Wisconsin (TEACH) Board offers grants, loans, and other assistance to Wisconsin's educational institutions to aid in the installation of educational technology equipment and for training educators in the use of educational technology.

The board distributes educational technology block grants to all public school districts, secured juvenile correctional facilities, and Milwaukee charter schools, according to a statutory formula. It also considers funding requests from school districts, Milwaukee charter schools, private schools, technical college districts, private colleges, CESAs, secured juvenile correctional facilities, or public library boards for access to either a data line or a video link. A school district that operates more than one high school may request access to both data lines and video links. These links are provided at a fixed monthly charge, and the remaining cost is paid by the state's Universal Service Fund, derived from assessments charged to telecommunication utilities. The board may offer a subsidized loan (on which it pays 50% of the debt service) to a public school district, Milwaukee charter school, or a public library board to cover wiring data lines and limited purchases of other electronic equipment. It also awards grants on a competitive basis to various consortia of CESAs, public school districts, Milwaukee charter schools, secured juvenile correctional facilities, and public library boards to train teachers or patrons in educational technology and provide technical assistance in designing educational technology systems and programs. In addition, the board assists educational institutions in gaining access to the state's system for purchasing equipment and services.

The board, which was created by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, includes 5 members appointed by the governor to serve 4-year terms.

COUNCIL ON UTILITY PUBLIC BENEFITS

Members: THELMA A. SAIS, BRANDON R. SCHOLZ (appointed by governor); ROBERT JONES, KEITH REOPELLE (appointed by senate majority leader); THOMAS MEINZ (appointed by senate minority leader); TIM BRUER, JOHN WILSON (appointed by assembly speaker); LEE MEYERHOFER (appointed by assembly minority leader); JAY HOCHMUTH (appointed by secretary of natural resources); vacancy (appointed by secretary of administration); ROBERT GARVIN (appointed by public service commission chairperson).

Mailing Address: Division of Energy, P.O. Box 7868, Madison 53707-7868.

Telephone: (608) 266-9770.

Statutory References: Sections 15.107 (17) and 16.957.

The 11-member Council on Utility Public Benefits advises the Department of Administration on issues related to energy efficiency, conservation programs, and energy assistance to low-income households, including weatherization, payment of energy bills, and early identification and prevention of energy crises. Services are provided through community action agencies, non-profit corporations, or local governments. Grants are also awarded to nonprofit corporations for energy conservation and efficiency services, renewable resources in the least competitive sectors of the energy conservation market, and programs that promote environmental protection, electric system reliability, or rural economic development. The council was created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9, and its members are appointed for 3-year terms.

VOLUNTEER FIRE FIGHTER AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN SERVICE AWARD BOARD

Members: MARC MAROTTA (secretary of administration); ROBERT H. SEITZ (fire chiefs statewide organization representative); vacancy (volunteer fire fighters statewide organization representative); MELINDA ALLEN (volunteer emergency medical service technician); ROBERT D. SALOV, 2 vacancies (representatives of municipalities using volunteer fire fighters), AARON M. ZASOBA (individual experienced in financial planning). (All but *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

Contact Person: TERRI LENZ, 261-6567.

Mailing Address: 101 East Wilson Street, 4th Floor, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 261-6580.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$939,900.

Statutory References: Sections 15.105 (26) and 16.25.

The 8-member Volunteer Fire Fighter and Emergency Medical Technical Service Award Board establishes administrative rules for the operation of a service awards program designed to provide monetary rewards for volunteer fire fighters and emergency medical service technicians based on their length of service to a community. The board contracts with qualified private individuals or organizations to provide investment plans and administrative services to municipalities that choose to participate in the service awards program, but the communities make their payments directly to the plan provider. The board must establish procedures for appeal of decisions by the Department of Administration or the plan providers when the decisions substantially affect the interests of individual participants. In appointing the board members, who serve 3-year terms, the governor must seek representatives from different regions of the state and from municipalities of different sizes. Representatives of the fire chiefs and volunteer fire fighters organizations must be volunteer fire fighters themselves. The board was created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 105.

WASTE FACILITY SITING BOARD

Members: MICHAEL A. MARSDEN (town official), *acting chairperson*; vacancy (designated by secretary of transportation), *secretary*; DAVID JELINSKI (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), DAVID K. STOREY (designated by secretary of commerce); ARLYN J. HELM (town official); vacancy (county official). (Town and county officials are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Executive Director: PATTI WRIGHT CRONIN.

Mailing Address: 201 West Washington Avenue, 3rd Floor, Madison 53702-0001.

Telephone: (608) 267-7854.

Fax: (608) 267-3770.

Publications: Annual Report; Opinions of the Waste Facility Siting Board; Standard Notice.

Number of Employees: 1.75.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$259,200.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (1) (b) 11., 15.105 (12), 289.33, and 289.64.

Agency Responsibility: The 6-member Waste Facility Siting Board supervises a mandated negotiation-arbitration procedure between applicants for new or expanded solid or hazardous waste facility licenses and local committees composed of representatives from the municipalities affected by proposed facilities. It is authorized to make final awards in arbitration hearings and can enforce legal deadlines and other obligations of applicants and local committees during the process.

Town and county officials serve staggered 3-year terms, and the governor, when making these appointments, must consider timely recommendations of the Wisconsin Towns Association and the Wisconsin Counties Association. The board appoints an executive director from outside the classified service, who is authorized to request assistance from any state agency in helping the board fulfill its duties. The board is funded by a fee on each ton of waste disposed of in a licensed solid or hazardous waste facility. The board was created by Chapter 374, Laws of 1981, and is the first such agency established in the nation.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL

Members: MARY JO BAAS (public member appointed by governor), *chairperson*; 2 vacancies (senators appointed by senate majority leader); REPRESENTATIVES KRAWCZYK, MCCORMICK (appointed by assembly speaker); AVE BIE (designated by governor); SEVERA AUSTIN, CAROL BROOKS (public members appointed by senate president); E. VANESSA JONES, DEB JORDAHL (public members appointed by assembly speaker); JILL P. AVERILL, MARGARET A. FARROW, CELESTE J. HOZE, LYNETTA KOPP, KRISTINA STUART (public members appointed by governor).

Executive Director: KORY WOLTER.

Mailing Address: 14 West Mifflin Street, Suite 212, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-2219.

Fax: (608) 261-2432.

Internet Address: <http://www.state.wi.us>

Publications: Numerous publications related to the council's mission.

Number of Employees: 1.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$199,600.

Statutory References: Sections 15.107 (11) and 16.01.

Agency Responsibility: The 15-member Women's Council is charged with identifying barriers that prevent women in Wisconsin from participating fully and equally in all aspects of life. The council promotes public and private sector initiatives that empower women through educational opportunity; provides a clearinghouse for information relating to women's issues; works in cooperation with related groups and organizations; and promotes opportunities for partnerships with various organizations to address issues affecting Wisconsin women. The council conducts statewide hearings on issues that concern women and advises state agencies about the impact upon women of current and emerging state policies, laws, and rules.

The governor or governor's designee serves a 4-year term on the council; all other members serve 2-year terms. The governor designates one of the 6 public members as chairperson. The Women's Council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. It was preceded by a nonstatutory commission, the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women, which was created in 1964 and abolished in 1979.

Department of AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection: CYNTHIA BROWN, RICHARD CATES, ANDREW DIERCKS, MICHAEL DUMMER, ENRIQUE FIGUEROA, MICHAEL KRUTZA, SHELLY MAYER (agricultural representatives); BEVERLY ANDERSON, MARGARET KROME (consumer representatives) (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Secretary of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection: RODNEY J. NILSESTUEN, 224-5015.

Deputy Secretary: JUDY K. ZIEWACZ, 224-5001.

Executive Assistant: MARTIN M. HENERT, 224-5035.

Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service: ROBERT J. BATTAGLIA, *state agricultural statistician*, 224-4848, robert.battaglia@

Administrative Law Judge: CHERYL F. DANIELS, 224-5026, cheryl.daniels@

Legal Counsel, Office of: JAMES K. MATSON, *chief counsel*, 224-5023, james.matson@

Budget Director: BARBARA H. KNAPP, 224-4746, barb.knapp@

For e-mail combine the user ID and the state extender: userid@datcp.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708-8911.

Location: 2811 Agriculture Drive, Madison.

Telephones: Consumer Protection Hotline: (800) 422-7128; Farmers Assistance Hotline: (800) 942-2474; Wisconsin Telemarketing No-Call List sign-up: (866) 966-2255.

Fax: Office of the Secretary: 224-5045; Division of Agricultural Development: 224-5110; Division of Agricultural Resource Management: 224-4656; Division of Animal Health: 224-4871; Division of Food Safety: 224-4710; Division of Management Services: 224-4737; Division of Trade and Consumer Protection: 224-4939.

Internet Address: <http://www.datcp.state.wi.us>

Departmental E-mail Address: datcp_web@datcp.state.wi.us

Agricultural Development, Division of: WILL H. HUGHES, *administrator*, 224-5142, will.hughes@

Agricultural Business Development Group: PERRY L. BROWN, *supervisor*, 224-5114, perry.brown@

Agricultural Market Development Group: LORA J. KLENKE, *supervisor*, 224-5119, lora.klenke@

Farm Services Group: DAVID D. HANSEN, *supervisor*, 224-5055, david.hansen@

Agricultural Resource Management, Division of: NICHOLAS J. NEHER, *administrator*, 224-4567, nicholas.neher@

Agrichemical Management, Bureau of: NED T. ZUELSORFF, *director*, 224-4550, ned.zuelsdorff@

Land and Water Resources, Bureau of: J. DAVID JELINSKI, *director*, 224-4621, dave.jelinski@

Plant Industry, Bureau of: ESTHER J. CHAPMAN, *director and assistant division administrator*, 224-4590, esther.chapman@

Animal Health, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*, 224-4872.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: SHEILA M. GRAHAM, *director and assistant division administrator*, 224-4885, sheila.graham@

Animal Disease Control, Bureau of: ROBERT G. EHLENFELDT, *director*, 224-4880, robert.ehlenfeldt@

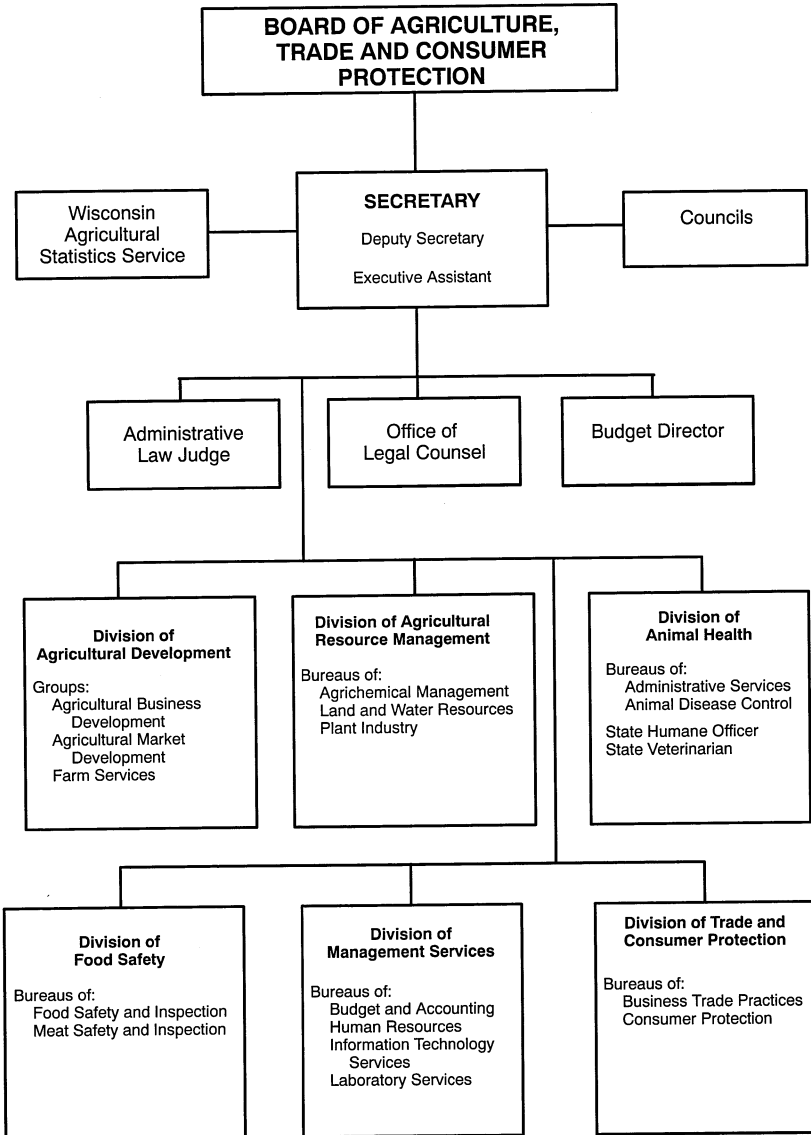
State Humane Officer: YVONNE M. BELLAY, 224-4888, yvonne.bellay@

State Veterinarian: vacancy, 224-4872.

Food Safety, Division of: STEVEN B. STEINHOFF, *administrator*, 224-4701, steve.steinhoff@

Food Safety and Inspection, Bureau of: CHARLES T. LEITZKE, *director*, 224-4711, tom.leitzke@

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Land and Water Conservation Board

Meat Safety and Inspection, Bureau of: TERRY L. BURKHARDT, *director*, 224-4725, terry.burkhardt@

Management Services, Division of: SUSAN J. BUROKER, *administrator*, 224-4740, susan.buroker@

Budget and Accounting, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*.

Human Resources, Bureau of: GEORGIA J. PEDRACINE, *director and assistant division administrator*, 224-4761, georgia.pedracine@

Information Technology Services, Bureau of: JUDITH HEIL, *director*, 224-4777, judy.heil@

Laboratory Services, Bureau of: STEVEN M. SOBEK, *director*, 267-3503, steve.sobek@

Trade and Consumer Protection, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*, 224-4920.

Business Trade Practices, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 224-4922.

Consumer Protection, Bureau of: vacancy, *director and assistant division administrator*, 224-4921.

Publications: *Agricultural Land Sales; Chloroacetanilide Herbicide Metabolites in Wisconsin Groundwater; Complaint Guide for the Wisconsin Consumer; Farm Transfers in Wisconsin – A Guide for Farmers; Groundwater Protection: An Evaluation of Wisconsin’s Atrazine Rule; Groundwater Quality – Agricultural Chemicals in Wisconsin Groundwater May 2002; Guide to Wisconsin Cheese Factory Outlets and Tours; Landlord and Tenants: The Wisconsin Way; Livestock Guidance: Local Planning for Livestock Operations in Wisconsin; Planning for Agriculture in Wisconsin: A Guide for Communities; Preventing Senior Citizen Rip-offs; Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics; Wisconsin Dairy Plant Directory; Wisconsin Nursery Directory; Wisconsin Pest Bulletin.*

Number of Employees: 649.47.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$147,137,200.

Statutory References: Sections 15.13, 15.135, and 15.137; Chapters 88, 91-100, 127, and 136.

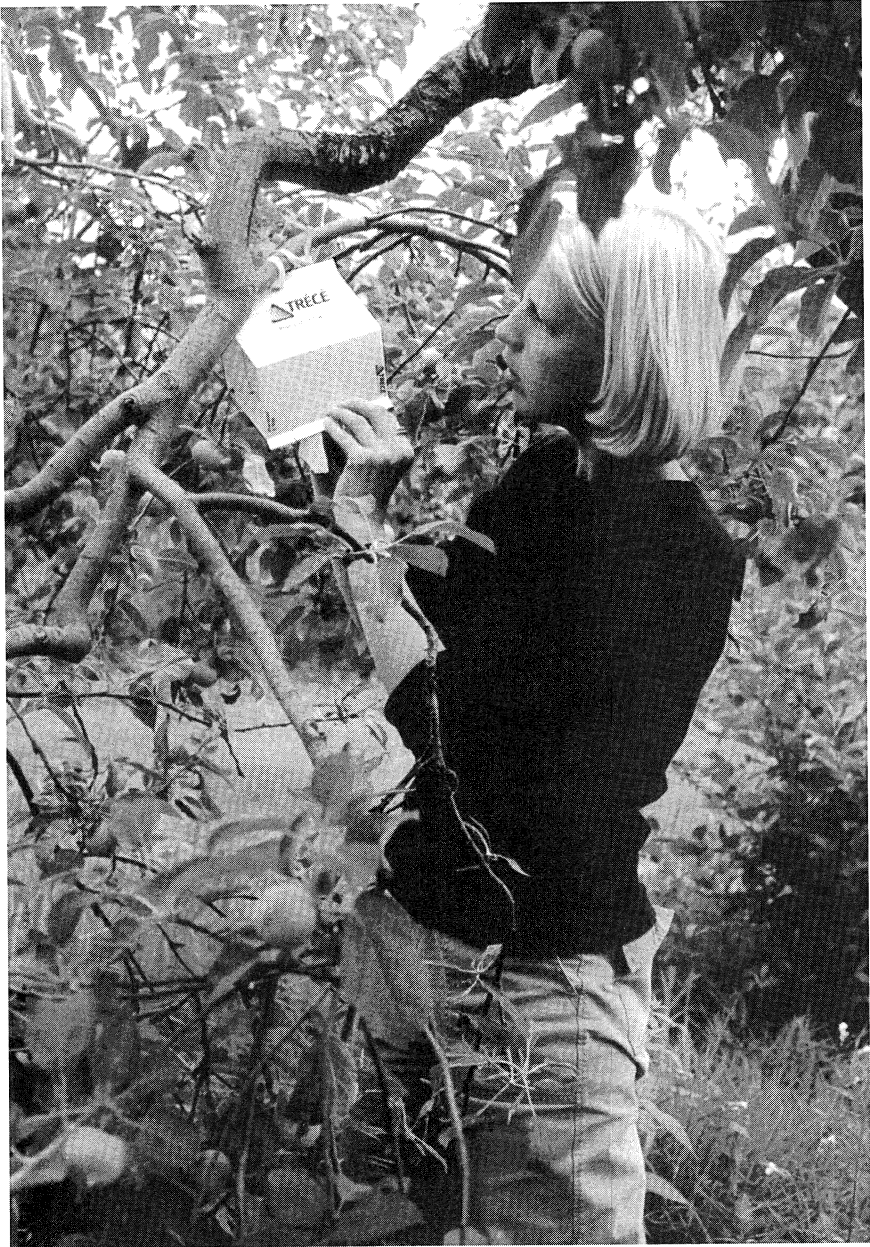
Agency Responsibility: The Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection regulates agriculture, trade, and commercial activity in Wisconsin for the protection of the state’s citizens. It enforces the state’s primary consumer protection laws, including those relating to deceptive advertising, unfair business practices, and consumer product safety. The department oversees enforcement of Wisconsin’s animal health and disease control laws and conducts a variety of programs to conserve and protect the state’s vital land, water, and plant resources.

The department administers financial security programs to protect agricultural producers, facilitates the marketing of Wisconsin agricultural products in interstate and international markets, and promotes agricultural development and diversification.

Organization: The 9 members of the Board of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection serve staggered 6-year terms. Of the board members, 2 must be consumer representatives and 7 must have an agricultural background. Appointments to the board must be made “without regard to party affiliation, residence or interest in any special organized group”. The board directs and supervises the department, which is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the division administrators from outside the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Agricultural Development* provides services to assist producers, agribusinesses, and organizations to develop national and international markets for Wisconsin agricultural products and to foster agricultural development and diversification in the state. It also provides counseling and mediation services to farmers, administers a rural electric power service program with the Public Service Commission, and oversees the operation of producer-elected marketing boards that assess fees within their respective groups for promotion, research, and education related to their commodities. The division also administers Agricultural Development and Diversification grants, a federal-state market news program, the “Something Special From Wisconsin” and Alice in Dairyland marketing programs, as well as the state aid programs for county and district fairs, the Livestock Breeders Association, and World Dairy Expo.

The *Division of Agricultural Resource Management* administers programs designed to protect the state’s agricultural resources, as well as public health and the environment. It works to prevent agricultural practices that contaminate surface water and groundwater and jointly administers a



A plant pest and disease specialist with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection checks an insect trap in an apple orchard as part of the statewide Cooperative Pest Survey Program. The program detects the incidence of new and established plant pests to assist growers to make effective pest management decisions. (Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection)

nonpoint source pollution control program with the Department of Natural Resources. It directs programs related to farmland preservation and soil and land conservation, agricultural chemical cleanup, drainage districts, and agricultural impact statements. It regulates the sale and use of pesticides, animal feed, fertilizers, seed, and soil and plant additives and conducts programs to prevent and control plant pests, such as the gypsy moth.

The *Division of Animal Health* works closely with agricultural producers and veterinarians to diagnose, prevent, and control serious domestic animal diseases that threaten public health and the food chain. It licenses and inspects animal dealers and markets, regulates the import and export of animals across state lines, acts to prevent the spread of animal diseases, and assists in the enforcement of state humane laws. It also regulates emerging industries, such as aquaculture and farm-raised deer.

The *Division of Food Safety* protects the state's food supply. From production through processing, packaging, distribution, and retail sale, the division works to ensure safe and wholesome food and to prevent fraud and misbranding in food sales. It licenses and inspects dairy plants, food and beverage processing establishments, meat slaughter and processing facilities, food warehouses, grocery stores, and other food establishments. The division inspects all dairy farms; inspects and samples food products; oversees food grading; and regulates the advertising, packaging, and labeling of food products.

The *Division of Management Services* provides administrative services to the department, including budget and accounting; facilities and fleet management; shipping, mailing, and printing; human resource management; and information technology services. The division also operates a general laboratory that provides analytical support to departmental inspection and sampling programs.

The *Division of Trade and Consumer Protection* enforces a wide range of consumer protection laws and handles nearly 200,000 consumer complaints and inquiries annually. It promulgates and enforces rules pertaining to deceptive advertising, consumer fraud, consumer product safety, landlord-tenant practices, home improvement, telecommunications, telemarketing, motor vehicle repair, fair packaging and labeling, weights and measures, and many other aspects of marketing. To promote fair and open competition in the marketplace, the division investigates and regulates unfair and anticompetitive business practices. It monitors the financial condition and business practices of dairy plants, grain warehouses, food processing plants, and public storage warehouses in order to protect agricultural producers and depositors. It also administers the state's Telemarketing No-Call List.

History: The present form of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection is largely the result of the consolidation of several related agencies in 1929, but the department traces its lineage and responsibilities back to pre-statehood days.

From its beginnings, Wisconsin has been concerned with agriculture; food quality, safety, and labeling; plant and animal health; unfair business and trade practices; and consumer protection, and has taken steps to protect the public. The 1839 territorial legislature provided for the inspection of certain food and other products and established a program to regulate weights and measures. County inspectors were responsible for certifying the grade, wholesomeness, quantity, and proper packaging of food and distilled spirits, with county treasurers charged with enforcing the weights and measures standards. The 1867 Legislature, in Chapter 176, authorized the governor to appoint a treasury agent to enforce the laws relating to itinerant sales by "hawkers and peddlers". The 1889 Legislature, in Chapter 452, created the Office of the Dairy and Food Commissioner to enforce food safety, food labeling, and weights and measures laws. Other legislation over the years created various related functions such as the State Veterinarian, the State Board of Agriculture, the Inspector of Apiaries, the State Orchard and Nursery Inspector, the State Supervisor of Illuminating Oils, and the State Humane Agent.

The Department of Agriculture was created by Chapter 413, Laws of 1915, which combined the functions of several prior entities including the Board of Agriculture, Livestock Sanitary Board, State Veterinarian, Inspector of Apiaries, and Orchard and Nursery Inspector. Under the control and supervision of a Commissioner of Agriculture appointed by the governor with senate consent, the department had the responsibility to promote the interests of agriculture, dairying, horticulture, manufactures, and the domestic arts. It collected and published farm crop, livestock,

and other statistics relating to state resources and regulated the practice of veterinary medicine. Through its own informational publications and paid advertisements in print media both inside the country and in foreign lands, it also sought to further the “development and enrichment” of the state by attracting “desirable immigrants” and “capital seeking profitable investment”. These efforts were intended to promote the advantages and opportunities offered by the state “to the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the home seeker, and the summer visitor”.

The Division of Markets was created within the Department of Agriculture by Chapter 670, Laws of 1919. The duty of the division was to promote, in the interest of the producer, distributor, and consuming public, the economical and efficient distribution of farm products. Responsibilities included devising systems for marketing, grading, standardization, and storage of farm products; preventing deceptive practices; maintaining a market news service for collecting and reporting information on the supply, demand, prices, and commercial movement of farm products; and designing copyrighted trademarks, labels, and brands for Wisconsin farm products. A separate Department of Markets was created by Chapter 571, Laws of 1921, under the direction of a commissioner of markets appointed by the governor with senate consent. The department retained most of the duties of the former division, but was allowed to give assistance to cooperative associations and was specifically charged with regulating unfair methods of competition in business and unfair trade practices.

The modern department had its inception when Chapter 479, Laws of 1929, created the Department of Agriculture and Markets by consolidation of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Markets, the Dairy and Food Commissioner, the State Treasury Agent, the State Supervisor of Inspectors of Illuminating Oils, and the State Humane Agent. The department, which was under the control of three commissioners appointed by the governor with senate consent, assumed all duties performed by the component agencies. The department was reorganized and renamed the Department of Agriculture by Chapter 85, Laws of 1939, but its basic mission and authority was not changed. The department was overseen by a 7-member State Board of Agriculture, whose members, appointed by the governor with senate consent, in turn appointed the department’s director. All members of the board were required to be persons experienced in farming.

The department’s name was changed to the current Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977. This law also specified that one of the 7 board members must be a consumer representative.

1995 Wisconsin Act 27 directed the governor, rather than the board, to appoint the department secretary with senate consent, and expanded the board’s membership to 8, including 2 consumer representatives. The board continues to set policy for the agency. Act 27 also consolidated the administration of most consumer protection activities within the department by transferring some staff and functions from the Department of Justice. However, the Department of Justice cooperates in the enforcement of consumer protection laws by providing legal services such as civil litigation. 1997 Wisconsin Act 95 added a ninth board member to represent agriculture.

In recent decades, the legislature has expanded the department’s responsibilities related to land and water resources, including the areas of soil conservation, drainage districts, groundwater protection, nonpoint source pollution abatement, pesticides, and agricultural chemical storage and cleanup. It has allowed the department to create marketing boards for agricultural commodities, to promote agricultural development and diversification, and promote the state’s agricultural products in interstate and international markets. The department also conducts programs for protecting producers against catastrophic financial defaults, farmland preservation, and farm mediation.

Statutory Councils

Agricultural Producer Security Council: RICHARD KELLER (Farmer’s Educational and Cooperative Union of America, Wisconsin Division, representative), GARY BRAUN (Midwest Food Processor’s Association, Inc., representative), RON STATZ (National Farmer’s Organization, Inc., representative), JOHN PETTY (Wisconsin Agri-Service Association, Inc., representative), DOUG SIMON (Wisconsin Cheese Makers Association representative), JIM ZIMMERMAN (representative of both the Wisconsin Corn Growers Association, Inc. and the Wisconsin Soybean Association, Inc.), ED WELCH (Wisconsin Dairy Products Association, Inc., representative),

DAVE DANIELS (Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation representative), JOHN MANSKE (Wisconsin Federation of Cooperatives representative), MIKE CARTER (Wisconsin Potato and Vegetable Growers Association, Inc., representative) (appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection).

The 10-member Agricultural Producer Security Council advises the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection (DATCP) on the administration and enforcement of agricultural producer security programs. All members are appointed by the secretary of DATCP for 3-year terms. The council was created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.137 (1) and 126.90 of the statutes.

Fertilizer Research Council: Voting members: JOHN CULLEN, MONTY LARSON, FRANK MASTERS (industry representatives nominated by fertilizer industry); ROBERT LAPACINSKI, RICHARD MORRIS, DARRELL REIGEL (crop producing farmer representatives); PATRICK SORGE (water quality expert appointed by secretary of natural resources). (All except the water quality expert are appointed jointly by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection and dean of UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences.) Nonvoting members: NICHOLAS NEHER (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), RUSS RASMUSSEN (designated by secretary of natural resources), BIRL LOWREY (designated by dean, UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8911, Madison 53708-8911.

Telephone: 224-4614.

The 10-member Fertilizer Research Council meets annually to review and recommend projects involving research on soil management, soil fertility, plant nutrition, and for research on surface and groundwater problems related to fertilizer use. The Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection secretary grants final approval for project funding. These research projects are granted to the UW System and are financed through funds generated from the sale of fertilizer and soil or plant additives in Wisconsin. The council's voting members are appointed for 3-year terms and may not serve more than 2 consecutive terms. The council was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.137 (5) and 94.64 (8m) of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION BOARD

Members: KIRSTEN GRINDE (designated by secretary of administration), SCOTT HASSETT (secretary of natural resources), JUDY ZIEWACZ (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); DON BINA, PATRICK LAUGHRIN, THOMAS RUDOLPH (county land conservation committee members); WILLIAM R. ELMAN (resident of city of 50,000 or more); MARK E. CUPP (representing governmental unit involved in river management); SANDI M. CIHLAR (farmer); DENNIS M. CANEFF (representing charitable natural resources organization); HARVEY STOWER (public member). (All except *ex officio* members or designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Advisory Members: PATRICIA LEAVENWORTH (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service); BEN BRANCEL (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency); FRED MADISON (designated by dean of the UW-Madison College of Agricultural and Life Sciences); ROBIN SHEPARD (appointed by director of UW-Extension); DALE OLSON (designated by staff of county land conservation committees).

Statutory References: Sections 15.135 (4), 91.06, and 92.04.

Agency Responsibility: The 11-member Land and Water Conservation Board advises the secretary and department regarding soil and water conservation, animal waste management, and farmland preservation. As part of its farmland preservation duties, the board certifies agricultural preservation plans and zoning ordinances. It reviews and makes recommendations to the department on county land and water resource plans, local livestock regulations, agricultural shoreland management ordinances, and funding allocations to county land conservation committees. The board also advises the UW System annually about needed research and education programs

related to soil and water conservation. In addition, it assists the Department of Natural Resources with issues related to runoff from agriculture and other rural sources of pollution.

The board's 3 county land conservation committee members are chosen by the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Association, Inc., to serve 2-year terms. The 4 members who must fulfill statutorily defined categories serve staggered 4-year terms. The undesignated member serves a 2-year term. In addition, the board must invite the appointment of advisory members from agencies or organizations specified by statute.

The board was originally created as the Land Conservation Board by Chapter 346, Laws of 1981, which also abolished the Agricultural Lands Preservation Board and transferred its functions to the new board. Chapter 346 also transferred administration of the state's soil and water conservation program from the UW System to the department but continued the university's responsibility for soil and water conservation research and educational programs. 1993 Wisconsin Act 16 changed the name of the board to the Land and Water Conservation Board.



A Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection food safety supervisor inspects a grocery store meat counter. The department licenses and inspects retail markets to ensure that products are handled properly to guard against food-borne illnesses. (Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection)

Department of COMMERCE

Secretary of Commerce: CORY NETTLES, 266-7088.

Deputy Secretary: DAVID K. STOREY, 266-8976.

Executive Assistant: AARON D. OLVER, 266-8976.

General Counsel: DENNIS W. KOZICH, 266-3203, dkozich@

Legislative Liaison: vacancy.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707-7970.

Location: 201 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephones: 266-1018; Business hotline: (800) 435-7287.

Fax: Business: 267-2829; Eau Claire: (715) 836-2510; Green Bay: (920) 498-6313; Milwaukee: (414) 382-1754; Milwaukee Center-City Initiative: (414) 227-4064; Stevens Point: (715) 346-4277.

Publications: A variety of reports are available upon request. For information on publications, contact the Division of Marketing, Advocacy and Technology Development at 266-5381.

Internet Address: <http://www.commerce.state.wi.us>

Number of Employees: 482.25.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$374,042,700.

Statutory References: Section 15.15; Chapter 560.

For e-mail combine the user ID and the state extender: userid@commerce.state.wi.us

Administrative Services, Division of: JON RENEAU, *administrator*, 266-3494;
Division Fax: 266-0182.

Facilities, Safety and Procurement, Bureau of: BARRY WANNER, *director*, 264-7836,
bwanner@

Fiscal Services, Bureau of: COLLEEN HOLTAN, *director*, 267-7200, choltan@

Human Resources, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-6948.

Information Technology, Bureau of: JIM WILSON, *director*, 266-7404, jwilson@

Policy and Budget Development, Bureau of: LOUIS CORNELIUS, *director*, 266-8629,
lcornelius@

Community Development, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*, 264-7837; Division Fax:
266-8969.

Community Finance, Bureau of: JAMES FRYMARK, *director*, 266-2742, jfrymark@

Downtown Development, Bureau of: JAMES ENGLE, *director*, 267-0766, jengle@

Enterprise Development, Bureau of: WILLIAM WHEELER, *director*, 267-2045, bwheeler@

Economic Development, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*, 266-6675; Division Fax: 267-2829.

Business Development, Bureau of: JOHN STRICKER, *director*, 261-7710, jstricker@

Business Finance, Bureau of: TODD KEARNEY, *director*, 266-6675, tkearney@;
Fax: 264-6151.

Minority Business Development, Bureau of: JAMES HUFF, *director*, 266-8380; Fax: 267-9550.

Environmental and Regulatory Services, Division of: BERNICE A. MATTSSON, *administrator*,
266-9403; Division Fax: 267-1381.

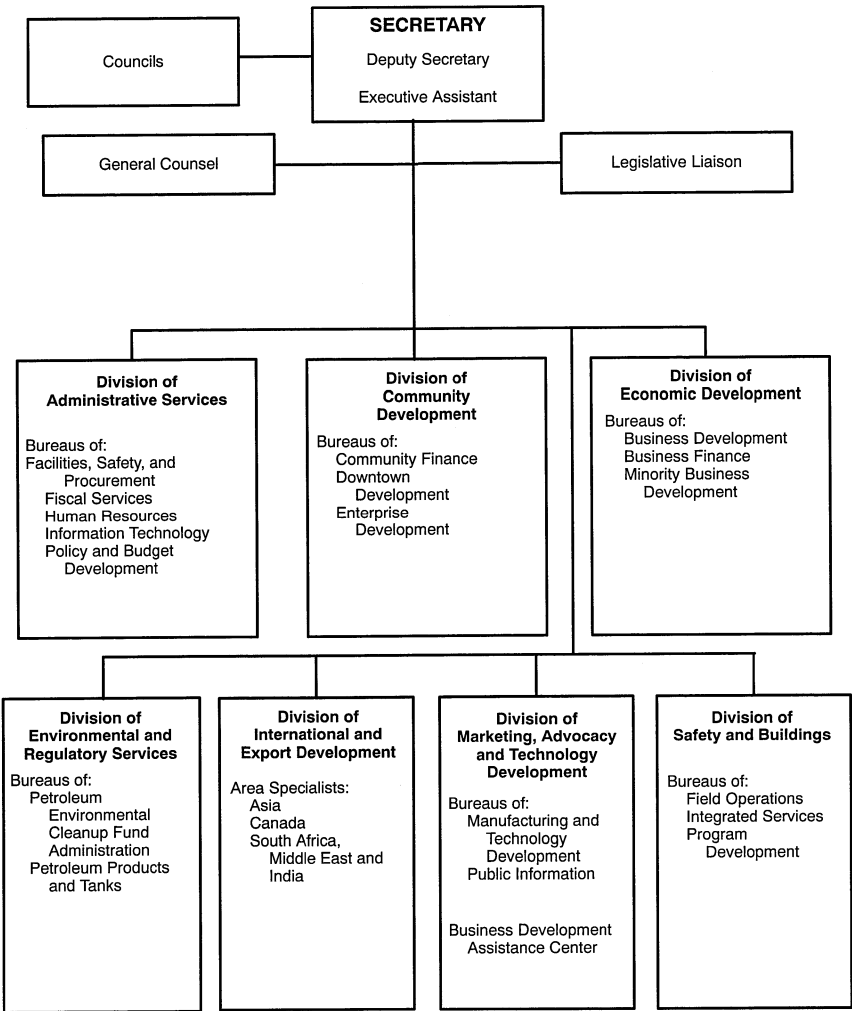
Petroleum Environmental Cleanup Fund Administration (PECF) Bureau: OSCAR HERRERA,
director; Claim Review: 267-7642; Site Review: 261-7732.

Petroleum Products and Tanks, Bureau of: PHILIP EDW. ALBERT, *director*.

International and Export Development, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*, 266-1767; Division
Fax: 266-5551; Regional Outreach Consultants: JOHN KONKEL, Eau Claire: (715) 833-6441;
BRAD SCHNEIDER, Oshkosh: (920) 303-9353; SUSAN DRAGOTTA, Waukesha: (262) 691-5147.

Area Specialists: Asia: BENG YEAP, 266-1480, byeap@; Canada: STANLEY PFRANG,
267-0639, spfrang@; South Africa, Middle East, and India: LOU JANOWSKI, 266-0393,
ljanowski@

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:

- Development Finance Board
- Minority Business Development Board
- Recycling Market Development Board
- Rural Economic Development Board

Marketing, Advocacy and Technology Development, Division of: vacancy, administrator; H. HAMPTON ROTHWELL, deputy administrator, 267-0313; Division Fax: 267-0436.

Manufacturing and Technology Development, Bureau of: vacancy, director, 266-0165.

Public Information, Bureau of: TONY W. HOZENY, public information manager, 267-9661, thozeny@

Business Development Assistance Center: H. HAMPTON ROTHWELL, director, 267-0313, hrothwell@

Safety and Buildings, Division of: KIMBERLY WALKER, administrator, 266-1816, kwalker@; RONALD L. BUCHHOLZ, deputy administrator, 266-1817, rbuchholz@;

Division Fax: 267-9566; Regional Fax: Chippewa Falls: (715) 726-2549; Green Bay: (920) 492-5604; Hayward: (715) 634-5150; La Crosse: (608) 785-9330; Shawano: (715) 524-3633; Stevens Point: (715) 345-5269; Waukesha: (262) 548-8614.

Field Operations, Bureau of: DANIEL GRAHAM, director, 266-0056, dgraham@

Integrated Services, Bureau of: RANDALL V. BALDWIN, director, 267-9152, rbaldwin@

Program Development, Bureau of: ROBERT G. DUPONT, director, 266-8984, rdupont@

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Commerce administers the state's economic development programs and policies. It provides consultation, technical assistance, and other services for industrial and commercial expansion. The department promotes the development or relocation of new businesses within the state and the retention of existing firms, especially small or minority-owned enterprises. In addition, it encourages job creation, particularly in economically depressed areas, and helps communities draw up development plans. The agency administers federal economic assistance programs that affect local governments and businesses. It also provides financial assistance for foreign trade development and reports on state economic trends, business aid programs, and long-term development strategies. Businesses and communities may use the department's information clearinghouse for help in dealing with other state and federal agencies. The department administers and enforces laws to assure safe and sanitary conditions in public and private buildings. It also administers the relocation assistance program and regulates petroleum products and petroleum storage tank systems.

Organization: The department is directed by a secretary, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the division administrators from outside the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Office of the Secretary* coordinates economic development programs in conjunction with other state agencies, private corporations, and Forward Wisconsin, Inc., a public-private partnership that promotes Wisconsin businesses and is supported by private donations and state funding. The secretary advises the governor and legislature on state economic growth and community development.

The *Division of Administrative Services* provides internal management services to the department in the areas of information technology, telecommunications, personnel, payroll, employee development, affirmative action, policy and budget development, procurement and printing, fiscal management, health and safety, property and space management, and mail services.

The *Division of Community Development* administers a variety of programs to help Wisconsin communities plan, manage, and direct their own economic development. The Development Zone Program encourages private sector investment in economically depressed areas by providing tax incentives to develop employment opportunities for the unemployed and persons facing barriers to employment and also encourages investment related to agricultural businesses. The Main Street Program assists communities in revitalizing their downtown areas. Other programs provide assistance in management, marketing, and financial analysis to entrepreneurs and small businesses in smaller communities. The Industrial Revenue Bond Program provides low-cost, long-term financing for eligible facilities. The Community-Based Economic Development Program provides funding to assist communities and community-based organizations with economic development planning, business incubator development, and business assistance services. The Brownfields Initiative provides assistance and funding to persons, businesses, development organizations, and municipalities for redevelopment and environmental remediation activities for contaminated sites where the owner cannot be located or cannot meet the cleanup costs. Under

the Technology Zone Program, the division certifies new or expanding businesses located in 8 designated areas of the state that qualify as “high-technology” operations for tax credits to the Department of Revenue. Through its educational loan repayment programs, the division helps medically underserved communities in both rural and urban areas recruit and retain physicians, dentists, and other primary health care providers. The division also administers programs that provide financial assistance to communities for infrastructure improvements, blight elimination, and community facilities through the public facilities portion of the federally funded Community Development Block Grant Program for small cities. In addition, it provides technical assistance and approves relocation payment plans and assistance service plans under the state’s eminent domain law.

The *Division of Economic Development* administers statewide business economic development programs and provides a wide array of technical assistance to local municipalities and businesses interested in starting or expanding operations in Wisconsin. The division also administers many of the state’s economic development financing programs, including Customized Labor Training, the Early Planning Grant Program, the Major Economic Development Program, the Minority Business Development Program, the Rural Economic Development Program, the Technology Development Fund, the Gaming Economic Development Diversification Program, and the economic development component of the federally funded Community Development Block Grant Program for small cities.

The *Division of Environmental and Regulatory Services*, created in Section 15.153 (3), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, is responsible for sampling and testing petroleum products. It inspects existing tank systems at terminals, bulk plants, and retail and nonretail tanks. It registers, reviews plans, and issues permits for new underground and aboveground storage tank systems. The division also cooperates with the Department of Natural Resources in administering the state’s Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Fund Act (PECFA) program for sites environmentally damaged through petroleum contamination and supervises the remediation of low and medium priority sites. In addition, the division administers the Fire Dues Program. The program provides support and direction for municipal fire protection and is funded by dues paid to the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance by insurers providing fire coverage.

The *Division of International and Export Development*, created in Section 15.153 (4), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, provides counseling and technical assistance to state businesses interested in increasing sales to foreign markets. It coordinates participation in international trade shows and organizes trade missions. Wisconsin currently maintains trade offices jointly with other states or organizations or has contract trade representatives in Brazil, Canada, Europe, and Mexico.

The *Division of Marketing, Advocacy and Technology Development* promotes the state’s business climate, publicizes business developments, and provides information on the state’s economy to assist expanding or relocating businesses. It provides information on resources for business start-ups, public and private financing programs, and government permits. The division helps small businesses understand and comply in a cost-effective manner with clean air regulations through the Small Business Clean Air Assistance Program and advocates the interests of small businesses through its Small Business Ombudsman Program. It helps small- and medium-sized manufacturers improve quality and productivity through its Manufacturing Assessment Program. It also assesses business safety practices and offers recommendations through the Safety Consultation Program.

The *Division of Safety and Buildings* promotes public safety, health, and welfare by administering state laws pertaining to commercial buildings, dwellings, structures, amusement rides, ski lifts, mines, and the subsystems that serve buildings, such as plumbing, private sewage, electrical service, fire sprinklers, heating, and elevators. It oversees the housing design and construction requirements of the Fair Housing Law. The division develops and enforces health and safety-related administrative rules, reviews plans for proposed construction, makes initial and follow-up inspections, issues credentials, and provides training and consulting services.

History: The state’s promotion of business and economic development originated with the Division of Industrial Development, established in the governor’s office by Chapter 271, Laws of 1955. The division was transferred to the newly created Department of Resource Development

in 1959 and renamed the Division of Economic Development. Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, returned it to the governor's office. While in the executive office, it absorbed the Office of Economic Opportunity (1966), which had been created in the Department of Resource Development to administer the federal antipoverty programs enacted in 1964. Under the 1967 executive branch reorganization, the division became part of the Department of Local Affairs and Development, and local and regional planning functions were integrated into it.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, elevated the division to departmental status as the Department of Business Development. The department absorbed the Division of Tourism from the Department of Natural Resources in 1975. Under Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, the Department of Business Development was reunited with the Department of Local Affairs and Development to form the Department of Development, subsequently renamed the Department of Commerce by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27.

The department's responsibility for state tourism promotion ended with creation of the Department of Tourism by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Act 27 also transferred the PECFA program and the safety and buildings functions from the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to the Department of Commerce.

Wisconsin was a pioneer in the use of administrative law for safety and building regulation. The 1911 Legislature created the Industrial Commission in Chapter 485 to set standards for a safe place of employment. This "safe place" statute was extended in Chapter 588, Laws of 1913, to include public buildings, defined as "any structure used in whole or in part as a place of resort, assemblage, lodging, trade, traffic, occupancy, or use by the public, or by three or more tenants." The commission adopted its first building code in 1914. Programs added over the years include plumbing, heating, ventilation, air conditioning, energy conservation, private on-site waste treatment systems, accessibility for people with disabilities, and electrical inspection and certification.

Other programs absorbed by the department, as a result of 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, include plat review from the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; municipal boundary review from the Department of Administration; and relocation assistance under eminent domain law from the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations. Plat review and municipal boundary review were transferred to the Department of Administration in 1997 Wisconsin Act 27.

Statutory Councils

Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Council: JAMES SMITH (department employee), *secretary*; JEFF BATEMAN, GREG HINTZ (representing licensed automatic fire sprinkler contractors); DICK HEDTKE, CHRIS SCHOENBECK (licensed journeymen automatic fire sprinkler fitters) (all appointed by secretary of commerce).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2689, Madison 53701-2689.

Telephone: 266-0251.

The 5-member Automatic Fire Sprinkler System Contractors and Journeymen Council reviews the content of examinations and advises the department on related matters. Journeymen and contractor members serve staggered 4-year terms. The council was created as an examining council in the Department of Health and Social Services by Chapter 255, Laws of 1971; transferred to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979; and transferred to the Department of Commerce by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. The council's duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (9) and 145.17 (2) of the statutes.

Contractor Financial Responsibility Council: KENNETH L. LEPAK, LAWRENCE E. SCHAUDER, MARY L. SCHROEDER (on-site contractors of one- and 2-family housing); BRUCE D. McMILLER (certified building inspector employed by local government); JAMES E. CAULEY (all appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2689, Madison 53701-2689.

Telephone: 266-9292.

The 5-member Contractor Financial Responsibility Council recommends rules for promulgation by the department for certification of contractors' financial responsibility. Council members serve staggered 3-year terms. One member cannot be a building contractor or inspector. The

council was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 126 in the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and transferred to the Department of Commerce by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (4) and 101.625 of the statutes.

Dwelling Code Council: JEFFREY D. BECHARD, TIMOTHY IHLENFELD, WILLIAM J. ROEHR, PAUL M. WELNAK (building trade labor organization representatives); MICHAEL L. GREEN, HOWARD GYGAX, BRIAN E. WALTER, CHRISTINE E. WILSON (certified building inspectors employed by local government); MICHAEL E. CHECK, RANDOLPH J. THELEN (representatives of on-site housing contractors); LEONARD J. LINZMEIER, KURT R. SMITH (manufactured housing representatives); HAROLD F. LAST (architect, engineer, or designer); KEVIN S. GUILLORY, JOHN VANDE CASTLE (construction material supply representatives); MARK E. BENKOWSKI (one- and 2-family house remodeling contractor); JAMES E. CAULEY, DENNIS J. O'LAUGHLIN (public members) (all appointed by governor). Nonvoting secretary: LARRY SWAZIEK (department employee appointed by secretary of commerce).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2689, Madison 53701-2689.

Telephone: 267-7701.

The 18-member Dwelling Code Council reviews the rules and standards for one- and 2-family dwellings and manufactured housing. Members are appointed to 3-year terms. One public member must represent persons with disabilities. The council was created by Chapter 404, Laws of 1975, in the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and transferred to the Department of Commerce by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (3), 101.62, and 101.72 of the statutes.

Main Street Programs, Council on: vacancy (designated by secretary of commerce), *chairperson*; BRIAN MCCORMICK (designated by director, state historical society); TIMOTHY L. ANDERSON (Wisconsin Downtown Action Council representative); TRUDY B. WALLIN (local chamber of commerce representative); SHAWN K. GRAFF (Wisconsin Trust for Historic Preservation representative); BEVERLY J. ANDERSON (city, village, or town representative); CHARLES W. CAUSIER (planning profession representative); TERRANCE W. MARTIN (architectural profession); WILLIAM R. NEUREUTHER (financial community); JOHN M. ROGERS, PENNY L. VANVLEET (business community); DEAN R. AMHAUS, ANN B. EAVES, DENNIS W. LEONG, EDWARD L. WENDLAND (members with expertise in downtown revitalization). (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor.) Nonvoting secretary: JAMES ENGLE (department employee designated by secretary of commerce).

The 15-member Council on Main Street Programs helps develop the state's Main Street Program for revitalization of business areas, reviews the program's effectiveness, and recommends municipalities for participation. Members are appointed for 3-year terms, and representative members must provide geographic diversity. At least 3 members must own or operate a business in a business area that has requested services under the Main Street Program. At least 5 members must have experience in business area revitalization combined with historical preservation. The council was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 109, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (7), 560.081, and 560.082 of the statutes.

Multifamily Dwelling Code Council: EDWARD R. GRAY, WILLIAM J. ROEHR (skilled building trades labor representatives); TODD R. FAHNING (municipal inspector from county less than 50,000 population); RICHARD P. PAUR (municipal inspector from county over 50,000 population); BRUCE A. FUERBRINGER, EDWIN J. RUCKRIEGEL (fire service workers); BETH A. GONNERING, HARRY R. MACCO (multifamily dwelling contractors and developers); KEVIN CAVANAUGH, PAUL D. COATS, FRED STIER (materials manufacturers and finished product suppliers); JAMES R. KLETT (representing architects, engineers, and designers of multifamily housing); PAUL MARUNICH, CARL J. MASTAGLIO (public members) (all appointed by governor). Nonvoting secretary: JAMES QUAST (department employee member).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2689, Madison 53701-2689.

Telephone: 266-9292.

The 14-member Multifamily Dwelling Code Council advises the department on rules for multifamily dwelling construction. Members are appointed to 3-year terms. Those representing designated businesses and professions must be actively engaged in their work. At least one of the fire

services representatives must be a fire chief. At least one of the public members must be a fair housing advocate. The council was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 39 in the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and transferred to the Department of Commerce by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (12) and 101.972 of the statutes.

Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council: SCOTT HASSETT (secretary of natural resources), CORY NETTLES (secretary of commerce); 5 vacancies. (All other members are nominated by the two secretaries and appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7838, Madison 53707-7838.

Telephone: 266-3723.

The 7-member Petroleum Storage Environmental Cleanup Council advises the Department of Commerce and the Department of Natural Resources on issues related to petroleum spills, cleanup, and claims for awards. Five members are appointed for 4-year terms by the governor from nominations by the secretaries of commerce and natural resources, who must consider representatives from petroleum product transporters, manufacturers, suppliers, retailers and wholesalers, professional geologists, hydrologists and soil scientists, and environmental scientists, consultants, contractors, and engineers. The council was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 399 in the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations and transferred to the Department of Commerce by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (11) and 101.143 (8) of the statutes.

Plumbers Council: LYNITA DOCKEN (department employee), *secretary*; DAVE JONES (master plumber), DON WIEDOFF (journeyman plumber) (all appointed by secretary of commerce).

Mailing Address: 4003 North Kinney Coulee Road, La Crosse 54650.

Telephone: (608) 785-9349.

The 3-member Plumbers Council advises the department about the testing and licensing of plumbers. The 2 plumber members are appointed for 2-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, as an examining council in the Department of Health and Social Services; renamed and moved to the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979; and transferred to the Department of Commerce by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (6) and 145.02 (4) of the statutes.

Rural Health Development Council: vacancy (designated by secretary of commerce), vacancy (designated by secretary of health and family services); BYRON J. CROUSE (UW Medical School); ALAN K. DAVID (Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.); TIMOTHY J. SIZE (Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority); vacancy (Farmers Home Administration); SCOT WALL, E. RAY WILLOUGHBY (private rural lender representatives); DANIEL N. MANDERS, CRAIG W.C. SCHMIDT (rural health care facility representatives); KENNETH M. VISTE, JR. (physician practicing in rural area); BLANE CHRISTMAN (dentist practicing in rural area); DORIS L. BAKKER (nurse practicing in rural area); JANET K. RECORE (dental hygienist practicing in rural area); LINDA S. ADRIAN (public health services representative). (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

The 15-member Rural Health Development Council advises the department regarding administration of the physician loan assistance program, delivery of health care and improvement of facilities in rural areas, and coordination of state and federal programs available to assist rural health facilities. Appointed members serve 5-year terms. The council was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 317, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (8) and 560.185 of the statutes.

Small Business Environmental Council: JAMES REYNOLDS (appointed by senate president), CARL KOMMSA (appointed by senate minority leader), PATRICIA HASKINS (appointed by assembly speaker), JAY MEILI (appointed by assembly minority leader), H. HAMPTON ROTHWELL (appointed by secretary of commerce); MARK W. McDERMID (appointed by secretary of natural resources); J. ROBERT NICHOLSON, MICHAEL H. SIMPSON, PETER J. VAN HORN (representing general public and appointed by governor).

The 9-member Small Business Environmental Council advises the Department of Natural Resources on the effectiveness of assistance programs to small businesses that enable them to

comply with the federal Clean Air Act. It also advises on the fairness and effectiveness of air pollution rules promulgated by the Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regarding the impact on small businesses. Members are appointed to 3-year terms. The 4 members appointed by legislative officers must own or represent owners of small business stationary air pollution sources. The 3 members appointed by the governor may not own or represent small business stationary sources. The council was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 302, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.157 (10) and 560.11 of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE BOARD

Members: DAVID K. STOREY (designated by secretary of commerce), ROBERTA GASSMAN (secretary of workforce development), RICHARD CARPENTER (director, Technical College System Board); ROSALIE F. MORGAN (scientific community); DAVID W. OPITZ (technical community); ROBERT GLASER (labor community); WILLIAM L. ADAMANY (small business community); RANDOLF T. MYRICKS (minority business community); ANTONIO RILEY (financial community). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

Statutory References: Section 15.155 (1); Chapter 560, Subchapter V.

Agency Responsibility: The 9-member Development Finance Board awards grants and loans from the Wisconsin Development Fund. Its 6 appointed members serve 2-year terms. The board may make technology grants or loans to consortiums to support research to develop new products or improve existing products or processes. Businesses may obtain customized labor training grants or loans to provide state residents with job training in new technology and industrial skills if the training is not available through existing federal, state, or local resources. Funds are available for major economic development projects that cannot secure other financing and for activities that do not fit into existing programs. Through Employee Ownership Assistance Loans, the board approves funding for feasibility studies by employee groups considering the purchase of existing businesses as an alternative to plant closings. The board was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 27.

MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Members: GRACIELA W. AUBEY, ASHOK BHARGAVA, JOHN W. CADOTTE, BRIAN L. GANOS, DAVID K. STOREY, PETER K. YANG, vacancy (all appointed by governor).

Statutory References: Section 15.155 (3); Chapter 560, Subchapter VII.

Agency Responsibility: The Minority Business Development Board may award grants or loans to minority group members, minority businesses, or local development corporations for projects to plan a new business (early planning projects) or projects to start a new business or expand an existing business (development projects). Recipients must finance a portion of the project's cost from private funds. Department of Commerce rules governing the administration of the programs are subject to board review. Board members serve 2-year terms; the number of members is not specified by law. The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31.

RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Members: DAVID K. STOREY (designated by secretary of commerce); CHARLES J. LARSCHEID, PAUL D. MAULUCCI (responsible unit representatives); TERRENCE W. CARROLL, ROBERT A. EST (marketing experts). (All except *ex officio* members or designees are appointed by governor.)

Recycling Development Manager: DAVID MARTENS, Division of Economic Development.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7970, Madison 53707-7970.

Location: 201 West Washington Avenue, 5th Floor, Madison.

Telephone: 261-7711.

Fax: 267-2829.

Number of Employees: 1.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$131,600.

Statutory References: Sections 15.155 (2) and 560.031.

Agency Responsibility: The 5-member Recycling Market Development Board promotes the development of markets for materials recovered by governmental units or solid waste management systems, as defined under Section 287.01 (9), Wisconsin Statutes. The board may provide financial assistance in the form of grants, loans, or manufacturing rebates to public or private entities that assist in marketing recovered materials. It may also fund projects to develop new markets for recovered materials. The board's 4 appointed members serve 3-year terms. Two of them must represent "responsible units", which are those municipalities, counties, or solid waste management systems that conduct recycling and solid waste management programs.

The board originally was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 75 and attached to the Department of Administration. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 attached it temporarily to the University of Wisconsin System and then to the Department of Commerce in October 1997. Board membership and responsibilities were revised by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9.

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Members: vacancy (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), DAVID K. STOREY (designated by secretary of commerce); SENATORS DECKER, ZIEN; REPRESENTATIVES AINSWORTH, PLOUFF; CALVIN J. FRELK, MICHAEL R. KRUTZA, TIMOTHY MCGETTIGAN. (All except *ex officio* members or designees are appointed by governor.)

Statutory References: Sections 15.155 (4) and 560.17.

Agency Responsibility: The 9-member Rural Economic Development Board awards grants or loans to rural businesses with fewer than 50 employees to assist in starting or expanding their operations. The board includes 4 legislative members who represent the majority and minority parties in each house and must be from rural districts. The 3 members appointed by the governor serve 3-year terms. Each of them must have experience operating a business located in a rural municipality, and at least one must have operated a cooperative. The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31.

Department of CORRECTIONS

Secretary of Corrections: MATTHEW J. FRANK, 240-5055, matthew.frank@

Deputy Secretary: CINDY O'DONNELL, 240-5055, cindy.odonnell@

Executive Assistant: DEIRDRE A. MORGAN, 240-5055, deirdre.morgan@

Office of Legal Counsel: KEVIN POTTER, *chief*, 240-5035, kevin.potter@

Legislative Liaison: ROBERT MARGOLIES, 240-5056, robert.margolies@

Public Information Director: WILLIAM J. CLAUSIUS, 240-5060, william.clausius@

Detention Facilities, Office of: MARTIN J. ORDINANS, *director*, 240-5052; Milwaukee: (414) 227-5199.

Victim Services, Office of: COLLEEN WINSTON, *director*, 240-5880.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7925, Madison 53707-7925.

Location: 3099 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53704.

Telephone: 240-5000.

Fax: 240-3305.

Internet Address: <http://www.wi-doc.com>

Number of Employees: 10,220.16.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$1,949,568,100.

Statutory References: Section 15.14; Chapter 301.

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@doc.state.wi.us

Adult Institutions, Division of: STEVEN B. CASPERSON, *administrator*, 240-5100, steven.casperson@; MARIANNE COOKE, *assistant administrator*, 240-5103, marianne.cooke@; KENNETH MORGAN, *assistant administrator*, 240-5102, kenneth.morgan@; GARY DAVIS, *assistant administrator*, 240-5104, gary.davis@; Division Fax: 240-3310.

Correctional Enterprises, Bureau of: STEVEN KRONZER, *director*, 3099 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53704, 240-5200, steve.kronzer@; Fax: 240-3320.

Health Services, Bureau of: JAMES GREER, *director*, 240-5122, james.greer@

Offender Classification and Movement, Bureau of: STEPHEN M. PUCKETT, *director*, 240-5810, bill.puckett@

PRISONS

Maximum Security:

Columbia Correctional Institution: PHILIP A. KINGSTON, *warden*, P.O. Box 950, Portage 53901-0950, (608) 742-9100; Fax: (608) 742-9111.

Dodge Correctional Institution: JOHN BETT, *warden*, P.O. Box 661, Waupun 53963-0661, (920) 324-5577; Fax: (920) 324-6354.

Green Bay Correctional Institution: DANIEL BERTRAND, *warden*, P.O. Box 19033, Green Bay 54307-9033, (920) 432-4877; Fax: (920) 432-5388.

Waupun Correctional Institution: GARY R. MCCAUGHTRY, *warden*, P.O. Box 351, Waupun 53963-0351, (920) 324-5571; Fax: (920) 324-7250.

Wisconsin Secure Program Facility: GERALD A. BERGE, *warden*, P.O. Box 1000, Boscobel 53805-1000, (608) 375-5656; Fax: (608) 375-5595.

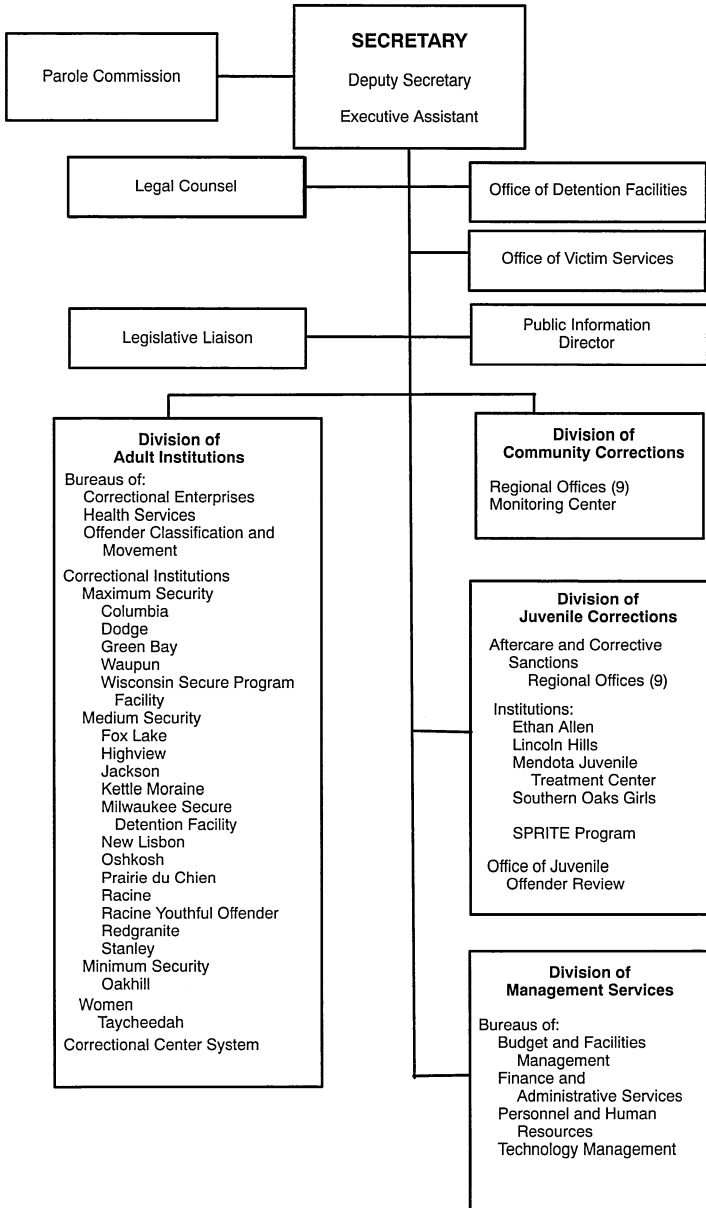
Medium Security:

Fox Lake Correctional Institution: THOMAS G. BORGAN, *warden*, P.O. Box 147, Fox Lake 53933-0147, (920) 928-3151; Fax: (920) 928-6929.

Highview Correctional Institution: DAN BENIK, *acting warden*, East Park Avenue, Chippewa Falls 54729, (715) 644-2960; Fax (715) 644-2966 (opening delayed).

Jackson Correctional Institution: TOM KARLEN, *warden*, P.O. Box 232, Black River Falls 54615-0232, (715) 284-4550; Fax: (715) 284-7335.

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Interstate Adult Offender Supervision Board
Prison Industries Board

Kettle Moraine Correctional Institution: JANE GAMBLE, warden, P.O. Box 31, Plymouth 53073-0031, (920) 526-3244; Fax: (920) 526-3989.

Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility: JOHN HUSZ, superintendent, 1015 North 10th Street, Milwaukee 53233, (414) 212-3535; Fax: (414) 212-6811.

New Lisbon Correctional Institution: CATHY FARREY, warden, New Lisbon 53950, (608) 562-6192 (opening delayed).

Oshkosh Correctional Institution: JUDY SMITH, warden, P.O. Box 3530, Oshkosh 54903-3530, (920) 231-4010; Fax: (920) 236-2615.

Prairie du Chien Correctional Facility: CATHY FARREY, superintendent, P.O. Box 9900, Prairie du Chien 53821-9900, (608) 326-7828; Fax: (608) 326-7736.

Racine Correctional Institution: KEN MORGAN, warden, P.O. Box 900, Sturtevant 53177-0900, (262) 886-3214; Fax: (262) 886-3514.

Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Institution: DAN A. BUCHLER, warden, P.O. Box 2200, Racine 53401-2200, (262) 638-1999; Fax: (262) 638-1777.

Redgranite Correctional Institution: JEFFREY ENDICOTT, warden, 1006 County Road EE, Redgranite 54970, (920) 566-2600; Fax: (920) 566-2610.

Stanley Correctional Institution: DAN BENIK, warden, P.O. Box 235, Stanley 54768, (715) 644-2960; Fax: (715) 644-2966.

Minimum Security:

Oakhill Correctional Institution: DICK VERHAGEN, warden, P.O. Box 938, Oregon 53575-0938, (608) 835-3101; Fax: (608) 835-9196.

Women:

Taycheedah Correctional Institution: JODINE DEPPISCH, warden, 751 County Road K, Fond du Lac 54935-2946, (920) 929-3800; Fax: (920) 929-2946.

CENTER SYSTEM

MICKEY THOMPSON, warden, *Wisconsin Correctional Center System*, (608) 835-5711; Fax: (608) 835-3175.

Black River Correctional Center: TIM NELSON, superintendent, W6898 East Staffon Road, Route #5, P.O. Box 433 C, Black River Falls 54615-0433, (715) 333-5681; Fax: (715) 333-2708.

John C. Burke Correctional Center: ART THURMER, superintendent, 900 South Madison Street, P.O. Box 900, Waupun 53963-0900, (920) 324-3460; Fax: (920) 324-4575.

Felmers Chaney Correctional Center: TOM VANDENBOOM, superintendent, 2825 North 30th Street, Milwaukee 53210, (414) 874-1600; Fax: (414) 874-1695.

Drug Abuse Correctional Center: SHERI GRAEBER, superintendent, Kempster Hall/Winnebago Mental Health Institute, North Drive, P.O. Box 36, Winnebago 54985-0036, (920) 236-2700; Fax: (920) 426-5601.

Robert E. Ellsworth Correctional Center: LARRY MAHONEY, superintendent, 21425-A Spring Street, Union Grove 53182-9408, (262) 878-2392; Fax: (262) 878-4768.

Flambeau Correctional Center: JOHN CLARK, superintendent, N671 County Road M, Hawkins 54530-9400, (715) 585-6394; Fax: (715) 585-6563.

Gordon Correctional Center: DAVID SIEDSCHLAG, superintendent, 10401 East County Road G, Gordon 54838, (715) 376-2680; Fax: (715) 376-4361.

Kenosha Correctional Center: DIANE WILLIAMS, superintendent, 6353 14th Avenue, Kenosha 53143, (262) 653-7099; Fax: (262) 653-7241.

McNaughton Correctional Center: DAVE BURTON, superintendent, 8500 Rainbow Road, Lake Tomahawk 54539-9558, (715) 277-2484; Fax: (715) 277-2293.

Milwaukee Women's Correctional Center: BEVERLY LEWIS-MOSES, superintendent, 617 West Keefe Avenue, Milwaukee 53212, (414) 227-4055; Fax: (414) 227-4169.

Oregon Correctional Center: BRIAN FRANSON, superintendent, 5140 Highway M, P.O. Box 25, Oregon 53575-0025, (608) 835-3233; Fax: (608) 835-3145.

Sanger B. Powers Correctional Center: ROBERT KENT, *superintendent*, N8375 County Line Road, Oneida 54155-9300, (920) 869-1095; Fax: (920) 869-2650.

St. Croix Correctional Center: JO SKALSKI, *superintendent*, 1859 North 4th Street, P.O. Box 36, New Richmond 54017-0036, (715) 246-6971; Fax: (715) 246-3680.

Marshall E. Sherrer Correctional Center: DEBORAH CHAMBERS, *superintendent*, 1318 North 14th Street, Milwaukee 53205-2596, (414) 343-5000; Fax: (414) 343-5039.

Thompson Correctional Center: JANE DIER-ZIMMEL, *superintendent*, 434 State Farm Road, Deerfield 53531-9562, (608) 423-3415; Fax: (608) 423-9852.

Winnebago Correctional Center: JAMES NAGLE, *superintendent*, P.O. Box 128, 4300 Sherman Road, Winnebago 54985-0128, (920) 424-0402; Fax: (920) 424-0430.

Community Corrections, Division of: RICK RAEMISCH, *administrator*, 240-5300, rick.raemisch@; WILLIAM J. GROSSHANS, *assistant administrator, business and records*; Fax: 240-3330.

Region 1: DENISE SYMDON, *chief*, 2445 Darwin Road, Suite 102, Madison 53704, 246-1960; Fax: 246-1900.

Region 2: TERI LEE DANNER, *chief*, 9531 Rayne Road, Suite 11, Sturtevant 53177-1833, (262) 884-3780; Fax: (262) 884-3799.

Region 3A: JOHN BARIAN, *chief*, 4200 North Holton Street, Milwaukee 53212, (414) 229-0600; Fax: (414) 229-0567.

Region 3B: JAN CUMMINGS, *chief*, 819 North 6th Street, Room 121, Milwaukee 53203-1675, (414) 227-4195; Fax: (414) 227-5043.

Region 4: JAMES MILLER, *chief*, 1360 American Drive, Neenah 54956, (920) 751-4623; Fax: (920) 751-4601.

Region 5: LARRY LIEGEL, *chief*, 718 West Clairemont Avenue, P.O. Box 780, Eau Claire 54701-6143, (715) 836-5508; Fax: (715) 836-2331.

Region 6: ROBERT GRUSNICK, *chief*, 56-A South Brown Street, P.O. Box 497, Rhinelander 54501-0497, (715) 365-2587; Fax: (715) 369-5255.

Region 7: EURIAL JORDAN, *chief*, 141 Northwest Barstow Street, Room 129, Waukesha 53188-3756, (262) 521-5157; Fax: (262) 548-8697.

Region 8: BARBARA SUTTON, *chief*, 427 East Tower Drive, Wautoma 54982-5589, (920) 787-5555; Fax: (920) 787-5589.

Monitoring Center: DOUGLAS MILSAP, *director*, 5706 Odana Road, Madison 53719, 273-5767, douglas.milsap@

Juvenile Corrections, Division of: JIM MOESER, *administrator*, 240-5901, james.moeser@; SILVIA R. JACKSON, *deputy administrator*, 240-5902; 3099 East Washington Avenue, Madison 53704; Division Fax: 240-3370.

Aftercare and Corrective Sanctions:

Eau Claire: 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Room 140, Eau Claire 54701-6143, (715) 552-4497.

Green Bay: 200 North Jefferson Street, Suite 134, Green Bay 54301, (920) 448-6458.

Madison: 2909 Landmark Place, Suite 104, Madison 53713, 288-3350.

Milwaukee: 4200 North Holton Street, Suite 120, Milwaukee 53212, (414) 229-0701.

Neenah: 1356 American Drive, Neenah 54956, (920) 729-3900.

Schofield: 1699 Schofield Avenue, Suite 120, Schofield 54476-1021, (715) 241-8890.

Spooner: 802 Northland Drive, Spooner 54801, (715) 635-5902.

Sturtevant: 9531 Rayne Road, Suite 3, Sturtevant 53177-1833, (262) 884-3748.

Wisconsin Rapids: 131 24th Street South, Wisconsin Rapids 54494-6281, (715) 422-5279.

Institutions:

Ethan Allen School: KYLE DAVIDSON, *superintendent*, P.O. Box 900, Wales 53183-0900, (262) 646-3341; Fax: (262) 646-3761.

Lincoln Hills School: PAUL WESTERHAUS, *superintendent*, W4380 Copper Lake Road, Irma 54442-9720, (715) 536-8386; Fax (715) 536-8236.

Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center: GREG VAN RYBROEK, *director*, 301 Troy Drive, Madison 53704, (608) 301-1207; Fax: (608) 301-1207.

Southern Oaks Girls School: PATRICIA J. OGREN, *superintendent*, 21425B Spring Street, Union Grove 53182-9707, (262) 878-6500; Fax: (262) 878-6520.

SPRITE Program: MIKE KASS, *assistant director*, 2909 Landmark Place, Suite 104, Madison 53713, 288-3356; Fax: 288-3378.

Juvenile Offender Review, Office of: JUDITH HEINE, *director*, 240-5918.

Management Services, Division of: EARL FISCHER, *administrator*, 240-5400, earl.fischer@; Division Fax: 240-3340.

Budget and Facilities Management, Bureau of: ROBERT NIKOLAY, *director*, 240-5405, robert.nikolay@

Finance and Administrative Services, Bureau of: BEVERLY BALAKHOVSKY, *director*, 240-5420, beverly.balakhovsky@

Personnel and Human Resources, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 240-5406.

Technology Management, Bureau of: HERBERT THOMPSON, *director*, 240-5646, herbert.thompson@

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Corrections administers Wisconsin's state prisons, community correctional centers, and juvenile corrections programs. It supervises the custody and discipline of all prisoners in order to protect the public and seeks to rehabilitate offenders and reintegrate them into society. The department currently operates 19 correctional facilities (with 2 waiting to open) and 16 community correctional centers for adults, and 3 facilities for juveniles. It also supervises prisoners on probation and parole; monitors compliance with deferred prosecution programs; and may make recommendations for pardons or commutations of sentence when requested by the governor. The department maintains a register of sex offenders who are required to report by law.

Organization: The department is administered by a secretary who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the division administrators from outside the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Office of Detention Facilities*, in the office of the secretary, is responsible for the inspection and evaluation of all local detention facilities, including jails, houses of correction, secure juvenile detention centers, and municipal lockups. It provides technical assistance and training on various detention issues.

The *Division of Adult Institutions* supervises adult inmates in a variety of correctional settings. It assigns inmates to one of 6 security classifications, based on their records, backgrounds, and the risk they may pose to the public, correctional officers, and other inmates.

Security classifications include 2 levels each of maximum, medium, and minimum security. These levels determine how closely inmates are guarded, how restricted their movements are within the institution, and the programs in which they may participate. Although prisons are classified by the highest level of security for which the facility is built and administered, an individual facility may contain several security levels.

The prison program is designed to offer offenders opportunities to develop skills necessary to lead law-abiding lives upon release. Services include evaluation of an offender's background and needs and the provision of programs to meet those needs. Programs include academic and vocational education, alcohol and other drug abuse treatment, other clinical treatment, work, and religious observance. The division offers job training for inmates through Badger State Industries, which produces various items, including furniture, textiles and linens, license plates, and signs, and performs such services as printing and data entry.

The division also administers 16 minimum security correctional centers across the state. Center staff work closely with probation and parole agents to assist the transition of inmates back into the community. Center programming includes basic education, alcohol and drug counseling, work experience, and work release. The division operates the Milwaukee Secure Detention Facil-

ity, which confines offenders who have violated conditions of community supervision as well as those participating in alcohol and other drug abuse inpatient programs.

The *Division of Community Corrections* supervises persons released on parole or sentenced to probation or extended supervision. The supervision is community-based to strengthen family and community ties, encourage lawful behavior, and provide local treatment programs. Probation and parole agents hold offenders accountable for their behavior, provide direct services, and refer their clients to community service agencies. They also provide investigative services to the courts, the Division of Adult Institutions, and the Parole Commission to aid in sentencing, institutional programming, and parole planning. Under limited circumstances, agents supervise juveniles released to aftercare programs and persons conditionally released from mental health facilities.

The *Division of Juvenile Corrections*, created in Section 301.025, Wisconsin Statutes, by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, administers programs to treat and rehabilitate delinquent youth and protect the public. It operates the state's juvenile corrections institutions and community corrections programs. Through its Juvenile Offender Review Program, the division determines whether offenders in the institutions are eligible for release, oversees the aftercare services of those who are released, and selects the participants for intensive surveillance under the Corrective Sanctions Program. The division also administers the Community Youth and Family Aids Program, which offers financial incentives to counties to divert juveniles from state institutions and into less restrictive community rehabilitation programs, and it awards grants to counties that participate in the Intensive Aftercare Program, which offers a wide range of social, educational, and employment assistance.

The *Division of Management Services* provides budgeting, data processing, personnel, and telecommunications services and oversees accounting, procurement, and facilities management.

History: In Chapter 288, Laws of 1851, the legislature established a commission to locate and supervise the building and administration of a state prison. The commissioners chose Waupun as the site, and the facility was opened in 1852. Waupun housed both male and female offenders until 1933 when the Wisconsin Prison for Women opened in Taycheedah.

From 1853 to 1874 an elected state prison commissioner ran the prison. Beginning in 1874, the governor appointed three state prison commissioners to hire a warden and direct state prison operation. In 1881, prisons and other public welfare functions were placed under the supervision of the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions, subsequently renamed the State Board of Control of the Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable and Penal Institutions in 1891. Both adult and juvenile facilities came under the board's control.

By 1939, supervision of prisons, juvenile institutions, and parole and probation was moved to the Division of Corrections within the newly created Department of Public Welfare. Under the 1967 executive branch reorganization, the division became part of the Department of Health and Social Services. The division was reorganized as a separate Department of Corrections in 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, but responsibility for juvenile offenders remained with the Department of Health and Social Services until 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 transferred juvenile corrections and related services to the Department of Corrections.

Waupun was the state's only prison until 1898, when the Wisconsin State Reformatory for prisoners from 16 to 30 years-of-age opened at Green Bay. The age limitation was repealed in 1966 and the facility was renamed the Green Bay Correctional Institution in 1978. A separate facility for women, the Industrial Home for Women, began operations in Taycheedah in 1921. The Wisconsin Prison for Women at Taycheedah opened in 1933. Fox Lake Correctional Institution opened in 1962. Further expansion of the state prison system occurred when Kettle Moraine Boys School was converted to an adult institution in 1975, followed by the conversion of Oregon School for Girls to a minimum security prison (Oakhill) in 1977. The Dodge Correctional Institution, which serves as reception and evaluation center for all adult felons sentenced by Wisconsin courts, opened in 1978. Rapid growth of the prison population led to the opening of the Columbia and the Oshkosh Correctional Institutions in 1986, the Racine Correctional Institution in 1991, the Jackson Correctional Institution in 1996, a super maximum security prison, located in Boscobel, in 1999, the Redgranite Correctional Institution in 2001, and the Stanley Correctional Institution in 2003. An additional prison in New Lisbon has yet to open and a prison is under construction in Chippewa Falls to house "geriatric" prisoners.

While the capacity of Wisconsin prisons has grown considerably since 1986, the number of prisoners grew from just over 6,000 in 1989 to more than 17,000 in 1998. As a result, 1995 Wisconsin Act 344 authorized the department to contract with other states to house Wisconsin prisoners. 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 authorized housing state prisoners in private prisons in other states.

Wisconsin's first juvenile institution for boys opened in 1860 at Waukesha and was replaced by Kettle Moraine at Plymouth in 1963. A second facility, Wisconsin School for Boys, which was subsequently renamed the Ethan Allen School, opened at Wales in 1959. Lincoln Hills School for Boys began operations in 1970. (It was opened to girls in 1976 and the school was renamed.) The first juvenile institution for girls was established in 1875 in Milwaukee as a private agency that received state aid. The Wisconsin School for Girls, later renamed the Oregon School for Girls, opened in 1931 and closed in 1976. Girls were then sent to Lincoln Hills. In response to concerns about overcrowding at Lincoln Hills and the need for treatment programs for girls, the legislature authorized a separate facility, which opened as Southern Oaks Girls School at Union Grove in 1994. Another juvenile facility was opened in Prairie du Chien in 1997, but it has been converted into a medium security adult prison.

Probation and parole were unknown in the early years of statehood. Criminal sentences were for definite periods of time and to be fully served. Until 1860, executive pardons were the only means for early release. Chapter 324, Laws of 1860, established early releases for good behavior, known as "good time". Calculations of good time ended with the adoption of mandatory release dates for crimes committed after May 31, 1984. Parole was first enacted in 1889, but was apparently invalidated by the Wisconsin Supreme Court. New parole provisions were enacted in 1897 for the Green Bay Reformatory and for the Waupun State Prison in Chapter 110, Laws of 1907. That law allowed the State Board of Control to parole prisoners with the governor's approval, but the approval requirement was removed in 1947. The State Board of Control was also given supervisory responsibility for prisoners placed on probation in 1909. Currently, the Parole Commission, created in 1989, has final authority in granting discretionary paroles. Under 1997 Wisconsin Act 283, a person who is convicted of a felony committed on or after December 31, 1999, and sentenced to prison must serve a specified time in prison followed by a specified period of "extended supervision" in the community. Persons given this "bifurcated sentence" are not eligible for parole.

Statutory Commission

Parole Commission: LENARD WELLS (appointed by governor with senate consent), *chairperson*; JAYNE HACKBARTH, JAMES HART, M. JEANNE HUIBREGTSE, STEVEN LANDREMAN, FRED MELENDEZ, FRANCES PAUL, SHARON WILLIAMS (appointed by chairperson from classified service).

Address: P.O. Box 7960, 2701 International Lane, Suite 201, Madison 53707-7960, parole.com@

Telephone: 240-7280.

The 8-member Parole Commission is the final authority for granting discretionary paroles for prisoners who committed felonies before December 31, 1999. (Parole is not an option in the case of felonies committed on or after that date.) The commission conducts regularly scheduled interviews to consider the parole of inmates confined in a state correctional institution, a contracted facility, or a county house of corrections or inmates transferred to mental health institutions. The governor appoints the commission's chairperson for a 2-year term.

The commission's statutory predecessor, the Parole Board, was created by Chapter 221, Laws of 1979, to advise the secretary of health and social services, and its members were appointed by the secretary. The commission was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 107. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.145 (1) and 304.01 of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

INTERSTATE ADULT OFFENDER SUPERVISION BOARD

Members: WILLIAM RANKIN (compact administrator); vacancy (legislative branch representative); GREGORY J. POTTER (judicial branch representative); AMANDA SCHAUMBURG (executive

branch representative); ANN GUSTAFSON (victims' group representative) (appointed by governor).

Statutory References: Sections 15.145 (3) and 304.16 (4).

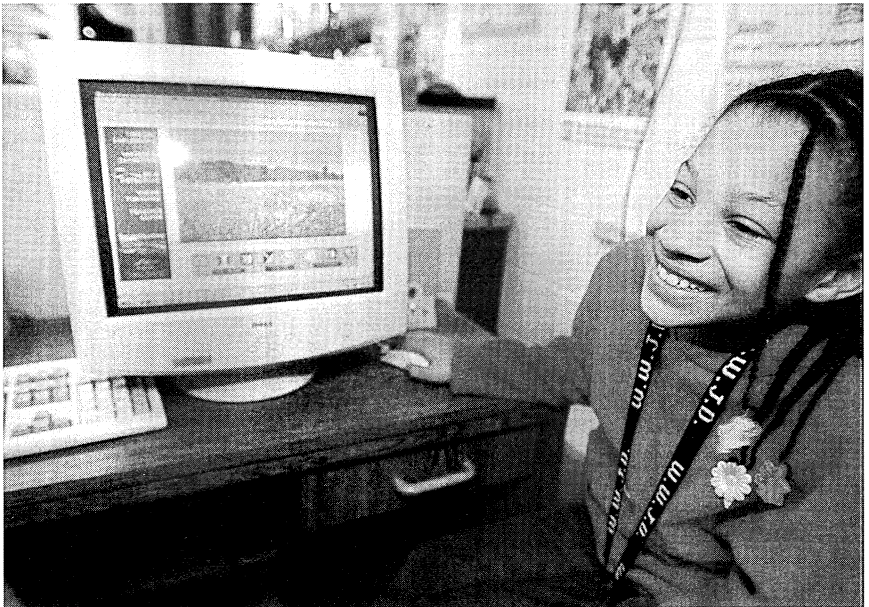
Agency Responsibility: The 5-member Interstate Adult Offender Supervision Board officially appoints the Wisconsin representative to the national commission. The board advises the department on its participation in the compact and on the operation of the compact within this state. The representatives serve 4-year terms while the compact administrator serves at the pleasure of the governor.

PRISON INDUSTRIES BOARD

Members: CAROL VOLLMER POPE, 2 vacancies (private business and industry representatives); LYLE A. BALISTRERI, 2 vacancies (private labor organization representatives); vacancy (Technical College System representative); vacancy (Department of Corrections representative); vacancy (Department of Administration representative). (All are appointed by governor.)

Statutory References: Sections 15.145 (2) and 303.015.

Agency Responsibility: The 9-member Prison Industries Board advises Prison Industries. It develops a plan for the manufacturing and marketing of prison industry products, the provision of prison industry services, and research and development activities. No prison industry may be established or permanently closed without board approval. The board reviews the department's budget request for Prison Industries and may make recommendations to the governor for changes. The board gives prior approval for Prison Industries purchases exceeding \$250,000. Members are appointed for 4-year terms. It was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.



A Verona fourth-grader enjoys learning about Wisconsin agriculture through the use of interactive digital television (DTV). DTV allows simultaneous transmission of a video program and content-rich information. Verona schools were the first in the nation to use DTV in the classroom. (Educational Communications Board)

EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

Board Members: SENATOR GEORGE, *chairperson*; ROLF WEGENKE (private schools representative), *vice chairperson*; DARYLANN WHITEMARSH (public schools representative), *secretary*; SENATOR LEIBHAM; REPRESENTATIVES SCHNEIDER, UNDERHEIM; MARC MAROTTA (secretary of administration), ELIZABETH BURMASTER (superintendent of public instruction), KATHARINE LYALL (president, UW System), RICHARD CARPENTER (director, Technical College System), PATRICK G. BOYLE (appointed by UW System Board of Regents), BERNARD KUBALE (president, Wisconsin Public Radio Association), DAVID HUTCHISON (educational TV coverage area representative), DARNELL COLE (appointed by Technical College System Board); ARMANDO A. BRAS, THOMAS METCALFE (public members). (Public members and representatives of public and private schools are appointed by governor.)

Executive Director: THOMAS L. FLETEMEYER, 264-9676, tfletemeyer@ecb.state.wi.us

Deputy Director: PHIL CORRIVEAU, 264-9666, pcorriveau@ecb.state.wi.us

Administrative Services, Division of: TED TOBIE, *administrator*, 264-9667, ttobie@ecb.state.wi.us

Education, Division of: JOHN ASHLEY, *administrator*, 264-9689, Fax: 264-9685, jashley@ecb.state.wi.us

Engineering Services, Division of: DENNIS BEHR, *administrator*, 264-9746, Fax: 264-9664, dbehr@ecb.state.wi.us

Public Radio, Division of: GREG SCHNIRRING, *director*, 821 University Avenue, Madison 53706, 263-4199, Fax: 263-9763, schnirring@vilas.uwex.edu

Public Television, Division of: MALCOLM BRETT, *director*, 821 University Avenue, Madison 53706, 263-9598, Fax: 263-9763, brett@vilas.uwex.edu

Mailing Address: 3319 West Beltline Highway, Madison 53713-4296.

Telephone: (608) 264-9600.

Fax: (608) 264-9664.

Internet Address: <http://www.ecb.org>

Publications: Biennial report; Interconnect Newsletter; Parade of Programs (ITV schedule for elementary/secondary schools); Telelink Newsletter; Television Program Guide; teachers' manuals and guides for instructional television programs.

Number of Employees: 89.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$33,388,500.

Statutory References: Section 15.57; Chapter 39, Subchapter I.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Communications Board oversees statewide instructional telecommunications programming and a public broadcasting system for the cultural and educational needs of the state's citizens. The board plans, constructs, and operates the state's public radio and television networks, and it is the licensee for the state's 13 public radio stations and 5 public television stations. The board shares responsibility for public broadcasting with the University of Wisconsin Board of Regents. Programming is produced through UW facilities or acquired from national, regional, state, and local sources. The board also is affiliated with public television stations licensed to Milwaukee Area Technical College, television station WSDE in Duluth, and several public radio stations.

Educational services include selection, acquisition or production, implementation, and evaluation of instructional programming and accompanying materials (CD-ROMs, manuals, and software) in cooperation with teachers in public and private schools, the Cooperative Educational Service Agencies, the Department of Public Instruction, the Technical College System, and the UW System. The board administers a telecommunication operations center and satellite facilities.

Organization: The board includes 16 members. Those appointed by the governor, the UW Board of Regents, and the Technical College System Board serve 4-year terms. Legislative members must represent the majority and minority party in each house. The board appoints an executive director from outside the classified service. Division administrators are appointed by the executive director and may be from outside the classified service.



A library media specialist helps middle-school students in West Allis develop a web site that features book reviews on specific subjects. Teaching Through Technology, an ongoing staff development series produced by the Educational Communications Board, spotlights programs like the one in West Allis on public television. (Educational Communications Board)

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administrative Services* develops operating and capital budgets and provides information technology, purchasing, personnel, and fiscal services. It also supplies administrative services to the Wisconsin Public Broadcasting Foundation, Inc., and the Wisconsin Public Radio Association.

The *Division of Education* provides instructional television and multimedia programming along with field services, online assistance, and other instructional services for public and private K-12 schools and higher education. It offers professional development opportunities for professional educators through the use of distance learning technologies.

The *Division of Engineering Services* develops, operates, and maintains the statewide telecommunication systems used to receive and deliver instructional, educational, and cultural programming. It coordinates broadcasting from the Emergency Alert System and the National Weather Service.

The *Division of Public Radio* operates the statewide Wisconsin Public Radio service in partnership with UW-Extension. Wisconsin Public Radio service includes two networks: 1) National Public Radio News Network and 2) Classical Music Network and the Wisconsin Ideas Network – both of which offer regional programming.

The *Division of Public Television* operates the statewide Wisconsin Public Television service in partnership with UW-Extension. Daytime broadcast hours are devoted to children's and instructional programming and evening hours to cultural, informational, and entertainment pro-

grams. Wisconsin Public Television delivers national programming from the Public Broadcasting Service and produces programs on topics of regional and state interest.

History: Wisconsin's history in educational broadcasting dates back to the oldest public radio station in the nation. The University of Wisconsin's research in "wireless" communication led to the beginning of scheduled radio broadcasting in 1919 on Station 9XM, which was renamed WHA-AM in 1922. Wisconsin made a commitment to statewide educational broadcasting in 1945. Chapter 570, Laws of 1945, created the State Radio Council to plan, produce, and transmit educational, cultural, and service programs over a statewide FM radio network. Over the next two decades, the council constructed and activated 10 radio transmitters. In Chapter 360, Laws of 1953, the council also assumed responsibility for research in educational television.

The 1967 executive branch reorganization renamed the council the Educational Broadcasting Board, created the Educational Broadcasting Division under its supervision, and attached the board and the division to the Coordinating Council for Higher Education. The name was changed to the Educational Communications Board in Chapter 276, Laws of 1969. With the demise of the Coordinating Council, the Educational Communications Board became an independent agency in Chapter 100, Laws of 1971. In 1971, the board began to extend educational television to the entire state, and it had constructed 5 UHF television stations by 1977. Signal translator facilities erected in the 1980s extended service to areas of the state beyond the reach of regular transmitters. By 1994, the board completed construction of 17 instructional television fixed service systems, which are licensed with the Federal Communications Commission. Most recently, the Educational Communications Board has begun statewide transition to digital broadcasting, in accordance with the FCC mandate to convert to the digital format by 2003.

ELECTIONS BOARD

Elections Board: DONALD R. GOLDBERG (designated by governor); GORDON MYSE (designated by chief justice of supreme court); PATRICK J. HODAN (designated by assembly speaker); JOHN C. SCHOBBER (designated by senate majority leader); SHANE FALK (designated by senate minority leader); DAVID HALBROOKS (designated by assembly minority leader); MARTHA LOVE (designated by chairperson Wisconsin Democratic Party); KIRBY BRANT (designated by chairperson Wisconsin Libertarian Party); JOHN P. SAVAGE (designated by chairperson Wisconsin Republican Party) (all appointed by governor).

Executive Director: KEVIN J. KENNEDY, 266-8087, kevin.kennedy@seb.state.wi.us

Legal Counsel: GEORGE A. DUNST, 266-0136, george.dunst@seb.state.wi.us

Elections, Training and Information Technology Director: BARBARA A. HANSEN, 267-0714, barbara.hansen@seb.state.wi.us

Campaign Finance and Agency Operations Director: SHARRIE HAUGE, 266-0404, sharrie.hauge@seb.state.wi.us

Elections Specialists: TOM LETKO, 266-3061, tom.letko@seb.state.wi.us; DIANE LOWE, 266-3276, diane.lowe@seb.state.wi.us

Lead Campaign Auditor: RICHARD BOHRINGER, 267-7735, richard.bohringer@seb.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2973, Madison 53701-2973.

Location: 132 East Wilson Street, Suite 200, Madison.

Telephones: General office: (608) 266-8005; Election services: 266-3276; Campaign finance services: 267-7735.

Internet Address: <http://elections.state.wi.us>

Fax: (608) 267-0500.

Publications: Absentee Voting in Wisconsin Nursing Homes; biennial report; calendar of election events; various guides and checklists for candidates, political committees, election officials, and clerks.

Number of Employees: 15.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$2,774,800.

Statutory References: Section 15.61; Chapters 5-12.

Agency Responsibility: The Elections Board administers the state's election and campaign laws, investigates alleged violations of those laws, and brings civil actions to collect forfeitures. It may subpoena alleged violators or their records and notify the district attorney or attorney general of any grounds for civil or criminal prosecution. The board also has compliance review authority over local election officials' actions relating to ballot preparation, candidate nomination, voter qualifications, and election administration. The board issues formal opinions upon request, promulgates administrative rules, and holds information and training meetings with local election officials to promote uniform election procedures. The board is responsible for the training and certification of all chief election inspectors in the state.

The board administers the campaign finance registration and reporting system, which limits and requires full disclosure of contributions and disbursements made on behalf of every candidate for public office. The statutes specify which candidates, individuals, political parties, and groups must register and file detailed financial statements. Registration and reporting are required for nonresident committees that make contributions and for all individuals who make independent disbursements. The board administers the electronic filing of campaign finance reports of all registrants that receive contributions in excess of \$20,000 in a campaign period for candidate committees or in excess of \$20,000 in a biennium for other registrants.

The board also administers the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund, created by Chapter 107, Laws of 1977, to provide publicly funded grants to eligible candidates for statewide and legislative office. Candidates who apply for the grants must, with some exceptions, agree to abide by spending limits. Funding for the grants is provided from a \$1 checkoff on the state income tax form that does not affect the taxpayer's liability.

The board administers the federal Help America Vote Act of 2002 that establishes certain election requirements regarding the conduct of federal elections in the state. One of the requirements is to implement a computerized, centralized statewide voter registration system.

Organization: The governor appoints the Elections Board members to serve 2-year terms. The number of members may vary because, in addition to the 6 members designated by specified officials, it must include the chief officer of each political party whose candidate for governor received at least 10% of the vote in the most recent gubernatorial election. The board employs an executive director from outside the classified service to act as the chief election officer of the state. Administrative and support services are provided by the Department of Administration.

History: The Elections Board was created as an independent agency by Chapter 334, Laws of 1973. This law transferred administration of the state's election laws from the secretary of state to the board and created the campaign finance registration and reporting system.

Department of ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT

Statutory References: Section 15.21 and Chapter 22.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Electronic Government was created to oversee state agency usage of information technology and telecommunications services. It was to develop and maintain procedures that would ensure resource sharing and planning between executive branch agencies except the UW System. It was directed to approve procedures for timely and cost-effective acquisition of hardware, software, and professional services. Its duties included operating the state's computing center, print and mail services, technical support services for state agencies, and, when called upon, services to local governments. The department's secretary, appointed by the governor with senate consent, also served as chief information officer for the state government.

History: The department was created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16. It assumed duties assigned to two divisions in the Department of Administration. The governor vetoed a subsequent attempt

to repeal the agency's statutory assignments during consideration of the 2001 budget adjustment bill. The 2003 executive budget bill proposed to eliminate the department.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT BOARD

Members: SENATORS COWLES, JAUCH; REPRESENTATIVE SCHNEIDER; RAY FISHER, MITCHELL HABIB (appointed by governor).

Statutory References: Sections 15.215 and 22.17.

Agency Responsibility: The 9-member Information Technology Management Board was created to advise the state's chief information officer on strategic information technology plans submitted by state agencies, the management of the state's information technology assets, and progress made on agency projects. The board was assigned the power of reviewing the chief information officer's decisions on appeal from other state agencies. The board's membership was to include the cochairpersons of the legislature's Joint Committee on Information Policy and Technology or their designees, a member of the minority party from the senate and the assembly, the secretary of administration, 2 heads of departments or independent agencies appointed by the governor, the chief information officer, and two other members appointed by the governor to 4-year terms. The board was created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16.

Department of EMPLOYEE TRUST FUNDS

Employee Trust Funds Board: MARILYN J. WIGDAHL (Wisconsin Retirement Board member), *chairperson*; WAYNE E. KOESSL (Wisconsin Retirement Board member), *vice chairperson*; ROBERT M. NIENDORF (Teachers Retirement Board member); JOHN NOEL (governor's designee on Group Insurance Board); KAREN TIMBERLAKE (secretary of employment relations); IRENA MACEK, WAYNE D. MCCAFFERY, NANCY L. THOMPSON (Teachers Retirement Board members); JOHN L. BROWN, vacancy (Wisconsin Retirement Board members); CYNTHIA A. VAN BOGAERT (appointed by governor to represent taxpayers), THERON FISHER (annuitant, elected by annuitants), KATHLEEN KREUL (Technical College or educational support personnel employee). (Board representatives are appointed by their respective boards; the technical college or public school educational support employee is elected by the constituency groups.)

Secretary of Employee Trust Funds: ERIC O. STANCHFIELD, 266-0301, eric.stanchfield@
Deputy Secretary: DAVID C. MILLS, 266-3641, dave.mills@

Executive Assistant: DAVID E. HINRICHS, 266-3763, dave.hinrichs@

Internal Audit, Office of: ROBERT J. SCHAEFER, *director*, 266-3951, robert.schaefer@

Controller, Office of: ROBERT C. WILLETT, *director*, 266-0904, bob.willet@

Legislative Liaison: VICKI POOLE, 261-7940, vicki.poole@

Legal Services, Office of: ROBERT F. WEBER, *chief counsel*, 266-5804, rob.weber@

Strategic Services, Office of: PAMELA S. HENNING, *director*, 267-2929, pamelahenning@

Employer Services, Division of: JEAN GILDING, *administrator*, 266-1210, jean.gilding@

Information Technology, Division of: DAVID E. HINRICHS, *acting administrator*, 266-3763, dave.hinrichs@

Insurance Services, Division of: THOMAS C. KORPADY, *administrator*, 266-0207, tom.korpady@

Management Services, Division of: RHONDA L. DUNN, *administrator*, 266-9854, rhonda.dunn@

Retirement Services, Division of: JULIE A. RENEAU, *director*, 266-0222, julie.reneau@

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@etf.state.wi.us
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Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7931, Madison 53707-7931.

Location: 801 West Badger Road, Madison.

Milwaukee Branch Office: 819 North 6th Street, Room 550, Milwaukee 53203, (414) 227-4294.

Telephones: 266-1071; Member services: 266-3285 (Madison) or (877) 533-5020; Telephone message center: (800) 991-5540; Self-service line: (877) 383-1888; TTY: 267-0676.

Internet Address: <http://etf.wi.gov> (includes e-mail inquiry form).

Publications: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report; *Employer Bulletin*; *It's Your Benefit*; *Trust Fund News*; and various employer manuals and employee brochures on the Wisconsin Retirement System, the group insurance plans, the deferred compensation program, and the employee reimbursement account program.

Number of Employees: 213.35.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$43,049,700.

Statutory References: Sections 15.16 and Chapter 40.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Employee Trust Funds administers various employee benefit programs, including the retirement, group insurance, disability, and deferred compensation programs and employee reimbursement and commuter benefits accounts. It serves all state employees and teachers and most municipal employees.

Organization: The 13-member Employee Trust Funds Board provides direction and supervision to the department and the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS). Board membership includes 2 *ex officio* members and 11 members who are appointed or elected for 4-year terms to represent employers, employees, taxpayers, and annuitants. The member appointed by the governor to represent taxpayers must have specific professional experience and cannot be a WRS participant. The board approves all administrative rules; authorizes payment of all retirement annuities, except those for disability; and hears appeals of benefit determinations. It appoints the secretary from outside the classified service, and the secretary selects the deputy from outside the service. Division and office heads are appointed from within the classified service by the secretary.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Employer Services* develops and implements the necessary policies, training, and support for employers participating in the benefit programs. It collects and reconciles data on all active members of the retirement system and provides annual statements to those who are not receiving benefits.

The *Division of Information Technology* develops and implements the department's information technology systems, coordinates technological resources, and provides technical services to the department.

The *Division of Insurance Services* is responsible for policy development and implementation of health, life, disability, and long-term care insurance; accumulated sick leave conversion credit; employee reimbursement and commuter benefits accounts; and the Private Employer Health Care Purchasing Alliance.

The *Division of Management Services* provides support services for human resources, payroll, facility management, capital budget and inventory, records management, document design, mail and supplies, word processing, library, and telecommunications. It also oversees quality assurance functions and provides ombusperson services for members' complaints.

The *Division of Retirement Services* develops and implements retirement policies and services for the members of the retirement system, including calculation and payment of retirement and related benefits. The division monitors and interprets related state and federal legislation.

History: The 1891 Legislature initiated pension coverage for local government employees when it required Milwaukee to create a pension fund for retired and disabled police and fire fighters in Chapter 287. Sixteen years later, the legislature extended pension coverage to protective service employees of smaller cities through Chapter 671, Laws of 1907. The 1909 Legislature authorized a pension system for City of Milwaukee teachers in Chapter 510; and Chapter 323,

Laws of 1911, created a retirement system for those school districts throughout the rest of the state that wished to enroll their teachers. With enactment of Chapter 459, Laws of 1921, Wisconsin established a mandatory, joint contributory, statewide teachers' pension system, covering virtually all teachers in public schools (outside of Milwaukee), normal schools, and the University of Wisconsin.

The legislature first provided retirement plans for general state and municipal employees outside of Milwaukee in Chapter 175, Laws of 1943. Local fire and police pension funds were closed to new members by Chapter 206, Laws of 1947, and these employees have since been covered with the general employees. Chapter 60, Laws of 1951, created the Public Employees Social Security Fund, making Wisconsin the first state in the nation to permit some state and local government employees to be covered by Social Security.

Chapter 211, Laws of 1959, created group life and group health insurance programs for state employees, a group life insurance program for municipal employees, and the Group Insurance Board to monitor the administration of the programs. The 1967 executive branch reorganization created the Department of Employee Trust Funds to administer the various retirement funds, and the Group Insurance Board was attached to it.

Chapter 280, Laws of 1975, initiated the merger of the existing, separate retirement funds that covered all publicly employed teachers in the state and all state and local public employees, except employees of the City of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County who have their own systems. The legislature transferred local police and fire pension funds to the overall general employee system in Chapter 182, Laws of 1977. The implementation of the merged Wisconsin Retirement System was completed, effective January 1, 1982, by Chapter 96, Laws of 1981.

Statutory Boards

Deferred Compensation Board: EDWARD D. MAIN, *chairperson*; JOHN F. NELSON, *vice chairperson*; MARTIN BEIL, *secretary*; J. JEAN ROGERS, vacancy (appointed by governor with senate consent).

The 5-member Deferred Compensation Board establishes rules for offering deferred compensation plans to state and local employees and contracts with deferred compensation plan providers. Its members are appointed for 4-year terms. The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.165 (4) and 40.80 of the statutes.

Group Insurance Board: STEPHEN FRANKEL (public member), *chairperson*; RANDY A. BLUMER (designated by commissioner of insurance), *vice chairperson*; JOHN NOEL (designated by governor); ROBERT BAIRD (WRS-insured local government participant); JANE HAMBLEN (designated by attorney general); DAVID RIEMER (designated by secretary of administration); KAREN TIMBERLAKE (secretary of employment relations); MARTIN BEIL (WRS-insured nonteacher participant); ESTHER M. OLSON (WRS-insured teacher participant); JANIS DOLESCHAL (retired WRS-insured participant). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

The 10-member Group Insurance Board oversees the group health, life, income continuation, and other insurance programs offered to state employees, covered local employees, and retirees. The board's 5 appointed members serve 2-year terms. The board was created by Chapter 211, Laws of 1959, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.165 (2) and 40.03 (6) of the statutes.

Private Employer Health Care Coverage Board: TIM SIZE (hospitals), *chairperson*; CHRISTOPHER QUERAM (eligible employer who employs 50 employees or less), *vice chairperson*; JAMES KROGSTAD (insurance agents), *secretary*; vacancy (health maintenance organizations); GINA ERICKSON, vacancy (employees eligible to receive coverage from an employer who employs 50 employees or less); DEWAYNE G. BIEMAN (insurers); JAMES JANES (eligible employer who employs 50 employees or less); vacancy (physician); KENNETH CONGER, GARY MEIER (representing the public interest) (all appointed by governor with senate consent). *Non-voting members:* ERIC O. STANCHFIELD (secretary of employee trust funds); HELENE NELSON (secretary of health and family services).

Mailing Address: P.O. 7931, Madison 53707-7931.

Telephone: 261-0731.

Fax: 261-0142.

Statutory References: 15.07 (1) (b) 22. and 15.165 (5).

Agency Responsibility: The 13-member Private Employer Health Care Coverage Board was created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9 to oversee the Private Employer Health Care Purchasing Alliance Program. Appointed members serve 3-year terms. The board sets the criteria for administrative contracts of the program's health care coverage plans, establishes enrollment periods, and sets the commission rates that may be paid to insurance agents selling coverage. The board must submit a report no later than January 1, 2008, recommending whether the Department of Employee Trust Funds should continue its involvement with the program. The board is scheduled to sunset on January 1, 2010.

Teachers Retirement Board: WAYNE D. MCCAFFERY (public school teacher), *chairperson*; ROBERT M. NIENDORF (UW System representative appointed by governor), *vice chairperson*; NANCY L. THOMPSON (school board member appointed by governor), *secretary*; REGINALD DELWICHE, SUZANNE M. DOEMEL, GERALD E. PAHL, JAMES R. TRIPP, DAVID WILTGEN (public school teachers); R. THOMAS PEDERSEN (technical college teacher); DENNIS W. PRAIT (public school administrator appointed by governor); THEODORE BRATANOW (UW System representative appointed by governor); LON L. MISHLER (teacher annuitant); IRENA MACEK (Milwaukee teacher). (Members not appointed by governor are elected by their constituent groups.)

The 13-member Teachers Retirement Board advises the Employee Trust Funds Board about retirement matters related to teachers, recommends and approves or rejects administrative rules, authorizes payment of disability annuities for teachers, and hears appeals of staff determinations of disability. Board members serve staggered 5-year terms; the 2 UW System representatives may not be from the same campus. The board was created by Chapter 204, Laws of 1953, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.165 (3) (a) and 40.03 (7) of the statutes.

Wisconsin Retirement Board: MARILYN J. WIGDAHL (participating state employee), *chairperson*; JOHN L. BROWN (county clerk or deputy), *vice chairperson*; JEFFERSON E. DAVIS (nonparticipant representing taxpayers), *secretary*; BARBARA J. ERMELING (city or village chief executive or governing board member); THEODORE H. BAUER (participating city or village finance officer); RICK GALE (participating city or village employee); WAYNE E. KOESSL (county or town governing body member); vacancy (participating employee of local employer other than city or village); JORGE GOMEZ (commissioner of insurance). (All, except insurance commissioner or designee, are appointed by governor.)

The 9-member Wisconsin Retirement Board advises the Employee Trust Funds Board about retirement matters related to state and local general and protective employees and performs the same functions for these employees as the Teachers Retirement Board does for teachers. The board's appointed members serve staggered 5-year terms, and the municipal official and county board member are nominated by their respective statewide associations. The board was created by Chapter 96, Laws of 1981, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.165 (3) (b) and 40.03 (8) of the statutes.

EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS COMMISSION

Commissioners: JUDITH M. NEUMANN, *chairperson*, 266-0166, judy.neumann@; PAUL GORDON, paul.gordon@; SUE BAUMAN, susan.bauman@ (appointed by governor with senate consent).

General Counsel: PETER G. DAVIS, 266-2993, peter.davis@

Supervisors: MARSHALL L. GRATZ, (414) 963-4695, marshall.gratz@; WILLIAM C. HOULIHAN, 266-0147, william.houlihan@

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7870, Madison 53707-7870.

Location: 18 South Thornton Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1381.

Fax: (608) 266-6930.

Agency E-mail Address: werc@werc.state.wi.us

Internet Address: <http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/werc/index.htm>

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the agency extender: [userid@werc.state.wi.us](mailto:user@werc.state.wi.us)

Publications: Biennial reports; complaint procedures manual; agency decisions.

Number of Employees: 25.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$5,491,900.

Statutory References: Section 15.58; Chapter 111.

Agency Responsibility: The Employment Relations Commission promotes collective bargaining and peaceful labor relations in the private and public sectors. It processes various types of labor relations cases, including elections, bargaining unit clarifications, union security referenda, mediations, interest arbitrations, grievance arbitrations, prohibited or unfair labor practices, and declaratory rulings. The commission's decisions are subject to review in state court.

In addition to mediating labor disputes, the commission provides training and assistance to parties interested in labor/management cooperation and a consensus approach to resolving labor relations issues.

Organization: The 3 full-time commissioners are chosen for staggered 6-year terms, and the governor designates one commissioner to serve as chairperson for a 2-year term. The chairperson functions as the agency administrator and is assisted by supervisors who head teams of attorney/mediators and their support staff. The general counsel reviews all complaint appeals and declaratory ruling records; prepares draft decisions for commission consideration; and serves as liaison to the legislature and to the attorney general, who represents the commission in court.

History: Chapter 51, Laws of 1937, created the Wisconsin Labor Relations Board as an independent agency in the executive branch. Chapter 57, Laws of 1939, replaced the board with the Employment Relations Board and amended state laws governing labor relations. The 1967 Legislature renamed the board the Employment Relations Commission and continued it as an independent agency.

Over the years, the legislature has expanded the rights of public employees and the duties of the commission in the area of public employment labor relations. Chapter 509, Laws of 1959, authorized municipal employees to organize and be represented by labor organizations in negotiating wages, hours, and conditions of employment. Chapter 124, Laws of 1971, gave municipal employees the right to bargain collectively and made a municipal employer's refusal to bargain a prohibited practice. Chapters 246 and 247, Laws of 1971, established compulsory interest arbitration for police and firefighters in Milwaukee and other municipalities. Chapter 270, Laws of 1971, gave state employees the right to bargain collectively.

Department of EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS

Secretary of Employment Relations: KAREN E. TIMBERLAKE, 266-9820, dersec@

Deputy Secretary: SUSAN CRAWFORD, 266-9672, susan.crawford@

Executive Assistant: vacancy, 267-1023.

Executive Staff Secretary: DOMINGA SURILLO, 266-9820, dominga.surillo@

Legal Counsel, Office of: DAVID J. VERGERONT, *chief legal counsel*, 266-0047, david.vergeront@

Legislative Liaison: ROBERT VAN HOESEN, 267-1003, bob.vanhoesen@

State Employee Suggestion Program: ROBERT TOOMEY, *coordinator*, (608) 266-0664, robert.toomey@; Program e-mail: suggest@der.state.wi.us, Program Internet address: <http://suggest.state.wi.us>

Statewide Employee Assistance Program: 267-1003.

Administrative Services, Division of: ROBERT VAN HOESEN, *administrator*, 267-1003, bob.vanhoesen@

Employee Development and Training, Office of: 266-0664.

Affirmative Action, Division of: DEMETRI FISHER, *administrator*, 266-3017, demetri.fisher@

Compensation and Labor Relations, Division of: JAMES A. PANKRATZ, *administrator*, 266-1860, jim.pankratz@

Compensation, Bureau of: JOHN VINCENT, *director*, 266-1729, john.vincent@

Labor Relations, Bureau of: MARK WILD, *director*, 266-9564, mark.wild@

Merit Recruitment and Selection, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*, 266-1136.

Agency Services, Bureau of: LEEAN WHITE, *director*, 267-0344, leean.white@

Outreach Services, Bureau of: JENNIFER GEBERT, *director*, 267-2155, jennifer.gebert@

State Employment Options Program: 266-8583.

Wisconsin City County Services: 266-1088.

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@der.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7855, Madison 53707-7855.

Location: 345 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephones: General: (608) 266-9820, TTY: (608) 267-1004; State job information: (608) 266-1731, TTY: (608) 266-1498.

Fax: Office of the Secretary: (608) 267-1014; General: (608) 267-1020.

Internet Address: <http://der.state.wi.us>

Publications: Affirmative Action Recruitment Resource Directory; Council on Affirmative Action Report; Current Employment Opportunities Bulletin; DER News and Views; State Employment Options Program Annual Report; A Study Guide for Employment Examinations with Wisconsin State Government; Summer Affirmative Action Report; Veterans Employment Report; W-2 Hiring Report; Wisconsin Civil Service Job Information; Written Hiring Reasons Report.

Number of Employees: 78.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$14,203,300.

Statutory References: Sections 15.17 and 15.173; Chapter 111, Subchapter V, and Chapter 230.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Employment Relations is responsible for personnel and employment relations policies and programs for state government employees. The department administers the state's classified service, which is designed to staff state governmental agencies with employees chosen on the basis of merit. It evaluates job categories, determines employee performance and training needs, and assists managers in their supervisory duties. The department sets standards for and ensures compliance with affirmative action plans. It represents the executive branch in its role as an employer under the state's employment relations statutes.

Organization: The department is administered by a secretary who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the administrators of the Division of Affirmative Action and the Division of Compensation and Labor Relations from outside the classified service. The administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection is appointed to a 5-year term by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate, based on competitive examination. The governor may appoint the administrator for subsequent 5-year terms with the senate's consent.

Unit Functions: The *Office of Legal Counsel* advises the secretary on all legal matters and represents the secretary and the administrator of the Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection in appeals before the Personnel Commission and other state or federal agencies. It also represents all state agencies in unfair labor practice cases before the Wisconsin Employment Relations Commission.

The *Statewide Employee Assistance Program* oversees the administration of the Employee Assistance Program in all state agencies, constitutional offices, and the judicial and legislative branches of government. State employees and their families receive assistance with personal or work-related problems, and the program offers training, consultation, and technical support for employers, supervisors, and union representatives who deal with the employees in a work setting.

The *Division of Administrative Services* handles the department's internal operations, including budget preparation, fiscal control, accounting, information technology, personnel and payroll services, purchasing, and policy planning and analysis. The division's Office of Employee Development and Training oversees training in basic supervisory skills and other human resource training for state supervisors, managers, and human resource professionals.

The *Division of Affirmative Action* develops and administers the state's equal employment opportunity/affirmative action program and reports annually to the governor and legislature about the affirmative action accomplishments of state agencies. It develops standards for executive agencies, the UW System, and legislative service agencies and provides staff support to the Council on Affirmative Action. The division provides technical assistance to agencies in the development and implementation of affirmative action plans, trains new supervisors, and monitors agency programs.

The *Division of Compensation and Labor Relations* develops and administers the state's compensation plan and leave statutes and policies. It also assists in state agency compliance with the federal and state family and medical leave acts. The division represents the state as employer in negotiations with the labor unions that represent state employees, but the legislature must ratify all contracts. The division also serves the state in arbitration proceedings, conducts labor relations training programs for state management representatives, and coordinates the Labor-Management Cooperation Program.

The *Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection* coordinates the hiring of classified service employees for state government. It establishes policies designed to ensure fair competition for civil service positions and carry out the recruitment and hiring of a qualified and diverse workforce. It recruits job applicants, develops and administers written examinations and other assessments to evaluate applicants, and provides lists of qualified candidates to agencies. The division also administers layoffs, transfers, and reinstatements of nonrepresented classified employees; investigates cases of potential classified service violations; administers the Wisconsin Code of Ethics for classified employees; and provides training to state agencies. The division also handles the State Employment Options Program that assists Wisconsin Works (W-2) clients and food stamp recipients in obtaining state employment. Included in the Division is the Wisconsin City County Services program, which provides personnel services to local government units on a fee basis. The division also allocates positions to classifications, assigns nonrepresented classifications to pay ranges, and assigns represented classifications to pay ranges as part of the collective bargaining process. It also administers the state's performance evaluation program and assists in state agency compliance with protective occupation determinations and the federal Fair Labor Standards Act.

History: The Department of Employment Relations dates back to legislation enacted early in the century. Wisconsin created a State Civil Service Commission in Chapter 363, Laws of 1905, and declared that appointments to and promotions in the civil service would be made only accord-

ing to merit. Chapter 456, Laws of 1929, reconstituted the commission as the Personnel Board within the newly created Bureau of Personnel. This structure continued for 30 years until the legislature placed the board and bureau in the new Department of Administration, created in Chapter 228, Laws of 1959.

In 1972, Governor Patrick Lucey issued an executive order creating an affirmative action unit in the Bureau of Personnel. The order also directed the head of every state agency to encourage women and minorities to apply for promotions and to designate an affirmative action officer responsible for developing an affirmative action plan.

Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, created the Department of Employment Relations and transferred to it from the Department of Administration the organizational units and functions of the Employee Relations Division, including affirmative action, personnel, collective bargaining, and human resources services.

The legislature reorganized personnel functions in 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 by assigning classification and compensation responsibility to the secretary and recruitment and examination responsibility to the statutorily created Division of Merit Recruitment and Selection. Further reorganization occurred when 1989 Wisconsin Act 31 abolished the Personnel Board, which had been an independent agency since 1978, and transferred its functions to the department.

Statutory Council and Board

Affirmative Action, Council on: LAURA A. MILLOT, *chairperson*; STEVE BRAUNGINN (appointed by senate president), *vice chairperson*; ROGER PULLIAM (appointed by assembly speaker), *secretary*; JUDY RODNEY (appointed by senate minority leader), JEFFREY R. MUSE (appointed by assembly minority leader); HAFEZAH AHMAD, AMOS C. ANDERSON, CRYSTAL A. BERG, TRACY HAN, JACK A. MELVIN III, LEONOR ROSAS, SANDRA RYAN, DAVID SCHAEFER, MARIA WATTS, ROLAND W. WETLEY. (All are appointed by governor unless otherwise indicated.)

Contact: DEMETRI FISHER, *administrator*, Division of Affirmative Action, 266-3017.

The 15-member Council on Affirmative Action advises the secretary, evaluates affirmative action programs throughout the classified service, seeks compliance with state and federal regulations, and recommends improvements in the state's affirmative action efforts. The council must report annually to the legislature and governor. It may recommend legislation, consult with agency personnel and other interested groups, and conduct hearings. Council members serve 3-year terms. A majority of them must be public members, and a majority must represent minority persons, women, and persons with a disability. The council was created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, in the Department of Employment Relations. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.177 and 230.46 of the statutes.

State Employees Suggestion Board: JIM BEHREND, KENNETH J. BERG, vacancy (all appointed by governor).

The 3-member State Employees Suggestion Board administers an awards program to encourage unusual and meritorious suggestions and accomplishments by state employees that promote economy and efficiency in government services. Board members are appointed for 4-year terms, and at least one of them must be a state officer or employee. The board was created by Chapter 278, Laws of 1953, as the Wisconsin State Employees Merit Award Board and renamed in 1987 Wisconsin Act 142. It has been successively located in the Bureau of Personnel, the Department of Administration, and, most recently, in the Department of Employment Relations by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.175 and 230.48 of the statutes.

ETHICS BOARD

Members: JAMES R. MORGAN, *chairperson*; PAUL M. HOLZEM, *vice chairperson*; DAVID L. MCROBERTS, *secretary*; DOROTHY JOHNSON, 2 vacancies (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Director: R. ROTH JUDD.

Mailing Address: 44 East Mifflin Street, Suite 601, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-8123.

Fax: (608) 264-9319.

Internet Address: <http://ethics.state.wi.us>

Agency E-mail: ethics@ethics.state.wi.us

Publications: Annual Report; Digest of Opinions of the Ethics Board; guidelines on standards of conduct for state and local officials; informational guides on the lobby law; directories of licensed lobbyists and registered lobbying organizations.

Number of Employees: 6.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$1,196,400.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (1) (c) and 15.62; Chapter 13, Subchapter III; and Chapter 19, Subchapter III.

Agency Responsibility: The 6-member Ethics Board advises state officials, lobbyists, and the public about Wisconsin's ethics code for public officials and state lobbying laws. It also provides advice to local units of government about the statutory standards of conduct for local officials. It investigates and prosecutes violations of these laws; compiles and disseminates information about the time and money spent by businesses and organizations in lobbying activities; and lists the specific items of legislation or administrative rules that businesses and organizations attempt to influence. The board files financial interest statements of state officials, candidates, and nominees for state public office for public review. The board's web site offers current information about lobbying activities.

Organization: Board members serve staggered 6-year terms and must be U.S. citizens and state residents. While serving on the board and for one year prior to appointment, no member may be or have been a member of a political party or a partisan political organization or be or have been a candidate for partisan elective public office. No member may concurrently hold a local or state office or be employed by state or local government. The board appoints an executive director.

History: ETHICS REGULATION. Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, created the Ethics Board to administer the ethics code created by the act. Originally, the standards of conduct and reporting requirements in what is currently titled the "Code of Ethics Public Officials and Employees" applied only to key state officials in the executive and legislative branches. Chapters 223 and 277, Laws of 1977, extended the code's application to judges and many state employees. Chapter 277, a major revision of the ethics code, strengthened the required standards of conduct and required officials to report additional information about their personal financial interests. Chapter 120, Laws of 1979, enhanced the ability of local governments to enforce codes of conduct for local officials. The 1981 Legislature applied the ethics code to board members and key employees of what are currently termed technical college districts (Chapter 269) and employees of the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (Chapter 349). The code was extended to municipal judges by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27. 1987 Wisconsin Act 365 applied the code to division administrators in the classified service, increased the penalties for code violations, and lessened the standard of proof in enforcement actions from "beyond a reasonable doubt" to "clear and convincing evidence." 1991 Wisconsin Act 39 created an ethics code applicable to local public officials of counties, cities, villages, towns, school boards, and other governmental units, with enforcement authority vested in the district attorney of each county.

LOBBYING REGULATION. Lobbying in Wisconsin has been a regulated activity since Chapter 145, Laws of 1858, prohibited giving or accepting compensation for employment as a lobbyist contingent on the success or failure of legislation and required all lobbyists to identify themselves and their employers to legislators. Chapter 243, Laws of 1899, established a lobbying registry to further identify the subjects of lobbying efforts and regularly report lobbying expenses. Chapter 247, Laws of 1905, prohibited personal, direct attempts by paid lobbyists to influence

legislators, other than through appearing at committee meetings, public addresses, or broadly disseminated writings. These prohibitions continued until 1947. Chapter 609, Laws of 1947, required lobbyists to obtain licenses and prohibited attempting to influence votes by promises of support or opposition at future elections or engaging in any practice which might reflect discredit on the practice of lobbying or the legislature. Registration, licensing, reporting, and lobbying practice regulations were further revised by Chapter 659, Laws of 1965 and Chapter 278, Laws of 1977, which also made the Secretary of State responsible for enforcement of lobbying law. 1989 Wisconsin Act 338 transferred regulation of the lobbying law to the Ethics Board. Act 338 also broadened the definition of lobbying activity and expanded expenditure reporting requirements.

Department of FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Secretary of Financial Institutions: LORRIE KEATING HEINEMANN, 264-7800.

Deputy Secretary: vacancy, 267-1718.

Executive Assistant: KATHRYN B. CARLSON, 267-1719, kathryn.carlson@

Policy Information: CHERYL WEISS, 264-7865, cheryl.weiss@

Financial Education, Office of: DAVID D. MANCL, *director*, 261-9540, david.mancl@; P.O. Box 7846, Madison 53707-7846; Fax: 264-7968.

Wisconsin Consumer Act: PAUL EGIDE, *director*, 267-3518, paul.egide@; Consumer Act inquiries: 264-7969, (800) 452-3328 in Wisconsin, P.O. Box 8041, Madison 53707-8041.

General Counsel: CHRISTOPHER GREEN, 266-7968, chris.green@; Fax: 264-7818.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8861, Madison 53708-8861.

Location: 345 West Washington Avenue, 5th Floor, Madison.

Telephones: 261-9555; TDY: 266-8818.

Fax: 261-4334.

Internet Address: <http://www.wdfi.org>

Number of Employees: 145.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$26,420,700.

Statutory References: Sections 15.18 and 182.01; Chapters 224, Subchapter II, and 421-427.

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@dfi.state.wi.us

Administrative Services and Technology, Division of: WILLIAM J. MORRISSEY, *administrator*, william.morrissey@; P.O. Box 7876, Madison 53707-7876; Division Fax: 261-7200.

Budget and Fiscal Services, Bureau of: SUSAN J. DIETZEL, *director*, 267-0399, susan.dietzel@

Human Resources, Bureau of: LEE ISAACSON, *director*, 261-2303, lee.isaacson@

Information Technology, Bureau of: JOHN AMUNDSON, *director*, 267-1714, john.amundson@

Banking, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*, 266-0451; P.O. Box 7876, Madison 53707-7876; Division Fax: 267-6889.

Examinations: JOHN E. HINKEL, *director*, 267-3794, john.hinkel@

Licensed Financial Services: JEAN PLALE, *director*, 266-0447, jean.plale@

Mortgage Banking: JOHN WALRATH, *director*, 266-8308, john.walrath@

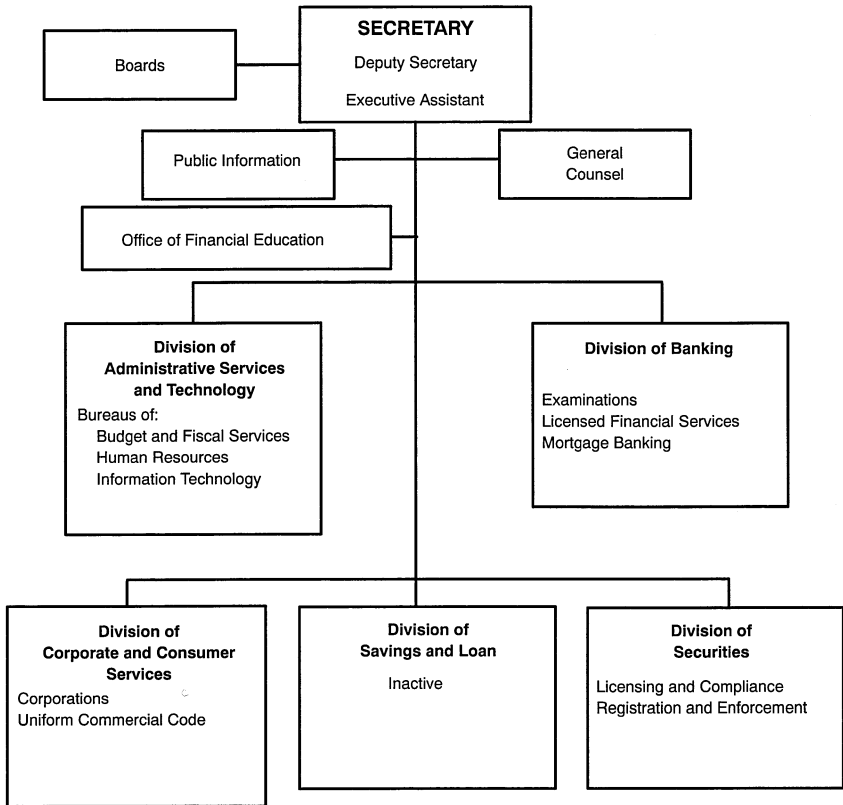
Corporate and Consumer Services, Division of: vacancy, *administrator*, 264-9566; P.O. Box 7846, Madison 53707-7846; Division Fax: 267-6813.

Corporations: vacancy, *director*, 264-7814; P.O. Box 7846, Madison 53707-7846.

Uniform Commercial Code: DAVID DUECKER, *director*, 264-9566, david.duecker@; P.O. Box 7847, Madison 53707-7847.

Savings Institutions, Division of: Inactive. Duties transferred to Division of Banking.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Office of Credit Unions

Securities, Division of: PATRICIA D. STRUCK, *administrator*, 266-3432, patricia.struck@; P.O. Box 1768, Madison 53701-1768; Division Fax: 256-1259.

Licensing and Compliance: KENNETH L. HOJNACKI, *director*, 266-7824, kenneth.hojnacki@

Registration and Enforcement: DAVID COHEN, *supervising attorney*, 266-2801, david.cohen@

Publications: Annual Report; Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Banks; Annual Report on Condition of Wisconsin Savings and Loan Associations and Savings Banks; Quarterly Report on Condition of Wisconsin Banks; Securities Bulletin; brochures and pamphlets on credit and consumer protection; industry bulletins, newsletters, and online forms.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Financial Institutions regulates state-chartered banks, savings and loans associations, and savings banks, as well as various operations of the securities industry. It examines and files charters and other documents of businesses and organizations and registers and regulates the mortgage banking industry and other financial service providers. It oversees Uniform Commercial Code filings. It also administers the Wisconsin Consumer Act and registers merchants who extend credit that carries a finance charge. The department is

self-supporting through program revenue derived from fees and assessments paid by regulated entities and individuals.

Organization: The department is administered by a secretary, who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the administrators for 3 of the 4 divisions from outside the classified service and the administrator of the Division of Administrative Services and Technology from the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Office of Financial Education* in the office of the secretary provides information to the public on matters of personal finance, with an emphasis on the financial and economic literacy of Wisconsin's youth. The office also administers the Wisconsin Consumer Act, which resolves consumer complaints and advises consumers and lenders regarding their rights and responsibilities under consumer law.

The *Division of Administrative Services and Technology* provides support services to the department through its administration of the agency's budget, personnel, procurement, and information technology services.

The *Division of Banking*, created in Section 15.183 (1), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, is advised by the Banking Review Board. It regulates and supervises state-chartered banks and consumer financial service industries under statutory Chapters 220, 221, 223, and 224. In addition to chartering and regularly examining state banks, the division licenses loan companies, mortgage bankers, mortgage brokers, loan originators, collection agencies, community currency exchanges, sales finance companies, adjustment service companies, sellers of checks, insurance premium finance companies, and credit services organizations. It also regulates auto dealers' installment sales contracts. The division investigates applications for expanded banking powers, new financial products, and interstate bank acquisitions and mergers. It may conduct joint examinations with Federal Reserve System examiners and with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. With Banking Review Board approval, the administrator may establish uniform rules for savings programs and fiduciary operations.

The division has assumed the duties of the Division of Savings Institutions and is advised by the Savings and Loan Review Board and the Savings Bank Review Board. It supervises state-chartered savings and loan associations and savings banks and enforces the laws governing them under statutory Chapters 214 and 215. It works to resolve consumer complaints and reviews and approves applications for acquisitions, new branches and other offices, and the organization of mutual holding companies. It may rule on interstate mergers or acquisitions. It also conducts joint examinations of associations with the federal Office of Thrift Institutions and may examine savings banks with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The *Division of Corporate and Consumer Services* is responsible for examining and filing business records for corporations and other organizations. It examines charters, documents that affect mergers, consolidations, and dissolutions, and reviews the annual reports of various businesses, including partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, cooperatives, and foreign corporations. It also examines and files documents under the Uniform Commercial Code, including statements of business indebtedness, consignments, terminations, and financing statements and maintains the statewide Uniform Commercial Code lien system. The division prepares certified copies of the records in its custody and responds to inquiries about corporations and other business entities and organizations for which it has records.

The *Division of Savings Institutions*, created in Section 15.183 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, as the Division of Savings and Loan by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 and renamed by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9, is inactive.

The *Division of Securities*, created in Section 15.183 (3), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, regulates the sale of investment securities and franchises under statutory Chapters 551, 552, and 553. It examines and registers the offerings and may bar them from registration in this state. The division licenses and monitors the activities of broker-dealers, securities agents, investment advisers, and investment adviser representatives. It conducts field audits and investigates complaints. When violations are detected, it initiates the appropriate administrative, injunctive, or criminal action. The division also regulates corporate takeovers.

History: The Department of Financial Institutions was created in 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. The formerly independent offices of the commissioners of banking, savings and loan, and securities were reorganized as divisions and transferred to the department. In addition, Act 27 transferred the responsibility for business organization filings and the Uniform Commercial Code lien information filings to the department from the Office of the Secretary of State. The same act transferred the regulation of mortgage bankers and loan originators and solicitors to the department from the Department of Regulation and Licensing.

Banking. For the first five years of statehood, no regular commercial banks existed in Wisconsin. Prior to amendment in 1902, Article XI of the Wisconsin Constitution required that any banking law must be approved in a statewide referendum. Bank regulation began when the legislature created the Office of Bank Comptroller in Chapter 479, Laws of 1852, and the voters approved the law in 1853. That law allowed any group meeting state requirements to go into the banking business. It was designed primarily to regulate the issuance of bank notes. Bank supervision was transferred to the state treasurer in 1868 and remained with that office until 1903.

The 1902 constitutional amendment gave the legislature the power to enact general banking laws without a referendum. In Chapter 234, Laws of 1903, the legislature created the State Banking Department. The department also supervised savings and loan associations until 1947 and credit unions until 1972. Under the 1967 executive branch reorganization, the department continued as an independent agency and was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Banking. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 reorganized the agency as the Division of Banking and transferred it to the Department of Financial Institutions.

Savings and Loan. Attempts to register and examine savings and loan associations date back to the 1850s in Wisconsin, but there are no records of any associations incorporating under these laws. In 1876, the legislature passed Chapter 384 to require that savings banks and savings societies register with the county registers of deeds and the secretary of state. Voters approved the law in November 1876. Several associations incorporated shortly afterward. Beginning with Chapter 368, Laws of 1897, building and loan associations were regulated by the bank examiner in the state treasurer's office.

In 1903, responsibility for regulating savings and loan associations was transferred to the State Banking Department. Chapter 411, Laws of 1947, moved regulation from that department to the newly created Savings and Loan Association Department. The law also created the forerunner of the current Savings and Loan Review Board. The department was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan by the executive branch reorganization act in 1967. In 1991 Wisconsin Act 221, the office assumed responsibility for chartering, regulating, and examining savings banks. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 reorganized the agency as the Division of Savings and Loan and transferred it to the Department of Financial Institutions. The division was renamed by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9.

Securities. Laws enacted by states to protect the public against securities fraud are commonly referred to as "blue sky" laws. (The term "blue sky" is believed to have originated when a judge ruled that a particular stock had about the same value as a patch of blue sky.) Wisconsin's first "blue sky" law was Chapter 756, Laws of 1913. This law was revised successively in 1919, 1933, 1941, and 1969. The current Wisconsin Uniform Securities Law was enacted as Chapter 71, Laws of 1969, and it is based upon the model Uniform Securities Act, which has been adopted in most states. From 1913 until 1939, the regulation of securities came under the jurisdiction first of the Railroad Commission (and its successor the Public Service Commission) and later the State Banking Department. The Department of Securities was created by Chapter 68, Laws of 1939, to regulate the sale of stocks, bonds, and other forms of business ownership or debt. It was renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Securities by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, reorganized the agency as the Division of Securities and transferred it to the Department of Financial Institutions.

Statutory Boards

Banking Review Board: RALPH J. TENUTA, *chairperson*; RICHARD A. BRAUN, *vice chairperson*; JAMES M. CURRAN, *secretary*; 2 vacancies (appointed by governor with senate consent).

The 5-member Banking Review Board advises the Division of Banking regarding the banking industry in Wisconsin and reviews the division's administrative actions. Members are appointed for staggered 5-year terms, and at least 3 of them must each have at least 5 years' banking experience. No member may act in any matter involving a bank of which the member is an officer, director, or stockholder or to which that person is indebted. The board was created by Chapter 10, Laws of Special Session 1931-32, under the State Banking Department (renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Banking in 1967), and transferred to the Department of Financial Institutions by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.185 (1) and 220.035 of the statutes.

Savings and Loan Review Board: ROBERT W. HOLMES, DOUGLAS J. TIMMERMAN, BARBARA J. WANZO, 4 vacancies (appointed by governor with senate consent).

The 7-member Savings and Loan Review Board advises on matters impacting savings and loan associations in Wisconsin. It reviews division orders and determinations, hears appeals on certain actions taken by the division, and may act on any matter submitted by the division. Members serve staggered 4-year terms. At least 5 of them must each have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the savings and loan business in this state. The board was created in the Savings and Loan Association Department (renamed the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan in 1967) by Chapter 441, Laws of 1947, and transferred to the Department of Financial Institutions by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.185 (3) and 215.04 of the statutes.

Savings Bank Review Board: PAUL C. ADAMSKI, ROBERT W. HOLMES, ROGER F. MARTIN, LEE SCHMALZ, DOUGLAS J. TIMMERMAN, 2 vacancies (appointed by governor with senate consent).

The 7-member Savings Bank Review Board advises on matters regarding savings banks in Wisconsin. It reviews orders and determinations and may act on any matter submitted by the division. Upon request by any aggrieved person or savings bank, the board may hold hearings to determine if the agency acted within its scope of authority. Members are appointed for 4-year terms, and at least 5 of them must each have at least 10 years' experience in the savings bank or savings and loan association business in this state. The board was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 221 in the Office of the Commissioner of Savings and Loan and transferred to the Department of Financial Institutions by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.185 (4), 214.78, and 214.785 of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

OFFICE OF CREDIT UNIONS

Director: vacancy, 266-8893, Fax: 267-0479.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 14137, Madison 53714-0137.

Location: 345 West Washington Avenue, 3rd Floor, Madison.

Telephone: 261-9543.

Fax: 267-0479.

Internet Address: <http://www.wdfi.org>

Publications: Annual Report on Condition of Credit Unions, Financial Information Bulletin (semiannual).

Number of Employees: 23.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$3,817,400.

Statutory References: Section 15.185 (7) (a); Chapter 186.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of Credit Unions regulates credit unions chartered to do business in Wisconsin. It charters new credit unions, examines credit union records and assets, consents to consolidation of credit unions within the state and, in cooperation with similar agencies in neighboring states, approves interstate mergers. If a credit union is not in compliance with state law, the office may remove its officers, suspend operations, or take possession of the credit union's business. The director is appointed by the governor and must have at least 3 years' experi-

ence either in the operation of a credit union or in a credit union supervisory agency or a combination of both. All personnel and budget requests by the office must be processed and forwarded without change by the department, unless the office requests or concurs in a change.

History: Regulation of credit unions began in 1913 (Chapter 733) when the legislature passed a law that required “cooperative credit associations” to obtain their charters from the State Banking Department. That law was repealed by Chapter 334, Laws of 1923, which required the department to charter and regulate “credit unions”. The Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions was created in Chapter 193, Laws of 1971, as a separate agency by removing the credit union division and its advisory board from the Office of the Commissioner of Banking and giving it expanded powers. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 created the Office of Credit Unions and attached it to the Department of Financial Institutions under Section 15.03, Wisconsin Statutes.

Statutory Board

Credit Union Review Board: CAROL COCKSON, *chairperson*; J. DAVID CHRISTENSON, *secretary*; DENNIS L. LOMBARD, 2 vacancies (appointed by governor with senate consent).

The 5-member Credit Union Review Board advises the Office of Credit Unions regarding credit unions in Wisconsin. It reviews rules and regulations issued by the office, acts as an appeals board for persons aggrieved by any act of the office, and may require the office to submit its actions for approval. Members serve staggered 5-year terms and each must have at least 5 years’ experience in credit union operations. The board was created within the State Banking Department by Chapter 411, Laws of 1947, then transferred to the Office of the Commissioner of Credit Unions in 1971, and later made part of the Office of Credit Unions in 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.185 (7) (b) and 186.015 of the statutes.

Department of HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

Secretary of Health and Family Services: HELENE NELSON, 266-9622.

Deputy Secretary: KENNETH MUNSON, 266-9622.

Executive Assistant: DIANE WELSH, 266-9622, welshdm@

Legal Counsel: DANIEL STIER, 266-8428, stierdd@

Legislative Liaison: GARY RADLOFF, 266-9622, radlogl@

Program Review and Audit, Office of: PATRICK COOPER, *director*, 267-2846, coopepw@

Public Affairs: JAMES MALONE, 266-9622, malonjd@

Strategic Finance, Office of: CHARLES WILHELM, *director*, 266-8402, wilheca@; Fax: 267-0358.

Area Administration Section: DIANE WALLER, *director*, 267-8929, wallejd@

Budget Section: FREDI BOVE, *director*, 266-2907, bovefe@

Evaluation Section: ROBERT WAGNER, *director*, 266-9296, wagnerl@

Tribal Affairs Section: JAMES WEBER, *director*, 267-5068, weberja@

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7850, Madison 53707-7850.

Location: Wilson Street State Human Services Building, 1 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: 266-9622.

Internet Address: <http://www.dhfs.state.wi.us>

Publications: Annual fiscal reports; Biennial reports; Reports and informational brochures (available through divisions).

Number of Employees: 6,790.88.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$10,620,598,100.

Statutory References: Section 15.19; Chapter 46.

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@dhfs.state.wi.us
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Children and Family Services, Division of: KITTY KOCOL, *administrator*, 267-3905, kocolk@m@; WILLIAM FISS, *deputy administrator*, 266-3728, fisswr@m@; P.O. Box 8916, Madison 53708-8916, Fax: 266-6836.

Milwaukee Child Welfare, Bureau of: DENISE REVELS ROBINSON, *director*, (414) 220-7029, reveldr@m@

Programs and Policies, Bureau of: MARK CAMPBELL, *director*, 266-6799, campbmd@m@

Regulation and Licensing, Bureau of: JILL CHASE, *director*, 267-7933, chasejd@m@

Program Evaluation and Planning, Office of: JOHN TUOHY, *director*, 267-3832, tuohyjo@m@

Disability and Elder Services, Division of: SINIKKA MCCABE, *administrator*, 266-0554, mccabss@m@

Quality Assurance, Bureau of: SUE SCHROEDER, *director*, 267-7185, schrosh@m@; Milwaukee office: 819 North Sixth Street, 53203, (414) 227-5000.

Client Rights Office: JIM YEADON, *director*, 266-5525, yeadojd@m@

Operations, Office of: RITA PRIGIONI, *director*, 266-8472, prigire@m@

Long-Term Support: JUDITH FRYE, *associate administrator*, 267-9059, fryeje@m@

Aging and Long-Term Care, Bureau of: DONNA MCDOWELL, *director*, 266-3840, mcdowdb@m@

Blind, Bureau for the: MICHAEL NELIPOVICH, *director*, 266-3109, nelipmi@m@

Developmental Disabilities Services, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-9329.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Office of: LINDA HUFFER, *interim director*, 266-5641, TTY (800) 947-6644, huffel@m@

Central Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: THEODORE BUNCK, *director*, 317 Knutson Drive, Madison 53704-1197, 301-9200, Fax: 301-1390, buncktj@m@

Northern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: JACQUELINE RUEDEN, *interim director*, 2820 East Park Avenue, P.O. Box 340, Chippewa Falls 54729-0340, (715) 723-5542, Fax: (715) 723-5841, ruedejt@m@

Southern Wisconsin Center for the Developmentally Disabled: JAMES HUTCHINSON, *director*, 2415 Spring Street, P.O. Box 100, Union Grove 53182-0100, (262) 878-2411, Fax: (262) 878-2922, hutchje@m@

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services: vacancy, *associate administrator*.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Bureau of: JOYCE ALLEN, *director*, 266-1351, allenj@m@

Mendota Mental Health Institute: GREGORY VAN RYBROEK, *director*, 301 Troy Drive, Madison 53704-1599, 301-1000, Fax: 301-1390, vanrygj@m@

Winnebago Mental Health Institute: JOANN O'CONNOR, *director*, P.O. Box 9, Winnebago 54985-0009, (920) 235-4910, Fax: (920) 237-2043, oconnjb@m@

Sand Ridge Secure Treatment Center: STEVEN WATTERS, *director*, 1111 North Road, Mauston 53948, (608) 847-4438, Fax: (608) 847-1790, wattersj@m@

Wisconsin Resource Center: BYRAN BARTOW, *director*, 1505 North Street, P.O. Box 16, Winnebago 54985-0016, (920) 426-4310, Fax: (920) 231-6353, bartobd@m@

Health Care Financing, Division of: MARK B. MOODY, *administrator*, 266-8922; PEGGY B. HANDRICH, *associate administrator*, 266-8922, handrpl@m@; PRIS BORONIEC, *associate administrator*, 266-8922, boronpa@m@; P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701-0309, Fax: 266-6786.

Disability Determination, Bureau of: JUDITH FRYBACK, *director*, 266-1981, frybajc@m@

Fee-for-Service Health Care Benefits, Bureau of: JAMES VAVRA, *director*, 261-7838, vavrj@m@

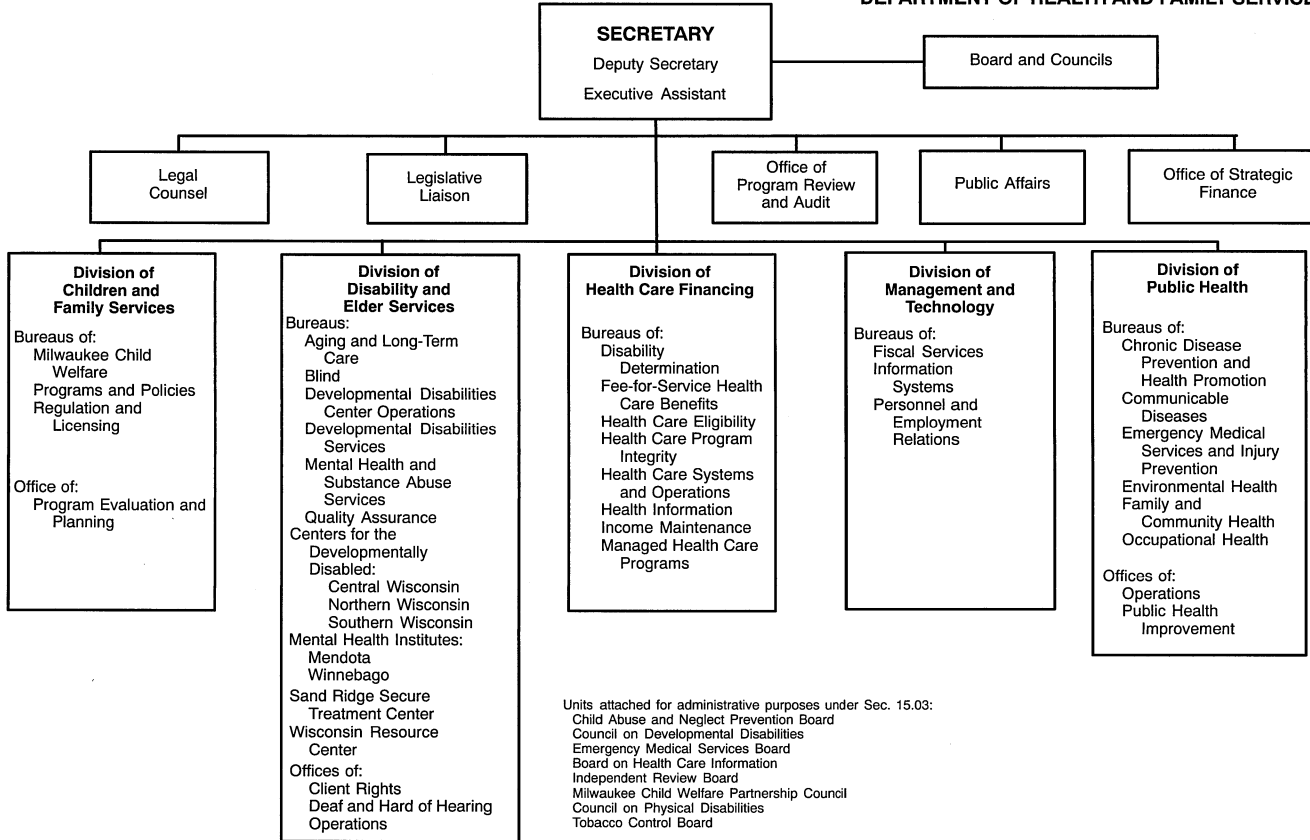
Health Care Eligibility, Bureau of: CHERYL MCILQUHAM, *director*, 261-6877, mcilqej@m@

Health Care Program Integrity, Bureau of: ALAN WHITE, *director*, 266-7436, whiteas@m@

Health Care Systems and Operations, Bureau of: KEN DYBEVIK, *director*, 267-7118, dybevkk@m@

Health Information, Bureau of: JOHN CHAPIN, *director*, 261-5986, chapijd@m@

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES



Income Maintenance, Bureau of: SUSAN WOOD, *director*, 261-4958, woodss@

Managed Health Care Programs, Bureau of: ANGELA DOMBROWICKI, *director*, 266-1935, dombra@

Management and Technology, Division of: SUSAN REINARDY, *administrator*, 267-7142, reinasj@; P.O. Box 7850, Madison 53707-7850; Fax: 267-6779.

Fiscal Services, Bureau of: DONALD N. WARNKE, *director*, 266-5869, warnkdn@

Information Systems, Bureau of: DENISE WEBB, *director*, 266-0123, webbdb@

Personnel and Employment Relations, Bureau of: CHERYL L. ANDERSON, *director*, 266-9862, andercl@

Public Health, Division of: KENNETH BALDWIN, *administrator*, 266-1251, baldwk@; THOMAS E. ALT, *deputy administrator*, 266-1251, altte@; P.O. Box 2659, Madison 53701-2659, Fax: 267-2832, TTY: 266-1511.

Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Bureau of: MEG TAYLOR, *director*, 266-8154, taylome@

Communicable Diseases, Bureau of: HERB BOSTROM, *director*, 267-9363, bostrhh@

Emergency Medical Services and Injury Prevention, Bureau of: JON MORGAN, *director*, 266-9781, morgajg@

Environmental Health, Bureau of: THOMAS SIEGER, *director*, 264-9880, siegetl@

Family and Community Health, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-2684.

Occupational Health, Bureau of: TERRY MOEN, *director*, 266-8579, moente@

Operations, Office of: SHARON L. GEHL, *director*, 261-9434, gehl@

Public Health Improvement, Office of: JENNIFER ARGELANDER, *director*, 266-5822, argelj@

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Health and Family Services administers a wide range of services to clients in the community and at state institutions, regulates certain care providers, and supervises and consults with local public and voluntary agencies. Its responsibilities span public health, mental health, substance abuse, long-term care, services to people who have a disability, medical assistance, and children's services.

Organization: The department is administered by a secretary who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the division administrators from outside the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Office of Strategic Finance*, located within the secretary's office, provides departmental planning, budgeting, and evaluation services. It oversees the department's regional offices. It is also responsible for administration of department contracts and oversight of county and Native American tribal human service programs. The director of strategic finance is appointed by the secretary from the classified service.

The *Division of Children and Family Services* administers programs that affect children and families, including ones designed to prevent child abuse and neglect, domestic abuse, substance abuse, and teen pregnancy and to preserve and strengthen families. It regulates and licenses child welfare institutions, as well as individuals and organizations providing foster care and day care. It searches for homes for special needs adoptions and hard to place children and is responsible for the state adoption records search program. The division administers hunger prevention programs. In 1998, it assumed responsibility for operating Milwaukee County's child welfare system.

The *Division of Disability and Elder Services* administers a variety of programs that provide long-term support for the elderly and people with disabilities, and mental health and substance abuse treatment issues. It oversees adult day care programs, and licenses and regulates hospitals, nursing homes, home health agencies, and community-based residential facilities. It performs caregiver background checks and investigations. The division is responsible for client rights reviews and investigations at the institutions and in the community. It also administers the state's institutional programs for persons whose mental and physical needs cannot be met in a community setting. The institutions provide medical, psychological, social, and rehabilitative services. The two mental health institutes provide treatment for persons with mental health problems who are in need of hospitalization. Mendota Mental Health Institute houses a secure correctional facil-

ity to meet the mental health needs of male adolescents from Department of Corrections juvenile institutions. The division operates the Wisconsin Resource Center as a medium security facility for mentally ill prison inmates whose treatment needs cannot be met in the Department of Corrections. It also provides treatment at the Sand Ridge Secure Treatment Center for individuals civilly committed under the sexually violent persons law, and persons placed on supervised release and community notification. The division provides staff services to the Council on Developmental Disabilities and the Statewide Independent Living Council.

The *Division of Health Care Financing* administers programs that provide assistance to persons who are impoverished, aged, or disabled, including Medical Assistance and food stamps. It performs disability determinations for Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security disability benefits, and Medical Assistance. It administers BadgerCare, which provides health insurance to low-income working families, and the Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan (HIRSP), which is designed to offer affordable health insurance to persons whose coverage has been cancelled, rejected, or substantially reduced or who have had a sizeable increase in premiums. It oversees managed health care programs and the purchase of health care for individuals who are impoverished and without insurance. The division performs vital record keeping functions that include providing birth, death, marriage, and divorce certificates and gathering and publishing vital statistics. It also is responsible for health care data collection and information.

The *Division of Management and Technology* oversees financial management, information systems and technology, personnel and employment relations, affirmative action and civil rights compliance, purchasing, facilities management, and other administrative services. It handles billing and collection of client debts and bills Medical Assistance and Medicare claims to the federal government.

The *Division of Public Health* promotes and protects public health in Wisconsin through various services and regulations. It administers programs for chronic and communicable disease prevention and control, environmental and occupational health, emergency medical services, and programs relating to maternal and child health, including the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) Supplemental Food Program. It licenses emergency medical service providers and technicians and approves and supervises their training. The division is also responsible for inspecting restaurants, hotels and motels, bed and breakfast establishments, camps and campgrounds, food vending, and swimming pools.

History: The Department of Health and Family Services combines supervision of many state and local functions that had developed separately in the 1800s. For more than two decades after statehood, Wisconsin created separate governing boards and institutions for the care of prisoners; juveniles; and blind, deaf, and mentally ill persons. By 1871, there were six such institutions. The first attempt to develop overall supervision of these services came when the legislature passed Chapter 136, Laws of 1871, creating the State Board of Charities and Reform. Its duties included examination of the operations of state institutions and their boards and investigation of practices in local asylums, jails, and schools for the blind and deaf.

In Chapter 298, Laws of 1881, the legislature abolished the separate institutional boards and combined their functions under the State Board of Supervision of Wisconsin Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions. The State Board of Charities and Reform continued to operate until 1891. In that year, the two boards were combined as the State Board of Control of the Wisconsin Reformatory, Charitable and Penal Institutions in Chapter 221, Laws of 1891, thus completing the consolidation of public welfare activities.

In the early days of statehood, public health was primarily a function of local governments. In Chapter 366, Laws of 1876, the legislature established the State Board of Health to "study the vital statistics of this state, and endeavor to make intelligent and profitable use of the collected records of death and sickness among the people." The board was directed to "make sanitary investigations and inquiries respecting the causes of disease, and especially of epidemics; the causes of mortality, and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, ingesta, habits and circumstances on the health of the people." This directive defines much of the work still done in public health. Later legislation required the board to take responsibility for tuberculosis care (1905), to direct its efforts toward preventing blindness in infants (1909), and to inspect water and sewerage

systems to prevent typhoid and dysentery (1919). In addition, at various times, the board licensed restaurants, health facilities, barbers, embalmers, and funeral directors.

By the time the federal government entered the field of public welfare during the Great Depression of the 1930s, Wisconsin had already pioneered a number of programs, including aid to children and pensions for the elderly (enacted in 1931). The Wisconsin Children's Code, enacted by Chapter 439, Laws of 1929, was one of the most comprehensive in the nation. The state's initial response to federal funding was to establish separate departments to administer social security funds and other public welfare programs. After several attempts at reorganization and a series of studies, the legislature established the State Department of Public Welfare in Chapter 435, Laws of 1939, to provide unified administration of all existing welfare functions. Public health and care for the aged were delegated to separate agencies.

The Department of Health and Social Services was created in the executive branch reorganization act of 1967. The Board of Health and Social Services, appointed by the governor, directed the new department and appointed the departmental secretary to administer the agency. In addition to combining public welfare, public health, and care for the aged in the reorganization act, the 1967 Legislature added the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in Chapter 43. In Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, the legislature abolished the board and replaced it with a secretary appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. That same law called for a reorganization of the department, which was completed by July 1977. The Department of Health and Social Services was renamed the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS), effective July 1, 1996.

The decades of the 1960s and 1970s saw an expansion of public welfare and health services at both the federal and state levels. Especially notable were programs for medical care for the needy and aged (Medical Assistance and Medicare), drug treatment programs, food stamps, Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program (AFDC), and increased regulation of hospitals and nursing homes.

While continuing to administer its established programs, the department was assigned additional duties during the 1980s in the areas of child support, child abuse and neglect, programs for the handicapped, and welfare reform. However, 1989 Wisconsin Acts 31 and 107 created a separate Department of Corrections to administer adult corrections institutions and programs, and 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 transferred responsibility for juvenile offenders to that department.

1995 Wisconsin Act 27 revised AFDC and transferred it and other income support programs including Medical Assistance eligibility and food stamps to the Department of Workforce Development (DWD). (AFDC was replaced by Wisconsin Works, known as W-2, in 1995 Wisconsin Act 289.) Existing welfare reform programs, including Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS), Learnfare, Parental Responsibility, and Work-Not-Welfare, were also transferred to DWD, along with child and spousal support, the Children First Program, Older American Community Service Employment, refugee assistance programs, and vocational rehabilitation functions. Health care facilities plan review was transferred from the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to DHFS by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Act 27 also transferred laboratory certification to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection and low-income energy assistance to the Department of Administration.

As a result of 1995 Wisconsin Act 303, the department assumed responsibility for direct administration and operation of Milwaukee County child welfare services. Primary responsibility for the Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Program (HIRSP) was transferred to the department from the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27. 2001 Wisconsin Act 16 transferred the Medical Assistance Eligibility Program and the Food Stamp Program to DHFS from the Department of Workforce Development.

Statutory Board and Councils

Birth Defect Prevention and Surveillance, Council on: RICHARD PAULI (UW Medical School representative), MARK LUBINSKY (Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. representative), EVELYN BROWN, SHARON LIST (nurses), PEGGY HELM-QUEST (children with special needs program representative), DONNA MILLER (early intervention services program representative), SANDRA PARK (health statistics program representative), PHILIP GIAMPIETRO (State Medical Society rep-

representative), BARBARA PINEKENSTEIN (Wisconsin Health and Hospital Association representative), NELLEEN NOACK (Wisconsin Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics representative), RAYMOND KESSEL (Council on Developmental Disabilities representative), CHRIS CRONK (non-profit organization representative), DENNIS GOUGE, MARIA I. NOGUERON (parents/guardians of children with birth defect), DEBBIE STEIN, JUDY WALKER (local health department representatives). (All appointed by secretary of health and family services.)

The Council on Birth Defect Prevention and Surveillance makes recommendations to the department concerning a registry to document diagnoses of birth defects; the promulgation of administrative rules regarding birth defects that are to be reported and the content, format, and procedures for reporting; and the contents of reports when a parent or guardian refuses to consent to the release of the child's name or address. The council also coordinates the delivery of services with the Early Intervention Interagency Coordinating Council. Members are appointed to 4-year terms. The UW Medical School and Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. representatives must have expertise in birth defects epidemiology. Nurse representatives must specialize in pediatrics or have expertise in birth defects. The program representatives are from the appropriate subunits in the department. The nonprofit representative must be from an organization whose primary purpose is birth defect prevention and which does not promote abortion as a method of prevention. Local health department representatives cannot be employees of the Department of Health and Family Services. The council was created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 114. Its duties and composition are described in Sections 15.197 (12) and 253.12 (4) of the statutes.

Blindness, Council on: REBECCA WILLIAMS, *chairperson*; ROY BUEHRLE, TOM LUNDQUIST, PAUL MESZAROS, SYLVIA PULTER, RHONDA STAATS, JAMES UNGER, PATRICIA WOOLPERT, vacancy (appointed by secretary of health and family services).

The 9-member Council on Blindness makes recommendations to the department and other state agencies on policies, procedures, services, programs, and research that affect blind or visually impaired people. Members are appointed by the secretary for staggered 3-year terms, and 7 of them must be blind or visually impaired. Originally, the council was created by Chapter 305, Laws of 1947, as the Advisory Committee of the Blind to advise the Board of Public Welfare and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The current council was created in the Department of Health and Social Services by Chapter 366, Laws of 1969. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.197 (2) and 47.03 (9) of the statutes.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing, Council for the: SARAH P. BENTON, *chairperson*; ALEX H. SLAPPEY, JOHN J. BOYER, LINDA B. JENNISON, TWYLA R. NIEDFELDT, HELEN B. RIZZI, 3 vacancies (appointed by governor).

The 9-member Council for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing advises the department on the provision of effective services to deaf, hard-of-hearing, late-deafened, and deaf-blind people. Members are appointed for staggered 4-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979, as the Council for the Hearing Impaired and renamed by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.197 (8) of the statutes.

Domestic Abuse, Council on: EILEEN CONNOLLY-KESSLER (public member), SENATOR CARPENTER (designated by senate minority leader), *cochairpersons*; vacancy (designated by assembly speaker), STORMY WALKER (designated by assembly minority leader), SENATOR ROESSLER (designated by senate majority leader); MARTE J. CARLIN, L. KEVIN HAMBERGER, GRI A. HEINZ, DEAN D. KAUFERT, MARIANA RODRIGUEZ, KATHIE STOLPMAN, MAI ZONG VUE, GERALD WILKIE. (All are appointed by governor, but those not designated by legislative leadership require senate consent.)

The 13-member Council on Domestic Abuse makes recommendations to the secretary on domestic abuse, reviews grant applications, advises the department and legislature on domestic abuse policy, and, in conjunction with the Judicial Conference, develops forms for filing petitions for domestic abuse restraining orders and injunctions. Members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms. Members designated by legislative leadership do not have to be legislators. The council was created by Chapter 111, Laws of 1979, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.197 (16) and 46.95 (3) of the statutes.

Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan, Board of Governors of the: HELENE NELSON (health and family services secretary), *chairperson*; EILEEN MALLOW (insurance commissioner designee);

CLAIRE JOHNSON, ROBERT WOOD (participating nonprofit insurer representatives); BILL FELSING, LARRY ZANONI (other participating insurers); RICHARD A. LEER (State Medical Society of Wisconsin representative); GEORGE QUINN (Wisconsin Health and Hospital Association representative); vacancy (integrated multidisciplinary health system representative); JAMES COBB, DIANNE GREENLEY, BILL SMITH, ANNETTE STEBBINS (public members). (All, except *ex officio* members, are appointed by the secretary of health and family services.)

The 13-member Board of Governors of the Health Insurance Risk-Sharing Plan approves the program budget and contracts with the plan administrator, establishes grievance procedures for HIRSP plan applicants and participants; collects assessments from all insurers; develops and implements a program to publicize the plan; establishes a payment rate for covered expenses; and advises the department on choices for coverage for eligible individuals. The board may also prepare and distribute certificate of eligibility and enrollment instruction forms and may provide for reinsurance of risks incurred by the plan.

The 11 appointed members serve staggered 3-year terms. The secretary of health and family services or a designee serves as chairperson. The 4 public members include one small business representative and one individual who has coverage under the plan. The board was created by Chapter 313, Laws of 1979, in the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance, and was transferred to the Department of Health and Family Services, with modifications in its duties and membership, by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 149.15 of the statutes.

Mental Health, Council on: LES HIGGENBOTHAM, *chairperson*; BARRY BLACKWELL, NIC DIBBLE, VIRGINIA FOBART, HELEN M. GEYSO, ROBERT A. HARMS, WENDY KILBEY, BARBARA J. MAMEROW, SINIKKA S. McCABE, JOHN A. QUAAAL, MARTHA RASMUS, RUTH ROSCHKE, MARK STROSAHL, 2 vacancies (nominated by secretary of health and family services and appointed by governor).

The 15-member Council on Mental Health advises the department, governor, and legislature on mental health programs; provides recommendations on the expenditure of federal mental health block grants; reviews the department's plans for mental health services; and serves as an advocate for the mentally ill. Members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms and must have demonstrated knowledge of mental health problems. At least half of the members must be consumers of mental health services or persons who are not service providers. The council also must include representation from service providers, state and county agencies that provide services, and private organizations interested in mental health. The council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 439, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.197 (1) and 51.02 of the statutes.

Trauma Advisory Council: RANDOLPH SZLABICK, *chairperson*; MARK BOSTWICK, CECILE D'HUGRETT, JOHN FOLSTAD, RAYMOND GEORGEN, CHERYL GLOMP, PATRICIA HALL, BARBARA LARSON, EDWARD MISHEFSKE, MICHAEL SCHURR, ANDREW SMERZ, STEVE STROMAN, JOHN A. WEIGELT (appointed by secretary of health and family services).

The 13-member Trauma Advisory Council advises the department on developing and implementing a statewide trauma care system. Membership must include physicians, registered nurses, prehospital emergency medical service providers, urban and rural hospital personnel, and the medical services board. They must represent "all geographical areas of the state". Physician appointees must represent urban and rural areas, and one of the prehospital emergency medical service providers must represent a municipality. The council was created by 1997 Wisconsin Act 154 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.197 (25) and 146.56 (1) of the statutes. The council is scheduled to sunset on July 1, 2003.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION BOARD

Members: NIC DIBBLE (designated by superintendent of public instruction), *chairperson*; SENATOR BROWN (appointed by senate president), SENATOR WIRCH (appointed by senate minority leader); REPRESENTATIVE KESTELL (appointed by assembly speaker), vacancy (appointed by assembly minority leader); GOVERNOR DOYLE, PEGGY A. LAUTENSCHLAGER (attorney general),

HELENE NELSON (secretary of health and family services); ANNETTE M. CRUZ, ERIC G. JOHNSON, NANCY E. LEVANETZ, SANDRA J. MCCORMICK, MICHAEL J. MCGUIRE, BRUCE F. PAMPERIN, 2 vacancies (public members appointed by governor).

Executive Director: MARY ANNE SNYDER.

Mailing Address: 110 East Main Street, Suite 614, Madison 53703-3316.

Telephone: 266-6871; (866) 640-3936 (toll free).

Fax: 266-3792.

Internet Address: <http://wctf.state.wi.us>

Publications: Positive Parenting: Tips on Discipline; Child Sexual Abuse Prevention: Tips for Parents; Positive Parenting: Tips on Fathering; Never Shake a Baby!; 2003 Blue Ribbons for KIDS Campaign and Beyond the Blue Ribbon Award; and the Positive Parenting Kit.

Number of Employees: 4.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$5,118,800.

Statutory References: Sections 15.195 (4) and 48.982.

Agency Responsibility: The 16-member Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board administers the Children's Trust Fund and awards grants to community-based programs and family resource centers that prevent child abuse and neglect by strengthening families. The board provides education on prevention and positive parenting through printed materials and informational seminars. It recommends policies to the legislature, governor, and state agencies to protect children and support prevention activities. Funding is derived through charges on duplicate birth certificates, the sale of the "Celebrate Children" special license plate, federal matching funds, and private contributions. In 2001, the board created a nonprofit corporation to raise additional money for the trust fund.

The board's 8 public members serve staggered 3-year terms. The board appoints the executive director and staff from the classified service. It was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27.

COUNCIL ON DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Members: BARBARA L. LYONS (appointed by governor), *chairperson*; LINDA HOELZEL (designated by secretary of workforce development), SINIKKA MCCABE (designated by secretary of health and family services), CAROLYN STANFORD-TAYLOR (designated by superintendent of public instruction), DANIEL BIER (designated by UW Waisman Center Director); JEFFREY SPITZER-RESNICK (designated by Wisconsin Coalition for Advocacy); MAUREEN ARCAND, CYNTHIA D. BENTLEY, GERALD A. BORN, SANDRA L. BUTTS, LONI CLOUTIER, JOHN J. DONNELLY, MARI K. FREDERICK, IRMA Q. GOSSELIN, RUTH GULLERUD, DENISE R. KONICKI, CATHARINE KRIEPS, SUE K. NUTTER, WILLIAM K. NYSTROM, DEE RAMOS, JESSICA RAYMAKER, DANIEL REMICK, JULIE ANN SEHMER, GREGORY J. SHEEHAN, JACQUELYN E. WENKMAN, DEANNA YOST (appointed by governor).

Executive Director: JENNIFER ONDREJKA.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7851, Madison 53707-7851.

Location: 600 Williamson Street, Madison.

Telephone: 266-7826; TTY: 266-6660.

Fax: 267-3906.

Internet Address: <http://www.wcdd.org>

E-mail Address: hfswiswcdd@dhfs.state.wi.us

Statutory References: Sections 15.09 (1) (a), 15.197 (11n), and 51.437 (14r).

Agency Responsibility: The Council on Developmental Disabilities advises the Department of Health and Family Services, other state agencies, the legislature, and the governor on matters related to developmental disabilities. The statutes do not specify the number of council members, but all who serve are appointed for staggered 4-year terms and must be state residents. The public members appointed by the governor must include representatives of public and private nonprofit agencies that provide direct services at the local level to persons with developmental disabilities.

At least 60% of the council's members must be persons who have developmental disabilities or are the parents or guardians of such individuals, but these members may not be associated with public or private agencies that receive federal funding. The council was created within the department by Chapter 322, Laws of 1971, and made an independent unit by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES BOARD

Members: MARVIN L. BIRNBAUM, TIMOTHY D. BJELLAND, RICHARD D. COLLYARD, DONALD R. HUNJADI, CAL LINTZ, GLORIA ANN MURAWSKY, TERRI RICHARDS, KAREN D. RICHTER, LOREEN M. UTECH, GLORIA WALL, DANNY P. WILLIAMS (voting members appointed by governor). *Ex officio* nonvoting members: KENNETH BALDWIN (designated by secretary of health and family services), DONALD HAGEN (designated by secretary of transportation), STEVE TEALE (designated by state director, Technical College System Board), RICK BARNEY (state medical director for emergency medical services).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701-0309.

Telephone: 261-9437.

Statutory References: Sections 15.195 (8) and 146.55 (3).

Agency Responsibility: The 15-member Emergency Medical Services Board appoints an advisory committee of physicians to advise the department on the selection of the state medical director for emergency medical services and to review that person's performance. It also advises the director on medical issues; reviews emergency medical service statutes and rules concerning the transportation of patients; and recommends changes to the Department of Health and Family Services and the Department of Transportation. The board includes personnel from the appropriate state agencies and related emergency services in its deliberations.

The board includes 11 voting members, appointed for 3-year terms, who must "represent the various geographical areas of the state" and various types of emergency medical service providers. The board, which was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 16, replaced the Emergency Medical Services Assistance Board, created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 102.

BOARD ON HEALTH CARE INFORMATION

Members: RONALD H. DIX (public member), *chairperson*; TERRI L. POTTER (hospital representative), *vice chairperson*; CYNTHIA M. CHICKER (records administrator), PAMELA GRADY (nurse representative), BRADLEY L. MANNING, JR. (physician representative), RONALD L. HARMS (physician representative nominated by State Medical Society), GLEN E. GRADY (hospital representative); CAROL M. GRAHAM, SHERRI HAUSER, JERRY POPOWSKI, CHRISTOPHER J. QUERAM (public members). (All are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701-0309.

Location: 1 West Wilson Street, Room 372, Madison.

Telephone: 266-7568.

Statutory References: Sections 15.195 (6) and 153.07.

Agency Responsibility: The 11-member Board on Health Care Information advises the Department of Health and Family Services on the collection, analysis, and dissemination of health data. It also approves administrative rules proposed by the department on the subject of health care information.

Members are appointed to 4-year terms. The records administrator must be registered by the American Medical Record Association. The board was created in the Department of Health and Social Services by 1987 Wisconsin Act 399, transferred to the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance by 1993 Wisconsin Act 16, and to the Department of Health and Family Services by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27.

INDEPENDENT REVIEW BOARD

Members: JORGE GOMEZ (insurance commissioner), DAVID R. ZIMMERMAN (statistician/researcher), PAUL J. MILLEA (medical ethicist), JAY GOLD (privacy expert), JERRY POPOWSKI (health care purchaser) (all but insurance commissioner appointed by governor).

Contact Person: MARTHA DAVIS.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701-0309.

Telephone: 266-7024.

Statutory References: Sections 15.195 (9) and 153.67.

Agency Responsibility: The 5-member Independent Review Board examines requests for patient data originating with health care providers that are not hospitals or ambulatory surgery centers. Information from these health care providers is released only with board approval unless it is already available from public use files. The department may promulgate rules that specify circumstances under which the board does not have to review data requests. The 4 appointed members serve 4-year terms. The medical ethicist must be from the UW System or the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. The board may not include an employee of the Department of Health and Family Services. It was created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9.

MILWAUKEE CHILD WELFARE PARTNERSHIP COUNCIL

Members: MARK LYDAY (public member), *chairperson*; SENATOR DARLING (appointed by senate president); SENATOR GEORGE (appointed by senate minority leader); REPRESENTATIVE STONE (appointed by assembly speaker); REPRESENTATIVE MORRIS (appointed by assembly minority leader); WILLIE JOHNSON, JR., ROGER QUINDEL, vacancy (Milwaukee County board members nominated by Milwaukee County Executive); DORIS GREEN, CELESTINE KOEHN (children's services network nominees); JULIUS F. AGARA, CHRISTOPHER FOLEY, PAMELA J. HARTMAN, KITTY KOCOL, SANDRA K. MAHKORN, BARBARA PARISI, PAUL STAHLER, 2 vacancies. (All but legislators are appointed by governor.)

Contact Person: DENISE REVELS ROBINSON.

Mailing Address: 1555 North Rivercenter Drive, Suite 220, Milwaukee 53212.

Telephone: (414) 220-7029.

Statutory References: Sections 15.197 (24) and 46.023 (2).

Agency Responsibility: The 19-member Milwaukee Child Welfare Partnership Council makes recommendations to the Department of Health and Family Services and the legislature regarding policies and plans to improve the child welfare system in Milwaukee County, including a neighborhood-based system for delivery of services. It may also recommend funding priorities and identify innovative public and private funding opportunities. The 15 nonlegislative members are appointed to 3-year terms, and the governor designates one of the public members as chairperson. At least 6 public members must be residents of Milwaukee County. The council was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 303.

COUNCIL ON PHYSICAL DISABILITIES

Members: JOR JAN BORLIN, *chairperson*; vacancy (designated by governor); CHRISTINE R. DURANCEAU, JEFFREY J. FOX, DENISE E. GILCHRIST, MARGE LIBERSKI, VIRGINIA I. LUKKEN, JOHN MEISSNER, JOEL M. RODNEY, LINDA ROWLEY, KAREN E. SECOR, JACQUELINE S. STENBERG, PAMELA A. WILSON, JOANNE ZIMMERMAN (appointed by governor).

Contact Person: DAN C. JOHNSON.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7851, Madison 53707-7851.

Location: 1 West Wilson Street, Room 450, Madison.

Telephones: 266-9667; TTY 267-9880.

Fax: 267-3208.

E-mail Address: johnsdc@dhfs.state.wi.us

Number of Employees: 0.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$20,000.

Statutory References: Sections 15.197 (4) and 46.29.

Agency Responsibility: The 14-member Council on Physical Disabilities develops and modifies the state plan for services to persons with physical disabilities. It advises the secretary of

health and family services, recommends legislation, encourages public understanding of the needs of persons with physical disabilities, and promotes programs to prevent physical disability. The 13 appointed members serve 3-year terms and must be state residents. At least 6 members must be persons with physical disabilities; 2 may be parents, guardians, or relatives of persons with physical disabilities; and at least one must be a service provider. The council must include equitable representation for sex, race, and urban and rural areas. The council was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 202.

TOBACCO CONTROL BOARD

Members: EARNESTINE WILLIS, *chairperson*; STUART BERGER, ELIZABETH BURMASTER, WILLIAM J. DOMINA, WILLIAM R. ELLIOTT, ERIC ENGLUND, PATRICIA A. FINDER-STONE, GARY A. GONCZY, CECILIA GORE, ROBERT JAUCH, ROB KREIBICH, MARYANN LIPPERT, JACK LOCKHART, STEPHANIE MARTIN, JOHN E. MIELKE, MARIAN L. SHERIDAN, FRANK M. STERNER (appointed by governor).

Executive Director: DAVID GUNDERSEN, gundedf@dhfs.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1190, Madison 53701-1190.

Location: 1 West Wilson Street, Room B158, Madison.

Telephone: 267-0944.

Fax: 267-2832.

Internet Address: <http://www.wtcb.state.wi.us>

Publications: 2001 and 2002 *Annual Report*.

Number of Employees: 4.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$21,527,400.

Statutory References: Sections 15.195 (1) and 255.15.

The Tobacco Control Board oversees the allocation of funds to reduce and prevent tobacco use, reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, and limit access to tobacco products. It promulgates rules that establish the criteria for awarding grants; provides a forum to consider public policy alternatives for cessation and prevention of tobacco use; provides an information clearinghouse on tobacco issues; and prepares an annual plan to allocate funds for tobacco control. By law, funds are to be allocated annually to the UW System Tobacco Research and Intervention Center, the Thomas T. Melvin Youth Tobacco and Education Program, and the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. Other eligible recipients may include community-based organizations, law enforcement departments, statewide prevention organizations, businesses, and organizations that work to reduce tobacco use among minorities and pregnant women. Board members serve at the pleasure of the governor and the statutes do not stipulate their number. The board was created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9.

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL AIDS BOARD

Members: vacancy, *chairperson:* STEVEN E. VAN ESS (UW System financial aids administrator), *vice chairperson:* MARY JO GREEN (Technical College System financial aids administrator), *secretary:* SANDRA DERCOLE (designated by superintendent of public instruction); GREGORY GRACZ (UW System Board of Regents member); BARBARA J. MANTHEI (Technical College System Board member); ANDRÉ M. JACQUE (UW System student representative); JAMES JORDAN (Technical College System student representative); ANN NEVIASER (independent colleges and universities trustee); DEBRA E. MCKINNEY (independent colleges and universities financial aid administrator); NICOLE NELSON (private nonprofit institutions student representative); LINDA A. CROSS (public member). (All members, except *ex officio* member, are appointed by governor.)

Executive Secretary: vacancy.

Programs and Policy, Division of: vacancy.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7885, Madison 53707-7885.

Location: Suite 902, 131 West Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 267-2206.

Fax: (608) 267-2808.

Agency E-mail: HEABmail@heab.state.wi.us

Internet Address: <http://heab.state.wi.us>

Publications: Biennial report; Report on Financial Aid Programs; various board reports.

Number of Employees: 12.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$141,114,800.

Statutory References: Section 15.67; Chapter 39, Subchapter III.

Agency Responsibility: The Higher Educational Aids Board is responsible for the management and oversight of the state's student financial aid system for Wisconsin residents attending institutions of higher education. It also enters into interstate agreements and performs student loan collection services.

The board establishes policies for the state's student financial aid programs, including academic excellence scholarships, Wisconsin tuition grants, Wisconsin higher education grants, talent incentive grants, handicapped student grants, Indian student grants, minority student grants (private sector and Technical College System), teacher education loans, minority teacher loans, nursing loans, and interstate reciprocity. It administers the contracts for medical and dental education services and the Wisconsin Health Education Loan Program and approves the participants in the Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc., per capita grant program.

Organization: The 11-member board includes the superintendent of public instruction or designee, 7 members who serve 3-year terms, and 3 student members who serve 2-year terms. The students must be at least 18 years old, residents of this state, enrolled at least half-time, and in good academic standing. The UW and private nonprofit institution students must be undergraduates. The board's executive secretary is appointed by the governor.

History: The Higher Educational Aids Board originated as the State Commission for Academic Facilities. It was created by Chapter 573, Laws of 1963, to administer Title I of the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, which funded grants for university and college building programs in Wisconsin. Chapter 264, Laws of 1965, gave the commission student financial aid responsibilities and changed its name to the State Commission for Higher Educational Aids. Chapter 313, Laws of 1967, authorized the commission to organize the Wisconsin Higher Education Corporation to administer the federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program. The corporation was given an independent board of directors as a private nonstock corporation in 1984. Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, renamed the commission the Higher Educational Aids Board. The Higher Educational Aids Board was inadvertently repealed by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, but was continued as the Higher Educational Aids Council by Executive Order 283. The legislature recreated the board in 1997 Wisconsin Act 27.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

Board of Curators: PATRICIA A. BOGE, *president*; MARK J. GAJEWSKI, *president-elect*; ANNE M. WEST, *treasurer*; SENATOR RISSER (designated by senate president); REPRESENTATIVE FREESE (designated by assembly speaker); SENATOR SCHULTZ, REPRESENTATIVE HUBER (minority party members); vacancy (designated by governor); MARY F. BUESTRIN, 2 vacancies (appointed by governor with senate consent); RUTH BARKER, THOMAS H. BARLAND, MURRAY D. BECKFORD, BRUCE T. BLOCK, THOMAS CAESTECKER, JOHN MILTON COOPER, JR., WILLIAM J. CRONON, CRAIG C. CULVER, LAURIE DAVIDSON, DELORES C. DUCKLOW, NESS FLORES, JOHN GREK, CHARLES E. HAAS, BEVERLY A. HARRINGTON, JOHN O. HOLZHUETER, FANNIE E. HICKLIN, MARGARET B. HUMLEKER, JOHN E. KERRIGAN, ROY C. LABUDDE, ELLEN D. LANGILL, GENEVIEVE G. MCBRIDE, JUDITH NAGEL, DAVID W. OLIEN, JANICE M. RICE, JOHN M. RUSSELL, JOHN SCHROEDER, CARLYLE H. WHIPPLE. (Unless otherwise indicated, curators are elected by the membership of the state historical society or serve *ex officio*.)

Board Secretary: ROBERT B. THOMASGARD, JR.

Acting Director: ROBERT B. THOMASGARD, JR., 264-6442, rbthomasgard@

Associate Director: ROBERT B. THOMASGARD, JR., 264-6442, rbthomasgard@

Special Assistant: BETSY B. TRANE, 264-6589, bptrane@

Public Information: ROBERT L. GRANFLATEN, *coordinator*, 264-6586, rlgranflaten@

For e-mail combine the user ID and the state extender: <code>userid@whs.wisc.edu</code>

Administrative Services, Division of: DAVID H. SELIGMAN, *administrator*, 264-6434, dhseligman@

Financial Services: DAVID H. SELIGMAN, 264-6421, dhseligman@

Human Resources: ALICE L. JACKSON, *coordinator*, 264-6448, aljackson@

Information Technology: PAUL E. HEDGES, *coordinator*, 264-6451, pehedges@

Physical Plant: THOMAS F. TODD, *coordinator*, 264-6431, tftodd@

Historic Preservation, Division of: ALICIA L. GOEHRING, *administrator*, 264-6515, algoehring@

State Archeologist: ROBERT A. BIRMINGHAM, 264-6495, rabirmingham@

Burial Sites Preservation: LESLIE E. EISENBERG, *coordinator*, 264-6503, leeisenberg@

Historic Buildings: JIM R. DRAEGER, *coordinator*, 264-6511, jrdraeger@

Preservation Planning: RICHARD W. DEXTER, *coordinator*, 264-6509, rwdexter@

Historic Sites, Division of: DAVID L. PAMPERIN, *administrator*, 264-6540, dlpamperin@

First Capitol: Highway G, Belmont 53510. Contact: ALLEN L. SCHROEDER, (608) 987-2122, alschroeder@

H.H. Bennett Studio and History Center: DALE B. WILLIAMS, *site director*, (608) 253-3523; 215 Broadway, P.O. Box 147, Wisconsin Dells 53965; dbwilliams@

Madeline Island Historical Museum: La Pointe 54850. Contact: STEVE R. COTHERMAN, *site director*, (715) 747-2415, srcotherman@

Northern Wisconsin History Center and Archives at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center: STEVE R. COTHERMAN, *director*, (715) 685-2647; 292790 County Highway G, Ashland 54806; srcotherman@

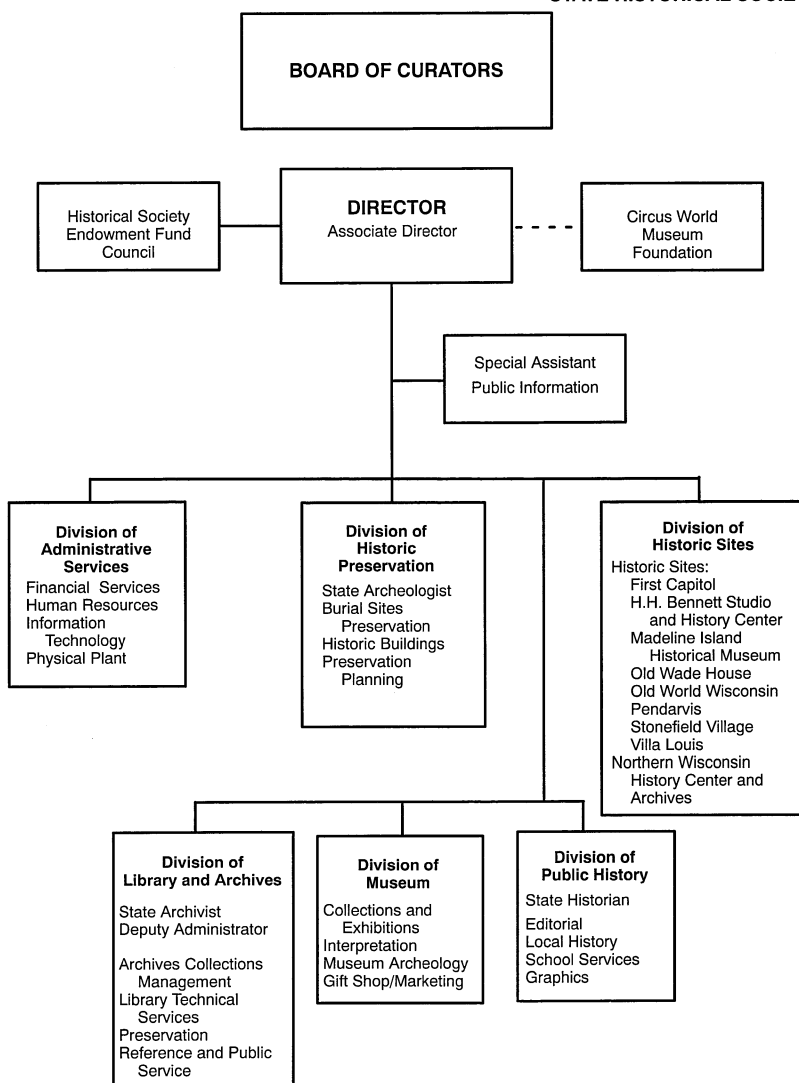
Old Wade House: JEFFREY R. SCHULTZ, *site director*, (920) 526-3271; P.O. Box 34, Greenbush 53026; jrschultz@

Old World Wisconsin: PETER S. ARNOLD, *site director*, (262) 594-6300; S103 W37890 Highway 67, Eagle 53119; psarnold@

Pendarvis: ALLEN L. SCHROEDER, *site director*, (608) 987-2122; 114 Shake Rag Street, Mineral Point 53565; alschroeder@

Stonefield Village: ALLEN L. SCHROEDER, *site director*, (608) 725-5210; P.O. Box 125, Cassville 53806; alschroeder@

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Burial Sites Preservation Board
Historic Preservation Review Board

Villa Louis: MICHAEL P. DOUGLASS, *site director*, (608) 326-2721; P.O. Box 65, Prairie du Chien 53821; mpdouglass@

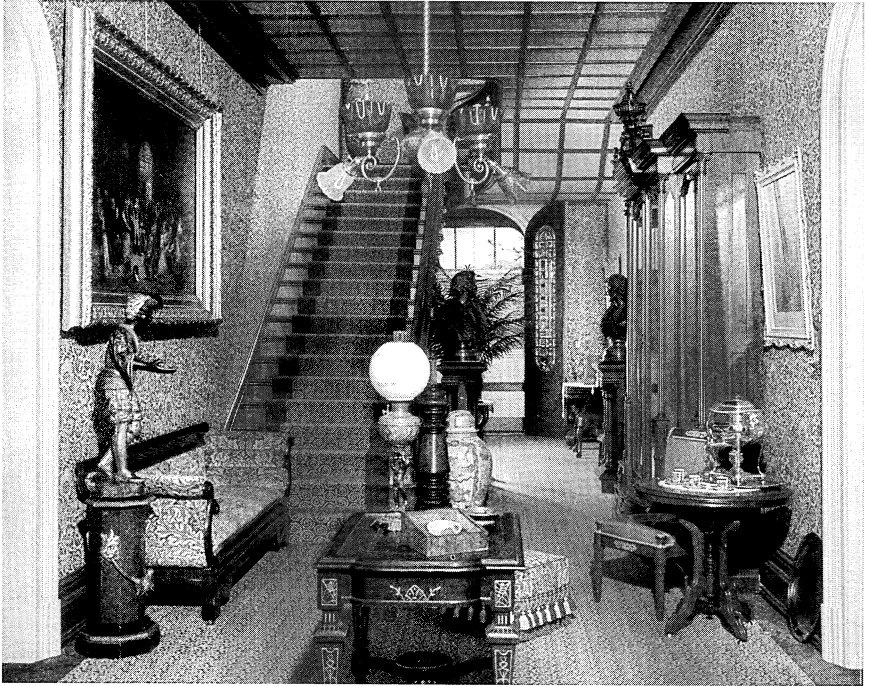
Library and Archives, Division of: PETER G. GOTTLIEB, *state archivist*, 264-6480, pgottlieb@; MICHAEL I. EDMONDS, *deputy administrator*, 264-6538, miedmonds@

Archives Collections Management: DONNA J. SEREDA, *coordinator*, 264-6456, djsereda@

Library Technical Services: JONATHAN D. COOPER, *coordinator*, 261-9360, jdcooper@

Preservation: vacancy.

Reference and Public Services: RICHARD L. PIFER, *coordinator*, 264-6477, rlpifer@



The front hall of the Dousman mansion at the Villa Louis Historic Site in Prairie du Chien was restored to how it appeared in the 1890s. The Wisconsin Historical Society project, which has made the Villa Louis one of the most authentically restored Victorian homes in the nation, used documentary data such as vintage photographs, family records, purchase receipts, and wallpaper and textile scraps. (Date Hall, State Historical Society)

Museum, Division of: ANN L. KOSKI, *administrator*, 261-9359, alkoski@

Collections and Exhibitions: PAUL G. BOURCIER, *chief curator*, 264-6573, pgbourcier@

Interpretation: BETH A. KOWALSKI, *coordinator*, 264-6567, bakowalski@

Museum Archeology: JENNIFER L. KOLB, *coordinator*, 264-6560, jlkolb@

Gift Shop/Marketing: JOHN W. LEMKE, *store manager*, 264-6550, jwlemke@

Public History, Division of: MICHAEL E. STEVENS, *state historian*, 264-6464, mestevens@

Editorial: J. KENT CALDER, *editorial director*, 264-6461, jkcalder@

Local History: THOMAS R. MCKAY, *coordinator*, 264-6583, trmckay@

School Services: BOBBIE S. MALONE, *coordinator*, 264-6547, bsmalone@

Main Information Desk: (608) 264-6400.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706-1482.

Archives and Library Location: 816 State Street, Madison.

Archives Telephone: 264-6460; Archives Fax: 264-6486; Library Telephone: 264-6534;
Library Fax: 264-6520.

Museum Location: 30 North Carroll Street, Madison 53703-2707.

Museum Information: 264-6555; Museum Tours: 264-6557; Museum Fax: 264-6575.

Internet Address: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org>

Publications: *Badger History Bulletin; Columns; Exchange; Wisconsin Magazine of History; Wisconsin Preservation: Wisconsin Public Documents.* The society also publishes books, research guides, and miscellaneous brochures. Recent publications include *Indian Nations of Wisconsin: Histories of Endurance and Renewal;* and *They Came to Wisconsin; Exploring Civil War Wisconsin: A Survival Guide for Researchers.*

Number of Employees: 158.82.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$37,242,300.

Statutory References: Section 15.70; Chapter 44, Subchapters I and II.

Agency Responsibility: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin has a statutory duty to collect and preserve historical and cultural resources related to Wisconsin and to make them available to the public. To meet these objectives, the society maintains a major history research collection in Madison and in 13 area research centers; operates a museum, eight historic sites, an office at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center, and a statewide school services program; and provides technical services and advice to more than 325 affiliated local historical societies throughout the state. It conducts, publishes, and disseminates research on Wisconsin and U.S. history and preserves historic structures and archeological sites by administering the state and national registers of historic places.

Organization: The state historical society is both a state agency and a membership organization. The society's Board of Curators includes 8 statutory appointments and up to 30 curators who are selected according to the society's constitution and bylaws. The 3 curators appointed by the governor with senate consent serve staggered 3-year terms. The board selects the society's director, who serves as administrative head of the society and as secretary to the board.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administrative Services* provides management and program support in the areas of financial services, budgeting, information technology, human resources, purchasing, and facility maintenance of the society's headquarters building.

The *Division of Historic Preservation* administers Wisconsin's portion of the National Register of Historic Places in partnership with the National Park Service and also manages the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places. It identifies and locates places of architectural, historic, and archeological significance and nominates them to the registers. It also administers federal grants from the Historic Preservation Fund of the U.S. Department of the Interior for surveying and planning historic properties and reviews federal, state, and local projects for their effect on historic and archeological properties. The division certifies historic building rehabilitation projects for state and federal income tax credits, as well as certifying archeological sites and contiguous lands as eligible to receive property tax exemptions. It issues permits for archeological research on lands owned by the state and its political subdivisions and certifies historic buildings as eligible for the state historic building code. The division administers the historical markers program; identifies, preserves, and promotes underwater archeological sites and shipwrecks; and catalogs and preserves historically and culturally significant burial sites. In addition, it conducts a statewide educational program about Wisconsin history, prehistory, historic preservation, and cultural resources planning.

The *Division of Historic Sites* operates 8 historic sites and outdoor museums: First Capitol, H.H. Bennett Studio and History Center, Madeline Island Historical Museum, Old Wade House, Old World Wisconsin, Pendarvis, Stonefield Village, and Villa Louis. These sites contain historic structures and service buildings that reflect major themes of Wisconsin history, such as ethnic pioneer settlement, mining, farming, fur trade, exploration, transportation, rural life, and town development. The division also operates the Northern Wisconsin History Center and Archives at the Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center in Ashland.

The society owns an additional historic site, the Circus World Museum at Baraboo, which is operated independently by the Circus World Museum Foundation. This museum offers an extensive collection of circus memorabilia, including one-of-a-kind circus wagons.

The *Division of Library and Archives* maintains notable collections in Wisconsin and U.S. history and genealogy; labor; business and industry; social action, including civil rights, antiwar movements, and reproductive rights issues; mass communications; and dramatic arts, including theater, motion pictures, and television. The library, with a collection of more than 3.8 million

items, serves as the North American history library for the UW-Madison and acts as regional depository for U.S. government publications and official depository for Wisconsin state government publications. The archives program acquires, catalogs, preserves, and makes available primary source materials, including manuscripts, charts, newspapers, photographs, sound recordings, films, videos, and other records pertaining to Wisconsin history and selected fields of U.S. history. It serves as the state archives, collecting and providing access to permanent records of state and local government. It also makes available the collections of the Wisconsin Center for Film and Theater Research, which is administered jointly by the society and the UW-Madison.

The *Division of Museum* collects and preserves the material culture of Wisconsin and interprets the state's history and prehistory for the public. It operates the State Historical Museum, supervises the preservation and development of artifact collections, and operates an archeology program under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Transportation and the Department of Natural Resources. The division fulfills its educational role through exhibitions, tours, and a variety of public programs conducted at the museum in Madison and other venues throughout the state.

The *Division of Public History* promotes public appreciation for history, conducts research, and helps make the history of Wisconsin more accessible to state residents. It also edits and publishes most of the materials issued by the society, including books, a bimonthly membership newsletter, and a quarterly magazine of history. The division offers instructional materials and programs to schools and teachers to assist them in teaching about the history and government of Wisconsin. It assists local affiliated historical societies and museums throughout the state by providing legal advice on incorporation requirements, technical assistance, and special programs. Under the auspices of the Wisconsin Council for Local History, the state society annually helps to organize 10 regional conventions and a state convention of local societies.

History: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was originally founded in 1846 as a private association. It was chartered by the Wisconsin Legislature in Chapter 17, Laws of 1853, which made the society responsible for the preservation and care of all records, articles, and other materials of historic interest to the state. The society has received state funding since 1854 (Chapter 16) – longer than any other state historical society in the nation.

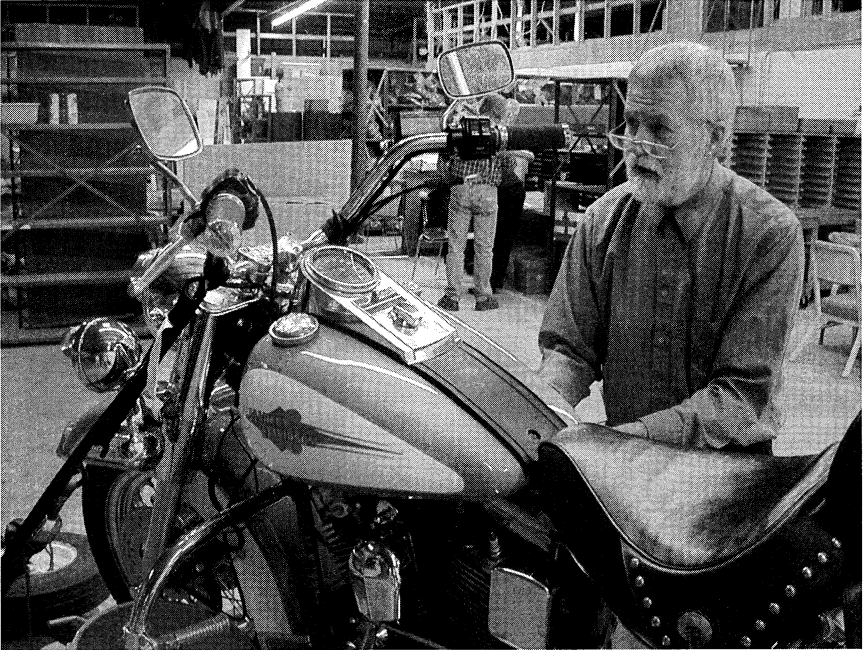
The legislature expanded the state's historic preservation program in Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, by making the society responsible for preserving historic properties. Chapter 341, Laws of 1981, provided statutory support for local ordinances designed to preserve historic buildings. It set up a framework for a state historic building code with alternative standards for the preservation or restoration of historic structures. 1987 Wisconsin Act 395 strengthened the state's historic preservation laws by creating the State Register of Historic Places to protect historic and prehistoric properties. This law and 1987 Wisconsin Act 399 provided state tax credits and exemptions for owners of certain historic and archeological properties.

1985 Wisconsin Act 29 formalized the practice of allowing the historical society to enter into a lease agreement with a nonprofit corporation, now called the Circus World Museum Foundation, for the purpose of operating the Circus World Museum.

Statutory Council

Historical Society Endowment Fund Council: Inactive.

The Historical Society Endowment Fund Council advises the state historical society regarding the raising and disbursement of funds used to support the society's historical and cultural preservation services and educational activities. The 10-member council must include representation from the Wisconsin Arts Board, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, the Wisconsin Humanities Council, Wisconsin Public Radio and Wisconsin Public Television, and 4 public members, all appointed by the governor. The council was created by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 15.707 (3) of the statutes.



A classic Harley-Davidson motorcycle is being prepared for exhibit at the Wisconsin Historical Museum in Madison. This cycle was donated by a Wisconsin resident to replace one which had been loaned by the manufacturer in 1986, and which was returned to the company to use during Harley-Davidson's 100th anniversary celebration in Milwaukee in 2003. (Robert Granflaten, State Historical Society)

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

BURIAL SITES PRESERVATION BOARD

Burial Sites Preservation Board: ROBERT B. THOMASGARD (state historical society acting director); ROBERT BOSZARDT, ROSANNE M. MEER, PATRICIA B. RICHARDS (nominated by Wisconsin Archaeological Survey); DAVID J. GRIGNON, ROBERT D. POWLESS, SR., CLARICE RITCHIE (nominated by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc., and the Menominee Tribe) (appointed by governor). Nonvoting members: ALICIA L. GOHRING (state historic preservation officer), ROBERT A. BIRMINGHAM (state archeologist). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

Burial Sites Preservation Program Director: LESLIE E. EISENBERG.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706-1482.

Telephones: (608) 264-6503; (800) 342-7834 (within Wisconsin).

Statutory References: Section 15.705 (1); Chapter 157, Subchapter III.

Agency Responsibility: The Burial Sites Preservation Board was created to protect all the interests related to human burial sites and to ensure equal treatment and respect for all human burials, regardless of ethnic origin, cultural background, or religious affiliation. The board develops detailed policies to implement the burial sites preservation program; reviews decisions of the program director or the administrative hearing examiner concerning applications for permits to disturb cataloged burial sites; and reviews the program coordinator's decisions regarding the disposition of human remains and burial objects removed from a burial site. This program was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 316.

Organization: The 9-member board includes 3 members with professional qualifications in archeology, physical anthropology, or history and 3 members of federally recognized Indian nations in Wisconsin who have a knowledge of tribal preservation planning, history, or archeology or who serve as elders, traditional persons, or spiritual leaders of a tribe. The 6 appointed members serve 3-year terms.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION REVIEW BOARD

Historic Preservation Review Board: BRUCE T. BLOCK, JANE A. CARROLL, ROBERT P. FAY, THOMAS C. HUBKA, KELLY S. JACKSON, DAN J. JOYCE, DIANE KEALTY, WILLIAM G. LAATSCH, ERICA ST. ANGEL, PHILIP H. SALKIN, VALENTINE J. SCHUTE, JR., DIANE AL SHIHABI, CLAUDIA G. SMITH, DANIEL J. STEPHANS, ERIC J. YONKE (all appointed by governor).

State Historic Preservation Officer: ALICIA L. GOEHRING, 264-6515.

Mailing Address: 816 State Street, Madison 53706-1482.

Telephone: (608) 264-6500.

Statutory References: Section 15.705 (2); Chapter 44, Subchapter II.

Agency Responsibility: The Historic Preservation Review Board approves nominations to the Wisconsin State Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places upon recommendation of the State Historic Preservation Officer. (By statute, the director of the State Historical Society serves as the state officer or designates someone to do so.) The board approves the distribution of federal grants-in-aid for preservation; advises the state historical society; and requests comments from planning departments of affected municipalities, local landmark commissions, and local historical societies regarding properties being considered for nomination to the state and national registers. The board was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Organization: The board consists of 15 members appointed by the governor to staggered 3-year terms. At least 9 must be professionally qualified in the areas of architecture, archeology, art history, and history. Up to 6 members may be qualified in related fields, such as landscape architecture, urban and regional planning, law, or real estate.



Civil War veterans conducted a muster and inspection on the grounds of the Wisconsin Veterans Home at King in 1905. The facility was established by veterans of the Civil War in 1887, with the state assuming responsibility for the home in 1945. (Department of Veterans Affairs)

Office of the Commissioner of INSURANCE

Commissioner: JORGE GOMEZ, 267-3782, jorge.gomez@

Deputy Commissioner: RANDY A. BLUMER, 267-1233, randy.blumer@

Insurance Administrator: EILEEN K. MALLOW, 266-7843, eileen.mallow@

Legal Counsel: FRED NEPPLE, 266-7726, fred.nepple@

Public Information Officer: vacancy, 267-9336.

Administrative Services, Division of: CLARE STAPLETON CONCORD, *administrator*, 266-5673, clare.stapletonconcord@; JOHN MONTGOMERY, *deputy administrator*, 264-8113, john.montgomery@

Regulation and Enforcement, Division of: GUENTHER RUCH, *administrator*, 266-0295, guenther.ruch@

Financial Analysis and Examinations, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-0083.

Market Regulation, Bureau of: SUSAN EZALARAB, *director*, 266-8885, sue.ezalarab@

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: `userid@oci.state.wi.us`

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7873, Madison 53707-7873.

Location: 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephones: General: 266-3585; Agent licensing: 266-8699; Insurance complaint hotline: (800) 236-8517; Local Government Property Insurance Fund: (877) 229-0009; State Life Insurance Fund: (800) 562-5558.

Fax: 266-9935.

Internet Address: <http://oci.wi.gov>

Publications: Annual reports; *Wisconsin Insurance News*; various pamphlets and materials for consumers, insurance companies, and agents. (Contact the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance.)

Number of Employees: 135.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$185,673,700.

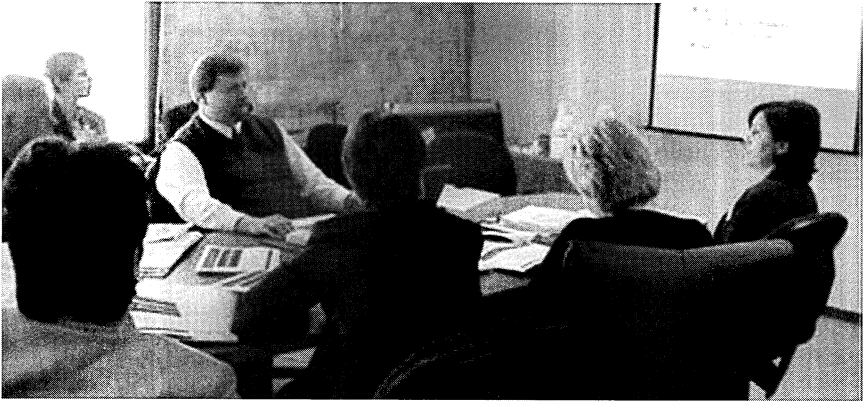
Statutory References: Section 15.73; Chapter 601.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance supervises insurance industry practices in Wisconsin. The office examines industry financial practices and market conduct, licenses agents, reviews policy forms for compliance with state legislation, investigates consumer complaints, and provides consumer information. Its goals are to ensure the financial soundness of insurers doing business in Wisconsin; secure fair treatment for policyholders, claimants, and insurers; encourage industry self-regulation; emphasize loss prevention as part of good insurance practice; and educate the public on insurance issues.

The office administers two segregated insurance funds. The State Life Insurance Fund offers up to \$10,000 of low-cost life insurance protection to any Wisconsin resident who meets prescribed risk standards. The Local Government Property Insurance Fund provides mandatory coverage for local governments against fire loss, as well as optional coverage for certain property damage or liabilities they may incur.

The agency oversees activities of the Health Care Liability Insurance Plan, which provides liability coverage for hospitals, physicians, and other health care providers in Wisconsin, and the Patients Compensation Fund, which provides medical malpractice coverage for qualified health care providers on claims in excess of a provider's underlying coverage.

Organization: The commissioner of insurance is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The commissioner cannot be a candidate for public office and there are stringent restrictions on the commissioner's political activities. The commissioner appoints the deputy commissioner from outside the classified service and the division administrators from the classified service.



The Office of the Commissioner of Insurance hosts a seminar for insurance officials from Russia on how the agency organizes insurance regulation. For at least 100 years, Wisconsin has been a leader in insurance legislation and regulation. (Office of the Commissioner of Insurance)

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administrative Services* provides strategic and contingency planning, information technology, budget, human resources, accounting, contracting and procurement, and other support services for the agency.

The *Division of Regulation and Enforcement* conducts field reviews of insurer underwriting, rating, claim handling, and marketing practices. It investigates insurance agent activities, prepares enforcement proceedings, and prosecutes offenders. It helps consumers resolve problems with insurers and agents. Other duties include review of rates, forms, and contracts filed with the office to ensure their compliance with state law; examination of insurer advertising files; and licensing and testing of insurance intermediaries.

The division conducts field examinations of the financial condition of insurers domiciled in this state and monitors the financial condition of insurers doing business in this state. It oversees insurer rehabilitation and liquidation, and audits and collects insurer taxes and fees. It also administers the fire department dues program in cooperation with the Department of Commerce and the state treasurer, whereby dues paid by insurers who provide fire coverage are disbursed to municipalities for fire protection and the fire fighters' pension and disability funds.

History: State regulation of insurance dates back to 1870 when Chapter 56 created a Department of Insurance in the secretary of state's office to license agents and, upon complaint, examine the books of fire and inland navigation insurance companies. In 1878 (Chapter 214), the legislature created a separate Department of Insurance, headed by a commissioner appointed by the governor, to perform these functions. From 1881 to 1911, based on Chapter 300, Laws of 1881, an elected commissioner administered the insurance department. With the enactment of Chapter 484, Laws of 1911, the insurance commissioner was again made an appointee. The 1967 executive branch reorganization act renamed the department the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance and continued it as an independent regulatory agency.

Other highlights include the development of the standard fire insurance contract in Chapter 195, Laws of 1891, and stricter regulation of the life insurance industry in 1907 to prevent fraud and misrepresentation. In 1911 and 1913, Wisconsin added coverage of local governments' property and buildings under the State Insurance Fund.

Wisconsin became the only state to establish a state life insurance fund for its residents under Chapter 577, Laws of 1911, which authorized the Department of Insurance to issue life insurance and annuity contracts. Since 1947 (Chapters 487 and 521), the office's responsibilities have included the review of all insurance policy forms and the filing of most premium rates. Wisconsin's current insurance laws are largely the result of a recodification developed between 1967 and 1979 by the Legislative Council and they have served as a basis for the model acts adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (an association of state insurance regulators).

Statutory Boards and Council

Insurance Security Fund, Board of Directors of the: JAMES P. THOMAS (insurer representative appointed by commissioner), *chairperson*; JORGE A. GOMEZ (insurance commissioner), PEGGY A. LAUTENSCHALGER (attorney general), JACK C. VOIGHT (state treasurer); MARK V. AFABLE, MARK J. BACKE, JOHN F. CLEARY, JAMES E. CRIST, DAVID G. DIERCKS, PETER C. FARROW, J. STANLEY HOFFERT, WILLIAM M. O'REILLY, TOD J. ZACHARIAS (insurance industry representatives appointed by commissioner).

The Board of Directors of the Insurance Security Fund administers a fund that protects certain insurance policyholders and claimants from excessive delay and loss in the event of insurer liquidation. The fund consists of life, allocated annuity, health, HMO, property and casualty, and administrative accounts. The fund supports continuation of coverage under many life, annuity, and health policies. It is financed by assessments paid by most insurers in this state. The board may consist of 7 to 14 members but must include the attorney general, state treasurer, and insurance commissioner or their designees. The industry members must be chosen from representatives of insurers who are subject to the security fund law, and one member must be a representative of a service insurance corporation. The commissioner may provide that specific insurers or associations of insurers will be considered board members and may act through their authorized representatives. The board's advice and recommendations to the commissioner are not subject to the state's open records law. The board was originally created in Chapter 144, Laws of 1969, with substantial revisions in Chapter 109, Laws of 1979, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 646.12 and 646.13 of the statutes.

Patients Compensation Fund/Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan, Board of Governors of the: JORGE GOMEZ (insurance commissioner), *chairperson*; DAVID MAURER, PAUL MESTELLE, CHRISTOPHER S. SPENCER (insurance industry representatives appointed by commissioner); DONALD TAITELMAN (named by State Bar of Wisconsin); DENNIS ROBERTSON (named by Wisconsin Academy of Trial Lawyers); MARK ADAMS, WALTER MORITZ (named by State Medical Society of Wisconsin); GEORGE QUINN (named by Wisconsin Hospital Association); MARK H. FEMAL, BARBARA KUHL, KERMIT L. NEWCOMER, JOAN T. SCHMIT (public members appointed by governor).

The 13-member Board of Governors of the Patients Compensation Fund/Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan oversees the health care liability plans for licensed physicians and nurse anesthetists, medical partnerships and corporations, cooperative sickness care associations, ambulatory surgery centers, hospitals, some nursing homes, and certain other health care providers. The board also supervises the Patients Compensation Fund, which pays medical malpractice claims in excess of a provider's underlying coverage. The 4 public members serve staggered 3-year terms, and at least 2 of them must not be attorneys or physicians nor be professionally affiliated with any hospital or insurance company. The insurance commissioner or the commissioner's designee, who must be an employee of the office of the commissioner, serves as chairperson. The board was created by the medical malpractice law, Chapter 37, Laws of 1975, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 619.04 (3) and 655.27 of the statutes.

Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council: No active members.

The 5-member Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council reviews within one year of the first payment on a claim each claim for damages arising out of medical care provided by a health care provider or provider's employee, if the claim is paid by any of the following: the Patients Compensation Fund, a mandatory health care risk-sharing plan, a private health care liability insurer, or a self-insurer. The council can recommend adjustments in fees paid to the Patients Compensation Fund and the Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan or premiums paid to private insurers, if requested by the insurer. The Board of Governors of the Patients Compensation Fund/Wisconsin Health Care Liability Insurance Plan appoints the council and designates its officers and the terms of the members. Not more than 3 members may be physicians. The chairperson must be a physician, who also serves as an *ex officio* nonvoting member of the Medical Examining Board. The council was created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 340, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 655.275 of the statutes.

State of Wisconsin INVESTMENT BOARD

Members: JAMES A. SENTY, *chairperson*; ERIC O. STANCHFIELD (nonteacher participant appointed by Wisconsin Retirement Board), *secretary*; MARC MAROTTA (secretary of administration); vacancy (representing Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund participants); WAYNE D. MCCAFFERY (teacher participant appointed by Teachers Retirement Board); WILLIAM H. LEVIT, JR., ALLEN SAMSON, WILLIAM R. SAUEY, DELORIS SIMS. (Except as noted, the governor appoints the members with senate consent.)

Executive Director: PATRICIA LIPTON, 266-9451.

Chief Investment Officer – Public Equities: JEAN LEDFORD, 261-0188.

Chief Investment Officer – Public Fixed Income: JON TRAVER, 266-9588.

Managing Director – Alternative Investments: FRANZ POOL, 266-2462.

Managing Director – Real Estate: ROBERT SEVERANCE, 266-7111.

Administrative Services: KEN JOHNSON, *chief operating/financial officer*, 267-0221.

Internal Audit: JAMES KAELLNER, *internal auditor*, 261-2417.

Legal Services: KEITH L. JOHNSON, *chief legal officer*, 266-8824.

Public Information Officer: VICKI HEARING, 261-2415.

Legislative and Beneficiary Liaison: SANDY DREW, 261-0182.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7842, Madison 53707-7842.

Location: 121 East Wilson Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-2381; Toll-Free Beneficiary Hotline: (800) 424-7942.

Fax: (608) 266-2436.

Internet Address: <http://www.swib.state.wi.us>

Agency E-mail Address: info@swib.state.wi.us

Publication: Annual Report.

Number of Employees: 104.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$39,104,400.

Statutory References: Section 15.76; Chapter 25.

Agency Responsibility: The State of Wisconsin Investment Board is responsible for investing the assets of the Wisconsin Retirement System, the State Life Insurance Fund, the Local Government Property Insurance Fund, the State Historical Society of Wisconsin Endowment Trust Fund, the Patients' Compensation Fund, the Tuition Trust Fund, EdVest, and the State Investment Fund.

For purposes of investment, the retirement system's assets are divided into two funds. The Fixed Retirement Investment Trust is a broadly diversified portfolio of domestic and international common stocks, corporate and government bonds, corporate loans, real estate holdings, and alternative investments that include private equity, leveraged buyouts, and venture capital. The Variable Retirement Investment Trust is invested primarily in common stocks. On December 31, 2002, Wisconsin Retirement System trust funds constituted 90% (approximately \$51 billion) of the \$57 billion managed by the Investment Board.

The State Investment Fund invests the commingled cash balances of various state and local government funds in short-term investments with earnings and losses distributed on a pro rata basis to the individual component funds. The fund encompasses the cash balance of the state's general fund and over 50 separate state funds, including the Children's Trust Fund, the Lottery Fund, the Recycling Fund, the Tuition Trust Fund, and the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund, as well as various state agency accounts. Authorized local governments may participate by depositing moneys in the Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund, which is a separate fund within the State Investment Fund.

Organization: Appointments to the 9-member board, which is a corporate body with power to sue and be sued, are for 6-year terms. At least 4 out of 5 of the general members must have had a minimum of 10 years investment experience, and none may have a financial interest in or be employed by a dealer or broker in securities, mortgages, or real estate investments. The sixth member appointed by the governor must have 10 years of financial experience and be an employee of a government that participates in the Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund.

The board appoints the executive director and the director of internal audit from outside the classified service. The executive director, with the participation of the board, appoints the chief investment officers and the investment directors from outside the classified service. All other professional employees are appointed by the executive director from outside the classified service. Board employees may not have any direct or indirect financial interest in any firm engaged in the sale or marketing of real estate or investments, nor give paid investment advice to others.

Unit Functions: *Administrative Services* is responsible for administration of the agency's budget, legislative liaison, policy analysis, human resources, information technology, financial operations and accounting, and general administrative services.

The *Chief Investment Officers*, operating under the supervision of the executive director, monitor and direct the activities of the investment directors for compliance with board investment policies, guidelines, and reporting procedures. The position of chief investment officer was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 174.

The *Internal Audit* unit, directed by the internal auditor, may review any activity of the board and has access to records of the board and any external party under contract with the board. The auditor plans and conducts audits under the direction of the board; assists with external audits and reviews of the board; and monitors the board's contractual agreements with financial institutions, investment advisers, and any other external party providing investment services. The internal audit function was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 274.

History: Chapter 459, Laws of 1921, created a mandatory pension system for teachers and three separate boards to invest the annuity funds of public school, normal school, and university teachers. The 1929 Legislature created the State Annuity and Investment Board and made it responsible for investing the assets of the teachers' pension funds and other state funds, except the school funds that remained under control of the Commissioners of Public Lands (Chapter 491). The board also assumed oversight and asset management of funds for the newly created state employee pension system as the result of Chapter 176, Laws of 1943.

Chapter 511, Laws of 1951, replaced the three teacher retirement boards and the Annuity and Investment Board with State Teachers Retirement Board and the State Investment Board, which was responsible for investing the assets of all non-Milwaukee teachers. Chapter 511 also granted the State Investment Board authority to invest the assets of the nonteaching, non-Milwaukee public employees who were covered under the Wisconsin Retirement Fund. Chapter 430, Laws of 1957, brought the funds of the Milwaukee teachers under the control of the State Investment Board. Chapter 96, Laws of 1981, consolidated all public employee retirement plans, with the exception of the City and County of Milwaukee, into the Wisconsin Retirement System (WRS), and the State Investment Board has continued to invest the funds for the WRS.

Chapter 449, Laws of 1925, created a State Board of Deposits to insure state funds on deposit in state banks through a deposit fund, managed by the state treasurer under the direction of the board. The board's duties were to designate the banks in which state funds could be deposited and to specify the maximum amount of state funds each could receive. Participating banks paid into the deposit fund, which was designed to reimburse any losses incurred through bank failure.

Chapter 511, Laws of 1951, authorized the State Investment Board to invest the state's operating funds and directed it to carry out the investment functions of the State Board of Deposits. Although state funds had been invested since 1911, the 1951 reorganization increased the types of investments the board could consider for the funds under its supervision. Previously, the state's operating funds had been placed in noninterest bearing accounts. In 1957, the legislature created the State Investment Fund, which merged all state funds except for a handful that are reported separately. The Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund, created in 1976, allows local government to invest their idle cash at competitive rates of return and withdraw it on a two-day notice with no penalty.

Department of JUSTICE

Attorney General: PEGGY A. LAUTENSCHLAGER, 266-1221.

Deputy Attorney General: DANIEL P. BACH, 266-1221.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707-7857.

Location: Attorney General's Office, 114 East, State Capitol; Department of Justice, 17 West Main Street, Madison.

Telephones: General: 266-1221; Arson Tip Line: (800) 362-3005; Office of Crime Victims Services: (800) 446-6564; Drug Tip Helpline: (800) 622-DRUG (622-3784).

Fax: 267-2779.

Internet Address: <http://www.doj.state.wi.us>

Number of Employees: 557.85.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$149,796,700.

Constitutional References: Article VI, Sections 1 and 3.

Statutory References: Section 15.25; Chapter 165.

Criminal Investigation, Division of: JAMES WARREN, *administrator*, 266-1671; JOELL E. SCHIGUR, *administrative officer*, 266-1671; Fax: 267-2777.

Arson and Special Assignments Bureau: CAROLYN S. KELLY, *director*, 266-1671.

Gaming Bureau and Financial Crimes Unit: ROBERT W. SLOEY, *director*, 266-1671.

Financial Crimes Unit Special Agent in Charge: DEAN H. NICKEL, 266-1771.

High Technology and Analytical Services Bureau: CRAIG S. KLYVE, *director*, 266-1671.

HTASO Special Agent in Charge: MICHAEL MYSZEWSKI, 266-1671.

Narcotics Bureau: vacancy, *director*, 266-1771.

Special Agents in Charge, Regional Offices:

Appleton: PETER M. THELAN, (920) 832-2750.

Eau Claire/Prairie du Chien: JED SPERRY, (608) 326-5050.

Lake Winnebago Area MEG: BRADLEY E. DUNLAP, (920) 751-6943.

Madison: TINA R. VIRGIL, (608) 242-5393.

Milwaukee: DANIEL L. LAYBER, (414) 227-2100.

Wausau/Superior: DAVE P. FORSYTHE, (715) 359-7112.

HIDTA (Heroin Initiative Drug Trafficking Area): DAVID L. SPAKOWICZ, (414) 297-3395 (ext. 5201).

Meth Initiative: CINDY K. GIESE, (715) 839-3830.

Public Integrity Bureau: ROBBIE R. LOWERY, *director*, 266-1671.

Law Enforcement Services, Division of: MICHAEL A. ROBERTS, *administrator*, 266-7052; Fax: 266-1656.

Crime Information Bureau: GERRY COLEMAN, *director*, 266-7314.

Crime Laboratory Bureau-Madison: JEROME A. GEURTS, *director*, 266-2031, 4706 University Avenue, Madison 53705-2174.

Crime Laboratory Bureau-Milwaukee: MICHAEL J. CAMP, *director*, (414) 382-7500, 1578 South 11th Street, Milwaukee 53204-2860.

Crime Laboratory Bureau-Wausau: MICHAEL A. HAAS, *director*, (715) 845-8626, 7100 West Stewart Avenue, Wausau 54401.

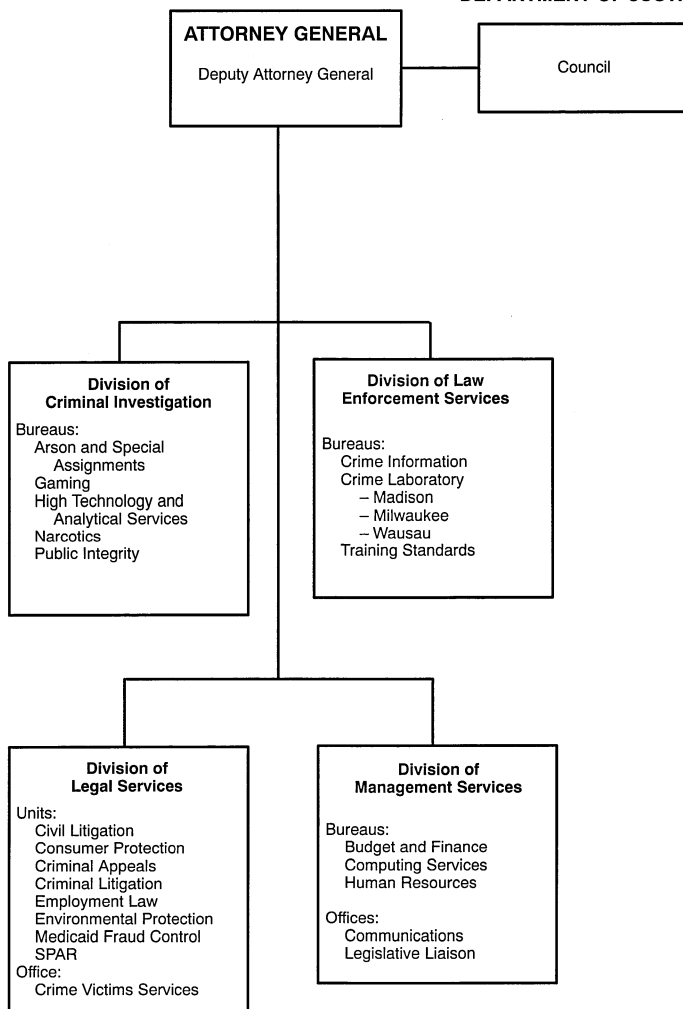
Training Standards Bureau: DENNIS E. HANSON, *director*, 266-7864.

Legal Services, Division of: MICHAEL R. BAUER, *administrator*, 266-0332; Fax: 267-2223.

Civil Litigation Unit: CHARLES HOORNSTRA, *director*, 266-7906.

Consumer Protection Unit: CYNTHIA HIRSCH, *director*, 266-1447.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Crime Victims Rights Board
Law Enforcement Standards Board

Criminal Appeals Unit: GREGORY WEBER, *director*, 266-3935.

Criminal Litigation Unit: STEVEN TINKER, *director*, 266-1447.

Employment Law Unit: JENNIFER SLOAN LATTIS, *director*, 266-7234.

Environmental Protection Unit: JOANNE KLOPPENBURG, *director*, 264-9442.

Medicaid Fraud Control Unit: AMY SMITH, *director*, 266-9222.

SPAR (State Programs Administration and Review Unit): vacancy, *director*.

Crime Victims Services, Office of: NANCY J. NUSBAUM, *director*, 266-0109, P.O. Box 7951, Madison 53707-7951.

Management Services, Division of: PAUL A. VORNHOLT, *administrator*, 266-1220; Fax: 267-2779.

Budget and Finance, Bureau of: JACK R. BENJAMIN, *director*, 267-6714.

Computing Services, Bureau of: FRANK ACE, director, 266-7076.

Human Resources, Bureau of: GARY MARTINELLI, director, 266-0461.

Communications, Office of: BRIAN RIESELMAN, 266-1221.

Legislative Liaison, Office of: VAUGHN VANCE, 266-1221.

Publications: Opinions of the Attorney General; Annual Report; Criminal Investigation and Physical Evidence Handbook; Domestic Abuse Incident Report; Law Enforcement Bulletin; *When Crime Strikes: Injured Victims Can Get Help*; Wisconsin Law Enforcement Film Catalog; *Wisconsin Open Meetings Law: A Citizen's Guide*; *Wisconsin Open Meetings Law: A Compliance Guide*; Wisconsin Prosecutor's Newsletter.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Justice provides legal advice and representation, criminal investigation, and various law enforcement services for the state. It represents the state in civil cases and handles criminal cases that reach the Wisconsin Court of Appeals or the Wisconsin Supreme Court. It also represents the state in criminal cases on appeal in federal courts and participates with other states in federal cases that are important to Wisconsin. The department provides legal representation in lower courts when expressly authorized by law or requested by the governor, either house of the legislature, or a state agency head. It also represents state agencies in court reviews of their administrative decisions.

Organization: The Department of Justice is directed by the attorney general, a constitutional officer who is elected on a partisan ballot to a 4-year term. The attorney general selects the department's division administrators.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Criminal Investigation*, created in Section 15.253 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1991 Wisconsin Act 269, investigates crimes that are statewide in nature. Special agents work closely with local law enforcement officials and prosecuting attorneys to investigate and prosecute arson, explosions of suspected criminal origin, illegal gaming, pornography, antitrust violations, organized crime, financial crimes, and public corruption. Upon request, the division assists local law enforcement agencies on cases, such as murders and multijurisdictional theft or fraud.

The division coordinates the state's drug enforcement and investigation efforts with those of local and federal drug enforcement agencies. It also investigates high-level drug traffickers, provides expertise and assistance to local agencies, trains police officers in the enforcement of state narcotics laws, and collects and disseminates information about drug trends and activity in the state.

The *Division of Law Enforcement Services* provides advanced technical services, information, and training to state and local law enforcement agencies and jails. It maintains central fingerprint identification records and computerized criminal history information, operates the Handgun Hotline, and provides criminal history background check services. The statewide telecommunications system links Wisconsin police agencies to national, state, and local crime files, and three crime laboratories help law enforcement officers analyze physical evidence.

The division ensures that all officers at the municipal, county, and state levels meet the mandatory recruitment and training qualifications established by the Law Enforcement Standards Board. Regional academies are certified by the board to offer basic training for law enforcement recruits, jail officers, or security detention officers or to provide the annual recertification classes required for all officers. Training resources and instructors are also provided to local law enforcement organizations.

The *Division of Legal Services* provides legal representation and advice to the governor, legislature, other state officers and agencies, district attorneys, and county corporation counsels. It enforces state environmental, antitrust, employment, consumer protection, and Medicaid fraud laws. It also prosecutes economic crimes and represents the state in all felony appeals and litigation brought by prison inmates. At the request of district attorneys, the division provides special prosecutors in complex homicide, drug, and white collar cases. It defends the state in civil lawsuits filed against the state or its officers and employees and handles matters related to public records, Indian law, and fair housing.

The *Office of Crime Victims Services* in the Division of Legal Services administers state and federal programs that assist victims of crime. Three programs receive funding from surcharges



Attorney General Peggy Lautenschlager discusses the State Crime Laboratory budget at a press conference in Madison. Three crime labs, in Madison, Milwaukee, and Wausau, help law enforcement officers analyze evidence when there is a felony or potential felony charge associated with the evidence. (Department of Justice)

assessed against convicted criminals: the Crime Victim Compensation Program reimburses victims and their dependents for out-of-pocket medical and other expenses; the Sexual Assault Victim Services Program provides grants to nonprofit organizations that offer services to sexual assault victims; and the Victim/Witness Assistance Program partially reimburses counties for their costs of providing services. Federal funding supports two departmental programs: the Wisconsin Victim Resource Center, which mediates victims claims, and the Elder Advocacy Program, which provides technical assistance and training to citizens and professionals in the area of financial abuse of the elderly, including consumer fraud and financial abuse by family members and caregivers.

The *Division of Management Services* prepares the agency budget; manages agency personnel, finances, and facilities; and provides information technology services.

History: When Wisconsin became a territory in 1836, the U.S. President appointed the attorney general. In 1839, a territorial act gave the governor the power to appoint the attorney general with the consent of the Legislative Council (the upper house of the territorial legislature) to a term of 3 years. The Wisconsin Constitution, as adopted in 1848, provided for an elected attorney general with a 2-year term. A constitutional amendment ratified in 1967 increased the term to 4 years, effective 1971.

Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, named the agency headed by the attorney general the Department of Justice and transferred to its control the State Crime Laboratory, the arson investigation program from the Commissioner of Insurance, and the criminal investigation functions of the Beverage and Cigarette Tax Division of the Department of Revenue. The 1975 Legislature returned alcohol and tobacco tax enforcement to the Department of Revenue.

The 1969 Legislature added enforcement of certain laws related to dangerous drugs, narcotics, and organized crime to the duties of the department and created the public intervenor to intervene in or initiate proceedings to protect public rights in water and other natural resources. In Chapter 189, Laws of 1979, the legislature transferred the crime victims program from the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations to the Department of Justice. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 transferred the public intervenor to the Department of Natural Resources and consumer protection functions to the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

Statutory Council

Crime Victims Council: 2 vacancies (victim services representatives); RAY BANKS (law enforcement representative); MARTIN LIPSKE (district attorney representative); vacancy (judicial representative); ROSANNE BARBER-MINANO, JENNY BELICH, QUALA CHAMPAGNE, JO LETTNER, MARION MORGAN, VIVIANE THOMAS-BREITFELD, MARY VAN DYKE, 3 vacancies (citizen members). (All are appointed by attorney general.)

The 15-member Crime Victims Council provides advice and recommendations on victims' rights issues and legislation. Members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms, and the 10 citizen members must have demonstrated sensitivity and concern for crime victims. Originally named the Crime Victims Compensation Council, it was renamed in Chapter 20, Laws of 1981. The council was created by Chapter 189, Laws of 1979, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.257 (2) of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

CRIME VICTIMS RIGHTS BOARD

Members: KEN KRATZ (district attorney appointed by Wisconsin District Attorneys' Association); CHARLES MCGEE (local law enforcement representative appointed by the attorney general); TRISHA ANDERSON (county provider of victim and witness services appointed by attorney general); PENNY BEERNSTEN (citizen member appointed by the Crime Victims Council); WENDY GEHL (citizen member appointed by governor).

Statutory References: Sections 15.255 (2) and 950.09.

The 5-member Crime Victims Rights Board may review complaints made to the Department of Justice regarding the rights of a crime victim in cases where there is probable cause to believe a crime victim's rights have been violated, but the board cannot act until the department has completed its actions on the complaint.

Actions of the board are not subject to approval or review by the attorney general. The board may issue a private or public reprimand against a public officer or agency that violates a crime victim's rights; refer a possible violation of a victim's rights by a judge to the judicial commission; seek appropriate relief on behalf of a crime victim necessary to protect that person's rights; or bring a civil action against a public officer or agency for intentional violations. In a criminal case, the board may not seek to appeal, reverse, or modify a conviction or sentence. Civil actions brought by the board may result in a forfeiture of not more than \$1,000.

Members serve 4-year terms. The 2 citizen members may not be employed in law enforcement, by a district attorney, or by a county board to provide crime victim's services. The board was created by 1997 Wisconsin Act 181.

LAW ENFORCEMENT STANDARDS BOARD

Members: EDWARD BAUMANN (law enforcement representative), *chairperson*; SCOTT E. PEDLEY (law enforcement representative), *vice chairperson*; LEROY D. KLEIN, RICHARD E. KOENIG, STEVEN J. LELINSKI, CHARLES A. TUBBS (law enforcement representatives); vacancy (district attorney); LINDA R. KELLER, vacancy (local government representatives); JACK ROBINSON (public member); DAVID COLLINS (designated by secretary of transportation), PEGGY A. LAUTENSCHLAGER (attorney general), DAVID O. STEINGRABER (executive director, Office of Justice Assistance), RANDY STARK (designated by secretary of natural resources). Nonvoting member: DAVID WILLIAMS (special agent in charge, Milwaukee FBI Office). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

Secretary: MICHAEL A. ROBERTS, *administrator,* Division of Law Enforcement Services, P.O. Box 7857, Madison 53707-7857.

Statutory References: Sections 15.255 and 165.85.

Agency Responsibility: The 15-member Law Enforcement Standards Board sets minimum employment, education, and training standards for law enforcement, tribal law enforcement, and jail and secure detention officers. It certifies persons who meet the standards as qualified to be officers. The board consults with other government agencies regarding the development of training schools and courses, conducts research to improve law enforcement and jail administration and performance, and evaluates governmental units' compliance with standards. Its appointed members serve staggered 4-year terms. The law enforcement representatives must include at least one sheriff and one chief of police. The public member cannot be employed in law enforcement. The board was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1969.

Curriculum Advisory Committee: RONALD CRAMER (sheriff), CHARLES MCGEE (police chief), *cochairpersons;* JOSEPH COUGHLIN, MICHAEL KING, HANS LUX, RICHARD MYERS, DANIEL VERGIN (police chiefs); DARRELL BERGLIN, DEAN MEYER, EVERETT MUHLHAUSEN, 2 vacancies (sheriffs); GERALD ZUHLSDORF (training director, Wisconsin State Patrol) (appointed by Law Enforcement Standards Board).

The 13-member Curriculum Advisory Committee advises the Law Enforcement Standards Board on the establishment of curriculum requirements for training of law enforcement and jail and secure detention officers. The board may appoint no more than one sheriff and one police chief from any one of the state's 8 administrative districts. The statutes do not stipulate length of terms. The committee was created by Chapter 466, Laws of 1969, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 165.85 (3) (d) of the statutes.



The Risser Justice Center has housed the Department of Justice since 2001. The Attorney General, who heads the department, also has an office in the east wing of the State Capitol. (Kathleen Sitter, LRB)

Department of MILITARY AFFAIRS

Commander in Chief: GOVERNOR JIM DOYLE.

Adjutant General: MAJOR GENERAL ALBERT H. WILKENING, 242-3001,
al.wilkening@wi.ngb.army.mil

Deputy Adjutant General for Air: BRIG. GEN. FRED R. SLOAN, 242-3020,
fred.sloan@wimadi.ang.af.mil

Deputy Adjutant General for Army: BRIG. GEN. KERRY G. DENSON, 242-3010,
kerry.denson@wi.ngb.army.mil

Division of Emergency Management: EDWARD J. GLEASON, *administrator*, 242-3210,
ed.gleason@dma.state.wi.us

Executive Assistant: LARRY L. OLSON, 242-3009, larry.olson@wi.ngb.army.mil

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8111, Madison 53708-8111.

Location: 2400 Wright Street, Madison 53704-2572.

Telephones: General: 242-3000; Division of Emergency Management: 242-3232; 24-hour hot-line for emergencies and hazardous materials spills: (800) 943-0003.

Fax: 242-3111; Division of Emergency Management: 242-3247.

Internet Address: Department of Military Affairs and Wisconsin National Guard:
<http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/dma>; Wisconsin Emergency Management:
<http://emergencymanagement.wi.gov>

Number of State Employees: 382.91.

Total State Budget 2001-03: \$113,344,700.

Total Federal Budget: Approximately \$259.8 million annually.

Constitutional References: Article IV, Section 29; Article V, Section 4.

Statutory References: Sections 15.31 and 15.313; Chapters 21 and 166.

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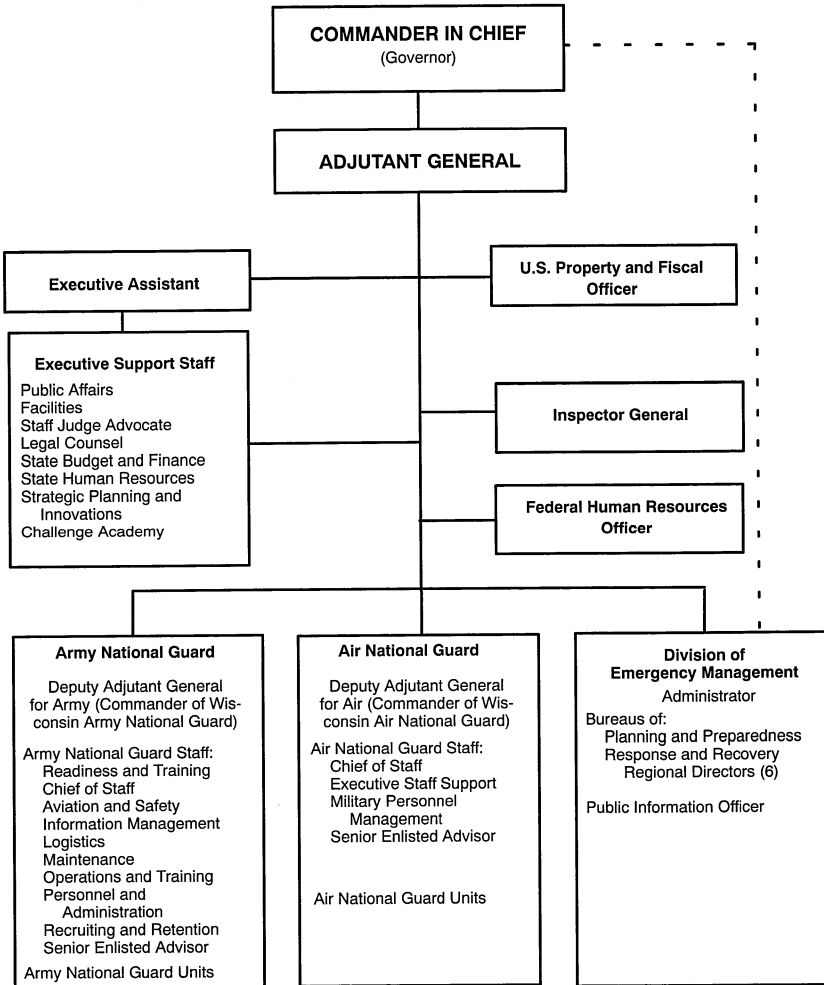
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64th Troop Command (Madison): COL. JAMES ROTH, *commander*; LT. COL. MARK MATHWIG, *administrative officer*, 242-3840, mark.mathwig@wi.ngb.army.mil

264th Engineer Group (Chippewa Falls): COL. ARTHUR C. ZULEGER, *commander*; LT. COL. JAMES LEWIS, *administrative officer*, (715) 720-3403, james.lewis@wi.ngb.army.mil

426th Regiment (Wisconsin Military Academy) (Fort McCoy): COL. JAMES J. OLSON, *commander*; LT. COL. KENNETH KOON, *administrative officer*, (608) 388-9990, kenneth.koon@wi.ngb.army.mil

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Senior Enlisted Advisor: COMMAND CHIEF MASTER SGT. THOMAS M. YAPUNDICH (Camp Douglas), (608) 427-1368, thomas.yapundich@wicrtc.ang.af.mil

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128th Air Refueling Wing (Milwaukee): COL. JOHN G. COZAD, *commander*, (414) 944-8405, john.cozad@wimilw.ang.af.mil

Volk Field Combat Readiness Training Center (Camp Douglas): COL. GUNTHER H. NEUMANN, *commander*, (608) 427-1200, gunther.neumann@wicrtc.ang.af.mil

128th Air Control Squadron (Volk Field): LT. COL. HERBERT T. DANNENBERG, *commander*, (608) 427-1295, herb.dannenberg@wicrtc.ang.af.mil

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Response and Recovery, Bureau of: ALAN B. SHANKS, *director*, 242-3203, alan.shanks@dma.state.wi.us

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Northeast Regional Office (Wausau): ROB RUDE, *director and regional director supervisor*, (715) 845-9517, neo1@gte.net

Northwest Regional Office (Spooner): RHONDA REYNOLDS, *director*, (715) 635-8704, wemnw@spacestar.net



Technical Sergeant Kelly Lawrence, a member of the 128th Air Refueling Wing, Wisconsin Air National Guard, is welcomed home by his daughter on May 1, 2003. Elements of the unit, which is based at General Mitchell IAP in Milwaukee, had been deployed overseas in support of Operation Enduring Freedom. (U.S. Air Force photo by Staff Sergeant Thomas A. Sobczyk, Jr.)

Southeast Regional Office (Waukesha): vacancy, *director*, (262) 782-1515, emseo@execpc.com

Southwest Regional Office (Madison): LARRY REED, *director*, 242-3336, larry.reed@dma.state.wi.us

West Central Regional Office (Eau Claire): LOIS RISTOW, *director*, (715) 839-3825, wemwco@discover-net.net

Emergency Police Services: RICK RISLER, *deputy director*, (608) 444-0003, rickrisler@wwt.net

Publications: *At Ease*; Biennial Report; Wisconsin Emergency Management Digest.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Military Affairs provides an armed military force through the Wisconsin National Guard, which is organized, trained, equipped, and available for deployment under official orders in state and national emergencies. The federal mission of the National Guard is to provide trained units to the U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force in time of war or national emergency. Its state mission is to help civil authorities protect life and property and preserve peace, order, and public safety in times of natural or human-caused emergencies.

The *Division of Emergency Management*, created in Section 15.313, Wisconsin Statutes, by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, is headed by a division administrator appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. It coordinates the development and implementation of the state emergency operation plan; provides assistance to local jurisdictions in the development of their programs and plans; administers private and federal disaster and emergency relief funds; and maintains the state's 24-hour duty officer reporting and response system. The division also conducts training programs in emergency planning for businesses and state and local officials, as well as educational programs for the general public. Under Title III of the federal 1986 Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act and 1987 Wisconsin Act 342, the division requires public and private entities that possess hazardous substances to file reports on these substances. It establishes local emergency response committees and oversees implementation of their plans and corresponding state plans. The division administers emergency planning grant programs that assist local emergency planning committees in complying with state and federal law. In addition, the division contracts with regional hazardous materials response teams which respond to the most dangerous levels of hazardous substance releases. It also coordinates planning and training for off-site radiological emergencies at nuclear power plants in and near Wisconsin. Wisconsin Emergency Management is also the lead state agency for terrorism preparedness efforts. The Emergency Police Services (EPS) program provides support to law enforcement in times of crisis. The program coordinates state law enforcement response to emergencies, including coordination of mutual aid for law enforcement assistance in natural disasters, prison disturbances, and other emergencies.

A key resource within Wisconsin Emergency Management (WEM) is its system of 6 regional offices located throughout the state. The regional offices are co-located with the Wisconsin State Patrol district headquarters in Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Eau Claire, Spooner, and Wausau and at WEM's central office in Madison. Each office is assigned to work with a group of surrounding counties ranging in number from 8 to 14. Regional Directors are knowledgeable in each of the division's programs, and support both municipal and county programs in planning, training, exercising, response and recovery activities, as well as the coordination of administrative activities between the division and local governments. When disasters and emergencies strike, they are the division's initial responders, serving as field liaisons for the State Emergency Operations Center.

Organization: The Wisconsin Constitution designates the governor as the commander in chief of the Wisconsin National Guard. The department is directed by the adjutant general, who is appointed by the governor for a 5-year term and may serve successive terms. The adjutant general must be an officer actively serving in the Army or Air National Guard of Wisconsin who has attained at least the rank of lieutenant colonel with a minimum of 5 years of continuous, federally recognized commissioned service in the National Guard immediately preceding the date of appointment.

In addition to state support, the Wisconsin National Guard is also funded and maintained by the federal government, and when it is called up in an active federal duty status, the President of the United States becomes its commander in chief. The federal government provides arms and

ammunition, equipment and uniforms, major outdoor training facilities, pay for military and support personnel, and training and supervision. The state provides personnel; conducts training as required under the National Defense Act; and shares the cost of constructing, maintaining, and operating armories and other military facilities. The composition of Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard units is authorized by the U.S. Secretary of Defense through the National Guard Bureau. All officers and enlisted personnel must meet the same physical, education, and other eligibility requirements as members of the active-duty U.S. Army or U.S. Air Force.

History: Until the 20th century, the United States relied heavily on military units organized by the states to fight its wars. Known as “minutemen” in the American Revolution, state militias, which could be called up on brief notice, provided soldiers for the Revolutionary War, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish-American War.

In 1792, the U.S. Congress passed a law that required all able-bodied men between 18 and 45 years of age to serve in local militia units, a provision that was incorporated into the territorial statutes of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin Constitution, as adopted in 1848, authorized the legislature to determine the composition, organization, and discipline of the state militia.

The 1849 Wisconsin Statutes specified the procedure for the organization of locally controlled “uniform companies”. Each uniform company included 30 men who had to equip themselves with arms and uniforms.

By 1858 (Chapter 87), the legislature provided for the organization of the State Militia, which ultimately replaced the uniform companies. As commander in chief of the militia, the governor appointed the adjutant general and the general officers and issued commissions to the elected officers of uniform companies. The governor could provide arms for the officers, but they were required to supply their own uniforms and horses. Not until 1873 (Chapter 202) was money appropriated from the general fund to help support militia companies. Chapter 208, Laws of 1879, changed the militia’s name to the Wisconsin National Guard.

Federal supervision of and financial responsibility for the National Guard came with Congressional passage of the Dick Act in 1903. Congress passed the law in response to the lack of uniformity among state units, which became evident during the Spanish-American War and subsequent occupation of the Philippines. The act set standards for Guard units, granted federal aid, and provided for inspections by regular U.S. Army officers.

The National Defense Act of 1933 formally created the National Guard of the United States, a reserve component of the active U.S. Army. The act allowed the mobilization of intact National Guard units through their simultaneous dual enlistment as state and federal military forces. This permitted Guard personnel to mobilize for federal duty directly from state status in event of a federal emergency, rather than being discharged to enlist in the federal forces, as was done in World War I. A 1990 U.S. Supreme Court case upheld the authority of the U.S. Congress to send Army National Guard units (under U.S. Army command) out of the country to train for their federal mission.

Wisconsin National Guard troops fought in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, World War I, and World War II. Wisconsin troops from the “Iron Brigade” gained national recognition in the Civil War, and the 32nd “Red Arrow” Infantry Division won fame for its combat record in both World Wars. The Wisconsin Air National Guard became a separate service in 1947, and members of the Wisconsin Air Guard served in the Korean War. Over the past 50 years, Wisconsin units have been called to active federal service on numerous occasions. In 1961, the 32nd Division was activated during the Berlin Crisis. More than 1,400 Guard members from Wisconsin were sent to the Persian Gulf to participate in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in 1990-91. Beginning in 1996, units were called to support peacekeeping efforts in the Balkans. Wisconsin Air National Guard units were deployed to enforce U.N. no-fly zones in Southwest Asia in the 1990s, and two units were called to support Operation Allied Force, the NATO air operations over Kosovo in 1999.

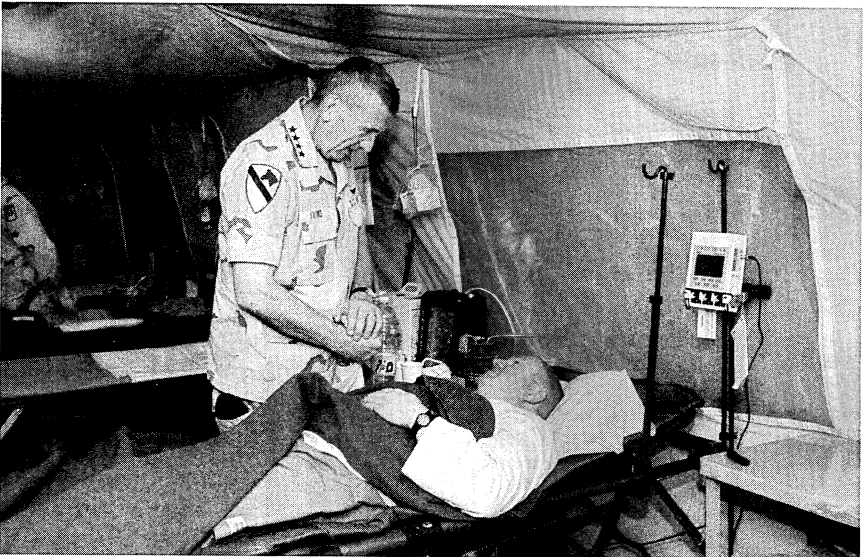
Within hours of the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on America, the Wisconsin Guard began yet another period of extensive support to U.S. military operations. Air National Guard units in Wisconsin have provided fighter aircraft to patrol the skies over major U.S. cities and critical national infrastructure, tanker aircraft to refuel patrolling fighters and U.S. military aircraft overseas, and critical radar support to North American Aerospace Defense Command and the

Federal Aviation Administration. Wisconsin Army Guard soldiers enhanced security at 9 of Wisconsin's commercial airports until the federal Transportation Security Agency could establish a new security system. Wisconsin Army National Guard units began mobilizing into active federal service in December 2001, and the pace of unit mobilizations quickened during the first 2 months of 2003. By March 15, 2003, there were more than 2,300 members of the Wisconsin Army and Air National Guard on active duty.

The 1967 executive branch reorganization created the Department of Military Affairs to assume the state's responsibilities for the Wisconsin National Guard and the functions of the Wisconsin State Armory Board that had been created in 1943 to construct or acquire armories to house and train the National Guard.

The **Division of Emergency Management** originated as the Office of Civil Defense, which was developed to administer emergency programs in case of enemy attack and was located in the governor's office under Chapter 443, Laws of 1951. Its predecessors include the Wisconsin Council of Defense, organized by executive order of Governor Julius P. Heil in 1940, and the State Council on Civil Defense, created in the governor's office by Chapter 9, Laws of 1943. The 1943 council was abolished in 1945 and its functions transferred to the adjutant general, who was appointed director of the Office of Civil Defense by the governor, as permitted in the 1951 law.

Chapter 628, Laws of 1959, renamed the office the Bureau of Civil Defense and added responsibilities for natural and human-caused disasters. The 1967 executive branch reorganization transferred the bureau to the Department of Local Affairs and Development as the Division of Emergency Government. In Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, the division was transferred to the Department of Administration. The division became part of the Department of Military Affairs in 1989 Wisconsin Act 31 and was renamed by 1995 Wisconsin Act 247. When 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 abolished the State Emergency Response Board, the division assumed the board's responsibilities pertaining to hazardous chemical substances and spills and the contracts with regional emergency response teams. Since 1997, Wisconsin Emergency Management has coordinated the state's terrorism preparedness efforts.



U.S. Central Command Commander, General Tommy R. Franks, visits with Private First Class Patrick McDermott at a field hospital in Kuwait on March 31, 2003. Private McDermott, a member of the 147th Aviation Battalion, Wisconsin Army National Guard, was recovering from wounds received in Operation Iraqi Freedom. (U.S. Navy photo by Gary P. Bonaccorso)

Department of NATURAL RESOURCES

Natural Resources Board: TRYGVE A. SOLBERG (northern member), *chairperson*; JAMES E. TIEFENTHALER (southern member), *vice chairperson*; GERALD M. O'BRIEN (member-at-large), *secretary*; HERBERT F. BEHNKE, STEPHEN D. WILLETT (northern members); JONATHAN P. ELA, HOWARD D. PAULSON (southern members). (All are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

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Acting Deputy Secretary: WILLIAM H. SMITH, 264-6133, william.h.smith@

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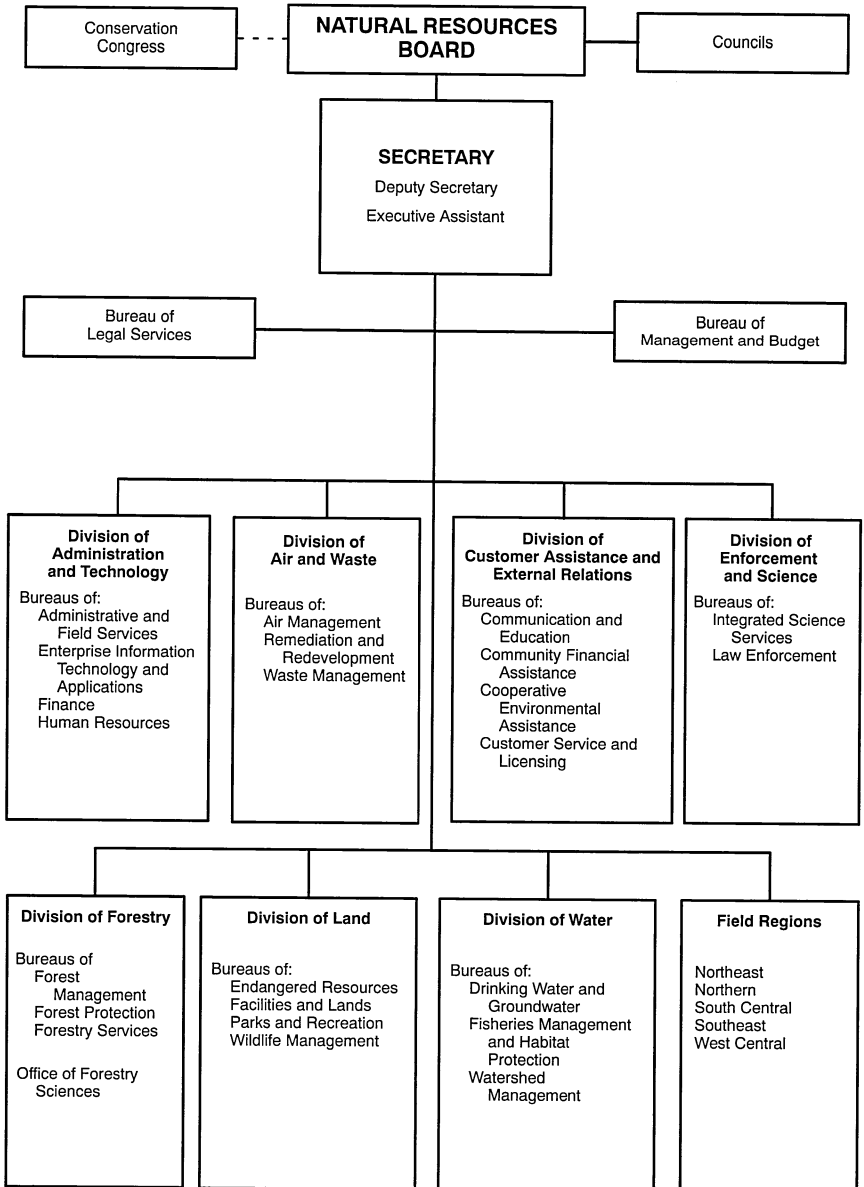
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DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



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 Invasive Species Council
 Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board
 Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board
 Council on Recycling
 Wisconsin Waterways Commission

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Forest Management, Bureau of: ROBERT J. MATHER, *director*, 266-1727, robert.mather@
Forest Protection, Bureau of: TRENT L. MARTY, *director*, 266-7978, trent.marty@
Forestry Services, Bureau of: WENDY M. MCCOWN, *director*, 266-7510, wendy.mccown@
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Northern: JOHN F. GOZDZIALSKI, *acting director*, (715) 635-4010, Highway 70 West, P.O. Box 309, Spooner 54801; Co-regional office: (715) 369-8901, 107 Sutliff Avenue, P.O. Box 818, Rhineland 54501, john.gozdzialski@
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West Central: SCOTT HUMRICKHOUSE, *director*, (715) 839-3712, 1300 W. Clairemont Avenue, P.O. Box 4001, Eau Claire 54702-4001, scott.humrickhouse@

Publications: *Wisconsin Natural Resources* (bimonthly magazine by subscription – call (608) 267-7410 or (800) 678-9472); *Wisconsin State Parks – Explore and Enjoy*; parks newspapers and visitor guides; hunting, fishing, trapping, snowmobiling, ATV, and boating regulations; various brochures, fact sheets, and reports (lists available). Teachers may write to the Bureau of Communication and Education for a list of publications.

Number of Employees: 2,974.66.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$959,371,200.

Statutory References: Sections 15.05 (1) (c), 15.34, and 15.343; Chapters 23, 26-33, 87, 88, and 160.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is responsible for implementing state and federal laws that protect and enhance Wisconsin's natural resources, including its air, land, water, forests, wildlife, fish, and plants. It coordinates the many state-administered programs that protect the environment and provides a full range of outdoor recreational opportunities for Wisconsin residents and visitors.

Organization: The 7 members of the Natural Resources Board serve staggered 6-year terms. At least 3 of them must be from the northern part of the state and at least 3 from the southern part. Board members are subject to restrictions on holding DNR permits or depending on permit holders for a significant portion of their income. The board directs and supervises the department and acts as a formal point of contact for citizens.

The department is administered by a secretary appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the department's division administrators from outside the classified service. The regional directors, who are appointed from the classified service, manage all of the agency's field operations for their respective areas and report directly to the secretary.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administration and Technology* provides a variety of management services for the department, including budgetary and financial services, personnel and human resource management, computer and information technology support, affirmative action, employee assistance, training, and telecommunication and transportation services.

The *Division of Air and Waste* protects the state's air quality and general environmental health through air pollution control and solid and hazardous waste management in cooperation with the federal Environmental Protection Agency, international agencies, local governments, private industry, and citizens. It develops air quality implementation plans, monitors air quality, conducts inspections, operates a permit program, and initiates compliance actions in accordance with state and federal requirements. The division's waste management program oversees plan review, licensing, inspection, and compliance actions, relating to the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, reuse, and disposal of solid and hazardous waste materials. It reviews and approves local recycling programs and provides technical and marketing assistance and public outreach in support of recycling efforts. It also regulates metallic mining activities and oversees the statewide implementation of county and local nonmetallic mining reclamation programs. The division's remediation and redevelopment program is responsible for the cleanup of contaminated sites that fall under the following legislation: the hazardous substances spills law, the environmental repair law, the abandoned container law, the federal Superfund law, the state land recycling law, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

The *Division of Customer Assistance and External Relations* provides a variety of customer services including the sale of hunting and fishing licenses, boat, ATV, and snowmobile registration, environmental education programs, public information, and expertise for businesses regarding pollution prevention and waste reduction. It oversees distribution of financial aids for environmental programs that benefit local governments and nonprofit conservation organizations, such as the Clean Water Fund and the Stewardship Fund, and acts as liaison to federal and state agencies and the legislature.

The *Division of Enforcement and Science* is responsible for enforcing the state's conservation, hunting, fishing, environmental, and safety laws and for conducting research on natural resource issues. Its game wardens and environmental staff promote compliance with the law through educational outreach programs, such as classes in hunting, boating, snowmobile, and all-terrain vehicle safety. The division reviews major public and private proposals under the federal and state Environmental Policy Acts, certifies laboratories and operators of wastewater treatment systems, water supply systems, incinerators, sanitary landfills and septage services, and contracts with analytical facilities to achieve quality assurance. The division also conducts biological and social science research, provides library services, technical writing, editing, and publication of research results, and it provides expertise to assist other divisions and guide the department in policy formation.

The *Division of Forestry*, created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9, is responsible for the administration and implementation of programs that protect and manage the state's forest resources in a sustainable manner so as to provide economic, ecological, social, recreational, and cultural benefits. The division is involved with the management of about 16 million acres of public and private forest land and millions of urban trees in the state. Foresters provide assistance to private woodlot owners; offer expertise in urban forestry; and work in partnership with county foresters, the timber industry, and environmental groups. The division administers grants and loans to county forests, urban forestry grants to communities, forest landowner grants to woodland owners, and forest fire protection grants to fire departments. The fire management program is responsible for forest fire protection on 18 million acres of forest, brush, and grassland and coordinates with local fire departments to prevent and control forest fires.

The *Division of Land* has major responsibility for protecting and conserving state wildlife; state lands, parks, trails, southern forests, and recreation areas; rare and endangered animal and plant



Department of Natural Resources personnel collect deer killed during special hunting seasons conducted in portions of southwestern Wisconsin. The purpose of the hunts is to determine the geographic extent of Chronic Wasting Disease, a fatal neurological illness in deer and elk, and to reduce the population of the deer herd in the affected area. (Department of Natural Resources)

species, and natural communities; and outdoor recreational resources. It manages wildlife and habitats on about 1.5 million acres of land owned or leased by the state and works with federal, county, and other local government authorities to protect and manage the resources on an additional 3.6 million acres of public lands, including national and county forests. The division operates educational programs and helps private landowners manage their lands for the benefit of wildlife and rare resources. The endangered resources program works to restore and maintain the endangered populations of Wisconsin's native plant and animal species, supported primarily by funds derived from voluntary contributions designated by taxpayers on their state income tax returns and through the Endangered Resources license plate. Parks personnel manage the state's extensive parks, southern forests, recreation areas, and trails systems, which are designed for the conservation of natural resources and a wide variety of recreational activities including biking, hiking, snowmobiling, and camping. The division is also responsible for land acquisition, and it coordinates the Stewardship Program, which provides grants for the purchase of lands for natural and recreational areas, wildlife habitats, urban green spaces, local parks, trails, and riverways.

The *Division of Water* protects the quality of Wisconsin's groundwater, surface water, and aquatic ecosystems. It also safeguards the safety of the state's drinking water systems and private wells. The division's interdisciplinary teams work to prevent or regulate water pollution from industries, municipal sewage treatment facilities, construction sites, farms, and urban areas. It monitors compliance with water quality standards and provides financial and technical assistance. The division cooperates with various states and Canada to protect the water quality, quantity, and ecosystems of the Mississippi River and Great Lakes. It regulates sport and commercial fishing through licensing and provides fish hatchery services, fish stocking and surveying, aquatic habitat improvement, angler education, and public waterfront access programs. The division oversees design and maintenance of dams and other structures in state waters; plans and supervises wetland restoration and management; regulates shoreland zoning and floodplains; and helps

local government units protect lives and property through floodplain management and dam safety inspections.

The *Field Regions* enable the department to make its programs accessible to the general public. Each of the 5 regions is divided into 4 to 6 geographic management units whose boundaries are principally based on major river basins. Most DNR field staff work within these units, although some, such as conservation wardens, are assigned to counties within units. This structure combines employees with different types of expertise into interdisciplinary teams responsible for assessing natural resource and environmental needs from a broader perspective.

History: Today, the Department of Natural Resources has dual responsibility for both traditional conservation duties and environmental protection. Its history and structure reflect more than a century of government and citizen involvement with these concerns. Wisconsin's earliest conservation legislation focused on fish, game, and forests. Chapter 253, Laws of 1874, created a Board of Fish Commissioners charged with hatching fish eggs received from the federal government and distributing the fry to Wisconsin waters. The governor was authorized in 1885 by Chapter 455 to appoint 3 fish wardens to enforce fishing regulations and collect statistics from commercial fishermen. Chapter 456, Laws of 1887, directed the governor to appoint 4 game wardens to enforce all laws protecting fish and game.

Chapter 229, Laws of 1897, established a 3-member commission to develop legislation creating a forestry department. The commission was directed to devise ways to use the state's forest resources without harming the climate or water supplies and to preserve forest resources without retarding the state's economic development. The report of this commission led to Chapter 450, Laws of 1903, which established a Department of State Forestry with a superintendent appointed by the Board of State Forest Commissioners. Chapter 495, Laws of 1907, created a State Park Board with authority to acquire and manage land for park purposes.

Chapter 406, Laws of 1915, consolidated all park and conservation functions under a 3-member Conservation Commission of Wisconsin, appointed by the governor with senate approval. From then until 1995, the management and conservation of Wisconsin's natural resources was directed by a part-time commission or board, except for the period 1923 to 1927, when a single full-time commissioner was created by Chapter 118, Laws of 1923, to head the Department of Conservation. Since the enactment of 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, which provided that the secretary would be appointed by the governor with senate consent rather than appointed by the board, the current board's role has been an advisory one.

The 1960s saw major changes in conservation legislation. Chapter 427, Laws of 1961, created a committee charged with developing a long-range plan for acquiring and improving outdoor recreation areas. It initiated the Outdoor Recreation Act Program (ORAP) to fund land acquisitions. In 1969, Chapter 353 expanded ORAP and authorized the state to incur debt up to \$56 million between 1969 and 1981 for the purpose of providing outdoor recreation opportunities. With enactment of 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, the legislature created the Stewardship Program, which authorized up to \$250 million in state debt to acquire and develop land for recreational uses, wildlife habitats, fisheries, and natural areas.

Wisconsin's antipollution efforts date back to Chapter 412, Laws of 1911, when the legislature gave the State Board of Health investigative powers in water pollution cases. Prior to that, such investigations were primarily the responsibility of local government. In Chapter 264, Laws of 1927, the legislature created a committee to supervise the water pollution control activities carried out by several state agencies, including the Conservation Commission. The Department of Resource Development, which had been created by Chapter 442, Laws of 1959, assumed water pollution control duties under Chapter 614, Laws of 1965, and statewide air pollution regulation with Chapter 83, Laws of 1967.

In the 1967 executive branch reorganization, the legislature created the Department of Natural Resources by combining the Department of Conservation and the Department of Resource Development. The new department was given authority to regulate air and water quality, as well as solid waste disposal, and directed to develop an integrated program to protect air, land, and water resources.

Chapter 274, Laws of 1971, required all state agencies to report on the environmental impacts of proposed actions that could significantly affect environmental quality. Chapter 275, Laws of

1971, provided for state protection of endangered fish and wildlife, and Chapter 370, Laws of 1977, placed nongame species and endangered wild plants under state protection. A program protecting surface waters from nonpoint source pollution was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977, and a groundwater protection program, based on numerical standards for polluting substances, was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 410. In Wisconsin Act 335, the 1989 Legislature made major changes in the laws governing recycling, source reduction, and disposal of solid wastes.

Statutory Councils

Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Council: JILL C. FITZGERALD (small dry cleaning operation); RICHARD W. KLINKE, STEVEN PLATER (large dry cleaning operation); JAMES E. CHERWINKA (wholesale distributor of dry cleaning solvent); JEANNE TARVIN (engineer, professional geologist, hydrologist, or soil scientist); JIM FITZGERALD (manufacturer or seller of dry cleaning equipment) (appointed by governor).

The 6-member Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Council advises the department on matters related to the Dry Cleaner Environmental Response Program, which is administered by DNR and provides awards to dry cleaning establishments for assistance in the investigation and cleanup of environmental contamination. Council members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms. The council, which is scheduled to sunset on June 30, 2032, was created by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27, as amended by 1997 Wisconsin Act 300. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (2) and 292.65 (13) of the statutes.

Council on Forestry: vacancy (chief state forester or designee); SENATORS 2 vacancies; REPRESENTATIVES 2 vacancies; vacancy (forest products company which owns and manages large forest land tracts representative); vacancy (owners of nonindustrial, private forest land representative); vacancy (counties containing county forests representative); vacancy (paper and pulp industry representative); vacancy (lumber industry representative); vacancy (nonprofit conservation organization representative); vacancy (forester who provides consultation services); vacancy (school of forestry representative); vacancy (conservation education representative); vacancy (forestry-affiliated labor union representative); vacancy (urban and community forestry representative); vacancy (Society of American Foresters representative); vacancy (timber producer organization representative); vacancy (secondary wood industry representative).

The 19-member Council on Forestry advises the governor, the legislature, the Departments of Natural Resources and Commerce, and other state agencies on topics relating to forestry in Wisconsin including: protection from fire, insects, and disease; sustainable forestry; reforestation and forestry genetics; management and protection of urban forests; increasing the public's knowledge and awareness of forestry issues; forestry research; economic development and marketing of forestry products; legislation affecting forestry; and staff and funding needs for forestry programs. The council shall submit a biennial report on the status of the state's forestry resources and industry to the governor and the appropriate standing committees of the legislature by June 1 of each odd-numbered year. All members are appointed by the governor. Lengths of terms are not specified by law. The council was created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 109. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (19) and 26.02 of the statutes.

Metallic Mining Council: Inactive.

The 9-member Metallic Mining Council advises the department on matters relating to the reclamation of mined land. Its members are appointed by the secretary of natural resources for staggered 3-year terms, and they are expected to represent "a variety and balance of economic, scientific, and environmental viewpoints." The council was created by Chapter 377, Laws of 1977, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (12) and 144.448 of the statutes.

Milwaukee River Revitalization Council: SHARON GAYAN (designated by secretary of natural resources), KIT SORENSON (designated by secretary of tourism); GARY A. AHRENS, JOHN D. BUECHEL, PETER J. GUNNLAUGSSON, JAMES HEILIGENSTEIN, RAYMOND R. KRUEGER, PATRICK T. MARCHESE, MARY ANN PETERSON, ALFRED L. SCHLECHT, 3 vacancies. (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

The 13-member Milwaukee River Revitalization Council advises the legislature, governor, and department on matters related to environmental, recreational, and economic revitalization of the Milwaukee River Basin, and it assists local governments in planning and implementing projects.

It is also responsible for developing and implementing a plan that encourages multiple recreational, entrepreneurial, and cultural activities along the streams of the Milwaukee River Basin. Its 11 appointed members serve 3-year terms. Each of the priority watersheds in the basin must be represented by at least one council member. The council was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 399, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (15) and 23.18 of the statutes.

Natural Areas Preservation Council: SUSAN SULLIVAN BORKIN (MPM employee appointed by Milwaukee Public Museum board of directors), *chairperson*; EVELYN A. HOWELL (appointed by council of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters), *vice chairperson*; SIGNE HOLTZ (DNR employee appointed by Natural Resources Board), *secretary*; vacancy (DNR employee appointed by Natural Resources Board); JOHN W. ATTIG, TIMOTHY J. EHLINGER, JOY B. ZEDLER (UW employees appointed by UW System Board of Regents); PATRICIA MARINAC (DPI employee appointed by superintendent of public instruction); 2 vacancies (appointed by council of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters); vacancy (appointed by the UW System Board of Regents).

The 11-member Natural Areas Preservation Council advises the department on matters pertaining to the protection of natural areas that contain native biotic communities and habitats for rare species. It also makes recommendations about gifts or purchases for the state natural areas system. The council was created by Chapter 566, Laws of 1951, as the State Board for Preservation of Scientific Areas. It was renamed the Scientific Areas Preservation Council in Chapter 327, Laws of 1961, and given its current name in 1985 Wisconsin Act 29. One of the appointments from the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences must represent private colleges in the state. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (4) and 23.26 of the statutes.

Snowmobile Recreational Council: BEVERLY ANN DITTMAR, LARRY ERICKSON, THOMAS C. GABERT, JOSEPH A. KAPUSTA, MARK A. LARSEN, DAVID J. MARG, JOHN MCCABE, KATHLEEN RASMUSSEN, WILLIAM R. SCHUMANN (northern representatives); CHARLES E. BENA, MICHAEL J. CERNY, JAMES M. LANGDON, RICHARD J. STEIMEL, JOAN WADE, DONNA JEAN WHITE (southern representatives). (All are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

The 15-member Snowmobile Recreational Council carries out studies and makes recommendations to the governor, the legislature, and the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Transportation regarding all matters affecting snowmobiling. Council members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms. At least 5 must represent the northern part of the state, and at least 5 must represent the southern part. The council was created by Chapter 277, Laws of 1971, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (7) and 350.14 of the statutes.

State Trails Council: JEFFREY L. BUTSON, THOMAS HUBER, CHRISTOPHER KEGEL, CONNIE LODEN, MICHAEL MCFADZEN, JOE V. PARR, WILLIAM D. PFAFF, DAVID PHILLIPS, vacancy (appointed by governor).

The 9-member State Trails Council advises the department about the planning, acquisition, development, and management of state trails. Its members are appointed for 4-year terms. It was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (16) and 23.175 (2) (c) of the statutes.

Independent Organization — Conservation Congress

Conservation Congress Executive Council: STEVEN OESTREICHER (District 3), *chairperson*; EDGAR HARVEY, JR. (District 8), *vice chairperson*; ALLEN OPALL (District 3), *secretary-treasurer*; RALEIGH FOX, RICHARD KIRCHMEYER (District 1); MICHAEL REITER, RAYMOND SMITH (District 2); JERRY AULIK, HAROLD GRANDAW (District 4); RUSSELL HITZ, MARK NOLL (District 5); WILLIAM BUCKLEY, MERLIN LINDOW (District 6); DICK KOERNER, DALE MAAS (District 7); LARRY BONDE (District 8); DAVID LADD, FRANCIS MURPHY (District 9); JOHN BERGSTROM, KENNETH RISLEY (District 10); SCOTT LANCOUR, DAVID POFF (District 11); THEODORE LIND, EDWARD REWOLINSKI (District 12).

The Conservation Congress is a private citizens group, and its 24-member executive council advises the Natural Resources Board on all matters under the board's jurisdiction. The Conservation Congress is organized into 12 districts statewide. Each district elects 2 members to one-year

terms on the executive council. The congress originated in 1934 and received statutory recognition in Chapter 179, Laws of 1971. Its duties are prescribed in Section 15.348 of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

GROUNDWATER COORDINATING COUNCIL

Groundwater Coordinating Council: TODD AMBS (designated by secretary of natural resources), BERNI MATSSON (designated by secretary of commerce), NICHOLAS J. NEHER (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), HENRY ANDERSON (designated by secretary of health and family services), DAN SCUDDER (designated by secretary of transportation), FRANCES GARB (designated by president, UW System), JAMES ROBERTSON (state geologist), vacancy (representing governor).

Statutory References: Sections 15.347 (13) and 160.50.

Agency Responsibility: The 8-member Groundwater Coordinating Council advises state agencies on the coordination of nonregulatory programs related to groundwater management. Member agencies exchange information regarding groundwater monitoring, budgets for groundwater programs, data management, public information efforts, laboratory analyses, research, and state appropriations for research. The council reports annually to the legislature, governor, and agencies represented regarding the council's activities and recommendations and its assessment of the current state of groundwater resources and related management programs. Persons designated to serve on behalf of their agency heads must be agency employees with "sufficient authority to deploy agency resources and directly influence agency decision making." The governor's representative serves a 4-year term. The council was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 410.

INVASIVE SPECIES COUNCIL

Invasive Species Council: vacancy (secretary of natural resources or designee); vacancy (secretary of administration or designee); vacancy (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection or designee); vacancy (secretary of commerce or designee); vacancy (secretary of tourism or designee); vacancy (secretary of transportation or designee); FRED J. ANDERSON, ROBERT KORTH, STEVE VAN LIESHOUT, GREGORY LONG, CHARLES R. SHONG, RICK YEDICA, vacancy (appointed by governor).

The 13-member Invasive Species Council conducts studies related to controlling invasive species and makes recommendations to the Department of Natural Resources regarding a system for classifying invasive species under the department's statewide invasive species control program and procedures for awarding grants to public and private agencies engaged in projects to control invasive species. All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by the governor to 5-year terms to represent public and private interests affected by the presence of invasive species in the state. The council was created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 109. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.347 (18) and 23.22 of the statutes.

LAKE MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board: CHARLES W. HENRIKSEN, RICHARD R. JOHNSON, MICHAEL LECLAIR, MARK MARICQUE, DEAN SWAER (licensed, active commercial fishers); NEIL A. SCHWARZ (licensed, active wholesale fish dealer); DAN PAWLITZKE (state citizen). (All are appointed by governor.)

Statutory References: Sections 15.345 (3) and 29.33 (7).

Agency Responsibility: The 7-member Lake Michigan Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977. Its members must live in counties contiguous to Lake Michigan. The 5 commercial fishers must represent fisheries in specific geographic areas. The board reviews applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses between individuals, establishes criteria for allotting catch quotas to individual licensees, assigns catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive license holders.

LAKE SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL FISHING BOARD

Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board: MAURINE HALVORSON, CRAIG HOOPMAN, vacancy (licensed, active commercial fishers); JEFF BODIN (licensed, active wholesale fish dealer); BILL DAMBERG (state citizen). (All are appointed by governor.)

Statutory References: Sections 15.345 (2) and 29.33 (7).

Agency Responsibility: The 5-member Lake Superior Commercial Fishing Board was created by Chapter 418, Laws of 1977. Its members must live in counties contiguous to Lake Superior. The board reviews applications for transfers of commercial fishing licenses between individuals, establishes criteria for allotting catch quotas to individual licensees, assigns catch quotas when the department establishes special harvest limits, and assists the department in establishing criteria for identifying inactive license holders.



Department of Natural Resources fish managers capture trout from Timber Coulee Creek in Vernon County. Fish are collected with electrofishing equipment and released unharmed after information is recorded regarding species, number, size, and age of fish in a lake or river. (Department of Natural Resources)

COUNCIL ON RECYCLING

Council on Recycling: JACQUELINE MOORE BOWLES, WILLIAM CASEY, CAROL KUBLY, DANIEL P. MEYER, CATHERINE ONSAGER, JOHN REINDL, TRACY TOLTZMAN (appointed by governor).

Statutory References: Sections 15.347 (17) and 159.22.

Agency Responsibility: The 7 members of the Council on Recycling are appointed to 4-year terms that coincide with that of the governor. The council, which was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 335, promotes implementation of the state's solid waste reduction, recovery, and recycling programs; helps public agencies coordinate programs and exchange information; advises state agencies about creating administrative rules and establishing priorities for market development; and advises the DNR and the UW System about education and research related to solid waste recycling. The council also promotes a regional and interstate marketing system for recycled

materials and reports to the legislature about market development and research to encourage recycling. The council works with the packaging industry on standards for recyclable packaging, advises the department about statewide public information activities, and advises the governor and the legislature.

WISCONSIN WATERWAYS COMMISSION

Wisconsin Waterways Commission: JAMES F. ROONEY (Lake Michigan area), *chairperson*; THOMAS P. KELL (Lake Superior area), PATRICK T. ZIELKE (Mississippi River area), MICHAEL J. CASTLE (Lake Winnebago watershed), J. FREDERIC RUF (inland area). (All are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7927, Madison 53707.

Location: State Natural Resources Building (GEF 2), 101 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-5897.

Statutory References: Sections 15.345 (1) and 30.92.

Agency Responsibility: The 5-member Wisconsin Waterways Commission was created by Chapter 274, Laws of 1977. Its members serve staggered 5-year terms, and each must represent a specific geographic area and be knowledgeable about that area's recreational water use problems. The commission may have studies conducted to determine the need for recreational boating facilities; approve financial aid to local governments for development of recreational boating projects, including the acquisition of weed harvesters; and recommend administrative rules for the recreational facilities boating program.

PERSONNEL COMMISSION

Personnel Commission: vacancy, *chairperson*; ANTHONY J. THEODORE, vacancy (appointed by governor with senate consent).

General Counsel: KURT M. STEGE.

Mailing Address: 5005 University Avenue, Suite 110, Madison 53705.

Telephone: 266-1995.

Fax: 266-9608.

Agency E-mail: pcmstaff@pcm.state.wi.us

Internet Address: <http://pcm.state.wi.us>

Publications: Biennial reports; Digest of Decisions.

Number of Employees: 9.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$1,641,500.

Statutory References: Sections 15.06 (1) (d), 15.80, 230.44, and 230.45.

Agency Responsibility: The 3-member Personnel Commission is a quasi-judicial, independent agency that deals exclusively with state employment issues. It hears appeals concerning hazardous employment injury benefits; certain kinds of noncontractual grievances; classification, examination, and appointment issues; and disciplinary actions involving unrepresented employees in the classified civil service. It also processes complaints alleging that a state agency, in its capacity as an employer, has violated state laws related to fair employment, family and medical leave, occupational safety and health, and various statutes, including the "whistleblower law", prohibiting retaliation against state employees.

Because the commission's jurisdiction overlaps that of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunities Commission in certain areas, some complaints may be filed with both agencies. Generally, the agency that receives a complaint first processes it, while the other agency defers action and adopts the first agency's determination.

Organization: Commission members serve staggered 5-year terms. All must be U.S. citizens and state residents for at least 3 years and must have professional experience in personnel or labor

relations. A commissioner may not be employed in any other state position, and restrictions are placed on current and prior political activity. No more than 2 commissioners may be members of the same political party. At least one commissioner must be a licensed attorney.

History: The Personnel Commission was created by Chapter 196, Laws of 1977, to assume the quasi-judicial functions formerly performed by the state Personnel Board as well as a quasi-judicial function that had been performed by the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations.

Office of the STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

Public Defender Board: DAN BERKOS, *chairperson*; JIM BRENNAN, JOHN HOGAN, PAM PEPPER, ELLEN THORN, NANCY WETTERSTEN (State Bar members); JOE MORALES, MAI NENG XIONG (public members); vacancy. (Except as indicated, all are state bar members., All are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

State Public Defender: NICHOLAS L. CHIARKAS, 266-0087, chiarkasn@

Deputy State Public Defender: JOSE PEREZ, 267-4584, parezj@

Executive Assistant/Legislative Liaison: KRISTA GINGER, 264-8572, gingerk@

Legal Counsel: KELLI THOMPSON, 266-5480, thompsonk@

Public Information Officer: RANDY KRAFT, 267-3587, kraftr@

Chief Information Officer: JOSE PEREZ, 267-4583, perezj@

Administrative Division: ARLENE F. BANOUL, *director*, 266-9447, banoula@

Appellate Division: MARLA J. STEPHENS, *director*, Madison: 264-8573; Milwaukee: (414) 227-4891; stephensm@

Assigned Counsel Division: DEBORAH M. SMITH, *director*, 261-8856, smithd@

Trial Division: MICHAEL TOBIN, *director*, 266-8259, tobinm@

Deputy Trial Division Director/Affirmative Action Officer: JENNIFER BIAS, 261-7981, biasj@

Training and Development, Office of: KIM HELLER-MAROTTA, *director*, 264-8560, marottak@

For e-mail combine the user ID and the state extender: userID@mail.opd.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7923, Madison 53707-7923.

Location: 315 North Henry Street, 2nd Floor, Madison.

Telephone: 266-0087.

Fax: 267-0584.

Internet Address: <http://www.wisspd.org>

Number of Employees: 527.55.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$137,227,800.

Statutory References: Section 15.78; Chapter 977.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the State Public Defender makes determinations of indigency and provides legal representation for specified defendants who are unable to afford a private attorney. The state public defender, who must be a member of the state bar, serves at the pleasure of the Public Defender Board.

Organization: The 9-member Public Defender Board appoints the state public defender, promulgates rules for determining indigency, and establishes procedures for certifying lists of private attorneys who can be assigned as counsel. Board members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms, and at least 5 of these must be members of the State Bar of Wisconsin. Members may not be or be employed by a judicial or law enforcement officer, a district attorney, a corporation counsel, or the state public defender.

Unit Functions: The *Administrative Services Division* oversees purchasing, personnel and payroll services, budget preparation, case management, and fiscal analysis.

The *Appellate Division* uses both program staff and private attorneys to provide appellate assistance to indigents in all counties. It represents indigents involved in post-conviction or post-commitment proceedings in certain state and federal courts. It also acts upon certain cases relating to persons confined to state correctional and mental health institutions.

The *Assigned Counsel Division* oversees a variety of functions related to appointment of private attorneys to represent indigent clients in cases not handled by staff, including certification and training, logistical support, and payment of fees.

The *Trial Division* provides legal representation at the trial level to indigent persons who have been charged with adult felony crimes or misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment. It also represents minors charged with juvenile offenses, persons petitioned mentally ill, or individuals involved in family disputes, including paternity actions and termination of parental rights.

History: Both the United States Constitution (Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments) and the Wisconsin Constitution (Article I, Section 7), as interpreted by the U.S. and Wisconsin Supreme Courts, guarantee the right to publicly-provided counsel for poor people charged with crimes or facing potential deprivations of liberty. In 1859, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled, in *Carpenter and Sprague vs. the County of Dane* (9 Wis. 274), that a county is liable to pay for an attorney provided by the court in a criminal case to represent an indigent defendant who cannot otherwise afford representation.

The position of state public defender was created in 1966 by Chapter 479, Laws of 1965, under the supervision of the Wisconsin Supreme Court and funded, in part, by a private grant from the Ford Foundation. The duties of the office were originally confined to appellate defense, and its mission was to pursue post-conviction appeals for indigents before the appropriate court, including the U.S. Supreme Court. Defense of indigents at the trial court level remained a county responsibility, dependent upon court-appointed private counsel paid by the county or privately funded public defender services.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred the state public defender from the judicial branch to the executive branch as an independent agency under the Public Defender Board, which was authorized to appoint the defender to a 5-year renewable term with removal only for cause. (Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, later provided that the public defender serve at the pleasure of the board.) Chapter 29 also transferred the responsibility for defense of indigents at the trial level from the counties to the public defender's office, but representation by the defender's staff was limited, based on funding and statutory criteria. Trial duties were, and continue to be, divided between state attorneys and private counsel paid by the state.

Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, directed the public defender to determine the percentage of cases that private counsel would handle in each county. Chapter 356, Laws of 1979, established those percentages by law with the public defender staff assuming various portions of the caseloads in 47 counties and private counsel responsible for all cases in the remaining 25 counties. 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 expanded the use of public defender staff attorneys to all 72 counties and repealed the sunset provision enacted in 1979, which would have abolished the agency, effective November 15, 1985.

1995 Wisconsin Act 27 directed the public defender to enter into annual fixed fee contracts with private counsel and limited the number of trial-level cases assigned to private attorneys to one-third of all cases handled. It also eliminated public defender representation in some cases, including certain matters related to prison and jail conditions, sentence modifications, probation and parole revocations, child support, and parents of children in need of protection or services (CHIPS).

**Department of
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION**

State Superintendent: ELIZABETH BURMASTER, 266-1771.

Deputy State Superintendent: ANTHONY EVERS, 266-1771.

Chief of Staff/Executive Assistant to State Superintendent: TRICIA YATES, 266-1771.

Special Assistant: JOHN KRAUS, 266-1771.

Policy Initiatives Advisor: MICHAEL THOMPSON, 266-3584.

Legal Services, Office of: ROBERT J. PAUL, chief legal counsel, 266-9353, robert.paul@

Policy and Budget: MICHAEL BORMETT, director, 266-2804, michael.bormett@

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707-7841.

Location: State Education Building (GEF 3), 125 South Webster Street, Madison.

Telephones: 266-3390; (800) 441-4563; TDD: 267-2427.

Fax: 267-1052.

Internet Addresses: Departmental: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us>

BadgerLink: <http://www.badgerlink.net>

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@dpi.state.wi.us
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Number of Employees: 641.88.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$10,437,281,000.

Constitutional Reference: Article X, Section 1.

Statutory References: Section 15.37; Chapters 43 and 115-121.

Academic Excellence, Division for: JACK KEAN, assistant superintendent, 266-3361, jack.kean@; Division Fax: 267-9275.

Career and Technical Education: BRYAN D. ALBRECHT, director, 267-9251, bryan.albrecht@

Content and Learning: SUE M. GRADY, director, 266-2364, sue.grady@

Teacher Education, Professional Development, and Licensing: KATHRYN M. LIND, director, 266-1879, kathryn.lind@

Finance and Management, Division for: BRIAN PAHNKE, assistant superintendent, 267-9124, brian.pahnke@; Division Fax: 266-3644.

Community Nutrition: DAVID C. DEES, director, 267-9123, david.dees@

Human Resources: KATHERINE J. KNUDSON, director, 267-9200, katherine.knudson@

Management Services: vacancy.

School Financial Services: DAVID R. CARLSON, director, 266-6968, david.carlson@

School Management Services: ROBERT A. SOLDNER, director, 266-7475, robert.soldner@

School Nutrition: RICHARD A. MORTENSEN, director, 267-9228, richard.mortensen@

Learning Support: Equity and Advocacy, Division for: CAROLYN STANFORD TAYLOR, assistant superintendent, 266-1649; Division Fax: 267-3746, Division TTY: 267-2427.

Special Education: STEPHANIE PETSKA, director, 266-1781, stephanie.petska@

Student Services, Prevention and Wellness: DOUGLAS WHITE, director, 266-3584, douglas.white@

Wisconsin Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired: MARK A. RICCOBONO, director, 1700 West State Street, Janesville 53546-5399, (608) 758-6121, (800) 832-9784, Fax: (608) 758-6161, mark.riccobono@wcbvi.k12.wi.us

Wisconsin Educational Services Program for the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing: ALEX SLAPPEY, superintendent, 309 West Walworth Avenue, Delavan 53115-1099, (414) 728-7120, Fax: (414) 728-7160, alex.slappsey@

Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning, Division for: RICHARD GROBSCHMIDT, assistant superintendent, 266-2205, richard.grobschmidt@

Division Internet Address: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dlcl>

Applications Development: STEPHEN CONLIN, *supervisor*, 266-6947, steve.conlin@

Bright Beginnings/Family-Community Partnerships: JANE L. GRINDE, *director*, 266-9536, jane.grinde@

Information Technology: CHRISTINE SELK, *director*, 266-7049, christine.selk@

Instructional Media and Technology: NEAH J. LOHR, *director*, 266-3856, neah.lohr@

Library and Statistical Information: KAY IHLENFELDT, 266-3108, kay.ihlenfeldt@

Public Library Development: vacancy, *director*, 266-7270.

Reference and Loan Library: SALLY DREW, *director*, 224-6161, sally.drew@

Technical Services: SUE LINTON, *supervisor*, 266-7330, suzanne.linton@

Reading and Student Achievement, Division for: MARGARET PLANNER, *assistant superintendent*, 266-5450, margaret.planner@

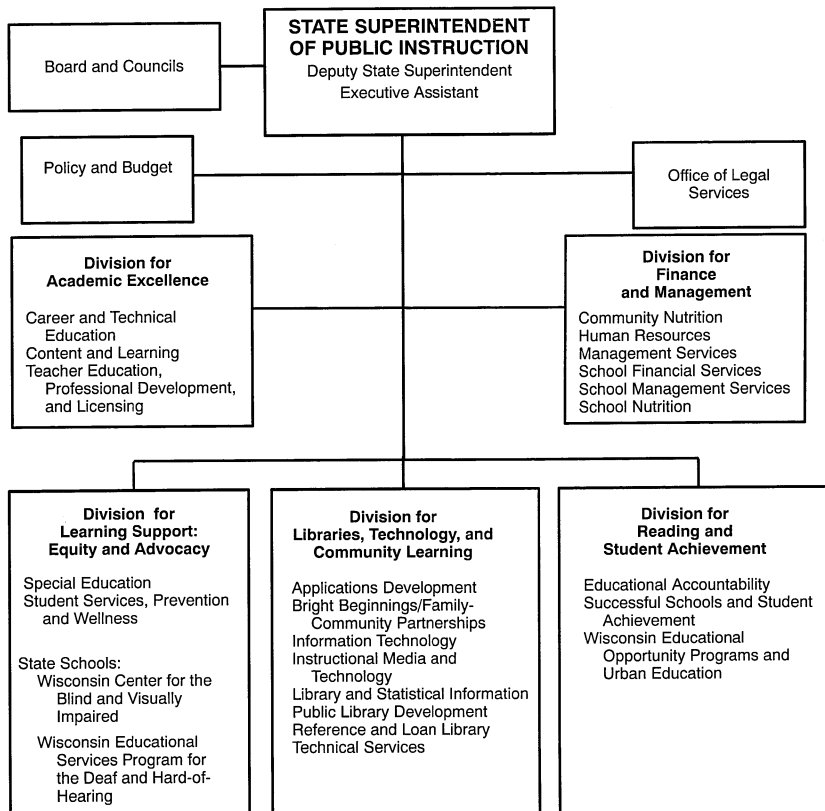
Educational Accountability: JAMES M. WALL, *director*, 267-1072, james.wall@

Successful Schools and Student Achievement: JAMES M. WALL, *director*, 267-1072, james.wall@

Wisconsin Educational Opportunity Programs and Urban Education: KEVIN INGRAM, (414) 227-4413, kevin.ingram@

Publications: Biennial Report; *Channel*; Directory of Wisconsin Public/Private Schools; various curriculum publications and research studies. School Performance Report, Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION



Information Network for Successful Schools (WINSS), and electronic publications are available at the department's Internet site.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Public Instruction provides direction and technical assistance for public elementary and secondary education in Wisconsin. The department offers a broad range of programs and professional services to local school administrators and staff. It distributes state school aids and administers federal aids to supplement local tax resources, improves curriculum and school operations, ensures education for children with disabilities, offers professional guidance and counseling, and develops school and public library resources.

Organization: The department is headed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, a constitutional officer who is elected on the nonpartisan spring ballot for a term of 4 years. The state superintendent appoints a deputy state superintendent and assistant state superintendents from outside the classified service. The assistant superintendents are responsible for administering the operating divisions of the department. The superintendent also appoints the director of the Office of Educational Accountability, which was created in Section 15.374 (1), Wisconsin Statutes, by 1993 Wisconsin Act 16.

Unit Functions: The *Division for Academic Excellence* offers assistance with curriculum development, developing and implementing academic and technical skills standards, instructional methods and strategies, educational opportunity programs, "virtual" schools and other online education programs, and professional development. The division reviews college and university teacher and administrator training programs and licenses public school teachers, pupil services personnel, administrators, and library professionals, as well as private school teachers and administrators who request and qualify for a license. It monitors school district and vocational education compliance with state nondiscrimination laws and rules.

The division administers a variety of programs that provide assistance, scholarships, and grants to public school students and teachers on the basis of merit and need. These programs include presidential awards for mathematics and science teachers, U.S. Senate youth, talent search and talent incentive grants, the federal Robert C. Byrd Honors Scholarships, and international exchanges with Germany and Japan. It conducts youth options and technical preparation programs, and the high school equivalency/general educational development (HSED/GED) program for state residents who have not completed high school. It administers federal programs that provide grants under Blue Ribbon Schools, foreign language assistance, student advanced placement, and alternate education. The division also administers funds for school districts under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act of 1998 to enhance and improve vocational and technical educational programs. It administers part of the state and federally funded Bilingual/English as a Second Language Program.

The *Division for Finance and Management* distributes state and federal school aids and grants; administers school district revenue limits; monitors the Milwaukee Parental Choice Program and the interdistrict open enrollment program; prescribes school financial accounting methods; consults with school districts on their budgets; and collects, analyzes, and publishes school finance data. Consulting services are provided to assist districts and charter schools with management and planning, school district reorganization, pupil transportation, private school relations, school board elections and duties, and finance and asset management. The division is responsible for both state and federally funded school food and nutrition services, nonschool child care food services, and elderly nutrition programs. It also provides support services to the department for financial management and human resources.

The *Division for Learning Support: Equity and Advocacy*, created in Section 15.373 (1), Wisconsin Statutes, as the Division for Handicapped Children by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, and most recently renamed in 1993 Wisconsin Act 335, provides training and technical assistance for programs that help students in their career, educational, health, personal, and social development. These programs cover school nursing, social work, and psychological services; guidance and counseling services; alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse; suicide prevention; alcohol and traffic safety; school-age parents; school violence; prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases; pregnancy prevention; citizenship and character education; health education; comprehensive school health programs; and compulsory school attendance.

The division offers technical assistance and financial aid to help school districts provide a better education for children with disabilities, combat educational discrimination, and train professional staff. It is responsible for special educational programs and services for children with disabilities. It must ensure that all children with disabilities are identified, evaluated, and given appropriate education and services. It supervises all special education programs to see that they meet departmental standards and comply with state and federal law. The division provides consultation for and supervision of the Pupil Nondiscrimination Program and Gender Equity Program.

The division administers the Wisconsin Educational Services Program for the Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing and the Wisconsin Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired. Each program operates a residential school for state residents who are ages 3 to 20, impaired, and in need of individualized instruction free of charge. Both schools provide academic and vocational education on site. Both programs also offer instructional and technical assistance, teaching materials, and evaluations of pupils to local school districts and other agencies. The Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired provides services statewide through its satellite sites in Brookfield, Portage, Chilton, Tomahawk, and Turtle Lake.

The *Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning*, created as the Division for Library Services in Section 15.373 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, and most recently renamed in 2001 Wisconsin Act 48, provides assistance for the development and improvement of public and school libraries; fosters interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing; and promotes information and instructional technology in libraries. The division administers the state aid program for Wisconsin's 17 public library systems. It also administers the federal Library Services and Technology Act, and the federal Educational Technology Grants. Electronic content is provided by the state through the federal Learn and Serve America Program, WINSS (Wisconsin Information Network for Successful Schools), and other DPI resources. The division



State Superintendent of Public Instruction Elizabeth Burmaster joins a group of elementary school students for story time. The superintendent visits schools in all parts of the state, a duty that dates back to the 1849 Wisconsin Statutes which instructs that official "to visit every county in the state for the purpose of inspecting schools, awakening an interest favorable to the cause of education..." (Department of Public Instruction)

provides interlibrary loan and reference services to the state's libraries, maintains an electronic union catalog of statewide library holdings, and administers BadgerLink, the statewide full-text database project that allows access to thousands of magazines, newsletters, newspapers, pamphlets, and historical documents (www.badgerlink.net). It operates a professional library for department staff, state educators, and librarians. The division directs the public librarian certification program, the summer library reading program, and programs that foster family and community involvement in schools and libraries. It also administers the department's data processing, information technology support, school and library data collections, and publications and public information services.

The Division for Reading and Student Achievement administers Title I of the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. Title I is designed to improve basic education programs for children who live in high poverty areas. Part A offers supplemental services to children in Title I schools in the form of Targeted Assistance or Schoolwide Programs. Targeted Assistance offers direct services to students with the greatest needs while the Schoolwide Program delivers services to all students with a focus on those with the greatest need. Schools are eligible for the Schoolwide Program when 40% or more of their students are at or below the poverty level. Other Title I programs include Student Reading Skills Improvement for the early grades and for family literacy; Education of Migratory Children; Programs for Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk Students; Comprehensive School Reform; Advanced Placement; and Dropout Prevention. The division provides technical assistance to urban school district personnel to help with training, resource libraries, and experimental programs, and state grants for the P-5 program (preschool-grade 5) designed especially for economically disadvantaged students in urban school districts. The division provides resources for early childhood education and 4-year-old and 5-year-old kindergarten programs.

The division also administers Title II of the No Child Left Behind Act, that supplies aid for class size reduction and related professional development. In addition, it administers Wisconsin's SAGE (Student Achievement Guarantee in Education) program, that seeks to improve student achievement by reducing class size, implementing a rigorous academic curriculum, and improving professional staff development and evaluation practices. The division also administers part of the state and federally funded Bilingual/English as a Second Language Program and the Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program.

The division develops and maintains educational standards under federal and state law and assists in developing instruments to measure the achievement of those standards. Included are the state's Model Academic Standards which are organized by subject. It develops, manages, and interprets Wisconsin's statewide student assessment system, which includes reading comprehension tests; 4th-, 8th-, and 10th-grade knowledge and concepts examinations; and the high school graduation test.

History: The Wisconsin Constitution, as adopted in 1848, required the state legislature to provide by law for the establishment of district schools that would be free to all children between the ages of 4 and 20 years. It also created a State Superintendent of Public Instruction to supervise public education. Under the 1849 Wisconsin Statutes, the superintendent was ordered to visit schools in all the counties, recommend textbooks and courses of instruction, and distribute state money for public schools to the counties.

Originally, the superintendent was elected to a 2-year term at the partisan general election in November. With the adoption of a constitutional amendment in 1902, the superintendent was placed on the nonpartisan April ballot and given a 4-year term of office.

In the early years of statehood, the hiring of teachers was entirely a local matter. In 1861, the legislature created county superintendents of schools with the power to license teachers beginning in 1862. The state superintendent was also given licensing authority in 1868 (Chapter 169). Local districts and county superintendents continued to license teachers until 1939, when the legislature gave that power exclusively to the Department of Public Instruction.

For a number of years, state support of public education consisted of money derived principally from the sale of public lands that the federal government had granted to the state. In Chapter 287, Laws of 1885, the legislature levied a one-mill (one-tenth of a cent) state property tax to be collected by the state and distributed to counties for school support. The state's first attempt to equalize tax support for schools in property-poor districts was the Wisconsin Elementary Equalization

Law of 1927 (Chapter 536). It was promoted by State Superintendent John Callahan, who also urged a 40% level of state support for local school costs – a figure not reached until after 1970. The 1995 Legislature enacted a law to ensure that state aids and school levy tax credits would cover two-thirds of local school revenues.

Originally, Wisconsin only required tax support for elementary schools. Individual cities, such as Racine and Kenosha, funded their own high schools. The legislature enacted public support for high schools in 1875 (Chapter 323). Kindergarten originated in 1856 when Margarethe Schurz started a German-speaking program for children 2 through 5 years of age in Watertown, Wisconsin. The first public school kindergarten opened in Manitowoc in 1873 for 4- and 5-year-old children. The program continued to spread until, in 1973, the legislature required school districts to provide a 5-year-old kindergarten. In the 1990s, an increasing number of school districts offered full-day programs for 5-year-old children and kindergarten programs for 4-year-olds.

Although state law had contained some curriculum requirements as early as 1849, the legislature did not establish high school graduation requirements until 1983. In 1985, it prescribed a detailed set of standards local districts must meet to be eligible for state aid. The 1997 Legislature mandated that school boards adopt pupil academic standards in certain subjects, a series of examinations to measure pupil achievement in 4th, 8th, and 10th grades, and a high school graduation examination.

State concern for special education began with the establishment of the Wisconsin Institute for Education of the Blind in Janesville in 1850 and a school for the deaf in Delavan in 1852. These schools were administered by public welfare agencies until transferred to the Department of Public Instruction in 1947. The 1927 Legislature enacted laws to provide aid for special classes for “crippled children” and increased aid for districts to educate mentally handicapped children. Funding for education of all handicapped children was enacted in 1973 to comply with federal law.

While state administration of school libraries fell under the jurisdiction of the superintendent, the Free Library Commission set standards for public libraries. In 1965, the legislature transferred this function to the department.

Statutory Board and Councils

Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Programs, Council on: SUE TODEY, *chairperson*; DENNIS BOOMS, PAT DEMOS, JOHN GREENWOOD, HOLLY HART, MARIE MARECEK, PACO MARTORELL, LLOYD McCABE, JEFF MILER, EVAN NORRIS, DOUG STEVENS, KATHLEEN TRUSSONI, ROBERT ULLMAN, 5 vacancies (appointed by state superintendent).

The Council on Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Programs advises the state superintendent about programs to prevent or reduce alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse by minors. The council consists of 18 members (by administrative rule) who serve at the pleasure of the state superintendent. The council was created by Chapter 331, Laws of 1979, and its duties are prescribed in Section 115.36 of the statutes.

Blind and Visual Impairment Education Council: NISSAN BAR-LEV (special education director), *chairperson*; LYN EVENSON, KELLIE LIACOPOULOS, KAREN SMITH (parents of visually impaired children); BEVERLY HELLAND, CHERYL ORGAS, RICHARD POMO (members of organizations affiliated with visually impaired); SUSAN KOKKO, DAWN SOTO (licensed teachers of visually impaired); JULIE HAPEMAN (licensed teacher of orientation and mobility); GWENDOLYN JACKSON (licensed general education teacher); NANCY THOMPSON (school board member); RON DAYTON (school district administrator); BARB BEHLEN (CESA representative); LYN AYER (higher education representative); MARY ANN DAMM, ERICA WEISE (all appointed by superintendent).

The 17-member Blind and Visual Impairment Education Council advises the state superintendent on statewide activities that will benefit visually impaired pupils; makes recommendations for improvements in services provided by the Wisconsin Center for the Blind and Visually Impaired; and proposes ways to improve the preparation of teachers and staff and coordination between the department and other agencies that offer services to the visually impaired. Members serve 3-year terms. At least one must be certified by the Library of Congress as a Braille transcriber. The higher education representative must either have experience as an educator of the



Students in an elementary school in DeSoto use computers to improve reading skills. The Department of Public Instruction offers programs that help schools use educational technology effectively and efficiently and offers training on a continuing basis. (Department of Public Instruction)

visually impaired or an educator of teachers of the visually impaired. At least one of the three remaining members must be visually impaired. The council was created as the Council on the Blind by Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, renamed as the Council on the Education of the Blind in Chapter 292, Laws of 1971, and renamed and substantially revised by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.377 (1) and 115.37 of the statutes.

Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Education Council: CORA CORAZON-HOLLOWAY, CHRISTIANNE MURN (parents of hearing impaired children); POLLY ANN WILLIAMS-SLAPPEY (teacher of hearing impaired pupils); MARY GUIDO (licensed speech-language pathologist); JAMES HEIDEN (school district special education director); JOANNE COLUMBUS (licensed audiologist with expertise in educational audiology); AMY OTIS-WILBORN (educator of hearing impaired teachers); CHRISTINE SKOCZYNSKI (technical college interpreter training instructor); SANDRA TONEY

COOLEY (educational interpreter); ALICY SYKORA, ROBIN BARNES, KEVIN McDONOUGH (other members) (all appointed by state superintendent).

The Deaf and Hard-of-Hearing Education Council advises the state superintendent on issues related to pupils who are hearing impaired. It informs the superintendent on services, programs, and research that could benefit those students. The council makes recommendations for improving services provided by the Wisconsin Educational Services Program for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing; reviews and makes recommendations on the level of quality and services available to hearing-impaired pupils; proposes ways to improve the preparation of teachers and other staff who provide services to the hearing impaired; and proposes ways to improve coordination between the department and providers of services to the hearing impaired. The council's 12 members serve 3-year terms. It was created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 57, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.377 (2) and 115.372 of the statutes.

Library and Network Development, Council on: JOHN C. REID (public member), *chairperson*; DAVID R. HUEBSCH (public member), *secretary*; MARY M. BAYORGEON, KATHRYN M. BUGHER, EUGENE A. ENGELDINGER, SHERRY D. FREIBERG, C. PATRICIA LAVIOLETTE, JANEAN K. MILLER, MILTON E. MITCHELL, KATHY PLETCHER, GERALDINE WELLS (professional members); KRISTIN M. CROOKS, MIRIAM M. ERICKSON, JOHN D. FOSTER, TIMOTHY E. LAATSCH, BARBARA MANTHEL, A. EUGENE NEYHART, PHILIP Q. SAWIN, JR., KRISTI A. WILLIAMS (public members) (appointed by governor).

The 19-member Council on Library and Network Development advises the state superintendent and the administrator of the Division for Libraries, Technology, and Community Learning on the performance of their duties regarding library service. Members serve 3-year terms. The professional members represent various types of libraries and information services. The public members must demonstrate an interest in libraries and other types of information services. The council was created by Chapter 347, Laws of 1979, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.377 (6) and 43.07 of the statutes.

Professional Standards Council for Teachers: BILL HARTJE (public middle school or junior or senior high school teacher), *chairperson*; LINDA HELF (public school elementary school teacher), *vice chairperson*; JOANNE CALDWELL (private college education faculty member), *secretary*; vacancy (public school elementary school teacher); DIANE OPELT (public middle school or junior or senior high school teacher); ANN CATTAN, LEAH JERABEK (public school pupil service professionals); DIANE OPPERMAN (public school special education teacher); STEVE BEHAR, MARLENE OTT (additional public school teachers); GLORIA GOSS (private school teacher); REBECCA VAIL (public school district administrator); RYAN CHAMPEAU (public school principal); JEFFREY BARNETT (UW System education faculty member); CARMEN COGALLES-VEGA (additional faculty member); RAY ALLEN, KEVIN HERMENING (public school board members); GERALDO PAZ (parent of public school child); KOU Y XIONG (student enrolled in teacher preparatory program) (appointed by state superintendent with senate consent).

The 19-member Professional Standards Council for Teachers advises the state superintendent regarding licensing and evaluating teachers; evaluation and approval of teacher education programs; the status of teaching in Wisconsin; school board practices to develop effective teaching; peer mentoring; evaluation systems; and alternative dismissal procedures.

Members serve 3-year terms, except the student member, who serves for 2 years. Public school teachers and pupil service professionals are recommended by the largest statewide labor organization representing teachers. The private school teacher is recommended by the Wisconsin Council of Religious and Independent Schools. The public school administrator and principal are recommended by their statewide organizations. Faculty members are recommended by the UW System president and the Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities. The council was created by 1997 Wisconsin Act 298, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.377 (8) and 115.245 of the statutes.

School District Boundary Appeal Board: ELIZABETH BURMASTER (superintendent of public instruction); DAVID AMUNDSON, ROBERT GANNON, DOTTY JUENGST, DENNIS KAVANAUGH, JOHN KRUEGER, PAITY SILVER, MARY THURMAIER, GEORGE VALIGA, JOHN WEINBERGER, WALTER WETZEL, 2 vacancies (appointed by state superintendent).

The 13-member School District Boundary Appeal Board hears appeals from persons aggrieved by actions taken under Chapter 117, Wisconsin Statutes, providing for school district reorganization. The appointed members include 4 each from large, medium, and small district school boards, who are appointed for staggered 2-year terms. No two members may live within the boundaries of the same CESA. The board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.375 (2) and 117.05 of the statutes.

Special Education, Council on: PATRICIA YAHLE, *chairperson*; SALLY CARLSON, WINNIE DOXSIE, MARY FIELDS, SCOTT GRAY, SANDRA HALL, ERIC HARTWIG, WILLIAM HUGHES, JULIE LIDBURY, CAROLYN MAGDEN, JULIE MAURER, PATRICIA PATTERSON, GEORGETTE RODRIGUEZ, BETH WRUBLEWSKI (appointed by state superintendent).

The Council on Special Education advises the state superintendent on programs for children with disabilities. It assists in developing evaluations, coordinating services, and reporting data to the U.S. Department of Education. The number of council members is unspecified, but the following categories must be represented: regular and special education teachers; institutions of higher education that train special education personnel; state and local education officials; administrators of programs for children with disabilities; agencies involved in financing or delivery of related services; private schools and charter schools; a vocational, community, or business organization that provides transitional services; the Department of Corrections; parents of children with disabilities; and individuals with disabilities. Council members are appointed for 3-year terms, and the majority must be individuals with disabilities or parents of children with disabilities. The council was created as the Council on Exceptional Education by Chapter 89, Laws of 1973, and renamed and revised by 1997 Wisconsin Act 164. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 15.377 (4) of the statutes.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Commissioners: BURNEATTA L. BRIDGE, *chairperson*; AVE M. BIE; ROBERT M. GARVIN (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Assistant to the Chairperson: DANIEL EBERT, 266-5473, daniel.ebert@

Secretary to the Commission: LYNDA L. DORR, 266-1266, lynda.dorr@

Administrative Law Judge, Office of: DAVID C. WHITCOMB, 261-8522, david.whitcomb@

Governmental and Public Affairs, Office of: LINDA BARTH, *director*, 267-0912, linda.barth@

General Counsel: DAVID J. GILLES, 266-1264, dave.gilles@

Legislative Liaison: MATTHEW PAGEL, 266-1383, matthew.pagel@

Administrative Services, Division of: ZARA ABBAS, *administrator*, 266-3587, zara.abbas@

Electric Division: ROBERT NORCROSS, *administrator*, 266-0699, robert.norcross@

Natural Gas Division: DONNA HOLZNECHT, *acting administrator*, 267-7972.

Telecommunications Division: GARY EVENSON, *acting administrator*, 267-6744.

Water, Compliance and Consumer Affairs, Division of: AMELIA RAMIREZ, *administrator*, 267-7829, amelia.ramirez@

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@psc.state.wi.us
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Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7854, Madison 53707-7854.

Location: Public Service Commission Building, 610 North Whitney Way, Madison.

Telephones: 266-5481; Consumer affairs: (800) 225-7729, 266-2001; TTY: 267-1479.

Fax: 266-3957.

E-mail Address: pscsecs@psc.state.wi.us

Internet Address: <http://psc.wi.gov>

Publications: Biennial report; various statistics on electric utilities, gas utilities, and telephone companies and guides for utility customers.

Number of Employees: 184.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$43,546,500.

Statutory References: Sections 15.06 and 15.79; Chapter 196.

Agency Responsibility: The Public Service Commission is responsible for regulating Wisconsin's public utilities and ensuring that utility services are provided to customers at prices reasonable to both ratepayers and utility owners. The commission regulates the rates and services of electric, gas distribution, heating, telephone, water, and combined water and sewer utilities. In most instances, its jurisdiction does not extend to the activities of electric cooperatives.

Responsibilities of the commission include setting utility rates, determining levels for adequate and safe service, and approving utility bond sales and stock offerings. It confirms or rejects utility applications for major construction projects, such as power plants. In addition, the commission rules on proposed mergers between utility companies.

Organization: The 3 full-time commissioners are appointed to serve staggered 6-year terms, but an individual commissioner holds office until a successor is appointed and qualified. No commissioner may have a financial interest in a railroad or public utility or serve on or under a political party committee. The governor designates a chairperson who, in turn, may appoint division administrators from outside the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administrative Services* provides personnel and business management services to the commission and maintains central records.

The *Electric Division* is responsible for all major aspects of state regulation of electric utilities. It regulates rates charged by these utilities and reviews their planning and construction activity. The division also addresses stray voltage issues on farms and implements programs to increase competition in the electric utility industry.

The *Natural Gas Division* is responsible for the regulation of natural gas utilities. It develops short- and long-range plans for the regulations of these utilities and monitors and evaluates utility construction. The division intervenes in actions that are pending before federal regulatory agencies and may affect Wisconsin ratepayers.

The *Telecommunications Division* is responsible for regulating telecommunications utilities. It develops short- and long-range plans for regulation of the conveyance of voice, data, or other information by telephone lines or other media. It analyzes telecommunications construction plans, rate design, and rate changes. The division also administers statutory provisions that give telecommunications utilities greater flexibility to change rates without commission approval.

The *Division of Water, Compliance and Consumer Affairs* is responsible for the regulation of water and combined water and sewer utilities. It audits all utility records for compliance with commission directives and the Uniform System of Accounts and offers assistance to utilities to help them comply with state laws and rules. The division also develops consumer service policies and programs for processing consumer complaints.

History: Public utility regulation in Wisconsin followed and was closely related to railroad regulation. Railroads were the first modern enterprise to have their rates regulated, and Wisconsin became one of the first states to pass such laws. Chapter 273, Laws of 1874, established a railroad rate structure and provided for 3 appointed railroad commissioners to supervise rail freight operations. Two years later in Chapter 57, Laws of 1876, the legislature repealed much of the 1874 law and established a single appointed commissioner of railroads. The commissioner was made an elected official in 1881 (Chapter 300).

The forerunner of today's commission dates from Chapter 362, Laws of 1905, which created an appointed 3-member Railroad Commission to supervise rail operations, appraise railroad property, and set rates. With the enactment of Chapter 499, Laws of 1907, which extended the powers of the Railroad Commission, Wisconsin became the first state to regulate all public utilities.

The agency was renamed the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin by Chapter 183, Laws of 1931, and it was made responsible for comprehensive motor carrier regulation in 1933 (Chapter 488). The 1967 executive branch reorganization continued the commission as an independent agency. Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, transferred the commission's railroad and motor carrier regulatory functions to the Transportation Commission (recreated in 1982 as the now defunct Office

of the Commissioner of Transportation). Railroad regulation was assigned to the newly created Office of the Commissioner of Railroads by 1993 Wisconsin Act 123.

Laws passed in 1985 provided for a partial deregulation of public utility holding companies and telecommunications service, and 1993 Wisconsin Act 496 established a new regulatory framework for telecommunications utilities, which authorizes the commission to regulate the prices utilities charge rather than limiting their total earnings.

Statutory Councils

Telecommunications Privacy Council: NEIL TRILLING, *chairperson*; CHERYL BARNES, MIKE CAUBLE, DAVID J. GILLES, LEONARD P. LEVINE, PAUL NELSON, SUE MCALLAN ROSKA, MARLIN SCHNEIDER, LOUISE TRUBEK, PAUL VERHOEVEN, ROBERT WELLS, HENRY CLAY WHITE (appointed by Public Service Commission).

The Telecommunications Privacy Council advises the commission on guidelines designed to protect the privacy of users of telecommunications services. The number of members on the council is not specified, but all must represent telecommunications providers or consumers. The council was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 496 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 196.209 of the statutes.

Universal Service Fund Council: DAN MATSON, *chairperson*; JEFFREY E. BECK, ROBERT J. DEBROUX, THOMAS L. FRAZIER, MARI FREIBERG, HELEN GEE, PAMELA HOLMES, GWEN T. JACKSON, PAUL RUX, RICHARD SCHLIMM, FRED W. WEIER (appointed by PSC).

Universal Services Manager: ANITA SPRENGER, Public Service Commission, P.O. Box 7854, Madison 53707-7854; Telephone: 266-3843; Fax: 266-3957; TTY: 267-1479; anita.sprenger@

The Universal Service Fund Council advises the commission on the administration of the Universal Service Fund, which assists low-income customers, disabled customers, and customers in areas where telecommunication service costs are relatively high, in obtaining affordable access to basic telecommunication services. The Universal Service Fund manager acts as liaison between the commission and the council. The number of members on the council is not specified. All must represent telecommunication service providers or consumers, but the majority of members must be consumers. The council was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 496 and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 196.218 (6) of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS

Commissioner of Railroads: RODNEY W. KREUNEN.

Legal Counsel: DOUGLAS S. WOOD, 266-9536, woodd@psc.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8968, Madison 53708-8968.

Location: 610 North Whitney Way, Suite 110, Madison.

Telephone: 266-7607.

Fax: 261-8220.

Number of Employees: 7.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$1,104,900.

Statutory References: Sections 15.06 (1) (a) and 15.795 (1); Chapters 189-192 and 195.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Commissioner of Railroads enforces regulations related to railway safety and investigates the safety of highway crossings. The office is funded by assessments on railroads.

The commissioner is appointed by the governor with senate consent to a 6-year term and holds office until a successor is appointed. The commissioner may not have a financial interest in railroads and may not serve on or under any committee of a political party. The office was created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 123 as an independent regulatory agency to assume the functions relating to railroad regulation that had been transferred to the Public Service Commission by 1993 Wisconsin Act 16 when the Office of the Commissioner of Transportation was eliminated.

Department of REGULATION AND LICENSING

Secretary of Regulation and Licensing: DONZIA STRONG HILL, 266-8609,
drlsecretary@drl.state.wi.us

Deputy Secretary: MARY WOOLSEY SCHLAEFER, 267-2435, mary.schlaefer@drl.state.wi.us

Executive Assistant and Legislative Liaison: CHRISTOPHER KLEIN, 266-8608,
christopher.klein@drl.state.wi.us

Board Legal Services, Office of: WILLIAM DUSSO, *General Counsel*, 266-0011,
william.dusso@drl.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8935, Madison 53708-8935.

Location: 1400 East Washington Avenue, Room 173, Madison.

Telephones: 266-2112 (for operator, select menu option "6"); TTY: 267-2416.

Internet Address: <http://www.drl.state.wi.us/>

Fax: 267-0644.

Number of Employees: 135.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$23,044,300.

Statutory References: Sections 15.08, 15.085, 15.40, and 15.405-15.407; Chapters 440-459, 470, and 480.

Enforcement, Division of: SANDRA ROWE, *administrator*, 266-3445, sandra.rowe@drl.state.wi.us

Management Services, Division of: CRIS SELIN, *administrator*, 261-7094,
cris.selin@drl.state.wi.us

Professional Credential Processing, Division of: CATHY POND, *administrator*, 266-0557,
cathy.pond@drl.state.wi.us

Board Services, Division of: PATRICIA HOEFT, *administrator*, 266-5439,
patricia.hoeft@drl.state.wi.us

Education, Office of: BARBARA SHOWERS, *director*, 266-7703, barbara.showers@drl.state.wi.us

Business and Design Professions, Bureau of: OTIS NICKSION, *director*, 261-2392,
otis.nicksion@drl.state.wi.us

Accounting Examining Board (266-5511): NORBERT J. JOHNSON, *chairperson*; THOMAS J. KILKENNY, *vice chairperson*; ROMAN M. JUNGERS II*, *secretary*; FREDERICK W. FRANKLIN, SHARON J. HAMILTON, FRANK R. PROBST, *vacancy**.

Architects, Landscape Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of (266-5511).

The 5 professional sections listed below comprise the examining board for a total of 15 professional members and 10 public members. Examining board officers: JAY FERNHOLZ, *chairperson*; RICK A. VAN GOETHEM, *vice chairperson*; RUTH G. JOHNSON*, *secretary*.

Architect Section: JAMES G. OTTO, *chairperson*; DENNIS M. CERRETA, *vice chairperson*; ARNO WM. HAERING*, *secretary*; *vacancy, vacancy**.

Landscape Architect Section: JOHN FERNHOLZ, *chairperson*; RICK H. RETTLER, *vice chairperson*; RUTH G. JOHNSON*, *secretary*; BERNIE A. ABRAHAMSON*, *vacancy*.

Engineer Section: LYNDA F. FARRAR*, *chairperson*; NANCY L. SOBCZAK, *vice chairperson*; MARTIN J. HANSON, *secretary*; DALE R. PACZKOWSKI, *vacancy**.

Designer Section: JAMES W. DORN, *chairperson*; DONNA M. ROZAR*, *vice chairperson*; MICHAEL J. OHBERG, *secretary*; ROBERT J. PERTZBORN, KAREN A. KALISHEK*.

Land Surveyor Section: RICK A. VAN GOETHEM, *chairperson*; JAMES E. RUSCH, *vice chairperson*; ROBERT G. HOSKINS*, *secretary*; *vacancy, vacancy**.

*Asterisk indicates public member. Other members represent the profession regulated, unless otherwise noted. The governor appoints all examining board and council members with the advice and consent of the senate, unless otherwise indicated.

Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board (266-5511): LEON G. LAUER, *chairperson*; BARBARA M. FLAHERTY, *vice chairperson*; KAREN M. KRAUS (representing a public school of barbering or cosmetology), *secretary*; LAURA JENKINS, MARVILLE L. MARTIN, LEE MARTINEZ*, *vacancy**; BRUCE BENNETT (representing a private school of barbering or cosmetology); DENISE SVETLY (licensed electrologist).

Professional Geologists, Hydrologists and Soil Scientists, Examining Board of: (266-5511). The 3 professional sections listed below comprise the examining board for a total of 9 professional members and 3 public members. Examining board officers: JOAN E. UNDERWOOD, *chairperson*; STEPHEN V. DONOHUE, *vice chairperson*; TRACY BENZEL, *secretary*.

Geologist Section: JOAN E. UNDERWOOD, *chairperson*; DAVID M. MICKELSON, *vice chairperson*; THOMAS J. EVANS, *secretary*; *vacancy**.

Hydrologist Section: STEPHEN V. DONOHUE, *chairperson*; ROBERT J. KARNAUSKAS, *vice chairperson*; RUTH G. JOHNSON*, *vacancy*.

Soil Scientist Section: TRACY BENZEL, *chairperson*; ROBERT WENDT, *vice chairperson*; WAYNE G. LINDGREN*, *secretary*; JON H. GUMTOW.

Real Estate Appraisers Board (266-5511): LAMARR J. FRANKLIN*, *chairperson*; PATRICK W. BUCKETT (certified general appraiser), *vice chairperson*; MARK KOWBEL (licensed appraiser), *secretary*; SHARON FIEDLER (certified residential appraiser), *vacancy* (assessor), ROGER ROSLANSKY*, *vacancy**.

Direct Licensing and Real Estate, Bureau of: PATRICIA HOEFT, *director*, 266-5439, patricia.hoeft@drl.state.wi.us

Auctioneer Board (266-5511): RICHARD O. LUST, *chairperson*; MARIE SKIC*, *vice chairperson*; CARL THEORIN, *secretary*; JAY CLARKE, MARK SHAIN*, *vacancy*, *vacancy**.

Funeral Directors Examining Board (266-5511): ROY T. PFEFFER, *chairperson*; RICK D. UNBEHAUN, *vice chairperson*; BONNIE GIFT*, *secretary*; J.C. FRAZIER, *vacancy*, *vacancy**.

Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board (266-5511): JERRY SCHALLOCK, *chairperson*; ROBERT F. MULDER, JR., *vice chairperson*; PATRICIA A. SCHULZ, *secretary*; DAVID M. EGAN, ROBERT A. KESSLER (physician); ROXANN SOBEK*, *vacancy*, *vacancy* (nurse), *vacancy**. Nonvoting member: PATRICIA BENESH (designee of secretary of health and family services).

Real Estate Board (266-5511): RICHARD A. KOLLMANSBERGER, *chairperson*; RICHARD E. HINSMAN, *vice chairperson*; MARIA E. WATTS*, *secretary*; NANCY A. GERRARD, REBECCA J. DYSLAND*, *vacancy*, *vacancy**.

Real Estate Curriculum and Examinations, Council on (266-5511): NANCY A. GERRARD (member of Real Estate Board designated by board), *chairperson*; JANET C. BYRNE (sales), SUSAN E. HAMER, RONALD E. HANSON, LLOYD P. LEVIN (brokers), PAUL G. HOFFMAN*, LAWRENCE SAGER* (real estate education).

Health Professions, Bureau of: THOMAS RYAN, *director*, 266-8098, thomas.ryan@drl.state.wi.us

Controlled Substances Board (266-2811): CYNTHIA A. BENNING (member of Pharmacy Examining Board designated by board), *chairperson*; THOMAS A. RUDY (pharmacist appointed by governor), *vice chairperson*; ROBERT BLOCK (designated by attorney general), DOUG ENGLEBERT (designated by secretary of health and family services); YVONNE M. BELLAY (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); *vacancy* (physician appointed by governor).

Dentistry Examining Board (266-2811): BRUCE BARRETTE (dentist), *chairperson*; RICHARD J. STRAND (dentist), *vice chairperson*; NANETTE KOSYDAR DREVES (dental hygienist), *secretary*; KEITH D. CLEMENCE, WILBER G. GILL, KAREN M. JAHIMIAK, BRUCE WAYNE TRIMBLE (dentists); DAVID T. CARROLL, CATHERINE E. SCHLEIS (dental hygienists); JUDITH E. FICKS*, ARTHUR L. SRB*.

*Asterisk indicates public member. Other members represent the profession regulated, unless otherwise noted. The governor appoints all examining board and council members with the advice and consent of the senate, unless otherwise indicated.

Boards and Councils within the Department of Regulation and Licensing

Unit	Statutory Citation	Session Laws Creating or Amending	Duties Specified in Wisconsin Statutes
Accounting Examining Board	S. 15.405 (1)	Ch. 337, L. 1913; Ch. 327, L. 1967.	Ch. 442
Architects, Landscape Architects, Professional Engineers, Designers and Land Surveyors, Examining Board of	S. 15.405 (2)	Ch. 644, L. 1917; Ch. 486, L. 1931; Ch. 547, L. 1955; Ch. 446, L. 1969; 1993 WisActs 463 and 465, 1997 WisAct 300.	Ch. 443
Auctioneer Board	S. 15.405 (3)	1993 WisAct 102.	Ch. 480
Barbering and Cosmetology Examining Board	S. 15.405 (17)	Ch. 221, L. 1915 (Committee of Examiners in Barbering); Ch. 431, L. 1939 (Board of Examiners in Cosmetology); 1987 WisAct 265 (combined the 2).	Ch. 454
Chiropractic Examining Board	S. 15.405 (5)	Ch. 408, L. 1925.	Ch. 446
Controlled Substances Board	S. 15.405 (5g)	Ch. 384, L. 1969; Ch. 219, L. 1971; 1995 WisAct 305.	Ch. 961
Dentistry Examining Board	S. 15.405 (6)	Ch. 129, L. 1885; 1997 WisAct 96	Ch. 447
Funeral Directors Examining Board	S. 15.405 (16)	Ch. 420, L. 1905; Ch. 39, L. 1975 and 1983 WisAct 485.	Ch. 445
Hearing and Speech Examining Board	S. 15.405 (6m)	Ch. 300, L. 1969; 1989 WisAct 316.	Ch. 459
Council on Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology	S. 15.407 (4)	1989 WisAct 316.	S. 459.23 and 459.44
Marriage and Family Therapy, Professional Counseling and Social Work Examining Board	S. 15.405 (7c)	1991 WisAct 160, 2001 WisAct 80.	S. 457.03
Massage Therapy and Bodywork Council	S. 15.407 (7)	2001 WisAct 74	Ch. 460
Medical Examining Board	S. 15.405 (7)	Ch. 264, L. 1897.	Ch. 448, Subchap.II
Athletic Trainers Affiliated Credentialing Board	S. 15.406 (4)	1999 WisAct 9.	Ch. 448, Subchap.VI
Dietitians Affiliated Credentialing Board	S. 15.406 (2)	1993 WisAct 443; 1997 WisAct 75	S. 448.74
Occupational Therapists Affiliated Credentialing Board	S. 15.406 (5)	1999 WisAct 180.	Ch. 448, Subchap.VII
Perfusionists Examining Council	S. 15.407 (2m)	2001 WisAct 89	S. 448.40 (2)
Physical Therapists Affiliated Credentialing Board	S. 15.406 (1)	Ch. 327, L. 1967; 1993 WisAct 107, 2001 WisAct 70.	S. 440.035
Physician Assistants, Council on	S. 15.407 (2)	Ch. 149, L. 1973.	S. 448.20
Podiatrists Affiliated Credentialing Board	S. 15.406 (3)	1997 WisAct 175.	Ch. 448, Subchap. IV
Respiratory Care Practitioners Examining Council	S. 15.407 (1m)	1989 WisAct 229.	S. 15.407 (1)
Nursing, Board of	S. 15.405 (7g)	Ch. 346, L. 1911.	S. 441.01
Licensed Practical Nurses, Examining Council on	S. 15.407 (3)(b)	Ch. 402, L. 1949.	S. 441.10
Registered Nurses, Examining Council on	S. 15.407 (3)(a)	Ch. 365, L. 1921.	S. 441.05
Nursing Home Administrator Examining Board	S. 15.405 (7m)	Ch. 478, L. 1969.	Ch. 456
Optometry Examining Board	S. 15.405 (8)	Ch. 488, L. 1915.	Ch. 449
Pharmacy Examining Board	S. 15.405 (9)	Ch. 167, L. 1882.	Ch. 450
Pharmacist Advisory Council	S. 15.407 (6)	1997 WisAct 68.	S. 450.025
Professional Geologists, Hydrologists and Soil Scientists, Examining Board	S. 15.405 (2m)	1997 WisAct 300.	Ch. 470
Psychology Examining Board	S. 15.405 (10m)	Ch. 290, L. 1969.	Ch. 455
Real Estate Appraisers Board	S. 15.405 (10r)	1989 WisAct 340.	S. 458.03
Real Estate Board	S. 15.405 (11)	Ch. 656, L. 1919; Ch. 94, L. 1981.	Ch. 452
Real Estate Curriculum and Examinations, Council on	S. 15.407 (5)	1989 WisAct 341; 1989 WisAct 359.	S. 452.06 (2)
Veterinary Examining Board	S. 15.405 (12)	Ch. 294, L. 1961.	Ch. 453

Hearing and Speech Examining Board (266-2811): GERARD L. KUPPERMAN (hearing instrument specialist), *chairperson*; JOSEPH M. HULWI (hearing instrument specialist), *vice chairperson*; MICHAEL K. THELEN (audiologist), *secretary*; vacancy (hearing instrument specialist), STEVEN A. HARVEY (otolaryngologist), ALMA PETERS (speech-language pathologist); MAE CASH* (hearing aid user), WILLIAM H. STARKE*.

Speech-Language Pathology and Audiology, Council on (266-2811): SUSAN M. MARKS (speech-language pathologist), *chairperson*; DAVID F. HENRY (audiologist), *secretary*; VERONICA H. HEIDE (audiologist); CATHIE PAULY, LYNN L. REINEMANN (speech-language pathologists).

Medical Examining Board (266-2811): SIDNEY E. JOHNSON, *chairperson*; VIRGINIA S. HEINEMANN*, *vice chairperson*; ALFRED L. FRANGER, *secretary*; LIEF W. ERICKSON, JR., RONALD E. GROSSMAN, SANDRA K. MAKHORN, DANIEL J. MIOTA (DO), CLARK OLSEN, BHUPINDER S. SAINI; DAROLD A. TREFFERT, KAREN A. KALISHEK*, vacancy (MD), vacancy*. Nonvoting member: vacancy (chairperson, Patients Compensation Fund Peer Review Council).

Athletic Trainers Affiliated Credentialing Board (266-2811): BRADLEY SHERMAN, *chairperson*; RUSSELL DELAP, *vice chairperson*; WILLIAM BARTLETT (MD), *secretary*; HEIDI GUTSCHOW, KATHLEEN O'CONNELL, JOHN SYBELDON*.

Dietitians Affiliated Credentialing Board (266-2811): SUSAN KASIK-MILLER, *chairperson*; JODI BRAUN, *vice chairperson*; DELORES A. PRICE*, *secretary*; YVONNE D. GREER.

Occupational Therapists Affiliated Credentialing Board (266-2811): JUDITH E. FICKS*, *chairperson*; LINDA ROOS-STUTZ, *vice chairperson*; CINDY ERB, *secretary*; KIM SENGLAUB; 2 vacancies (occupational therapy assistants), vacancy*.

Perfusionists Examining Council (266-2811): JANET M. SISUL, *chairperson*; DAVID B. HELLENBRAND, MATTHEW J. HIETPAS, W. DUDLEY JOHNSON (physician), vacancy* (appointed by the governor). (Medical Examining Board appoints all except the public member.)

Physical Therapists Affiliated Credentialing Board (266-2811): BARBARA ANNE FLAHERTY, *chairperson*; OTTO A. CORDERO, *vice chairperson*; LAURIE KONTNEY, *secretary*; vacancy (physical therapist assistant); vacancy*.

Physician Assistants, Council on (266-2811): ROBERT ALDRICH, *chairperson*; DANIEL S. BARRY, MARK A. FUSS, JERRY NOACK (designee of vice chancellor for health sciences, UW-Madison), BERNARD SAFFOLD*. (Medical Examining Board appoints the physician assistant members.)

Podiatrists Affiliated Credentialing Board (266-2811): LISA G. REINICKE, *chairperson*; P. MICHAEL JACOBS, *vice chairperson*; IAN FURNESS, *secretary*; DEBRA S. TRUCKEY*.

Respiratory Care Practitioners Examining Council (266-2811): DAVID BALLARD, *chairperson*; REBECCA STRIKE, *vice chairperson*; SUSAN EVANS, ULLATTIL NANDA KUMARS (MD); vacancy*. (Medical Examining Board appoints all except public member.)

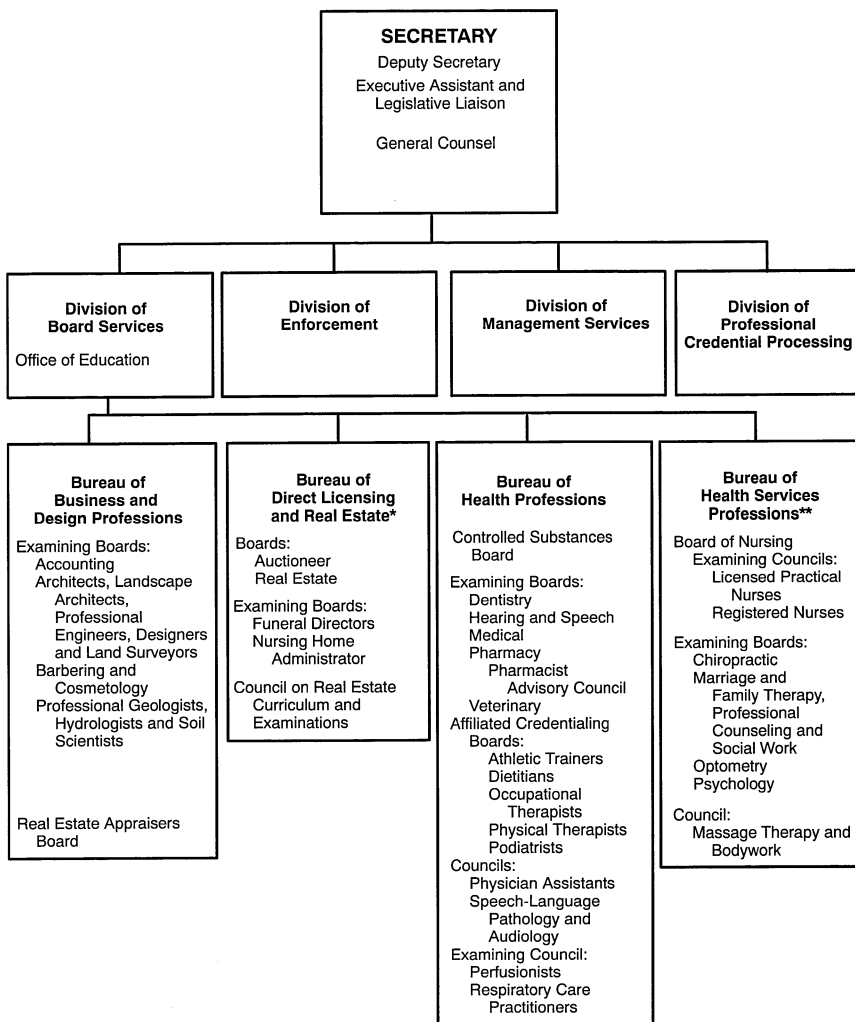
Pharmacy Examining Board (266-2811): SUSAN L. SUTTER, *chairperson*; MICHAEL BETTIGA, *vice chairperson*; CHARLOTTE L. RASMUSSEN*, *secretary*; CYNTHIA A. BENNING, JOHN P. BOHLMAN, DANIEL F. LUCE, GEORGINA FORBES*.

Pharmacist Advisory Council (Inactive).

Veterinary Examining Board (266-2811): DIANE SCOTT, *chairperson*; JEAN M. HEYT THOMPSON, *vice chairperson*; SARAH L. KAMKE*, *secretary*; WILLIAM L. BARTLETT, JAMES R. JOHNSON, JO ANN KLEMAN (veterinary technician), LARRY MAHR; vacancy*.

*Asterisk indicates public member. Other members represent the profession regulated, unless otherwise noted. The governor appoints all examining board and council members with the advice and consent of the senate, unless otherwise indicated.

DEPARTMENT OF REGULATION AND LICENSING



*The Bureau of Direct Licensing and Real Estate has direct licensing responsibilities for auctioneers; real estate brokers and salespersons; time-share salespersons; interior designers; charitable organizations; professional fund-raisers and fund-raising counsels; cemetery authorities, salespersons, and preneed sellers; private detectives, private detective agencies, and private security persons; home inspectors; and boxing.

**The Bureau of Health Service Professions conducts the direct licensing responsibilities for the certification of acupuncturists and direct registration for music, art, and dance therapists.

Health Services Professions, Bureau of: KIMBERLY M.L. NANIA, *director*, 267-7223, kimberly.nania@drl.state.wi.us

Nursing, Board of (266-0145): LINDA M. SANNER (RN), *chairperson*; PAMELA MAXSON-COOPER (RN), *vice chairperson*; JUNE A. BAHR (LPN), *secretary*; JACQUELINE A. JOHNSRUD (RN), MARILYN A. KAUFMANN (RN), MARIE KOHLBECK*, BETTYE J. LAWRENCE*, *vacancy* (RN), *vacancy* (LPN).

Licensed Practical Nurses, Examining Council on: (Inactive).

Registered Nurses, Examining Council on: (Inactive).

Chiropractic Examining Board (266-0145): JAMES A. ROSEMEYER, *chairperson*; BEVIER HASBROUCK SLEIGHT III, *vice chairperson*; STEVEN CONWAY, *secretary*; JAMES W. WEBER, SUSAN FEITH*, CHAR D. GLOCKE*.

Marriage and Family Therapy, Professional Counseling and Social Work, Examining Board of (266-0145). The following 3 sections comprise the examining board, for a total of 10 professional members and 3 public members. Examining board officers: JENNIFER BORUP, *chairperson*; LAMARR J. FRANKLIN*, *vice chairperson*; LINDA SCHWALLIE, *secretary*.

Marriage and Family Therapist Section: LINDA SCHWALLIE, *chairperson*; PETER FABIAN, *vice chairperson*; ANNE MARIE RATHBURN*, *secretary*; LYNN J. GAUGER.

Professional Counseling Section: SUSAN M. PUTRA, *chairperson*; LAMARR J. FRANKLIN*, *vice chairperson*; SUSAN A. KELL, *secretary*; COLLEEN S. JAMES.

Social Work Section: GEORGE KAMPS (clinical social worker), *chairperson*; JENNIFER BORUP (independent social worker), *vice chairperson*; CRYSTAL A. BERG*, *secretary*; DOUGLAS V. KNIGHT (government agency employee), *vacancy* (advanced practice social worker).

Optometry Examining Board (266-0145): CHRIS L. HUBBELL, *chairperson*; LEON D. GRIFFIN, JR., *vice chairperson*; LYNNE LECOUNT*, *secretary*; KERRY L. GRIEBENOW, RAYMOND W. HEISER*, HEATHER M. HINSON, JEFF M. SARAZEN.

Psychology Examining Board (266-0145): BARBARA A. VAN HORNE, *chairperson*; MARIELLEN FISCHER, *vice chairperson*; MCARTHUR WEDDLE*, *secretary*; DON L. CROWDER, B. ANN NEVIASER*, BARBARA SELDIN.

Massage Therapy and Bodywork Council: AMY REMILLARD, VLAD THOMAS, 5 vacancies.

Publications: Biennial reports; Consumer Complaints; Other Resources; The Impaired Professionals Procedure; Information About Your Hearing; *Regulation: In Partnership with the Consumer*; Wisconsin Directory of Accredited Schools of Nursing; plus informational bulletins for credential holders, regulatory digests, monthly disciplinary reports, and statute/rules code-books.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Regulation and Licensing is responsible for credentialing and regulating various professions and occupations in the state. It provides administrative services to the state occupational regulatory authorities responsible for regulation of occupations and offers policy assistance in such areas as evaluating and establishing new professional licensing programs, creating routine procedures for legal proceedings, and adjusting policies in response to public needs. Currently, the department and regulatory authorities are responsible for regulating almost 300,400 credential holders and 109 types of credentials.

The department investigates and prosecutes complaints against credential holders and assists with drafting statutes and administrative rules. Through the Office of Impaired Professional Procedures, it enforces participation agreements with credential holders who are chemically impaired, allowing them to retain their professional credentials if they comply with requirements, including treatment for chemical dependency.

*Asterisk indicates public member. Other members represent the profession regulated, unless otherwise noted. The governor appoints all examining board and council members with the advice and consent of the senate, unless otherwise indicated.

The department provides direct regulation and licensing of certain occupations and activities and also regulates schools of barbering and cosmetology; aesthetics; electrolysis; and manicuring. It is assisted by the Controlled Substances Board, which promulgates rules regulating the use of substances that have a potential for abuse.

Numerous boards and regulatory authorities attached to the department have independent responsibility for the regulation of specific professions in the public interest. Within statutory limits, they determine the education and experience required for credentialing, develop and evaluate examinations, and establish standards for professional conduct. These standards are set by administrative rule and enforced through legal action upon complaints from the public. The regulatory authorities may reprimand a credential holder; limit, suspend, or revoke the credential of a practitioner who violates laws or board rules; and, in some cases, impose forfeitures.

Regulatory authority members must be state residents, and they cannot serve more than two consecutive terms. No member may be an officer, director, or employee of a private organization that promotes or furthers the profession or occupation regulated by that board.

Organization: The governor appoints the secretary of the department with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints a deputy secretary, an executive assistant, and the heads of various subunits from outside the classified service.

The boards and councils attached to the department consist primarily of members of the professions and occupations they regulate. In 1975, the legislature mandated that at least one public member serve on each board. In 1984, it required an additional public member on most boards. Public members are prohibited from having ties to the profession they regulate. In most cases, the governor appoints all members of the licensing and regulatory boards with the advice and con-



A student in a barbering/cosmetology class at Milwaukee Area Technical College practices her blow drying technique. The school prepares students to obtain their licenses to practice in Wisconsin. Programs like Milwaukee's account for the increasing number of women who cut hair in local barber-shops. (Wisconsin Technical College System)

sent of the senate. However, in some cases, council members are appointed by the governor without senate confirmation, by the secretary of the department, or by their related examining boards.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Board Services* provides professional support to the department's regulatory boards and committees, including legal services, technical and policy support, and consultation services for continuing education and examination requirements.

The *Division of Enforcement* investigates complaints against credential holders and initiates formal disciplinary actions, where appropriate. The division also inspects business establishments of credential holders and has authority to audit specific trust accounts and financial records.

The *Division of Management Services* provides support assistance to the department and boards, including personnel, word processing, information technology, budget, and credential renewal services.

The *Division of Professional Credential Processing* receives applications for licenses and permits, creates applicant records, and determines whether credential criteria have been met.

History: Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, created the Department of Regulation and Licensing and attached to it 14 separate examining boards that had been independent agencies. The 1967 reorganization also transferred to the department some direct licensing and registration functions not handled by boards, including those for private detectives and detective agencies, charitable organizations, and professional fund-raisers and solicitors.

The department's responsibilities have changed significantly since its creation. Initially, it performed routine housekeeping functions for the examining boards, which continued to function as independent agencies. Subsequently, a series of laws required the department to assume various substantive administrative functions previously performed by the boards and to provide direct regulation of several professions.

**Department of
REVENUE**

Secretary of Revenue: MICHAEL L. MORGAN, 266-6466; Fax: 266-5718.

Deputy Secretary: GINA M. FRANK-REECE, 266-6466, rfrank@; Fax: 266-5718.

Executive Assistant/Information Director: JASON HELGERSON, 266-6466, jason.helgerson@; Fax: 266-5718.

General Counsel, Office of: LILI BEST CRANE, *chief counsel*, 266-3974, lili.crane@; Fax: 266-9949.

Technology Services, Office of: OSKAR ANDERSON, *director*, 266-0218, oanderson@; Fax: 263-9923.

Legislative Liaison: SHERRIE GATES-HENDRIX, 267-1262, sgateshe@

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@dor.state.wi.us
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Enterprise Services Division: KIRBIE G. MACK, *administrator*, 264-8175, kirbie.mack@; GAIL RIEDASCH, *deputy administrator*, 266-3347, gail.riedasch@

Budget and Strategic Services Bureau: GAIL RIEDASCH, *director*, 266-3347, gail.riedasch@

Financial and Management Services Bureau: RICHARD E. GRADE, *director*, 266-8469, rgrade@

Human Resource Services Bureau: BRIAN HANKE, *director*, 266-3842.

Income, Sales and Excise Tax Division: DIANE L. HARDT, *administrator*, 266-6798, dhardt@; vacancy, *deputy administrator*, 266-8025; Division Fax: 261-6240.

Audit Bureau: DANIEL DAVIS, *director*, 266-3612, ddavis@

Compliance Bureau: VICKI R. SIEKERT, *director*, 266-9635, vsiekert@

Lottery Division: MICHAEL J. EDMONDS, *acting administrator*, michael.edmonds@; PATRICIA M. LASHORE, *deputy administrator*, 264-6651, plashore@; Division Fax: 264-6644.

Operations Bureau: ANDREW BOHAGE, *director*, 264-6604, abohage@

Product Development Bureau: SAVERIO MAGLIO, *director*, 267-4817, smaglio@

Retailer Relations Bureau: BOB HAYD, *director*, 267-7180, rhayd@

Processing and Customer Service Division: MARTHA A. GERTSCH, *administrator*, 266-9751, martha.gertsch@; Division Fax: 266-9829.

Customer Service and Education Bureau: CATHERINE BINK, *director*, 266-2772, cbink@

Tax Processing Bureau: PAUL RIEHEMANN, *director*, 267-5190, priehema@

Research and Policy Division: YEANG-ENG BRAUN, *administrator*, 267-8973, ebraun@; Division Fax: 266-8704.

Tax and Fiscal Policy Bureau: DENNIS COLLIER, *director*, 266-5773, dcollier@

Economic Forecasting and Research Team: DAVID PETERSON, *lead economist*, 266-0773, dpeters2@

State and Local Finance Division: JAMES GULTRY, *administrator*, 266-9758, james.gultry@; vacancy, *assistant administrator*, 266-9759, wtews@; Division Fax: 264-6887.

Assessment Practices Bureau: GREGORY J. LANDRETTI, *director*, 266-8202, glandret@

Equalization Bureau: EUGENE R. MILLER, *director*, 266-8131, emiller1@

Local Financial Assistance Bureau: FRANK A. HUMPHREY, *director*, 266-1657, fhumphre@

Manufacturing and Telco Assessment Bureau: WILLIAM WARDWELL, *director*, 266-3845, wwardwel@

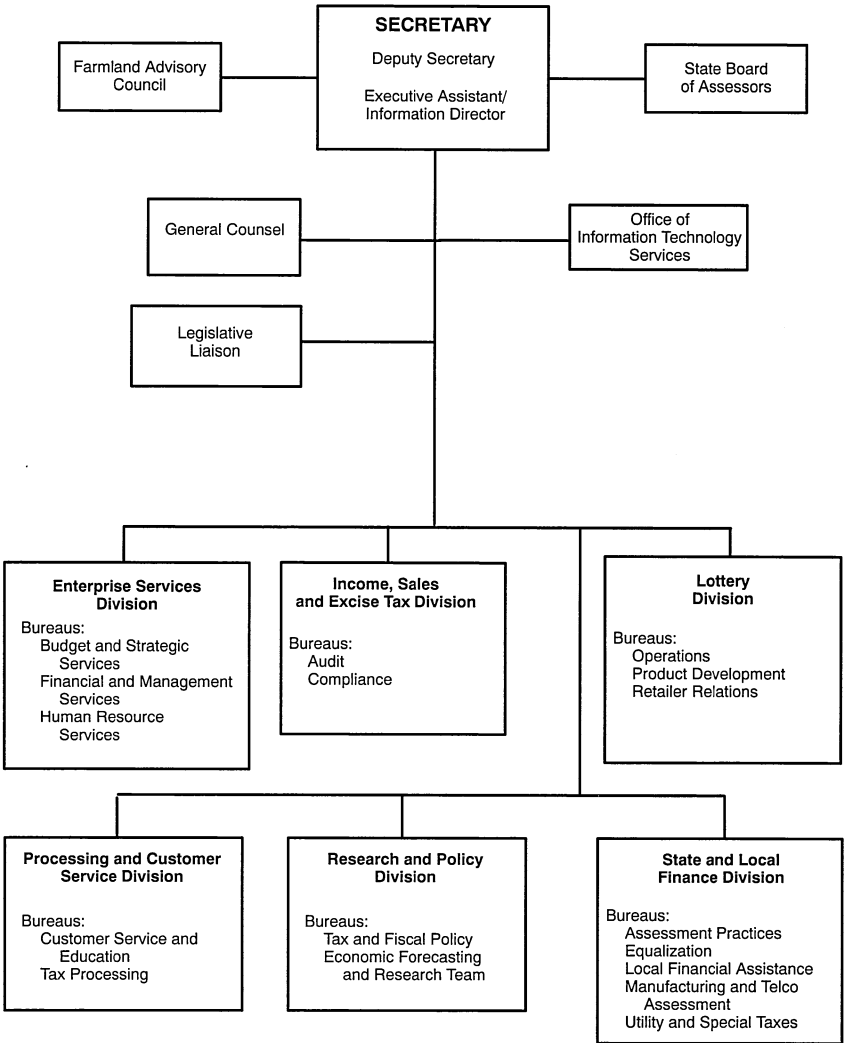
Utility and Special Taxes Bureau: vacancy, *director*, 266-3964.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8933, Madison 53708-8933.

Locations: 2135 Rimrock Road, Madison, and district and branch offices throughout the state.

Telephone: (608) 266-2772.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Investment and Local Impact Fund Board

Internet Address: <http://www.dor.state.wi.us>

Publications: *Agricultural Assessment Guide*; biennial report; *County and Municipal Revenues and Expenditures*; A Guide for Property Owners; *Quarterly Economic Outlook*; Summary of Tax Exemption Devices; *Town, Village, and City Taxes*; *Wisconsin Tax Bulletin*; and various brochures on specific issues.

Number of Employees: 1,212.65.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$306,215,400.

Statutory References: Sections 15.43 and 15.435; Chapters 70-79, 125, and 139.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Revenue administers all major state tax laws (except the insurance premiums tax) and enforces the state's alcohol beverage and tobacco laws. It estimates state revenues, forecasts state economic activity, helps formulate tax policy, and administers the Wisconsin Lottery. It also determines equalized value of taxable property and assesses manufacturing property. It administers local financial assistance programs and assists local governments in their property assessments and financial management.

Organization: The department is administered by a secretary who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the administrators of the Income, Sales and Excise Tax Division and the Processing and Customer Service Division from the classified service and the other division administrators from outside the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Office of General Counsel* provides legal counsel and opinions; drafts and reviews tax legislation and administrative rules; litigates all cases brought before the Tax Appeals Commission; and represents the department in nontax cases before administrative agencies. It also is responsible for providing a prompt and impartial review of all assessments appealed by individuals, partnerships, trusts, and corporations relating to income, franchise, sales, use, withholding, and gift taxes and the homestead tax credit.

The *Enterprise Services Division* establishes policies and provides centralized support services in the areas of personnel, employee development, equal employment, employment relations, fiscal management, budget and management analysis, procurement, and other management services.

The *Income, Sales and Excise Tax Division* administers and collects taxes under the state income, sales, estate, and excise tax laws. It also administers the homestead tax credit, earned income tax credit, farmland tax relief credit, and farmland preservation credit programs.

The *Lottery Division* administers the Wisconsin Lottery. It manages the design, distribution, and sale of lottery products; conducts lottery game drawings; handles media relations; assists retailers with marketing lottery products; and answers players' questions.

The *Processing and Customer Service Division* processes tax returns, promotes electronic filing opportunities, answers customer inquiries, and informs taxpayers about state tax laws and taxpayer assistance programs.

The *Research and Policy Division* provides detailed analyses of fiscal and economic policies to the departmental secretary, the governor, and other state officials. It assesses the impact of current and proposed tax laws, prepares official general fund tax collection estimates, issues quarterly forecasts of the state's economy, and develops statistical reports.

The *State and Local Finance Division* assists local units of government by supervising administration of the general property tax, establishing equalized values, and providing financial management assistance. It assesses all manufacturing property and administers the state's utility, pipeline, railroad, and airline taxes. It also administers the state shared revenue program, various tax credit programs, and the general purpose financial reporting requirements for counties and municipalities.

History: The antecedents of the Department of Revenue date back at least to Chapter 130, Laws of 1868, which created a State Board of Assessors, composed of the secretary of state and the entire state senate, to perform the state's taxing functions. At that time, the property tax was the state's primary source of revenue.

Chapter 235, Laws of 1873, changed the board's composition to the secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general. The 1899 Legislature created the Office of Tax Commissioner (Chap-

ter 206) to supervise the state's taxation system and made the commissioner a member and presiding officer of the State Board of Assessors.

The composition of the State Board of Assessors was changed again in Chapter 237, Laws of 1901, when the legislature replaced the constitutional officers with two assistant commissioners. The 1905 Legislature abolished the State Board of Assessors (Chapter 380) and assigned its functions to a 3-member Tax Commission, appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. This structure lasted until Chapter 412, Laws of 1939, created the Department of Taxation, headed by a single commissioner. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed the agency the Department of Revenue and the commissioner became the secretary.

Throughout the years, certain tax-related functions have been moved from one agency or level of government to another. For example, local officials originally assessed manufacturing property, but the 1973 Legislature gave the department responsibility for assessing all manufacturing property in the state.

Similarly, the 1939 Legislature made the Department of Taxation responsible for performing audits upon the request of local governmental units. After assignment to several other agencies, the legislature returned this function to the Department of Revenue in 1971. In 1983, the legislature repealed the department's mandatory municipal audit functions but left intact its discretionary oversight of municipal accounting.

The department currently is responsible for administration of the Wisconsin State Lottery. The lottery was originally created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 119 and administered by the Lottery Board. It was later managed by the Wisconsin Gaming Commission. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, which transferred the State Lottery to the Department of Revenue, also repealed the commission and created the Gaming Board. The Gaming Board was repealed in 1997 Wisconsin Act 27.

Statutory Board and Council

State Board of Assessors: WILLIAM B. WARDWELL, *chairperson*; LINDA ADLER, THOMAS HYLAND, STEVE LARRABEE, JULIE MATHES, DANIEL STORM, MARK A. WEBER (Department of Revenue employees appointed by secretary).

The State Board of Assessors investigates objections to the amount, valuation, or taxability of real or personal manufacturing property, as well as objections to the penalties issued for late filing or nonfiling of required manufacturing property report forms. The number of board members is determined by the secretary, but all must be department employees. The board was created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 70.995 (8) of the statutes.

Farmland Advisory Council: MICHAEL L. MORGAN (secretary of revenue), *chairperson*; JOHN MALCHINE (agribusiness), CARL AXNESS (knowledgeable about agricultural lending practices), BRUCE JONES (UW System agricultural economist), TIM HANNA (mayor of a city of 40,000 or more population), LINDA BOCHERT (environmental expert), vacancy (representing nonagricultural business), STEVE HINTZ (urban studies professor), HERB TAUCHEN (farmer) (all appointed by the secretary of revenue); MELVIN RAATZ (assessor) (appointed by secretary of revenue as an advisor to council).

Contact: MICHAEL L. MORGAN, 266-6466.

Agency Responsibility: The 9-member Farmland Advisory Council advises the Department of Revenue on implementing use-value assessment of agricultural land and reducing urban sprawl. It is required to report annually to the legislature on the usefulness of use-value assessment as a way to preserve farmland, discourage urban sprawl, and reduce the conversion of farmland to other uses. It also recommends changes to the shared revenue formula to compensate local governments adversely affected by use-value assessment. In carrying out its duties, it cooperates with the Wisconsin Strategic Growth Task Force of the State Interagency Land Use Council. The council was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 73.03 (49) of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT BOARD ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

INVESTMENT AND LOCAL IMPACT FUND BOARD

Investment and Local Impact Fund Board: ROGER O. DAY, JR. (public member), *chairperson*; CORY NETTLES (secretary of commerce designee), MICHAEL L. MORGAN (secretary of revenue); RONALD E. HENKEL, DANIEL B. MERRIAM (public members); MICHAEL BRANDNER, ELIZABETH SORENSEN (municipal officials); ERHARD HUETTL, vacancy (county officials); SIDNEY BJORKMAN (school board member); RICHARD L. GURNOE (Native American member). (All except *ex officio* members or their designees are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Contact: BLAIR P. KRUGER, (608) 266-1310.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8933, Madison 53708-8933.

Location: State Revenue Building, 2135 Rimrock Road, Madison.

Statutory References: Sections 15.435 (1) and 70.395 (2).

Agency Responsibility: The 11-member Investment and Local Impact Fund Board administers the Investment and Local Impact Fund, created by the same law to help municipalities alleviate costs associated with social, educational, environmental, and economic impacts of metalliferous mineral mining. The board certifies to the Department of Administration the amount of the payments to be distributed to municipalities from the fund. It also provides guidance and funding to local governments throughout the development of a mining project.

The board's 9 appointed members serve staggered 4-year terms, including the 5 local officials recommended by: the League of Wisconsin Municipalities (1), the Wisconsin Towns Association (1), the Wisconsin Association of School Boards (1), and the Wisconsin Counties Association (2). A Native American member is recommended by the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc. Certain board members must meet qualifications based on residence in or adjacent to a county or municipality with a metallic minerals ore body or mineral development. The board was created by Chapter 31, Laws of 1977.

**Office of the
SECRETARY OF STATE**

Secretary of State: DOUGLAS La FOLLETTE, 266-8888.

Deputy Secretary of State: MARY WAHLERS, 266-3470.

Administrative Services Division: MARLENE KOPLIN, *administrator*, 267-6810.

Government Records Division: MARJORIE H. ULMAN, *administrator*, 266-1437.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7848, Madison 53707-7848.

Location: 30 West Mifflin Street, 10th Floor, Madison 53702.

Telephone: (608) 266-8888.

Fax: (608) 266-3159.

Internet Address: <http://badger.state.wi.us/agencies/sos/>

Publications: Notary Public Information Brochure.

Number of Employees: 8.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$1,408,200.

Constitutional References: Article VI, Sections 1 and 2.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 14, Subchapter III.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the Secretary of State performs a variety of services for state government and Wisconsin municipalities.

Organization: The secretary of state, a constitutional officer elected on a partisan ballot in the November general election, heads the Office of the Secretary of State.

Unit Functions: The *Administrative Services Division* maintains revenue and expenditure accounting systems and provides administrative support for the agency.

The *Government Records Division* keeps the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin and affixes it to all official acts of the governor, issues notary public commissions, registers trade names and trademarks, coordinates the publication of state laws with the Legislative Reference Bureau, records official acts of the legislature and the governor, and files oaths of office. It also files deeds for state lands and buildings, issues notary authentications and apostilles (a form of international authentication of notaries public), preserves the original copies of all enrolled laws and resolutions, and files annexations, charter ordinances, and incorporation papers for villages and cities.

History: The 1836 congressional act that organized the Territory of Wisconsin provided for a secretary of the territory to be appointed by the President of the United States. This office was the forerunner of the post of secretary of state created by the Wisconsin Constitution. Delegates to the constitutional conventions of 1846 and 1848 determined that the secretary of state would be a constitutional officer. From the beginning of statehood until 1970, the secretary of state was elected for a 2-year term. Pursuant to a constitutional amendment ratified in 1967 and effective since the 1970 election, the term was extended to 4 years.

In the early days of statehood, the secretary of state personally performed a broad range of duties that are now delegated to the specialized departments of the executive branch. Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, created the Office of the Secretary of State to assist the secretary.

**Office of the
STATE TREASURER**

State Treasurer: JACK C. VOIGHT, 266-1714, jack.voight@ost.state.wi.us

Deputy State Treasurer: NICHOLAS J. VOEGELI, 266-7982, nicholas.voegeli@ost.state.wi.us

Executive Assistant: SHANE T. SAWALL, 266-3712, shane.sawall@ost.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707-7871.

Location: One South Pinckney Street, 5th Floor, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1714; Unclaimed property: (608) 267-7977; EdVest College Savings Program: (888) 338-3789.

Fax: (608) 266-2647.

Internet Address: <http://www.ost.state.wi.us>

Publications: Monthly and biennial reports of the cash position of the state; monthly report on the Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund; periodic newsletter for local clerks and treasurers; and annual classified listing of unclaimed property owners.

Number of Employees: 18.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$4,220,000.

Constitutional References: Article VI, Sections 1 and 3.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 14, Subchapter IV.

Agency Responsibility: The Office of the State Treasurer serves citizens and state agencies by providing for receipt, custody, oversight, and disbursement of state moneys and money deposited by law with the state.

Organization: The state treasurer, a constitutional officer elected for a 4-year term by partisan ballot in the November general election, heads the Office of the State Treasurer and is the fiscal trustee for the State of Wisconsin.

Functions: The state treasurer acts as registrar for all state general obligation bonds and administers the Local Government Pooled-Investment Fund. The office makes a daily determination of funds available for investment by the State of Wisconsin Investment Board; makes monthly collections of fines, forfeitures, penalties, and court fees due the state; makes quarterly collections of probate fees; collects payments on loans made by the Board of Commissioners of Public Lands; and makes annual settlements with local government treasurers of taxes and fees due the state. The state treasurer serves as custodian of unclaimed and escheated property that is transferred to the state when owners and heirs cannot be found and runs outreach programs to locate rightful owners. The state treasurer also administers EdVest, the state's Section 529 college savings program.

History: The territorial treasurer, an office created in 1839, was appointed by the governor, but the Wisconsin Constitution, adopted in 1848, made the office an elective partisan position. From 1848 through 1968, the state treasurer was elected to a 2-year term in the November general election. Since 1970, following ratification of a constitutional amendment in April 1967, the state treasurer has been elected to a 4-year term. Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, created the Office of the State Treasurer to assist the treasurer.

INDEPENDENT UNIT ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

COLLEGE SAVINGS PROGRAM BOARD

Members: ALBERTA DARLING, *chairperson*; JACK C. VOIGHT (state treasurer), *vice chairperson*; TOBY MARCOVICH (UW Board of Regents president); ROLF WEGENKE (president of the Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities); JAMES A. SENTRY (designated by the chairperson of the Investment Board); NINO AMATO (president of the Technical College System Board); PAUL C. ADAMSKI, JOHN BUBOLZ, MICHAEL D. WOLFF 2 vacancies. (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by the governor with senate consent.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7871, Madison 53707-7871.

Telephone: 264-7886.

Fax: 266-2647.

E-Mail Address: marty.olle@ost.state.wi.us

Internet Address: <http://www.edvest.state.wi.us>

Statutory References: Sections 14.57, 14.64, and 15.07 (1) (b) 2.

Agency Responsibility: The 11-member College Savings Program Board was created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 44 and its members serve 4-year terms. It administers the EdVest college savings program that provides for tax-sheltered savings accounts held in a trust fund to cover future higher education expenses.



A dental hygiene student examines a model of a set of teeth in a school dental lab. The Dental Hygienists program ranks in the top 25 among all course offerings in the Technical College System. The program's 2001-02 enrollment increased by 35% over 1996-97. (Wisconsin Technical College System)

TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

Technical College System Board: JONATHAN BARRY (public member), *president*; A.J. AMATO (public member), *vice president*; NANCY MOMMSEN (farmer member), *secretary*; ELIZABETH BURMASTER (superintendent of public instruction), ROBERTA GASSMAN (secretary of workforce development), GUY GOTTSCHALK (UW System Board of Regents President); vacancy (employer member); PHILLIP L. NEUENFELDT (employee member); vacancy (student member); BARBARA MANTHEI, MARC MAROTTA, L. ANNE REID, vacancy (public members). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

State Director: RICHARD CARPENTER, 266-1770, carpenr@

Executive Assistant: RANDALL KEY, 266-1739, keyr@

Finance, Planning and Policy, Division of: DANIEL CLANCY, *assistant state director*, 266-7983, clancyd@

Budget, Finance and Management, Bureau of: KEITH B. KRINKE, *director*, 266-1844, krinkek@

Planning and Management Information, Bureau of: NORMAN C. KENNEY, *director*, 266-1766, kenneyn@

Policy and Government Relations, Bureau of: JANET L. WASHBON, *director*, 266-2017, washboj@

Legal Counsel: vacancy.

Program and Economic Development, Division of: DEBORAH J. MAHAFFEY, *assistant state director*, 266-2302, mahaffd@

Program Development and Operations, Bureau of: KATHLEEN E. CULLEN, *director*, 266-9399, cullenk@

Student and Support Services, Bureau of: JAYSON C. CHUNG, *director*, 266-5517, chungjc@

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@board.tec.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707-7874.

Location: 310 Price Place, Madison.

Telephone: 266-1207.

Fax: 266-1690.

Internet Address: <http://www.board.tec.wi.us>

Publications: *Go Here. Get There. Technical College Guide*; Technical College Facts; annual and biennial reports; annual evaluation reports of technical college offerings and services; cost allocation summaries; employer satisfaction reports; graduate follow-up reports.

Number of Employees: 95.90.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$361,863,900.

Statutory References: Section 15.94; Chapter 38.

Agency Responsibility: The Technical College System Board is the coordinating agency for the Technical College System. The board establishes statewide policies and standards for the educational programs and services provided by the 16 technical college districts that cover the state. The district boards, in turn, are responsible for the direct operation of their respective schools and programs. They are empowered to levy property taxes, provide for facilities and equipment, employ staff, and contract for services. The districts set academic and grading standards, appoint the district directors, hire instructional and other staff, and manage the district budget.

The system board supervises district operations through reporting and audit requirements and consultation, coordination, and support services. It sets standards for building new schools and adding to current facilities. It also provides assistance to districts in meeting the needs of target groups, including services for the disadvantaged, the disabled, women, dislocated workers, the incarcerated, and minorities.

The board administers state and federal aids. It works with the Department of Public Instruction to coordinate secondary and postsecondary vocational and technical programs. It also cooperates

with the University of Wisconsin System to establish coordinated programming to make the services of the two agencies fully available to state residents. The board cooperates with the Department of Workforce Development to provide training for apprentices.

Organization: The 13-member Technical College System Board includes 9 members appointed by the governor to serve staggered 6-year terms and a technical college student appointed for a 2-year term. The student must be 18 years of age and a state resident who is enrolled at least half-time and in good academic standing. The governor may not appoint a student member from the same technical college in any two consecutive terms. No person may serve as board president for more than two successive annual terms. A 1971 opinion of the attorney general held that a member of a technical college district board could not serve concurrently on the state board (60 OAG 178). The board appoints a director from outside the classified service to serve at its pleasure, and the director selects the executive assistant and division administrators from outside the classified service.

The 16 technical college districts encompass 47 campuses. Each district is headed by a board of 9 members who serve staggered 3-year terms. District boards include 2 employers, 2 employees, a school district administrator, a state or local elected official, and 3 additional members as defined by statute. A district appointment committee, composed of county board chairpersons or school board presidents, appoints the board members, subject to approval of the state system board.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Finance, Planning and Policy* develops and coordinates budgeting, planning, and policy analysis. It is responsible for facilities development; research; labor market information; legislative analysis; management information; government relations; and oversight of district budgets, enrollments, and policies. The division also provides accounting, data processing, purchasing, and personnel services.

The *Division of Program and Economic Development* has responsibility for program definition, approval, evaluation, and review. It focuses on programs in agriculture, office services, marketing, home economics (including family and consumer education), health occupations, trade and industry (including apprenticeship, fire service, law enforcement, safety, and technical and vocational training), general education, adult basic education, and environmental education.

The division is responsible for personnel certification, student financial aid, federal projects for the disabled and disadvantaged, adult and continuing education outreach, and Job Training Partnership Act projects. It serves as liaison to business, industry, and secondary schools.

History: Laws passed in 1907 permitted cities to operate trade schools for persons age 16 or older as part of the public school system (Chapter 122), and allowed them to establish technical schools or colleges, under the control of either the school board or a special board (Chapter 344). In Chapter 616, Laws of 1911, Wisconsin was the first state to establish a system of state aid and support for industrial education. The law required every community with a population of 5,000 or more to establish an industrial education board, which was authorized to levy a property tax. It created the State Board of Industrial Education and an assistant for industrial education in the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In the Laws of 1911, Wisconsin was the first state to set up apprenticeship agreements (Chapter 347) and require employers to release 14- to 16-year-olds for part-time attendance in continuation schools for apprentices, if such schooling was available (Chapter 505). Hours in class were to count as part of the total paid work hours. The schools, established through the work of Charles McCarthy, first director of the present-day Legislative Reference Bureau, emphasized general cultural and vocational education, as well as trade skills.

Due in part to the efforts of McCarthy, the U.S. Congress passed the Smith-Hughes Act in 1917, the first federal legislation specifically designed to promote vocational education, which it modeled on Wisconsin's vocational training programs. The act offered financial aid to states to help pay teachers' and administrators' salaries and provided funds for teacher training.

Chapter 494, Laws of 1917, changed the name of the State Board of Industrial Education to the State Board of Vocational Education, authorized it to employ a state director, and designated it as the sole agency to work with the newly created federal board.

During the Great Depression, Wisconsin tightened its compulsory school attendance laws, which resulted in more 14- to 18-year-olds attending vocational school. The demand for adult education also increased, as recognized by Chapter 349, Laws of 1937, which renamed the board the State Board of Vocational and Adult Education. During that same period, the vocational school in Milwaukee began to offer college transfer courses.

Events of the 1960s transformed the Wisconsin vocational-technical system into the postsecondary system of today. Federal vocational school legislation affected business education and emphasized training for the unemployed. The federal Vocational Education Act, passed in 1963, helped the local boards build new facilities. Chapter 51, Laws of 1961, authorized the state board to offer associate degrees for 2-year technical courses. The 1965 Legislature passed Chapter 292, which required a system of vocational, technical and adult education (VTAE) districts covering the entire state by 1970 and changed the board's name to the State Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education. (Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, dropped "State" from the name.) College transfer programs were authorized in Madison, Milwaukee, and Rhinelander.

As a result of the federal and state legislative changes in the 1960s, VTAE enrollments more than doubled to 466,000 between 1967 and 1982. The 1970s also saw significant increases in the number of associate degree programs. Other major statutory changes included the requirement that VTAE schools charge tuition and that they improve cooperation and coordination with the University of Wisconsin System. More recently, a greater emphasis has been placed on services to 16- to 18-year-old students.

In the past two decades, the system has increased its focus on lifelong learning; education for economic development; and services for groups that formerly had less access to education, including people in rural areas, women, and minorities. Special emphasis has been given to assisting the unemployed, displaced homemakers, and those with literacy problems.

1993 Wisconsin Act 399 renamed the VTAE system, changing it to the Technical College System, and designated the state board as the Technical College System Board. District VTAE schools became "technical colleges".

Department of TOURISM

Secretary of Tourism*: JIM HOLPERIN, 266-2345.

Deputy Secretary: GENYNE L. EDWARDS, 266-8773, gedwards@

General Counsel: DENNIS FAY, 266-6747, dfay@

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7976, Madison 53707-7976.

Location: 201 West Washington Avenue, 2nd Floor, Madison.

Telephone: 266-7621; Personalized trip planning and publications: (800) 432-8747; Travel Information M-F 8:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.: (800) 372-2737.

Fax: 266-3403.

Agency Internet Address: <http://agency.travelwisconsin.com>

Tourism Information Internet Address: <http://travelwisconsin.com>

For e-mail combine the user ID and the state extender: userid@travelwisconsin.com

Administrative Services, Bureau of: JUDY MARTI, director, 261-8770, jmarti@

Communications and Industry Services, Bureau of: JERRY HUFFMAN, director, 261-8195, jhuffman@

Customer Services, Bureau of: RENE G. DETTMAN, director, 267-7176, rdettmann@

Information Technology, Bureau of: vacancy, director, 266-9974.

Marketing, Bureau of: SARAH M. KLAVAS, director, 266-3750, sklavas@; Fax: 261-8213.

Number of Employees: 57.25.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$30,660,000.

Statutory References: Section 15.44; Chapter 41.

Publications: *Wisconsin Travel Guide; Rustic Roads;* guides for biking and seasonal events and recreation; *Wisconsin Heritage Traveler;* Wisconsin State Parks Visitor Guide; Wisconsin Snowmobile Guide.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Tourism promotes travel to Wisconsin's scenic, historic, artistic, educational, and recreational sites. Through planning, research, and assistance it provides guidance to the tourism and recreation industry to aid in the development of facilities. It also assists cooperative projects between profit and nonprofit tourist ventures. The department encourages local tourist development through the Joint Effort Marketing Program.

Organization: The department is directed by a secretary who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the bureau directors from the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Bureau of Administrative Services* is responsible for the internal operations of the department, including accounting, human resources, payroll, facility management, and purchasing services.

The *Bureau of Customer Services* maintains and operates Wisconsin's 10 travel information centers, which are located at points of entry on the state's borders. It produces a consumer program that provides information at exhibitions focusing on hunting, fishing, boating, golf, sports, and other outdoor activities. It also handles travel information requests for the agency.

The *Bureau of Information Technology* manages electronic distribution of information, Internet application development, and websites for the agency and the state's tourism industry.

The *Marketing Bureau* promotes and advertises Wisconsin as "the Midwest's premiere travel destination". Through market research, coordinated advertising, promotional campaigns and programs, a grant program, and publications targeted to travelers' interests, the bureau is charged with attracting in-state and out-of-state tourists and associated vacation dollars. It also assists state agencies and the private sector in the production of films, commercials, advertisements, and educational materials.

*Kevin Shibilski appointed January 6, 2003; resigned May 2, 2003.

The *Bureau of Media and Industry Services* is responsible for the department's community and public relations, as well as economic development and heritage tourism projects. The bureau works with private business to promote and develop commercial tourist facilities. It also provides assistance for cooperative projects between profit and nonprofit tourist ventures and encourages local tourism efforts.

History: State tourism promotion originated in the Department of Natural Resources to encourage travel to state parks and commercial recreational sites. Tourism functions were transferred to the Department of Business Development by Chapter 39, Laws of 1975, which created the Division of Tourism as a statutory entity within the department. The division was absorbed into the Department of Development that was created by Chapter 361, Laws of 1979, through merger of the Department of Business Development and the Department of Local Affairs and Development. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 reorganized the division as the Department of Tourism, effective January 1, 1996.

Statutory Council

Tourism, Council on: SENATORS BRESKE, ZIEN; REPRESENTATIVES PETTIS, STEINBRINK; JIM HOLPERIN (secretary of tourism), ROBERT B. THOMASGARD, JR. (acting director, state historical society), GEORGE TZOUGROS (executive director, Arts Board); DEBORAH T. ARCHER, LE-VERN N. BOYD, PETER J. CHAPMAN, GLORIA L. COBB, WILLIAM T. GEIST, LINDA JOHN, CHARLES J. METELKA, DOUG NEILSON, LOLA L. ROEH, GREGORY B. SWANBERG, 4 vacancies. (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

The 21-member Council on Tourism advises the secretary about tourism and encourages Wisconsin private companies to promote the state in their advertisements. The 14 appointed members serve 3-year terms, and 5 of them are elected by the council to assist the secretary in formulating a statewide marketing plan. Nominations for public member appointments must be sought from (but are not limited to) multicounty regional associations engaged in promoting tourism; statewide associations of businesses related to tourism; area visitor and convention bureaus; arts organizations; the Great Lakes Inter-Tribal Council, Inc., and other agencies with knowledge of American Indian tourism; and persons engaged in businesses catering to tourists. Nominees must have experience in marketing and promotion strategy and must represent the different geographical areas of the state and the diversity of the tourism industry. The council was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 1 in the Department of Development and transferred to the Department of Tourism by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.447 (1) and 41.12 of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

ARTS BOARD

Members: JAMES E. CARLEY, FERNE YANGYETIE CAULKER, MARY M. GIESEN, LINDA GRUNAU, GERALD KEMBER, JULILLY KOHLER, BARBARA LAWTON, RUTH LULL, PAUL MEINKE, BARBARA MUNSON, GLENDA NOEL-DOYLE, MICHAEL REYES, ROBERT A. WAGNER, MATTHEW WAHL, LINDA L. WARE (appointed by governor).

Executive Director: GEORGE TZOUGROS, 267-2006, george.tzougros@arts.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: State Administration Building, 101 East Wilson Street, 1st Floor, Madison 53702.

Telephone: 266-0190; TTY: 267-9629.

Fax: 267-0380.

E-mail Address: artsboard@arts.state.wi.us

Internet Address: <http://www.arts.state.wi.us>

Publications: Print and Internet: Basic Record Keeping Procedures Handbook for Grant Applications; Wisconsin Art and Craft Fairs Directory; Wisconsin Art Museums and Gallery Guide; Wisconsin Performing Arts Presenters Network Guide; Wisconsin Touring and Arts in Education Artist Directory. Internet only: Annual Report; Guide to Programs and Services; Statewide Arts Service Organization Directory; grant applications (all programs).

Number of Employees: 12.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$6,155,800.

Statutory References: Section 15.445 (1); Chapter 44, Subchapter III.

Agency Responsibility: The legislature directs the 15-member Arts Board to study and assist artistic and cultural activities in the state, assist communities in developing their own arts programs, and plan and implement funding programs for groups or individuals engaged in the arts.

As a funding agency, the board assists arts organizations and individual artists through a variety of programs designed to provide broad public access to the arts, strengthen the state's artistic resources, and create opportunities for individuals of exceptional talent. Financial support programs for individuals and organizations include apprenticeships, artists-in-education programs, challenge grants, community activities, fellowships, opportunity grants, program assistance and support, and programs for presenters. The board also provides matching grants to local arts agencies and municipalities through the Wisconsin Regranting Program.

The board aids Wisconsin's artistic community through an information program that includes workshops, conferences, research projects, and publications. The board regularly produces and distributes materials on local, state, and national arts activities for both the arts community and the general public. It arranges for the governor's official portrait, and it selects the artwork placed in state buildings as required by law.

Board members serve staggered 3-year terms and must be state residents with a concern for the arts. Each geographic quadrant of the state must be represented by at least 2 members. The board selects the executive director from outside the classified service. The board was created by Chapter 90, Laws of 1973, and attached to the Department of Administration to succeed the Governor's Council on the Arts, which had been established by the governor in 1963. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 attached the board to the Department of Tourism.

KICKAPOO RESERVE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Members: DONALD D. COLEMAN, RANDY S. HEISEL, RONALD M. JOHNSON, JACK H. ROBINSON (residents of specified municipalities and school districts); JAMES B. MOE, vacancy (watershed residents outside specified units); WILLIAM J. GREENDEER (watershed resident nominated by Ho-Chunk Nation); DAWN D. MAKES STRONG MOVE (member with knowledge of watershed's cultural resources, nominated by Ho-Chunk Nation); SENN R. BROWN (education representative), CATHERINE ONSAGER (recreation and tourism representative), vacancy (environmental advocate) (nonresidents of watershed appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Director: MARCY WEST, marcy.west@krm.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: 505 North Mill Street, La Farge 54639.

Telephone: (608) 625-2960.

Fax: (608) 625-2962.

E-mail Address: kickapoo.reserve@krm.state.wi.us

Internet Address: <http://kvr.state.wi.us>

Publications: Kickapoo Valley Reserve Visitors' Guide.

Number of Employees: 2.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$936,000.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (1) (b) 20., 15.445 (2), 41.40, and 41.41.

Agency Responsibility: The 11-member Kickapoo Reserve Management Board manages 8,569 acres in the Kickapoo Valley Reserve to preserve and enhance the area's environmental, scenic, and cultural features; provides facilities for the use and enjoyment of visitors; and promotes the reserve as a destination for vacationing and recreation. Subject to the approval of the governor, the board may purchase land for inclusion in the reserve and trade land in the reserve under certain conditions. If authorized by law, the board may construct and maintain facilities in the reserve.

The board also may lease land for purposes consistent with the management of the reserve or for agricultural purposes; authorize, license, regulate, and collect and spend revenue from private

concessions in the reserve; accept gifts, grants, and bequests; and cooperate with and provide matching funds to nonprofit groups organized to provide assistance to the reserve.

The board may not authorize mining in the reserve or on any land acquired by the board and may not sell land that is in the reserve. It has authority to promulgate rules about use of the waters, land, and facilities under its jurisdiction, and the Department of Tourism is responsible for enforcement of state laws and rules relating to the reserve.

The governor appoints board members for staggered 3-year terms. Four members must be residents of villages, towns, and school districts in the immediate vicinity of the reserve; 2 must be residents of the Kickapoo River watershed outside of the immediate vicinity of the reserve; and one may be a resident of either a municipality or the watershed outside the reserve. Of these, 6 members are nominated by their local governments or school boards and one is nominated by the Ho-Chunk Nation. Various state agencies must appoint nonmember liaisons to the board, and the board may request that any federally recognized American Indian tribe or band in this state, other than the Ho-Chunk Nation, appoint a nonmember liaison. The board appoints the executive director from outside the classified service. The board was created as the Kickapoo Valley Governing Board by 1993 Wisconsin Act 349 and attached to the Department of Administration. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 attached the board to the Department of Tourism, and it was renamed by 1995 Wisconsin Act 216.

LOWER WISCONSIN STATE RIVERWAY BOARD

Members: JAMES I. STAFF (Sauk County), *chairperson*; vacancy (Dane County), *vice chairperson*; GLEN E. BENEKER (Crawford County), *secretary*; LLOYD B. NICE (Grant County), ROBERT J. ZINCK (Iowa County), DAVID O. MARTIN (Richland County). (County representatives are nominated by respective county boards and appointed by governor.) DOUGLAS M. MIYAMOTO, 2 vacancies (recreational use groups' representative appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Director: MARK E. CUPP, 202 North Wisconsin Avenue, P.O. Box 187, Muscoda 53573-0187, mark.cupp@lwr.state.wi.us

Telephone: (608) 739-3188; (800) 221-3792.

Fax: (608) 739-4263.

Internet Address: <http://lwr.state.wi.us>

Publications: Summary of regulations.

Number of Employees: 2.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$307,600.

Statutory References: Section 15.445 (3); Chapter 30, Subchapter IV.

Agency Responsibility: The 9-member Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board is responsible for protecting and preserving the scenic beauty and natural character of the riverway. The board reviews permit applications for buildings, walkways, timber harvests, utility facilities, bridges, and other structures in the riverway and issues permits for activities that meet established standards.

Board members serve staggered 3-year terms. Each of the 6 county representatives must be either an elected official or a resident of a city or village that abuts the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway or of a town located at least in part in the riverway. The 3 members representing recreational user groups may not reside in any of the 6 specified counties. The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 31 and attached to the Department of Natural Resources. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 attached the board to the Department of Tourism.

STATE FAIR PARK BOARD

Members: MARTIN GREENBERG (state resident), *chairperson*; SENATORS GEORGE, KANAVAS; REPRESENTATIVES GUNDERSON, STASKUNAS (legislative members recommended by party leadership and appointed by governor); JIM HOLPERIN (secretary of tourism), ROD NILSESTUEN (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); CRAIG L. LEIPOLD, PATRICIA B. MCKEITHAN, TIMOTHY R. SHEEHY (business experience); vacancy (agricultural experience); WILLIAM R. DREW (technology experience); JAMES D. MEJCHAR (West Allis resident). (All are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

State Fair Park Director: JOSEPH CHRNELICH, (414) 266-7020.

Mailing Address: Wisconsin State Fair Park, 8100 West Greenfield Avenue, P.O. Box 14990, West Allis 53214-0990.

Telephone: (414) 266-7000; (414) 266-7100 (ticket office); (800) 884-FAIR (recorded announcement of events).

Fax: (414) 266-7007.

E-mail Address: wsp@wsp.state.wi.us

Internet Address: <http://www.wistatefair.com>

Publications: *A Brief History of the Wisconsin State Fair*; WSFP Update (semi-annual); cook book (semi-annual); annual non-fair events schedule; monthly non-fair events schedule; fair brochures, daily events schedule, and premium books.

Number of Employees: 45.20.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$35,291,900.

Statutory References: Section 15.445 (4); Chapter 42.

Agency Responsibility: The State Fair Park Board manages the State Fair Park and supervises its use for fairs, exhibits, or promotional events for agricultural, commercial, educational, and recreational purposes and leases or licenses the property at reasonable rates for other uses when not needed for public purposes. The board is also directed to develop new facilities at State Fair Park and to provide a permanent location for an annual Wisconsin State Fair, major sports events, agricultural and industrial expositions, and other programs of civic interest.

Organization: The State Fair Park Board consists of 13 members until July 1, 2003, when the legislative membership is scheduled to end. Legislative members, who represent the majority and minority parties, are nominated by party leadership and appointed by the governor. The 7 non-legislative members serve staggered 5-year terms. The board appoints the park director from outside the classified service.

History: Beginning with the first Wisconsin State Fair at Janesville in October 1851, the event has served as a showcase for Wisconsin agriculture and commerce. The State Agricultural Society, which sponsored the first fair, continued to operate it through 1897. In that year, Chapter 301 created the Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture and placed operation of the fair under its control. When the Department of Agriculture was created in 1915, the state fair became part of the new department.

In Chapter 149, Laws of 1961, the independent Wisconsin Exposition Department, headed by a 7-member board, was created to manage the fair and the park's year-round operation. Under the 1967 executive branch reorganization, the Exposition Department became the Wisconsin Exposition Council in the Department of Local Affairs and Development.

Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, created a 3-member State Fair Park Board, appointed by the governor and attached to the Department of Agriculture for administrative purposes. In 1985 Wisconsin Act 20, the legislature increased board membership to 5, specified 5-year terms of service, and required senate confirmation of the governor's nominees (Chapter 20).

In 1990, as provided by 1989 Wisconsin Act 219, the State Fair Park Board became an independent body. 1995 Wisconsin Act 27 attached the board to the Department of Tourism, and 1999 Wisconsin Act 197 revised and increased board membership.

Over the years, the location of the state fair was debated and even its continued existence was in doubt. At various times between 1851 and 1885, Fond du Lac, Janesville, Madison, Milwaukee, and Watertown hosted the fair. Milwaukee was chosen as the state fair site from 1886 through 1891, and the fairs held there were so successful that a permanent site was purchased in what is now West Allis, a Milwaukee suburb. That site, first used for the 1892 fair, is included in the state fair's location today.

Several studies published during the 1960s recommended that the fair be moved to a larger site in the Milwaukee area. Chapter 125, Laws of 1971, decided the fair would remain at its site (partially in West Allis, partially in Milwaukee), with updated or new facilities being funded through self-amortizing state bonds. Fair operations have been self-financed since 1935. The park is undergoing a substantial construction and renovation program as a result of funding provided in

1999 Wisconsin Act 9. 1999 Wisconsin Act 197 revised board membership and authorized the board to create a nonprofit corporation to raise funds and provide support and contract with that same corporation for operation and development of the park. Act 197 also authorized the park board to permit private individuals to construct facilities on fair grounds under a lease agreement with the board.

Today, State Fair Park draws more than 2 million visitors to its events and activities each year, and the Wisconsin State Fair, with attendance of more than 900,000, remains the state's oldest and largest annual event.



Wisconsin's extensive bicycle trail system offers residents the opportunity to enjoy the state's natural beauty at their own pace. (Department of Tourism)

Department of TRANSPORTATION

Secretary of Transportation: FRANK BUSALACCHI, 266-1114, frank.busalacchi@

Deputy Secretary: RUBEN ANTHONY, JR., 266-1114, ruben.anthony-jr@

Executive Assistant: RANDY ROMANSKI, 266-1114, randy.romanski@

General Counsel, Office of: JAMES S. THIEL, *director*, 266-8810, jim.thiel@

Policy and Budget, Office of: ALICE MOREHOUSE, *director*, 267-9618, alice.morehouse@

Public Affairs, Office of: LINDA THELKE, *director*, 266-7744, linda.thelke@, Fax: 266-7186.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7910, Madison 53707-7910.

Location: Hill Farms State Transportation Building, 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Madison.

Internet Address: <http://www.dot.state.wi.us>

Number of Employees: 3,942.33.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$4,373,008,100.

Statutory References: Sections 15.46, 15.465, and 15.467; Chapters 80, 84-86, 110, 114, and 340-351.

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@dot.state.wi.us

Business Management, Division of: BRENDA BROWN, *administrator*, 266-2090, brenda.brown@; *vacancy, deputy administrator*, 267-3287.

Automation Services, Bureau of: JOYCE S. GELDERMAN, *director*, 266-0033, joyce.gelderman@

Financial Services, Bureau of: CYNTHIA A. MOREHOUSE, *director*, 266-7023, cynthia.morehouse@

Human Resource Services, Bureau of: SUSAN CHRISTOPHER, *director*, 266-7460, susan.christopher@; TTY: 267-0259 (for affirmative action/equal employment opportunity).

Management Services, Bureau of: JAMES D. McDONNELL, *director*, 264-7700, james.mcdonnell@

Organizational Development Services, Office of: JAMES S. ETMANCZYK, *director*, 266-2602, james.etmanczyk@

Motor Vehicles, Division of: BEVERLY LARSON, *acting administrator*, 266-2234, beverly.larson@; DOUGLAS L. THOMPSON, *deputy administrator*, 266-2234, doug.thompson@

Driver Services, Bureau of: *vacancy, director*, 266-2237.

Field Services, Bureau of: GARY GUENTHER, *director*, 266-2743, gary.guenther@

Vehicle Services, Bureau of: JANE ZARADA, *director*, 266-2235, jane.zarada@

Vehicle Emission Testing (Southeast Wisconsin): (800) 242-7510.

Motor Vehicle District Managers:

District 1: DAVE COADY, (608) 246-7540, 2001 Bartillon Drive, Madison 53704-2614, dave.coady@

District 2: JILL HJELSAND, (920) 929-3720, 833 South Rolling Meadows Drive, Fond du Lac 54936-2067, jill.hjelsand@

District 3: DONALD REINCKE, (608) 789-4630, 9477 Highway 16 East, Onalaska 54650-8527, donald.reincke@

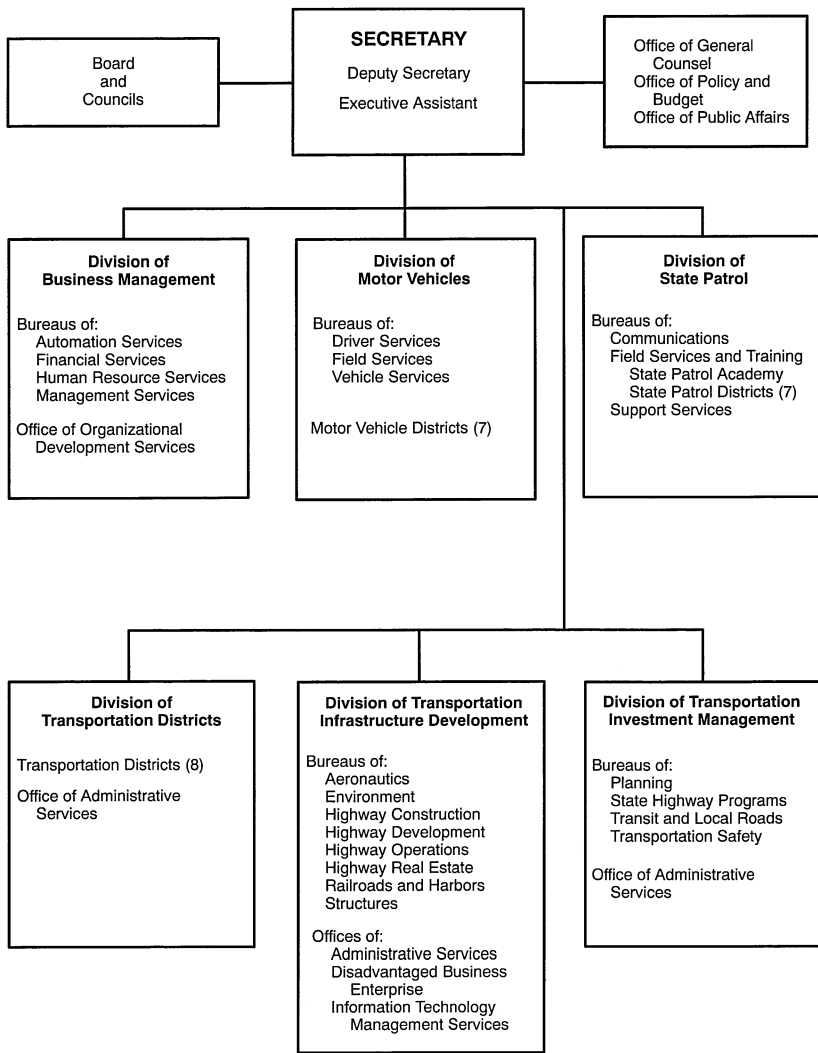
District 5: RICHARD GIETZEL, (715) 234-3773, 113 North Main Street, Rice Lake 54868, richard.gietzel@

District 6: LINDA LEWIS, (920) 492-5731, 942 Vanderperren Way, Green Bay 54304-5344, linda.lewis@

District 7: MARY LUTHER, (262) 785-7155, 2115 E. Moreland Boulevard, Suite D Waukesha 53186-2985, mary.luther@

District 8: HAZEL WILLS, (414) 227-4890, 819 North 6th Street, Milwaukee 53203-1606, hazel.wills@

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



State Patrol, Division of: DAVID L. COLLINS, *superintendent*, 267-7102, david.collins@; ROBERT B. YOUNG, *deputy superintendent*, 264-8731, robert.young@

Division Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7912, Madison 53707-7912.

Telephones: General: (608) 266-3212; Road Condition Reports: Madison: (608) 246-7580; Milwaukee: (414) 785-7140; elsewhere in Wisconsin: (800) 762-3947.

Fax: 267-4495.

Communications, Bureau of: DAVID A. HEWITT, *director*, 266-0184, david.hewitt@

Field Services and Training, Bureau of: LT. COLONEL BENJAMIN H. MENDEZ.

Wisconsin State Patrol Academy: MAJOR GERALD J. ZUHLSDORF, *director of training*, (608) 269-2500, gerald.zuhlendorf@; Fax: (608) 269-5681; 95 South 10th Avenue, Fort McCoy 54656-5168.

State Patrol District Captains:

District 1: DAVID C. HEINLE, (608) 846-8500, david.heinle@; Fax: (608) 846-8523; 911 West North Street, P.O. Box 610, DeForest 53532-0610.

District 2: VARLA J. BISHOP, (262) 785-4700, varla.bishop@; Fax: (262) 785-4723; 21115 Highway 18, Waukesha 53186-2985.

District 3: DAVID J. PICHETTE, (920) 929-3700, david.pichette@; Fax: (920) 929-7666; P.O. Box 984, Fond du Lac 54936-0984.

District 4: JEFFREY J. FRENETTE, (715) 845-1143, jeffrey.frenette@; Fax: (715) 848-9255; 2805 Martin Avenue, Wausau 54401-7172.

District 5: ARNOLD T. KING, (608) 374-0513, arnold.king@; Fax: (608) 374-0599; 23928 Lester McMullin Drive, P.O. Box 604, Tomah 54660-0604.

District 6: MARSHA M. WILEY, (715) 839-3800, marsha.wiley@; Fax: (715) 839-3841; 5005 Highway 53 South, Eau Claire 54701-8846.

District 7: LEE F. MCMENAMIN, (715) 635-2141, lee.mcmenamin@; Fax: (715) 635-6373; W7102 Green Valley Road, Spooner 54801.

Support Services, Bureau of: DANIEL K. MCGUIRE, *director*, 267-7305, daniel.mcguire@

Transportation Districts, Division of: LYNNE B. JUDD, *administrator*, 266-7079, lynne.judd@; RORY L. RHINESMITH, P.E., *deputy administrator*, 266-2392, rory.rhinesmith@; Fax: 267-3356; TTY: 261-8200.

Division Mailing Address: 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Room 417, P.O. Box 7965, Madison 53707-7965.

Division E-mail Address: division-office.dtd@dot.state.wi.us

Transportation District Directors:

District 1: ROSE PHETTEPLACE, *director*, (608) 246-3800, rose.phetteplace@; Fax: (608) 246-7996; TTY: (608) 246-5385; 2101 Wright Street, Madison 53704-2583.

District 2: LES FAFARD, *director*, (262) 548-5902, leslie.fafard@; Fax: (414) 548-5662; TTY: (414) 548-8801; 2000 Pewaukee Road, Suite A, P.O. Box 798, Waukesha 53187-0798.

District 3: WILL DORSEY, *director*, (920) 492-5643, will.dorsey@; Fax: (920) 492-5640; TTY: (920) 492-5673; 944 Vanderperren Way, P.O. Box 28080, Green Bay 54324-0080.

District 4: MICHAEL BERG, *director*, (715) 421-8300, michael.berg@; Fax: (715) 423-0334; TTY: (715) 421-8018; 2610 Industrial Street, P.O. Box 8021, Wisconsin Rapids 54495-8021.

District 5: JOSEPH OLSON, *director*, (608) 785-9022, joseph.olson@; Fax: (608) 785-9969; TTY: (608) 789-7862; 3550 Mormon Coulee Road, La Crosse 54601-6767.

District 6: DONALD GUTKOWSKI, *director*, (715) 836-2891, donald.gutkowski@; Fax: (715) 836-2807; TTY: (715) 836-6578; 718 West Clairemont Avenue, Eau Claire 54701-5108.

District 7: DANIEL GRASSER, *director*, (715) 365-3490, daniel.grasser@; Fax: (715) 365-5780; TTY: (715) 365-5719; Hanson Lake Road, P.O. Box 777, Rhinelander 54501-0777.

District 8: JERALD MENTZEL, *director*, (715) 392-7925, jerald.mentzel@; Fax: (715) 392-7863; TTY Relay Service: (800) 947-3529; 1701 North 4th Street, Superior 54880-1068.

Administrative Services, Office of: BONNIE CYGANEK, *business services manager*, 267-4451, bonnie.cyganeck@; Fax: 267-3356.

Transportation Infrastructure Development, Division of: KEVIN CHESNIK, *administrator*, 267-7111, kevin.chesnik@; GARY WHITED, *deputy administrator*, 267-7774, gary.whited@; Division Fax: 264-6667.



Amtrak, the national railroad passenger corporation, operates the Hiawatha service, which provides several daily round-trips between Milwaukee and Chicago. Since 1989, Wisconsin and Illinois have provided financial support for the service, which carries over 1,100 passengers each day. (Department of Transportation)

Division Mailing Address: 4802 Sheboygan Avenue, Room 451, P.O. Box 7965, Madison 53707-7965.

Division E-mail Address: division-office.dtid@dot.state.wi.us

Aeronautics, Bureau of: DAVID M. GREENE, *director*, 266-2480, david.greene@;

Fax: 267-6748.

Environment, Bureau of: vacancy, *director*, 266-9626; Fax: 266-7818.

Highway Construction, Bureau of: DONALD J. MILLER, *director*, 266-3707, donald.miller@;

Fax: 266-8459.

Highway Development, Bureau of: JOHN E. HAVERBERG, *director*, 266-0075,

john.haverberg@; Fax: 267-1862.

Highway Operations, Bureau of: DAVID I. VIETH, *director*, 267-8999, david.vieth@;

Fax: 267-7856; JOHN M. CORBIN, *State Traffic Engineer*, 266-0459, john.corbin@;

Fax: 261-6295.

Highway Real Estate, Bureau of: NANCY J. MAIESKI, *director*, 266-2915, nancy.maieski@;

Fax: 267-0307.

Railroads and Harbors, Bureau of: RONALD E. ADAMS, *director*, 267-9284, ron.adams@;

Fax: 267-3567.

Structures, Bureau of: FINN HUBBARD, *director*, 266-8489, finn.hubbard@; Fax: 261-6277.

Administrative Services, Office of

Budget and Purchasing Section: LINDA SEAQUIST, *chief*, 266-2836, linda.seaquist@

Human Resources Section: DORIS ZIEGLER, *chief*, 264-9529, doris.ziegler@

Disadvantaged Business Enterprise, Office of: EUGENE S. JOHNSON, *director*, 267-9527, eugene.johnson@; Fax: 267-3641; Milwaukee Support Services: (414) 438-4583; Fax: (414) 438-5389.

Information Technology Management Services, Office of: CLIFF PERKINS, *chief*, 266-3030, clifford.perkins@; Fax: 264-6667.

Transportation Investment Management, Division of: MARK WOLFGAM, *administrator*, 266-5793, mark.wolfgang@; SANDRA K. BEAUPRÉ, *deputy administrator*, 266-7575, sandy.beaupre@; Fax: 267-0441; P.O. Box 7913, Madison 53707-7913.

Planning, Bureau of: KEN LEONARD, *director*, 267-7754, kenneth.leonard@

State Highway Programs, Bureau of: ROBERT ST. CLAIR, *director*, 266-9495, robert.st.clair@

Transit and Local Roads, Bureau of: ROD CLARK, *director*, 266-2963, rod.clark@

Transportation Safety, Bureau of: JOHN EVANS, *director*, 266-3048, john.evans@

Administrative Services, Office of: AMY WAZNY, *director*, 266-0725, amy.wazny@

Publications: Biennial Report; Five-Year Airport Improvement Program (annual); Motorcyclist Handbook for Wisconsin; *Rustic Roads*; Six-Year Highway Improvement Program; Traffic Safety Reporter; *Trucking Wisconsin Style*; Wisconsin Aeronautical Chart (annual); Wisconsin Airport Directory (odd-numbered years); Wisconsin Alcohol Traffic Facts; Wisconsin Aviation Bulletin (quarterly); Wisconsin Commercial Drivers' Manual; Wisconsin Drivers' Book; Wisconsin Highway Map; Wisconsin Motorists' Handbook and Study Guide; Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts (annual), State Highway Plan 2020; Wisconsin Motorcycle Crash Facts.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Transportation is responsible for the planning, promotion, and protection of all transportation systems in the state. Its major responsibilities involve highways, motor vehicles, motor carriers, traffic law enforcement, railroads, waterways, mass transit, and aeronautics.

The department works with several federal agencies in the administration of federal transportation aids. It also cooperates with departments at the state level in travel promotion, consumer protection, environmental analysis, and transportation services for elderly and handicapped persons.

Organization: The secretary is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate and has overall management responsibility for the department. The secretary appoints the deputy secretary, executive assistant, and all division administrators from outside the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Business Management* plans and administers the department's programs for accounting and auditing, information technology, human resources, purchasing, vehicle fleet, facilities, and management services.

The *Division of Motor Vehicles* issues vehicle titles and registrations, individual identification cards, and handicapped parking permits; examines and licenses drivers, commercial driving instructors, and vehicle salespersons; certifies commercial driver examiners; licenses motor carriers, commercial driving schools, vehicle dealers, manufacturers, and distributors; and investigates consumer complaints about vehicle sales and trade practices. It keeps the records of drivers' traffic violations and demerit points. It is responsible for the vehicle emissions inspection program, and it administers reciprocal trucking agreements with other states and the Canadian provinces and provides traffic accident data to law enforcement officials, highway engineers, and traffic safety and media representatives. The division operates 7 district offices.

The *Division of State Patrol* promotes highway safety by enforcing state traffic laws regarding motor vehicles and motor carriers. The State Patrol also has criminal law enforcement powers and can assist local law enforcement agencies by providing emergency police services. It operates the statewide mobile data communications network, which is available to local law enforcement agencies, and it makes annual inspections of Wisconsin's school buses and ambulances. The division oversees 7 district offices and a law enforcement training academy open to all federal, state, county, local, and tribal law enforcement officers.

The *Division of Transportation Districts* consists of a division office staff housed at DOT headquarters and 8 district offices. The division is responsible for the planning, design, construction,

and maintenance of nearly 12,000 miles of public roads and streets in the state trunk highway system, including 640 miles of Interstate highways within the state. The district offices serve as liaison between the department and local government agencies. They work with local representatives to define community transportation needs, and they facilitate two-way communication by reporting local needs to the department and informing local communities about the department's policies and activities.

The *Division of Transportation Infrastructure Development* is responsible for uniform statewide direction in the planning, design, construction, and operation of Wisconsin's airports, harbors, highways, and railroads. It advises other divisions regarding engineering, economic, environmental, and social standards and practices. It also monitors the quality and efficiency of the department's various programs and assures compliance with federal and state laws and regulations. The division administers all state and federal funding for airport, railroad, and harbor development projects in Wisconsin.

The *Division of Transportation Investment Management* performs statewide planning for highways, railroads, harbors, airports, and mass transit and promotes a multimodal transportation system to best serve state citizens and businesses. The division directs data collection; provides service to local governments and planning agencies; manages state road aids, highway finance, and other transportation assistance programs; and promotes highway safety through public outreach programs.

History: The history of the Department of Transportation mirrors the evolution of twentieth century transportation. The Highway Commission was created when Chapter 337, Laws of 1911, authorized state aid for public highways. Later, Chapter 410, Laws of 1939, consolidated registration, licensing, inspection, enforcement, and highway safety promotion in the Motor Vehicle Department. The legislature established the Aeronautics Commission in Chapter 513, Laws of 1945, and directed it to cooperate with the federal government and other states to "prepare for the generally expected extensive expansion of aviation following the termination of World War II."

The Department of Transportation was created by Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, which merged the Highway Commission, the Aeronautics Commission, and the Motor Vehicle Department. Chapter 500, Laws of 1969, required three divisions within the department: aeronautics, highways, and motor vehicles. The department was strengthened by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, which vested accountability at the departmental, instead of divisional, level and gave the secretary, rather than the governor, the authority to appoint division heads. The secretary was also allowed to reorganize the department with the governor's approval.

Statutory Board and Councils

Highway Safety, Council on: JOHN M. SYBELDON (citizen member), *chairperson*; ROBERT W. CHRISTIAN (citizen member), *vice chairperson*; RANDY THIEL (state officer), *secretary*; SENATORS BRESKE, KANAVAS; REPRESENTATIVES BIES, PETROWSKI, SHERMAN; DAVID COLLINS, JOHN CORBIN, RODNEY W. KREUNEN, vacancy (state officers); JOAN FERNAN, LAVERNE E. HERMANN, ARNOLD C. WIDDES (citizen members). (All except legislators are appointed by governor.)

The 15-member Council on Highway Safety advises the secretary about highway safety matters. The council includes 2 senators and 3 assembly representatives who serve on standing committees that deal with transportation matters. The other 10 members, who serve staggered 3-year terms, include 5 state officers with transportation and highway safety duties and 5 citizen members. The council was originally created in the Office of the Governor by Chapter 276, Laws of 1969, and was moved to the Department of Transportation by Chapter 34, Laws of 1979. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.467 (3) and 85.07 (2) of the statutes.

Rustic Roads Board: THOMAS P. SOLHEIM, *chairperson*; WILBUR PETROSKEY, *vice chairperson*; SENATOR LEIBHAM; REPRESENTATIVE AINSWORTH; RAYMOND DEHAHN, MARION FLOOD, ROBERT HANSEN, BRUCE LINDGREN, ALAN LORENZ, HOMER ROSA. (Nonlegislative members are appointed by secretary of transportation.)

The 10-member Rustic Roads Board oversees the application and selection process of locally-nominated county highways and local roads for inclusion in the Rustic Roads network. Established in 1973, the Rustic Roads Program is a partnership between local officials and state government to showcase some of Wisconsin's most picturesque and lightly-traveled roadways for the

leisurely enjoyment of hikers, bikers, and motorists. The board includes the chairpersons of the senate and assembly committees with jurisdiction over transportation matters. Its 8 nonlegislative members serve staggered 4-year terms, and at least 4 of them must be nominees of the Wisconsin Counties Association. The board was created by Chapter 142, Laws of 1973, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.465 (2) and 83.42 of the statutes.

Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints, Council on: DOUGLAS THOMPSON (designated by secretary of transportation), *chairperson*; WILLIAM HARLEY (Department of Transportation law enforcement member); MILTON MARQUARDT (designated by Wisconsin Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs Association); LT. JOHN CRAM (designated by County Traffic Patrol Association); LT. JOE DUESTER (designated by Chiefs of Police Association); GERALD MOWRIS (designated by State Bar of Wisconsin); BRIAN ROESSLER (designated by Wisconsin Council of Safety); SANDY WILLIAMS (designated by Wisconsin District Attorneys Association); TODD MEURER (designated by Judicial Conference); GARY L. CARLSON (designated by Director of State Courts).

The 10-member Council on Uniformity of Traffic Citations and Complaints recommends forms used for traffic violations. The council was created by Chapter 292, Laws of 1967, as the Uniform Traffic Citation and Complaint Committee and renamed by 1985 Wisconsin Act 145. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.467 (4) and 345.11 of the statutes.



Rustic Road Number 56 is near Ontario in Vernon County. The Rustic Roads Board designates low-volume rural highways with natural, scenic, or historic characteristics as Rustic Roads based on petitions from local residents. The roads, which are identified by distinctive brown and yellow signs, are maintained by local authorities, with the Department of Transportation providing signage. (Department of Transportation)

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

Board of Regents: TOBY E. MARCOVICH, *president*; DAVID G. WALSH, *vice president*; ELIZABETH A. BURMASTER (superintendent of public instruction), NINO AMATO (designated by president, Technical College System Board); ROGER E. AXTELL, MARK J. BRADLEY, EILEEN CONNOLLY-KEESLER, DANA D. DAVIS, GUY A. GOTTSCHALK, GREGORY L. GRACZ, FREDERIC E. MOHS, JOSE A. OLIVIERI, CHARLES PRUITT, GERARD A. RANDALL, JR., PEGGY ROSENZWEIG, JESUS SALAS; BETH RICHLIN (student). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Secretary to the Board: JUDITH A. TEMBY, 1860 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706-1557, (608) 262-2324.

Mailing Address: Central administrative offices for the UW System and the UW Colleges are located in Madison. Individual universities and 2-year UW Colleges can be reached by contacting them directly. Administrative offices for UW-Extension are in Madison; Extension representatives are located at each county seat.

Publications: administrative directory; biennial and annual reports; *Fact Book*; *Introduction to the University of Wisconsin System*; *Wisconsin Ideas*; unit bulletins, catalogs, reports, circulars; periodicals and books.

Number of Employees: 29,335.42.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$6,409,438,500.

Constitutional Reference: Article X, Section 6.

Statutory References: Section 15.91; Chapter 36.

System Administration

1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706-1559

General Telephone: (608) 262-2321

Internet Address: <http://www.wisconsin.edu>

President of the University of Wisconsin System: KATHARINE C. LYALL, 1720 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Drive, Madison 53706-1559, (608) 262-2321.

Senior Vice President for Administration and Chief Operating Officer: DAVID W. OLIEN, 1730 Van Hise Hall, 262-4048.

Senior Vice President for Academic Affairs: CORA B. MARRETT, 1624 Van Hise Hall, 262-3826.

Vice President for Finance: DEBORAH A. DURCAN, 1752 Van Hise Hall, 262-1311.

Vice President for University Relations: LINDA L. WEIMER, 1708 Van Hise Hall, 262-0766.

Acting Associate Vice President for Budget and Planning: FRED A. HARRIS, 1520 Van Hise Hall, 262-6423.

General Counsel: PATRICIA A. BRADY, 1856 Van Hise Hall, 262-6497.

UW-Madison

161 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706

General Telephone: (608) 262-1234

Internet Address: <http://www.wisc.edu>

Chancellor: JOHN WILEY, 161 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Drive, Madison 53706, 262-9946.

Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: PETER SPEAR, 150 Bascom Hall, 262-1304.

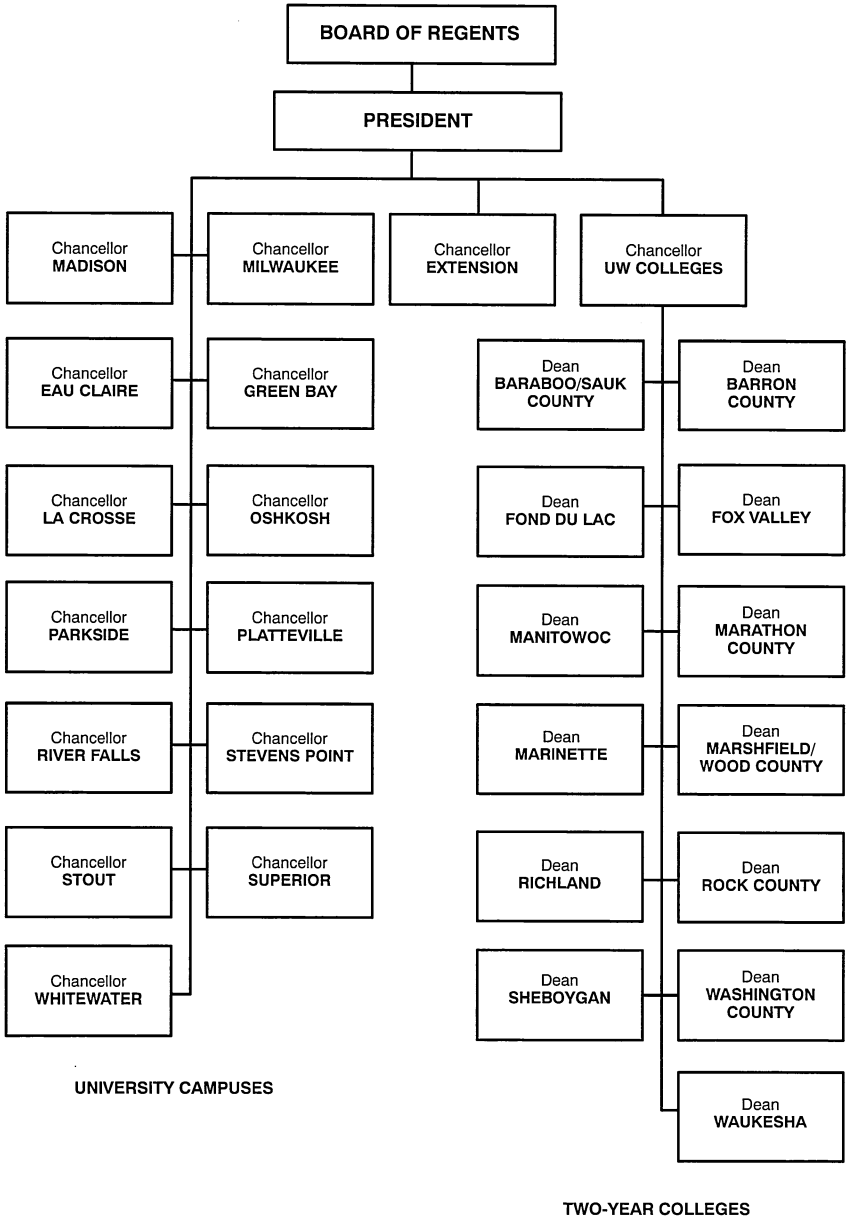
Vice Chancellor for Administration: JOHN TORPHY, 100 Bascom Hall, 263-2467.

Vice Chancellor for Legal and Executive Affairs: MELANY STINSON NEWBY, 361 Bascom Hall, 263-7400.

Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs: PAUL BARROWS, 117 Bascom Hall, 265-5228.

Vice Chancellor for Medical Affairs: PHILIP M. FARRELL, 1217C Medical Sciences Center, 263-4910.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03:
 Environmental Education Board
 Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Board

- Dean of Agricultural and Life Sciences:* ELTON ABERLE, 140 Agricultural Hall, 262-4930.
- Dean of Business:* MICHAEL KNETTER, 5110 Grainger Hall, 262-1758.
- Dean of Education:* W. CHARLES READ, 123 Education Building, 262-6137.
- Dean of Engineering:* PAUL PEERCY, 2610 Engineering Hall, 262-3482.
- Dean of the Graduate School:* MARTIN CADWALLADER, 333 Bascom Hall, 262-1044.
- Dean of Human Ecology:* ROBIN DOUTHITT, 1300 Linden Drive, 262-4847.
- Dean of International Studies and Programs:* GILLES BOUSQUET, 269 Bascom Hall, 262-9833.
- Dean of Law:* KENNETH DAVIS, JR., 5211C Law Building, 262-0618.
- Dean of Letters and Science:* PHILLIP R. CERTAIN, 105 South Hall, 263-2303.
- Director of Libraries:* KENNETH FRAZIER, 372 Memorial Library, 262-2600.
- Dean of Medical School:* PHILIP M. FARRELL, 1217C Medical Sciences Center, 263-4910.
- Dean of Nursing:* KATHARYN A. MAY, BX2455 Clinical Science Center-Module K6, 263-5155.
- Dean of Pharmacy:* MELVIN WEINSWIG, 1126B Rennebohm Hall, 262-1414.
- Dean of Veterinary Medicine:* DARYL BUSS, 2015 Linden Drive West, 263-6716.
- Dean of Students:* LUOLUO HONG, 75 Bascom Hall, 263-5702.
- Dean of Continuing Studies:* HOWARD MARTIN, Room 203, 905 University Avenue, 262-5821.
- Chair of the Academic Staff Executive Committee:* LINDA NEWMAN, 109 Education Building, 262-1155.
- Chair of the University Committee:* PHILIP BROWN, 365 Weeks Hall, 262-5954.
- Secretary of the Faculty:* JOSEPH FARRENKOPF, 133 Bascom Hall, 262-3956.
- Director of Admissions:* ROBERT SELTZER, 360 Armory and Gymnasium, 262-0464.
- Registrar:* JOANNE BERG, 130C Peterson Building, 262-0102.

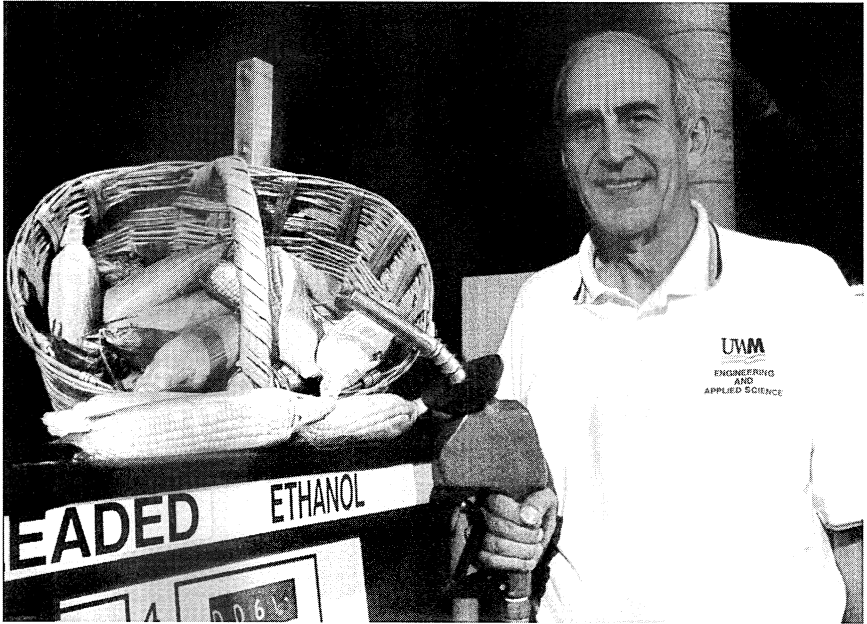
UW-Milwaukee

P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201-0413

General Telephone: (414) 229-1122

Internet Address: <http://www.uwm.edu>

- Chancellor:* NANCY L. ZIMPHER, 202 Chapman Hall, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee 53201, 229-4331.
- Provost/Vice Chancellor:* JOHN WANAT, 215 Chapman Hall, 229-4501.
- Vice Chancellor, Administrative Affairs:* DONALD G. MELKUS, 310 Chapman Hall, 229-4461.
- Interim Vice Chancellor for Student Affairs:* MARY ROGGEMAN, 132 Chapman Hall, 229-4038.
- Vice Chancellor, University Relations:* THOMAS LULJAK, 180A Chapman Hall, 229-4035.
- Dean, College of Engineering and Applied Science:* WILLIAM GREGORY, 524 Engineering and Mathematical Sciences Building, 229-4126.
- Dean, College of Letters and Science:* G. RICHARD MEADOWS, 218A Holton Hall, 229-5895.
- Dean, School of Allied Health Professions:* RANDALL S. LAMBRECHT, 897 Enderis Hall, 229-4712.
- Dean, School of Architecture and Urban Planning:* ROBERT C. GREENSTREET, 241 Architecture and Urban Planning Building, 229-4016.
- Dean, School of the Arts:* WILLIAM ROBERT BUCKER, 115A Sabin Hall, 229-4762.
- Dean, School of Business Administration:* VELAGAPUDI K. PRASAD, N425 Business Administration Building, 229-6256.
- Dean, School of Education:* ALFONZO THURMAN, 595 Enderis Hall, 229-4181.
- Dean, Graduate School and Associate Provost for Research:* WILLIAM A. RAYBURN, 247 Mitchell Hall, 229-5483.
- Dean, School of Library and Information Science:* MOHAMMED M. AMAN, 1193 Enderis Hall, 229-4709.
- Dean, School of Nursing:* SALLY LUNDEEN, 767B Cunningham Hall, 229-4189.



Wisconsin has benefited greatly from University of Wisconsin research projects, such as advances in ethanol research conducted by engineering and applied science experts at UW-Milwaukee. (UW-Milwaukee)

Dean, School of Social Welfare: JAMES BLACKBURN, 1095 Enderis Hall, 229-4400.

Dean, Outreach and Continuing Education Extension: SUSAN KELLY, 161 West Wisconsin Avenue, 53203, 227-3326.

Director of Admissions: BETH L. WECKMUELLER, 222 Mellencamp Hall, 229-6164.

Secretary of the University: ELLEN MURPHY, 225 Mitchell Hall, 229-5989.

UW-Eau Claire

Schofield Hall, Park and Garfield Avenues, P.O. Box 4004, Eau Claire 54702-4004

General Telephone: (715) 836-2637

Internet Address: <http://www.uwec.edu>

Chancellor: DONALD J. MASH, 836-2327.

Provost and Vice Chancellor, Academic Affairs: RONALD N. SATZ, 836-2320.

Vice Chancellor, Business and Student Services: ANDREW SOLL, 836-5182.

Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: TED WENDT, 836-2542.

Dean, College of Business: V. THOMAS DOCK, 836-5509.

Dean, College of Professional Studies: MARK W. CLARK, 836-2722.

Dean of Students: ANN LAPP, 836-5626.

Director of Admissions: ROBERT LOPEZ, 836-5415.

Registrar: SUE SHELTON MOORE, 836-4524.

UW-Green Bay

2420 Nicolet Drive, Green Bay 54311-7001

General Telephone: (920) 465-2000

Internet Address: <http://www.uwgb.edu>*Chancellor:* W. BRUCE SHEPARD, 465-2207.*Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs:* SUE K. HAMMERSMITH, 465-2334.*Associate Provost for Student Services/Dean of Students:* SUE KEIHN, 465-2152.*Vice Chancellor, Business and Finance:* THOMAS MAKI, 465-2210.*Assistant Chancellor, Planning and Budget:* DEAN RODEHEAVER, 465-2039.*Assistant Chancellor for University Advancement:* CHUCK WILSON, 465-2074.*Assistant Dean for Enrollment Services:* STEVE NEIHEISEL, 465-2111.*Dean, Liberal Arts and Sciences:* CAROL BLACKSHIRE-BELAY, 465-2336.*Interim Dean, Professional Studies and Outreach:* V. JANE MUHL, 465-2171.*Associate Dean, Graduate Studies and Research:* RONALD STIEGLITZ, 465-2711.*Communications Director, Marketing and University Communication:* CHRISTOPHER SAMPSON, 465-2527.*Registrar:* STEVE NEIHEISEL, 465-2055.**UW-La Crosse**

1725 State Street, La Crosse 54601-9959

General Telephone: (608) 785-8000

Internet Address: <http://www.uwlax.edu>*Chancellor:* DOUGLAS N. HASTAD, 785-8004.*Provost/Vice Chancellor:* ELIZABETH J. HITCH, 785-8007.*Assistant Chancellor, Administrative Services:* LAWRENCE L. LEBIECKI, 785-8020.*Assistant Chancellor, Advancement and External Relations:* KENNA L. CHRISTIANS, 785-8492.*Assistant Chancellor, Budget Planning and Control:* RONALD LOSTETTER, 785-8594.*Assistant to the Chancellor for Affirmative Action and Diversity:* ALFRED S. THOMPSON, JR., 785-8541.*Executive Director, Human Resources:* JENNIFER WILSON, 785-8013.*Interim Chief Information Officer:* JOHN P. TILLMAN, 785-8662.*Dean of Students and Academic Services:* PETRA M. ROTER 785-8151.*Dean, College of Business Administration:* WILLIAM G. COLCLOUGH III, 785-8095.*Interim Dean, College of Health, Physical Education and Recreation:* GARTH T. TYMESON, 785-8157.*Dean, College of Liberal Studies:* JOHN E. MAGERUS, 785-8113.*Dean, College of Science and Allied Health:* MICHAEL E. NELSON, 785-8218.*Interim Director of Graduate Studies:* RODERICK D. DUQUETTE, 785-8124.*Director, Admissions:* TIMOTHY R. LEWIS, 785-8939.*Registrar:* DIANE L. SCHUMACHER, 785-8953.**UW-Oshkosh**

800 Algoma Boulevard, Oshkosh 54901-8617

General Telephone: (920) 424-1234

Internet Address: <http://www.uwosh.edu>*Chancellor:* RICHARD H. WELLS, 424-0200.

Chancellor's Leadership Fellow: TOM J. MANNING, 424-0424.

Provost/Vice Chancellor: KEITH MILLER, 424-0300.

Associate Vice Chancellor: LANE R. EARNS, 424-1410.

Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: ELLIOTT L. GARB, 424-4000.

Assistant Vice Chancellor, Academic Support: MURIEL A. HAWKINS, 424-3080.

Interim Assistant Vice Chancellor, Graduate School and Research: MARSHA D. ROSSITER, 424-1223.

Associate Vice Chancellor, Enrollment and Information Services: JOHN F. BERENS, 424-3334.

Vice Chancellor, Administrative Services: THOMAS G. SONNLEITNER, 424-3030.

Dean, College of Business Administration: E. ALAN HARTMAN, 424-1424.

Dean, College of Education and Human Services: CARMEN COBALLES-VEGA, 424-3322.

Dean, College of Letters and Science: MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN, 424-1210.

Dean, College of Nursing: MERRITT E. KNOX, 424-3089.

Dean of Students: JAMES M. CHITWOOD, 424-3100.

Director, Admissions: JILL M. ENDRIES, 424-0228.

Director of Budgets: LORI WORM, 424-3033.

Registrar: LISA M. DANIELSON, 424-4077.

UW-Parkside

P.O. Box 2000, Kenosha 53141-2000

General Telephone: (262) 595-2345

Internet Address: <http://www.uwps.edu>

Chancellor: JOHN P. KEATING, 595-2211.

Provost/Vice Chancellor: REBECCA MARTIN, 595-2261.

Vice Chancellor, Administrative and Fiscal Affairs: WILLIAM W. STREETER, 595-2141.

Interim Associate Vice Chancellor for Planning, Budget, and Resource Allocation/Graduate Dean: GENE GOODMAN, 595-2422.

Associate Vice Chancellor for Student Services/Dean of Students: STEPHEN McLAUGHLIN, 595-2598.

Assistant Vice Chancellor for University Relations: LENNY KLAVER, 595-2591.

Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: DONALD CRESS, 595-2188.

Dean, School of Business and Technology: MARWAN Wafa, 595-2243.

Director of Admissions Processing: MATTHEW JENSEN, 595-2355.

Registrar: RICHARD LOTT, 595-2237.

UW-Platteville

1 University Plaza, Platteville 53818-3099

General Telephone: (608) 342-1491

Internet Address: <http://www.uwplatt.edu>

Chancellor: DAVID J. MARKEE, 342-1234.

Provost and Vice Chancellor: CAROL SUE BUTTS, 342-1261.

Interim Associate Vice Chancellor: DAVID VAN BUREN, 342-1262.

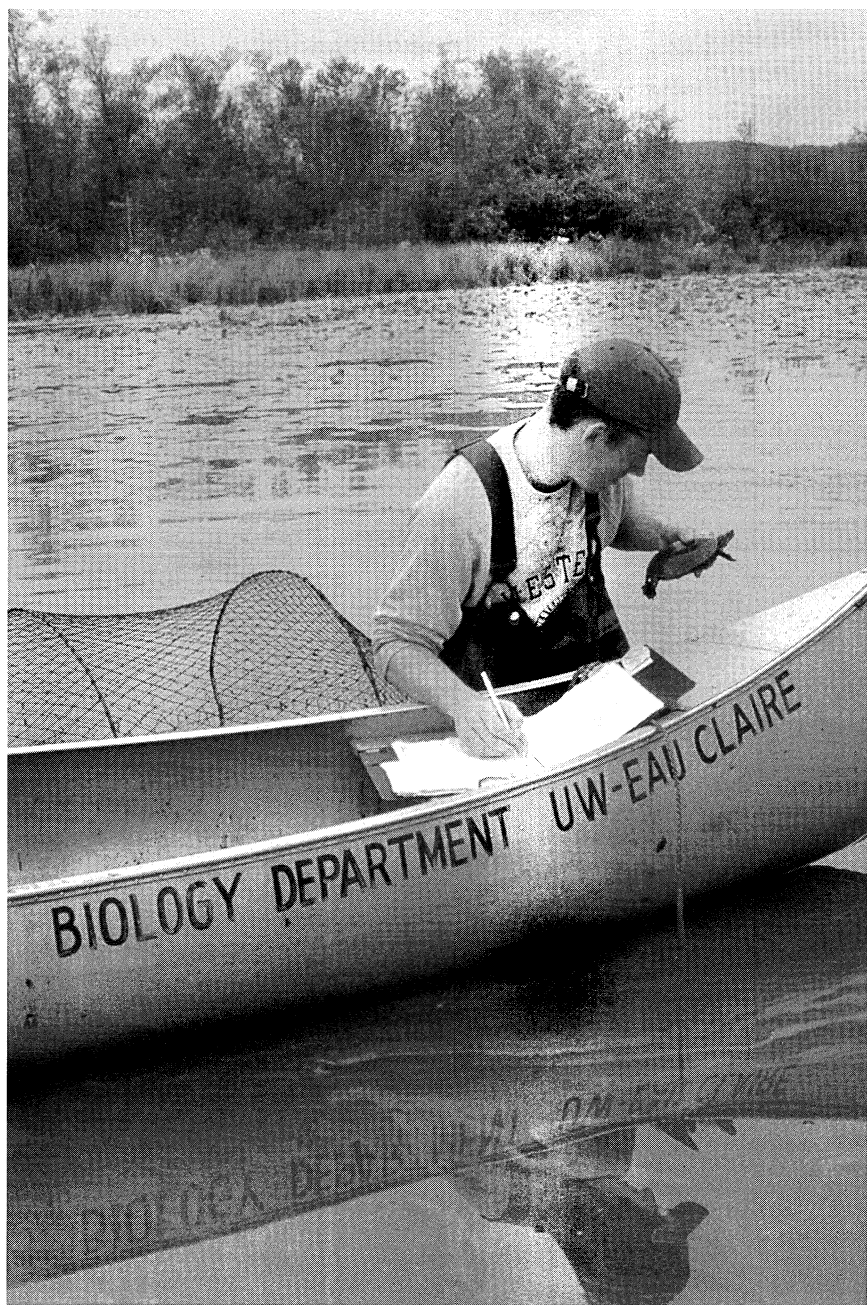
Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: STEPHEN ZIELKE, 342-1226.

Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: MICHAEL VINEY, 342-1854.

Dean of Admissions and Enrollment Management: RICHARD SCHUMACHER, 342-1125.

Dean, College of Business, Industry, Life Science and Agriculture: DUANE M. FORD, 342-1547.

Dean, College of Engineering, Mathematics and Science: RICHARD SHULTZ, 342-1561.



A biology student at the UW-Eau Claire records information during a field outing on an Eau Claire area lake for a research project on turtle movement and density. (UW-Eau Claire)

Interim Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Education: MITTIE J. NIMOCKS, 342-1151.
Dean, School of Graduate Studies: DAVID VAN BUREN, 342-1262.
Registrar: EDWARD DENEEN, 342-1321.

UW-River Falls

410 South Third Street, River Falls 54022-5001
 General Telephone: (715) 425-3911
 Internet Address: <http://www.uwrf.edu>

Chancellor: ANN M. LYDECKER, 425-3201.
Provost/Vice Chancellor: VIRGINIA M. COOMBS, 425-3700.
Vice Chancellor, Administration and Finance: VIRGIL NYLANDER, 425-3737.
Interim Dean, College of Agriculture, Food and Environmental Sciences: STEPHEN C. RIDLEY, 425-3841.
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: GORDEN HEDAHL, 425-3777.
Interim Dean, College of Education and Graduate Studies: CONNIE D. FOSTER, 425-3774.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: BARBARA H. NEMECEK, 425-3335.
Dean, Outreach and Graduate Studies: LEON ZABOROWSKI, 425-3350.
Dean of Students: ROGER A. BALLOU, 425-3711.
Director of Admissions: ALAN TUCHTENHAGEN, 425-3500.
Registrar: JUDY GEORGE, 425-3342.

UW-Stevens Point

Room 213 Old Main, 2100 Main Street, Stevens Point 54481-3897
 General Telephone: (715) 346-0123
 Internet Address: <http://www.uwsp.edu>

Chancellor: THOMAS F. GEORGE, 346-2123.
Provost/Vice Chancellor: VIRGINIA HELM, 346-4686.
Associate Vice Chancellor, Academic Programs and Grant Support Services: DAVID STASZAK, 346-3693.
Assistant Chancellor, Business Affairs: GREGORY DIEMER, 346-2641.
Assistant Chancellor, Student Affairs: ROBERT TOMLINSON, 346-2481.
Associate Vice Chancellor, Personnel and Budget: NANCY BAYNE, 346-3710.
Interim Chief Information Officer, Information Technology: DAVID DUMKE, 346-3612.
Executive Director, University Extension: JOAN SOSALLA, 898-9472.
Dean, College of Fine Arts and Communication: GERARD MCKENNA, 346-4920.
Dean, College of Letters and Science: JUSTUS PAUL, 346-4224.
Dean, College of Natural Resources: VICTOR PHILLIPS, 346-4617.
Dean, College of Professional Studies: JOAN NORTH, 346-3169.
Director, Admissions and High School Relations/Registrar: DAVID ECKHOLM, 346-3818; Registration and Records: 346-3818.

UW-Stout

P.O. Box 790, Menomonie 54751-0790
 General Telephone: (715) 232-1431
 Internet Address: <http://www.uwstout.edu>

Chancellor: CHARLES W. SORENSEN, 232-2441.

Provost/Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs: ROBERT SEDLAK, 232-2421.
Vice Chancellor, Administrative and Student Life Services: DIANE MOEN, 232-1683.
Associate Vice Chancellor, Academic and Student Affairs: JULIE FURST-BOWE, 232-2421.
Dean, College of Arts and Sciences: JOHN MURPHY, 232-2596.
Dean, College of Human Development: JOHN WESOLEK, 232-2687.
Dean, College of Technology, Engineering and Management: ROBERT MEYER, 232-1251.
Dean of Students: PINCKNEY HALL, 232-1181.
Director of Admissions and School Relations: CYNTHIA GILBERTS, 232-2639.
Registrar: JEFF KIRSCHLING, 232-2121.

UW-Superior

Belknap and Catlin Streets, P.O. Box 2000, Old Main Room 212, Superior 54880-4500
 General Telephone: (715) 394-8101
 Internet Address: <http://www.uwsuper.edu>

Chancellor: JULIUS E. ERLNBACH, 394-8221.
Provost: DAVID J. PRIOR, 394-8447.
Interim Director of Admissions: JAMES MILLER, 394-8298.
Dean of Faculties: ROSEMARY KEEFE, 394-8296.
Registrar: BARBARA A. ERICKSON, 394-8218.

UW-Whitewater

Hyer Hall, 800 West Main Street, Whitewater 53190-1790
 General Telephone: (262) 472-1234
 Internet Address: <http://www.uww.edu>

Chancellor: JOHN W. MILLER, 472-1918.
Interim Provost/Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: RICHARD J. TELFER, 472-1672.
Vice Chancellor, Administrative Affairs: JAMES W. FREER, 472-1922.
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs: BARBARA JONES, 472-1051.
Interim Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: BARBARA S. MONFILS, 472-1055.
Dean, College of Arts and Communication: JOHN H. HEYER, 472-1221.
Dean, College of Business and Economics: CHRISTINE L. CLEMENTS, 472-1343.
Dean, College of Education: JEFFREY C. BARNETT, 472-1101.
Dean, College of Letters and Sciences: HOWARD L. ROSS, 472-1711.
Dean, Graduate School, Continuing Education and Summer Session: RICHARD LEE, 472-1100.
Executive Director of Admissions: TORI MCGUIRE, 472-1512.
Registrar: DANIEL EDLEBECK, 472-1570.

UW Colleges

780 Regent Street, P.O. Box 8680, Madison 53708-8680
 Internet Address: <http://www.uwc.edu/>

Chancellor: WILLIAM F. MESSNER, (608) 262-1783.
Provost/Vice Chancellor: MARGARET CLEEK, (608) 263-1794.
Vice Chancellor, Administrative Services: STEVEN WILDECK, (608) 265-3040.
Associate Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs: GREG LAMPE, (608) 263-7217.
Assistant Vice Chancellor for Instructional Technology: RICHARD CLEEK, (608) 265-5764.
Registrar: PATRICIA MCGREGOR, (608) 262-9652.

Baraboo/Sauk County: 1006 Connie Road, Baraboo 53913-1098, (608) 356-8351,
<http://www.baraboo.uwc.edu>

Dean: MICHAEL BROPHY.

Barron County: 1800 College Drive, Rice Lake 54868-2497, (715) 234-8176,
<http://www.barron.uwc.edu>

Dean: PAUL CHASE.

Fond du Lac: 400 University Drive, Fond du Lac 54935-2998, (920) 929-3600,
<http://www.fdl.uwc.edu>

Dean: DANIEL BLANKENSHIP.

Fox Valley: 1478 Midway Road, Menasha 54952-1297, (920) 832-2600,
<http://www.fox.uwc.edu>

Dean: JAMES PERRY.

Manitowoc: 705 Viebahn Street, Manitowoc 54220-6699, (920) 683-4700,
<http://www.manitowoc.uwc.edu>

Dean: ROLAND BALDWIN.

Marathon County: 518 South 7th Avenue, Wausau 54401-5396, (715) 261-6100,
<http://www.uwmc.uwc.edu>

Dean: JAMES VENINGA.

Marinette: 750 West Bay Shore Street, Marinette 54143-4299, (715) 735-4300,
<http://www.marinette.uwc.edu>

Dean: SIDNEY BREMER.

Marshfield/Wood County: 2000 West 5th Street, Marshfield 54449-0150, (715) 389-6500,
<http://www.marshfield.uwc.edu>

Dean: ANDREW KEOGH.

Richland: 1200 Highway 14 West, Richland Center 53581-1399, (608) 647-6186,
<http://www.richland.uwc.edu>

Dean: DEBORAH CURETON.

Rock County: 2909 Kellogg Avenue, Janesville 53546-5699, (608) 758-6565,
<http://www.rock.uwc.edu>

Dean: JANET PHILIPP.

Sheboygan: One University Drive, Sheboygan 53081-4789, (920) 459-6600,
<http://www.sheboygan.uwc.edu>

Dean: RAYMOND HERNANDEZ.

Washington County: 400 University Drive, West Bend 53095-3699, (262) 335-5200,
<http://www.washington.uwc.edu>

Interim Dean: TOM BRIGHAM.

Waukesha: 1500 University Drive, Waukesha 53188-2799, (262) 521-5200,
<http://www.waukesha.uwc.edu>

Dean: BRAD STEWART.

UW-Extension

432 North Lake Street, Madison 53706-1498

General Telephone: (608) 262-3980

Internet Address: <http://www.uwex.edu>

Chancellor: KEVIN P. REILLY, 262-3786.

Vice Chancellor/Provost: MARVIN VAN KEKERIX, 262-6151.

Assistant to the Chancellor: RITA SEARS, 265-2653.

Dean, Continuing Education Extension: BARBARA EMIL, 262-2478.

Dean, Cooperative Extension: CARL O'CONNOR, 263-2775.

Vice Chancellor for Administrative and Financial Services: ROBERT ANDERSEN, 262-4830.
Director, Extension Communications: BYRON KNIGHT, 263-2129.
Director, Information Systems: RON KRAEMER, 263-6012.
Interim Secretary of the Faculty/Academic Staff: FARIBE PENDLETON, 262-1470.

Officers and Units Required by Statute

State Cartographer: THEODORE KOCH, (608) 262-6852, 160 Science Hall, 550 North Park Street, Madison 53706-1491.
State Geologist: JAMES ROBERTSON, (608) 263-7384, Geological and Natural History Survey, 3817 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53705-5100.
Agricultural Safety and Health Center: MARK PURSCHWITZ, *director*, (608) 262-1180, 230 Agricultural Engineering Building, 460 Henry Mall, Madison 53706.
Center for Environmental Education: RANDY CHAMPEAU, *director*, (715) 346-4973, 110 College of Natural Resources, 403 Learning Resources Center, Stevens Point 54481.
Geological and Natural History Survey: JAMES ROBERTSON, *state geologist*, (608) 262-1705, 3817 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53705-5100.
Area Health Education Center: NANCY SUGDEN, *director*, (608) 263-4927 or 263-1712, 203 Bradley Memorial, 1300 University Avenue, Madison 53706.
Wisconsin State Herbarium: PAUL E. BARRY, *director*, (608) 262-2792, Department of Botany, Room 132, Birge Hall, Madison 53706-1381.
Psychiatric Research Institute: NED KALIN, *director*, (608) 263-6079, 6001 Research Park Boulevard, Madison 53719.
Robert M. La Follette Institute of Public Affairs: JOHN F. WITTE, *director*, (608) 262-3581, 1225 Observatory Drive, Madison 53706.
State Soils and Plant Analysis Laboratory: SHERRY COMBS, *director*, (608) 262-4364, 5711 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53705.
Institute for Excellence in Urban Education: ED LEVIN, *assistant to the dean*, (414) 229-6779 or (414) 229-4181, School of Education, P.O. Box 413, UW-Milwaukee, Milwaukee 53201.
Center for Urban Land Economics Research: KERRY VANDELL, *director*, (608) 262-5800, 975 University Avenue, Room 5262, Grainger Hall, Madison 53706.
School of Veterinary Medicine: DARYL BUSS, *dean*, (608) 263-6716, 2015 Linden Drive West, Madison 53706-1102.

Agency Responsibility: The prime responsibilities of the University of Wisconsin System are teaching, public service, and research. The system provides postsecondary academic education for more than 160,000 students, including 120,000 full-time equivalent undergraduates.

Organization: The UW System consists of 13 degree-granting universities, 13 two-year colleges, and statewide extension programs. UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee offer bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees. Eleven other universities in the UW System offer associate, bachelor's, and master's degree programs: UW-Eau Claire, UW-Green Bay, UW-La Crosse, UW-Oshkosh, UW-Parkside, UW-Platteville, UW-River Falls, UW-Stevens Point, UW-Stout, UW-Superior, and UW-Whitewater.

The two-year UW Colleges serve local and commuter students by providing freshman-sophomore university course work that is transferable to degree-granting campuses. In addition, the colleges offer general education associate degrees. While college faculty and staff are employed by the UW System, municipalities and/or counties own the campuses and buildings in which the UW Colleges are located.

UW-Extension provides noncredit and for-credit classroom and distance learning courses, as well as continuing education and a wide range of public service programs.

The 17-member Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin System establishes policies to govern the system and plans for the future of public higher education in Wisconsin. Two members serve *ex officio*; the student member serves a 2-year term; and the other 14 members serve

staggered 7-year terms. The governor may not appoint a student member from the same institution in any 2 consecutive terms.

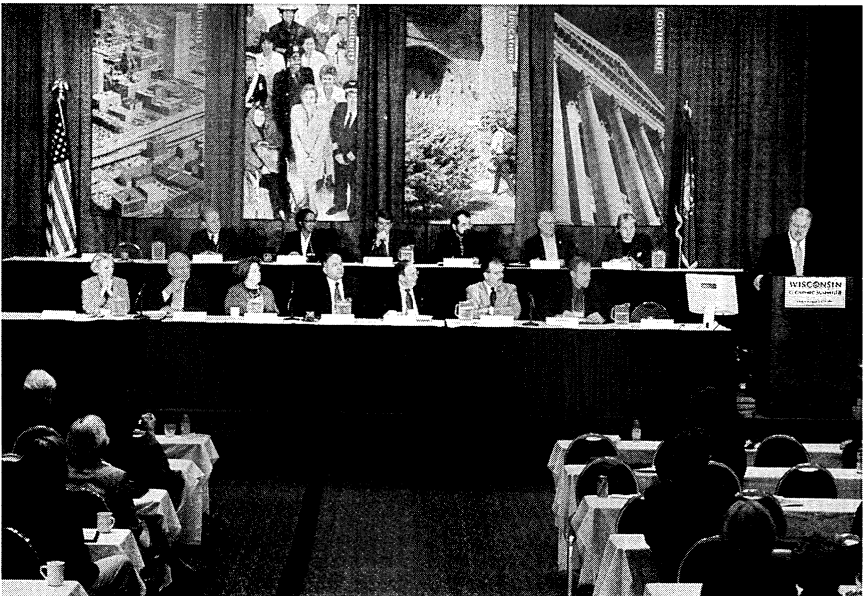
The board appoints the president of the UW System, the chancellors of the 13 universities, the chancellor of UW-Extension, the chancellor of the UW Colleges, and the deans of the 13 UW Colleges. All appointees serve at the pleasure of the board. The board also sets admission standards, reviews and approves university budgets, and establishes the regulatory framework within which the individual units operate.

Unit Functions: The president of the University of Wisconsin System has full executive responsibility for system operation and management. This officer carries out the duties prescribed by statute; implements the policies established by the board of regents; manages and coordinates the system's administrative offices; and exercises fiscal control through budget development, management-planning programs, and coordination and evaluation of the academic programs on all campuses.

Each chancellor serves as executive head of a particular campus or program, administers board policies under the direction of the system's president, and is accountable to the board of regents. Subject to board policy, the chancellors, in consultation with their faculties, design curricula and set degree requirements; determine academic standards and establish grading systems; define and administer institutional standards for faculty peer evaluation; screen candidates for appointment, promotion, and tenure; administer auxiliary services; and control all funds allocated to or generated by their respective programs.

History: Today's UW System is the product of the 1971 merger of two existing university boards – the Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin and the Board of Regents of the State Universities – and the institutions they governed.

From earliest times, Wisconsin lawmakers recognized the need for a tax-supported university. The territorial legislature passed laws in 1836, 1838, and 1839 regarding establishment and location of a university, and Article X, Section 6, of the state constitution ratified in 1848, provided for a state university at or near the seat of state government. Chapter 20, Laws of 1848, which



Hundreds of leaders from Wisconsin's business, labor, government, education, and nonprofit sectors have attended the Wisconsin Economic Summits, sponsored by the UW System. The events are opportunities for Wisconsin to foster the growth of the state's economy. (UW System)

implemented the constitutional provision, delegated university administration to a board of regents and classes began in 1849. Critical to the university's early development was Chapter 114, Laws of 1866, which reorganized the board of regents, expanded its authority, and authorized the governor to appoint the regents. The 1866 reorganization provided for instruction in agriculture on the Madison campus and an experimental farm, thereby making the university eligible, as Wisconsin's land grant institution, to receive the proceeds derived from sale of lands granted by the federal government to support agricultural education and research.

The State Universities originated with Chapter 82, Laws of 1857, which provided funds for a system of 2-year normal schools to train teachers and created the Board of Regents of Normal Schools. The first normal school opened at Platteville in 1866 and the ninth 50 years later at Eau Claire. In 1929, the 9 normal schools became "state teachers colleges" and were authorized to offer baccalaureate degree programs. They were renamed state colleges in 1951 and state universities in 1964. Chapter 75, Laws of 1967, renamed the governing body, designating it the Board of Regents of State Universities.

Chapter 100, Laws of 1971, mandated the merger of Wisconsin's two systems of public higher education to form the University of Wisconsin System. Chapter 335, Laws of 1973, recreated Chapter 36 of the statutes and provided a single statutory charter to govern public higher education in Wisconsin. The University of Wisconsin Colleges, which were previously called UW Centers, were renamed by 1997 Wisconsin Act 237.

ORGANIZATION CREATED BY STATUTE
WITHIN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

LABORATORY OF HYGIENE

Laboratory of Hygiene Board: JOHN TORPHY (designated by president of UW System), JOHN CHAPIN (designated by secretary of health and family services), MARY JO KOPECKY (designated by secretary of natural resources), SUSAN BUROKER (designated by secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection); ROBERT BAGLEY (local health department representative); DEBORAH TURSKI (physician representing clinical laboratories); EDWARD F. TREICK (representing private environmental testing laboratories); MICHAEL CAVANAUGH (representing occupational health laboratories); JEFFREY JENTZEN (medical examiner or coroner); PAUL A. HARRIS, vacancy (public members). Nonvoting member: RONALD H. LAESSIG (director, Laboratory of Hygiene). (All except *ex officio* officers or designees are appointed by governor.)

Director: RONALD H. LAESSIG.

Medical Director: DANIEL F. KURTYCZ.

Associate Director: CINDY J. MCINTOSH.

Mailing Address: 465 Henry Mall, Madison 53706-1578; 2601 Agriculture Drive, Madison 53707-7996 (Environmental Health Division).

Telephones: (608) 262-1293; Customer service: (800) 442-4618; Administrative office: (608) 262-3911; Wisconsin Occupational Health Laboratory: (608) 224-6210, (800) 446-0403; Proficiency Testing Program: (608) 833-1770, (800) 462-5261; Environmental Health Division: (608) 224-6202.

Division Fax: (608) 262-3257; Environmental Health Division Fax: (608) 224-6213.

Publications: Newborn Screening Newsletter; Occupational Health Newsletter; *Results* (WSLH Newsletter); annual report; reference manual; assorted special publications.

Number of Employees: 298.65.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$54,468,400.

Statutory References: Sections 15.07 (1), 15.915 (2), and 36.25 (11).

Agency Responsibility: The Laboratory of Hygiene, headed by a director appointed by the UW Board of Regents, provides complete laboratory services for appropriate state agencies and local health departments in the areas of water quality, air quality, public health, and contagious diseases. It performs laboratory tests and consultation for physicians, health officers, local agencies, private citizens, and resource management officials to prevent and control diseases and envi-

ronmental hazards. As part of the UW-Madison, the laboratory provides facilities for teaching and research in the fields of public health and environmental protection.

The laboratory operates under the direction and supervision of the Laboratory of Hygiene Board, composed of 11 members, 7 of whom are appointed by the governor to serve 3-year terms.

History: Chapter 344, Laws of 1903, created the Laboratory of Hygiene at the University of Wisconsin to examine water supplies, investigate contagious and infectious diseases, and function as the official laboratory of the State Board of Health. The executive branch reorganization act of 1967 extended the laboratory's services to the Department of Natural Resources.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION BOARD

Environmental Education Board: RICK KOZIEL (nature center/zoo representative), *chairperson*; SENATORS KEDZIE, RISSER; REPRESENTATIVES JOHNSRUD, MILLER; SHELLEY LEE (designated by superintendent of public instruction), AL STENSTRUP (designated by secretary of natural resources), ROBIN HARRIS (designated by president, UW System), JAMES GIBSON (designated by director, Technical College System Board); PATRICIA A. MARINAC (K-12 environmental educators' representative), WILLIAM BUCKLEY (conservation and environmental organizations representative), MARK ISHIHARA (business and industry representative), SABRINA GENTILE (agricultural representative), WILLIAM NEUHAUS (labor representative), KRISTA CONNOR JAMES (higher education institutions faculty representative), CATHY NORDINE (forestry representative), JANET BRANDT (energy industry representative). (Unless otherwise designated, members are appointed by president of UW System.)

Mailing Address: 110B College of Natural Resources, UW-Stevens Point, Stevens Point 54481.
Telephone: (715) 346-3805.

Internet Address: <http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/weeb>

Statutory References: Sections 15.915 (6) and 115.375.

Agency Responsibility: The Environmental Education Board awards matching grants to public agencies and nonprofit corporations to develop and distribute environmental education programs. The board consults with the state's educational agencies, the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies to identify needs and establish priorities for environmental education. Its 17 members include 9 representatives of educational institutions and nongovernmental interest groups who are appointed to serve 3-year terms. The senate and assembly members must represent the majority and the minority parties in their respective houses. The board was created by 1989 Wisconsin Act 299 and was transferred from the Department of Public Instruction to the UW System by 1997 Wisconsin Act 27.

VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY BOARD

Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Board: GLEN GILBERT (animal agriculture industry representative), *chairperson*; ROD NILSESTUEN (secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection), JOHN TORPHY (designated by chancellor of UW-Madison), DARYL BUSS (dean of the UW-Madison School of Veterinary Medicine), JACK SHERE (veterinarian employed by the federal government); BERWYN CADMAN (veterinarian); GREGORY A. BECK (animal agriculture industry representative); LLOYD HOLTERMAN, MARK RIECHERS (livestock producers); BERNARD ESTERDAY (laboratory interim director) (nonvoting member). (All except *ex officio* members are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: 6101 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53705-4494.

Telephone: (608) 262-5432.

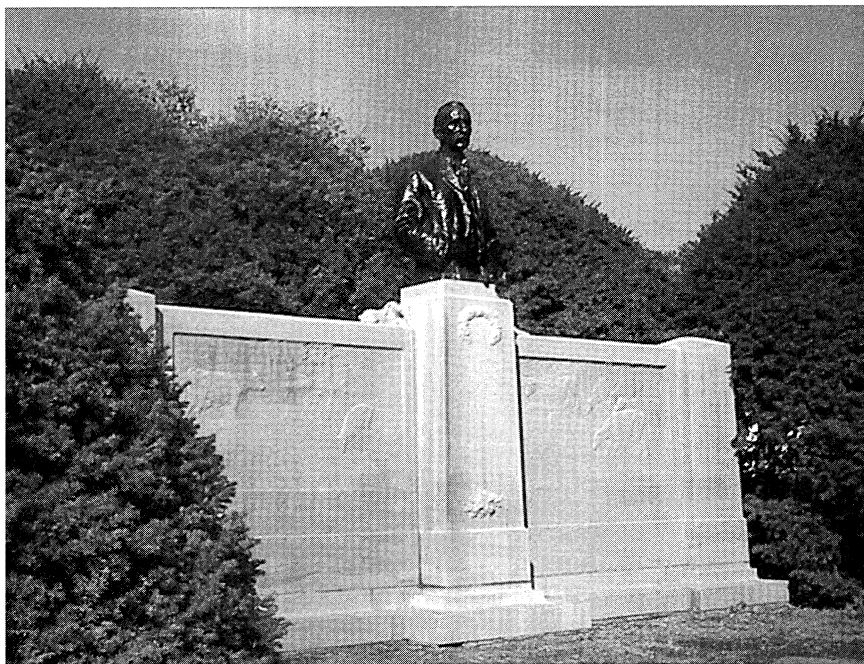
Fax: (608) 262-5005.

Statutory References: Sections 15.195 (1) and 36.58.

Agency Responsibility: The Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Board oversees the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory, which provides animal health testing and diagnostic services on a state-

wide basis for all types of animals. The board has 10 members, 6 of whom are appointed by the governor to serve staggered 3-year terms. The board prescribes policies for the laboratory's operation, develops its biennial budget, and sets fees for laboratory services. It also consults with the UW-Madison chancellor on the appointment of the laboratory director.

History: Both the board and the laboratory were created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 107, which transferred the laboratory's facilities and employees from the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection to the University of Wisconsin System, effective July 1, 2000.



The recently cleaned statue of Governor William Dempster Hoard stands watch in front of the University of Wisconsin School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, as it has for 80 years. Hoard, who served as governor from 1889-91, was a leading innovator and advocate of dairy farming in Wisconsin, and was the founder of the well-known trade publication, Hoard's Dairyman. (Kathleen Sitter, LRB)

Department of VETERANS AFFAIRS

Board of Veterans Affairs: KATHLEEN S. MARSCHMAN, *chairperson*; WALTER M. STENAVICH, *vice chairperson*; DONALD L. HEILIGER, MACK E. HUGHES, HERON A. VAN GORDEN, KENNETH C. WENDT, *vacancy*. (All are veterans appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Secretary of Veterans Affairs: RAYMOND G. BOLAND, 266-1315, ray.boland@

Deputy Secretary: JOHN A. SCOCOS, 266-2256, john.scocos@

Executive Assistant: ANTHONY HARDIE, 266-0517, anthony.hardie@

Legal Counsel: JOHN ROSINSKI, 266-7916, john.rosinski@

Policy, Planning and Budget, Office of: GLEN BROWER, *director*, 264-6092, glen.brower@

Public Affairs, Office of: ANDREW M. SCHUSTER, *director*, 267-1797, andrew.schuster@

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7843, Madison 53707-7843.

Location: 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-1311, toll free: (800) 947-8387.

Fax: (608) 264-7616.

Internet Address: <http://dva.state.wi.us>

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@dva.state.wi.us

Number of Employees: 940.80.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$327,420,900.

Statutory References: Section 15.49; Chapter 45.

Administration, Division of: SETH PERELMAN, *administrator*, 266-3081, seth.perelman@; Fax: 264-6089.

Administrative Services, Bureau of: BRADLEY CZEBOTAR, *director*, 266-6948, brad.czebotar@

Fiscal Services, Bureau of: ROGER L. GRAHAM, *director*, 266-3916, roger.graham@

Information Systems, Bureau of: ANTHONY J. CAPPOZZO, *director*, 267-7207, tony.cappozzo@

Veterans Benefits, Division of: WILLIAM J. KLOSTER, *administrator*, 266-0644, william.kloster@; Fax: (608) 267-0403.

Veterans Benefits, Bureau of: LAWRENCE E. DEWANE, *director*, 266-1309, larry.dewane@

Veterans Cemeteries, Bureau of: KENNETH G. GRANT, *director*, 261-0179, ken.grant@

Military Funeral Honors Program: (877) 944-6667, Fax: (866) 454-0356.

Veterans Homes, Division of: STEPHEN T. HANDRICH, *administrator*, (608) 267-1798, steve.handrich@

Wisconsin Veterans Home, King 54946-0600, Fax: (715) 258-5736; JOHN WILLIAM CROWLEY, *commandant*, bill.crowley@king; CHRIS WROLSTAD, *acting deputy commandant*, (715) 258-4249 chris.wrolstad@; CURT KIESSLING, *acting adjutant*, (715) 258-4242, curt.kiessler@

Activities Services, Bureau of: CATHY LEAVERTON, (715) 258-1486, cathy.leaverton@

Admissions and Discharges, Bureau of: MARIAN BOUSHLEY, (715) 258-4252, marian.boushley@

Dietary Services, Bureau of: JACKIE MOORE, (715) 258-1679, jackie.moore@

Engineering/Physical Plant, Bureau of: DOUG TYNDALL, (715) 258-4253, doug.tyndall@

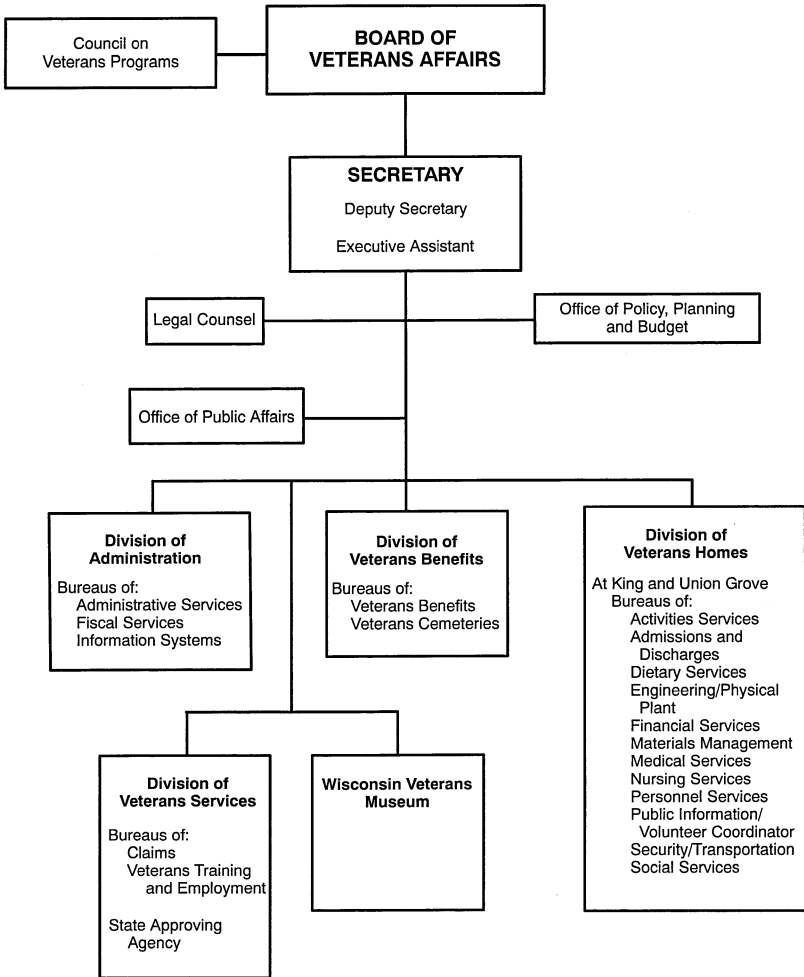
Financial Services, Bureau of: MARK MCCARTY, (715) 258-4248, mark.mccarty@

Materials Management, Bureau of: *vacancy*.

Medical Services, Bureau of: PAUL DRINKA, (715) 258-4240, paul.drinka@

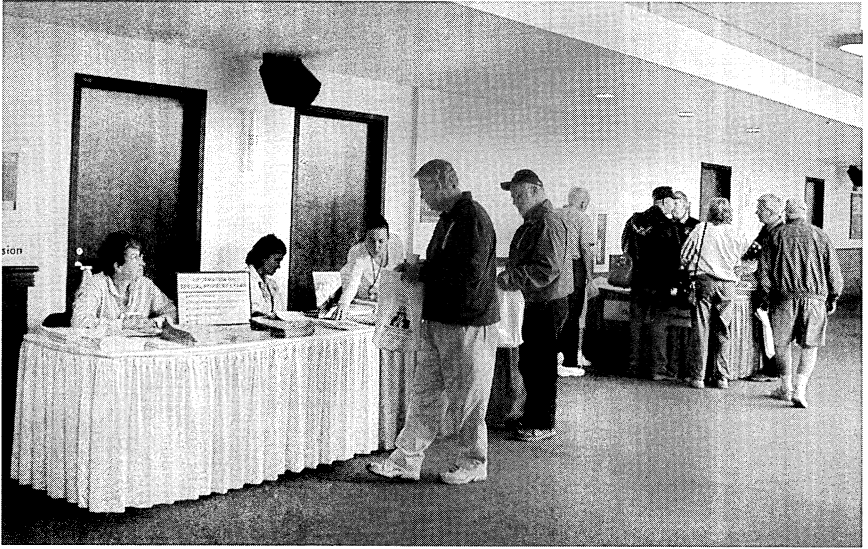
Nursing Services, Bureau of: *vacancy*.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



Unit attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Educational Approval Board

Personnel Services, Bureau of: NEAL SPRANGER, (715) 258-4244, neal.spranger@
Public Information/Volunteer Coordinator: RICH CALCUT, (715) 258-4247, rich.calcut@
Security/Transportation, Bureau of: RON WOODS, (715) 258-1485, ron.woods@
Social Services, Bureau of: SHERRY KELLEY, (715) 258-1660, sherry.kelley@
 Wisconsin Veterans Home, 21425 Spring St., Union Grove 53182; RAY BARBEAU, *commandant*, (262) 878-5784, ray.barbeau@; STEVEN STEAD, *deputy commandant*, (262) 878-5668, steve.stead@



Veterans and their families attend the Supermarket of Veterans Benefits held at Miller Park in Milwaukee on May 9-10, 2003. The Department of Veterans Affairs hosts these events at venues around the state to provide a “one-stop shop” for information about benefits and services available for eligible veterans. (Department of Veterans Affairs)

Veterans Services, Division of: RICHARD G. DEMOYA, *administrator*, 266-1378, rick.demoya@; Fax: 267-0403.

Claims, Bureau of: MARK RUTBERG, *director*, VA Regional Office, Building 6, Room CB28, 5000 West National Avenue, Milwaukee 53295-0001, (414) 902-5763, mark.rutberg@; Fax: (414) 902-9421.

State Approving Agency: RICHARD G. DEMOYA, *manager*, 266-1378, rick.demoya@

Veterans Training and Employment, Bureau of: GREG VODAK, *director*, 266-0529, greg.vodak@; Fax: (608) 267-0403.

Wisconsin Veterans Museum: RICHARD H. ZEITLIN, *director*, 266-1009, richard.zeitlin@

Publications: *The Courier; CVSO Digest; WDVA Update; Wisconsin’s Role in the Civil War; Wisconsin’s Role in World War II;* brochures on the Wisconsin Veterans Museum (Madison), the Wisconsin Veterans Home (King), and state veterans’ benefits and eligibility requirements.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Veterans Affairs provides educational and economic assistance to eligible veterans of the U.S. Armed Forces and their dependents through loan and grant programs. It also operates the Wisconsin veterans homes at King and Union Grove, the Wisconsin Veterans Museum in Madison, the Southern Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery at Union Grove, and the Northern Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery near Spooner.

The department currently serves an estimated 473,300 veterans living in Wisconsin, including 46,600 Gulf War veterans, 148,200 Vietnam War veterans, 72,900 Korean War veterans, and 105,100 World War II veterans.

Organization: The department is headed by a board of 7 members who serve staggered 6-year terms. All board members must be veterans, as defined by statute, and at least 2 must be Vietnam War veterans. Administrative powers and duties are exercised by the department secretary, who is appointed by the board and serves at its pleasure.

Unit Functions: The *Division of Administration* oversees data processing and fiscal management, systems analysis, and personnel benefits and training.

The *Division of Veterans Benefits* administers loan and emergency grant programs offered by the state, state veteran cemeteries, and the state military funeral honors program.

The department offers 30-year fixed rate home loans for veterans primary residence and home improvement loans for the veterans principal residence. These loan programs are funded through self-amortizing general obligation bonds. The division's property management section maintains properties reclaimed by foreclosure due to loan defaults and arranges to sell them at fair market value to recoup loan expenses.

The department also offers through the division of veterans benefits, personal loans to qualified veterans. These loans can be used for education, business, debt consolidation, and other qualifying purposes. Personal loans under this program are funded through the veterans trust fund. Revenue from these loans fund veteran benefits and department operating costs.

Emergency grants are available to qualified veterans to provide subsistence aid for veterans who have experienced a loss of income due to illness or disability, and veterans who require health care that cannot be obtained through other means. These grants have strict income and asset limits.

The division provides administration for the veterans memorial cemeteries. These cemeteries provide burial space for veterans, their spouses, and family members. Veterans can be buried free of charge; non-veteran spouses and family members are charged a burial fee.

The division coordinates military funeral honors. The division coordinates the efforts of veterans service organizations, the active duty military and reserve forces, as well as the Wisconsin National Guard. The division provides the administration for payment of a modest stipend to qualified veteran service organizations that perform military funeral honors requested by the family. The division has limited capability to provide military funeral honors teams.

The *Division of Veterans Homes* administers the state's facilities for veterans who are permanently incapacitated due to age or physical disability and those unable to find substantially gainful employment may be admitted if they meet service and residency criteria. Applicants must apply their income and resources to the cost of their care as required by Medicaid eligibility standards. The spouses of eligible veterans may also be admitted.

The Wisconsin Veterans Home at King serves approximately 740 members. It includes licensed skilled nursing care buildings, cottages for married couples, and the Wisconsin Veterans Memorial Cemetery. Residents receive complete medical and nursing care, along with therapeutic treatments and social services.

The Wisconsin Veterans Home at Union Grove provides community-based residential facilities to serve veterans and their spouses who do not require skilled nursing home care but do need assisted-living services. A 120-bed skilled nursing care facility is planned for the complex and additional services, such as adult care, will be provided.

The *Division of Veterans Services* administers education and employment services programs, claims services, and transition assistance programs.

The Bureau of Claims assists Wisconsin veterans with processing federal claims for compensation, pension, education, back pay, or any other problems arising from military service. The Bureau, which provides mobile services to supplement the main office located at the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Regional Office in Milwaukee, also provides grants to veterans service organizations involved with claim efforts.

As part of the Bureau of Veterans Training and Employment, the Veterans Assistance Program operates veterans assistance centers in Milwaukee, Tomah, King, and Union Grove. Through the centers, homeless veterans and veterans at risk of becoming homeless receive education, job training, and rehabilitative services to enable them to obtain steady employment and affordable housing. The program is a joint effort with the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and community-based agencies and is supplemented by service delivery support and outreach to veterans service organizations, veterans health care facilities, and correctional institutions. The Bureau also provides an array of employment and educational services to include transition assistance, grants, job referrals, academic credit for military experience programs, and assistance in obtaining teaching credentials through the Troops to Teachers Program.

The State Approving Agency coordinates programs and approves schools to assist veterans to effectively use their GI Bill benefits.

The *Wisconsin Veterans Museum* in Madison is dedicated to Wisconsin veterans of all wars. It houses and exhibits artifacts related to Wisconsin's participation in U.S. military actions from the Civil War to the present and offers programs to the public on the history of Wisconsin's war efforts. It also houses exhibits and archives documenting the history of the Wisconsin National Guard.

History: Legislation to benefit Wisconsin veterans dates back to the post-Civil War era. Most of the enactments between the Civil War and World War I were concerned with providing relief for destitute veterans and their families. In 1887, the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the prominent Civil War veterans' organization, founded the Grand Army Home at King, supported by private donations and federal and state subsidies. Now called the Wisconsin Veterans Home, the institution was first operated by the GAR and later by a state board and the adjutant general's office. Further recognition of Civil War veterans came in 1901, when the legislature established a Grand Army of the Republic headquarters and museum in the State Capitol. In 1993, the state opened the Wisconsin Veterans Museum in a separate building on the Capitol Square. The Southern Wisconsin Veterans Home at Union Grove, authorized in 1999 Wisconsin Act 9, opened in 2001.

After World War I, the 1919 Legislature granted a cash bonus, or alternatively an education bonus, to soldiers who fought in the war. It also created a fund for the relief of sick, wounded, or disabled veterans, administered by the Service Recognition Board and later its successor, the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Board. Other legislation between World Wars I and II provided funds for hospitalization, memorials, and free courses through the University of Wisconsin-Extension.

The creation of the Department of Veterans Affairs by Chapter 580, Laws of 1945, brought all veterans programs under a single agency. The department absorbed the Grand Army Home, the GAR Memorial Hall, the veterans claim services, and the Soldiers' Rehabilitation Board. The department was assigned the economic aid, hospital care, and education grants programs. It also took over three segregated veterans funds that were combined into the Veterans Trust Fund in 1961.

Two major new programs relating to housing and education were implemented after World War II. Beginning with legislation in 1947, programs were established to help veterans finance home loans through a trust fund. The state supreme court declared earmarking liquor tax moneys for the fund unconstitutional under the internal improvements clause, but a constitutional amendment, approved by the voters in 1949, resolved the problem. Chapter 627, Laws of 1949, authorized loans to qualified veterans for a portion of the value of their housing. The legislature converted this program to a second mortgage home loan program in 1973, when it established the Primary Home Loan Program that is financed with general obligation bonds. The state's use of general obligation bonding to offer home loans to veterans raised constitutional concerns. The legislature responded by proposing an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution, which the voters ratified in April 1975.

1999 Wisconsin Act 136 required the department to administer a program to coordinate the provision of military funeral honors to eligible deceased veterans.

Statutory Council

Council on Veterans Programs: JESSE HARO (Catholic War Veterans of the U.S.A.), *chairperson*; JOHN SCHURRER (American Legion), KEN KUEHNL (Disabled American Veterans), ITALO BENSONI (Veterans of Foreign Wars), PAUL A. BIALK (Marine Corps League), RUSS ALSTEEN (Navy Club of the U.S.A.), vacancy (AMVETS), vacancy (Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc.), WALTER PETERSON (American Ex-Prisoners of War), vacancy (Vietnam Veterans Against the War), JOHN MARGOWSKI (Vietnam Veterans of America), PAUL WEPRINSKY (Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.), WILLIAM STIEFUATER (Polish Legion of American Veterans), WILLIAM SIMS (National Association for Black Veterans, Inc.), PAUL FINE (Army and Navy Union of the United States of America), CLIFTON SORENSON (Wisconsin Association of Concerned Veterans Organizations), PHYLLIS PERK (United Women Veterans, Inc.), ROBERT MCFAL (U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II), FELMERS O. CHANEY

(Federation of Minority Veterans, Inc.), WILLIAM HUSTAD (Wisconsin Vietnam Veterans, Inc.), CLARENCE STOEL (Military Order of the Purple Heart), THOMAS H. WYNN (American Red Cross), ROBERT STONE (County Veterans Service Officers Association), JACK STONE (Wisconsin chapter of the Paralyzed Veterans of America). (All are appointed by their respective organizations.)

The Council on Veterans Programs studies and presents policy alternatives and recommendations to the Board of Veterans Affairs. It is comprised of representatives appointed for one-year terms by organizations that have a direct interest in veterans' affairs. The council was created by Chapter 443, Laws of 1943, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.497 and 45.35 (3d) of the statutes.



The Department of Veterans Affairs administers the Military Funeral Honors Program in coordination with active duty military, reserve, and Wisconsin National Guard units, and local veterans organizations, to provide an appropriate final tribute to eligible veterans. Since the program began in July 2000, honors have been provided at over 10,000 funerals. (Department of Veterans Affairs)

INDEPENDENT BOARD ATTACHED FOR BUDGETING, PROGRAM COORDINATION, AND RELATED MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS

EDUCATIONAL APPROVAL BOARD

Members: RAYMOND G. BOLAND, *chairperson*; LEROY E. CONNOR, JR., GEORGIANA GIESE, GENE KUSSART, DELORA NEWTON (appointed by governor).

Executive Secretary: DAVID C. DIES, 267-7733.

Mailing Address: 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: (608) 266-1996.

Fax: (608) 264-8477.

Publications: EAB Quarterly; A Guide to the EAB; School Approval Guide and Application; Wisconsin Directory of Private Postsecondary Schools.

Number of Employees: 5.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$863,900.

Statutory References: Sections 15.495 and 45.54.

Agency Responsibility: The Educational Approval Board is an independent state agency responsible for protecting Wisconsin's consumers, by regulating and monitoring for-profit postsecondary business, trade, or distance learning schools; out-of-state, nonprofit colleges and universities; and in-state, nonprofit institutions incorporated after 1991. The board currently oversees more than 120 schools serving more than 15,000 adults in degree and nondegree programs.

The board consists of not more than 7 members who serve at the pleasure of the governor and represent state agencies and others interested in educational programs. It employs the executive secretary and other staff from the classified service. Originally formed by order of the governor in 1944, the legislature created the agency in Chapter 137, Laws of 1953, as the Governor's Educational Advisory Committee to approve and supervise schools and educational courses that trained veterans under various federal laws. A 1957 law (Chapter 438) directed the committee to certify those private vocational schools that offered adequate courses and to prevent fraud and misrepresentation. Chapter 568, Laws of 1963, gave the committee responsibility for licensing agents of private vocational schools, and Chapter 595, Laws of 1965, renamed it the Educational Approval Council. It was renamed the Educational Approval Board and attached to the Department of Public Instruction by Chapter 214, Laws of 1967. The board was attached to the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education by Chapter 125, Laws of 1971.

The Educational Approval Board was repealed by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, as part of an initiative to create a state Department of Education. The Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled the measure unconstitutional and the agency's functions were continued under Executive Orders 283 and 287 which created the Educational Approval Council. The legislature recreated the board in 1997 Wisconsin Act 27 and attached it to the Higher Educational Aids Board. In 1999 Wisconsin Act 9, the board was attached to the Department of Veterans Affairs. 2001 Wisconsin Act 16 repealed statutory language which specifically made the board responsible for approving schools and courses of instruction for veterans and war orphans.

Department of WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Secretary of Workforce Development: ROBERTA GASSMAN, 267-1410,
roberta.gassman@

Deputy Secretary: LUCIA NUNEZ, 266-2284, lucia.nunez@

Executive Assistant: JOANNA RICHARD, 267-3200, joanna.richard@

Legal Counsel: HOWARD BERNSTEIN, 266-9427, howard.bernstein@

Chief Information Officer (information technology): ELLEN VOGEL, 266-5683, ellen.vogel@

Communications Director: ROSE LYNCH, 266-6753, rose.lynych@

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7946, Madison 53707-7946.

Location: 201 East Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-7552.

Fax: (608) 266-1784.

Internet Address: <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us>

Publications: Contact individual divisions for publications.

Number of Employees: 2,325.56.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$2,432,371,900.

Statutory References: Sections 15.22, 15.223, 15.225, and 15.227; Chapters 49, 102-106, 108, 109, and 111.

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@dwd.state.wi.us

Administrative Services Division: LARRY STUDEVILLE, *administrator*, 261-4599,

larry.studenville@; GREGORY R. SMITH, *assistant administrator*, 261-2138, gregory.r.smith@

Budget and Planning, Bureau of: THOMAS K. SMITH, *director*, 266-7895, thomas.smith@

Finance, Bureau of: KIPP SONNENTAG, *director and controller*, 266-7272, kipp.sonnentag@

General Services, Bureau of: JEANNE FREY, *director*, 266-1777, jeanne.frey@

Human Resource Services, Bureau of: WILLIAM F. KOMAREK, *director*, 266-6496,
bill.komarek@

Information Technology Services, Bureau of: VINNIE THOUSAND, *director*, 266-5588,
vinnie.thousand@

Equal Rights Division: MICABIL DIAZ-MARTINEZ, *administrator*, 266-0946,

micabil.diaz-martinez@; Division TTY: 264-8752.

Civil Rights, Bureau of: LEANNA WARE, *director*, 266-1997, leanna.ware@

Labor Standards, Bureau of: ROBERT ANDERSON, *director*, 266-3345, bob.anderson@

Support Services, Office of: LYNN HENDRICKSON, *manager*, 266-7560, lynn.hendrickson@

Unemployment Insurance, Division of: BILL CLINGAN, *administrator*, 266-8533,

william.clingan@; BRUCE HAGEN, *deputy administrator*, 261-2266, bruce.hagen@

Benefit Operations, Bureau of: CAROL LAUDENBACH, *director*, 267-9543, carol.laudenbach@

Legal Affairs, Bureau of: GREGORY A. FRIGO, *director*, 267-1406, greg.frigo@

Tax and Accounting, Bureau of: MARY ANDERSON, *director*, 266-3177, mary.anderson@

Administrative Services, Office of: BOB WHITAKER, *director*, 267-7743, bob.whitaker@

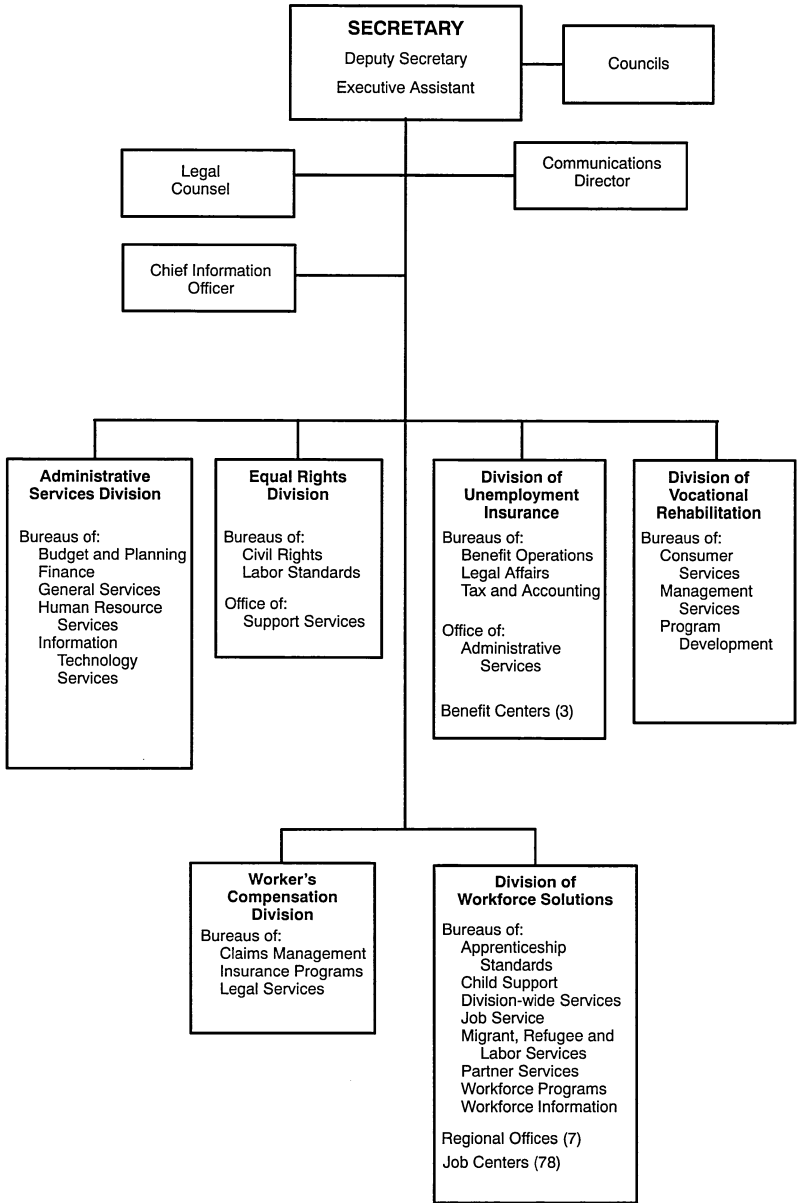
Benefit Centers:

Madison: Initial claims: (608) 232-0678; Employee inquiries: (608) 232-0824; Employer inquiries: (608) 232-0633.

Milwaukee: Initial claims: (414) 438-7700; Employee inquiries: (414) 438-7713; Employer inquiries: (414) 438-7705.

Statewide: Initial claims: (800) 822-5246; Employee inquiries: (800) 494-4944; Employer inquiries: (800) 247-1744.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT



Units attached for administrative purposes under Sec. 15.03: Labor and Industry Review Commission
 Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board
 Governor's Work-Based Learning Board

Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of: CHARLENE DWYER, *administrator*, (608) 261-2126, charlene.dwyer@, 201 East Washington Avenue, Suite A100, Madison 53707-7852; TERRY SCHNAPP, *deputy administrator*, (608) 261-4576, terry.schnapp@; Division TTY: (608) 243-5601.

Consumer Services, Bureau of: MANUEL LUGO, *director*, 261-0074, manuel.lugo@

Management Services, Bureau of: GERALD GUENTHER, *director*, 261-0064, jerry.guenther@

Program Development, Bureau of: CLEO ELIASON, 261-0054, cleo.eliason@

Regional Offices: To contact a local DVR office, call (800) 442-3477 or visit: <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/dvt/locations/default.htm>

Worker's Compensation Division: FRANCES HUNTLEY-COOPER, *administrator*, 266-6841, frances.huntley-cooper@; JOHN CONWAY, *deputy administrator*, 266-0337, john.conway@

Claims Management, Bureau of: LEE SHOREY, *director*, 267-9407, lee.shorey@

Insurance Programs, Bureau of: BRIAN KRUEGER, *director*, 266-3149, brian.krueger@

Legal Services, Bureau of: JIM O'MALLEY, *director*, 267-6704, jim.o'malley@

Workforce Solutions, Division of: BETTIE A. RODGERS, *administrator*, 266-6824, bettie.rodgers@; MARY C. ROWIN, *deputy administrator*, 267-9022, mary.rowin@

Apprenticeship Standards, Bureau of: KAREN P. MORGAN, *director*, 266-3133, karen.morgan@

Child Support, Bureau of: SUSAN PFEIFFER, *director*, 267-4337, susan.pfeiffer@

Division-wide Services, Bureau of: JOAN LARSON, *director*, 266-6721, joan.larson@

Job Service, Bureau of: BRIAN SOLOMON, *director*, 267-7514, brian.solomon@

Migrant, Refugee and Labor Services, Bureau of: MATEO CADENA, *director*, 266-0002, mateo.cadena@

Partner Services, Bureau of: NANCY BUCKWALTER, *director*, 266-7160, nancy.buckwalter@

Workforce Programs, Bureau of: RON HUNT, *director*, 266-2687, ron.hunt@

Workforce Information, Bureau of: SANDY BREITBORDE, *director*, 266-8212, sandy.breitborde@

Regional Offices:

Ashland: 220 Third Avenue West, P.O. Box 72, Ashland 54806-0072, (715) 682-7285.

Eau Claire: 221 West Madison Street, Suite 218, Eau Claire 54703-4404, (715) 836-2177.

Green Bay: 200 North Jefferson Street, Suite 428, Green Bay 54301, (920) 448-5305.

Madison: 3601 Memorial Drive, Madison 53704-1104, (608) 243-2404.

Milwaukee: 819 North 6th Street, 6th Floor, Milwaukee 53203-1606, (414) 227-4245.

Rhineland: P.O. Box 697, 130 South Stevens, Rhineland 54501-0697, (715) 365-2568.

Waukesha: 141 NW Barstow Street, Room 209, Waukesha 53188, (262) 521-5303.

Agency Responsibility: The Department of Workforce Development conducts a variety of work-related programs designed to connect people with employment opportunities in Wisconsin. It has major responsibility for the state's employment and training services, including Wisconsin Works (W-2), which is designed to move welfare recipients into the labor force; job centers; job training and placement services provided in cooperation with private sector employers; apprenticeship programs; and employment-related services for people with disabilities. It oversees the unemployment insurance and worker's compensation programs and is also responsible for adjudicating cases involving employment discrimination, housing discrimination, and labor law.

Organization: The department is administered by a secretary who is appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the senate. The secretary appoints the division administrators from outside the classified service.

Unit Functions: The *Administrative Services Division* provides management and program support to the other divisions, including budget, facilities, finance, human resources, information technology, procurement, and strategic planning services.

The *Equal Rights Division*, created by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967, enforces state laws that protect citizens from discrimination in employment, housing, and public accommodations. It also

administers the enforcement of family and medical leave laws and the labor laws relating to hours, conditions of work, minimum wage standards, and timely payment of wages. It determines prevailing wage rates and enforces them for state and municipal public works projects with exceptions to highway projects. The division also enforces child labor laws and plant closing laws.

The *Division of Unemployment Insurance* administers programs to pay benefits to unemployed workers, collect employer taxes, resolve contested benefit claims and employer tax issues, detect unemployment insurance fraud, and collect unemployment insurance overpayments. The division also collects entries for national and Wisconsin New Hire Directory databases.

The *Division of Vocational Rehabilitation* provides employment services to individuals who have significant physical and mental disabilities that create barriers in obtaining, maintaining, or improving employment. Each person is counseled and may receive medical, psychological, and vocational evaluations and training services. Employment programs, which are supported through state and federal funding, include vocational rehabilitation for eligible persons with disabilities; supported employment, including job coaching for individuals with severe disabilities; home-based enterprises that allow eligible persons to produce marketable products or services; and the Business Enterprise Program, which establishes business or vending stand locations for individuals who are legally blind.

The *Worker's Compensation Division* administers programs designed to ensure that injured workers receive required benefits from insurers or self-insured employers; encourage rehabilitation and reemployment for injured workers; and promote the reduction of work-related injuries, illnesses, and deaths.

The *Division of Workforce Solutions* oversees all workforce services administered by the department, including Wisconsin Works (W-2) and the Wisconsin Shares child care subsidy. It manages the child support program and the state labor exchange system; analyzes and distributes labor market information; monitors migrant worker services; and operates the state apprenticeship program. The division also administers a comprehensive interdepartmental employment and training system through public-private partnerships and a statewide network of 78 job centers.

History: In response to the state's industrialization, which began in the 1880s, Wisconsin took the lead nationally in adjusting labor laws to modern industrial conditions. Based on European models, the legislature adopted social insurance, whereby the costs of correcting labor problems, such as worker injuries and unemployment, were imposed on employers as an inducement to prevent the problems.

Wisconsin's laws, enacted during the early part of the 20th century, dealt with minimum wages, conditions of employment for women and children, worker's compensation, free public employment offices, apprenticeship standards, and job safety regulations. Many of these programs served as models for legislation in other states. Wisconsin's original worker's compensation act (Chapter 50, Laws of 1911) was the first state law of its kind in the nation. In the 1930s, Wisconsin led in developing the unemployment compensation system (Chapter 20, Laws of Special Session 1931) and issued the first benefit check in the nation in 1936.

Since World War II, Wisconsin has enacted legislation prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of race, sex, creed, national origin, marital status, ancestry, arrest or conviction record, off-duty use of lawful products, membership in military reserve, sexual orientation, age, and disability. Similar laws now protect access to housing and public accommodations.

Early in the 20th century, the state delegated labor law administration to a politically independent body of experts, the State Industrial Commission, and its advisory committees. The commission was encouraged to solve problems through administrative decisionmaking and the development of administrative rules to supplement the laws. A close tie between state government and the University of Wisconsin enabled the governor and legislature to translate reforms conceived in the academic arena into law. This cooperative meshing of academic research and government action came to be known as "The Wisconsin Idea".

The Department of Workforce Development evolved from the Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics, which was created in 1883. The bureau was succeeded by the State Industrial Commission in 1911. Following the 1967 executive branch reorganization, the commission directed the new Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations (DILHR) and was renamed the Industry,



The Department of Workforce Development's Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR) operates a joint federal/state program designed to obtain, maintain, and improve employment for people with disabilities. DVR offices, which are located in nearly all of the 78 One Stop Job Centers in the state, work with employers and other partners to assist persons with disabilities to enhance their skills and find appropriate jobs. (Department of Workforce Development)

Labor and Human Relations Commission by Chapter 276, Laws of 1969. The commission was replaced by a secretary in Chapter 29, Laws of 1977.

Effective July 1, 1996, the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations was renamed the Department of Industry, Labor and Job Development by 1995 Act 29, but the department was given the option of using the name Department of Workforce Development in 1995 Wisconsin Act 289. It formally chose to exercise that option beginning July 1, 1996, and the legislature officially recognized the name choice in 1997 Wisconsin Act 3.

The department was significantly altered by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. It assumed many duties formerly performed by other agencies, in particular supervision of welfare and income maintenance programs and vocational rehabilitation services, which were transferred from the former Department of Health and Social Services. At the same time, the Division of Safety and Buildings was transferred out of the department to the new Department of Commerce. 1997 Wisconsin Act 191 assigned the department primary responsibility for establishing and operating a statewide system for enforcing child, family, and spousal support obligations, including expanded authority to deny, revoke, or suspend various licenses, permits, and credentials of delinquent payors.

Statutory Councils

Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council: JOAN BRAUN, MARY WATRUD, *cochairpersons*; BRYAN ALBRECHT, WAYNE BELANGER, JULIE BROLIN, KENNETH CURRY, JAMES HODGES, BERNARD KURZAWA, THOMAS S. LESCH, MIKE LEWIN, JOHN METCALF, DAVID NEWBY, JOHN A. PEETERS, DENNIS PENKALSKI, ROBERT RIBERICH, LETHA SLOAN, RONALD STEINER, MARJORIE WOOD. (All are appointed by the Labor and Industry Review Commission.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707-7972.

Telephone: (608) 266-3133.

The Wisconsin Apprenticeship Council advises the department on matters pertaining to Wisconsin's apprenticeship system. The statutes do not stipulate the number of council members. The council was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.227 (13) of the statutes.

Labor and Management Council: DAVID NEWBY (labor community representative), ROBERTA GASSMAN (nonvoting public official), *cochairpersons*; LYLE A. BALISTRERI, MARTIN BEIL, ROBERT GLASER, JAY KOPPLIN, THOMAS S. LESCH, JAMES NEWELL, CANDICE OWLEY (labor community representatives); CHARLES D. EVANS, BRADLEY FULTON, JAMES S. HANEY, THOMAS JACOB LEINENKUGEL, MARY LUND, JONATHAN T. SWAIN, KAREN TIMBERLAKE, vacancy (management representatives); PHIL ALBERT, JAMES C. ENGLEBERT, RONALD E. SWEET, vacancy (nonvoting public employees or officials) (all appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7972, Madison 53707-7972.

Telephone: (608) 266-5138.

The 21-member Labor and Management Council provides a forum for labor, management, and public sector representatives to discuss issues that affect the state's economy and to foster positive labor-management relations in the workplace. Council members serve 5-year terms. The council was created by 1987 Wisconsin Act 27, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Section 15.227 (17) of the statutes.

Migrant Labor Council on: SENATOR WELCH, *chairperson*; SENATOR ROBSON; REPRESENTATIVES COLÓN, TOWNSEND; CALVIN J. FRELK, PHILLIP E. GOHLKE, DARRELL L. KRAUSE, KIMBERLY J. MYERS, RICHARD W. OKRAY, vacancy (employers of migrant workers); JOHN I. BAUKNECHT, ROSA M. DOMINGUEZ, JOHN F. EBBOTT, MARK GROSS, LUPE MARTINEZ, DORIS P. SLESINGER (migrant workers' representatives). (All except legislative members are appointed by governor.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7903, Madison 53707-7903.

Telephone: (608) 261-4425.

The 16-member Council on Migrant Labor advises the department and other state officials about matters affecting migrant workers. The council's 4 legislator members represent the two major political parties and are appointed "to act as representatives of the public". The nonlegisla-

tive members serve 3-year terms. The council was created by Chapter 17, Laws of 1977, and its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (8), 103.967, and 103.968 of the statutes.

Self-Insurers Council: JOHN WITTRY, *chairperson*; BURMA L. HUDSON, JILL E. JOSWIAK, RICK KANTE, DAWN NEUMAN (appointed by secretary of workforce development).

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7901, Madison 53707-7901.

Telephone: (608) 266-3149.

The 5-member Self-Insurers Council advises the department about matters related to companies that cover their own worker's compensation losses rather than insuring them with an insurance carrier. Members are appointed for 3-year terms by the secretary of the department. The council was created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, and its duties and composition are prescribed in Sections 15.09 (5) and 15.227 (11) of the statutes.

Unemployment Insurance, Council on: GREGORY A. FRIGO (permanent classified employee of department) (nonvoting member), *chairperson*; JAMES BUCHEN, EARL GUSTAFSON, ROBERT OYLER, DANIEL PETERSON (employer representatives); ED LUMP (employer representative, small business owner or representing small business association); MICHAEL BOLTON, ROBERT W. LYONS, PHIL NEUENFELDT, DENNIS PENKALSKI, RED PLATZ (employee representatives). (All are appointed by secretary of workforce development.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8942, Madison 53708-8942.

Telephone: (608) 266-3189.

The 11-member Council on Unemployment Insurance advises the legislature and the department about unemployment compensation matters. It includes 5 employers and 5 employees who are appointed for 6-year terms, plus a permanent, classified employee of the department who acts as the council's nonvoting chairperson. In making council appointments, the secretary must consider "balanced representation of the industrial, commercial, construction, nonprofit and public sectors of the state's economy." One employer representative must be a small business owner or represent a small business association. The council was created as the Council on Unemployment Compensation by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967. Its name was changed by 1997 Wisconsin Act 39. Its composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (3) and 108.14 (5) of the statutes.

Worker's Compensation, Council on: FRANCES HUNTLEY-COOPER (department employee), *chairperson*; RICHARD J. BAGIN, JEFFREY J. BEIRIGER, JAMES A. BUCHEN, KATHLEEN COAKLEY, GREG GLEICHERT (employer representatives); ROBERT GLASER, RON KENT, DAVID NEWBY, CAROL VETTER, PAUL WELNAK (employee representatives); JODIE CONNOR, DON GORDON, BRUCE OLSON (nonvoting insurance company representatives). (All are appointed by secretary of workforce development.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7901, Madison 53707-7901.

Telephone: (608) 266-6841.

The 14-member Council on Worker's Compensation is appointed by the secretary of the department to advise the legislature and the department about worker's compensation and related matters. The council was created by Chapter 281, Laws of 1963, as the Advisory Committee on Workers' Compensation, appointed by the Industrial Commission. It was given its current name and located in the Department of Industry, Labor and Human Relations by Chapter 327, Laws of 1967. The council includes three nonvoting representatives of insurers authorized to do worker's compensation insurance business in Wisconsin and a department employee acting as chairperson. The council's composition and duties are prescribed in Sections 15.227 (4) and 102.14 (2) of the statutes.

INDEPENDENT UNITS ATTACHED FOR PROGRAM COORDINATION AND RELATED
MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS BY SECTION 15.03 OF THE STATUTES

LABOR AND INDUSTRY REVIEW COMMISSION

Labor and Industry Review Commission: DAVID B. FALSTAD, *chairperson*; JAMES T. FLYNN, ROBERT GLASER (appointed by the governor with senate consent).

General Counsel: JAMES L. PFLASTERER, james.pflasterer@dwd.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 8126, Madison 53708-8126.

Location: Public Broadcasting Building, 3319 West Beltline Highway, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 266-9850.

Fax: (608) 267-4409.

E-mail Address: dwdlirc@dwd.state.wi.us

Internet Address: www.dwd.state.wi.us/lirc

Publications: Informational brochure.

Number of Employees: 29.93.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$5,668,200.

Statutory References: Sections 15.225, 15.227, and 103.04.

Agency Responsibility: The 3-member Labor and Industry Review Commission is a quasi-judicial body, created by Chapter 29, Laws of 1977, which handles petitions seeking review of the decisions of the Department of Workforce Development related to unemployment insurance, worker's compensation, fair employment, and public accommodations. It also hears appeals about discrimination in postsecondary education involving a person's physical condition or developmental disability. Commission decisions may be appealed to the circuit court. Commission decisions are enforced by the Department of Justice or the commission's legal staff. Commission members serve full-time for staggered 6-year terms, and they select a chairperson from their membership to serve for a 2-year period. By law, the commission's budget must be transmitted to the governor by the department without modification, unless the commission agrees to the change.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CORPS BOARD

Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board: GERALD H. DERR, *chairperson*; JOHN KRIHA, *vice chairperson*; JACK NEDLAND, *secretary*; JERRY HANOWSKI (member or employee of a local workforce development board); LAUREN HAMBROOK, BRIAN SCHIMMING, EUGENE ZEUSKE. (All are appointed by governor.)

Executive Secretary: vacancy (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Mailing Address: Suite 406, 30 West Mifflin Street, Madison 53703-2558.

Telephone: (608) 266-7730.

Fax: (608) 267-2733.

Internet Address: www.dwd.state.wi.us/wcc

Publications: Biennial Report.

Number of Employees: 8.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$7,022,200.

Statutory References: Sections 15.225 (2) and 106.215.

Agency Responsibility: The 7-member Wisconsin Conservation Corps Board is the policy-making board for the Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC). The WCC provides work experience and personal development opportunities for underemployed and unemployed men and women ages 18-25 by implementing conservation and human services projects for federal and state agencies, local units of government, and nonprofit organizations. The board establishes guidelines for the projects and sets standards and procedures for the selection, hiring, and training of corps members. The board's staff supervises the projects and handles the recruitment and train-

ing of the crew leaders and the corps members chosen to work for one-year terms at different project sites throughout the state. Upon completion of their year of service, corps members are eligible for a cash bonus or a tuition voucher. There are approximately 300 slots for corps enrollees each year.

Board members serve staggered 6-year terms and must represent regional, environmental, and agricultural interests. One of them must be a member of a local workforce development board, established under the federal Job Training Partnership Act. The secretary of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, the secretary of health and family services, the secretary of workforce development, the secretary of natural resources, and the chancellor of UW-Extension (or their designees) serve as nonvoting liaison representatives to the board.

The board was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 27 and attached to the Department of Natural Resources. 1985 Wisconsin Act 29 attached it to the Department of Administration. It was attached to the Department of Workforce Development by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27.

GOVERNOR'S WORK-BASED LEARNING BOARD

Governor's Work-Based Learning Board: GOV. JAMES DOYLE, *chairperson*; ELIZABETH BURMASTER (State Superintendent of Public Instruction); L. ANNE REID (president, Technical College System Board), ED CHIN (director, Technical College System Board); ROBERTA GASSMAN (secretary of workforce development); BETTIE RODGERS (division administrator, Department of Workforce Development); JOSEPH OSWALD, JIM SCHULTZ (representing organized labor and appointed by assembly speaker and senate majority leader, respectively); LOUIS FORTES, vacancy (representing business and industry and appointed by assembly speaker and senate majority leader, respectively); PHIL NEUENFELDT, DOROTHY WALKER (representing organized labor); KIM KINDSCHI, BETH NEMECEK (representing business and industry); KATHLEEN M. COOKE, vacancy (representing secondary vocational education and work-based learning); MARGARET A. FARROW (representing public interest). (All but *ex officio* members and those appointed by legislature are appointed by the governor.)

Executive Director: TERRY CRANEY.

Mailing Address: 131 West Wilson Street, Suite 1001, P.O. Box 7891, Madison 53707-7891.

Telephone: (608) 266-0223.

Fax: (608) 261-4862.

Internet Address: <http://www.dwd.state.wi.us/gwblb>

Publications:

Number of Employees: 16.75.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$13,019,700.

Statutory References: 15.07 (2) (k), 15.225 (3), 106.12, and 118.34 (4)

Agency Responsibility: The 17-member Governor's Work-Based Learning Board, created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 9, plans and implements the Youth Apprenticeship, School-to-Work, and Work-Based Learning Programs and any such other employment and education programs assigned by the governor to the board. By statute, the governor serves as chairperson of the board and must appoint the executive director from outside the classified service.

STATE AUTHORITIES

Authorities are public, corporate bodies created for specific purposes.

FOX RIVER NAVIGATIONAL AUTHORITY

Board of Directors: WILL STARK, BILLY R. WILLIS (Brown County residents); RON VAN DE HEY, vacancy (Outagamie County residents); ELWYN NELSON, WILLIAM RAATHS (Winnebago County residents); SCOTT HASSETT (secretary of natural resources); FRANK BUSALACCHI (secretary of transportation); ROBERT THOMASGARD (acting director state historical society) (county residents are appointed by the governor).

Number of Employees: 0.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$216,700.

Statutory References: Chapter 237.

Agency Responsibility: The Fox River Navigational Authority will rehabilitate, repair, and manage the navigation system on or near the Fox River in 3 counties, once the federal government transfers the ownership of the navigational system to the State of Wisconsin and the authority enters into a lease agreement with the Department of Administration (DOA). The authority may enter into contracts with third parties to replace, repair, rehabilitate, and operate the system. It may not sublease all or any part of the navigational system without DOA approval. It may enter into contracts with nonprofit organizations to raise funds. The authority may charge fees for services provided to watercraft owners and users of navigational facilities. While the authority may contract debt, it may not issue bonds. It must submit a management plan to DOA that addresses the costs of operating the navigational system and how it will manage its funds. In addition it must submit an audited financial statement annually.

Organization: The Fox River Navigational Authority is a public corporation consisting of 9 members. The 6 members the governor appoints serve 3-year terms. At least one member from each of the 3 counties must be a resident of a city, village, or town in which a navigational system lock is located. The board appoints a chief executive officer to serve at its pleasure.

The authority was created by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN HOSPITALS AND CLINICS AUTHORITY

Board of Directors: GEORGE K. STEIL, SR. (appointed by governor with senate consent), *chairperson*; SENATOR DARLING (senate cochairperson, Joint Committee on Finance), REPRESENTATIVE WARD (designated by assembly cochairperson, Joint Committee on Finance); ROGER AXTELL, PATRICK G. BOYLE, FREDERIC MOHS (UW Board of Regents members appointed by board president); JOHN WILEY (chancellor, UW-Madison); PHILIP M. FARRELL (dean, UW-Madison Medical School); LAYTON G. RIKKERS (departmental chairperson, UW-Madison Medical School, appointed by UW-Madison chancellor), KATHARYN MAY (UW health professions faculty, other than UW Medical School, appointed by UW-Madison chancellor); MARC MAROTTA (secretary of administration); PATRICK BOYLE, vacancy (appointed by governor with senate consent). Non-voting members: CAROL L. BOOTH, RICHARD W. CHOUDOIR (labor representatives appointed by governor).

Chief Executive Officer: DONNA K. SOLLENBERGER.

Mailing Address: 600 Highland Avenue, Room H4/810, Madison 53792-8350.

Location: 600 Highland Avenue, Madison.

Telephone: (608) 263-8025.

Fax: (608) 263-9830.

Publication: *Health Bound*; *HealthLink* (newsletter for Dane County residents); *Medical Directions* (newsletter for state physicians).

Number of Employees: 6,443 (not state funded).

Total Budget 2002-03: \$548,800,000 (not state funded).

Statutory References: Section 15.96; Chapter 233.

Agency Responsibility: The University of Wisconsin Hospitals and Clinics Authority operates the UW Hospital and Clinics and the UW Children's Hospital and supervises the delivery of health care and treatment, including care for the indigent. Through the UW Hospital and Clinics, it provides instruction for students of medicine and other health professions, sponsors and supports medical research, and assists health care programs and personnel throughout the state. It also operates a poison control center and other community health programs. Subject to approval by its board, the Authority may issue bonds to support its operations and may seek financing from the Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority.

Organization: The Authority is a public corporation, which is self-financing. It derives much of its income from charges for clinical and hospital services. The 15-member board of directors includes 2 nonvoting members from two separate bargaining units that represent Authority employees. The governor's appointees serve 3-year terms. The board elects a chairperson annually and appoints the chief executive officer for the Authority. The Authority was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27, which separated UW Hospital and Clinics and their related services from the UW System, effective July 1, 1996.

WISCONSIN HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY

Members: DANIEL P. BLASK, *chairperson*; TIMOTHY K. SIZE, *vice chairperson*; EDWARD M. APRAHAMIAN, TONIT CALAWAY, PAUL B. LUBER, JOHN NOREIKA, PAUL J. SENTRY (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Executive Director: LAWRENCE R. NINES.

Mailing Address: 18000 West Sarah Lane, Suite 140, Brookfield 53045-5841.

Telephone: (262) 792-0466.

Fax: (262) 792-0649.

Agency E-mail Address: whefa@execpc.com

Internet Address: <http://www.whefa.com>

Publications: Annual Report; WHEFA Capital Comments Newsletter.

Number of Employees: 4.00 (not state funded).

Statutory Reference: Chapter 231.

Agency Responsibility: The Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority (WHEFA) issues bonds on behalf of nonprofit health care and educational facilities to help them finance their capital costs. Since interest earned on the bonds is exempt from federal income taxation, they can be marketed at lower interest rates, which reduces the cost of borrowing. The Authority has no taxing power and receives no general appropriations from the state; it supports its operations by imposing fees on participating institutions. WHEFA's bonds and notes are funded solely through loan repayments from the borrowing institution or sponsor. Technically, they are not a debt, liability, or obligation of the State of Wisconsin or any of its subdivisions.

WHEFA may issue bonds to finance any qualifying capital project, including new construction, remodeling, and renovation; expansion of current facilities; and purchase of new equipment or furnishings. Some projects require prior approval from the Department of Health and Family Services (DHFS). Upon completion of a project, the Authority may collect rents and revenues to cover the principal and interest on the bonds and administrative expenses. WHEFA may establish rules for the use of a project and appoint the institution or unit administering the facility as its agent.

WHEFA may also issue bonds to refinance outstanding debt of qualifying health care and educational institutions. Health care institutions qualify only when DHFS certifies that refinancing will lead to rate reductions.

Organization: WHEFA is a public corporation. Its 7 members are appointed for staggered 7-year terms, and no more than 4 may be members of the same political party. Each member's appointment remains in effect until a successor is appointed. The governor annually appoints one member as chairperson, and the Authority appoints the executive director. The executive director and staff are employed outside the classified service and are not paid by state funds.

History: The agency was created as the Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority by Chapter 304, Laws of 1973. Operations began in September 1979, after the Wisconsin Supreme Court found the law constitutional in *State ex rel. Wisconsin Health Facilities Authority v. Lindner*, 91 Wis. 2d 145 (1979), when it ruled that assistance to a religiously affiliated hospital does not advance religion or foster unnecessary entanglement between church and state. The Authority issued its first debt in December 1979.

1987 Wisconsin Act 27 expanded the scope of the agency to include assistance to educational facilities and continuing care retirement communities and changed its name to reflect the broader responsibilities. In 1989 Wisconsin Act 31, the legislature added a rural hospital loan guarantee program that was subsequently repealed by 1995 Wisconsin Act 27. 1993 Wisconsin Act 438 added not-for-profit institutions that have health education as their primary purpose.

WISCONSIN HOUSING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Members: PERRY ARMSTRONG, *chairperson*; DAVID W. KRUGER, *vice chairperson*; DANIEL F. LEE, *secretary*; CARLA CROSS, *treasurer*; SENATORS MOORE, STEPP; REPRESENTATIVES MORRIS, WIECKERT; CORY L. NETTLES (secretary of commerce), MARC MAROTTA (secretary of administration); GEOFFREY HURTADO, EDWARD W. MOUW. (All except legislative and *ex officio* members are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Executive Director: ANTONIO RILEY, 266-2893, antonio.riley@

Deputy Executive Director: GEORGE CHRISTENSON, 266-2027, george.christenson@

Executive Assistant: CHRIS GUNST, 261-5930, chris.gunst@

Executive Secretary: MAUREEN BRUNKER, 266-7354, maureen.brunker@

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1728, Madison 53701-1728; Milwaukee Office: Suite 100, 101 West Pleasant Street, Milwaukee 53212.

Location: Suite 700, 201 West Washington Avenue, Madison.

Telephones: Madison: (608) 266-7884; Milwaukee: (414) 227-4039; Hotline: (800) 334-6873.

Fax: Madison: (608) 267-1099; Milwaukee: (414) 227-4704.

Internet Address: <http://www.wheda.com>

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@wheda.com

Asset Management: RAE ELLEN PACKARD, *director*, 266-6622, rae_ellen.packard@

Community Development: JOHN SCHULTZ, *director*, (414) 227-2292, john.schultz@

Credit: MARY C. ZINS, *director*, 266-2184, mary.zins@

Financial Services: LAURA B. MORRIS, *chief financial officer*, 266-1640, laura.morris@

General Counsel: MICK N. CONRAD, 266-2748, mick.conrad@

Human Resources and Administration: FLOYD DEBOW, *director*, 267-2921, floyd.debow@

Information Technology: JAMES SIEBERS, *director*, 266-3183, jim.siebers@

New Products and Economic Development: RAY HARMON, *director*, 266-9782, ray.harmon@

Publications: Annual Report; Dividends for Wisconsin; Inventory of Federally Assisted Rental Housing – State of Wisconsin; Wisconsin Housing Authorities Directory.

Number of Employees: 172.00 (not state funded).

Total Budget 2001-03: (not state funded).

Statutory Reference: Chapter 234.

Agency Responsibility: The Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority (WHEDA) provides loans for low- and moderate-income housing, as well as small business and agricultural development projects. The Authority finances most of its programs through the sale of bonds that technically are not an obligation of the State of Wisconsin. Since interest earned on the bonds is exempt from federal income taxation, they can be marketed at lower interest rates, which reduces the cost of borrowing.

WHEDA's single family housing programs include the Home Ownership Mortgage (HOME) Program and the Home Improvement Loan Program. The HOME program provides first mortgage loans to qualified Wisconsin low- and moderate-income families who are purchasing a first home or buying housing in a designated target area. Home improvement loans are provided to low- and moderate-income households at below-market rates to assist them in repairing or improving the energy efficiency of their homes. Other single family programs include a lease-purchase program and assistance program for closing costs. The Authority also administers the property tax deferral loan program for low-income elderly homeowners to enable them to pay property taxes and special assessments on their homes.

Both federally taxable and tax-exempt bonds are used to finance multifamily housing programs, which include homeless and special needs housing initiatives and loans to help with predevelopment of rental housing projects. In addition, the Authority administers the federal Affordable Housing Tax Credit Program for developers of affordable rental housing.

WHEDA acts for the state in administering federally funded housing programs in coordination with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Foremost among these are the Section 8 programs of the federal Housing and Community Development Act of 1979, which fund construction and rehabilitation of rental housing through rent subsidies to owners.

A companion organization, the WHEDA Foundation, makes grants to nonprofit organizations and local governments for housing projects that benefit persons-in-crisis. Grants are made to acquire and/or rehabilitate existing housing or construct new housing. The foundation also receives grant money on behalf of WHEDA.

WHEDA administers several economic development programs that encourage job creation and economic growth. These include the Credit Relief Outreach Program (CROP), a loan guarantee program for Wisconsin farmers, and the Linked Deposit Loan Program, which provides an interest rate subsidy for loans to businesses owned and controlled by women and minorities.

The Authority administers a variety of loan guarantee programs: the Agribusiness Fund for businesses that utilize Wisconsin agricultural commodities; the Farm Assets Reinvestment Management Loan Program that assists qualified farmers in acquiring equipment, facilities, land, or livestock or improving facilities or land; and the WHEDA Small Business Guarantee for the expansion of businesses with 50 or fewer employees. It administers the Beginning Farmer Bond Program to help new farmers finance their first farm through tax-exempt bonds.

Organization: WHEDA is a public corporation consisting of 12 members. In addition to the secretary of administration and the secretary of commerce, or their designees, there are 4 legislative members who must represent the majority and minority party in each house. The 6 public members serve staggered 4-year terms, and the governor selects one to serve as chairperson for a one-year term. The governor appoints WHEDA's executive director with the advice and consent of the senate for a 2-year term. Staff members are employed outside the classified service and are not paid from state funds.

History: WHEDA was created as the Wisconsin Housing Finance Authority by Chapter 287, Laws of 1971. Program operations began in July 1973, after the Wisconsin Supreme Court declared the Housing Finance Authority constitutional in *State ex rel. Warren v. Nusbaum*, 59 Wis. 2d 391 (1973). The Authority issued its first debt instruments in March 1974. In 1983, Wisconsin Act 81 broadened the Authority's mission to include financing for economic development projects and changed the name to the Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority. In 1985 Wisconsin Acts 9 and 153 and 1987 Wisconsin Act 421, the legislature expanded WHE-

DA's powers to include the insuring and subsidizing of farm operating loans, drought assistance loan guarantees, and interest rate reductions. The legislature added loan guarantee programs for agricultural development and small businesses (1989 Wisconsin Act 31), recycling (1989 Wisconsin Act 335), tourism businesses (1989 Wisconsin Act 336), and businesses located in targeted areas of the state (1991 Wisconsin Act 39). 1993 Wisconsin Act 16 transferred the property tax deferral loan program to WHEDA from the Department of Administration.

WORLD DAIRY CENTER AUTHORITY

Members: Inactive.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 235.

Agency Responsibility: The World Dairy Center Authority is directed to establish a center for the development of dairying in Wisconsin, the United States, and the world. The Authority, which is supported by private funding, analyzes worldwide trends in the dairy industry and recommends actions to be taken by Wisconsin to compete in the global dairy market. It coordinates access to commercial, technical, and general dairy information; promotes Wisconsin and U.S. dairy cattle, technology, products, and services in the global dairy market; and develops new markets for dairy and dairy-related products in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

Organization: The Authority is a public corporation consisting of 23 members, including 12 who are appointed by the governor to serve 4-year terms. The governor also appoints an additional public member to serve as chairperson for one year and the executive director to serve a 2-year term.

History: The Authority was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 39.

NONPROFIT CORPORATION

A public nonprofit corporation is created by the legislature for a specific purpose.

BRADLEY CENTER SPORTS AND ENTERTAINMENT CORPORATION

Board of Directors: ULICE PAYNE, JR. (appointed by governor with senate consent), *chairperson*; VIRGIS W. COLBERT, JAMES L. FORBES, GAIL A. LIONE (nominated by Bradley Family Foundation); NED W. BECHTHOLD, DOUGLAS G. KIEL, GARY SWEENEY, ESSIE WHITELAW, GEORGE W. WHITTON. (All are appointed by governor; the 6 members not nominated by the foundation require senate consent.)

Mailing Address: 1001 North Fourth Street, Milwaukee 53203-1314.

Telephone: (414) 227-0400.

Fax: (414) 227-0497.

E-mail Address: email@bcsec.com

Internet Address: <http://www.bradleycenter.com>

Statutory Reference: Section 232.03.

Agency Responsibility: The Bradley Center Sports and Entertainment Corporation is a public nonprofit corporation, created by 1985 Wisconsin Act 26 to receive the donation of the Bradley Center, a sports and entertainment facility located in Milwaukee County, from the Bradley Center Corporation. Its responsibility is to own and operate the center for the economic and recreational benefit of the citizens of Wisconsin. The center is the home of the Milwaukee Bucks basketball team, the Milwaukee Admirals hockey team, the Marquette University Golden Eagles basketball team, the Milwaukee Wave indoor soccer club, and the Milwaukee Mustangs arena football team. Other tenants are family entertainment shows and concerts. The state and its political subdivisions are not liable for any debt or obligation of the corporation. The corporation may not divest itself of the center, nor may it dissolve unless the legislature directs it to do so by law. If the corporation is dissolved, all of its assets become state property.

State law exempts the corporation from most open records and open meeting laws applicable to state agencies, but the board must submit an annual financial statement to the governor and the legislature.

Organization: The 9 directors of the corporation's board serve staggered 7-year terms, and the board selects its chairperson annually. The 6 members who require senate consent are to "represent the diverse interests of the people of this state", and 3 must have had executive and managerial business experience. All members must be state residents, and none of them may be an elected public official.

REGIONAL AGENCIES

The following agencies were created by state law to function in one specific area of the state, usually an area composed of more than one county.

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSIONS

Regional planning commissions advise local units of government on the planning and delivery of public services to the citizens of a defined region, and they must prepare and adopt master plans for the physical development of the region they serve. Regional planning provides a way to address problems that transcend local government boundaries, and it can offer joint solutions for intergovernmental cooperation.

The commissions may conduct research studies; make and adopt plans for the physical, social, and economic development of the region; assist in grant writing for financial assistance; provide advisory services to local governmental units and other public and private agencies; and coordinate local programs that relate to their objectives. Many commissions serve as a one-stop source of statistical information for the local governments of their area.

Currently, there are nine regional planning commissions, serving all but five of the state's 72 counties. Their boundaries are based on such considerations as common topographical and geographical features; the extent of urban development; existence of special or acute agricultural, forestry, or other rural problems; or regional physical, social, and economic characteristics.

Among the many categories of projects developed or assisted by regional planning commissions are rail and air transportation, waste disposal and recycling, highways, air and water quality, farmland preservation and zoning, outdoor recreation, parking and lakefront studies, and land records modernization.

Chapter 466, Laws of 1955, created the statute that governs the state's regional planning commissions (Section 66.0309, Wisconsin Statutes) and authorized the governor (or a state agency designated by the governor) to create a regional planning commission upon petition by the local governing bodies. Chapter 596, Laws of 1959, amended the law to require a public hearing on a petition to form a planning commission unless the governing bodies of all the local governmental units in the proposed region join in the petition. The 1959 law also made the governor's power to create a commission contingent upon the consent of the governing bodies of local units that in combination include more than 50% of the region's population and equalized assessed valuation of property.

Membership of regional planning commissions varies according to conditions defined by statute. Unless otherwise specified by a region's local governments, the term of office for a commissioner is six years. The commissions are funded through state and federal planning grants, contracts with local governments for special planning services, and a statutorily authorized levy of up to .003% of equalized real estate value charged to each local governmental unit.

As authorized by state law, Wisconsin's regional planning commissions have established the Wisconsin Council of Regional Planning Organizations. The council's purposes include assisting the study of common problems and serving as an information clearinghouse.

Bay-Lake Regional Planning Commission

Region: Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Oconto, and Sheboygan Counties.

Members: JAMES E. GILLIGAN (Sheboygan), *chairperson*; CHERYL R. MAXWELL (Marinette), *vice chairperson*; LOIS L. TREVER (Oconto), *secretary-treasurer*; WILLIAM CLANCY, PAUL JADIN, CLARENCE J. LAMERS (Brown); CHARLES G. JARMAN, 2 vacancies (Door); EDWIN A. KELLEY, YVONNE VAN PEMBROOK, JOHN ZOELLER (Florence); MERRITT BUSSIÈRE, MARY HANRAHAN, GERALD NOVICKIS, CHARLES R. WAGNER (Kewaunee); GREGORY E. BUCKLEY, KEVIN M. CRAWFORD, DONALD C. MARKWARDT (Manitowoc); FLORENCE I. MAGNUSON, MARY G. MEYER

(Marinette); DONALD A. GLYNN, AUSTIN C. MAKHOLM (Oconto); MICHAEL K. LEIBHAM, JAMES R. SCHRAMM (Sheboygan).

Executive Director: MARTIN W. HOLDEN, mholden@baylakerpc.org

Mailing Address: Old Fort Square, 211 North Broadway, Suite 211, Green Bay 54303-2757.

Telephone: (920) 448-2820.

Fax: (920) 448-2823.

Internet Address: <http://www.baylakerpc.org>

Dane County Regional Planning Commission

Region: Dane County.

Members: KEN GOLDEN (appointed by City of Madison mayor), *chairperson*; DAVID E. WIGANOWSKY (towns association representative appointed by governor), *vice chairperson*; WENDY SINNOTT (appointed by Dane County Executive), *secretary*; KAREN CORNWELL (appointed by City of Madison mayor), *treasurer*; LYMAN F. ANDERSON, KRISTOPHER HAMPTON (towns association representatives appointed by governor); WILLIAM CLAUDIUS, THOMAS D. HOVEL, RICK ROLL, RODNEY J. SCHEEL (villages/cities representatives appointed by governor); NELSON EISMAN, JUDY OLSON (appointed by City of Madison mayor); LISA MACKINNON, JAMES VANDEN BROOK (appointed by Dane County Executive). (Commission scheduled to expire October 1, 2004.)

Acting Executive Director: BILL LANE.

Mailing Address: 30 West Mifflin Street, Suite 402, Madison 53703-2558.

Telephone: 266-4137.

Fax: 266-9117.

E-mail Address: info@danecorpc.org

Internet Address: <http://www.danecorpc.org>

East Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Region: Calumet, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Menominee, Outagamie, Shawano, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago Counties.

Members: DONALD DE GROOT (Outagamie), *chairperson*; YVONNE FEAVEL (Waushara alternate), *vice chairperson*; MERLIN GENTZ, WILMA SPRINGER, CLARENCE WOLF (Calumet); WALTER M. CACIC, DON WILSON, HOWARD ZELLMER (Marquette); BRIAN KOWALKOWSKI, RANDY REITER, RUTH M. WINTER (Menominee); TIM HANNA, ALFRED KRAUSE, SALLY MIELKE, ROBERT PALTZER (JAMES SCHUETTE, alternate) (Outagamie); CLARENCE NATZKE, ARLYN TOBER, M. EUGENE M. ZEUSKE (Shawano); DUANE BROWN, LA VERNE C. GRUNWALD, KEN HURLBUT (Waupaca); GEORGE SORENSON, LESTER VAN LOON, NORMAN WEISS (Waushara); ERNIE BELLIN, JON DELL'ANTONIA, JOSEPH MAEHL, ARDEN SCHROEDER, JANE VAN DE HEY (RICHARD WOLLANGK, alternate) (Winnebago).

Executive Director: HARLAN P. KIESOW, hkiesow@eastcentralrpc.org

Mailing Address: 132 Main Street, Menasha 54952-3100.

Telephone: (920) 751-4770.

Fax: (920) 751-4771.

Internet Address: <http://www.eastcentralrpc.org>

Mississippi River Regional Planning Commission

Region: Buffalo, Crawford, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Trempealeau, and Vernon Counties.

Members: RICHARD WILHELM (Pierce), *chairperson*; EUGENE SAVAGE (Jackson), *vice chairperson*; JAN KEIL (La Crosse), *secretary-treasurer*; SHANE CRAWFORD, BERGIE RITSCHER, JAMES

SCHOLMEIER (Buffalo); VIRGIL BUTTERIS, GERALD F. KRACHEY, ROBERT ZINKLE (Crawford); LEONARD GOETZKA, vacancy (Jackson); JAMES E. EHRSAM, SALLY OSWALT (La Crosse); GEORGE BAKER, JAMES KUHN, CEDRIC A. SCHNITZLER (Monroe); GEORGE T. DUPRE, ROGER HILLESTAD, NORMAN MURRAY (Pepin); EDWARD L. HASS, WILLIAM SCHROEDER (Pierce); JOHN KILLIAN, GERALD MYERS, JEROLD O. NYSVEN (Trempealeau); GEORGE NETTUM, JO ANN NICKELATTI, ELDON D. WARREN (Vernon).

Executive Director: GREGORY D. FLOGSTAD.

Mailing Address: 1707 Main Street, Suite 240, La Crosse 54601-3227.

Telephone: (608) 785-9396.

Fax: (608) 785-9394.

E-mail Address: plan@mrrpc.com

Internet Address: <http://www.mrrpc.com>

North Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Region: Adams, Forest, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas, and Wood Counties.

Members: ERHARD HUETTL (Forest), *chairperson*; VIRGINIA HEINEMANN (Marathon), *vice chairperson*; MAURICE MATHEWS (Wood), *secretary-treasurer*; WILBUR FRITZ, CLAYTON RANDORE, HERBERT RIECKMANN, JR. (Adams); DONALD KLINE, PAUL MILLAN (Forest); ROBERT HAYWARD, HELMI MEHUS, DAVID PELTON (Juneau); ROBERT CURRAN, DOREEN MCKENNA, PATRICIA MCKINNEY (Langlade); ERWIN LEVERENZ, TOM RICK, E. RICHARD SIMON (Lincoln); BETTYE NALL, vacancy (Marathon); WILBUR PETROSKEY, THOMAS RUDOLPH, vacancy (Oneida); 3 vacancies (Portage); 3 vacancies (Vilas); FRED CAMACHO, vacancy (Wood).

Executive Director: DENNIS L. LAWRENCE.

Mailing Address: 210 McClellan Street, Suite 210, Wausau 54403.

Telephone: (715) 849-5510.

Fax: (715) 849-5510.

E-Mail Address: staff@ncwrpc.org

Internet Address: <http://www.ncwrpc.org>

Northwest Regional Planning Commission

Region: Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, and Washburn Counties.

Members: DOUGLAS FINN (Douglas), *chairperson*; JOHN BLAHNIK (Bayfield), *vice chairperson*; MELVIN DANIELS (Burnett), *secretary/treasurer*; KEN LINDQUIST, RONALD NYE, FRED SCHNOOK (Ashland); WILLIAM KACVINSKY, vacancy (Bayfield); HERB JOSEPHSON (Burnett); DAVID ROSS, JOHN SHEPARD, LOUIS WILLIE (Douglas); GUS KRONE, TOM POPKO (Iron); NEIL HAGMANN, RICK LUKES, LEON NAMTZU (Price); ELDON SKOGEN, RANDY TATUR, vacancy (Rusk); HAROLD HELWIG, JEAN LAIER (Sawyer); ALLEN BEADLES, RON DECHATELETS, JIM METZ, GEORGE SOUTHWORTH (Taylor); WAYNE KEGEL, THOMAS MACKIE, ROBERT WASHKUHN (Washburn); EUGENE BIGBOY, SR. (Bad River Tribal Council); HENRY ST. GERMAINE (Lac du Flambeau Tribal Council); RAY DEPERRY, WAYNE LINDEMANS (Red Cliff Tribal Council); LOUIS TAYLOR (Lac Courte Oreilles Tribal Council); ELMER J. EMERY (St. Croix Tribal Council).

Executive Director: MYRON SCHUSTER.

Mailing Address: 1400 South River Street, Spooner 54801-1390.

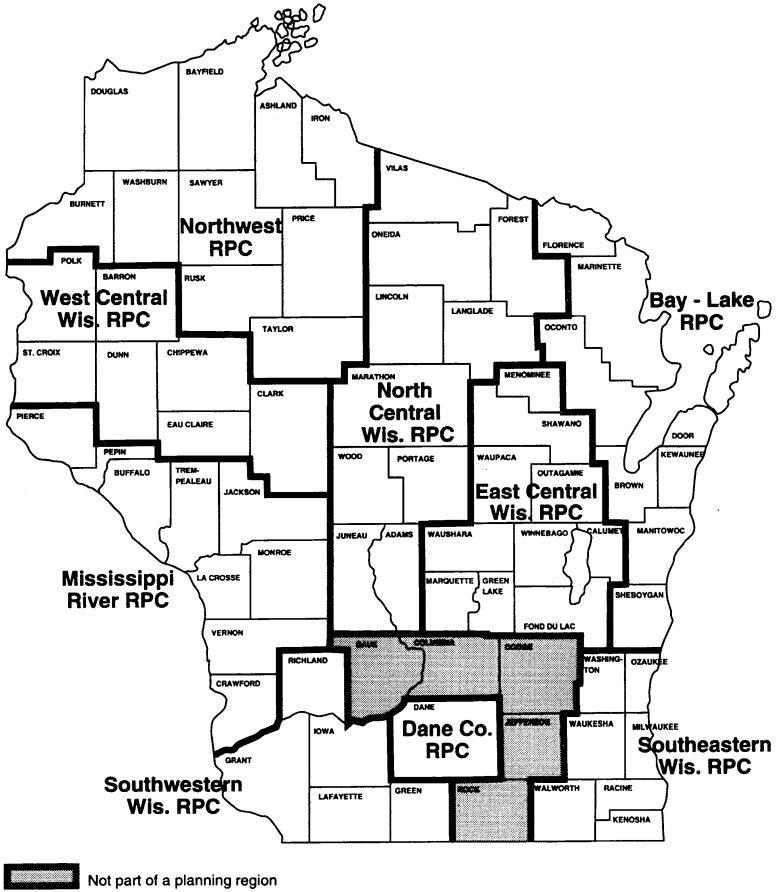
Telephone: (715) 635-2197.

Fax: (715) 635-7262.

E-mail Address: info@nwrpc.com

Internet Address: <http://www.nwrpc.com>

REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION AREAS



Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Region: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.

Members: THOMAS H. BUESTRIN (Ozaukee), *chairperson*; WILLIAM R. DREW (Milwaukee), *vice chairperson*; RICHARD A. HANSEN (Racine), *secretary*; PETER D. ZIEGLER (Washington), *treasurer*; LEON F. DREGER, THOMAS J. GORLINSKI, SHEILA M. SEIGLER (Kenosha); DANIEL J. DILBERTI, LINDA J. SEEMEYER (Milwaukee); ROBERT A. BROOKS, GUSTAV W. WIRTH, JR. (Ozaukee); JEAN M. JACOBSON, JAMES E. MOYER (Racine); ANTHONY F. BALESTRIERI, GREGORY L. HOLDEN, ALLEN L. MORRISON (Walworth); KENNETH F. MILLER, DANIEL S. SCHMIDT (Washington); DUANE H. BLUEMKE, KENNETH C. HERRO, PAUL G. VRAKAS (Waukesha).

Executive Director: PHILIP C. EVENSON.

Mailing Address: W239 N1812 Rockwood Drive, P.O. Box 1607, Waukesha 53187-1607.

Telephone: (262) 547-6721.

Fax: (262) 547-1103.

E-mail Address: sewrpc@sewrpc.org

Internet Address: <http://www.sewrpc.org>

Southwestern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Region: Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland Counties.

Members: ANN GREENHECK (Richland), *chairperson*; GEORGE WILLIAMS (Lafayette), *vice chairperson*; COLETTA WEGMANN (Grant), *secretary-treasurer*; EUGENE BARTELS, PAUL BLOYER (Grant); TOM DALY, DONNA DOUGLAS, NATHAN KLASSY (Green); DAVID GOLLON, RICHARD GORDER (Iowa); BEVERLY ANDERSON, LAWRENCE L. CHERREY (Lafayette); GERALD W. COOK, DAVID MARTIN (Richland).

Executive Director: LAWRENCE T. WARD.

Mailing Address: Pioneer Tower, UW-Platteville, 1 University Plaza, Room 719, Platteville 53818.

Telephone: (608) 342-1214.

Fax: (608) 342-1220.

E-mail Address: wardla@uwplatt.edu

Internet Address: <http://www.swwrpc.org>

West Central Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission

Region: Barron, Chippewa, Clark, Dunn, Eau Claire, Polk, and St. Croix Counties.

Members: ARTHUR JACOBSON (St. Croix), *chairperson*; ROGER HAHN (Eau Claire), *vice chairperson*; FRANK GOODMAN (Chippewa), *secretary-treasurer*; ARNOLD L.G. ELLISON, JESS MILLER, OLE SEVERUD (Barron); LAVERNE LUDWIGSON, EUGENE RINECK (Chippewa); DON KIRN, SYLVIA OBERLE, GEORGE RAU (Clark); CALVIN CHRISTIANSON, RICHARD CREASER, RICHARD H. JOHNSON (Dunn); HERBERT DOKKESTUL, JOHN L. FRANK (Eau Claire); MARVIN CASPERSON, GENE SOLLMAN, GAIL TESSMAN (Polk); RONALD RAYMOND, WAYNE WILLINK (St. Croix).

Director: JERRY L. CHASTEEN.

Mailing Address: 800 Wisconsin Street, Mail Box 9, Eau Claire 54703-3606.

Telephone: (715) 836-2918.

Fax: (715) 836-2886.

E-mail Address: [wcvrpc@wcvrpc.org](mailto:wcwrpc@wcvrpc.org)

Internet Address: <http://www.wcwrpc.org>

MADISON CULTURAL ARTS DISTRICT BOARD

District Board Members: CAROL T. TOUSSAINT (appointed by City of Madison Mayor), *chairperson*; LAMARR Q. BILLUPS (designated by Dane County Executive), *vice chairperson*; LINDA BALDWIN (appointed by City of Madison Mayor), *secretary*; TINO T. BALIO (UW Board of Regents nominee appointed by governor), *treasurer*; JOE GARTON (designated by governor); DAVID CIESLEWICZ (City of Madison Mayor); GEORGE LIGHTBOURN, SUE ANN THOMPSON (appointed by governor); WILLIAM C. KEYS (Madison School Board nominee appointed by City of Madison Mayor); WARREN E. ONKEN, JAMES K. RUHLY, MICHAEL E. VERVEER (appointed by City of Madison Mayor); MICHAEL SKINDRUD (appointed by Dane County Executive).

Staff: ROBERT D'ANGELO.

Mailing Address: 211 State Street, Madison 53703.

Telephone: 258-4177.

Internet Address: <http://www.ci.madison.wi.us/mayor/301650.html>

Statutory Reference: Chapter 229, Subchapter V.

The Madison Cultural Arts District Board manages the Overture Center for the Arts, which is owned by the Overture Development Corporation. The center is organized for the performance of cultural arts, the development of resident arts organizations, and the dissemination of the arts throughout the community. The Madison Board is organized as a local cultural arts district. Arts districts are public corporations that may acquire, construct, operate, and manage cultural arts facilities. A local district may issue revenue bonds, invest funds, set standards for the use of facilities, and establish and collect fees for usage.

The 10 appointed members serve staggered 4-year terms. At least one of the governor's appointees must demonstrate an interest in the cultural arts. The Madison Common Council must approve the 6 members appointed by the mayor. At least 2 members appointed by the mayor must exhibit an interest in the cultural arts and not more than 3 may be elected public officials. The member appointed by the Dane County Executive may not be a county official. Local arts districts were created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 65.

REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

Members: Inactive.

Region: Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha Counties.

Statutory Reference: Section 59.58 (16).

The Regional Transportation Authority was designed to coordinate highway and transit programs in a 7-county region in southeastern Wisconsin. The 11-member authority was created by 1991 Wisconsin Act 39.

SOUTHEAST WISCONSIN PROFESSIONAL BASEBALL PARK DISTRICT

District Board Members: ROBERT N. TRUNZO (at-large member appointed by governor), *chairperson*; MICHAEL LEHMAN (Washington County), *vice chairperson*; LORRAINE BLAUBACH (Ozaukee County), vacancy (Waukesha County), JOHN W. KNUTESON (Racine County), MIKEL K. HOLT (Milwaukee County) (county members appointed by governor); DANIEL MCKEITHAN, JR., PERFECTO RIVERA (Milwaukee County), KAREN MAKOUTZ (Ozaukee County), DOUGLAS STANSIL (Racine County), FREDERICK GIERACH (Washington County), ELAINE KRAUT (Waukesha County) (members appointed by county's chief executive officer); GRETCHEN SCHULTZ (City of Milwaukee representative appointed by mayor).

Executive Director: MICHAEL R. DUCKETT.

Mailing Address: Miller Park, One Brewer's Way, Milwaukee 53214.

Telephone: (414) 902-4040.

Fax: (414) 902-4033.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 229, Subchapter III.

Agency Responsibility: The Southeast Wisconsin Professional Baseball Park District is majority owner of Miller Park, the home of the Milwaukee Brewers baseball club. It is a public corporation that may acquire, construct, maintain, improve, operate, and manage baseball park facilities which include parking lots, garages, restaurants, parks, concession facilities, entertainment facilities, and other related structures. The district may impose a sales tax and a use tax at a rate not to exceed 0.1%.

The district is also authorized to issue bonds for certain purposes related to baseball park facilities. A city or county within the district's jurisdiction may make loans or grants to the district, expend funds to subsidize the district, borrow money for baseball park facilities, or grant property to the state dedicated for use by a professional baseball park.

The district, which was created by 1995 Wisconsin Act 56, includes Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha Counties. The district board consists of 13 members, 6 appointed by the governor, 6 appointed by the chief executive officers of each county in the district, and one appointed by the mayor of Milwaukee. The governor appoints the chairperson. Members appointed by the governor must be confirmed by the senate. Members appointed by county executive officers or the mayor of Milwaukee must be confirmed by their respective county boards or the city council.

PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALL STADIUM DISTRICT

Board Members: MARK MCMULLEN, *chairperson*; JOHN BROGAN, *vice chairperson*; ANN PATTE-SON, *secretary*; JAMES SCHMITT, *treasurer*; MARY GOULDING, TED PAMPERIN.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 229, Subchapter IV.

Agency Responsibility: The Professional Football Stadium District is responsible for the renovation of Lambeau Field, the designated home of the Green Bay Packers football team. It is a public corporation that may acquire, construct, equip, maintain, improve, operate, and manage football stadium facilities or hire others to do the same. The district may issue up to \$160 million in tax exempt revenue bonds to acquire, construct, and maintain a football stadium. The bonds are not the debt of the state, the county, or municipalities located in the district's jurisdiction, but the state pledges to protect the rights of the district's bondholders. The district currently imposes a 0.5% sales and use tax approved by Brown County voters in a referendum. Proceeds from the tax must first be used to pay current debt service on the district's bonds. Any remainder can be used for district administrative expenses, maintenance, and operating costs of stadium facilities and related purposes. The district was created by 1999 Wisconsin Act 167.

WISCONSIN CENTER DISTRICT

Board of Directors: FRANKLYN M. GIMBEL (private sector representative appointed by governor), *chairperson*; JACOB WEISSBERGER (private sector representative appointed by governor), *vice chairperson*; MARVIN E. PRATT (Milwaukee Common Council President), *secretary*; W. MARTIN MORICS (City of Milwaukee comptroller), *treasurer*; SENATOR DARLING (senate cochairperson, Joint Committee on Finance), REPRESENTATIVE FOTI (designated by assembly cochairperson, Joint Committee on Finance); MARC MAROTTA (secretary of administration); STEPHEN H. MARCUS (private sector representative appointed by governor); JOHN J. BURKE, JR., RICHARD GALE (private sector representatives appointed by Milwaukee County Executive); THERESA M. ESTNESS (mayor of city that contributes room taxes appointed by Milwaukee County Executive); ALDERMEN GORDON, NARDELLI (public sector representatives appointed by Milwaukee Common Council President); JAMES C. KAMINSKI, CAROL SKORNICKA (private sector representatives appointed by Mayor of City of Milwaukee).

President: RICHARD A. GEYER, (414) 908-6050, rgeyer@wcd.org

Mailing Address: 400 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee 53203.

Telephone: (414) 908-6000.

Fax: (414) 908-6010.

Internet Address: <http://www.wcd.org>

Statutory Reference: Chapter 229, Subchapter II.

The Wisconsin Center District (WCD) owns and operates the U.S. Cellular Arena, the Milwaukee Theater, and the Midwest Airlines Center. The district is not supported by property taxes or state subsidies. It is funded by revenue from services and special sales taxes on hotel rooms, restaurant food and beverages, and car rentals. The WCD is classified by law as a local exposition district that may acquire, construct, and operate an exposition center and related facilities; enter into contracts and grant concessions; mortgage district property and issue bonds; and invest funds as the district board considers appropriate. Local exposition districts are public corporations. Interest income on exposition district bonds is tax-exempt, and the district is exempt from state income and franchise taxes.

The board has 15 members, 13 of whom serve 3-year terms. Legislative members serve for terms concurrent with their term of office. Public officials can no longer serve after their term of office expires. Public sector representatives appointed by the Milwaukee Common Council President must be city residents. The 2 private sector representatives the Mayor of Milwaukee appoints must reside in the city. The private sector representatives the county executive appoints must live outside the City of Milwaukee. Of the 4 gubernatorial appointees, 2 must live in Milwaukee County but not in the City of Milwaukee. The governor's appointees must include the secretary of the state Department of Administration (or designee) and a member who has significant involvement with the lodging industry. Local exposition districts were created by 1993 Wisconsin Act 263.

INTERSTATE AGENCIES AND COMPACTS

Wisconsin is party to a variety of interstate compacts. These agreements are binding on two or more states, and they establish uniform guidelines or procedures for agencies within the signatory states. The following section lists agencies created by enactment of enabling legislation in all of the participating states or by interstate agreement of their respective governors. It also describes interstate compacts that are expressly ratified in the Wisconsin Statutes but do not require appointment of delegates.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES

Wisconsin Delegates: GOVERNOR DOYLE, *chairperson*; ELIZABETH BURMASTER (superintendent of public instruction); SENATOR ELLIS, REPRESENTATIVE OLSEN; JON E. LITSCHER, MILES TURNER, NANCY L. ZIMPHER (public members appointed by governor).

Mailing Addresses: Wisconsin delegation: Secretary of the Department of Administration, 101 East Wilson Street, P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707-7864. National commission: Education Commission of the States, 1860 Lincoln Street, Suite 300, Denver, Colorado 80295.

Telephone: 266-1741.

Statutory References: Sections 39.75 and 39.76.

Agency Responsibility: The Education Commission of the States was established to develop national cooperation among executive, legislative, educational, and lay leaders of the various states. It offers a forum for discussing policy alternatives in the education field; provides an information clearinghouse about educational problems and their various solutions throughout the nation; and facilitates the improvement of state and local educational systems. The governor designates the chairperson of the 7-member delegation, and the Department of Administration provides staff services. Wisconsin's participation in the commission originated in Chapter 641, Laws of 1965, which established an interstate compact for education and specified the composition of the Wisconsin delegation.

WISCONSIN GREAT LAKES COMPACT COMMISSION

Wisconsin Members: NATHANIEL E. ROBINSON (state officer member), *secretary*; WILLIAM C. CAREY, THOMAS P. KELL (all appointed by governor).

Mailing Addresses: Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission: Technical College System, P.O. Box 7874, Madison 53707-7874. Great Lakes Commission: Michael Donahue, *executive director*, The Argus II Building, 400 Fourth Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103-4816.

Telephones: Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission: (608) 266-7257; Great Lakes Commission: (734) 665-9135.

Commission Fax: (734) 665-4370.

Internet Address: <http://www.glc.org>

Publications of the Great Lakes Commission: *Advisor*; *ANS Update*; annual reports; special reports.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.78.

Agency Responsibility: The Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission represents Wisconsin on the 8-state Great Lakes Commission. The interstate commission promotes orderly development of the water resources of the Great Lakes Basin; offers advice on balancing industrial, commercial, agricultural, water supply, and residential and recreational uses of the lakes' water resources; and enables basin residents to benefit from public works, such as navigational aids.

Commissioners from the states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin share information and coordinate state positions on issues of regional concern.

Organization: Members of the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission serve as Wisconsin's delegates to the Great Lakes Commission. The governor appoints Wisconsin's 3 members on the basis of their knowledge of and interest in Great Lakes Basin problems. One commissioner, who must be a state officer or employee, is appointed to an indefinite term and serves as secretary of Wisconsin's compact commission and as a member of the executive committee of the interstate commission. Wisconsin's other commissioners serve 4-year terms.

History: The Great Lakes Commission was established in 1955 following enactment of enabling legislation by a majority of the Great Lakes states. It replaced the Deep Waterways Commission, established to promote the St. Lawrence Seaway project. With enactment of Chapter 275, Laws of 1955, Wisconsin ratified the Great Lakes Basin Compact and created the Wisconsin Great Lakes Compact Commission. Congress recognized the Great Lakes Basin Compact in P.L. 90-419 on July 24, 1968.

GREAT LAKES PROTECTION FUND

Wisconsin Representatives: ANTHONY S. EARL, PATRICK J. OSBORNE (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Mailing Addresses and Telephones: Wisconsin: Office of the Governor, Room 115 East, State Capitol, Madison 53702, (608) 266-1212. Great Lakes Protection Fund: Russ Van Herick, *executive director*, 35 East Wacker Drive, Suite 1880, Chicago, Illinois 60601, (312) 201-0660, Fax: (312) 201-0683.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.84.

Agency Responsibility: The Great Lakes Protection Fund was created by the Council of Great Lakes Governors to finance projects for the protection and cleanup of the Great Lakes. Priorities include the prevention of toxic pollution, the identification of effective clean-up approaches, the demonstration of natural resource stewardship, and the classification of health effects of toxic pollution.

In 1989, the governors of Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin signed the formal agreement creating the Great Lakes Protection Fund, and the Wisconsin Legislature approved the state's participation in 1989 Wisconsin Act 31. The fund was incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation, managed by a board of directors composed of 2 representatives from each member state. Each state's contribution to the original \$100 million endowment was determined by estimating its proportion of Great Lakes water consumption. Wisconsin's share was \$12 million.

LOWER ST. CROIX MANAGEMENT COMMISSION

Wisconsin Members: vacancy (designated by secretary of natural resources). Nonvoting member: vacancy, *commission coordinator*.

Telephone and Mailing Address: Department of Natural Resources, Eau Claire Service Center, P.O. Box 4001, Eau Claire 54702-4001, (715) 839-3727.

Agency Responsibility: The Lower St. Croix Management Commission was created to provide a forum for discussion of problems and programs associated with the Lower St. Croix Scenic Riverway. It coordinates planning, land acquisition, development, protection, and management of the riverway for Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the U.S. government.

The commission was created by a cooperative agreement signed in 1973 by the National Park Service and the governors of Wisconsin and Minnesota. It consists of one member each from the National Park Service and the natural resources departments of the two states.

MIDWEST INTERSTATE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE COMMISSION

Wisconsin Member: STANLEY YORK (appointed by governor with senate consent).

Mailing Addresses: Chair and Executive Director Stanley York, Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission, P.O. Box 309, Madison 53701-0309.

Telephones: Wisconsin member: 831-5434; Commission: 267-4797.

Fax: Wisconsin member: 831-1375; Commission: 267-4700.

Statutory References: Sections 14.81 and 16.11.

Agency Responsibility: The Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission is responsible for the disposal of low-level radioactive wastes. Based on the Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact, it may negotiate agreements for disposal of waste at facilities within or outside the region; appear as an intervenor before any court, board, or commission in any matter related to waste management; and review the emergency closure of a regional facility. The commission is directed to settle disputes between party states regarding the compact and adopt a regional management plan designating host states for the establishment of needed regional facilities.

Wisconsin's commission member must promote Wisconsin's interest in an equitable distribution of responsibilities among compact member states, encourage public access and participation in the commission's proceedings, and notify the governor and legislature if the commission proposes to designate a disposal facility site in this state.

Organization: The commission represents Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin, each of which has one voting member.

History: 1983 Wisconsin Act 393 ratified the Midwest Interstate Low-Level Radioactive Waste Compact, which provided for formation of the Midwest Low-Level Radioactive Waste Commission, and 1995 Wisconsin Act 115 ratified amendments to the compact. The U.S. Congress encouraged the development of such compacts by enacting the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act in 1980, as amended by the Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985.

MIDWESTERN HIGHER EDUCATION COMMISSION

Wisconsin Members: BRIAN RUDE (designated by governor); SENATOR HARSDORF (appointed by senate president); REPRESENTATIVE KREIBICH (appointed by assembly speaker); THOMAS F. GEORGE, ROLF WEGENKE (appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: Department of Administration, P.O. Box 7864, Madison 53707-7864.

Telephone: 266-1741.

Statutory Reference: Sections 14.90 and 39.80.

Agency Responsibility: The Midwestern Higher Education Commission was organized to further higher educational opportunities for residents of compact states. The commission may enter into agreements with member and nonmember states, or their universities and colleges, to provide programs and services for students, including student exchanges and improved access. The commission also studies the effects of the Midwestern Higher Education Compact on higher education and the needs and resources for programs in member states.

Organization: The commission, composed of eligible states that have ratified the Midwestern Higher Education Compact, currently includes Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Each state appoints 5 members to the commission, including the governor (or governor's designee) and 2 legislators, who serve 2-year terms. The 2 at-large members appointed by the governor serve 4-year terms, and at least one must be selected from the field of higher education. Any member state may withdraw from the compact 2 years after the passage of a law authorizing withdrawal.

History: Wisconsin ratified the Midwestern Higher Education Compact in 1993 Wisconsin Act 358, effective July 1, 1994.

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN BOUNDARY AREA COMMISSION

The Minnesota-Wisconsin Boundary Area Commission was repealed by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, effective September 1, 2001.



The Julia Belle Swain takes an autumn cruise on the Mississippi River near La Crosse. (Department of Tourism)

MISSISSIPPI RIVER PARKWAY COMMISSION

Wisconsin Commissioners: ALAN L. LORENZ (La Crosse County), *chairperson*; DONNA KREBSBACH (Buffalo County), *vice chairperson*; SENATORS HARSDORF, MEYER; REPRESENTATIVES GRONEMUS, LOEFFELHOLZ; ROBERT G. VALLEY (Crawford County); RICHARD KREUL (Grant County); MICHAEL MURRAY (Pepin County); CAROL J. NELSON (Pierce County); ELWYN BAGLEY (Trempealeau County); CHESTER H. LEE (Vernon County). (Legislators are nominated by presiding officer and appointed by governor. County representatives are appointed by governor.) Nonvoting members: CORY NETTLES (secretary of commerce), SCOTT HASSETT (secretary of natural resources), FRANK BUSALACCHI (secretary of transportation), ROBERT B. THOMAS-GARD (acting director, state historical society), JAMES HOLPERIN (secretary of tourism).

Contact: ALAN L. LORENZ, lorenzall@msn.com

Mailing Address: W4927 Hoeth Street, La Crosse 54601.

Telephone: (608) 788-8264.

Statutory Reference: Section 14.85.

Agency Responsibility: The Mississippi River Parkway Commission coordinates development and preservation of Wisconsin's portion of the Great River Road corridor along the Missis-

ssippi River. It assists and advises state and local agencies about maintaining and enhancing the scenic, historic, economic, and recreational assets within the corridor and cooperates with similar commissions in other Mississippi River states and the Province of Ontario. On June 15, 2000, the U.S. Secretary of Transportation designated the entire 250-mile length of the Wisconsin Great River Road as a National Scenic Byway, thereby recognizing it as an outstanding example of America's scenic beauty.

Organization: The 17-member Wisconsin commission includes 12 voting members, appointed to 4-year terms, and 5 nonvoting *ex officio* members. The 4 legislative members must represent the two major political parties in each house.

The commission selects its own chairperson who is Wisconsin's sole voting representative at national meetings of the Mississippi River Parkway Commission.

History: The Wisconsin commission is part of the Mississippi River Parkway Commission, which was given statutory recognition by Chapter 482, Laws of 1961. It dates back to 1939 when Wisconsin Governor Julius P. Heil appointed a 10-member committee to cooperate with agencies from other Mississippi River states in planning the Great River Road. This scenic route extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi River's headwaters at Lake Itasca, Minnesota. North of Lake Itasca, the route connects with the Trans-Canada Highway and terminates at Minaki, Ontario.

The Federal Highway Aid Acts of 1973, 1976, and 1978 provided Wisconsin approximately \$21 million in Great River Road funding. While categorical funding is no longer available, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation has continued improvements to Wisconsin's portion of the Great River Road, including pedestrian and bicycle trails, landscaping, preservation of historic sites, and other programs. Wisconsin has also received nearly \$2.5 million in discretionary grants from the National Scenic Byways Program from 2000 through 2003. These grants were matched with 20% state and local government funds.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN ASSOCIATION

Wisconsin Representative: vacancy (appointed by governor).

Mailing Addresses: Wisconsin representative: Office of the Governor, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707-7863. Upper Mississippi River Basin Association: Holly Stoerker, Executive Director, 415 Hamm Building, 408 St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102.

Madison Location: 115 East, State Capitol, Madison.

Telephones: Wisconsin: 266-1212; Minnesota: (612) 224-2880.

Agency Responsibility: The Upper Mississippi River Basin Association is a nonprofit organization created by Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Wisconsin to facilitate cooperative action regarding the basin's water and related land resources. It sponsors studies of river-related issues, cooperative planning for use of the region's resources, and an information exchange. It also enables the member states to develop regional positions on resource issues and to advocate the basin states' collective interests before the U.S. Congress and federal agencies. The association has placed major emphasis on its Environmental Management Program, a partnership among the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the five states. This program, which was approved by the federal Water Resources Development Act of 1986, authorized habitat rehabilitation projects, resource inventory and analysis, recreation projects, and river traffic monitoring.

Organization: The association consists of one representative from each member state. The members annually elect one of their number to serve as chairperson. Five federal agencies with major water resources responsibilities serve as advisory members: the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Army, Interior, and Transportation.

History: The Upper Mississippi River Basin Association was formed on December 2, 1981, when the articles of association were signed by representatives of the member states. In late 1983

and early 1984, executive orders were issued by four of the five governors reaffirming membership in the association.

INTERSTATE COMPACTS

Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance

The compact authorizes the Department of Health and Family Services to enter into agreements with other states that have adoption assistance programs for children with special needs. In these agreements, other states must provide Medical Assistance (MA) benefits to children who were adopted as residents of Wisconsin, and Wisconsin must provide the same benefits to children who were adopted as residents of other states. Any interstate agreement is revocable upon written notice to the other state but remains in effect for one year after the date of the notice. Benefits already granted continue even if the agreement is revoked. The compact has been adopted by 18 states. (1985 Wisconsin Act 302)

Statutory Reference: Section 48.9985.

Administrator: Department of Health and Family Services.

Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision

The compact creates cooperative procedures for individuals placed on parole, probation, or extended supervision in one state to be supervised in another state if certain conditions are met. The compact has been adopted by 35 states. (2001 Wisconsin Act 96)

Statutory Reference: Section 304.16.

Administrator: William Rankin, Department of Corrections (appointed by governor).

Corrections Compact

The compact allows Wisconsin to enter into contracts with states that are party to the compact to confine Wisconsin's inmates in the other state's correctional facilities or receive inmates from other states. The contract provides for inmate upkeep and special services. The compact has been adopted by 40 states and the District of Columbia. (Chapter 20, Laws of 1981)

Statutory Reference: Sections 302.25 and 302.26.

Administrator: Department of Corrections.

Agreement on Detainers

The agreement is designed to clear up indictments or complaints that serve as a basis for a detainer lodged against a prisoner incarcerated in one jurisdiction and wanted in another. The agreement allows the state making the request to obtain temporary custody of the prisoner to conduct a trial on outstanding charges. The agreement has been adopted by 48 states and the District of Columbia. (Chapter 255, Laws of 1969)

Statutory Reference: Sections 976.05 and 976.06.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact

The compact authorizes states that are members to provide mutual assistance to other member states in an emergency or disaster declared by the governor of the affected state. Under the compact, member states cooperate in emergency-related training and formulate plans for interstate cooperation in responding to a disaster. This compact has been adopted by Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin. (1999 Wisconsin Act 26)

Statutory Reference: Section 166.30.

Administrator: Division of Emergency Management, Department of Military Affairs.

Interstate Compact on Juveniles

The compact sets up cooperative procedures for out-of-state supervision of juveniles. It applies to cooperative supervision of delinquent juveniles on probation, extended supervision, or parole; the return of delinquent juveniles who have escaped or absconded; the return of nondelinquent juveniles who have run away from home; and additional measures for the protection of juveniles and the public. All states have adopted the compact. (Chapter 300, Laws of 1955)

Statutory Reference: Sections 938.991-938.998.

Administrator: Silvia R. Jackson, Department of Corrections (appointed by governor).

Interstate Compact on Mental Health

The compact provides for the care and treatment of mentally ill or mentally deficient persons in need of institutionalization regardless of residency requirements. It authorizes supplementary agreements for joint or cooperative use of mental health resources. The compact has been adopted in 45 states and the District of Columbia. (Chapter 611, Laws of 1965)

Statutory Reference: Sections 51.75-51.80.

Administrator: Department of Health and Family Services.

Nurse Licensure Compact

The compact allows a nurse licensed by a party state to practice nursing in any other party state without obtaining a license. It requires each party state to participate in a database of all licensed nurses. This compact has been adopted by Utah and Wisconsin. (1999 Wisconsin Act 22)

Statutory Reference: Section 441.50.

Administrator: Department of Regulation and Licensing.

Interstate Compact on Placement of Children

The compact provides a legal framework to administer child placement activities among the party states as though they were being conducted in one state. It requires notice and proof of suitability before a placement is made; allocates specific legal and administrative responsibilities during the continuance of the placement; provides a basis for enforcement of rights; and authorizes joint actions in all party states to improve operations and services. All states have adopted the compact. (Chapter 354, Laws of 1977)

Statutory Reference: Sections 48.988 and 48.989.

Administrator: vacancy, Department of Health and Family Services (appointed by governor).

Interstate Agreement on Qualification of Educational Personnel

The agreement authorizes the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to enter into contracts with party states to accept their educational personnel. These agreements allow Wisconsin to accept teachers from contracting states without reexamining their qualifications and permits other states to accept Wisconsin-trained teachers on the same basis. The agreement has been adopted by 34 states and the District of Columbia. (Chapter 42, Laws of 1969)

Statutory Reference: Sections 115.46-115.48.

Administrator: State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Judicial Branch

The judicial branch: profile of the judicial branch, summary of recent significant supreme court decisions, and descriptions of the supreme court, court system, and judicial service agencies

Wisconsin's People



Kathleen Sitter, LRB

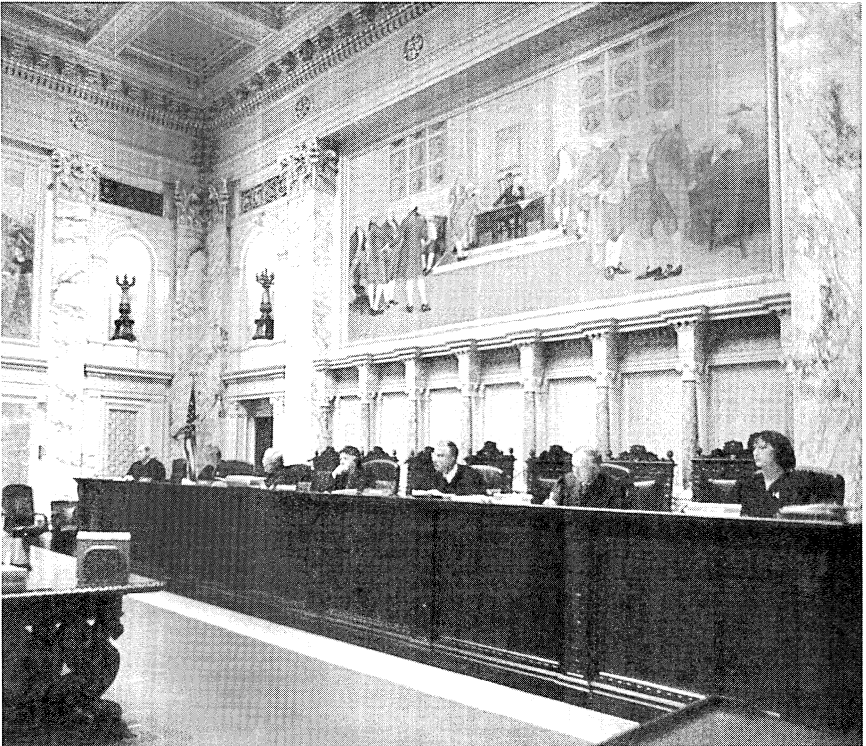
WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT

Justice	First Assumed Office	Began First Elected Term	Current Term Expires July 31
Shirley S. Abrahamson, Chief Justice	1976*	August 1979	2009
William A. Bablitch (term ended 7/31/03)	1983	August 1983	2003
Jon P. Wilcox	1992*	August 1997	2007
Ann Walsh Bradley	1995	August 1995	2005
N. Patrick Crooks	1996	August 1996	2006
David T. Prosser, Jr.	1998*	August 2001	2011
Diane S. Sykes	1999*	August 2000	2010
Patience D. Roggensack	2003**	August 2003	2013

*Initially appointed by the governor.

**Elected to Supreme Court on April 1, 2003, to fill a seat held by Justice William A. Bablitch who did not seek reelection.

Sources: 2001-2002 *Wisconsin Statutes*; State Elections Board, departmental data, May 2003; Director of State Courts, departmental data, May 2003.



The Wisconsin Supreme Court meets in its newly renovated chamber in the East Wing of the State Capitol. Pictured from left to right are Justice David T. Prosser, Jr., Justice Ann Walsh Bradley, Justice William A. Bablitch, Chief Justice Shirley S. Abrahamson, Justice Jon P. Wilcox, Justice N. Patrick Crooks, and Justice Diane S. Sykes. Not pictured is Justice Patience D. Roggensack, who joined the court on August 1, 2003. She was elected to the court on April 1, 2003, to fill a vacancy resulting from the departure of Justice Bablitch, who did not seek reelection. (Mark Hertzberg, Racine Journal Times)

JUDICIAL BRANCH

A PROFILE OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH

Introducing the Court System. The judicial branch and its system of various courts may appear very complex to the nonlawyer. It is well-known that the courts are required to try persons accused of violating criminal law and that conviction in the trial court may result in punishment by fine or imprisonment or both. The courts also decide civil matters between private citizens, ranging from landlord-tenant disputes to adjudication of corporate liability involving many millions of dollars and months of costly litigation. In addition, the courts act as referees between citizens and their government by determining the permissible limits of governmental power and the extent of an individual's rights and responsibilities.

A court system that strives for fairness and justice must settle disputes on the basis of appropriate rules of law. These rules are derived from a variety of sources, including the state and federal constitutions, legislative acts and administrative rules, as well as the "common law", which reflects society's customs and experience as expressed in previous court decisions. This body of law is constantly changing to meet the needs of an increasingly complex world. The courts have the task of seeking the delicate balance between the flexibility and the stability needed to protect the fundamental principles of the constitutional system of the United States.

The Supreme Court. The judicial branch is headed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court of 7 justices, each elected statewide to a 10-year term. The supreme court is primarily an appellate court and serves as Wisconsin's "court of last resort". It also exercises original jurisdiction in a small number of cases of statewide concern. There are no appeals to the supreme court as a matter of right. Instead, the court has discretion to determine which appeals it will hear.

In addition to hearing cases on appeal from the court of appeals, there also are three instances in which the supreme court, at its discretion, may decide to bypass the appeals court. First, the supreme court may review a case on its own initiative. Second, it may decide to review a matter without an appellate decision based on a petition by one of the parties. Finally, the supreme court may take jurisdiction in a case if the appeals court finds it needs guidance on a legal question and requests supreme court review under a procedure known as "certification".

The Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals, created August 1, 1978, is divided into 4 appellate districts covering the state, and there are 16 appellate judges, each elected to a 6-year term. The "court chambers", or principal offices for the districts, are located in Madison (5 judges), Milwaukee (4 judges), Waukesha (4 judges), and Wausau (3 judges).

In the appeals court, 3-judge panels hear all cases, except small claims actions, municipal ordinance violations, traffic violations, and mental health, juvenile, and misdemeanor cases. These exceptions may be heard by a single judge unless a panel is requested.

Circuit Courts. Following a 1977-78 reorganization of the Wisconsin court system, the circuit court became the "single level" trial court for the state. Circuit court boundaries were revised so that, except for 3 combined-county circuits (Buffalo-Pepin, Forest-Florence, and Shawano-Menominee), each county became a circuit, resulting in a total of 69 circuits.

In the more populous counties, a circuit may have several branches with one judge assigned to each branch. As of June 30, 2003, Wisconsin had a combined total of 241 circuits or circuit branches and the same number of circuit judgeships, with each judge elected to a 6-year term. For administrative purposes, the circuit court system is divided into 10 judicial administrative districts, each headed by a chief judge appointed by the supreme court.

A final judgment by the circuit court can be appealed to the Wisconsin Court of Appeals, but a decision by the appeals court can be reviewed only if the Wisconsin Supreme Court grants a petition for review.

Municipal Courts. Individually or jointly, cities, villages, and towns may create municipal courts with jurisdiction over municipal ordinance violations that have monetary penalties. Over

200 municipalities have done so. These courts are not courts of record, and they have limited jurisdiction. Usually, municipal judgeships are not full-time positions.

Selection and Qualification of Judges. In Wisconsin, all justices and judges are elected on a nonpartisan ballot in April. The Wisconsin Constitution provides that supreme court justices and appellate and circuit judges must have been licensed to practice law in Wisconsin for at least 5 years prior to election or appointment. While state law does not require that municipal judges be attorneys, municipalities may impose such a qualification in their jurisdictions.

Supreme court justices are elected on a statewide basis; appeals court and circuit court judges are elected in their respective districts. The governor may make an appointment to fill a vacancy in the office of justice or judge to serve until a successor is elected. When the election is held, the candidate elected assumes the office for a full term.

Since 1955, Wisconsin has permitted retired justices and judges to serve as “reserve” judges. At the request of the chief justice of the supreme court, reserve judges fill vacancies temporarily or help to relieve congested calendars. They exercise all the powers of the court to which they are assigned.

Judicial Agencies Assisting the Courts. Numerous state agencies assist the courts. The Wisconsin Supreme Court appoints the Director of State Courts, the State Law Librarian and staff, the Board of Bar Examiners, the director of the Office of Lawyer Regulation, and the Judicial Education Committee. Other agencies that assist the judicial branch include the Judicial Commission, Judicial Council, and the State Bar of Wisconsin.

The shared concern of these agencies is to improve the organization, operation, administration, and procedures of the state judicial system. They also function to promote professional standards, judicial ethics, and legal research and reform.

Court Process in Wisconsin. Both state and federal courts have jurisdiction over Wisconsin citizens. State courts generally adjudicate cases pertaining to state laws, but the federal government may give state courts jurisdiction over specified federal questions. Courts handle two types of cases – civil and criminal.

Civil Cases. Generally, civil actions involve individual claims in which a person seeks a remedy for some wrong done by another. For example, if a person has been injured in an automobile accident, the complaining party (plaintiff) may sue the offending party (defendant) to compel payment for the injuries.

In a typical civil case, the plaintiff brings an action by filing a summons and a complaint with the circuit court. The defendant is served with copies of these documents, and the summons directs the defendant to respond to the plaintiff’s attorney. Various pretrial proceedings, such as pleadings, motions, pretrial conferences, and discovery, may be required. If no settlement is reached, the matter goes to trial. The U.S. and Wisconsin Constitutions guarantee trial by jury, but if both parties consent, the trial may be conducted by the court without a jury. The jury in a civil case consists of 6 persons unless a greater number, not to exceed 12, is requested. Five-sixths of the jurors must agree on the verdict. Based on the verdict, the court enters a judgment for the plaintiff or defendant.

Wisconsin law provides for small claims actions that are streamlined and informal. These actions typically involve the collection of small personal or commercial debts and are limited to questions of \$5,000 or less. Small claims cases are decided by the circuit court judge, unless a jury trial is requested. Attorneys commonly are not used.

Criminal Cases. Under Wisconsin law, criminal conduct is an act prohibited by state law and punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both. There are two types of crime – felonies and misdemeanors. A felony is punishable by confinement in a state prison for one year or more; all other crimes are misdemeanors punishable by imprisonment in a county jail. Misdemeanors have a maximum sentence of 12 months unless the violator is a “repeater” as defined in the statutes.

Because a crime is an offense against the state, the state, rather than the crime victim, brings action against the defendant. A typical criminal action begins when the district attorney, an elected county official who acts as an agent of the state in prosecuting the case, files a criminal complaint in the circuit court stating the essential facts concerning the offense charged. The defendant may or may not be arrested at that time. If the defendant has not yet been arrested, the

judge or a court commissioner then issues an “arrest warrant” in the case of a felony or a “summons” in the case of a misdemeanor. A law enforcement officer then must serve a copy of the warrant or summons on an individual and make an arrest.

Once in custody, the defendant is taken before a circuit judge or court commissioner, informed of the charges, and given the opportunity to be represented by a lawyer at public expense if he or she cannot afford to hire one. Bail may be set at this time or later. In the case of a misdemeanor, a trial date is set. In felony cases, the defendant has a right to a preliminary examination, which is a hearing before the court to determine whether the state has probable cause to charge the individual. If the defendant does not waive the preliminary examination, the judge or court commissioner transfers the action to a circuit court for a formal hearing, called an “arraignment”. If probable cause is found, the person is bound over for trial.

If the preliminary examination is waived, or if it is held and probable cause found, the district attorney files an information (a sworn accusation on which the indictment is based) with the court. The arraignment is then held before the circuit court judge, and the defendant enters a plea (“guilty”, “not guilty”, “no contest subject to the approval of the court”, or “not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect”).

The case next proceeds to trial in circuit court. Criminal cases are tried by a jury of 12, unless the defendant waives a jury trial or there is agreement for fewer jurors. The jury considers the evidence presented at the trial, determines the facts and renders a verdict of guilty or not guilty based on instructions given by the circuit judge. If the jury issues a verdict of guilty, a judgment of conviction is entered and the court determines the sentence. The court may order a presentence investigation before pronouncing sentence.

In a criminal case, the jury’s verdict must be unanimous. If not, the defendant is acquitted (cleared of the charge). Once acquitted, a person cannot be tried again in criminal court for the same charge, based on provisions in both the federal and state constitutions that prevent double jeopardy. Aggrieved parties may, however, bring a civil action against the individual for damages, based on the incident.

History of the Court System. The basic powers and framework of the court system in Wisconsin were established by Article VII of the Wisconsin Constitution when Wisconsin became a state in 1848. At that time, judicial power was vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and justices of the peace. Subject to certain limitations, the legislature was granted power to establish inferior courts and municipal courts and determine their jurisdiction.

The constitution originally divided the state into five judicial circuit districts. The five judges who presided over those circuit courts were to meet at least once a year at Madison as a “Supreme Court” until the legislature established a separate court. The Wisconsin Supreme Court was instituted in 1853 with 3 members chosen in statewide elections – one was elected as chief justice and the other 2 as associate justices. In 1877, a constitutional amendment increased the number of associate justices to 4. An 1889 amendment prescribed the current practice under which all court members are elected as justices. The justice with the longest continuous service presides as chief justice, unless that person declines, in which case the office passes to the next justice in terms of seniority. Since 1903, the constitution has required a court of 7 members.

Over the years, the legislature created a large number of courts with varying types of jurisdiction. As a result of numerous special laws, there was no uniformity among the counties. Different types of courts in a single county had overlapping jurisdiction, and procedure in the various courts was not the same. A number of special courts sprang up in heavily urbanized areas, such as Milwaukee County, where the judicial burden was the greatest. In addition, many municipalities established police justice courts for enforcement of local ordinances, and there were some 1,800 justices of the peace.

The 1959 Legislature enacted Chapter 315, effective January 1, 1962, which provided for the initial reorganization of the court system. The most significant feature of the reorganization was the abolition of special statutory courts (municipal, district, superior, civil, and small claims). In addition, a uniform system of jurisdiction and procedure was established for all county courts.

The 1959 law also created the machinery for smoother administration of the court system. One problem under the old system was the imbalance of caseloads from one jurisdiction to another.

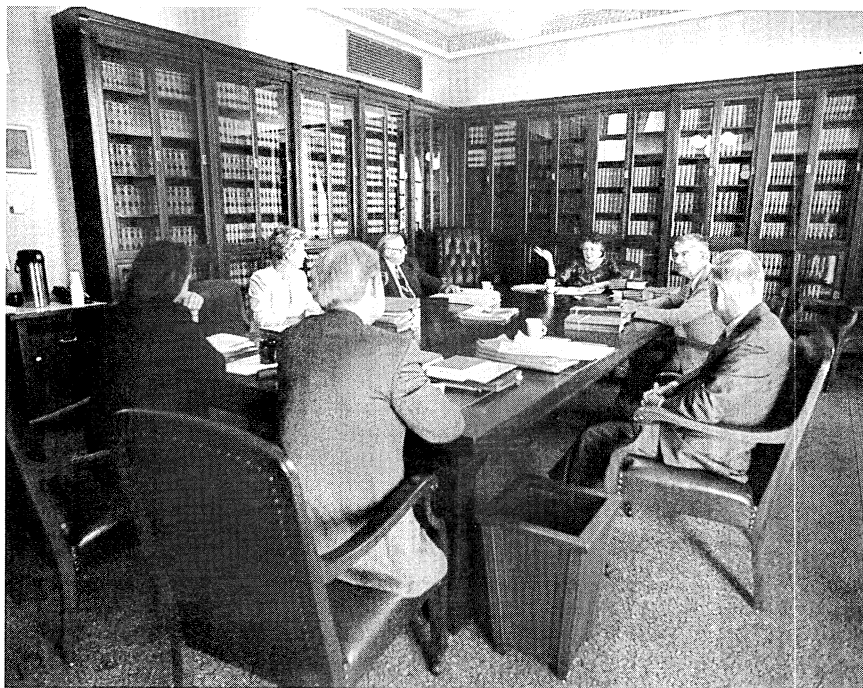
In some cases, the workload was not evenly distributed among the judges within the same jurisdiction. To correct this, the chief justice of the supreme court was authorized to assign circuit and county judges to serve temporarily as needed in either type of court. The 1961 Legislature took another step to assist the chief justice in these assignments by creating the post of Administrative Director of Courts. This position has since been redefined by the supreme court and renamed the Director of State Courts. In recent years, the director has been given added administrative duties and increased staff to perform them.

The last step in the 1959 reorganization effort was the April 1966 ratification of two constitutional amendments that abolished the justices of the peace and permitted municipal courts. At this point the Wisconsin system of courts consisted of the supreme court, circuit courts, county courts, and municipal courts.

In April 1977, the court of appeals was authorized when the voters ratified an amendment to Article VII, Section 2, of the Wisconsin Constitution, which outlined the current structure of the state courts:

The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a unified court system consisting of one supreme court, a court of appeals, a circuit court, such trial courts of general uniform state-wide jurisdiction as the legislature may create by law, and a municipal court if authorized by the legislature under section 14.

In June 1978, the legislature implemented the constitutional amendment by enacting Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, which added the court of appeals to the system and eliminated county courts.



The Wisconsin Supreme Court justices discuss a case in their conference room after hearing oral arguments. The court accepts about 110 cases for consideration per year during their term which lasts from September through June. (Wisconsin Supreme Court)

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON

Justices: WILLIAM A. BABLITCH (term ended 7/31/03)

JON P. WILCOX

ANN WALSH BRADLEY

N. PATRICK CROOKS

DAVID T. PROSSER, JR.

DIANE S. SYKES

PATIENCE D. ROGGENSACK (effective 8/1/03)

Mailing Address: Supreme Court and Clerk: P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688.

Locations: Supreme Court: Room 16 East, State Capitol, Madison; Clerk: 110 East Main Street, Madison.

Telephone: 266-1298.

Fax: 261-8299.

Internet Address: <http://www.wicourts.gov>

Clerk of Supreme Court: CORNELIA G. CLARK, 266-1880, Fax: 267-0640.

Court Commissioners: NANCY KOPP, 266-7442; GREGORY POKRASS, 266-7442;
JULIE RICH, 266-7442; JOSEPH M. WILSON, 266-7442.

Number of Positions: 38.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$8,403,600.

Constitutional References: Article VII, Sections 2-4, 9-11, and 13.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 751.

Responsibility: The Wisconsin Supreme Court is the final authority on matters pertaining to the Wisconsin Constitution and the highest tribunal for all actions begun in the state, except those involving federal issues appealable to the U.S. Supreme Court. The court decides which cases it will hear, usually on the basis of whether the questions raised are of statewide importance. It exercises "appellate jurisdiction" if 3 or more justices grant a petition to review a decision of a lower court. It exercises "original jurisdiction" as the first court to hear a case if 4 or more justices approve a petition requesting it to do so. Although the majority of cases advance from the circuit court to the court of appeals before reaching the supreme court, the high court may decide to bypass the court of appeals. The supreme court can do this on its own motion or at the request of the parties; in addition, the court of appeals may certify a case to the supreme court, asking the high court to take the case directly from the circuit court.

The supreme court does not take testimony. Instead, it decides cases on the basis of written briefs and oral argument. It is required by statute to deliver its decisions in writing, and it may publish them in the *Wisconsin Reports* as it deems appropriate.

The supreme court sets procedural rules for all courts in the state, and the chief justice serves as administrative head of the state's judicial system. With the assistance of the director of state courts, the chief justice monitors the status of judicial business in Wisconsin's courts. When a calendar is congested or a vacancy occurs in a circuit or appellate court, the chief justice may assign an active judge or reserve judge to serve temporarily as a judge of either type of court.

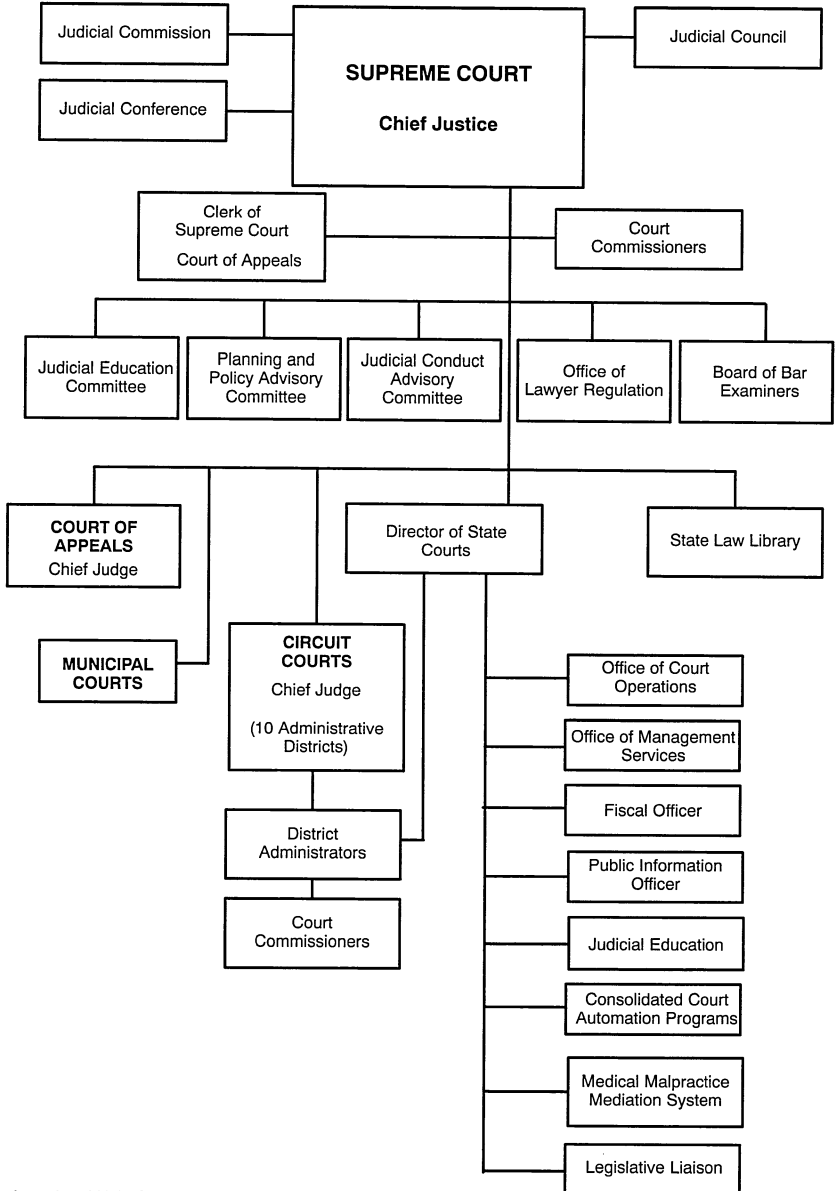
Organization: The supreme court consists of 7 justices elected to 10-year terms. They are chosen in statewide elections on the nonpartisan April ballot and take office on the following August 1. The Wisconsin Constitution provides that only one justice can be elected in any single year, so supreme court vacancies are sometimes filled by gubernatorial appointees who serve until a successor can be elected. The authorized salary for supreme court justices for fiscal year 2002-03 is \$122,418. The chief justice receives \$130,418.

The justice with the most seniority on the court serves as chief justice unless he or she declines the position. In that event, the justice with the next longest seniority serves as chief justice. Any 4 justices constitute a quorum for conducting court business.

The court staff is appointed from outside the classified service. It includes the director of state courts who assists the court in its administrative functions; 4 commissioners who are attorneys

and assist the court in its judicial functions; a clerk who keeps the court's records; and a marshal who performs a variety of duties. Each justice has a secretary and one law clerk.

WISCONSIN COURT SYSTEM – ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



COURT OF APPEALS

<i>Judges: District I:</i>	PATRICIA S. CURLEY (2008) RALPH ADAM FINE (2006) CHARLES B. SCHUDSON (2004) TED E. WEDEMEYER, JR.* (2009)
<i>District II:</i>	DANIEL P. ANDERSON (2007) RICHARD S. BROWN* (2006) NEAL P. NETTESHEIM (2008) HARRY G. SNYDER (2004)
<i>District III:</i>	R. THOMAS CANE** (2007) MICHAEL W. HOOVER* (2009) GREGORY PETERSON (2005)
<i>District IV:</i>	DAVID G. DEININGER (2009) CHARLES P. DYKMAN* (2004) PAUL LUNDSTEN (2007) MARGARET J. VERGERONT (2006) vacancy

Note: *indicates the presiding judge of the district. **indicates chief judge of the Court of Appeals. The judges' current terms expire on July 31 of the year shown.

Court of Appeals Clerk: CORNELIA G. CLARK, P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688; Location: 110 East Main Street, Suite 215, Madison, 266-1880, Fax: 267-0640.

Staff Attorneys: 10 East Doty Street, 7th Floor, Madison 53703, 266-9320.

Internet Address: <http://www.wicourts.gov/appeals>

Number of Positions: 75.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$15,260,000.

Constitutional Reference: Article VII, Section 5.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 752.

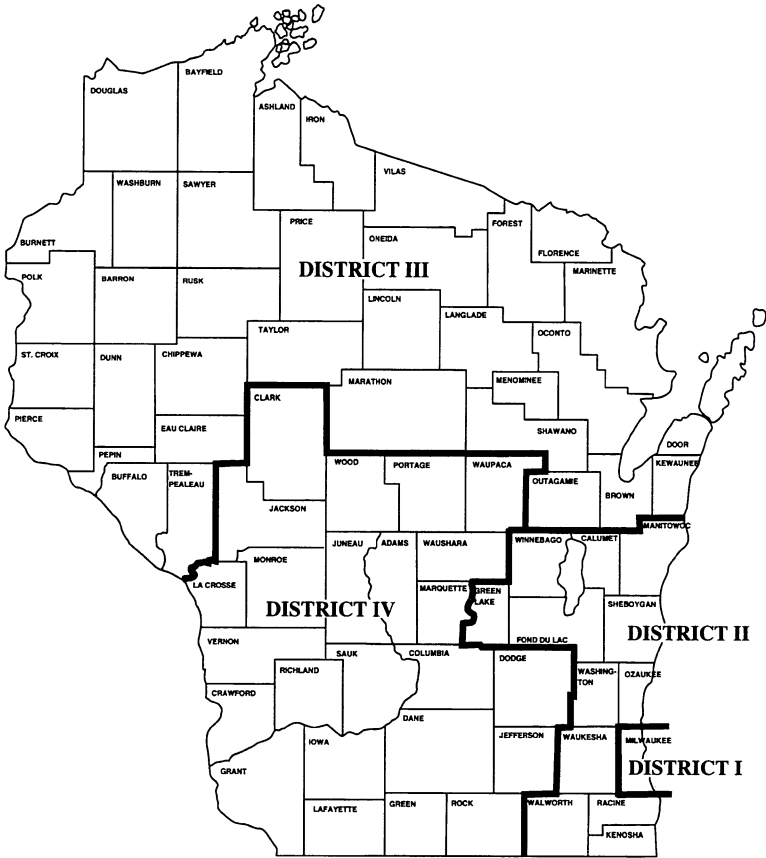
Organization: A constitutional amendment ratified on April 5, 1977, mandated the Court of Appeals, and Chapter 187, Laws of 1977, implemented the amendment. The court consists of 16 judges serving in 4 districts (4 judges each in Districts I and II, 3 judges in District III, and 5 judges in District IV). The Wisconsin Supreme Court appoints a chief judge of the Court of Appeals to serve as administrative head of the court for a 3-year term, and the clerk of the supreme court serves as the clerk for the court.

Appellate judges are elected for 6-year terms in the nonpartisan April election and begin their terms of office on the following August 1. They must reside in the district from which they are chosen. Only one Court of Appeals judge may be elected in a district in any one year. The authorized salary for appeals court judges for fiscal year 2002-03 is \$115,488.

Functions: The Court of Appeals has both appellate and supervisory jurisdiction, as well as original jurisdiction to issue prerogative writs. The final judgments and orders of a circuit court may be appealed to the Court of Appeals as a matter of right. Other judgments or orders may be appealed upon leave of the appellate court.

The court usually sits as a 3-judge panel to dispose of cases on their merits. However, a single judge may decide certain categories of cases, including juvenile cases; small claims; municipal ordinance and traffic violations; and mental health and misdemeanor cases. No testimony is taken in the appellate court. The court relies on the trial court record and written briefs in deciding a case, and it prescreens all cases to determine whether oral argument is needed. Both oral argument and "briefs only" cases are placed on a regularly issued calendar. The court gives criminal cases preference on the calendar when it is possible to do so without undue delay of civil cases. Staff attorneys, secretaries, and law clerks assist the judges.

COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICTS



Decisions of the appellate court are delivered in writing, and the court’s publication committee determines which decisions will be published in the *Wisconsin Reports*. Only published opinions have precedential value and may be cited as controlling law in Wisconsin.



CIRCUIT COURTS

District 1: Milwaukee County Courthouse, 901 North 9th Street, Room 609,
Milwaukee 53233-1425. Telephone: (414) 278-5113; Fax: (414) 223-1264.

Chief Judge: MICHAEL P. SULLIVAN.

Administrator: BRUCE HARVEY.

District 2: Racine County Courthouse, 730 Wisconsin Avenue, Racine 53403-1274.
Telephone: (262) 636-3133; Fax: (262) 636-3437.

Chief Judge: GERALD P. PTACEK.

Administrator: KERRY CONNELLY.

District 3: Waukesha County Courthouse, 515 West Moreland Boulevard, Room 359,
Waukesha 53188-2428. Telephone: (262) 548-7209; Fax: (262) 548-7815.

Chief Judge: KATHRYN W. FOSTER.

Administrator: MICHAEL NEIMON.

District 4: 315 Algoma Boulevard, Suite 102, Oshkosh 54901-4773.
Telephone: (920) 424-0028; Fax: (920) 424-0096.

Chief Judge: L. EDWARD STENGEL.

Administrator: JERRY LANG.

District 5: City-County Building, Room 319, Madison 53709-0001.
Telephone: 267-8820; Fax: 267-4151.

Chief Judge: MICHAEL N. NOWAKOWSKI.

Administrator: GAIL RICHARDSON.

District 6: 2957 Church Street, Suite B, Stevens Point 54481-5210.
Telephone: (715) 345-5295; Fax: (715) 345-5297.

Chief Judge: JAMES EVENSON.

Administrator: vacancy.

District 7: La Crosse County Law Enforcement Center, 333 Vine Street, Rm. 3504, La Crosse
54601-3296. Telephone: (608) 785-9546; Fax: (608) 785-5530.

Chief Judge: MICHAEL J. ROSBOROUGH.

Administrator: PATRICK BRUMMOND.

District 8: 414 East Walnut Street, Suite 221, Green Bay 54301-5020.
Telephone: (920) 448-4281; Fax: (920) 448-4336.

Chief Judge: JOSEPH M. TROY.

Administrator: KATHLEEN MURPHY.

District 9: 2100 Stewart Avenue, Suite 310, Wausau 54401. Telephone: (715) 842-3872;
Fax: (715) 845-4523.

Chief Judge: JAMES MOHR.

Administrator: SCOTT JOHNSON.

District 10: 405 South Barstow Street, Suite C, Eau Claire 54701-3606.
Telephone: (715) 839-4826; Fax: (715) 839-4891.

Chief Judge: EDWARD BRUNNER.

Administrator: GREGG MOORE.

Internet Address: <http://www.wicourts.gov/circuit>

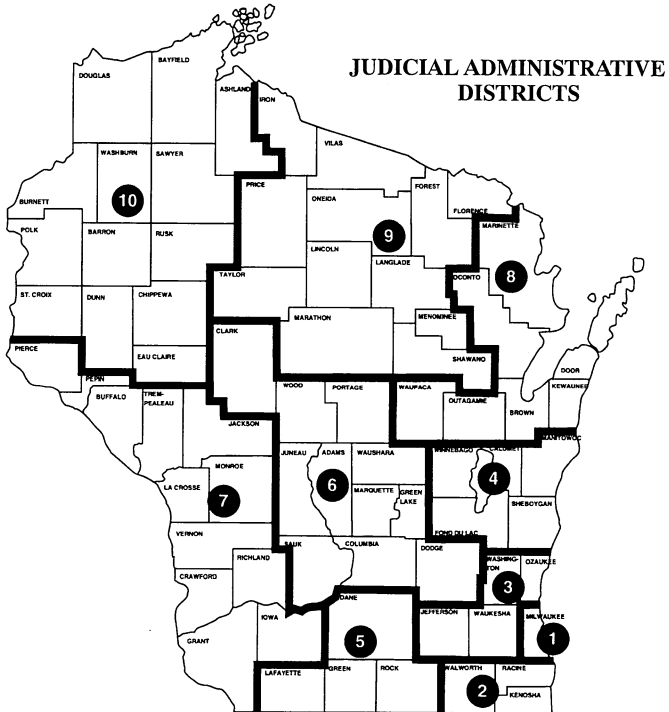
State-Funded Positions: 511.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$147,472,900.

Constitutional References: Article VII, Sections 2, 6-11, and 13.

Statutory Reference: Chapter 753.

Responsibility: The circuit court is the trial court of general jurisdiction in Wisconsin. It has original jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters unless exclusive jurisdiction is given to



another court. It also reviews state agency decisions and hears appeals from municipal courts. Jury trials are conducted only in circuit courts.

The constitution requires that a circuit be bounded by county lines. As a result, each circuit consists of a single county, except for 3 two-county circuits (Buffalo-Pepin, Florence-Forest, and Menominee-Shawano). Where judicial caseloads are heavy, a circuit may have several branches, each with an elected judge. Statewide, 38 of the state's 69 judicial circuits had multiple branches as of June 30, 2003, for a total of 241 circuit judgeships.

Organization: Circuit judges, who serve 6-year terms, are elected on a nonpartisan basis in the county in which they serve in the April election and take office the following August 1. The governor may fill circuit court vacancies by appointment, and the appointees serve until a successor is elected. The authorized salary for circuit court judges for fiscal year 2002-03 is \$108,950. The state pays the salaries of circuit judges and court reporters. It also covers some of the expenses for interpreters, guardians ad litem, judicial assistants, court-appointed witnesses, and jury per diems. Counties bear the remaining expenses for operating the circuit courts.

Administrative Districts. Circuit courts are divided into 10 administrative districts, each supervised by a chief judge, appointed by the supreme court from the district's circuit judges. A judge usually cannot serve more than 3 successive 2-year terms as chief judge. The chief judge has authority to assign judges, manage caseload, supervise personnel, and conduct financial planning.

The chief judge in each district appoints a district court administrator from a list of candidates supplied by the director of state courts. The administrator manages the nonjudicial business of the district at the direction of the chief judge.

Circuit Court Commissioners are appointed by the circuit court to assist the court, and they must be attorneys licensed to practice law in Wisconsin. They may be authorized by the court to conduct various civil, criminal, family, small claims, juvenile, and probate court proceedings. Their

duties include issuing summonses, arrest warrants, or search warrants; conducting initial appearances; setting bail; conducting preliminary examinations and arraignments; imposing monetary penalties in certain traffic cases; conducting certain family, juvenile, and small claims court proceedings; hearing petitions for mental commitments; and conducting uncontested probate proceedings. On their own authority, court commissioners may perform marriages, administer oaths, take depositions, and issue subpoenas and certain writs.

The statutes require Milwaukee County to have full-time family, small claims, and probate court commissioners. All other counties must have a family court commissioner, and they may employ other full- or part-time court commissioners as deemed necessary.



The Risser Justice Center, located across from the State Capitol, is named in honor of the Risser/Warner family whose service to the State of Wisconsin spans 3 centuries. Senator Fred A. Risser, pictured above, is the fourth generation of his family to serve in the legislature and represent the City of Madison. His father, Fred E. Risser served in the Senate from 1937-48 as a member of the Progressive Party; his grandfather, Ernest Warner was a Republican in the Assembly in 1905; and his great grandfather, Col. Clement Warner served in both the Senate (1867-68) and Assembly (1883) as a member of the Union and Republican Parties. Senator Risser, who was elected to the Assembly in 1956 and the Senate in 1962, is the longest serving legislator in Wisconsin history. His 46 years in office currently ties him with one other in the nation for the most continuous years of service in a state legislature.

The Risser Justice Center, completed in 2001, houses the Department of Justice, the State Law Library, and the offices of the Senate and Assembly Chief Clerks. (Kathleen Sitter, LRB)

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT

June 30, 2003

Circuits ¹	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Adams	Friendship	Duane H. Polivka ²	2003
Ashland	Ashland	Robert E. Eaton	2006
Barron			
Branch 1	Barron	James C. Eaton	2004
Branch 2	Barron	Edward R. Brunner	2006
Bayfield	Washburn	John H. Priebe ³	2003
Brown			
Branch 1	Green Bay	Donald R. Zuidmulder ⁴	2003
Branch 2	Green Bay	Mark Warpinski	2006
Branch 3	Green Bay	Susan Bischel	2004
Branch 4	Green Bay	Kendall M. Kelley ⁴	2003
Branch 5	Green Bay	Peter Naze	2005
Branch 6	Green Bay	J.D. McKay ⁴	2003
Branch 7	Green Bay	Richard J. Dietz	2007
Branch 8	Green Bay	William M. Atkinson ⁴	2003
Buffalo-Pepin	Alma	Dane Morey	2008
Burnett	Siren	Michael J. Gableman ⁴	2003
Calumet	Chilton	Donald A. Poppy	2004
Chippewa			
Branch 1	Chippewa Falls	Roderick Cameron	2008
Branch 2	Chippewa Falls	Thomas J. Szama	2007
Clark	Neillsville	Jon M. Counsell	2006
Columbia			
Branch 1	Portage	Daniel S. George ⁴	2003
Branch 2	Portage	James O. Miller	2005
Branch 3	Portage	Richard L. Rehm ⁴	2003
Crawford	Prairie du Chien	Michael T. Kirchman	2007
Dane			
Branch 1	Madison	Robert DeChambeau	2005
Branch 2	Madison	Maryann Sumi	2005
Branch 3	Madison	John C. Albert	2006
Branch 4	Madison	Steven D. Ebert	2004
Branch 5	Madison	Diane M. Nicks	2007
Branch 6	Madison	Richard Callaway ⁵	2003
Branch 7	Madison	Moria Krueger ⁴	2003
Branch 8	Madison	Patrick J. Fiedler	2006
Branch 9	Madison	Gerald C. Nichol	2006
Branch 10	Madison	Angela B. Bartell ⁴	2003
Branch 11	Madison	Daniel R. Moeser ⁴	2003
Branch 12	Madison	David Flanagan	2006
Branch 13	Madison	Michael N. Nowakowski ⁴	2006
Branch 14	Madison	C. William Foust	2004
Branch 15	Madison	Stuart Schwartz	2004
Branch 16	Madison	Sarah O'Brien	2004
Branch 17	Madison	Paul Higginbotham	2006
Dodge			
Branch 1	Juneau	Daniel Klossner	2008
Branch 2	Juneau	John R. Storck	2007
Branch 3	Juneau	Andrew P. Bissonnette	2007
Door			
Branch 1	Sturgeon Bay	D. Todd Ehlers	2006
Branch 2	Sturgeon Bay	Peter C. Diltz	2006
Douglas			
Branch 1	Superior	Michael T. Lucci ⁴	2003
Branch 2	Superior	George L. Glonek ⁴	2003
Dunn			
Branch 1	Menomonie	William C. Stewart, Jr.	2004
Branch 2	Menomonie	Rod Smeltzer ⁴	2003
Eau Claire			
Branch 1	Eau Claire	Lisa Stark	2006
Branch 2	Eau Claire	Eric J. Wahl	2005
Branch 3	Eau Claire	William M. Gabler	2006
Branch 4	Eau Claire	Benjamin Proctor	2006
Branch 5	Eau Claire	Paul J. Lenz	2006
Florence (see <i>Forest-Florence</i>)			
Fond du Lac			
Branch 1	Fond du Lac	Dale L. English	2008
Branch 2	Fond du Lac	Peter L. Grimm	2004
Branch 3	Fond du Lac	Richard J. Nuss ⁴	2003
Branch 4	Fond du Lac	Steven W. Weinke	2004
Branch 5	Fond du Lac	Robert J. Wirtz	2005
Forest-Florence	Crandon	Robert A. Kennedy, Jr.	2008
Grant			
Branch 1	Lancaster	Robert P. Van De Hey	2005
Branch 2	Lancaster	George S. Curry ⁴	2003
Green	Monroe	Jim Beer ⁴	2003
Green Lake	Green Lake	William M. McMonigal	2005
Iowa	Dodgeville	William D. Dyke	2004
Iron	Hurley	Patrick John Madden	2005
Jackson	Black River Falls	Gerald Laabs	2008

**JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT
June 30, 2003–Continued**

Circuits ¹	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Jefferson			
Branch 1	Jefferson	John M. Ullsvik ⁴	2003
Branch 2	Jefferson	William F. Hue	2007
Branch 3	Jefferson	Jacqueline R. Erwin ⁴	2003
Branch 4	Jefferson	Randy R. Koschnick	2005
Juneau	Mauston	Dennis C. Schuh ⁹	2004
Kenosha			
Branch 1	Kenosha	David Mark Bastianelli ⁴	2003
Branch 2	Kenosha	Barbara A. Kluka	2007
Branch 3	Kenosha	Bruce Schroeder	2008
Branch 4	Kenosha	Michael S. Fisher	2005
Branch 5	Kenosha	Wilbur W. Warren III ⁴	2003
Branch 6	Kenosha	Mary K. Wagner ⁴	2003
Branch 7	Kenosha	S. Michael Wilk	2006
Kewaunee	Kewaunee	Dennis J. Mleziva	2004
La Crosse			
Branch 1	La Crosse	Ramona A. Gonzalez	2007
Branch 2	La Crosse	Michael J. Mulroy	2007
Branch 3	La Crosse	Dennis G. Montabon ⁴	2003
Branch 4	La Crosse	John J. Perlich ⁴	2003
Branch 5	La Crosse	Dale T. Pasell	2005
Lafayette	Darlington	William D. Johnston ⁴	2003
Lanlade	Antigo	James P. Jansen	2005
Lincoln			
Branch 1	Merrill	John Michael Nolan	2004
Branch 2	Merrill	Glenn H. Hartley	2005
Manitowoc			
Branch 1	Manitowoc	Patrick Willis	2004
Branch 2	Manitowoc	Darryl W. Deets	2007
Branch 3	Manitowoc	Fred H. Hazlewood	2005
Marathon			
Branch 1	Wausau	Dorothy L. Bain	2004
Branch 2	Wausau	Raymond F. Thums	2007
Branch 3	Wausau	Vincent K. Howard	2008
Branch 4	Wausau	Gregory Grau	2007
Branch 5	Wausau	Patrick Brady	2005
Marinette			
Branch 1	Marinette	David G. Miron	2008
Branch 2	Marinette	Tim A. Duket	2008
Marquette	Montello	Richard O. Wright	2007
Menominee (see <i>Shawano-Menominee</i>)			
Milwaukee			
Branch 1	Milwaukee	Maxine Aldridge White	2005
Branch 2	Milwaukee	M. Joseph Donald ⁴	2003
Branch 3	Milwaukee	Clare L. Fiorenza ⁴	2003
Branch 4	Milwaukee	Mel Flanagan	2006
Branch 5	Milwaukee	Mary Kuhnmuench	2004
Branch 6	Milwaukee	Kitty K. Brennan	2006
Branch 7	Milwaukee	Jean W. DiMotto ⁴	2003
Branch 8	Milwaukee	William Sosnay	2006
Branch 9	Milwaukee	Louis B. Butler	2008
Branch 10	Milwaukee	Timothy G. Dugan	2005
Branch 11	Milwaukee	Dominic S. Amato	2007
Branch 12	Milwaukee	Michael J. Skwierawski ⁷	2003
Branch 13	Milwaukee	Victor Manian	2006
Branch 14	Milwaukee	Christopher R. Foley	2004
Branch 15	Milwaukee	Michael B. Brennan	2007
Branch 16	Milwaukee	Michael J. Dwyer ⁴	2003
Branch 17	Milwaukee	Francis Wasielewski	2008
Branch 18	Milwaukee	Patricia McMahon	2005
Branch 19	Milwaukee	John E. McCormick	2005
Branch 20	Milwaukee	Dennis P. Moroney	2006
Branch 21	Milwaukee	William Brash	2008
Branch 22	Milwaukee	Timothy M. Witkowiak ⁴	2003
Branch 23	Milwaukee	Elsa C. Lamelas	2006
Branch 24	Milwaukee	Charles F. Kahn	2004
Branch 25	Milwaukee	John A. Franke	2005
Branch 26	Milwaukee	Michael P. Sullivan	2008
Branch 27	Milwaukee	Kevin E. Martens	2008
Branch 28	Milwaukee	Thomas R. Cooper	2006
Branch 29	Milwaukee	Richard J. Sankovitz ⁴	2003
Branch 30	Milwaukee	Jeffrey A. Conen ⁴	2003
Branch 31	Milwaukee	Daniel A. Noonan	2008
Branch 32	Milwaukee	Michael D. Guolee	2008
Branch 33	Milwaukee	Carl Ashley	2005
Branch 34	Milwaukee	Jacqueline D. Schellinger	2005
Branch 35	Milwaukee	Lee E. Wells	2006
Branch 36	Milwaukee	Jeffrey A. Kremers	2005
Branch 37	Milwaukee	Karen Christenson	2004
Branch 38	Milwaukee	Jeffrey A. Wagner	2006
Branch 39	Milwaukee	Michael Malmstadt	2006
Branch 40	Milwaukee	Joseph Wall	2007

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT

June 30, 2003–Continued

Circuits ¹	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Milwaukee (continued)			
Branch 41	Milwaukee	John J. DiMotto	2008
Branch 42	Milwaukee	David A. Hansher ⁴	2003
Branch 43	Milwaukee	Marshall Murray	2006
Branch 44	Milwaukee	Daniel L. Konkol	2004
Branch 45	Milwaukee	Thomas P. Donegan	2004
Branch 46	Milwaukee	Bonnie L. Gordon	2006
Branch 47	Milwaukee	John Siefert	2005
Monroe			
Branch 1	Sparta	Steven L. Abbott	2007
Branch 2	Sparta	Michael J. McAlpine	2004
Oconto			
Branch 1	Oconto	Larry L. Jeske	2005
Branch 2	Oconto	Richard D. Delforge	2004
Oneida			
Branch 1	Rhineland	Robert E. Kinney	2008
Branch 2	Rhineland	Mark A. Mangerson	2006
Outagamie			
Branch 1	Appleton	James T. Bayorgeon	2008
Branch 2	Appleton	Dennis C. Luebke ⁴	2003
Branch 3	Appleton	Joseph Troy	2005
Branch 4	Appleton	Harold Froelich	2006
Branch 5	Appleton	Michael W. Gage ⁴	2003
Branch 6	Appleton	Dee R. Dyer	2006
Branch 7	Appleton	John A. Des Jardins	2006
Ozaukee			
Branch 1	Port Washington	Paul V. Malloy ⁴	2003
Branch 2	Port Washington	Tom R. Wolfram	2007
Branch 3	Port Washington	Joseph D. McCormack ⁴	2003
Pepin (see <i>Buffalo-Pepin</i>)			
Pierce	Ellsworth	Robert W. Wing	2004
Polk			
Branch 1	Balsam Lake	James Erickson	2008
Branch 2	Balsam Lake	Robert H. Rasmussen ⁴	2003
Portage			
Branch 1	Stevens Point	Frederic Fleishauer	2005
Branch 2	Stevens Point	John V. Finn	2007
Branch 3	Stevens Point	Thomas T. Flugaur	2006
Price	Phillips	Douglas Fox	2008
Racine			
Branch 1	Racine	Gerald P. Ptacek	2007
Branch 2	Racine	Stephen A. Simanek	2004
Branch 3	Racine	Emily S. Mueller	2005
Branch 4	Racine	Emmanuel J. Vuvunas	2004
Branch 5	Racine	Dennis J. Barry	2005
Branch 6	Racine	Wayne J. Mark ⁴	2003
Branch 7	Racine	Charles H. Constantine	2008
Branch 8	Racine	Faye M. Flancher ⁴	2003
Branch 9	Racine	Allan B. Torhorst ⁴	2003
Branch 10	Racine	Richard J. Kreul	2006
Richland	Richland Center	Edward E. Leineweber ⁴	2003
Rock			
Branch 1	Janesville	James P. Daley	2008
Branch 2	Janesville	John H. Lussow	2004
Branch 3	Janesville	Michael J. Byron	2004
Branch 4	Beloit	Daniel Dillon	2007
Branch 5	Beloit	John W. Roethe ⁴	2003
Branch 6	Janesville	Richard T. Werner ⁴	2003
Branch 7	Beloit	James E. Welker	2006
Rusk	Ladysmith	Frederick Henderson	2004
St. Croix			
Branch 1	Hudson	Eric J. Lundell	2008
Branch 2	Hudson	Edward F. Vlack	2007
Branch 3	Hudson	Scott R. Needham	2006
Sauk			
Branch 1	Baraboo	Patrick J. Taggart	2006
Branch 2	Baraboo	James Evenson	2004
Branch 3	Baraboo	Guy Reynolds	2006
Sawyer	Hayward	Norman L. Yackel ⁴	2003
Shawano-Menominee			
Branch 1	Shawano	Earl Schmidt	2008
Branch 2	Shawano	Thomas G. Grover	2007
Sheboygan			
Branch 1	Sheboygan	L. Edward Stengel ⁴	2003
Branch 2	Sheboygan	Timothy M. Van Akkeren	2007
Branch 3	Sheboygan	Gary Langhoff	2005
Branch 4	Sheboygan	John B. Murphy ⁸	2003
Branch 5	Sheboygan	James J. Bolgert	2006
Taylor	Medford	Gary Lee Carlson	2004
Trempealeau	Whitehall	John A. Damon	2007
Vernon	Viroqua	Michael J. Rosborough	2005
Vilas	Eagle River	James Mohr	2008

**JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURT
June 30, 2003—Continued**

Circuits ¹	Court Location	Judges	Term Expires July 31
Walworth			
Branch 1	Elkhorn	Robert J. Kennedy	2006
Branch 2	Elkhorn	James L. Carlson	2004
Branch 3	Elkhorn	John R. Race ²	2003
Branch 4	Elkhorn	Michael S. Gibbs	2004
Washburn	Shell Lake	Eugene D. Harrington ³	2003
Washington			
Branch 1	West Bend	Patrick J. Faragher	2007
Branch 2	West Bend	Annette Ziegler	2004
Branch 3	West Bend	David Resheske	2006
Branch 4	West Bend	Andrew Gonring	2006
Waukesha			
Branch 1	Waukesha	Michael D. Bohren	2007
Branch 2	Waukesha	Mark Gempeler	2008
Branch 3	Waukesha	Ralph Ramirez	2005
Branch 4	Waukesha	Patrick L. Snyder ⁹	2003
Branch 5	Waukesha	Lee Sherman Dreyfus, Jr.	2008
Branch 6	Waukesha	Patrick C. Haughney	2008
Branch 7	Waukesha	J. Mac Davis ⁴	2003
Branch 8	Waukesha	James R. Kieffer ⁴	2007
Branch 9	Waukesha	Donald J. Hassin, Jr.	2003
Branch 10	Waukesha	Marianne Becker ¹⁰	2003
Branch 11	Waukesha	Robert G. Mawdsley	2006
Branch 12	Waukesha	Kathryn W. Foster	2006
Waupaca			
Branch 1	Waupaca	Philip M. Kirk	2005
Branch 2	Waupaca	John P. Hoffmann	2004
Branch 3	Waupaca	Raymond Huber	2006
Wausnara	Wautoma	Lewis R. Murach	2005
Winneshago			
Branch 1	Oshkosh	Thomas J. Gritton	2006
Branch 2	Oshkosh	Robert Haase	2006
Branch 3	Oshkosh	Barbara Key	2004
Branch 4	Oshkosh	Robert Hawley	2006
Branch 5	Oshkosh	William H. Carver	2004
Branch 6	Oshkosh	Bruce K. Schmidt ⁴	2003
Wood			
Branch 1	Wisconsin Rapids	Dennis D. Conway	2003
Branch 2	Wisconsin Rapids	James M. Mason	2004
Branch 3	Wisconsin Rapids	Edward F. Zappen, Jr. ⁴	2003

¹Circuits are comprised of one county each, except for Buffalo-Pepin, Forest-Florence, and Shawano-Menominee. The current annual salary for all circuit court judges is \$108,950. Salaries could change as of August 1, 2003, when the circuit court judges commence new terms.

²Charles A. Pollex was newly elected on April 1, 2003, for a 6-year term to commence on August 1, 2003.

³John P. Anderson was newly elected on April 1, 2003, for a 6-year term to commence on August 1, 2003.

⁴Reelected on April 1, 2003, for a 6-year term to commence on August 1, 2003.

⁵Shelley Gaylord was newly elected on April 1, 2003, for a 6-year term to commence on August 1, 2003.

⁶Appointed by governor.

⁷David L. Borowski was newly elected on April 1, 2003, for a 6-year term to commence on August 1, 2003.

⁸Terence Bourke was newly elected on April 1, 2003, for a 6-year term to commence on August 1, 2003.

⁹Paul F. Reilly was newly elected on April 1, 2003, for a 6-year term to commence on August 1, 2003.

¹⁰Linda Van De Water was newly elected on April 1, 2003, for a 6-year term to commence on August 1, 2003.

Sources: 2001-2002 Wisconsin Statutes; State Elections Board, departmental data, May 2003; Director of State Courts, departmental data, April 2003; governor's appointment notices.

MUNICIPAL COURTS

Constitutional References: Article VII, Sections 2 and 14.

Statutory References: Chapters 755 and 800.

Internet Address: <http://www.wicourts.gov/municipal>

Responsibility: The Wisconsin Legislature authorizes cities, villages, and towns to establish municipal courts to exercise jurisdiction over municipal ordinance violations that have monetary penalties. In addition, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ruled in 1991 (*City of Milwaukee v. Wroten*, 160 Wis. 2d 107) that municipal courts have authority to rule on the constitutionality of municipal ordinances.

As of May 1, 2003, there were 224 municipal courts with 226 municipal judges. Courts may have multiple branches; the City of Milwaukee's municipal court, for example, has 3 branches. (Milwaukee County, which is the only county authorized to appoint municipal court commissioners, had three part-time commissioners as of May 2003.) Two or more municipalities may agree to form a joint court, and there are 13 joint courts, serving up to 10 municipalities each. Besides Milwaukee, Madison is the only city with a full-time municipal court.

Upon convicting a defendant, the municipal court may order payment of a forfeiture plus costs and assessments, or, if the defendant agrees, it may require community service in lieu of a forfeiture. In general, municipal courts may also order restitution up to \$4,000. Where local ordinances conform to state drunk driving laws, a municipal judge may suspend or revoke a driver's license.

If a defendant fails to pay a forfeiture or make restitution, the municipal court may suspend the driver's license or commit the defendant to jail. Municipal court decisions may be appealed to the circuit court of the county where the offense occurred.

Organization: Municipal judges are elected at the nonpartisan April election and take office May 1. The local governing body fixes the term of office at 2 to 4 years and determines the position's salary. There is no state requirement that the office be filled by an attorney, but a municipality may enact such a qualification by ordinance.

If a municipal judge is ill, disqualified, or unavailable, the chief judge of the judicial administrative district containing the municipality may transfer the case to another municipal judge in the district. If none is available, the case will be heard in circuit court.

History: Chapter 276, Laws of 1967, authorized cities, villages, and towns to establish municipal courts after the forerunner of municipal courts (the office of the justice of the peace) was eliminated by a constitutional amendment, ratified in April 1966. A constitutional amendment ratified in April 1977, which reorganized the state's court system, officially granted the legislature the power to authorize municipal courts.

STATEWIDE JUDICIAL AGENCIES

A number of statewide administrative and support agencies have been created by supreme court order or legislative enactment to assist the Wisconsin Supreme Court in its supervision of the Wisconsin judicial system.

DIRECTOR OF STATE COURTS

Director of State Courts: JOHN VOELKER, 266-6828, john.voelker@

Interim Deputy Director for Court Operations: SHERYL GERVASI, 266-3121, sheryl.gervasi@

Deputy Director for Management Services: PAM RADLOFF, 266-8914, pam.radloff@

Consolidated Court Automation Programs: JEAN BOUSQUET, *director*, 267-0678, jean.bousquet@

Fiscal Officer: BRIAN LAMPRECH, 266-6865, brian.lamprech@

Judicial Education: DAVID H. HASS, *director*, 266-7807, david.hass@

Medical Malpractice Mediation System: RANDY SPROULE, *director*, 266-7711, randy.sproule@

Public Information Officer: AMANDA TODD, 264-6256, amanda.todd@

Legislative Liaison: vacancy, 266-6984.

Address e-mail by combining the user ID and the state extender: userid@wicourts.gov
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Mailing Address: Director of State Courts: P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688; Staff: 110 East Main Street, Madison 53703.

Location: Director of State Courts: Room 16 East, State Capitol, Madison; Staff: 110 East Main Street, Madison.

Fax: 267-0980.

Internet Address: <http://www.wicourts.gov>

Number of Employees: 122.25.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$30,099,800.

References: Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 655, Subchapter VI, and Section 758.19; Supreme Court Rules 70.01-70.08.

Responsibility: The Director of State Courts administers the nonjudicial business of the Wisconsin court system and informs the chief justice and the supreme court about the status of judicial business. The director is responsible for supervising state-level court personnel; developing the court system's budget; and directing the courts' work on legislation, public information, and information systems. This office also controls expenditures; allocates space and equipment; supervises judicial education, interdistrict assignment of active and reserve judges, and planning and research; and administers the medical malpractice mediation system.

The director is appointed by the supreme court from outside the classified service. The position was created by the supreme court in orders, dated October 30, 1978, and February 19, 1979. It replaced the administrative director of courts, which had been created by Chapter 261, Laws of 1961.

STATE LAW LIBRARY

State Law Librarian: JANE COLWIN, 261-2340, jane.colwin@courts.state.wi.us

Deputy Law Librarian: JULIE TESSMER, 261-7557, julie.tessmer@courts.state.wi.us

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7881, Madison 53707-7881.

Location: 120 Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd., 2nd Floor, Madison 53703.

Telephones: General Information and Circulation: 266-1600; Reference Assistance: 267-9696; Toll-free: (800) 322-9755.

Fax: 267-2319.

Internet Address: <http://wsll.state.wi.us>

Reference E-mail Address: wsll.ref@courts.state.wi.us

Publications: *WSLL @ Your Service* (e-newsletter) at <http://wsll.state.wi.us/news.html>

Number of Employees: 16.25.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$4,848,400.

References: Wisconsin Statutes, Section 758.01; Supreme Court Rule 82.01.

Responsibility: The State Law Library is a public library open to all citizens of Wisconsin. It serves as the primary legal resource center for the Wisconsin Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, the Department of Justice, the Wisconsin Legislature, the Office of the Governor, executive agencies, and members of the State Bar of Wisconsin. The library is administered by the supreme court, which appoints the library staff and determines the rules governing library use. The library acts as a consultant and resource for county law libraries throughout the state. Milwaukee County and Dane County contract with the State Law Library for management and operation of their courthouse libraries (the Milwaukee Legal Resource Center and the Dane County Law Library).

The library's 150,000-volume collection features session laws, statutory codes, court reports, administrative rules, legal indexes, and case law digests of the U.S. government, all 50 states and U.S. territories. It also includes selected documents of the federal government, legal and bar periodicals, legal treatises, and legal encyclopedias. The library also offers reference, basic legal research, and document delivery services. The collection circulates to judges, attorneys, legislators, and government personnel.

OFFICE OF LAWYER REGULATION

Board of Administrative Oversight: W.H. LEVIT, JR. (lawyer), *chairperson*; ANN USTAD SMITH (lawyer), *vice chairperson*; BURNEATTA L. BRIDGE, DENNIS R. CIMPL, TRUMAN Q. MCNULTY, JAMES W. MOHR, JR., SCOTT ROBERTS, DEBORAH M. SMITH (lawyers); CLAIRE FOWLER, KRISTA L. GINGER, T. JAMES KENNEDY, MICHAEL J. O'NEILL (nonlawyers). (All members are appointed by the supreme court.)

Preliminary Review Committee: JAMES D. WICKHEM (lawyer), *chairperson*; JAMES D. FRIEDMAN (lawyer), *vice chairperson*; MICHAEL ANDERSON, WAYNE A. ARNOLD, THOMAS W. BERTZ, JOHN R. DAWSON, KARRI L. FRITZ-KLAUS, BERNARD T. MCCARTAN, FRANK D. REMINGTON (lawyers); MICHAEL S. ARIENS, STEVEN K. GJERDE, JOAN GREENDEER-LEE, M. TAMBURA OMOIELE, THOMAS RADMER (nonlawyers). (All members are appointed by the supreme court.)

Special Preliminary Review Panel: KARA M. BURGOS, JAMES G. POURIOS, JANE C. SCHLICHT, PAUL R. VAN GRUNSVEN (lawyers); DENNIS B. GORDER, DEAN HELSTAD, DARLO WENTZ (nonlawyers). (All members are appointed by the supreme court.)

Sixteen District Committees (all members are appointed by the supreme court):

District 1 Committee (serves Jefferson, Kenosha, and Walworth Counties): FREDERICK ZIEVERS (lawyer), *chairperson*; PHILLIP GODIN (lawyer), *vice chairperson*; PAUL GAGLIARDI, RANDALL R. GARCZYNSKI, NEIL F. GUTTORMSEN, JOHN P. HIGGINS, RICHARD C. KELLY, EDWARD F. THOMPSON, MATTHEW S. VIGNALI (lawyers); PAUL G. ALDIGE, CHERYL FRIEDL, GAIL GENTZ, JOHN WAMBOLDT (nonlawyers).

District 2 Committee (serves Milwaukee County): KENAN J. KERSTEN (lawyer), *chairperson*; GRACE MASSON (lawyer), *vice chairperson*; KATHRYN BACH, EMILE BANKS, THOMAS A. CABUSH, DONALD J. CHRISTL, MARGARDETTE M. DEMET, JOHN DESTEFANIS, THOMAS L. FRENN, LORI GENDELMAN, JOHN GERMANOTTA, MARIO GONZALES, JAMES W. GREER, EDWARD A. HANNAN, VICTOR C. HARDING, THEODORE HODAN, ANNE BERLEMAN KEARNEY, NANCY MEISSNER KENNEDY, R. JEFFREY KRILL, CATHERINE LAFLEUR, KATHLEEN ORTMAN MILLER, MARK B. POLLACK, JANICE RHODES, CLAYTON L. RIDDLE, SHERYL A. ST. ORES, MICHAEL STEINLE, TIMOTHY S. TRECEK, KATHERINE WILLIAMS (lawyers); NEILAND COHEN, DONALD G. DORO, PATRICK DOYLE, SHEL GENDELMAN, JOHN HANLON, RICHARD SILBERMAN, VICTORIA L. TOLIVER, HENRY H. UHLEIN (nonlawyers).

District 3 Committee (serves Fond du Lac, Green Lake, and Winnebago Counties): ALYSON ZIERDT (lawyer), *chairperson*; DAVID J. COLWIN (lawyer), *vice chairperson*; NICHOLAS A. CASPER, RONALD P. HAMMER, MILTON D. SCHIERLAND, JR., WILLIAM R. SLATE, LUDWIG L. WURTZ (lawyers); RONALD A. DETJEN, JOHN FAIRHURST, MARTIN F. FARRELL, SHARON MIKKELSEN, KAREN SCHNEIDER (nonlawyers).

District 4 Committee (serves Calumet, Door, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan Counties): GARY BENDIX (lawyer), *chairperson*; THOMAS S. BURKE, DAVID GASS, RALPH F. HERLACHE, RANDALL J. NESBITT, JAMES UNGRODT, RUSSELL VAN SKIKE (lawyers); ERIKA S. DALEBROUX, ROBERT A. DOBBS, V. ALAN WHITE (nonlawyers).

District 5 Committee (serves Buffalo, Clark, Crawford, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Richland, Trempealeau, and Vernon Counties): MICHAEL CHAMBERS (lawyer), *chairperson*; BRUCE BROVOLD, JAMES G. CURTIS, JAMES P. CZAJKOWSKI, KRISTIN GOEDERT, ROBERT HAGNESS, RALPH OSBORNE, JR., GEORGE PARKE III, J. DAVID RICE, FRANK R. VAZQUEZ (lawyers); SHEILA GARRITY, JAMES W. GEISSNER, DIANNE R. MORRISON, JOHN PARKYN, LINDA LEE SONDRAL (nonlawyers).

District 6 Committee (serves Waukesha County): GARY KUPHALL (lawyer), *chairperson*; RICHARD A. CONGDON, LINDA C. DE LA MORA, CHERYL A. GEMIGNANI, JEFFREY N. GINGOLD, MICHAEL T. MAHONEY, ROD W. ROGAHN, WILLIAM A. SWENDSON (lawyers); DENNIS R. BLASIUS, JULIE DEYOUNG, CARLA FRIEDRICH, ROBERT V. PURTOCK, DENNIS M. WALLER (nonlawyers).

District 7 Committee (serves Adams, Columbia, Juneau, Marquette, Portage, Sauk, Waupaca, Waushara, and Wood Counties): RICHARD WEYMOUTH (lawyer), *chairperson*; MARC BICKFORD, MARK ILTEN, GARY KRYSHAK, JEROME P. MERCER, JOSEPH VINEY (lawyers); ELLEN M. DAHL, DONALD STEIN, JAMES E. STRASSER (nonlawyers).

District 8 Committee (serves Dunn, Eau Claire, Pierce, and St. Croix Counties): WARREN W. WOOD (lawyer), *chairperson*; TERRENCE GHERTY, THOMAS J. GRAHAM, JR., DOUGLAS M. JOHNSON, JANE E. LOKKEN, JAMES REMINGTON, KEITH RODLI, JAMES D. RYBERG, WILLIAM THEDINGA, BEVERLY WICKSTROM (lawyers); PAUL OESTERREICHER, JOHN H. SCHULTE, KURT W. WOOD, JANE SMANDA ZELLER (nonlawyers).

District 9 Committee (serves Dane County): NANCY C. WETTERSTEN (lawyer), *chairperson*; WILLIAM F. BAUER, JANICE N. BENSKY, MARK F. BORNS, WALTER DICKEY, BRUCE F. EHLKE, MAUREEN MCGLYNN FLANAGAN, PETER E. HANS, RICHARD B. JACOBSON, JAMES R. JANSEN, KAREN JULIAN, MARSHA MANSFIELD, KATHLEEN REILEY, HENRY REUL, DENNIS E. ROBERTSON, LAURI ROMAN, AMY R. SMITH, TODD G. SMITH, ALISON TENBRUGGENCATE, MICHAEL WEIDEN, THOMAS J. ZAREMBA (lawyers); NINA PETROVICH BARTELL, CHARLES A. BUNGE, DAVID CHARLES DIES, PAUL M. DOWNEY, SABRINA GENTILE, R.C. HECHT, ROBERT C. HODGE, JUDITH A. MILLER, ELLEN PRITZKOW (nonlawyers).

District 10 Committee (serves Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Outagamie, and Shawano Counties): RICHARD THOMAS ELROD, JAMES N. MIRON, THOMAS SCHWABA (lawyers); RAYMOND ZAGORASKI (nonlawyer).

District 11 Committee (serves Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Iron, Polk, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, and Washburn Counties): TIMOTHY DOYLE (lawyer), *chairperson*; JOHN P. ANDERSON, JOSEPH CRAWFORD, STEVEN CRAY, RICHARD GONDIK, JR., JOHN C. GRINDELL, GUY T. LUDVIGSON, FORREST O. MAKI, DANIEL F. SNYDER, KATHERINE M. STEWART, PAUL A. STURGUL (lawyers); JAMES CRANDELL, ELEANORA T. TRIBYS (nonlawyers).

District 12 Committee (serves Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Rock Counties): F. MARK BROMLEY (lawyer), *chairperson*; CRAIG DAY, DAVID B. FEINGOLD, DERRICK A. GRUBB, STEPHEN O. HART, WILLIAM T. HENDERSON, RAY JABLONSKI, GAYLE BRANAUGH JEBBIA, PETER KELLY, PATRICK K. McDONALD, DALE POPE, ERIC D. REINICKE, MARGERY MEBANE TIBBETTS (lawyers); DALE E. ANDERSON, LYNN L. CHURCH, ANN E. HAGLUND, DONALD C. HOLLOWAY, MICHAEL F. METZ, THERON E. PARSONS IV, KATHLEEN J. ROELI, JOHN SIMONSON (nonlawyers).

District 13 Committee (serves Dodge, Ozaukee, and Washington Counties): WILLIAM F. ALDERSON, JR. (lawyer), *chairperson*; WILLIAM BUCHHOLZ, LISA L. DERR, PAUL DIMICK, GARY R. SCHMAUS (lawyers); DEBORAH L. LUKOVICH, ALAN MARTENS, JOHN C. RALSTON (nonlawyers).

District 14 Committee (serves Brown County): SANDRA L. HUPFER (lawyer), *chairperson*; LAURA J. BECK, JOHN C. HUEGEL, JEFFREY F. JAEKELS, BETH RAHMIG PLESS, SUSAN J. REIGEL, RALPH J. TEASE, JR., CYNTHIA CAINE RELEVEN, FRANK S. WOCHOS (lawyers); GREGORY L. GRAF, GEORGE KREMPIN, WILLIAM MALOOLY, KIM E. NIELSEN (nonlawyers).

District 15 Committee (serves Racine County): JOSEPH J. MURATORE, JR. (lawyer), *chairperson*; TIMOTHY D. BOYLE, THOMAS M. DEVINE, JOHN W. FOLEY, SCOTT W. FRENCH, SALLY HOELZEL, DANIEL J. KELLEY, MICHAEL J. KELLY, MARK LUKOFF, CYNTHIA L. MURPHY, JOHN BARRY STUTT (lawyers); GILBERT G. BAUMANN, JOHN P. CRIMMINGS, CONNIE CROWDER, RAYMOND G. FEEST (nonlawyers).

District 16 Committee (serves Forest, Florence, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, and Vilas Counties): JOHN DANNER (lawyer), *chairperson*; DANIEL DAUBERT, CHRISTINE R.H. OLSEN, COLIN PIETZ, SARA RUDOLPH RUFFI, WILLIAM SCHROEDER, FRANCIS U. SEROOGY, JEROME TLUSTY, ROBERT W. ZIMMERMAN (lawyers); THOMAS E. BURG, CHERYL DAVIS, JUDY A. FRYMARK, TOM LONSDORF (nonlawyers).

Office of Lawyer Regulation: KEITH L. SELLEN, *director*, keith.sellen@courts.state.wi.us; JOHN O'CONNELL, *deputy director*, john.oconnell@courts.state.wi.us

Telephone: 267-7274; Central Intake toll-free (877) 315-6941.

Fax: 267-1959.

Mailing Address: 110 E. Main Street., Suite 315, Madison 53703-3383.

Number of Employees: 25.50.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$3,466,800.

References: Supreme Court Rules, Chapters 21 and 22.

Responsibility: The Office of Lawyer Regulation was created by order of the supreme court, effective October 1, 2000, to assist the court in fulfilling its constitutional responsibility to supervise the practice of law and protect the public from professional misconduct by members of the State Bar of Wisconsin. This agency assumed the attorney disciplinary functions that had previously been performed by the Board of Attorneys Professional Responsibility and, prior to January 1, 1978, by the Board of State Bar Commissioners.

The director of the Office of Lawyer Regulation is appointed by the supreme court and must be admitted to the practice of law in Wisconsin no later than six months following appointment. The Board of Administrative Oversight and the Preliminary Review Committee perform oversight and adjudicative responsibilities under the supervision of the supreme court.

The Board of Administrative Oversight consists of 12 members, eight lawyers and four nonlawyers. Board members are appointed by the supreme court to staggered 3-year terms and may not serve more than two consecutive terms. The board monitors the overall system for regulating lawyers but does not handle actions regarding individual complaints or grievances. It reviews the "fairness, productivity, effectiveness and efficiency" of the system and reports its findings to the supreme court. After consultation with the director, it proposes the annual budget for the agency to the supreme court.

The Office of Lawyer Regulation receives and evaluates all complaints, inquiries, and grievances related to attorney misconduct or medical incapacity. The director is required to investigate any grievance that appears to support an allegation of possible attorney misconduct, and the attorney in question must cooperate with the investigation. District investigative committees are appointed in the 16 State Bar districts by the supreme court to aid the director in disciplinary investigations, forward matters to the director for review, and provide assistance when grievances can be settled at the district level.

After investigation, the director decides whether the matter must be forwarded to a panel of the Preliminary Review Committee or may be dismissed or diverted for alternative action. This 14-member committee consists of nine lawyers and five nonlawyers, who are appointed by the supreme court to staggered 3-year terms and may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

If a panel of the Preliminary Review Committee determines there is cause to proceed, the director may seek disciplinary action, ranging from private reprimand to filing a formal complaint with the supreme court that requests public reprimand, license suspension or revocation, monetary payment, or imposing conditions on the continued practice of law. An attorney may be offered alternatives to formal disciplinary action, including mediation, fee arbitration, law office management assistance, evaluation and treatment for alcohol and other substance abuse, psychological evaluation and treatment, monitoring of the attorney's practice or trust account procedures, continuing legal education, ethics school, or the multistate professional responsibility examination.

Formal disciplinary actions for attorney misconduct are filed by the director with the supreme court, which appoints a referee from a permanent panel of attorneys and reserve judges to hear discipline cases, make disciplinary recommendations to the court, and to approve the issuance of certain private and public reprimands. Referees conduct hearings on complaints of attorney misconduct, petitions alleging attorney medical incapacity, and petitions for reinstatement. They make findings, conclusions, and recommendations and submit them to the supreme court for review and appropriate action. Only the supreme court has the authority to suspend or revoke a lawyer's license to practice law in the State of Wisconsin.

BOARD OF BAR EXAMINERS

Board of Bar Examiners: ERIC J. WAHL (circuit court judge), *chairperson*; JOHN O. OLSON (State Bar member), *vice chairperson*; JOSEPH D. KEARNEY (Marquette University Law School faculty); GLENN CARR, ROBERT J. JANSSEN, MARY BETH KEPPEL, CATHERINE M. ROTTIER (State Bar members); KEVIN M. KELLY (UW Law School faculty); CURTIS BRIESKE, DENNIS A. DANNER, HARRY MAIER (public members). (All members are appointed by the supreme court.)

Director: GENE R. RANKIN, 266-9760; Fax: 266-1196.

Mailing Address: 110 East Main Street, Room 715, Madison 53703.

E-mail Address: bbe@wicourts.gov

Internet Address: <http://www.wicourts.gov/bbe>

Number of Employees: 8.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$1,192,200.

References: Supreme Court Rules, Chapters 30, 31, and 40.

Responsibility: The 11-member Board of Bar Examiners manages all bar admissions by examination or by reciprocity; conducts character and fitness investigations of all candidates for admission to the bar, including diploma privilege graduates; and administers the Wisconsin mandatory continuing legal education requirement for attorneys.

The board originated as the Board of Continuing Legal Education, created in 1975 by rule of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. It became the Board of Attorneys Professional Competence in 1978 and was renamed the Board of Bar Examiners, effective January 1, 1991. Members are appointed for staggered 3-year terms, but no member may serve more than two consecutive full terms. The number of public members was increased from one to 3 by a supreme court order, effective January 1, 2001.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Members: PHILIP R. BREHM (State Bar member), *chairperson*; KATHRYN FOSTER (circuit court judge), *vice chairperson*; CHARLES P. DYKMAN (appeals court judge), HANNAH DUGAN (State Bar member); SPYRO CONDOS, TEE HEISER, CLIFFORD LECLEIR, ROGER REINEMANN, ILEEN SIKOWSKI (nonlawyers). (Judges and State Bar members appointed by supreme court. Nonlawyers are appointed by governor with senate consent.)

Executive Director: JAMES C. ALEXANDER.

Administrative Assistant: ANN RASSBACH.

Mailing Address: 110 East Main Street, Suite 606, Madison 53703-3328.

Telephone: 266-7637.

Fax: 266-8647.

Agency E-mail: judcmm@wicourts.gov

Publication: Annual Report.

Number of Employees: 2.00.

Total Budget 2001-03: \$429,300.

Statutory References: Sections 757.81-757.99.

Responsibility: The 9-member Judicial Commission conducts investigations for review and action by the supreme court regarding allegations of misconduct or permanent disability of a judge or court commissioner. Members are appointed for 3-year terms but cannot serve more than two consecutive full terms.

The commission's investigations are confidential. If an investigation results in a finding of probable cause that a judge or court commissioner has engaged in misconduct or is disabled, the commission must file a formal complaint of misconduct or a petition regarding disability with the supreme court. Prior to filing a complaint or petition, the commission may request a jury hearing of its findings before a single appellate judge. If it does not request a jury hearing, the chief judge of the court of appeals selects a 3-judge panel to hear the complaint or petition.

The commission is responsible for prosecution of a case. After the case is heard by a jury or panel, the supreme court reviews the findings of fact, conclusions of law, and recommended disposition. It has ultimate responsibility for determining appropriate discipline in cases of misconduct or appropriate action in cases of permanent disability.

History: In 1972, the Wisconsin Supreme Court created a 9-member commission to implement the Code of Judicial Ethics it had adopted. The code enumerated standards of personal and official conduct and identified conduct that would result in disciplinary action. Subject to supreme court review, the commission had authority to reprimand or censure a judge.

A constitutional amendment approved by the voters in 1977 empowered the supreme court, using procedures developed by the legislature, to reprimand, censure, suspend, or remove any judge for misconduct or disability. With enactment of Chapter 449, Laws of 1977, the legislature created the Judicial Commission and prescribed its procedures. The supreme court abolished its own commission in 1978.

JUDICIAL CONDUCT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Judicial Conduct Advisory Committee: JAMES EVENSON (judicial administrative district chief judge); PAUL LUNDSTEN (court of appeals judge); DENNIS P. MORONEY (circuit court or reserve judge serving in an urban area); GEORGE S. CURRY (circuit court or reserve judge serving in a rural area); DIANE NORMAN (municipal court judge); ARNOLD K. SCHUMANN (reserve judge); DAVID FLESCH (circuit court commissioner); FRANK R. TERSCHAN (attorney); ERIC GODFREY (public member). (All members are selected by the supreme court.)

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 1688, Madison 53701-1688.

Internet Address: http://www.wicourts.gov/supreme/sc_judcond.asp

Telephone: 266-6828.

Fax: 267-0980.

Reference: Supreme Court Rules, Chapter 60, Appendix.

Responsibility: The Wisconsin Supreme Court established the Judicial Conduct Advisory Committee as part of its 1997 update to the Code of Judicial Conduct. The committee gives formal advisory opinions and informal advice regarding whether actions judges are contemplating comply with the code. It also makes recommendations to the supreme court for amendment to the Code of Judicial Conduct or the rules governing the committee.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE

Members: All supreme court justices, court of appeals judges, circuit court judges, reserve judges, 3 municipal court judges (designated by the Wisconsin Municipal Judges Association), 3 judicial representatives of tribal courts (designated by the Wisconsin Tribal Judges Association), one circuit court commissioner designated by the Family Court Commissioner Association, and one circuit court commissioner designated by the Judicial Court Commissioner Association.

References: Section 758.171, Wisconsin Statutes; Supreme Court Rule 70.15.

Responsibility: The Judicial Conference, which was created by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, meets at least once a year to recommend improvements in administration of the justice system, conduct educational programs for its members, and adopt forms necessary for the administration of certain court proceedings. Since its initial meeting in January 1979, the conference has devoted sessions to family and children's law, probate, mental health, appellate practice and procedures, civil law, criminal law, and traffic law. It also maintains a standing committee on legislation.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL

Members: MARLA J. STEPHENS (designated by state public defender, *chairperson*); RUTH ANN BACHMAN (designated by State Bar, *vice chairperson*); DAVID PROSSER, JR. (justice designated by supreme court); TED E. WEDEMEYER, JR. (judge designated by appeals court); JOHN VOELKER (interim director of state courts); JAMES MASON, GERALD C. NICHOL, EARL W. SCHMIDT, LEE WELLS (circuit judges designated by Judicial Conference); SENATOR ZIEN (chairperson, senate judicial committee); REPRESENTATIVE GUNDRUM (chairperson, assembly judicial committee); PEGGY LAUTENSCHLAGER (attorney general); BRUCE MUNSON (revisor of statutes); DAVID E. SCHULTZ (designated by dean, UW Law School); JAY GREINIG (designated by dean, Marquette University Law School); BETH HANAN (designated by president-elect, State Bar); JORGE GOMEZ, TIMOTHY VOCKE (designated by State Bar); vacancy (district attorney appointed by governor); SCOTT C. BAUMBACH, STEPHEN WILLETT (public members appointed by governor).

Mailing Address: 110 East Main Street, Suite 606, Madison 53703.

Telephone: 266-7637.

Fax: 266-8647.

Statutory References: Sections 757.83 (4) and 758.13.

Responsibility: The Judicial Council, created by Chapter 392, Laws of 1951, assumed the functions of the Advisory Committee on Rules of Pleading, Practice and Procedure, created by the 1929 Legislature. The 21-member council is authorized to advise the supreme court and the legislature on any matter affecting the administration of justice in Wisconsin, and it may recommend legislation to change the procedure, jurisdiction, or organization of the courts. The council studies the rules of pleading, practice, and procedure and advises the supreme court about changes that will simplify procedure and promote a speedy disposition of litigation.

Several council members serve at the pleasure of their appointing authorities. The 4 circuit judges selected by the Judicial Conference serve 4-year terms. The 3 members selected by the State Bar and the 2 citizen members appointed by the governor serve 3-year terms. The executive director of the Judicial Commission provides staff services to the council.

JUDICIAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Judicial Education Committee: SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON (supreme court chief justice, *chairperson*); MARGARET J. VERGERONT (designated by appeals court chief judge); JOHN VOELKER (interim director of state courts); KAREN E. CHRISTENSON, ROBERT E. EATON, THOMAS T. FLUGAUR, DONALD J. HASSIN, ROBERT G. MAWDSLEY, RALPH M. RAMIREZ, WILLIAM C. STEWART, JR., ANNETTE K. ZIEGLER (circuit court judges appointed by supreme court); KENNETH B. DAVIS, JR. (dean, UW Law School); JOSEPH KEARNEY (dean, Marquette University Law School).

Office of Judicial Education: DAVID H. HASS, *director*; david.hass@wicourts.gov

Mailing Address: Office of Judicial Education, 110 East Main Street, Room 200, Madison 53703.

Telephone: 266-7807.

Fax: 261-6650.

E-mail Address: JED@wicourts.gov

Internet Address: <http://www.wicourts.gov/education>

Reference: Supreme Court Rules 32-33, 75.05.

Responsibility: The 13-member Judicial Education Committee approves educational programs for judges and court personnel. The 8 circuit court judges on the committee serve staggered 2-year terms and may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

In 1976, the supreme court issued Chapter 32 of the Supreme Court Rules, which established a mandatory program of continuing education for the Wisconsin judiciary, effective January 1, 1977. This program applies to all supreme court justices and commissioners, appeals court judges and staff attorneys, circuit court judges, and reserve judges. Each person subject to the rule must obtain a specified number of credit hours of continuing education within a 6-year period. The Office of Judicial Education, which the supreme court established in 1971, administers the program. It also sponsors initial and continuing educational programs for municipal judges and circuit court clerks.

PLANNING AND POLICY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Planning and Policy Advisory Committee: SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON (supreme court chief justice), *chairperson*; WILLIAM M. MCMONIGAL (circuit court judge elected by judicial administrative districts), *vice chairperson*; DANIEL ANDERSON (appeals court judge selected by court), *secretary*; CARL ASHLEY, JAMES T. BAYORGEON, MICHAEL O. BOHREN, RODERICK CAMERON, JEFFREY CONEN, DAVID FLANAGAN, BONNIE GORDON, FRED H. HAZLEWOOD, ROBERT E. KINNEY, EDWARD E. LEINWEBER, DIANE NICKS, ALLAN P. TORHORST (circuit court judges elected by judicial administrative districts); MICHAEL C. HURT (municipal judge elected by Wisconsin Municipal Judges Association); HANNAH C. DUGAN, JOHN WALSH (selected by state bar Board of Governors); JAMES DWYER (nonlawyer, elected county official); OSCAR BOLDT, JOHN KAMINSKI (nonlawyers); MICHAEL TOBIN (public defender); SCOTT JOHNSON (court administrator); JOHN ZAKOWSKI (prosecutor); BERNADETTE FLATOFF (circuit court clerk). (Unless indicated otherwise, members are appointed by the chief justice.)

Planning Subcommittee: DANIEL P. ANDERSON (appeals court judge); JAMES T. BAYORGEON, GARY L. CARLSON, MICHAEL NOWAKOWSKI, RICHARD J. SANKOVITZ (circuit court judges); KATHLEEN MURPHY (court administrator); CAROLYN OLSON (circuit court clerk); RICHARD SWANTZ, SHIRLEY S. ABRAHAMSON (supreme court chief justice), WILLIAM M. MCMONIGAL (circuit court judge, vice chairperson of Planning and Policy Advisory Committee), JOHN VOELKER (interim director of state courts) (*ex officio* members).

Staff Policy Analyst: DAN WASSINK, dan.wassink@wicourts.gov

Mailing Address: 110 East Main Street, Room 410, Madison 53703.

Telephone: 266-8861.

Fax: 267-0911.

Internet Address: <http://www.wicourts.gov/global/reports/planning&policy.html>

Reference: Supreme Court Rule 70.14.

Responsibility: The 25-member Planning and Policy Advisory Committee advises the Wisconsin Supreme Court and the Director of State Courts on planning and policy and assists in a continuing evaluation of the administrative structure of the court system. It participates in the budget process of the Wisconsin judiciary and appoints a subcommittee to review the budget of the court system. The committee meets at least quarterly, and the supreme court meets with the committee annually. The Director of State Courts participates in committee deliberations, with full floor and advocacy privileges, but is not a member of the committee and does not have a vote.

This committee was created in 1978 as the Administrative Committee of the Courts and renamed the Planning and Policy Advisory Committee in December 1990.

WISCONSIN JUDICIAL SYSTEM — ASSOCIATED UNIT
STATE BAR OF WISCONSIN

Board of Governors (effective July 1, 2003): *Officers*: R. GEORGE BURNETT, *president*; MICHELLE A. BEHNKE, *president-elect*; PATRICIA K. BALLMAN, *past president*; PAMELA PEPPER, *secretary*; DEAN R. DIETRICH, *treasurer*; GRANT F. LANGLEY, *chair of the board*. *District members*: MARGARET AGUAYO ASTERLIN, GRANT E. BIRTCH, JAMES M. BRENNAN, BARBARA L. BURBACH, KENT I. CARNELL, JOHN L. CATES, MICHAEL R. CHRISTOPHER, GWENDOLYN G. CONNOLLY, DIANE S. DIEL, WILLIAM J. DOMINA, JAMES L. DUNLAP, WILLIAM F. FALE, NATHAN A. FISHBACH, G. JEFFREY GEORGE, ROBERT R. GOEPEL, D. MICHAEL GUERIN, JOHN W. HEIN, RICHARD E. HEMMING, SUSAN V. KELLEY, KENNETH A. KNUDSON, JOHN P. MACY, DONALD E. MAYEW, PEGGY L. MILLER, JOHN F. O'MELIA, JR., JAMES G. POURIOS, JAMES T. QUINN, ELAINE E. RICHARDS, DEBORAH M. SMITH, CHRISTOPHER J. STAWSKI, ROBERT W. SWAIN, JR., MARY E. TRIGGIANO, R. MICHAEL WATERMAN, NICHOLAS C. ZALES, *vacancy*. *Young Lawyers Division*: ROBERT D. EBBE. *Government Lawyers Division*: LINDA U. BURKE. *Nonresident Lawyers Division*: PAUL E. CONRAD, BENTON C. STRAUSS, ALBERT E. WEHDE. *Senior Lawyers Division*: G. LANE WARE. *Nonlawyer members*: ANDREA-TERESA ARENAS, YVONNE D. FEAVEL, GREGORY H. SACIA.

Executive Director: GEORGE C. BROWN.

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 7158, Madison 53708-7158.

Location: 5302 Eastpark Boulevard, Madison.

Internet Address: <http://www.wisbar.org>

Telephones: General: 257-3838; Lawyer Referral and Information Service: (800) 362-9082.

Agency E-mail: drossmiller@wisbar.org

Publications: *Consumer's Guide to Wisconsin Law*; *A Handbook for Personal Representatives*; *Wisconsin Lawyer*; *Wisconsin News Reporter's Legal Handbook*; various brochures, pamphlets, and videotapes.

References: Supreme Court Rules, Chapters 10 and 11.

Responsibility: The State Bar of Wisconsin is an association of persons authorized to practice law in Wisconsin. It works to raise professional standards, improve the administration of justice, and provide continuing legal education to lawyers. The State Bar conducts legal research in substantive law, practice, and procedure and develops related reports and recommendations. It also maintains the roll of attorneys, collects mandatory assessments for supreme court boards, and performs other administrative services for the judicial system.

Attorneys may be admitted to the State Bar by the full Wisconsin Supreme Court or by a single justice. Members are subject to the rules of ethical conduct prescribed by the supreme court, whether they practice before a court, an administrative body, or in consultation with clients whose interests do not require court appearances.

Organization: Subject to rules prescribed by the Wisconsin Supreme Court, the State Bar is governed by a board of governors, of not fewer than 49 members, consisting of the board's 6 officers, not fewer than 34 members selected by State Bar members from the association's 16 districts, 6 selected by divisions of the State Bar, and 3 nonlawyers appointed by the supreme court. The board of governors selects the executive director and the president of the board.

History: In 1956, the Wisconsin Supreme Court ordered the organization of the State Bar of Wisconsin, effective January 1, 1957, to replace the formerly voluntary Wisconsin Bar Association, organized in 1877. All judges and attorneys entitled to practice before Wisconsin courts were required to join the State Bar. Beginning July 1, 1988, the Wisconsin Supreme Court suspended its mandatory membership rule, and the State Bar temporarily became a voluntary membership association, pending the disposition of a lawsuit in the U.S. Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled in *Keller v. State Bar of California*, 496 U.S. 1 (1990) that it is permissible to mandate membership provided certain restrictions are placed on the political activities of the mandatory State Bar. Effective July 1, 1992, the Wisconsin Supreme Court reinstated the mandatory membership rule upon petition from the State Bar Board of Governors.

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT DECISIONS OF THE WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS

October 2000 – April 2003

Robert Nelson, Mike Dsida, and Mary Gibson-Glass
Legislative Reference Bureau

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Denial of Trial Procedure to Contest Property Assessments

In *Nankin v. Village of Shorewood*, 245 Wis. 2d 86, 2001 WI 92 (2001), the court was asked to decide the constitutionality of a statutory provision that allowed persons in counties with populations under 500,000 to contest a property assessment determination by a local board by having a full trial in the circuit court but denied that circuit court trial procedure to persons living in counties with populations of 500,000 or more. The plaintiff was a trustee for property located in Milwaukee County who wanted to challenge a local board of review determination of his tax assessment. He sought a declaratory judgment that the statute was in violation of the equal protection clauses of the state and federal constitutions because he was denied access to a judicial review of the board's determination through a full new trial on the merits. Instead, in Milwaukee County, the statutes allow a court to review the record of the board's hearing and make a decision based on that record and the briefs submitted by the parties. The circuit court and court of appeals denied declaratory relief to the plaintiff.

The court noted that statutes are presumed to be constitutional and the burden is on the person challenging the statute to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the statute is unconstitutional. To determine that a statute is unconstitutional on an equal protection basis, the court held that the plaintiff must show that the statute creates a distinct class, treats that class significantly different from all others similarly situated, and there is no rational basis for the classification.

In this case, the court reviewed the procedure established for determining the assessment of property for tax purposes, which includes three separate appeal options. Two of the options allow the challenger to ask the circuit court to review the decision of the board of review by certiorari, which limits the review to the record and evidence presented at the board's hearing, while the third option allows the challenger to have a new trial at the circuit court level, which includes calling witnesses and presenting testimony. In a certiorari review, the reviewing court may not conduct its own factual inquiry, may not admit any new evidence, and must uphold the board's decision if the board's action was not arbitrary or unreasonable, represented the board's judgment rather than its will, and was supported by any reasonable view of the evidence. Because of the limited time allowed to request a hearing before a board of review and the fact that only the board can call witnesses and take testimony, the court noted that the option of a full trial provides the challenger with a better chance to prepare his or her case.

Based on the differences between the two options available to persons in counties with populations of 500,000 or more and the three options available to persons in counties with populations of less than 500,000, the court concluded that the statutes create distinct classes which are treated differently, depending on the county in which the property is located.

The court then determined if a rational basis existed for this disparate treatment by county. The court listed the five criteria that must be satisfied to find that a statutory classification is rational: that the classification is based upon substantial distinctions, is germane to the purpose of the law, is not based upon existing circumstances to preclude additions to the members of the class, applies equally to each class member, and creates classes whose characteristics suggest the propriety of having substantially different legislation.

The court held that three of the five criteria are not met in this case. The court recognized that county population had been approved in the past as a method of classification, but in this case:

There is nothing inherent about populous counties to justify the classification in the statute that restricts the manner in which owners of property located in such counties may

challenge their assessments. Populous counties do not afford any additional means to address property assessments such that a Wis. Stat. s. 74.37 action is unnecessary in such counties. Moreover, populous counties do not present any special problems or concerns such that it is rational to restrict such circuit court actions in populous counties. (page 112)

The court held that the classification is not germane to the purpose of the law because assessments are done at the municipal level and there is no justification for using county population in legislation that is based on a municipal function. Finally, the court found that there were not any differences in situations or circumstances between properties located in a populous county and those in a less populous county that would necessitate different methods of challenging an assessment.

The court went on to determine that the statutory section that creates the unconstitutional classification can be separated from the rest of the statute without making the law inoperative, so the court struck down only that particular statutory section.

Personal Jurisdiction of Wisconsin Courts Over Foreign Companies

This case, *Kopke v. A. Hartrud S.R.L.*, 245 Wis. 2d 396, 2001 WI 99 (2001), concerns the right of the Wisconsin courts to establish personal jurisdiction over an Italian company that packed paper into containers that were then shipped to a Wisconsin corporation. When one of the containers was opened in Wisconsin, a pallet loaded with paper fell out of the container and severely injured the plaintiff. The plaintiff sued the producer of the paper and the company that packed the paper into the container, both Italian companies. The company that packed the paper asked to be dismissed from the suit because the court did not have personal jurisdiction over that company. The circuit court denied that request and the case was certified to the supreme court by the court of appeals.

The Italian company argued that the Wisconsin court did not have jurisdiction over it under the state's long-arm statute, which specifies when a Wisconsin court may obtain personal jurisdiction over a person not residing in this state. In addition, the defendant argued that the Wisconsin court's exercise of personal jurisdiction violated the due process requirements of the state and federal constitutions.

The court first reviewed the long-arm statutory provision that provides that personal jurisdiction may exist if a plaintiff is injured within this state as the result of an act or omission by a person outside the state if that person is involved in products, materials, or things that were processed, serviced, or manufactured and used or consumed within this state. The court decided that the disputed issue regarding this statute is whether the word "processed" includes the packing of the paper in containers for transit. The court noted that "processed" is not defined in the statute, so the court is required to ascertain and give effect to the intention of the legislature, and, because the word is not defined, to look to dictionaries to determine the common and approved usage of the word "processed". The history of the long-arm statutory provision indicates that the legislature intended to expand personal jurisdiction. The court said this is consistent with the court's statements that statutes regulating long-arm jurisdiction should be given liberal construction in favor of the exercise of jurisdiction. The defendant attempted to convince the court to look at other statutes that use the word "process" and derive the meaning of that word from those statutes. The court said this distorts, rather than clarifies, the meaning, and would only be appropriate if the other statutes are closely related to the one in question, which is not true in this case.

The court then discussed the constitutional issue of whether subjecting the defendant to the jurisdiction of the Wisconsin courts violates the defendant's due process rights. To meet due process requirements, two criteria must be met. First, the defendant must have purposefully established minimum contacts in Wisconsin. Second, the assertion of personal jurisdiction over the defendant should comport with fair play and substantial justice.

As to the first test, the court said that the court must determine if the defendant's contact with the state would result in the defendant's reasonable anticipation that he would be haled into Wisconsin courts. In addition, the court held that it must look to determine, based on federal case law, which applies to due process cases in Wisconsin, if the defendant was part of the stream of commerce that resulted in products being used in this state. Under this theory, said the court, if a partic-

ipant in the flow of a product from manufacturer to consumer is aware that the product will be marketed in this state, the possibility that a lawsuit may result in this state is not a surprise.

In this case, the defendant loaded cargo containers under instructions that identified the destination as Neenah or Appleton. The evidence showed that at least 40 containers were so loaded by the defendant over a one-year period. In addition, the defendant benefited from the distribution of products that were loaded and placed in the stream of commerce and that resulted in them arriving in Wisconsin. The defendant, said the court, played a hand in the product arriving in this state. Based on these facts, the court held that the defendant had sufficient minimum contacts with the state to be held accountable for its negligence in this state's courts.

The court went on to consider the issue of whether subjecting the defendant to our courts meets the standard of fair play and substantial justice, and concluded that it did. The court relied on the five factors established by the U.S. Supreme Court to determine if personal jurisdiction is reasonable in this situation: the forum's interest in adjudicating the matter, the plaintiff's interest obtaining relief, the burden on the defendant, the judicial system's interest in obtaining efficient resolution of controversies, and the shared interest in the states in furthering fundamental social policies. The court summarily decided that the state has an unquestioned interest in providing a forum for its citizens and that the plaintiff has an undeniable interest in obtaining convenient relief for his damages.

As to the burden on the defendant, the court reviewed numerous cases cited by the defendant and recognized that the defendant is located outside the United States and would be required to defend itself in a foreign judicial system. But, the court found that the defendant was involved with numerous transactions that resulted in products being shipped to Wisconsin, not just in one random situation, as some of the defendants in cases the defendant cited. The court went on to hold that the defendant did not make a compelling case that other considerations make the exercise of jurisdiction unreasonable, so the court affirmed the circuit court and denied the defendant's request to be dismissed as a party defendant.

A dissenting opinion disagreed with the majority's opinion that the defendant had the requisite minimum contacts with the state. In this case, the only contact the defendant had was with the Italian company that contracted to package paper in containers in Italy. The defendant, said the dissent, did not have any notice that it would be subject to the Wisconsin courts, since the language for the packaging only stated "Neenah" or "Appleton", and as the defendant pointed out, there are three Neenahs, two dozen Appletons, and numerous companies with the initials "CTI" in the United States. Nowhere is there a reference to "Wisconsin" in the shipping information provided to the defendant.

A second dissent said that the majority should have held that the phrase "processing" as used in our statute clearly includes the packaging, bracing, and securing of the paper in the containers. The second dissent agreed with the first dissent that although the requirements of the long-arm statute were met in this case, the requirements of due process were not, which should have led to a dismissal.

Wisconsin Supreme Court Jurisdiction Over Legislative Redistricting

In this case, *Jensen v. Wisconsin Elections Board*, 249 Wis. 2d 706, 2002 WI 13 (2002), the Wisconsin Assembly and Senate Republican Party leadership asked the court's permission to commence an original action in the state supreme court on the issue of legislative redistricting. The Democratic Party leadership of both houses and others were permitted to intervene and submit briefs on the question of the court taking original jurisdiction. The petitioners asked the court to declare the existing legislative districts constitutionally invalid due to population shifts evidenced by the 2000 census. Claiming a legislative impasse, they asked the court to redraw those legislative districts. The intervenors opposed the court's assumption of original jurisdiction because the federal court in Milwaukee had already taken jurisdiction of legislative redistricting in Wisconsin.

This case, said the court, raises important state and federal legal and political issues. In the absence of a timely legislative redistricting, the supreme court could participate in the resolution of this issue. Citing federal supreme court cases, the court stated that congressional reapportionment and state legislative redistricting are primarily state, not federal, prerogatives. Although both federal and state courts have concurrent jurisdiction to decide federal and state constitutional

issues of equal protection presented by redistricting litigation, according to the court, the state's role is primary.

The court went on to express their preference for the legislature to develop its own legislative districts, but recognized that the court must become involved when asked if legislative redistricting results in unequal representation of citizens in violation of the constitution.

Despite the reality that redistricting is now almost always resolved through litigation rather than legislation, we are moved to emphasize the obvious: redistricting remains an inherently political and legislative – not judicial – task. Courts called upon to perform redistricting are of course, *judicially legislating*, that is, *writing* the law rather than *interpreting* it, which is not their usual – and usually not their proper – role. (page 713)

The court noted that the next election season begins in about three and a half months, yet neither the assembly or senate have submitted a legislative redistricting bill. Instead, said the courts, in anticipation of legislative gridlock, a group of citizens commenced a congressional reapportionment lawsuit in federal court over a year ago. That action has been amended to include state legislative redistricting and the parties to this request for original jurisdiction are also parties in that lawsuit. The court found that the three-judge panel in the federal lawsuit has established a schedule that includes discovery, pretrial submissions, and a trial date, including dates for submission of briefs, maps, motions, and witness lists. The federal courts are required, said the court, to defer to state legislative or judicial consideration of redistricting, but that deference does not require abstention by the federal court. In fact, even if the state legislature or court develops a plan for redistricting, the plan is subject to federal court review to determine compliance with federal law.

Given that the federal court has already been asked to consider redistricting plans, the court finds that if it accepts original jurisdiction at this time that acceptance would undermine the principles of cooperative federalism and federal-state comity, and would result in unjustifiable duplication of effort and expense. In addition, the court said that simultaneous separate efforts by the state and federal courts would engender conflict and uncertainty regarding the validity of the plans produced by each court. Moreover, the court noted that its original jurisdiction procedures would have to be modified to act as a trial court in this case, something that would take time when time is of the essence because the next election was only a few months away.

The court held that although the state is primary in the matter of legislative redistricting, the timing and circumstances in this case do not allow it to responsibly exercise original jurisdiction. The court denied the petitioner's request for original jurisdiction. The court also decided to undertake a rulemaking proceeding regarding procedures for original jurisdiction in redistricting cases to avoid a similar situation in the future.

CRIMINAL LAW

Narrowing the Exclusionary Rule

Beginning in 1923, Wisconsin courts have adhered to an exclusionary rule that bars the admission of evidence in criminal cases if that evidence was obtained through an unconstitutional search. But in *State v. Eason*, 2001 WI 98, 245 Wis. 2d 206 (2001), the supreme court created an exception to that rule, permitting the use of such evidence if the police acted in reasonable reliance on a search warrant issued by a neutral magistrate.

In this case, a City of Beloit police officer applied for a warrant to authorize the police to search an apartment which the officer believed was being used to sell drugs. The officer submitted an affidavit in support of that application. In his affidavit, the officer also requested that the police be authorized to enter the apartment without knocking. A Rock County court commissioner granted the request and issued a "no-knock" warrant. Several days later, the police broke down the apartment door and entered the apartment, where they found Eason, his aunt, four other adults, and two small children. One of the officers saw Eason and his aunt run down a short hallway to the kitchen, where two other officers apprehended them. One of those officers found cocaine on the floor of the hallway through which Eason and his aunt had run, although he did not see how it got there.

The state charged Eason with possessing cocaine with intent to deliver it within 1,000 feet of a school zone. Eason asked the court not to admit evidence relating to the cocaine, arguing that

the no-knock aspect of the search was unconstitutional. In particular, he contended that the application for the search warrant did not justify the authorization for a no-knock entry. The trial court agreed and ruled that all of the evidence obtained through the search was inadmissible. The state then appealed. The court of appeals upheld the circuit court's decision. The state then petitioned the supreme court to review the case.

In a 4-3 decision, the supreme court reversed the court of appeals's decision. The court began by analyzing whether the affidavit – containing the only evidence on which the police relied – provided sufficient evidence to justify the issuance of a no-knock warrant. Specifically, the court asked whether the affidavit presented particular facts that established a reasonable suspicion that knocking and announcing (which would otherwise have been required under the state and federal constitutions) would have been dangerous or futile or would have inhibited the effective investigation of the crime alleged. Though acknowledging that the “reasonable suspicion” threshold is low, the court concluded that the information was not sufficiently particularized to meet that test. The court noted that the affidavit referred to arrest records of two of the apartment's supposed occupants but did not describe any convictions. The court also acknowledged that the police had recently made a “controlled buy” of cocaine from one of them; but that fact, even in view of the officer's training and experience – both of which were discussed in the affidavit – did not permit the court to issue a no-knock warrant.

The court then considered whether the evidence could be admitted given that the warrant had been issued by a neutral and detached magistrate. Initially, the court discussed *U.S. v. Leon*, 468 U.S. 97 (1984). In that case the U.S. Supreme Court created a good faith exception to the federal exclusionary rule, holding that when the police reasonably rely on a facially valid warrant, the “social costs” of excluding the evidence greatly outweigh the deterrent effect that exclusion would have on police misconduct. After discussing *Leon*, the court explained how the exclusionary rule in Wisconsin arose from and has followed federal law. According to the court, adopting *Leon* was the next logical step in that process, particularly given the fact that the court had created the state's first good-faith exception to the exclusionary rule just one year earlier.

The court then rejected each of Eason's arguments against the creation of this *Leon*-type exception: 1) that the exclusionary rule is not a mere remedy subject to revision, but is a right fixed under the Wisconsin Constitution; 2) that the good-faith exception will swallow the exclusionary rule or overrule the case establishing it; and 3) that *Leon*'s cost-benefit analysis is flawed. After doing so, however, the court held that Wisconsin's good-faith exception would require something that *Leon* itself did not. The state must show that the police engaged in significant investigation and that a “police officer trained in, or very knowledgeable of, the legal vagaries of probable cause and reasonable suspicion, or a knowledgeable government attorney” must review the warrant application. The court then went on to conclude that all of the requirements of Wisconsin's version of the good-faith exception were met in this case.

Calling the majority opinion “momentous,” Chief Justice Abrahamson dissented. The chief justice asserted that: 1) the opinion's application of its new tests for admissibility in good-faith cases (that is, the “significant investigation” and warrant review requirements) rendered those new tests meaningless; 2) “the exception betrays Wisconsin's long-standing commitment to excluding illegally seized evidence from use at trial”; 3) the opinion “ignore[d] the role of magistrates, prosecutors, and judges ... in protecting constitutional rights”; and (4) “the majority's cost-benefit analysis [was] inappropriate in the constitutional context and unpersuasive.”

Justice Prosser, writing a separate dissent, criticized the majority for “burying almost 80 years of legal precedent” in a case in which “a few minutes of good police work or careful magistrate inquiry could have prevented the problem.”

No Procreation While on Probation

In *State v. Oakley*, 2001 WI 103, 245 Wis. 2d 447, *modified*, 2001 WI 123, 248 Wis. 2d 654, the supreme court ruled, in what it called an “atypical” and “exceptional” case, that a parent convicted of intentionally refusing to pay child support for his nine children could be ordered, as a condition of probation, to refrain from having another child, unless he shows that he can support that child and is supporting his other children.

David Oakley was the father of nine children who was charged with seven felony counts of intentionally failing to provide child support for them. Oakley pled no contest to three of those

counts. In sentencing Oakley, the court noted that Oakley had “consistent[ly] disregard[ed] ... the law and his obligations to his children” and that the state would not have prosecuted him had he made “an earnest effort to pay anything within his remote ability to pay.” At the same time, the court recognized that imprisonment would prevent Oakley from earning money to support his children. Therefore, the court sentenced Oakley to three years in prison on one count and placed him on probation for five years for the other two counts (to be served after his term of imprisonment). As a condition of probation, the court ordered Oakley not to “have any more children unless he demonstrates that he had the ability to support them and that he is supporting the children he already had.”

Oakley appealed the court’s decision to impose that condition of probation and on an unrelated ground. The court of appeals upheld the trial court’s decision in both respects, noting that the probation requirement was neither overly broad nor unreasonable. Oakley then appealed to the supreme court.

In a 4-3 decision, the supreme court upheld the lower court rulings. The court began by reviewing what it referred to as the “epidemic of noncustodial parents refusing to pay child support” and its relationship to the pervasive problems of child poverty. It then discussed courts’ authority to punish violations of Wisconsin’s criminal statute regarding failure to pay child support. The court explained that, although empowered to do so, a trial court need not imprison a person violating this statute. Instead, it may place the person on probation, tailoring individualized conditions of probation to meet the goals of protecting society and potential future victims and rehabilitating the defendant. In the court’s view, that is what the trial court did here.

The court rejected Oakley’s argument that the condition of probation violated his constitutional right to procreate. Initially, the court stated that conditions of probation are not subject to “strict scrutiny”, relying in part on an Oregon child abuse case in which a defendant was required to obtain court approval before fathering more children. Citing a variety of federal and Wisconsin probation cases, it then stated that courts may restrict the constitutional rights of a person on probation if the condition is not overly broad and is reasonably related to rehabilitation.

In this case, the court determined that the condition was not overly broad because it permitted Oakley to have children if he “mak[es] efforts to support his children.” It then invoked one of the strict scrutiny tests, holding that the condition was “narrowly tailored” to serve two compelling state interests: having parents support their children and rehabilitating Oakley through probation rather than prison. Finally, it determined that the condition was reasonably related to Oakley’s rehabilitation, since it “essentially bans Oakley from violating the law again.”

Justice Bablitch concurred, indicating that the condition of probation that was imposed was the only realistic way to address the defendant’s intentional failure to support his children. Justice Crooks, in a separate concurring opinion, emphasized that a condition of probation is not subject to strict scrutiny but only to the requirements that it not be overly broad and that it be reasonably related to rehabilitation.

Justice Bradley dissented, arguing that, given that Oakley will be unable to satisfy the prerequisite for fathering additional children under the order, and given the availability of other means to secure Oakley’s payment of child support, the order was “not narrowly drawn to serve the governmental interest at stake.” Justice Bradley also objected to the possibility that the order might lead to state-coerced abortion, that the opinion’s wealth-based restriction on procreation will be applied in other cases, and that the condition of probation cannot effectively accomplish its purposes. Justice Sykes, also dissenting, agreed that the condition was not subject to strict scrutiny but stated that it was an overly broad restriction on Oakley’s right to procreate.

Four months later, the court, in an unusual step, issued an unsigned opinion denying Oakley’s motion to reconsider its decision. In doing so, the court deleted certain language from the majority opinion and Justice Bablitch’s concurrence regarding a prior offense that Oakley had committed. It then reiterated that its earlier holding was based on “exceptional circumstances” and that, under those circumstances, the order was “not overbroad, ... [was] reasonably related to the goal of rehabilitation, and [was] narrowly tailored to serve the compelling state interest in requiring parents support their children.” Chief Justice Abrahamson concurred in the denial of the motion for reconsideration. At the same time, however, she stated that the unsigned opinion “should be fur-

ther developed,” since it did not address the fact that Oakley’s “persistent and stubborn refusal to pay child support [was] limited to a single 120-day period.”

Right to an Attorney During Interrogation

In *State v. Jennings*, 2002 WI 44, 252 Wis. 2d 228, the supreme court addressed what a defendant must do in order to assert the right to an attorney during police questioning and how the Wisconsin and U.S. Constitutions relate to each other in that context. The case began when Edward Jennings was arrested in connection with a murder investigation. A Beloit Police Department detective informed Jennings of his constitutional rights, including his right to remain silent and his right to an attorney, but Jennings initially waived those rights. After some questioning, Jennings admitted that he was present when the murder occurred and that he had heard three gunshots. When asked to put the statement in writing, Jennings stated, “I think maybe I need to talk to a lawyer.” The detective immediately asked, “Are you telling me you want a lawyer?” Jennings responded by repeating his first statement. The detective then left the interrogation room.

Fifteen minutes later, another detective entered the room and asked Jennings if he remembered what he had been told about his rights. Jennings replied that he did. The detective then asked Jennings if he would speak with him, and Jennings said that he would. Jennings then implicated himself in the murder.

At the trial, Jennings sought to prevent the use of his statement. The trial court granted his request, concluding that Jennings had unambiguously asserted his right to an attorney. The state appealed, asserting that the Wisconsin Supreme Court case on which the trial court had relied had been overruled by *Davis v. United States*, 512 U.S. 452 (1994), a more recent U.S. Supreme Court decision.

After clarifying the role of courts of appeals in cases involving conflicts of that type, the Wisconsin Supreme Court addressed the substantive issue and determined that the defendant’s statement should not have been suppressed at trial. Initially, the court noted that, under the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, police may not question a suspect who, while in custody, has made a “clear and unequivocal” request for an attorney. But the court then stated that, under *Davis*, police do not need to stop an interrogation, nor do they need to ask clarifying questions, when a suspect makes an equivocal request for an attorney. According to the court, *Davis* effectively overruled the holdings in two earlier Wisconsin cases – to the extent that they were based on federal law – that required police to end an interrogation when a defendant states “I think I need an attorney” or “I think I should see an attorney” or asks “Do you think I need an attorney?”.

The court then asked whether the Wisconsin Constitution’s prohibition against compulsory self-incrimination provides more protection to a suspect in a criminal case than its federal counterpart. The court’s answer was no. It concluded that there was no meaningful difference between the state and federal constitutional protections. The court agreed that police officers should, as a matter of good practice, clarify an ambiguous request for an attorney. But it stated that there is not constitutional basis for requiring them to do so. Finally, the court concluded that its authority to supervise other courts did not include the authority to impose such a requirement on police officers.

Arguing that the majority opinion ignored more than 140 years of Wisconsin law, Chief Justice Abrahamson dissented. The chief justice asserted that: 1) the majority opinion disregarded the court’s authority to interpret Wisconsin’s own constitutional provision independently; 2) the state’s rule requiring law enforcement officers to clarify an ambiguous request for an attorney was prudent; and 3) the rights to a fair and full trial and to an attorney under the Wisconsin Constitution can only be meaningful if police are required to clarify a suspect’s equivocal request for an attorney.

Use of DNA Profiles to Identify Unknown Perpetrators

Under Wisconsin law, if the name of a person who committed a crime is unknown, an arrest warrant or a criminal complaint relating to that offense can identify the person with a physical description. In *State v. Dabney*, 2003 WI App 108, ___ Wis. 2d ___ (to be published), the court of appeals determined that a warrant or a complaint can also use a DNA profile to identify an unknown perpetrator.

On December 7, 1994, an unknown male kidnapped a 15-year-old girl at gunpoint from a Milwaukee bus stop. After tying the girl's hands behind her back, covering her eyes, and forcing her into a car, he drove a short distance. He then forced her to perform oral sex on him. After driving for another short period of time, he again forced her to perform oral sex on him. When the man finally released the girl, she found her mother and called the police.

Over the next six years, the police were unable to determine who had kidnapped and sexually assaulted the girl. But the police had been able to develop a DNA profile for the suspect, using semen that had been obtained from the victim. Consequently, on December 4, 2000 – just before the time for prosecuting the offenses (the limitations period) was about to expire – the Milwaukee County District Attorney, using the DNA profile to describe him, charged “John Doe #12” with kidnapping and four counts of first-degree sexual assault. About three months later, the state crime laboratory determined that the DNA profile matched that of the defendant, Bobby Dabney. The state amended the complaint to name Dabney as the defendant. Dabney was then convicted of kidnapping and two counts of sexual assault.

On appeal, Dabney contended that neither the warrant nor the complaint identified him with “reasonable certainty”, but the court of appeals rejected that argument. Initially, the court explained that that requirement only applied to the arrest warrant, not to the complaint. Nevertheless, the court acknowledged that a complaint must include the best description of the person available. The court then went on to state that a DNA profile is the “most discrete, exclusive means of physical identification possible” and that it adequately described the defendant in both the warrant and the complaint. The court conceded that the completeness of the warrant and complaint would have been enhanced if they had included the physical characteristics of Dabney that were known to the police. But even without that information, the court concluded, the warrant and the complaint were adequate.

Dabney also argued that by using a DNA profile in the warrant and complaint the state had improperly evaded the statute of limitations. The court, however, noted that the warrant was issued and the complaint was filed – thereby commencing the case – before the end of the limitations period. The court also asserted that the state's use of a DNA profile did not conflict with the purpose of the statute of limitations, which is to protect a defendant from having to defend “against charges of remote misconduct”. The court also stated that recently enacted legislation, which essentially permitted future cases to be brought in the same way as this case was brought against Dabney, showed that the legislature recognized that a DNA profile was an appropriate way to identify a sex offender whose name is unknown at the end of the limitations period.

Finally, the court rejected Dabney's claims that the state's use of the DNA profile violated right to due process. First, the court stated that Dabney was not entitled to notice of the criminal charge when the warrant and complaint were first issued. Second, the court dismissed Dabney's argument that the state had intentionally delayed the prosecution because Dabney had failed to demonstrate that: 1) he was prejudiced by the delay; or 2) the state had delayed the start of the case to gain a tactical advantage over him.

Trial by Numbers

In *State v. Tucker*, 2003 WI 12, 259 Wis. 2d 484, the supreme court set forth the circumstances under which a court may restrict the disclosure of juror information at a criminal trial. Applying that test in the case before it, the court found that juror information had been improperly withheld. Nevertheless, the court upheld the defendant's conviction.

Sherie Tucker was charged with possessing cocaine with intent to deliver it, while she was armed and within 1,000 feet of a school. During the jury selection and the trial, the judge did not permit the parties to use the jurors' names – which she described as her practice in cases involving the sale of drugs. The judge, however, did not explain the practice to the jurors themselves or her reasons for it. But consistent with the judge's practice, the prosecutor and Tucker's attorney had access to information about the jurors, including their names.

Tucker was ultimately convicted. She then appealed, arguing that referring to jurors by numbers instead of names deprived her of the right to an impartial jury. The court of appeals then requested that the supreme court determine the circumstances under which an “anonymous” jury may be used.

The supreme court began by determining that the case did not really involve an anonymous jury after all. According to the court, an anonymous jury is one in which the court withholds information regarding the jury from the parties themselves. But the court stated that, just as in an anonymous jury case, a defendant's right to due process is implicated in a "numbers" jury case. Thus, the court looked to cases involving or discussing anonymous juries to determine the circumstances under which a court can use a numbers jury. It concluded that before doing so, the court "should determine that the jurors are in need of protection and take reasonable precautions to avoid prejudice to the defendant." Otherwise, empanelling an anonymous jury could undermine the presumption of the defendant's innocence.

In this case, the supreme court found that the trial court had not met these requirements. First, instead of making the necessary individualized determination regarding the need to withhold information in Tucker's case, the court relied on its general practice of using numbers juries in drug cases. Second, the trial court did not take any steps to prevent the defendant from being prejudiced by the use of a numbers jury. The supreme court stated that the court, "at a minimum, must make a precautionary statement to the jury that the use of numbers instead of names should in no way be interpreted as a reflection of the defendant's guilt or innocence." The court added that a judge may use additional (but not misleading) precautionary instructions based on the circumstances of the case.

Nevertheless, the court concluded that, given the "overwhelming evidence" of Tucker's guilt, no rational jury would have acquitted her. Therefore, the court concluded, the error was harmless. It also rejected Tucker's arguments relating to the trial court refusal to admit into evidence certain out-of-court statements made by her boyfriend. Thus, the supreme court upheld the conviction.

Chief Justice Abrahamson concurred, arguing that the majority should not have used the harmless error standard. Instead, the court should have determined whether the jury was in fact impartial and unbiased, notwithstanding the improper use of a numbers jury. According to the chief justice, that standard would have been met here, since: 1) only the jurors names were withheld, and only from the public; 2) the use of the numbers jury did not affect the defendant's ability to help select a proper jury; and 3) the trial court's statement to the jury that it was her practice to refer to jurors by number minimized the likelihood of prejudice. Justice Bradley also concurred. She contended that the majority failed to distinguish numbers jury cases from true anonymous jury cases. Thus, it set a precedent for the use of the harmless error rule in both types of cases, even though that rule is generally inappropriate in true anonymous jury cases. She also indicated that the majority opinion conflicted with the Anglo-American tradition of open public trials. Justice Sykes also concurred and, like Justice Bradley, stated that anonymous jury case law does not apply to a numbers jury case. She also argued that using numbers to identify jurors does not undermine the presumption of innocence.

CIVIL LAW

Emotional Damages for Death of Dog

In this case, *Rabideau v. City of Racine*, 243 Wis. 2d 486, 2001 WI 57 (2001), the supreme court was asked to decide if a person who sees someone shoot her dog, and the dog subsequently dies, can recover for the emotional distress resulting from that occurrence. The plaintiff's dog jumped out of the plaintiff's truck and ran across the street into the neighbor's yard. The neighbor's dog, wife, and child were in the yard. Believing the dog was a danger to his family, the neighbor, who happened to be a Racine police officer, used his service revolver to fire a number of shots at the dog. One of the shots hit the dog, which died two days later from the gunshot wound. Upon learning of the dog's death, the plaintiff collapsed and required medical attention. The plaintiff brought an action for damages for negligent infliction of emotional distress and for intentional infliction of emotional distress.

The court acknowledged that humans do form important emotional connections with animals, and that the loss of that animal can cause considerable distress. In previous cases, the court had recognized that damages for emotional distress may be granted if the plaintiff witnesses the death or injury of a spouse, parent, child, grandparent or sibling, even if the plaintiff has no other injury. The court emphasized society's recognition of the deep relationships between these types of indi-

viduals. The court noted that providing damages in a case involving close relatives is “less likely to be fraudulent and is a loss that can be fairly charged to the tortfeasor.” (p. 499) The court said emotional harm that occurred from witnessing the death or injury of one of these relatives is serious and warrants special recognition. However, the court was not willing to expand that right to recover for the loss of a dog.

The court acknowledged that the law categorizes a dog as property, so the court had to decide if the plaintiff had a claim for negligent infliction of emotional distress arising from a property loss involving an animal who is a human’s companion. Based on public policy grounds, the court denied that claim because the court determined that there was no sensible or just stopping point. It is difficult, said the court, to define the limit of the class of individuals who fit into the human companion category and to determine which class of companion animals should be included.

In determining if the plaintiff had a claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress, the court said that the plaintiff must show that the defendant intentionally caused the plaintiff’s emotional distress. The mere act of intentionally shooting the dog in the presence of the dog’s owner is not enough to meet that burden, said the court. In this case, there was no evidence presented to indicate that the defendant shot the dog to cause plaintiff emotional distress, so that claim is barred, said the court.

The court did conclude that the plaintiff had a claim for the loss of property. Although the plaintiff never made that specific claim in her complaint, the court held the plaintiff’s complaint, liberally construed, included a basic claim for damages resulting from the death of a person’s animal. The court went on to decide that the plaintiff should be allowed to continue the case to determine the damages resulting from the loss of her property, which may include the costs of treating the animal before it’s death. The court also found that the lower court decision to dismiss the case because the defendant had a privilege to kill the dog under s. 174.01, stats., did not apply because sufficient facts were in dispute as to what exactly had occurred at the time of the shooting.

Finally, the court determined that the plaintiff’s action was not frivolous and the award of attorney fees to the defendant was in error because the plaintiff made a good faith argument for extending existing law to provide for damages that result from the loss of a companion animal.

Granting of Variances Under Floodplain Ordinances and DNR Rules

In *State v. Outagamie County Board of Adjustment*, 244 Wis. 2d 613, 2001 WI 78 (2001), what appeared to be simple question about local authority to grant a variance to build a sun room turned into a major case that discussed the relationship between zoning laws, floodplain building controls, and the authority of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to enforce administrative rules. More than 11 years ago, the owners of a mobile home received a building permit from a town official to replace their mobile home with a constructed home. However, the owners were not told that they needed to obtain a permit from the county because the property was located within a portion of a floodplain that could be covered by floodwaters during a regional flood. About 11 years later, the owners applied for a building permit to build a sun room, but were told that their basement was below the elevation required under the county’s floodplain ordinance. As a result, they would have to ask for a variance after the fact for the noncompliant basement before they could build the sun room. At the variance hearing, a DNR representative and the zoning administrator objected to the request, arguing that the owners did not meet the criteria for a variance because the home was an illegal structure. On the grounds that it would create a hardship not to do so, the Board of Adjustment granted the variance and noted that the situation had resulted from the negligence of the town building inspector.

The state sought court review of the board’s decision, and argued for the first time in the circuit court that a DNR rule prohibited any variances for flood elevation deviations. Relying on a court of appeals decision, the circuit court upheld the grant of the variance because not to do so would create an unnecessary burden when compared to enforcing the strict letter of the rule and floodplain ordinance. While the state’s appeal was pending, the supreme court reversed the court of appeals decision the circuit court had relied upon. In light of the supreme court decision, the court of appeals reversed the circuit court, denied the variance in this case, and upheld the DNR rule prohibiting the building.

Supported by two concurring opinions and opposed by one dissenting opinion, the supreme court stated that the decision the court of appeals relied upon is wrong and should be overruled

because it erased a longstanding distinction between the standards used for an area variance, which generally applies to a change in the area of a specific structure, and a use variance, which generally applies to a change in the use of a specific structure. The statutes, said the court, require a person seeking a variance to prove that he or she will suffer an “unnecessary hardship” in the absence of the variance. Previously, the standard for measuring “unnecessary hardship” in an area variance case, such as this one, was whether the lack of the variance is unnecessarily burdensome. Under the recent case opinion, the court declared, the owner is required to show there is no reasonable use of the property without the variance. This change in the standard robs local boards of adjustment of the discretion invested in them to grant variances to avoid individual injustices.

The court went on to support the board’s decision to grant the variance because the owners of the property did not create the nonconforming problem, the allowance of the variance will not have a detrimental effect on the neighborhood, is not contrary to the public interest, does not defeat the purpose of the floodplain ordinance, and does not increase the nonconformity. The court then went on to discuss the rule promulgated by DNR that prohibits the granting of a variance to allow any floor of a structure to be below the regional flood elevation, and decided that the rule contradicts the legislature’s grant of authority to issue variances. The court held that to the extent that the rule nullifies the local discretion to issue variances, which is provided for in state statute, the rule is invalid.

The first concurring opinion supported the affirmation of the decision to issue the variance, but did not agree that the earlier supreme court decision removed any distinction between “use” and “area” variances and the discretion of local boards to issue such variances. Instead, the opinion found that the ordinance’s purpose is to guide the determination of whether there is “unnecessary hardship”. In this case, the board concluded that the owners were not at fault for the nonconformity and the board was stopped from denying the variance.

The second concurring opinion supported the lead opinion’s call to override the earlier supreme court decision because that decision virtually abolished the authority of boards of adjustment to grant area variances. The opinion also found that DNR is requesting a retroactive application of a rule that prohibits the placement of a basement floor below the flood level, even though the rule did not exist when the owners built their home, and for which there is no authority in either state statutes or federal law.

The dissenting opinion stated that the case was about giving the owners the authority to build a sun porch; it is not an enforcement action to remove the nonconforming basement. The dissent emphasized the state’s interest in floodplain zoning to protect property and human life, as evidenced by the statutes that support the DNR authority to issue rules in this area. The dissent disagreed with the lead opinion’s position that the legislative grant of authority to issue variances trumps the legislative grant of authority to DNR to regulate floodplain use. The opinion held that the standard for allowing a variance is “unnecessary hardship” and that standard should apply to both “use” and “area” variance requests, and that has been properly interpreted to mean requiring a showing of “no reasonable use”. Finally, the dissent stated that trying to categorize a request for a variance as a “use” or an “area” variance is difficult, if not impossible in some situations.

Recovery of Breach of Contract Damages in Actions for Bad Faith

In *Jones v. Secura Ins. Company*, 249 Wis. 2d 623, 2002 WI 11 (2002), the plaintiff owned a residence and motel that was insured by the defendant. At the time that the plaintiffs first insured the property with the defendant, a representative of the defendant inspected the property. About four years later, the plaintiffs submitted a claim with the defendant because the home appeared to be leaning, the deck was slanting, and the chimney was separating from the house. Saying that the damage was the result of an on-going situation, not a collapse, the defendant denied the claim. About 22 months later the plaintiffs brought an action against the defendant for breach of the insurance contract and bad faith. The circuit court dismissed the action for breach of contract because the one-year statute of limitations for breach of an insurance contract had run.

The defendant then asked the court to declare that the plaintiff could not recover for the loss of the use of their property, lost property, or lost business in the claim for bad faith because those damages are part of the damages available in the breach of contract action, which the court had dismissed. In Wisconsin, bad faith is an intentional tort, which is subject to a two-year statute of

limitations. The circuit court granted the defendant's request, but noted that there has not been a case on point in Wisconsin.

The supreme court was asked to decide if an action against an insurance company for bad faith can include damages available in an action for breach of contract when the statute of limitations bars that action.

The court reviewed the tort of bad faith, as recognized by earlier Wisconsin court decisions and found that bad faith is an intentional tort arising out of a contractual relationship. That contractual relationship, said the court, creates a special duty of good faith and fair dealings related to the contract, based on the fiduciary relationship. If a party can prove that an insurance company acted in bad faith in settling a claim, such as acting in reckless disregard of a reasonable basis while denying a claim, the injured party can recover damages. Damages, said the court, may include compensatory damages, punitive damages, and damages for emotional injury, but are limited to the economic harm proximately caused by the insurer's bad faith. The court also noted that earlier decisions have held that the tort of bad faith is subject to a two-year statute of limitations; the action must be started within two years after the bad faith denial.

The court then discussed the issue in this particular case, whether breach of contract damages can be recovered in an action for bad faith even after the breach of contract action is barred by a statute of limitations. Reviewing previous cases and arguments by both parties, the court held that the breach of contract damages may be recovered in a bad faith action. The court found that the earlier cases recognized that breach of contract and bad faith are two separate claims, each of which has its own statute of limitations. The court decided that an earlier decision that held that an insurer is liable for any damages that are a proximate result of the bad faith is the correct decision. The plaintiff has the burden of proving those damages, which includes any damage resulting from that bad faith, even those damages that could otherwise be recovered in a breach of contract action. The plaintiff may recover only the damages that are the proximate result of the bad faith, held the court.

In support of its decision, the court found that the primary purpose of the tort of bad faith is to redress all of the economic harm that was proximately caused by the insurer's bad faith. The court quoted from Arnold Anderson, *Wisconsin Insurance Law*, "an insurance company should have something more to lose than the contract payment if it intentionally denies a claim it knows it should pay. The contract amount due plus interest is not enough" (page 647). The court went on to say that this decision does not expand the doctrine of bad faith in Wisconsin because the plaintiff still has to prove that the defendant intentionally denied the claim. The court also held that the fact that the plaintiff failed to bring an action on the breach of contract in a timely manner does not preclude the plaintiff from recovering some of the same damages in the bad faith action which is commenced within the two-year statute of limitations.

Responsibility of Server of Alcohol Beverages for Injuries to a Third Party

The major issue in *Stephenson v. Universal Metrics, Inc.*, 251 Wis. 2d 171, 2002 WI 30 (2002), is whether a person who indicates to a bartender that he will drive an intoxicated person home, thus enabling the bartender to serve the intoxicated person more alcohol, is liable for injuries to another person resulting from the intoxicated person's drunken driving. The lower courts held that the person could be liable for the defendant's injuries.

The plaintiff sued because his wife was killed in a collision with the intoxicated driver. At a company party, a bartender denied additional alcoholic drinks to one of defendant's coworkers. The defendant indicated to the bartender that he would give the intoxicated person a ride home, so the bartender served additional alcoholic drinks to the intoxicated person. Later, the defendant left the party without checking on the intoxicated person. It was unclear if the intoxicated person left the party before or after the defendant, but that same night the car operated by the intoxicated person collided with the car driven by the plaintiff's wife, killing them both.

The court noted that every person owes a duty to the world at large to refrain from conduct that could cause foreseeable harm to others. To determine that duty, said the court, the primary question is whether the defendant's actions or omissions were consistent with the general duty to exercise a reasonable degree of care under the circumstances. In this case, the court looked to the Restatement (Second) of Torts, section 324A to determine if the defendant had a duty to give the intoxicated driver a ride home. The Restatement says that if a person agrees to render services

to another which he should recognize as necessary for the protection of a third person, that person is liable to the third person for harm resulting from his failure to follow through with his agreement and that failure increases the risk of harm to the third person.

The lower courts and the plaintiff argued that the supreme court had relied on the Restatement in a similar case in the past to find a person who agreed to care for a four year old and then did not, liable for the harm caused to the four year old when the child was sexually assaulted. The court agreed that the cases are similar and the language of the Restatement does fit the facts of the current case. The court held that the Restatement language does comport to the principles of negligence used in Wisconsin.

However, the court went on to determine if the defendant is immune from liability under s. 125.035 (2) of the statutes, which provides immunity from liability to any person who procures for or sells, dispenses or gives away alcoholic beverages to another person. The court had to determine if the word “procures” includes the behavior involved in this case: telling a bartender a ride will be provided to a person so it is permissible to serve that person an alcoholic beverage. After referring to dictionary definitions and how earlier court decisions in this state and other states defined that term, the court concluded that “procure” means more than just “provide” or “furnish”. In addition, because the statute includes that term in addition to the words “selling”, “dispensing”, and “giving away”, the court held that the term has a meaning different from those terms. The court finds that the legislature created a clear grant of immunity to persons who furnish alcohol to other adults as a way of focusing responsibility on the drinker of the alcohol, not the provider. Based on these findings the court held that the defendant did procure alcohol for the intoxicated person by telling the bartender he would drive him home, so that statute does provide him immunity from any liability in this case.

In spite of finding the defendant not liable under the statute, the court went on to discuss the question of whether the defendant should not be liable for public policy reasons, and found that liability should not arise because the injury sustained was wholly out of proportion to the defendant’s behavior. To allow recovery would put too unreasonable a burden on the defendant to control the intoxicated person’s behavior. To allow recovery in this case potentially allows the law of negligence to enter a field where there is no sensible or just stopping point.

A concurring opinion agreed with the majority that the Restatement of Torts applies in this case, but believed the majority reliance on the term “procurement” to create immunity under the statute is weak in this case. Instead, the concurring opinion would rely on the majority’s public policy argument to prelude recovery.

The dissenting opinion agreed with the majority opinion that under the Restatement language, the defendant broke his promise and should be liable for the resulting harm. The dissent also said that the reliance on the statutory immunity is misplaced because the defendant is liable for failing to keep his promise, not for the unrelated issue of the procurement of alcohol. Finally, the dissent argued that the public policy factors do not relieve the defendant from liability. In this case, said the dissent, the defendant’s behavior was a substantial factor in causing the injury, and he should be held liable for that injury.

Wisconsin’s Open Housing Law and the Perception of Disability

Kitten v. Department of Workforce Development, 252 Wis. 2d 561, 2002 WI 54 (2002), concerns whether the perception of a person being disabled results in that person being protected by the Wisconsin Open Housing Act (WOHA). In this case, Kitten, a landlord, advertised a vacancy in one of the apartments he owned. A person called requesting information and the landlord noted on his telephone caller identification device that the call was made from a hospital. The landlord showed the person the apartment the next day and the person agreed to rent the apartment, showing the landlord financial information that indicated that he could afford the apartment. During the conversation, the prospective tenant admitted that he was currently residing in a residential treatment hospital for an eating disorder. The prospective tenant gave the landlord a check for one month’s rent and a security deposit and signed the lease. The landlord agreed to mail the lease to the tenant, but did not do so. A couple of weeks later, the prospective tenant called the landlord and expressed an interest in moving into the apartment in a few days and asked for the lease. At that time the landlord expressed concerns that the tenant might be readmitted to the hospital and not be able to pay the rent, or would become suicidal and injure himself and possibly other tenants.

At that time the landlord asked for a payment of six months' rent in advance. The landlord tried to talk to the prospective tenant's doctor and asked the individual's mother about his suicidal tendencies. The doctor refused to talk to the landlord without his patient's permission and the mother said her son was not suicidal at this time. The landlord told the prospective tenant that he could not have the apartment unless he paid the six months' rent or his parents cosigned the lease. The prospective tenant refused and asked for the return of the down payment, but the landlord refused to return that money. The prospective tenant then filed a complaint against the landlord for violating the WOHHA for exacting more stringent lease terms on him because of his disability.

At the hearing before the Department of Workforce Development, the evidence was insufficient to show that the prospective tenant had an actual disability or a record of a disability. The hearing examiner held that the landlord regarded the prospective tenant as disabled and exacted more stringent terms on the rental because of that perception, in violation of the WOHHA. The lower courts agreed with the hearing examiner and the landlord appealed to the supreme court.

The court determined that three issues would have to be decided in this case: whether discrimination based on a perceived disability is sufficient under the WOHHA, whether the perceived impairment rises to the level of a disability under the WOHHA, and if a disability did exist, did the landlord discriminate based on that disability. Disability is defined under the WOHHA, said the court, as a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits a major life activity, a record of having such an impairment, of being regarded as having such an impairment. The latter part of this definition, "being regarded as having such an impairment" is the part of the definition that is involved in this case, the court argued, since there is no evidence that the prospective tenant was impaired.

The court reviewed the statutory language and found that no definition is provided for the term "regarded as" so the court referred to dictionary definitions. There is also no definition of "impairment" in this statute, so the court looked to the definition of impairment the court had used in employment discrimination cases. The court then reviewed a fair employment case where a person was denied employment because he failed to pass a strength test at an earlier time even though he later passed that same test. In that case the court said the perception that a person had an handicap was enough to invoke the statute prohibiting employment discrimination. The court also noted that the legislature had created a definition of handicapped around that same time that included language saying that a person is handicapped if he or she is perceived to having certain impairments.

The court, noting that the employment discrimination statute is similar to the WOHHA, held that the complainant does not have the burden of proving an actual disability if a perceived disability can be proven, based on the employment case, WOHHA, and the changed statute. Instead, said the court, disability exists if there is a real or perceived impairment and the impairment is perceived as substantially limiting one or more major life activities. In this case, said the court, the landlord perceived that the prospective tenant had an impairment, and, as a result, contacted the individual's doctor and mother. The evidence indicated that the landlord believed the prospective tenant suffered from depression and was likely suicidal. The court went on to find that the landlord believed that this impairment would substantially limit one or more major life activities, as indicated by his concern that the prospective tenant could be readmitted to a residential treatment facility for severe depression, and could not function on his own. The court found that the landlord regarded the prospective tenant as disabled.

Finally, the court looked at the evidence in the hearing to determine if the landlord, based on his perception that the prospective tenant was disabled, treated him unequally in the terms, conditions or privileges of rental of housing, in violation of the WOHHA. The court found that requiring six months' advance rent, even when given evidence that the prospective tenant had sufficient funds to pay rent, was based on a concern that the tenant could be hospitalized or suicidal, constitutes unequal treatment and unlawful discrimination against the prospective tenant based on a disability. The court affirmed the decisions of the lower courts and hearing examiner.

Consideration of an Exemption to the At-Will Employee Doctrine

The supreme court was asked to extend the exemption from the at-will employee doctrine in *Bammert v. Don's Super Valu, Inc.*, 254 Wis. 2d 347, 2002 WI 85 (2002). The doctrine originates in a common law rule which provides that an at-will employee is one who is not covered by an

employment contract, a union contract, or a public classified contract. An employer may fire an at-will employee for any reason, without cause, and with no judicial remedy. In this particular case, a law enforcement officer helped arrest a woman for drunk driving. The woman was the wife of the owner of a supermarket where the law enforcement officer's wife worked as an assistant manager. In retaliation for her husband's participation in the drunk driving arrest, the employer fired her. She brought an action, alleging a wrongful discharge. The circuit court dismissed the complaint for failure to state a claim and the court of appeals affirmed that decision.

To determine if there was a wrongful discharge, the court looked at cases that established a public policy exception to the employment-at-will doctrine allowing an at-will employee to sue if a discharge is contrary to a fundamental public policy under existing law. This exception, the court noted, is very narrow because employers should have discretion in managing their work force. This exception only applies, the court said, when it involves a public policy that is in the constitution, statutes, or administrative rules. Examples include the discharge of a nursing home employee who complied with an obligation to report patient abuse and a commercial truck driver who refused to drive without a commercial driver's license. Generally, an at-will employee has no legal remedy for an employer's unjustified decision to terminate his or her employment, even if that termination is unfair, unfortunate, or harsh.

In the current case, the court noted, the plaintiff argued that two public policies are involved: the statute that prohibits drunk driving and one that promotes the institution of marriage. Admitting that these policies are fundamental, the court went on to say they are not helpful in this case because the plaintiff was not fired for her participation in the enforcement of the drunk driving laws. In this case, according to the court, the discharge is for an action by someone outside the employment relationship, and to expand the public policy exception further is beyond what is contemplated by case law. The public policy exception, the court said, is rooted in the principle that an employer may not require an employee to violate a constitutional or statutory provision. That is not the case here, where the spouse is fulfilling a statutory responsibility. The court went on to say that to expand the exception, as requested by the plaintiff, would be almost impossible because it would leave no way to draw a line in a principled way. Acknowledging that the facts of this case lead to a sense of outrage and a desire to provide a remedy, the court held that to expand the public policy exception to the at-will employment doctrine would invite future applications that would go far beyond its current scope, and affirmed the lower courts.

The dissent suggested that an additional narrow exception be added to the at-will employment doctrine when retaliation results from a law enforcement officer acting lawfully in his or her job. Allowing a person to fire an employee in response to a law enforcement officer's lawful activity is unacceptable, said the dissent, because it allows a person to influence an officer in the enforcement of the laws of the state. Vigorous enforcement of the law should be encouraged, not discouraged by allowing an employer to retaliate against the policy officer through his or her spouse. This proposed exception, the dissent argued, is consistent with past precedent, which prohibited firing for following state law. In this case, we should not support a doctrine that discourages a police officer from enforcing the law because of the possibility of retaliatory firing.

Personally Identifiable Information in Education Records and Open Records Requests

The petitioner, *Osborn v. Board of Regents*, 254 Wis. 2d 266, 2002 WI 83 (2002), requested information from the University of Wisconsin System (UW) to analyze and compare data regarding the admission policies and practices of public institutions. Included were open records requests for Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores, American College Testing Achievement (ACT) scores, high school rank, and high school grade point average for different ethnic groups, including those who enrolled and those who were denied admission. Although the UW provided some information, it refused to provide most of the requested data because it involved personally identifiable information that federal law prohibits from being disclosed. In addition, the rest of the data was maintained in individual files, and extracting that information would require creating a new record, which is not required under the Wisconsin open records laws. The petitioner asked the circuit court to order the UW to provide the requested records with personally identifiable information removed. The circuit court denied the release of records to those who attended the UW, saying federal law prohibited their disclosure. The circuit court said federal law does not protect the records of those who did not attend the UW. Since that information is only available

in individual records, the petitioner would have to look at each record, because the UW was not required to create a new record under the state open records law. Upon appeal, the court of appeals said all of the records are exempted from disclosure under federal law, and even if they were not, the public policy of preserving the privacy of student records prevented their disclosure. The court of appeals also said the records are not subject to release even if the names are redacted. The UW is not required to review each record and remove part of that record to preserve the student's privacy.

The supreme court first looked at the scope of the federal law and the state open records law to determine what may not be disclosed from education records. Under state law, said the court, there is a presumption of open access to public records that is reflected both in the statutes and case law. Access is not absolute, said the court, and the record custodian may deny access where the legislature or the court has determined that the public interest in keeping a record confidential outweighs the public's right to access. In the current case, the custodian based their denial of access on the federal law, on public policy, and on the statute that the UW claimed does not require them to create a new record for an open records request.

The court noted that the federal law does not prohibit disclosure of education records. It deprives an educational institution of federal funds if the institution discloses educational records or personally identifiable information from educational records without consent. One of the issues in this case, the court said, is to what extent the federal law protects from disclosure the records requested by the petitioner. The court rejected the UW's argument that all student records contain only personal information, so they are all protected from disclosure by the federal law. Instead, the court concluded that the federal law protects disclosure of education records, not all information contained in those records. The federal law only prohibits the release of personally identifying information in the record, and the whole record, which would include such information. Based on the federal regulations implementing that law, the court concluded that information that would make it possible to trace the student's identity may not be disclosed.

The court then examined what the petitioner requested, which included test scores and grades, but specifically excluded the student's name, social security number, address, or parent's name. Based on this request, the court held that the petitioner is not requesting any information that the UW is prohibited from disclosing under the federal law. The court went on to say that the UW could refuse to disclose requested information if in fact it did include personally identifying information.

The court then considered the public policy reason for denying access to the public record, namely that the requested information implicates the personal privacy and reputational interests of individual students. The court noted that the reason for the request, as stated in the briefs, is to gauge the effectiveness and appropriateness of the UW's admission policies and to keep the actions of public universities accountable. Applying the balancing test that presumes public records will be open unless a public policy prohibits their disclosure, the court agreed that the records should be open because the petitioner is not asking for information that is traceable to a particular student and the data would be used to analyze the UW admission policies, not to delve into the privacy of individual students.

In response to the UW's final argument that in order to comply with the request, the university will have to create a new record, the court noted that current law requires a record custodian to provide the information requested and delete information that is not subject to disclosure. This, said the court, is exactly what the petitioner requested. He wants only information that is subject to disclosure. He asked the UW to redact the confidential information. The burden of doing the redacting is not a reason for failing to provide the requested information. Instead, said the court, the UW has the right to charge a fee for the actual, necessary and direct cost of complying with the petitioner's open records request.

Authority to Establish Use-Value Assessment Before 2009

The issue in *Mallo v. Wisconsin Department of Revenue*, 253 Wis. 2d 391, 2002 WI 391 (2002), was whether the Department of Revenue (DOR) had authority to issue a rule that provided for the assessment of agricultural land for taxation purposes based on its use-value, effective January 1, 2000. Prior to January 1, 1996, agricultural land was assessed the same as all other real property, at its fair market value based on its highest and best use. As a result, agricultural land located near

a city or other development was often assessed as prime development property, since that was its highest and best use. The legislature decided that such property should be assessed under a use-value assessment, based on the income that the property would generate from its rental as agricultural use. The law that is at issue in this case included three implementation stages, a freeze of assessments for two years, a phase-in stage, and a final stage where the use-value assessment would be fully in effect. Under the law, the final stage had to begin no later than January 1, 2009.

To implement the new law, DOR promulgated rules that froze assessments on agriculture land for 1996 and 1997. The rules further provided that a shift of 10 and 20% toward use-value assessments in 1998 and 1999, respectively. In response to recommendations of the farmland council that was created as part of the act, DOR promulgated an emergency rule that fully implemented the agriculture use-value assessments beginning on January 1, 2000. The department then prepared a permanent rule to go into effect when the emergency rule expired. As with all proposed rules, the permanent rule was submitted to standing committees of the senate and assembly, but neither committee objected to the rule's contents. The permanent rule was published and went into effect on August 1, 2000. The petitioners, who owned farmland, filed an action challenging the validity of the rules, saying DOR exceeded its authority in eliminating the 10-year phase-in of the rule required by the statute. The circuit court denied the petitioners request for an injunction and the case was certified to the supreme court.

The court said that if DOR did not have authority to promulgate the rule, the rule must be invalidated. To determine DOR's authority, the court reviewed the statute involved to determine if it expressly or implicitly authorized the rule promulgation. Although the petitioners argued that the statute unambiguously requires a 10-year phase-in of the use-value assessment, the court concluded that the statute grants DOR authority to promulgate a rule without waiting the full 10 years. The statute, stated the court, requires that the mixed-use phase-in assessments are to end no later than December 31, 2008, but does not say that it cannot end earlier. If the legislature intended to have a mandatory 10-year phase-in, it could have easily chosen words to establish a fixed date. Instead, said the court, the legislature specified the latest possible ending date and included language saying the full use-value assessment would occur on the January 1 after the phase-in mixed assessment method ended, without specifying a date for ending the mixed assessment period.

The court went on to note that both senate and assembly standing committees reviewed the proposed permanent rule, which included the mandatory use-value assessment date of January 2000, and neither committee objected to the rule. Noting that the proposed rule received considerable press coverage and that members of majority party in the senate provided funding to challenge it in circuit court, the supreme court found that the legislature knew of the proposed rule yet did not challenge it through the standing committees. This, said the court, indicates that the legislature intended to grant DOR the authority to promulgate the rule without the full 10-year phase-in.

The dissent argued that the elimination of eight of the 10-year phase-in of the use-value assessment method was inconsistent with the statute, and cites language from an attorney general's opinion supporting that position. The intent of the legislation was to slowly shift the tax burden resulting from going to use-value assessments of agricultural land. The dissent argued that the legislation provided the phase-in of 10% each year, ending with full use-value assessments in 10 years, as the way to slowly shift the tax burden.

Public Nuisance and Negligence in Recoveries for Injuries

This case, *Physicians Plus Insurance Corp. v. Midwest Mutual Insurance Corp.*, 254 Wis. 2d 77, 2002 WI 80 (2002), discussed the relationship between public nuisance and negligence theories of recovery in a tort action. In this case, a car driven by a woman who had been drinking went through a stop sign and hit a motorcycle, injuring both passengers. The car driver said she did not see the stop sign because it was hidden by tree branches. The tree was located on private property but overhung the roadway and partially obstructed the stop sign. The injured party sued the driver, the owner of the tree, the town that maintained the roadway, and the county that maintained the stop sign. The day after the accident the owner of the tree and the town officials trimmed the tree branches so the stop sign was no longer obstructed. At the trial court the owners of the tree, the town, and the county moved for summary judgment, saying they were not liable for the injuries. The circuit court rejected their motions and found that each of the parties were liable for failing to meet their duties to trim the tree and remove the hazard that obstructed the stop sign.

The three appealed and the court of appeals held that each defendant was liable for maintaining a nuisance. However, the court of appeals decided that a jury should determine if the obstruction was a cause of the injury and ordered the circuit court to ask a jury to apportion responsibility for the accident between the driver, the tree owner, the town, and the county.

The supreme court went to great lengths explaining the difference between public nuisance and negligence theories, although noting that the two overlap in many respects. The court said a public nuisance is a condition or activity that unduly interferes with the use of land and that liability for a public nuisance could be based on either negligent or intentional conduct that maintained the condition. In both negligence and public nuisance cases, said the court, notice and causation must be shown. If all of the elements of a public nuisance are found, the person who maintained the public nuisance is negligent in law. In addition, as in negligence cases, the court held that liability for maintaining a public nuisance can be limited by public policy considerations.

The court reviewed the evidence in the trial court record and determined that the stop sign was largely obscured by the branches of the tree owned by the private landowners, and this obstruction created a public nuisance because it interfered with the use of the land. The court went on to find from the record that the branches had been obstructing the stop sign for at least three months, and perhaps as long as a couple of years. This extended period of time, said the court, is enough to give the private landowner, town, and county notice that a public nuisance existed. The court then looked to the issue of causation and determined the defendants had a duty to remove the obstruction, and failing to do so, may have contributed to the cause of the injury. However, because of the evidence of the driver's drinking before the accident, the supreme court agreed with the court of appeals and decided that a jury should decide to what amount, if any, that the obstruction caused the injuries.

The court then turned to the public policy arguments made by the defendants, rejecting each in turn. A duty of care exists, said the court, whenever it is foreseeable that an act or omission might cause harm to another. Liability for breaching that duty may, however, be excused based on public policy considerations. The homeowners argued that it was the county's duty to maintain the stop sign and the town's duty to maintain the road. But, said the court, the duty in this case was to remove a nuisance, which involved branches of the owners' tree obstructing the stop sign. This duty was, in part, the tree owners' responsibility, and there is no public policy argument that relieves them of that responsibility. The court then turned to the county's arguments that it is not liable on public policy grounds, saying it was not responsible for maintaining the tree on private property or for maintaining the roadway. In addition, based on earlier cases, the county argued that it is not responsible for trimming vegetation in order to assure motorist visibility. The court rejected the latter argument, saying the case cited applied to trimming vegetation so that views at an intersection are not obstructed, which is significantly different than trimming a tree to see a stop sign. The court also noted that statutes, earlier court cases, and the Department of Transportation require the county to take necessary action to assure that the face of a stop sign is not obscured. Finally, the court said that the town, being responsible for maintaining the roadway, has the duty to remove a hazardous condition present in its right-of-way, which in this case, involved overhanging tree branches.

In conclusion, the court held that a public nuisance did exist, all three parties had a duty to remove that nuisance and no public policy exists for relieving them of that duty, but whether or to what extent that failure to remove the public nuisance caused the injuries to the plaintiffs is a decision for a jury to make.

The concurring opinion did not understand why the majority opinion insisted that this case is grounded in public nuisance, when the majority cited the elements and rules used in an action for negligence throughout its decision. For example, the majority argued that liability for maintaining a public nuisance can be based on negligent conduct, said the principles of comparing and apportioning liability negligence ought to be used, argued both notice and causation principles, and, as in negligence actions, said public policy considerations may limit liability.

Conversion of Rental Boat Slips to "Dockominiums"

In *ABKA Limited Partnership v. Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources*, the supreme court held that the conversion of an ordinary marina owned by ABKA into a "dockominium" project on Lake Geneva was an invalid effort to convey rights of waterfront property ownership

to persons who purchased “condominium units” in the dockominium project. The project involved the creation of 407 individual condominium units, with each unit being like a small post office box measuring approximately 120 square inches. Before trying to sell the condominium units, ABKA rented the 407 boat slips to boat owners on a seasonal basis. DNR required ABKA to modify its existing permit for the 407 boat slips to allow for the condominium conversion. With the purchase of one of these condominium boxes, the condominium owner would enjoy the status of an owner of lakefront property under state law as opposed to being a mere renter of a boat slip.

Under DNR’s permitting process, a third party filed an objection to the project and an administrative law hearing was held. At the hearing, the judge held that to have that many waterfront property owners would exceed the reasonable use of the lake frontage involved and thus violate the public trust doctrine found in the state’s constitution. The public trust doctrine establishes that waterfront property owners have the right to reasonable use of their property but this right is secondary to the public’s right to use and enjoy the state’s navigable waters. The judge therefore allowed for the creation of 120 dockominium units which would result in 120 boat slips, each having a separate waterfront owner; the judge ordered that the remaining 287 boat slips continue to be rented.

ABKA appealed the decision to circuit court where it was affirmed. Subsequently, ABKA appealed the decision to the court of appeals. The court of appeals reversed the circuit court’s decision to allow any of the condominium units to be sold. The court of appeals held that allowing private dockominium units would violate the public trust doctrine because it transferred the ownership of rights under the public trust doctrine to private individuals.

Upon appeal, the supreme court also held that the condominium project was in violation of state law but for a different reason. The court held that such a box was not a condominium within the meaning of the statutes regulating condominiums and therefore an “owner” of a box was not a condominium owner with full waterfront property rights. Instead, the court held that ABKA had attempted to transfer less than all of the full waterfront ownership rights. These partial transfers violated a statutory prohibition against transfers of waterfront property rights without the transfer of total ownership and therefore were invalid.

Justice Bablitch, in his concurrence, agreed with the holding of the court of appeals that a dockominium project would always be a violation of the public trust doctrine.

Justice Sykes, in her dissent, argued that DNR did not have the authority to require ABKA to seek another permit since there were no changes in the physical configuration or number of the boat slips and the dockominium project only involved a change in the form of ownership. She also disagreed with the majority’s holding that a dockominium unit was not a condominium within the meaning of the statutes regulating condominiums.

Statistical information on Wisconsin: agriculture, associations, commerce and industry, conservation and recreation, education, employment and income, geography and climate, history, local and state government, military and veterans affairs, news media, population and vital statistics, post offices, social services, state and local finance, and transportation

Wisconsin's People



Daniel Ritsche, LRB

WISCONSIN STATE DOCUMENT DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Most of the data presented in the statistical section of the *Wisconsin Blue Book* are based on publications issued by the federal government and Wisconsin state agencies. Persons wishing to consult the original sources for further information may find them at one of following depository libraries or may borrow many of them from libraries throughout the state on interlibrary loan. State level and regional depository libraries are designated to receive all publications printed at state expense. Selective depository libraries receive a more limited distribution of major publications.

City	Library	Street Address
STATE LEVEL DEPOSITORY		
Madison	Dr. H. Rupert Theobald Library, Legislative Reference Bureau	100 N. Hamilton Street
Madison	State Historical Society of Wisconsin	816 State Street
Madison	Reference and Loan Library, Department of Public Instruction	2109 S. Stoughton Road
REGIONAL DEPOSITORY		
Eau Claire	William D. McIntyre Library, UW-Eau Claire	105 Garfield Avenue
Fond du Lac	Fond du Lac Public Library	32 Sheboygan Street
Green Bay	Cofrin Library, UW-Green Bay	2420 Nicolet Drive
La Crosse	La Crosse Public Library	800 Main Street
Milwaukee	Milwaukee Public Library	814 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Platteville	Elton S. Karrmann Library, UW-Platteville	1 University Plaza
Racine	Racine Public Library	75-7th Street
River Falls	Chalmer Davee Library, UW-River Falls	410 S. Third Street
Stevens Point	UW-Stevens Point Library	900 Reserve Street
Superior	Superior Public Library	1530 Tower Avenue
SELECTIVE DEPOSITORY		
Appleton	Appleton Public Library	225 N. Oneida Street
Appleton	Seeley G. Mudd Library, Lawrence University	113 S. Lawe Street
Baraboo	T.N. Savides Library, UW College-Baraboo/Sauk County	1006 Connie Road
Beaver Dam	Beaver Dam Community Library	311 N. Spring Street
Beloit	Morse Library, Beloit College Library	731 College Street
Eau Claire	L.E. Phillips Memorial Public Library	400 Eau Claire Street
Green Bay	Brown County Library	515 Pine Street
Hayward	Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa College Community Library	13466 W. Trepania Road
Janesville	Hedberg Public Library	316 S. Main Street
Janesville	Gary J. Lenox Library, UW College-Rock County	2909 Kellogg Avenue
Kenosha	UW-Parkside Library	900 Wood Road
La Crosse	Murphy Library, UW-La Crosse	1631 Pine Street
Madison	Madison Public Library	201 W. Mifflin Street
Manitowoc	Manitowoc Public Library	707 Quay Street
Marshfield	UW College-Marshfield/Wood County Library	2000 W. 5th Street
Menomonie	Library Learning Center, UW-Stout Library	315-10th Avenue
Milwaukee	Alverno College Library	3401 S. 39th Street
Milwaukee	Marquette University Memorial Library	1415 W. Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee	Golda Meir Library, UW-Milwaukee	2311 E. Hartford Avenue
Oshkosh	Oshkosh Public Library	106 Washington Avenue
Oshkosh	Forrest R. Polk Library, UW-Oshkosh	800 Algoma Boulevard
Portage	Portage Public Library	253 W. Edgewater Street
Rhineland	Richard J. Brown Library, Nicolet Area Technical College	County Highway G
Rice Lake	UW College-Barron County Library	1800 College Drive
Ripon	Lane Library, Ripon College	300 Seward Street
Shawano	Shawano City-County Library	128 S. Sawyer Street
Sheboygan	Mead Public Library	710 North 8th Street
Superior	Jim Dan Hill Library, UW-Superior	Belknap and Catlin Streets
Two Rivers	Lester Public Library	1001 Adams Street
Waukesha	UW College-Waukesha County Library	1500 University Drive
Waukesha	Waukesha Public Library	321 Wisconsin Avenue
Wausau	Marathon County Public Library	300 N. First Street
Wauwatosa	Wauwatosa Public Library	7635 W. North Avenue
Whitewater	Harold G. Andersen Library, UW-Whitewater	800 W. Main Street
Wisconsin Rapids	McMillan Memorial Library	490 E. Grand Avenue

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Reference and Loan Library at:
<http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dtcl/rll/liblist.html>, January 2003.

HIGHLIGHTS OF AGRICULTURE IN WISCONSIN

Farm Production — In 2001, Wisconsin ranked first nationally in the production of cheese (including 70% of domestic Muenster and Brick production and 100% of Limburger production) and dry whey products and second (to California) in the production of milk and butter. In crop production, it ranked first in cranberries, corn for silage, cabbage for kraut, and snap beans for processing. It was among the top five producers of oats, potatoes, tart cherries, carrots, mint for oil, sweet corn for processing, green peas for processing, and cucumbers for pickles. Wisconsin is also the leading producer of mink pelts. As befits the state known as “America’s Dairyland”, Wisconsin had more milk cows than any other state in the nation except California, with almost 1.3 million head, 14% of the nation’s total.

Cash Receipts and Income — Total net Wisconsin farm income was \$888 million in 2001, a decrease of \$404 million from 1999. Wisconsin ranked 23rd nationally in total net income in 2001, falling from 17th in 1999. Texas led the nation in farm income for 2001 with \$4.3 billion, while Rhode Island, with \$5.5 million, ranked last.

Total cash receipts for Wisconsin farm products marketed in 2001 amounted to almost \$5.9 billion. California led the nation that year in total cash receipts from farm marketings at \$25.9 billion, while Wisconsin ranked 10th. Dairy products accounted for 55% of Wisconsin’s cash receipts from farm marketings in 2001, with food grains and feed and oil crops providing 13.4% and meat animals 14.2%.

Number and Size of Farms — From 1997 to 2002, the number of farms in the nation declined by 32,420 to 2,158,090; in Wisconsin, the number dropped from about 79,000 to 77,000. Until the 1990s, the number of Wisconsin’s farms had decreased fairly steadily from a peak of 199,877 in 1935, but the decline has slowed in recent years. Wisconsin farmland decreased from 23.5 million acres to 15.9 million acres between 1935 and 2002, and the average farm size increased from 117 acres to 206 acres over the same period.

Marathon and Dane Counties had the largest number of farms in Wisconsin in 1998. Marathon County had 3,230 farms, 10 fewer than in 1993, and Dane County had 3,130 farms, a gain of 100. Grant County had the most farmland in 1998 with 667,000 acres. Adams County had the largest average farm size at 317 acres. Smallest were the Milwaukee County farms, averaging 80 acres.

Value of Farms and Farmland — Land and buildings on Wisconsin farms were valued at about \$35 billion in 2002, an increase of \$2.8 billion or 8.6% from 2001. The average value per farm increased from \$418,182 in 2001 to \$454,286 in 2002. The average value per acre in 2002 was \$2,200, an increase of \$200 over 2001.

The average price for agricultural land sold in Wisconsin during 2001 was \$2,450 per acre, a \$194 increase from the \$2,256 average selling price in 2000. Prices for agricultural land diverted to other uses was highest in the Milwaukee area, with the average price per acre in 2001 in Milwaukee County at \$26,025, while Kenosha, Ozaukee, and Waukesha Counties had average prices in excess of \$10,000 per acre. Dane County in Southern Wisconsin and Brown County in North-eastern Wisconsin also had average prices over \$10,000 per acre. Iron County had the lowest average price at \$428 per acre. Land continuing in agricultural use after sale sold for a statewide average of \$2,060 per acre in 2001; agricultural land that sold for other uses was purchased for an average price of \$3,448 per acre.

Farm Assets and Debts — Wisconsin farms recorded total assets of \$39.4 billion in 2001 and total farm debt of \$6.5 billion for a debt-to-asset ratio of 16.5%, making it 17th highest in the nation, and topping the national average of 15.4%; Alaska had the lowest debt ratio at 3.8%. California’s total farm debt of \$19.4 billion was the highest among the 50 states. Texas led the nation both in total farm assets (\$103.2 billion) and in equity (\$90.3 billion).

Farm Ownership — According to the 1997 Census of Agriculture, about 60% of the farms in Wisconsin were operated by full owners, and about 33% were operated by part owners. Only about 7% of Wisconsin farms were run by tenants. The vast majority of Wisconsin farms (95%) were individually run or operated by family organizations or partnerships, while only a small number were organized as family or nonfamily corporations.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information on agriculture.

WISCONSIN'S RANK IN AGRICULTURE, 2001

Commodity	Unit	Wisconsin				Leading state in U.S.
		United States (000s)	(000s)	Percent of U.S.	Rank in U.S.	
CASH RECEIPTS						
ALL COMMODITIES		\$202,849,408	\$5,896,293	2.9%	10	California
Livestock and livestock products ..		106,431,172	4,464,187	4.2	7	Texas
Crops		96,418,236	1,432,106	1.5	21	California
PRODUCTION						
DAIRY						
Milk production	Lbs	165,336,000	22,199,000	13.4%	2	California
Butter	Lbs	1,236,801	324,675	26.3	2	California
Cheese (excluding cottage cheese) ..	Lbs	8,129,094	2,133,156	26.2	1	Wisconsin
American	Lbs	3,519,162	833,232	23.7	1	Wisconsin
Swiss	Lbs	245,504	35,872	14.6	2	Ohio
Limburger	Lbs	702	702	100.0	1	Wisconsin
Brick and Muenster	Lbs	90,698	63,487	70.0	1	Wisconsin
Mozzarella	Lbs	2,665,749	713,336	26.8	1	Wisconsin
Italian	Lbs	3,328,272	949,973	28.5	1	Wisconsin
Cottage cheese						
4% or more milkfat	Lbs	371,525	12,374	3.3	9	New York
Less than 4% milkfat	Lbs	370,884	12,165	3.3	5	New York
Whey products						
Dry whey	Lbs	1,045,792	301,676	28.8	1	Wisconsin
Lactose	Lbs	522,935	106,645	20.4	NA	NA
LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY						
Cattle and calves, all ¹	Head	96,704	3,300	3.4	9	Texas
Milk cows ¹	Head	9,110	1,280	14.1	2	California
Hogs and pigs, all ²	Head	58,774	540	0.9	18	Iowa
Sheep ³	Head	6,685	80	1.2	20	Texas
Equine ³	Head	5,317	120	2.3	22 ⁵	Texas
Chickens ²	Head	441,089	6,100	1.4	19	Iowa
Broilers	Head	7,268,000	31,300	0.4	19	Georgia
Fruit, sold 12" or longer	Lbs	56,908	618	1.1	10	Idaho
Mink pelts	Pelts	2,565	672	26.2	1	Wisconsin
Honey	Lbs	185,926	5,427	2.9	9	California
Eggs	Eggs	85,702,000	1,235,000	1.4	19	Iowa
CROPS						
Corn for grain	Bu	9,506,840	330,200	3.5	10	Iowa
Corn for silage	Tons	102,352	11,310	11.1	1	Wisconsin
Oats	Bu	116,856	12,480	10.7	3	North Dakota
Soybeans	Bu	2,890,572	59,660	2.1	13	Iowa
Wheat, all	Bu	1,957,643	10,708	0.5	25	Kansas
Barley	Bu	249,590	1,820	0.7	17 ⁶	North Dakota
Hay (dry only), all	Tons	156,703	4,790	3.1	12	Texas
Potatoes, all	Cwt	444,766	31,955	7.2	3	Idaho
Tobacco	Lbs	991,519	3,622	0.4	12	North Carolina
Dry edible beans	Cwt	19,541	110	0.6	17	North Dakota
Cherries, tart	Lbs	369,300	13,000	3.5	4	Michigan
Apples	Lbs	9,629,100	62,000	0.6	12	Washington
Strawberries	Cwt	16,663	46	0.3	9 ⁷	California
Maple syrup ⁴	Gals	1,356	79	5.8	6	Vermont
Cranberries	Bbl	5,329	2,840	53.3	1	Wisconsin
Mint for oil	Lbs	8,395	470	5.6	5	Washington
Carrots, all	Tons	437	75	17.1	3	Washington
Onions	Cwt	67,081	594	0.9	14	California
Cabbage for fresh market	Cwt	26,068	817	3.1	9	New York
Cabbage for kraut	Tons	174	82	46.7	1	Wisconsin
Sweet corn for fresh market	Cwt	27,661	584	2.1	13	Florida
Sweet corn for processing	Tons	3,143	658	20.9	3	Washington
Green peas for processing	Tons	387	69	17.8	3	Minnesota
Snap beans for processing	Tons	699	245	35.1	1	Wisconsin
Cucumbers for pickles	Tons	592	30	5.1	5	Michigan

Abbreviations: Bbl = barrels, Bu = bushels, Cwt = hundredweight, Gals = gallons, Lbs = pounds, NA = not available.

Note: Wisconsin is also a leading state in the production of turkeys, ducks, ginseng, and forage; Wisconsin's rank is not available for these commodities.

¹January 1, 2002, inventory. ²December 1, 2001, inventory. ³January 1, 1999, inventory. ⁴Data for 2002. ⁵Tied with Oregon.

⁶Tied with Maine. ⁷Tied with Ohio.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Wisconsin's Rank in the Nation's Agriculture, 2001* at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/wi/misc/rankwi.pdf> [March 12, 2003].

WISCONSIN CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS
By Commodity, 1997 – 2001 (In Thousands)

Commodity	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
ALL COMMODITIES	5,760,620	6,063,189	5,564,369	5,364,473	5,896,293
LIVESTOCK, DAIRY, AND POULTRY	4,065,653	4,491,416	4,193,687	3,866,330	4,464,187
Meat animals	811,833	700,404	701,020	816,715	838,643
Cattle and calves	610,128	580,519	600,175	700,966	707,049
Hogs	195,497	115,658	96,133	110,089	126,921
Sheep and lambs	6,208	4,227	4,712	5,660	4,673
Milk, wholesale	2,948,196	3,496,490	3,146,262	2,688,309	3,243,272
Poultry and eggs	242,328	230,920	229,454	235,769	249,473
Broilers	59,713	59,751	57,204	50,184	53,703
Chicken eggs	46,906	44,118	35,741	48,898	51,458
Other poultry	44,608	46,281	43,249	43,809	43,923
Miscellaneous livestock	63,296	63,602	116,951	125,537	132,799
Honey	4,266	5,831	4,080	5,141	4,125
Horses/mules*	18,500	20,200	NA	NA	NA
Wool	289	90	90	62	50
Trout	1,668	1,687	1,689	1,732	1,833
Mink pelts	25,349	23,216	19,852	24,658	23,123
All other livestock*	13,224	12,578	91,240	93,944	103,668
CROPS	1,694,967	1,571,773	1,370,682	1,498,143	1,432,106
Food grains	29,205	20,999	18,931	21,004	28,660
Rye	957	880	828	NR	NR
Wheat	28,248	20,120	18,103	20,486	28,361
Feed crops	708,653	682,944	566,366	623,426	577,001
Barley	2,532	1,341	1,385	1,352	851
Corn	620,079	619,760	516,274	570,175	521,111
Hay	74,004	54,598	39,534	46,647	49,343
Oats	12,038	7,245	9,173	5,252	5,695
Tobacco	8,565	6,336	4,198	4,198	1,747
Oil crops	218,875	196,071	169,020	209,909	185,293
Soybeans	217,748	195,297	168,257	209,201	184,927
Vegetables	367,038	367,456	343,989	389,443	368,531
Beans, dry	3,935	3,408	3,066	2,822	3,138
Potatoes, fall	136,039	149,767	142,240	184,544	169,616
Beans, snap, processing	32,143	32,452	32,882	34,802	28,008
Beets, processing	3,703	1,932	2,187	2,850	2,146
Cabbage	13,459	12,537	11,322	12,587	9,711
Carrots	5,886	6,580	6,324	6,759	5,025
Corn, sweet	60,515	51,460	48,637	47,842	54,383
Cucumbers, processing	3,816	5,420	5,643	7,305	5,870
Onions, storage	4,470	5,094	7,390	5,250	6,022
Peas, green, processing	32,560	21,856	19,366	21,464	16,249
Miscellaneous vegetables	67,631	73,715	61,900	61,460	64,050
Fruits and nuts	171,148	136,583	91,373	67,217	75,240
Apples	13,410	17,276	17,066	16,689	15,341
Cherries, tart	1,926	2,312	1,561	2,211	2,654
Cranberries	149,500	109,332	66,118	42,151	50,595
Strawberries, spring	5,712	6,588	5,148	4,576	5,060
Other berries	450	900	1,350	1,460	1,460
All other crops	191,483	161,384	176,805	182,946	195,634
Maple product	1,905	1,617	1,778	1,800	1,707
Mint (peppermint and spearmint)	6,986	7,107	6,361	5,090	4,903
Greenhouse/nursery	179,509	149,839	163,360	172,001	185,972
Floriculture	66,109	61,239	65,315	65,156	74,533
Christmas trees	42,500	27,800	32,500	37,500	39,600

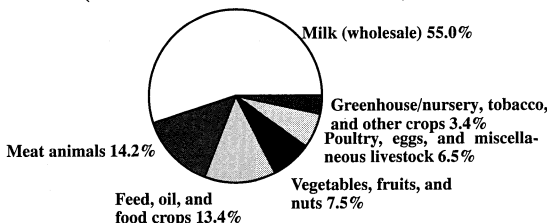
Note: Bold figures indicate category totals of the commodities immediately following and indicate categories included in next higher level of aggregation. Category totals may include amounts for specific commodities not listed separately or that are not listed to provide confidentiality to large producers in concentrated industries.

NA – not available. NR – not for release.

*Horses and mules are included in “all other livestock” after 1998.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, “Farm cash receipts, 1924-2001” at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmIncome/finfidnu.htm> [November 19, 2002].

2001 WISCONSIN CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARM MARKETINGS
(Percent of All Commodities)



WISCONSIN FARM INCOME AND DEBT, 1997-2001

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of farms	79,000	78,000	78,000	77,000	77,000
Average net farm income per farm (dollars)	\$10,047	\$15,270	\$16,565	\$9,295	\$11,537
Income (in thousands)					
Value of crop production	\$1,860,642	\$1,616,474	\$1,483,959	\$1,352,375	\$1,344,198
Value of livestock production	3,934,268	4,424,393	4,204,359	3,840,274	4,427,927
Revenues from services and forestry	758,145	764,666	818,056	874,407	940,808
VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OUTPUT¹ ..	\$6,553,055	\$6,805,533	\$6,506,374	\$6,067,056	\$6,712,933
Less: Purchased inputs ²	3,451,967	3,363,068	3,220,850	3,314,774	3,581,258
Less: Motor vehicle registration and licensing	17,216	15,456	13,436	12,518	14,241
Less: Property taxes	396,131	364,510	338,165	352,868	349,192
Plus: Direct Government payments	176,552	256,082	503,046	603,213	415,110
GROSS VALUE ADDED	\$2,864,293	\$3,318,581	\$3,436,968	\$2,990,110	\$3,183,352
Less: Capital consumption (depreciation)	833,063	843,203	880,003	925,596	956,218
NET VALUE ADDED³	\$2,031,230	\$2,475,378	\$2,556,965	\$2,064,514	\$2,227,134
Less: Factor payments ⁴	1,237,492	1,284,336	1,264,920	1,348,772	1,338,774
NET FARM INCOME⁵	\$793,738	\$1,191,042	\$1,292,045	\$715,741	\$888,360
Debt (in thousands)					
Farm assets	\$26,180,864	\$27,885,577	\$32,693,567	\$36,597,058	\$39,366,081
Farm debt	5,629,483	5,817,010	5,930,811	6,202,714	6,499,690
Equity	\$20,551,381	\$22,068,567	\$26,762,756	\$30,394,344	\$32,866,391
Ratio:					
Debt/equity	27.4	26.4	22.2	20.4	19.8
Debt/assets	21.5	20.9	18.1	17.0	16.5

¹Value of agricultural sector output is the gross value of the commodities and services produced within a year.
²Includes purchases of feed, livestock, poultry, and seed; outlays for fertilizers and lime, pesticides, fuel and electricity; capital repair and maintenance; and marketing, storage, transportation, contract labor, and other expenses.
³Net value added is the sector's contribution to the national economy and is the sum of the income from production earned by all factors of production, regardless of ownership.
⁴Includes compensation for hired labor, net rent received by nonoperator landlords, and interest payments.
⁵Net farm income is the farm operators' share of income from the sector's production activities.
 Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, "Value added to the U.S. economy by the agricultural sector via the production of goods and services, 1990-2001, Wisconsin" at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/FarmIncome/finfidmu.htm> [April 2003]; "Farm Business Balance Sheet" at: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmBalanceSheet/fbsdmu.htm> [April 2003].
 Average net farm income calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

NUMBER, SIZE AND VALUE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN, 1935 – 2002

Year	Number of Farms	Land in Farms (acres)	Average Size of Farm (acres)	Value of Land and Buildings		
				Total (in millions)	Average per Farm	Average per Acre
1935	200,000	23,500,000	117	\$1,246	\$6,228	\$53
1940	187,000	22,900,000	123	1,191	6,368	52
1945	178,000	23,600,000	133	1,440	8,088	61
1950	174,000	23,600,000	136	2,100	12,071	89
1955	155,000	23,200,000	150	2,343	15,117	101
1960	138,000	22,200,000	161	2,953	21,396	133
1965	124,000	21,400,000	173	3,317	26,750	155
1970	110,000	20,100,000	183	4,663	42,393	232
1975	100,000	19,300,000	193	8,376	83,762	434
1980	93,000	18,600,000	200	18,674	200,800	1,004
1985	83,000	17,900,000	216	16,898	203,586	944
1990	80,000	17,600,000	220	14,098	176,220	801
1991	79,000	17,500,000	222	14,858	188,070	849
1992	79,000	17,300,000	219	14,965	189,424	865
1993	80,000	17,100,000	214	15,818	197,719	925
1994	80,000	16,900,000	211	16,359	204,490	968
1995	80,000	16,800,000	210	17,472	218,400	1,040
1996	79,000	16,600,000	210	18,758	237,443	1,130
1997	79,000	16,500,000	209	19,305	244,367	1,170
1998	78,000	16,400,000	210	20,336	260,718	1,240
1999	78,000	16,300,000	209	22,331	286,295	1,370
2000	77,000	16,200,000	210	27,540	357,662	1,700
2001	77,000	16,100,000	209	32,200	418,182	2,000
2002	77,000	15,900,000	206	34,980	454,286	2,200

Note: "Farm" is currently defined as a place that sells, or would normally sell, at least \$1,000 of agricultural products during the year. The actual number of farms in Wisconsin peaked at 199,877 in 1935.
 Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Farms and Land in Farms*, February 2003; USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Farms and Land in Farms: Final Estimates, 1993-97*, January 1999; *Agricultural Land Values*, August 2002 and prior issues; and departmental data, June 2003.

CASH RECEIPTS AND INCOME FROM FARMING

By State, 2001

(In Thousands)

State	Cash Receipts			Government Payments ¹	Income		Rank ²
	Livestock and Products	Crops	Total		Gross	Net	
Alabama	\$2,814,515	\$705,216	\$3,519,731	\$230,734	\$4,265,941	\$1,581,452	8
Alaska	28,012	23,853	51,865	2,173	57,071	10,144	49
Arizona	1,165,608	1,409,090	2,574,698	99,254	2,815,167	1,003,699	16
Arkansas	3,507,395	1,624,569	5,131,964	832,545	5,551,425	1,399,823	10
California	7,346,439	18,545,880	25,892,319	586,761	27,569,464	3,768,764	2
Colorado	3,374,489	1,354,465	4,728,954	319,599	5,234,525	989,681	17
Connecticut	177,321	298,829	476,150	7,540	557,622	144,018	41
Delaware	661,999	185,719	847,718	25,004	937,994	217,857	37
Florida	1,457,986	4,957,896	6,415,882	108,011	6,744,670	2,166,133	5
Georgia	3,539,732	1,975,220	5,514,952	427,261	6,216,956	2,298,556	4
Hawaii	91,209	419,298	510,507	3,860	545,667	93,897	44
Idaho	2,060,413	1,787,513	3,847,926	207,664	4,119,536	1,147,092	13
ILLINOIS	1,842,845	5,704,242	7,547,087	1,849,769	8,154,452	1,418,739	9
Indiana	1,870,389	3,235,048	5,105,437	925,278	5,712,992	964,199	19
IOWA	5,935,589	5,614,520	11,550,109	1,971,677	11,905,710	1,946,475	6
Kansas	5,535,664	2,585,380	8,121,044	1,068,706	9,079,631	958,188	20
Kentucky	2,267,533	1,280,795	3,548,328	293,379	4,206,640	1,229,695	11
Louisiana	701,131	1,115,957	1,817,088	434,612	2,036,026	418,095	33
Maine	274,290	210,774	485,064	7,819	538,569	82,397	45
Maryland	949,373	646,712	1,596,085	86,626	1,834,268	521,901	31
Massachusetts	93,686	272,925	366,611	10,138	442,386	27,327	47
MICHIGAN	1,489,323	1,979,799	3,469,122	352,766	3,917,458	190,607	39
MINNESOTA	4,288,435	3,813,440	8,101,875	1,242,141	8,497,140	695,508	26
Mississippi	2,275,526	871,056	3,146,582	517,007	3,893,829	1,111,748	14
Missouri	2,679,332	2,144,809	4,824,141	817,044	5,592,643	909,969	22
Montana	1,127,754	657,248	1,785,002	476,158	1,967,603	303,919	35
Nebraska	6,086,231	3,402,349	9,488,580	1,297,623	10,317,203	1,610,282	7
Nevada	271,296	153,300	424,596	5,864	465,508	119,231	43
New Hampshire	65,834	89,644	155,478	2,815	177,396	12,594	48
New Jersey	203,754	617,316	821,070	16,403	921,320	188,837	40
New Mexico	1,670,103	545,019	2,215,122	93,729	2,341,347	819,647	24
New York	2,220,627	1,199,163	3,419,790	114,039	3,743,481	802,820	25
North Carolina	4,644,079	3,086,554	7,730,633	330,730	9,653,716	3,201,148	3
North Dakota	719,933	2,258,615	2,978,548	944,591	3,304,093	586,777	30
Ohio	1,863,538	2,818,473	4,682,011	681,651	5,478,162	1,049,230	15
Oklahoma	3,152,878	873,802	4,026,680	392,822	4,639,461	922,482	21
Oregon	824,953	2,297,688	3,122,641	104,946	3,752,642	265,856	36
Pennsylvania	3,146,229	1,308,750	4,454,979	103,462	4,882,917	968,555	18
Rhode Island	7,703	39,735	47,438	292	54,285	5,542	50
South Carolina	882,343	763,677	1,646,020	130,287	1,979,120	684,031	27
South Dakota	2,255,425	1,852,454	4,107,879	715,264	4,321,195	1,217,697	12
Tennessee	1,126,759	1,033,948	2,160,707	247,485	2,762,273	510,788	32
Texas	9,339,465	4,456,153	13,795,618	1,703,168	15,788,346	4,288,138	1
Utah	853,261	263,082	1,116,343	39,754	1,316,783	394,636	34
Vermont	490,060	66,719	556,779	7,877	610,132	136,045	42
Virginia	1,673,202	770,785	2,443,987	117,158	2,800,724	600,139	29
Washington	1,727,661	3,464,259	5,191,920	298,784	5,788,107	620,758	28
West Virginia	348,255	59,315	407,570	9,842	519,401	47,703	46
WISCONSIN	4,464,187	1,432,106	5,896,293	415,110	6,712,933	888,360	23
Wyoming	837,459	145,086	982,545	50,272	1,057,713	199,756	38
UNITED STATES ³	\$106,431,172	\$96,418,236	\$202,849,408	\$20,727,496	\$225,783,580	\$45,740,874	

¹Includes both cash payments and payments-in-kind (PIK).

²Ranking of net income calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

³Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service at

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmIncome/receipts/rankings/misc/rk50stat.wk1>

http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmIncome/govt_pay/GP9001st.wk1

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/FarmIncome/50State/50stmenu.htm> [April 21, 2003]

NUMBER AND SIZE OF FARMS IN WISCONSIN

By County, 1993 and 1998

County ¹	1993				1998			
	No. of Farms	Avg. Size of Farms in Acres	Land in Farms		No. of Farms	Avg. Size of Farms in Acres	Land in Farms	
			Acres (in thousands)	Rank			Acres (in thousands)	Rank
Adams	390	297	116	56 ²	420	317	133	52 ²
Ashland	260	254	66	64	230	226	52	64 ²
Barron	1,710	229	391	10	1,680	216	363	15
Bayfield	420	252	106	58	380	247	94	58
Brown	1,340	171	229	36	1,280	170	218	36
Buffalo	1,100	332	365	16 ²	1,170	291	341	19
Burnett	430	233	100	60	410	210	86	61
Calumet	1,000	171	171	46	840	190	160	45
Chippewa	1,730	246	426	6	1,750	234	410	6
Clark	2,370	198	470	4	2,230	206	460	4
Columbia	1,560	227	354	18	1,640	220	360	17
Crawford	1,100	249	274	28	1,100	232	255	30
Dane	3,030	193	586	3	3,130	181	568	2
Dodge	2,270	190	431	5	2,150	199	428	5
Door	960	157	151	49	840	160	134	51
Douglas	320	247	79	63	310	245	76	62 ²
Dunn	1,620	256	415	8	1,680	241	405	7
Eau Claire	1,050	203	213	37	1,110	190	211	37
Florence	90	256	23	68	100	200	20	68
Fond du Lac	1,830	200	365	16 ²	1,790	202	361	16
Forest	140	221	31	67	130	223	29	67
Grant	2,620	258	675	1	2,630	254	667	1
Green	1,500	223	335	21	1,550	215	333	20
Green Lake	710	225	160	47	680	221	150	46
Iowa	1,450	277	401	9	1,610	249	401	8
Iron	60	217	13	70	50	200	10	69
Jackson	810	298	241	34	920	289	266	27
Jefferson	1,560	172	268	30	1,480	180	267	26
Juneau	800	243	194	40	770	245	189	39
Kenosha	550	180	99	61	460	202	93	59
Kewaunee	1,060	169	179	44	970	181	176	43 ²
La Crosse	850	239	203	39	920	203	187	41
Lafayette	1,400	278	389	11 ²	1,360	274	373	12
Langlade	500	284	142	50 ²	540	246	133	52 ²
Lincoln	550	211	116	56 ²	510	180	92	60
Manitowoc	1,620	173	280	27	1,440	184	265	28
Marathon	3,240	186	602	2	3,230	175	565	3
Marinette	710	249	177	45	650	229	149	47
Marquette	530	268	142	50 ²	530	257	136	49
Milwaukee	130	108	14	69	100	80	8	70 ²
Monroe	1,770	214	378	14	1,880	194	365	14
Oconto	1,130	217	245	33	1,110	199	221	40
Oneida	120	342	41	66	140	286	40	66
Outagamie	1,680	170	285	25	1,560	179	279	25
Ozaukee	530	164	87	62	500	152	76	62 ²
Pepin	460	254	117	55	510	224	114	54
Pierce	1,290	227	293	24	1,520	196	298	22 ²
Polk	1,560	214	334	22	1,540	194	299	21
Portage	1,080	263	284	26	1,090	271	295	24
Price	520	240	125	54	430	235	101	57
Racine	780	174	136	53	650	209	136	49
Richland	1,230	240	295	23	1,230	215	265	29
Rock	1,580	232	366	15	1,550	248	384	9
Rusk	740	245	181	43	690	255	176	43 ²
St. Croix	1,680	206	346	19	1,820	188	342	18
Sauk	1,570	248	389	11 ²	1,730	214	370	13
Sawyer	200	240	48	65	220	236	52	64 ²
Shawano	1,630	210	342	20	1,570	190	298	22 ²
Sheboygan	1,280	165	211	38	1,170	174	204	38
Taylor	1,130	229	259	31	1,030	235	242	32
Trempealeau	1,570	248	389	11 ²	1,670	228	381	10
Vernon	2,330	179	417	7	2,240	169	379	11
Vilas	50	160	8	71	50	160	160	70 ²
Walworth	1,050	235	247	32	1,020	230	235	34
Washburn	390	269	105	59	420	248	104	56
Washington	1,070	149	159	48	920	151	139	48
Waukesha	890	155	138	52	750	151	113	55
Waupaca	1,380	196	271	29	1,320	189	249	31
Waushara	710	258	183	42	740	254	188	40
Winnebago	1,030	184	189	41	1,010	181	183	42
Wood	1,200	200	240	35	1,150	209	240	33
STATE ³	79,000	217	17,100		78,000	210	16,400	

¹Menominee County does not report separately.

²Tied.

³State totals as recorded by source document.

Sources: United States Department of Agriculture, Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics 1994* and "Number of Farms, Average Size, and Land in Farms: by Counties, Wisconsin, 1997-98", March 8, 1999, at <http://www.nass.usda.gov/wi/farmno.htm> [March 19, 1999]. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

NUMBER AND ACREAGE OF FARMS By State, 1997 and 2002

State	Number of Farms*		Farm Acreage (in thousands)		Average Farm Size (acres)	
	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997	2002
Alabama	49,000	47,000	9,600	8,900	196	189
Alaska	560	590	910	920	1,625	1,559
Arizona	7,900	7,300	28,300	26,500	3,582	3,630
Arkansas	49,000	48,500	14,800	14,600	302	301
California	87,000	84,000	28,700	27,700	330	330
Colorado	29,500	30,000	32,500	31,300	1,102	1,043
Connecticut	4,100	3,900	380	360	93	92
Delaware	2,800	2,400	585	560	209	233
Florida	45,000	44,000	10,600	10,200	236	232
Georgia	49,000	50,000	11,300	11,000	231	220
Hawaii	5,500	5,300	1,440	1,440	262	272
Idaho	24,500	24,000	12,000	11,900	490	496
ILLINOIS	79,000	76,000	27,800	27,700	352	364
Indiana	66,000	63,000	15,600	15,400	236	244
IOWA	98,000	92,500	33,000	32,600	337	352
Kansas	65,000	63,000	47,500	47,400	731	752
Kentucky	91,000	89,000	13,900	13,600	153	153
Louisiana	30,000	29,000	8,200	8,050	273	278
Maine	7,000	6,700	1,280	1,260	183	188
Maryland	13,000	12,200	2,200	2,100	169	172
Massachusetts	6,000	6,000	570	560	95	93
MICHIGAN	53,000	52,000	10,400	10,400	196	200
MINNESOTA	81,000	79,000	29,100	28,400	359	359
MISSISSIPPI	42,000	43,000	11,700	11,000	279	256
Missouri	110,000	107,000	30,100	29,800	274	279
Montana	27,000	28,000	57,800	56,700	2,141	2,025
Nebraska	55,000	52,000	46,400	46,400	844	892
Nevada	3,000	3,000	6,900	6,800	2,300	2,267
New Hampshire	3,000	3,100	420	410	140	132
New Jersey	9,600	9,600	830	820	86	85
New Mexico	15,500	15,000	45,300	44,000	2,923	2,933
New York	38,000	37,000	7,800	7,600	205	205
North Carolina	59,000	56,000	9,500	9,100	161	163
North Dakota	31,500	30,000	39,700	39,400	1,260	1,313
Ohio	79,000	78,000	14,900	14,700	189	188
Oklahoma	83,000	87,000	34,000	34,000	410	391
Oregon	39,000	41,000	17,500	17,200	449	420
Pennsylvania	60,000	59,000	7,700	7,700	128	131
Rhode Island	750	700	65	60	87	86
South Carolina	25,000	24,500	5,000	4,800	200	196
South Dakota	32,500	32,500	44,000	44,000	1,354	1,354
Tennessee	91,000	90,000	12,000	11,700	132	130
Texas	225,000	230,000	131,500	131,000	584	570
Utah	15,000	15,000	11,600	11,600	773	773
Vermont	6,600	6,600	1,330	1,340	202	203
Virginia	49,000	49,000	8,800	8,700	180	178
Washington	39,000	39,000	15,700	15,700	403	403
West Virginia	21,000	20,500	3,700	3,600	176	176
WISCONSIN	79,000	77,000	16,500	15,900	209	206
Wyoming	9,200	9,200	34,600	34,600	3,761	3,761
UNITED STATES	2,190,510	2,158,090	956,010	941,480	436	436

* A farm is any establishment from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold or would normally be sold during the year.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, *Farms and Land in Farms: Final Estimates 1993-97* (Statistical Bulletin 955), January 1999, and *Farms and Land in Farms*, February 2003.

WISCONSIN FARM OPERATORS By County, 1997

County	Tenure of Operator				Type of Organization				
	Total Farms	Full Owners	Part Owners	Tenants	Individual or Family	Partnership	Corporation		
							Family-held Corporation	Other than Family-held	Other*
Adams	360	224	112	24	291	39	23	4	3
Ashland	186	123	57	6	173	7	5	—	1
Barron	1,384	783	527	74	1,246	70	62	4	2
Bayfield	325	198	124	3	289	22	10	—	4
Brown	1,059	563	406	90	913	113	29	3	1
Buffalo	1,000	644	272	84	838	119	33	4	6
Burnett	351	201	139	11	322	15	8	3	3
Calumet	703	367	296	40	604	52	45	1	1
Chippewa	1,471	916	475	80	1,321	102	44	1	3
Clark	1,883	1,103	673	107	1,735	102	41	—	5
Columbia	1,359	802	435	122	1,155	140	50	7	7
Crawford	958	644	264	50	805	122	23	—	8
Dane	2,595	1,554	757	284	2,135	308	109	17	26
Dodge	1,807	992	693	122	1,526	168	96	5	12
Door	702	449	232	21	632	47	16	4	3
Douglas	267	168	93	6	246	13	5	—	1
Dunn	1,397	887	447	63	1,251	88	49	3	6
Eau Claire	927	606	290	31	846	64	11	2	4
Florence	86	52	31	3	75	9	2	—	—
Fond du Lac	1,488	822	538	128	1,254	159	54	5	16
Forest	111	70	40	1	94	14	1	—	2
Grant	2,238	1,441	605	192	1,863	302	53	5	15
Green	1,295	775	368	152	1,090	170	29	1	5
Green Lake	584	372	171	41	499	55	25	3	2
Iowa	1,394	890	363	141	1,148	188	43	6	9
Iron	38	29	8	1	33	1	3	—	1
Jackson	774	470	251	53	653	71	42	5	3
Jefferson	1,240	730	399	111	1,077	96	52	3	12
Juneau	654	426	194	34	586	50	14	3	1
Kenosha	388	223	122	43	313	39	35	—	1
Kewaunee	795	440	319	36	710	63	16	1	5
La Crosse	759	488	223	48	654	86	13	1	5
Lafayette	1,127	663	328	136	942	145	27	4	9
Langlade	453	276	155	22	364	37	48	3	1
Lincoln	425	232	163	30	373	26	24	1	1
Manitowoc	1,227	640	332	55	1,094	86	38	2	7
Marathon	2,703	1,470	974	259	2,288	245	153	7	10
Marinette	551	312	223	16	493	36	18	—	4
Marquette	443	282	138	23	381	36	20	2	4
Menominee	5	4	—	1	3	1	—	—	1
Milwaukee	83	48	25	10	58	4	18	2	1
Monroe	1,567	1,040	427	100	1,354	140	56	4	13
Oconto	940	559	340	41	844	66	25	—	5
Oneida	117	87	29	1	92	3	14	3	5
Outagamie	1,286	710	497	79	1,113	106	58	4	5
Ozaukee	427	244	149	34	365	20	34	5	3
Pepin	425	257	137	31	383	28	10	—	4
Pierce	1,265	827	380	58	1,087	78	76	3	21
Polk	1,301	764	493	44	1,147	99	48	1	6
Portage	913	532	342	39	784	70	56	2	1
Price	370	207	151	12	333	25	9	1	2
Racine	554	309	192	53	449	59	39	3	4
Richland	1,032	683	302	47	899	102	20	5	6
Rock	1,324	770	420	134	1,084	138	89	3	10
Rusk	578	286	261	31	509	42	24	1	2
St. Croix	1,520	1,022	431	67	1,341	99	54	7	19
Sauk	1,452	891	464	97	1,224	130	84	7	7
Sawyer	184	107	72	5	153	11	16	2	2
Shawano	1,337	752	520	65	1,106	82	40	3	6
Sheboygan	968	494	400	74	835	78	43	6	6
Taylor	887	524	330	33	813	44	26	3	1
Trempealeau	1,408	950	391	67	1,239	130	30	3	6
Vernon	1,893	1,245	527	121	1,708	153	19	3	10
Vilas	44	32	8	4	33	2	6	1	2
Walworth	853	464	280	109	648	87	103	7	8
Washburn	354	225	115	14	310	25	12	4	3
Washington	787	394	311	82	661	83	39	4	—
Waukesha	630	383	173	74	518	61	39	6	6
Waupaca	1,129	630	441	58	984	100	40	1	4
Waushara	634	387	216	31	526	53	47	4	4
Winnebago	860	513	289	58	725	73	56	2	4
Wood	968	550	371	47	858	49	52	7	2
STATE	65,602	39,217	21,921	4,464	56,598	5,746	2,651	219	388

*Includes cooperative, estate or trust, institutional, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, 1997 Census of Agriculture – County Data, Volume 1 (Table 11), April 30, 1999.

WISCONSIN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL LAND SALES

By County, 2000 and 2001

County ¹	Total Agricultural Land Sales ²				Land Continuing in Agricultural Use		Agricultural Land Diverted to Other Uses	
	Number		Dollar Avg. per Acre		Dollar Avg. per Acre		Dollar Avg. per Acre	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Adams	23	20	\$2,197	\$1,444	\$2,252	\$1,457	\$1,762	\$1,313
Ashland	15	4	736	833	721	833	744	—
Barron	99	72	1,209	1,444	1,140	1,395	1,417	1,613
Bayfield	40	23	748	792	748	785	749	812
Brown	41	33	8,031	5,885	2,794	3,015	11,492	10,653
Buffalo	63	46	1,240	1,229	1,201	1,202	1,306	1,283
Burnett	23	16	1,243	1,235	995	1,029	1,653	1,341
Calumet	22	25	3,346	1,934	2,323	1,915	9,590	2,500
Chippewa	100	74	1,297	1,398	1,226	1,307	1,533	1,807
Clark	140	114	1,238	1,388	1,212	1,405	1,585	1,105
Columbia	35	46	2,197	2,242	2,083	2,328	2,832	1,874
Crawford	84	65	1,434	1,442	1,368	1,314	1,522	1,663
Dane	101	66	5,717	6,404	3,208	4,031	11,177	10,770
Dodge	73	56	2,434	2,788	2,112	2,665	3,389	3,358
Door	32	26	3,318	2,126	1,956	2,116	4,085	2,142
Douglas	34	23	699	1,187	738	1,110	473	1,367
Dunn	75	57	1,353	1,960	1,360	1,834	1,340	2,375
Eau Claire	43	53	1,527	1,658	1,415	1,392	1,683	2,149
Florence	14	11	1,664	947	1,929	1,027	1,430	831
Fond du Lac	72	62	1,915	2,500	1,774	2,069	3,217	3,846
Forest	1	2	804	483	—	483	804	—
Grant	124	111	1,412	1,697	1,424	1,715	1,347	1,618
Green	42	43	1,921	1,997	1,779	1,854	2,273	2,318
Green Lake	21	15	2,343	2,129	2,285	2,121	3,128	2,175
Iowa	81	60	2,200	2,563	1,843	2,486	2,643	2,622
Iron	1	3	860	560	—	706	860	428
Jackson	50	51	1,116	1,223	1,114	1,225	1,155	1,208
Jefferson	46	39	3,332	3,495	3,034	3,542	5,190	3,368
Juneau	27	30	1,532	2,399	1,465	2,546	1,630	1,677
Kenosha	19	12	7,541	8,613	6,777	7,500	8,781	10,257
Kewaunee	27	21	1,876	2,032	1,729	2,073	2,438	1,399
La Crosse	29	33	2,378	2,156	2,043	1,668	4,045	2,851
Lafayette	68	62	1,735	1,912	1,727	1,933	1,799	1,787
Langlade	31	25	1,395	1,239	1,566	1,428	1,064	977
Lincoln	24	23	1,106	910	933	818	1,373	963
Manitowoc	49	42	2,180	1,993	1,938	2,043	3,741	1,846
Marathon	96	114	1,403	1,620	1,397	1,597	1,436	1,743
Marinette	29	23	1,344	2,118	1,188	2,357	1,616	1,085
Marquette	42	39	1,851	2,317	1,891	2,285	1,578	2,423
Milwaukee	1	4	23,380	14,802	—	6,014	23,380	26,025
Monroe	73	74	1,511	1,614	1,446	1,480	1,724	1,947
Oconto	33	44	1,687	1,946	1,712	1,782	1,631	2,607
Oneida	4	7	1,270	1,442	2,212	1,375	1,027	1,570
Ozaukee	61	46	3,363	5,322	1,857	2,895	6,253	7,361
Outagamie	13	16	6,751	9,998	3,426	4,961	11,137	15,380
Pequin	25	14	1,431	1,565	1,345	1,528	1,689	2,024
Pierce	39	50	1,669	2,234	1,324	1,993	2,486	2,585
Polk	93	75	1,563	1,895	1,403	1,790	1,980	2,313
Portage	38	35	1,752	1,956	1,657	2,907	2,248	1,296
Price	27	27	807	955	1,035	1,071	558	578
Racine	20	15	4,682	6,097	4,453	4,609	10,900	7,793
Richland	81	72	1,494	1,818	1,453	1,777	1,546	1,882
Rock	46	43	3,750	3,265	2,670	3,095	7,721	3,555
Rusk	43	41	981	966	722	1,017	1,356	890
St. Croix	102	93	3,359	4,879	1,903	2,830	5,300	7,033
Sauk	72	52	2,444	2,560	2,276	2,511	2,685	2,712
Sawyer	16	37	940	1,181	945	1,248	931	1,045
Shawano	88	77	1,853	1,894	1,794	1,803	2,112	2,176
Sheboygan	40	29	3,338	3,004	2,323	2,605	5,063	4,597
Taylor	77	64	978	1,027	886	909	1,256	1,247
Trempealeau	62	63	1,548	1,368	1,577	1,255	1,465	1,486
Vernon	123	85	1,459	1,891	1,407	1,733	1,605	2,775
Vilas	—	2	—	1,193	—	1,193	—	—
Walworth	52	50	3,724	4,745	3,501	3,620	4,256	6,730
Washburn	33	32	1,061	1,389	932	1,196	1,152	1,564
Washington	36	29	8,152	6,882	5,186	5,580	10,791	8,477
Waukesha	29	21	9,717	12,269	9,223	11,836	9,970	13,218
Waushara	52	42	1,832	2,318	1,742	2,364	2,293	1,821
Winnebago	49	29	2,115	2,326	1,885	2,193	2,535	3,494
Wood	31	21	2,895	2,859	2,423	2,733	4,878	2,951
Wood	41	38	1,392	1,711	1,446	1,888	1,331	1,462
STATE	3,436	2,967	\$2,256	\$2,450	\$1,802	\$2,060	\$3,485	\$3,448

¹Menominee County had no agricultural sales in years shown.

²Includes land with and without buildings and other improvements.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, departmental data, May 2003.

FARM ASSETS AND DEBT By State, 2001

State	Number of Farms ¹	Total Farm Assets ²	Total Farm Debt ² (in thousands)	Total Farm Equity ²	Debt as Percentage of Assets
Alabama	47,000	\$17,325,377	\$2,256,497	\$15,068,880	13.0%
Alaska	580	675,159	25,522	649,637	3.8
Arizona	7,300	39,413,036	1,540,250	37,872,786	3.9
Arkansas	48,000	22,532,774	4,677,308	17,855,466	20.8
California	85,000	91,322,204	19,440,248	71,881,956	21.3
Colorado	30,000	25,538,342	3,992,438	21,545,904	15.6
Connecticut	3,900	2,599,470	324,391	2,275,079	12.5
Delaware	2,500	1,819,965	418,069	1,401,896	23.0
Florida	44,000	28,833,454	5,109,007	23,724,447	17.7
Georgia	50,000	26,884,602	3,973,064	22,911,538	14.8
Hawaii	5,300	4,056,097	274,957	3,781,140	6.8
Idaho	24,000	17,421,626	3,231,664	14,189,962	18.6
ILLINOIS	76,000	78,738,248	10,137,768	68,600,480	12.9
Indiana	63,000	42,556,077	6,243,389	36,312,688	14.7
IOWA	93,500	75,327,064	14,112,741	61,214,323	18.7
Kansas	63,000	37,412,568	7,625,927	29,786,641	20.4
Kentucky	88,000	25,508,352	3,711,702	21,796,650	14.6
Louisiana	29,000	11,742,066	1,899,332	9,842,734	16.2
Maine	6,700	1,928,432	415,830	1,512,602	21.6
Maryland	12,400	8,050,619	1,203,771	6,846,848	15.0
Massachusetts	6,000	3,635,051	419,966	3,215,085	11.6
MICHIGAN	52,000	25,882,760	3,358,055	22,524,705	13.0
MINNESOTA	79,000	48,714,961	9,702,830	39,012,131	19.9
Mississippi	42,000	16,504,264	3,158,475	13,345,789	19.1
Missouri	108,000	49,068,729	6,547,041	42,521,688	13.3
Montana	27,500	24,717,474	2,859,443	21,858,031	11.6
Nebraska	53,000	44,375,093	9,898,844	34,476,249	22.3
Nevada	3,000	3,434,687	293,487	3,141,200	8.5
New Hampshire	3,100	1,026,489	115,265	911,224	11.2
New Jersey	9,600	5,750,896	496,121	5,254,775	8.6
New Mexico	15,000	11,508,416	1,547,796	9,960,620	13.5
New York	37,500	14,196,898	2,699,362	11,497,536	19.0
North Carolina	56,000	27,443,112	4,054,006	23,389,106	14.8
North Dakota	30,300	23,951,976	4,253,001	19,698,975	17.8
Ohio	78,000	41,755,448	4,714,156	37,041,292	11.3
Oklahoma	86,000	27,363,101	4,628,906	22,734,195	16.9
Oregon	40,000	19,651,955	2,731,988	16,919,967	13.9
Pennsylvania	59,000	23,840,297	3,085,816	20,754,481	12.9
Rhode Island	700	361,073	42,214	318,859	11.7
South Carolina	24,000	8,489,615	1,258,842	7,230,773	14.8
South Dakota	32,500	25,700,520	4,423,314	21,277,206	17.2
Tennessee	91,000	27,722,700	2,857,440	24,865,260	10.3
Texas	227,000	103,182,399	12,843,604	90,338,795	12.5
Utah	15,000	12,194,967	926,498	11,268,469	7.6
Vermont	6,600	2,463,527	399,602	2,063,925	16.2
Virginia	49,000	22,240,359	2,290,228	19,950,131	10.3
Washington	39,000	20,498,782	3,719,567	16,779,215	18.2
West Virginia	20,500	4,590,078	436,632	4,153,446	9.5
WISCONSIN	77,000	39,366,081	6,499,690	32,866,391	16.5
Wyoming	9,200	11,690,441	1,150,866	10,539,575	9.8
UNITED STATES ³	2,155,680	\$1,251,007,683	\$192,026,930	\$1,058,980,753	15.4%

¹A farm is an establishment that sells, or would normally sell, \$1,000 or more in agricultural products during the year.

²Dollar amounts represent farm businesses, excluding household assets and debts.

³Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Farms and Land in Farms*, February 2003. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, departmental data, May 2003.

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(715) 369-3475 wfpc@newnorth.net

Trees For Tomorrow, Inc.
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P.O. Box 609, Eagle River 54521-0609
(800) 838-9472 trees@nnet.net

United Nations Reform, Campaign for
Everett Refior, State Coordinator
435 W. Starin Rd., Apt. 118AA, Whitewater 53190
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United Professionals for Quality Care/SEIU District 1199W
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University of Wis. Foundation
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Utilities Assn., Wis.
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Utility Investors, Inc., Wis.
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(608) 663-5813 contact@wuinc.org

Utility Tax Assn., Wis.
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Vegetable Council, Inc., Wis.-Minn. Canned
Ellyn Taylor, Coord.
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(608) 231-2250

Veteran Organizations, Wis. Assn. of Concerned
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Veterans Against the War, Vietnam
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Veterans Assn., WAC (Women's Army Corps)
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Veterans of America, Paralyzed
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Veterans of World War I (Aux.)
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Veterans, Catholic War
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Veterans, Catholic War, Ladies Aux. (Wis. Dept.)
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- Veterans, Jewish War
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- Veterans, Natl. Assoc. for Black (Wis. Chap.)
Thomas H. Wynn, Pres.
P.O. Box 11432, Milwaukee 53211-0432
(800) 842-4597
- Veterans, Polish Legion of American
William E. Stiefvater, Cmdr.
3407 S. 10th Street, Manitowoc 54220-6911
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- Veterans, Polish Legion of American, Ladies Aux. (Dept. of Wis.)
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(262) 363-7330
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- Vocational Agriculture Instructors, Wis. Assn. of
Richard F. Aide, Exec. Dir.
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(920) 324-8787 wava@centurytel.net
- Water Well Assoc., Inc., Wis.**
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- Wetlands Assn., Wis.
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- Wilderness Watch
Jerome O. Gandt, Pres.
8776 Bird Lake Rd., Lake Tomahawk 54539
(715) 277-3232
- Wildlife Society, Wis. Chapter
Jim Ruwaldt, Pres.
P.O. Box 863, Madison 53701
(608) 221-1206 ext. 14
- Wine and Spirit Inst., Wis.
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22 N. Carroll St., Suite 200, Madison 53703-2724
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- Wisconsin Intercollegiate Athletic Conference
Gary F. Karner, Commissioner
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- Women Business Owners , Nat. Assn. Of (Wis. Chap.)
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- Women's Network, Wis.
Administrator
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- Writers, Inc., Council for Wis.
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- WWOA Foundation (Wisconsin Woodland Owners Assn)
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- Youth Development Initiative, Inc., Wis. Positive
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Source: This list was compiled from a questionnaire mailed to known statewide associations in Fall 2002.

NOTE

If you know of any additional PERMANENT, STATEWIDE, NONPROFIT associations – other than religious or fraternal – please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, P.O. Box 2037, Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2037. New associations which meet the stated criteria will be included in the next edition of the *Wisconsin Blue Book*.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WISCONSIN

Manufacturing — Value added by manufacture in Wisconsin totaled \$59.6 billion in 2001, an increase of \$4.6 billion since 1997. The industry groups with the highest value added in 2001 were machinery, \$7.9 billion; food, \$7.7 billion; paper, \$6.6 billion; transportation equipment, \$6.5 billion; and fabricated metal products, \$5.9 billion.

Wisconsin ranked 10th among the states in value added by manufacture in 2001. Leaders in this category were California, \$219.6 billion; Texas, \$120.1 billion; and Ohio, \$107.4 billion. The national total for value added was \$1.85 trillion in 2001, an increase of \$28 billion over 1997.

Energy Consumption — In 2001, Wisconsin's total energy use per capita reached 321 million Btu, about 13% higher than the usage rate in 1990 and more than 23% higher than in 1970. Seen from a national perspective, Wisconsin has gone from consuming energy at about 85% of the U.S. average in 1970 to slightly above the national average in 2001. Compared to various national averages, Wisconsin places a much heavier reliance on coal for its energy usage, but uses less petroleum, natural gas, nuclear power, and renewable energy. As energy consumption has increased, Wisconsin, which was an exporter of electricity in the 1970s, has increasingly become a net importer. Of the petroleum consumed in Wisconsin in 2001, the largest portion, about 83%, was used for transportation, followed by residential (7%) and industrial (5%) usage.

Gasoline Usage and Tax — In 2000, each automobile in Wisconsin was driven an average of 13,307 miles. This is 1,319 miles, or about 11%, more than the national average of 11,988 miles per year. Wisconsin automobiles averaged 22.1 miles per gallon of gasoline, nearly the same as the national average of 22.0 mpg. These mileage and fuel economy statistics pertain to standard passenger cars and do not include data for minivans, pickup trucks, or "sport utility vehicles" (SUVs). The state motor fuel tax, which is indexed to account for the effects of inflation, increased 0.4 of a cent on April 1, 2003, to a total of 28.5 cents per gallon. (The federal government's gasoline tax on that date was 18.4 cents per gallon for a total of 46.9 cents per gallon in federal and state taxes.) Since indexing began on April 1, 1985, the average adjustment in state tax has been about 0.6 cents.

Financial Institutions — The number of banks operating in Wisconsin has decreased from the post-Depression high of 647 in 1982 to 286 in 2002. Over the same period, deposits increased from \$22.5 billion to \$68.3 billion. In 2002, Wisconsin's 42 state and federally chartered savings institutions had total deposits of \$15.3 billion.

In 2001, Wisconsin had 326 state-chartered credit unions with nearly 1.9 million members and \$10.4 billion in assets.

Corporations — In 2002, a total of 2,314 foreign corporations were licensed in Wisconsin, a 64% increase from 1,408 in 1990. Incorporation and licensing fees collected by the state in 2002 totalled almost \$12.5 million.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about commerce and industry.

WISCONSIN USE OF PETROLEUM 1970 – 2001 (In Trillions of Btu)

Year	Total ¹	Transportation	Residential	Industrial	Agricultural	Commercial	Electric Utility
1970	457.7	271.2	107.9	21.1	18.1	31.5	7.9
1975	475.0	314.0	87.6	19.3	18.8	27.5	7.8
1980	454.4	329.2	71.2	13.2	21.4	14.6	4.8
1985	412.0	314.3	51.7	9.4	19.2	16.0	1.4
1986	433.8	322.9	47.7	22.2	18.6	20.9	1.5
1987	423.8	328.7	42.6	21.0	15.7	14.8	1.0
1988	447.3	344.0	48.7	22.4	14.5	16.5	1.2
1989	453.6	346.4	50.2	22.7	16.5	16.8	1.0
1990	444.4	347.7	42.6	22.1	16.0	15.0	1.0
1991	441.9	350.0	42.8	18.1	15.6	14.4	1.0
1992	449.4	360.8	41.9	15.7	16.0	14.0	1.0
1993	462.8	372.1	42.0	18.2	15.4	14.1	1.0
1994	471.0	379.1	40.1	21.8	15.8	13.2	1.0
1995	473.3	384.2	40.8	18.5	15.6	13.4	0.8
1996	488.6	393.2	43.5	20.9	15.9	14.2	0.9
1997	492.7	401.5	40.5	20.8	15.3	13.1	1.5
1998	491.4	411.3	33.9	19.1	14.5	10.8	1.8
1999	508.6	422.2	36.6	21.2	15.0	11.6	2.0
2000	503.4	416.0	38.8	20.5	14.4	12.1	1.6
2001 ²	506.0	417.5	36.7	24.4	14.0	11.5	1.9

¹Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

²Preliminary estimates.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Energy, Energy Markets Bureau, *Preliminary Wisconsin Energy Statistics – 2002, 2003*.

WISCONSIN AND U.S. ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY RESOURCE 1970 – 2001 (In Millions of Btu per Capita)

Energy Resource	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ¹
Petroleum												
U.S.	127	133	128	113	114	112	115	113	114	117	117	115
Wisconsin	104	104	97	87	91	92	94	94	93	96	94	93
Wisconsin as % of U.S. per capita	82%	78	75	77	80	82	82	83	82	82	80	81
Natural Gas												
U.S.	106	93	90	75	77	83	84	83	79	80	82	78
Wisconsin	75	80	73	64	63	74	78	77	68	71	73	69
Wisconsin as % of U.S. per capita	70%	86	82	86	81	89	93	93	86	89	89	89
Coal												
U.S.	60	59	68	74	76	75	78	79	79	78	79	79
Wisconsin	80	57	69	78	83	91	97	101	98	100	102	102
Wisconsin as % of U.S. per capita	123%	90	99	105	122	142	144	158	148	150	149	154
Nuclear												
U.S.	0	9	12	17	25	27	27	25	26	28	28	28
Wisconsin	1	24	23	25	25	23	21	8	19	23	23	23
Wisconsin as % of U.S. per capita	33%	276	189	143	100	85	79	33	74	85	82	81
Renewable²												
U.S.	13	13	17	19	18	19	19	18	18	18	18	15
Wisconsin	8	8	13	14	13	14	15	14	13	14	15	15
Wisconsin as % of U.S. per capita	58%	61	72	73	74	74	76	76	73	74	82	94
Electric Imports³												
Wisconsin	-6	-4	-1	0	9	15	15	24	19	17	16	19
Total Resource Use												
U.S.	307	307	315	298	310	316	323	318	316	320	325	315
Wisconsin	260	270	273	268	284	310	320	317	310	320	323	321
Wisconsin as % of U.S. per capita	85%	88	86	90	92	98	99	100	98	100	100	102

¹Preliminary data.

²Includes wood, waste, alcohol, and other biomass energy; hydroelectric; geothermal; solar; and wind.

³Import of electricity reflects estimated resource energy used in other states or Canada to produce electricity imported into Wisconsin. This resource energy is estimated assuming 11,300 Btu per kWh imported into Wisconsin. A negative number indicates energy used in Wisconsin to produce electricity exported out of state.

Source: Federal and state data as reported in Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Energy, Energy Markets Bureau, *Preliminary Wisconsin Energy Statistics – 2002, 2003*. Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Energy Markets Bureau.

AUTOMOBILE USAGE AND GASOLINE MILEAGE

Wisconsin and United States, 1970 – 2000

Year	Average Miles Driven Per Auto		Average Auto Miles Per Gallon of Gasoline	
	Wisconsin	U.S.	Wisconsin	U.S.
1970	10,980	9,892	13.6	13.5
1975	10,332	9,309	14.1	14.0
1980	9,782	8,813	16.1	16.0
1985	10,455	9,419	17.6	17.5
1990	11,659	10,504	20.3	20.2
1991	11,734	10,571	21.2	21.1
1992	12,051	10,857	21.1	21.0
1993	11,992	10,804	20.6	20.5
1994	12,201	10,992	20.8	20.7
1995	12,435	11,203	21.2	21.1
1996	12,576	11,330	21.3	21.2
1997	12,855	11,581	21.6	21.5
1998	13,047	11,754	21.7	21.6
1999	13,151	11,848	21.5	21.4
2000*	13,307	11,988	22.1	22.0

Note: This table does not include data for minivans, pickup trucks, or sport utility vehicles. Wisconsin and U.S. figures are derived from different sources and may not be strictly comparable.

*Preliminary data.

Source: Federal and state data as reported in Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Energy, Energy Markets Bureau, *Preliminary Wisconsin Energy Statistics 2002, 2003*.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE FUEL TAX, 1925 – 2003

Date of Change	Gasoline Tax Per Gallon ¹	Change	
		Amount	Percent
April 1, 1925	2.0¢	2.0¢	—
April 1, 1931	4.0	2.0	100.0%
July 1, 1955	6.0	2.0	50.0
July 1, 1966	7.0	1.0	16.7
May 1, 1980	9.0	2.0	28.6
August 1, 1981	13.0	4.0	44.4
August 1, 1983	15.0	2.0	15.4
July 1, 1984	16.0	1.0	6.7
April 1, 1985 ²	16.5	0.5	3.1
April 1, 1986	17.5	1.0	6.1
April 1, 1987	18.0	0.5	2.9
August 1, 1987 ³	20.0	2.0	11.1
April 1, 1988	20.9	0.9	4.5
April 1, 1989	20.8	(0.1)	(0.5)
April 1, 1990	21.5	0.7	3.4
April 1, 1991	22.2	0.7	3.3
April 1, 1993 ⁴	23.2	1.0	4.5
April 1, 1994	23.1	(0.1)	(0.4)
April 1, 1995 ⁵	23.4	0.3	1.3
April 1, 1996 ⁵	23.7	0.3	1.3
April 1, 1997	23.8	0.1	0.4
November 1, 1997 ⁶	24.8	1.0	4.2
April 1, 1998	25.4	0.6	2.4
April 1, 1999	25.8	0.4	1.6
April 1, 2000	26.4	0.6	2.3
April 1, 2001	27.3	0.9	3.4
April 1, 2002	28.1	0.8	2.9
April 1, 2003	28.5	0.4	1.4

¹Tax rates for some alternate fuels are based on energy density. The rates effective April 1, 2003, are 20.8 cents for LPG (liquefied petroleum gas) and 22.8 cents for CNG (compressed natural gas). E85 (85% fuel ethanol) is taxed at the same rate as gasoline.

²Beginning in April 1985, the state motor fuel tax was indexed (1983 Wisconsin Act 27) to take into account fuel consumption and inflation. By law, the tax increase or decrease is automatically calculated annually, based on the inflation rate from the National Highway Maintenance and Operations Cost Index and the percentage change in motor fuel consumption. (The federal gasoline tax has been 18.4 cents per gallon since October 1, 1993.)

³Statutory adjustment (1987 Wisconsin Act 27).

⁴1991 Wisconsin Act 119 postponed further fuel tax indexing until April 1, 1993.

⁵1993 Wisconsin Act 16 set aside the calculation of the consumption factor for 1995 and 1996 and provided fixed consumption factors for each year.

⁶1997 Wisconsin Act 27 increased the motor fuel tax rate and modified the indexing formula to take into account only the change to the cost index.

Sources: Session laws of the Wisconsin Legislature; Wisconsin Department of Revenue, *Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Information*, April 2003 and previous years, and departmental data.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURE
By State, 1997 and 2001 (In Thousands)

State	2001		State	2001		Rank	
	Value Added	Rank		Value Added	Rank		
Alabama	\$28,762,420	\$27,844,339	24	Montana	\$1,876,897	\$2,091,037	47
Alaska	1,153,433	1,181,544	49	Nebraska	10,460,265	11,961,765	34
Arizona	27,900,974	28,429,845	23	Nevada	3,260,969	3,843,963	44
Arkansas	19,392,561	19,868,444	29	New Hampshire	11,129,674	8,621,333	36
California	196,182,882	219,584,090	1	New Jersey	49,432,983	50,753,679	13
Colorado	20,609,367	17,799,238	32	New Mexico	13,487,517	6,631,870	39
Connecticut	27,298,479	27,594,574	25	New York	75,858,926	78,484,288	8
Delaware	5,209,618	6,620,990	40	North Carolina	79,790,807	91,183,819	5
District of Columbia	170,633	92,864	—	North Dakota	2,008,799	2,669,296	46
Florida	39,767,726	39,974,441	17	Ohio	112,361,392	107,439,876	3
Georgia	55,426,485	57,577,535	11	Oklahoma	17,226,649	18,058,571	31
Hawaii	1,261,303	907,037	50	Oregon	25,100,453	22,026,954	27
Idaho	6,383,900	3,669,597	45	Pennsylvania	86,116,509	87,983,637	6
ILLINOIS	95,342,475	94,123,677	4	Rhode Island	5,462,493	5,877,385	41
Indiana	67,173,341	72,122,403	9	South Carolina	33,343,682	35,017,448	20
IOWA	28,615,467	29,635,850	22	South Dakota	4,352,357	4,557,993	43
Kansas	18,987,474	21,008,434	28	Tennessee	44,527,758	46,349,046	14
Kentucky	39,062,786	31,722,289	21	Texas	127,579,894	120,085,506	2
Louisiana	27,463,050	22,545,331	26	Utah	11,689,959	11,783,115	35
Maine	6,698,567	7,879,738	37	Vermont	4,028,276	5,077,917	42
Maryland	18,705,455	18,757,385	30	Virginia	43,180,687	53,042,709	12
Massachusetts	45,132,888	44,446,823	15	Washington	31,534,413	38,193,382	19
MICHIGAN	93,366,860	86,262,271	7	West Virginia	8,980,535	7,202,011	38
MINNESOTA	36,567,010	38,544,578	18	WISCONSIN	54,974,219	59,584,740	10
Mississippi	17,184,299	15,572,518	33	Wyoming	1,030,583	1,358,329	48
Missouri	43,071,878	40,283,923	16	UNITED STATES*	\$1,825,688,027	\$1,853,929,431	

*State amounts may not sum to United States total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Survey of Manufactures – Geographic Area Statistics: 2001*, Table 1, January 2003.

VALUE ADDED BY MANUFACTURING IN WISCONSIN
By Industry Group, 1999 – 2001
(In Thousands)

Industry group	1999	2000	2001
Machinery	\$8,383,993	\$8,409,490	\$7,948,123
Food manufacturing	7,014,187	7,280,546	7,719,549
Paper	6,188,819	6,451,569	6,557,174
Transportation equipment	6,880,115	7,984,880	6,542,830
Fabricated metal products	6,218,405	6,539,461	5,855,127
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	3,941,286	4,315,197	3,842,816
Chemicals	3,164,288	3,473,412	3,352,319
Plastics and rubber products	2,866,286	2,937,666	2,906,664
Printing and related support activities	2,771,862	2,919,789	2,880,064
Computers and electronic products	2,856,499	2,870,262	2,638,805
Primary metal manufacturing	2,281,855	2,212,709	2,026,112
Wood products	1,896,836	2,049,954	1,813,681
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,374,898	1,512,112	1,597,683
Nonmetallic mineral products	1,311,022	1,428,294	1,485,568
Furniture and related products	1,114,757	1,153,904	1,151,689
Beverage and tobacco	476,854	404,206	450,313
Leather and allied products	323,482	290,225	263,583
Textile mills	217,674	191,558	221,749
Textile product mills	122,170	124,622	128,547
Apparel	101,980	142,662	113,009
TOTAL*	\$59,586,713	\$62,784,463	\$59,584,740

*Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census Bureau, *Annual Survey of Manufactures – Geographic Area Statistics: 2001*, January 2003.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN CORPORATIONS, 1905 – 2002

Year ²	Transactions ¹			Fees				Total Fees Collected
	Domestic			Fees for Articles of Incorporation	Fees for Foreign Corporation ⁴	Other Corporation Fees ⁵		
	Articles of Incorporation Filed ³	Amdts. and Restated Articles	Foreign Corporations Licensed ³					
Calendar								
1905	98	—	95	—	—	—	\$69,312	
1915	1,043	382	112	\$28,287	\$3,743	\$89,695	121,725	
1925	1,438	896	198	57,614	11,139	78,153	146,906	
1935	1,272	439	176	30,839	8,956	41,631	81,426	
1945	1,120	680	131	31,823	4,826	113,963	150,612	
1955	2,537	874	287	89,951	31,146	175,973	297,070	
1965	4,063	1,320	401	344,906	120,506	193,844	659,256	
Fiscal								
1975	5,976	1,483	663	361,013	386,061	594,498	1,341,572	
1980	7,334	1,978	753	373,220	753,461	788,204	1,914,885	
1985	7,605	2,359	1,018	485,835	1,142,129	1,371,476	2,999,440	
1990	8,387	2,525	1,408	546,550	2,368,900	1,491,104	4,406,554	
1995	10,031	2,716	1,507	829,555	4,208,178	2,538,521	7,576,254	
1996	10,196	2,592	1,476	843,645	3,707,643	2,735,822	7,287,110	
1997	14,599	2,616	1,950	1,446,285	3,928,923	3,137,473	8,512,681	
1998	15,352	2,761	2,218	1,581,395	4,621,261	3,644,146	9,846,802	
1999	18,641	3,082	2,358	1,943,935	4,830,592	3,524,182	10,298,709	
2000	21,133	3,088	2,464	2,265,455	6,403,447	3,548,264	12,217,166	
2001	20,461	3,064	2,394	2,631,375	6,901,290	3,257,622	12,790,287	
2002	22,734	3,145	2,314	2,735,390	6,330,109	3,408,267	12,473,766	

¹Includes only those corporate entities for which the reporting agency is the office of record.

²Since 1974, data is computed on a fiscal year basis, ending June 30 of year shown.

³Beginning in 1997, includes limited liability companies.

⁴Since 1974, totals include fees for foreign corporation annual reports.

⁵Includes fees for filing annual reports and corporation charter documents other than articles of incorporation.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions, departmental data for 1997-2002, April 2003; previous data from the Office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State.

WISCONSIN STATE-CHARTERED CREDIT UNIONS Number, Members, and Assets, 1930 – 2001

Year	Membership		Annual % Increase	Assets	
	Credit Unions	Total Members		Total Assets (in millions)	Annual % Increase
1930	22	4,659	—	\$0.5	—
1935	383	57,847	—	2.9	—
1940	592	153,849	—	11.2	—
1945	536	144,524	—	19.1	—
1950	542	193,296	—	42.9	—
1955	696	292,552	—	120.6	—
1960	733	363,444	—	206.4	—
1965	781	493,399	—	346.6	—
1970	766	628,543	—	480.4	—
1975	673	805,123	—	875.5	—
1980	618	1,060,292	—	1,403.8	—
1985	550	1,261,407	—	2,831.4	—
1986	528	1,294,117	2.6%	3,208.3	13.3%
1987	506	1,350,111	4.3	3,428.5	6.9
1988	483	1,392,846	3.2	3,619.5	5.6
1989	457	1,424,415	2.3	3,819.3	5.5
1990	440	1,485,109	4.3	4,148.8	8.6
1991	427	1,596,547	7.5	4,495.6	8.4
1992	418	1,608,412	0.7	4,991.5	11.0
1993	406	1,646,847	2.4	5,360.1	7.4
1994	394	1,714,182	4.1	5,755.1	7.4
1995	384	1,744,696	1.8	6,179.2	7.4
1996	375	1,773,611	1.7	6,569.9	6.3
1997	369	1,803,529	1.7	7,175.4	9.2
1998	358	1,834,944	1.7	8,192.4	14.2
1999	350	1,887,429	2.9	8,737.3	6.7
2000	340	1,918,729	1.7	9,425.9	7.9
2001	326	1,883,387	-1.8	10,439.4	10.8

Note: Annual percentage increase not available for years preceding 1986.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Financial Institutions, Office of Credit Unions, 2001 Annual Report and previous years.

Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS OPERATING IN WISCONSIN Number and Deposits, 1900 – 2002

Year*	Number	Total Deposits (in thousands)	Year*	Number	Total Deposits (in thousands)
1900	349	\$124,892	1993	455	46,367,977
1910	630	268,766	1994	482	56,647,000
1920	976	767,534	1995	450	60,013,000
1930	936	935,006	1996	428	62,734,000
1940	574	993,155	1997	416	65,663,000
1950	556	2,965,580	1998	400	69,262,000
1960	561	4,385,838	1999	390	72,446,000
1970	602	8,750,823	2000	365	75,379,000
1980	634	24,763,910	2001	337	78,567,000
1990	504	37,588,879	2002	328	83,602,000

*Data for 1994 and later include federal charter savings associations and state-chartered savings associations, supervised by the U.S. Office of Thrift Supervision, and institutions operating in Wisconsin but headquartered outside the state. Deposits for these years are rounded to nearest thousands of dollars.

Sources: **1950 and earlier:** Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, *All-Bank Statistics, U.S.*, 1959; **1960:** Wisconsin Commissioner of Banks, agency data, December 1965; **1970:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Assets and Liabilities – Commercial and Mutual Savings Banks*, June 1971; **1980:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, corporate data; **1981-93:** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Data Book: Operating Banks and Branches*, Book 3, June 30, 1993, and previous issues; **1994 to date:** *Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, Summary of Deposits*. "State Totals by Charter Class for All Institution Deposits, Deposits of All FDIC-Insured Institutions Operating in Wisconsin", June 30, 2002, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS December 31, 2002

Type of Institution or Branch	Insured Commercial Banks and Trust Companies				Insured Savings Institutions	
	Total	National Charter	State Charter		Federal Charter	State Charter
			Federal Reserve System			
			Member	Nonmember		
Institutions without branches	92	10	9	59	8	6
Institutions operating branches	222	35	18	142	12	15
Total institutions	314	45	27	201	20	21
Total branches	1,867	663	388	459	290	67
TOTAL OFFICES	2,181	708	415	660	310	88

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, *Statistics on Banking, Fourth Quarter, 2002*, "Table 103: Number of Offices of FDIC-Insured Depository Institutions, December 31, 2002" at <http://www.fdic.gov/bank/statistical/statistics/sectionb.html> [May 20, 2003].

FDIC-INSURED INSTITUTIONS OPERATING IN WISCONSIN By County, June 30, 2002

County	Commercial Banks			Savings Institutions		
	Number of		Deposits (in millions)	Number of		Deposits (in millions)
	Institutions	Offices		Institutions	Offices	
Adams	4	5	\$152	1	1	
Ashland	4	9	228	0	0	\$15
Barron	10	19	627	3	4	89
Bayfield	5	11	154	0	0	0
Brown	17	60	3,240	5	17	527
Buffalo	7	10	227	1	1	6
Burnett	3	7	169	0	0	0
Calumet	6	11	296	2	3	60
Chippewa	9	18	492	2	6	104
Clark	8	21	402	1	1	22
Columbia	10	27	711	2	2	73
Crawford	5	11	244	2	2	91
Dane	30	100	5,154	7	54	2,412
Dodge	15	30	809	5	5	124
Door	3	16	531	2	4	105
Douglas	6	11	385	1	2	46
Dunn	9	23	270	1	2	40
Eau Claire	12	22	821	3	12	273
Florence	2	3	51	0	0	0
Fond du Lac	11	31	1,077	5	5	212
Forest	3	6	120	0	0	0
Grant	12	33	808	1	3	99
Green	10	17	567	2	3	117
Green Lake	9	12	343	2	2	39
Iowa	7	13	234	1	1	39
Iron	1	2	57	0	0	0
Jackson	3	9	175	1	1	1
Jefferson	14	28	875	1	1	32
Juneau	7	12	274	1	3	30
Kenosha	10	33	1,399	2	3	38
Kewaunee	5	12	283	1	1	29
La Crosse	13	33	1,078	1	6	605
Lafayette	10	15	267	0	0	0
Langlade	7	9	159	0	0	0
Lincoln	5	11	257	2	2	76
Manitowoc	11	26	995	2	3	82
Marathon	17	41	1,576	2	5	153
Marquette	9	16	511	1	4	111
Marquette	6	10	167	0	0	0
Milwaukee	21	196	17,219	16	90	4,677
Monroe	10	18	387	1	2	86
Oconto	7	15	279	0	0	0
Oneida	9	16	574	0	0	0
Outagamie	16	42	1,762	9	26	598
Ozaukee	12	29	1,223	4	9	204
Pepin	4	4	150	0	0	0
Pierce	8	15	404	2	2	45
Polk	8	20	512	1	1	12
Portage	13	22	683	1	2	109
Price	5	8	137	1	1	67
Racine	12	53	2,063	5	11	302
Richland	6	7	171	2	2	70
Rock	15	39	1,284	4	7	257
Rusk	5	8	127	1	1	29
St. Croix	12	24	595	2	4	91
Sauk	13	34	1,029	1	1	1
Sawyer	6	9	242	1	1	21
Shawano	9	16	455	1	1	44
Sheboygan	13	36	1,367	4	5	67
Taylor	4	8	229	1	1	97
Trempealeau	11	17	403	0	0	0
Vernon	8	15	305	2	2	52
Vilas	8	14	316	0	0	0
Walworth	16	38	1,087	4	4	105
Washington	5	9	198	1	1	17
Washington	9	26	936	5	23	619
Waukesha	26	130	4,962	13	40	1,309
Waupaca	9	25	681	2	2	45
Waushara	10	16	240	1	1	14
Winnebago	9	27	1,142	5	15	401
Wood	12	31	925	5	8	336
TOTAL*	286	1,750	\$68,273	42	422	\$15,328

*Total number of institutions is an unduplicated total for institutions operating in more than one county. Deposit figures do not add to state totals due to rounding.

Source: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, "Deposits of all FDIC-Insured Institutions Operating in Wisconsin: State Totals by County" at: <http://www3.fdic.gov/sod> [May 21, 2003]

HIGHLIGHTS OF CONSERVATION AND RECREATION IN WISCONSIN

Recreation — Wisconsin's recreational assets include more than 14,000 lakes, 2,000 miles of trout streams, almost 6,000 state-owned campsites, and 6 million acres of hunting land. Wisconsin currently operates 44 state parks, 12 state forests, and 5 recreation areas. The parks range in size from Devil's Lake with 9,117 acres to Copper Culture with 42 acres. The largest single state recreational facility is the Northern Highland-American Legion Forest with 223,283 acres. A total of 25 state trails are open to the public, covering more than 750 miles.

Visitors to Wisconsin's state parks, forests, trails, and recreation areas numbered nearly 15.8 million in 2002.

Hunting and fishing are major recreational activities. Recently, approximately 48 million fish and 3 million game animals of various species have been taken annually. Over 626,000 resident annual fishing licenses were sold in 2001. In addition, resident husband and wife fishing licenses totaled over 109,000, and nonresident annual and family annual fishing licenses totaled approximately 135,000. Nearly 576,000 boats were registered in 2001, and 175,354 annual and 321,974 daily vehicle admission stickers were sold at the parks that year.

Land Acquisition — Three land acquisition programs have been established to acquire land for recreational purposes. From 1961 through 1992, the Outdoor Recreation Act Program (ORAP) acquired 555,816 acres for the state's conservation and recreation programs at a cost of almost \$172 million. From 1989, when the legislature created the current Warren Knowles-Gaylord Nelson Stewardship Program, to 1999-2000, the stewardship fund has spent over \$144 million to acquire an additional 172,000 acres. From 2000-01 to 2001-02, the Stewardship 2000 Fund acquired over 30,000 acres and spent over \$53 million.

Natural Resources Funding and Expenditures — The Department of Natural Resources spent almost \$462 million dollars on conservation and recreation programs in fiscal year 2001-02, down from \$498 million in fiscal year 2000-01. Half of its funding came from the state's general fund and the other half from a variety of segregated funds, including registration and licensing fees, park stickers, and federal aids.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about conservation and recreation.

FISH AND GAME HARVESTED AND STOCKED

Catch and Harvest Data for Wisconsin Fish, 2001-2002 ¹					
	Catch	Harvest		Catch	Harvest
Panfish (bluegill, perch, crappie, sunfishes)	42,370,370	24,873,317	Walleye	7,580,236	2,169,291
Bass (largemouth and smallmouth)	7,752,667	797,204	Muskellunge	296,289	37,010
Northern Pike	3,715,090	840,307	Great Lakes trout	209,000	164,000
			Great Lakes salmon	417,000	313,000
Harvest Indicators, 2001-2002					
Wild turkey		50,240	Raccoon (2001)		181,269
Pheasant ²		226,644	Red fox (2001)		7,371
Ruffed grouse ²		381,040	Gray fox (2001)		1,983
Gray partridge ²		1,620	Coyotes (2001)		9,906
Bobwhite quail ²		630	Deer (with guns)		361,264
Woodcock ²		65,321	Deer (with bows)		83,120
Squirrels ²		514,201	Bear		2,986
Cottontail rabbit ²		200,642	Ducks ³		253,000
Snowshoe hare ²		65,051	Canada geese		45,225
Furbearer Harvest, 2001					
Muskrats		348,747	Bobcat		234
Mink		28,992	Opossum		22,424
Beaver		71,985	Skunk		10,590
River otter		2,601	Fisher		3,965
Total value of all pelts purchased by licensed Wisconsin fur buyers					\$1,803,108
Fish and Wildlife Stocked					
Wild pheasants (Iowa strain) released at 3 sites (2001)					1,559
Game farm pheasants released (2001)					55,900
Warmwater fish, produced and distributed (annual average)					7,114,752
Warmwater fish fry, produced and distributed (annual average)					43,407,460
Coldwater fish (annual average)					6,710,023

¹Harvest is the actual number of fish caught and kept; catch is the estimate of all fish caught, including those released. Beginning in 2001-02, data based on a sample survey of anglers.

²Estimates based on hunter surveys.

³Harvest data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Division of Migratory Bird Management.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, April 2003.

FISH AND GAME LICENSES AND RECREATION PERMITS Number Issued, 1996 – 2001

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Boats registered	540,835	543,034	559,321	564,312	573,919	575,920
Snowmobiles registered	202,061	205,772	205,772	214,611	223,665	214,331
All terrain vehicles registered	79,245	87,103	89,580	97,420	113,622	160,511
Annual park admission stickers for motor vehicles	177,845	181,948	176,951	174,371	175,893	175,354
Daily park admission for motor vehicles	314,215	306,081	271,147	294,617	335,060	321,974
Deer hunting and license tags including nonresident	528,502	526,845	522,522	528,760	525,023	521,135
Small game hunting license tags including nonresident	138,729	140,777	150,990	152,777	142,369	135,733
Resident annual fishing licenses	509,374	505,441	518,583	511,912	616,802	626,712
Resident husband and wife fishing licenses	118,951	118,110	117,782	104,494	110,636	109,720
Resident senior/junior fishing licenses	65,540	71,883	75,275	88,885	NA	NA
Nonresident annual fishing licenses	105,578	98,936	99,525	101,755	105,078	104,549
Nonresident family annual fishing licenses	30,348	31,204	31,224	31,017	31,300	30,634
15-day nonresident family fishing licenses	17,357	19,885	19,645	20,808	19,689	19,502
15-day nonresident fishing licenses	33,975	33,977	34,977	32,179	32,934	33,093
4-day nonresident fishing licenses	137,253	131,082	129,230	120,884	119,232	118,807
Resident sports licenses	104,655	95,048	91,135	94,062	92,014	86,130
Resident archer's licenses	186,338	181,645	179,760	177,661	171,978	169,821
Nonresident archer's licenses	5,862	6,143	6,606	7,573	8,581	8,460
Guide licenses	1,009	1,053	1,515	915	1,333	1,434
Conservation patron licenses	43,915	50,040	53,874	67,167	77,415	81,315

NA: Not available. Included in annual fishing license total.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, April 2003.

WISCONSIN STATE FORESTS, PARKS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION AREAS

Name	Location	Dominant Features	Established	Acres	Number of visitors ¹				
					1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
NORTHERN FORESTS									
Black River	SE of Black River Falls US 12, STH 27 & 54	Abundance of wildlife and scenery	1957	67,070	238,311	195,579	97,576	86,624	69,083
Brule River	S of Brule, STH 27	Excellent fishing and canoeing	1907	40,882	141,113	125,339	174,351	154,786	126,278
Flambeau River	23 mi. W of Phillips CTH W	Outstanding canoeing river	1931	90,147	154,685	162,665	177,241	159,027	116,777
Governor Knowles	1 mi. W of Grantsburg STH 70	River scenery	1970	19,753	73,755	89,714	121,092	117,943	119,296
Northern Highland-									
American Legion	SE Iron, WC Vilas, NC Oneida Counties	Scenic lakes and forests	1925	223,283	1,796,734	2,050,151	2,024,498	1,974,902	1,941,302
Peshigo River	5 mi. W of Crivitz, N of CTH W	Diverse natural communities, rivers	2001	9,200	—	—	—	NA	NA
TOTAL				450,335	2,404,598	2,623,448	2,594,758	2,493,282	2,372,736
SOUTHERN FORESTS									
Havenwoods	Milwaukee, N. Hopkins St.	A nature preserve in the city	1978	237	55,961	60,461	49,581	56,445	46,995
Kettle Moraine North	N of Kewaskum, STH 45, 23 & 67	Glacial formations	1936	29,268	613,657	921,634	620,903	587,364	655,433
Kettle Moraine South	Whitewater US 12, STH 59/67	Glacial topography	1936	22,300	1,270,800	1,225,384	1,230,519	1,223,540	1,046,593
Lapham Peak	S of Delafield, CTH C	Highest point in co., glacial formations	1985	1,006	—	200,033	232,911	234,367	169,443
Loew Lake	10 mi. W of Menomonee Falls CTH Q	Kettle lake, glacial valley	1987	1,086	—	—	—	—	—
Pike Lake	2 mi. E of Hartford STH 60	Kettle lake	1960	678	187,804	154,890	156,325	178,571	196,151
Point Beach	4 mi. N of Two Rivers STH 42	Sand beach, natural history	1938	2,903	242,615	360,119	407,066	376,600	371,974
TOTAL				57,478	2,370,837	2,922,521	2,697,305	555,171	2,486,589
STATE PARKS									
Amnicon Falls	10 mi. SE of Superior US 2	Scenic waterfalls, covered bridge	1961	825	47,495	74,389	84,773	91,440	85,760
Aztalan	4 mi. E of Lake Mills CTH Q	Ancient Native American village	1947	172	15,935	49,150	60,565	54,635	55,814
Big Bay	On Madeline Island in Lake Superior	Sand beach, natural history	1963	2,418	72,053	125,772	108,365	128,240	129,893
Big Foot Beach	1 mi. S of Lake Geneva STH 12 & 120	A beach park	1949	271	172,679	161,457	177,963	192,551	179,690
Blue Mound	1 mi. NW of Blue Mounds STH 18 & 151	Highest point in southern Wisconsin	1959	1,153	163,283	157,349	154,128	144,023	139,899
Brunet Island	1 mi. NW of Cornell	River island park	1936	1,225	216,619	244,720	178,962	174,516	172,675
Buckhorn	13 mi. N of Mauston STH 58, CTH G	River scenery	1971	6,990	58,517	84,549	107,590	103,757	107,113
Copper Culture ²	W of Oconto STH 22	Archaeological site	1959	42	—	—	—	—	—
Copper Falls	4 mi. N of Mellen STH 13 & 169	River gorge, waterfalls	1929	2,676	120,038	140,773	125,080	113,836	106,336
Council Grounds	1 mi. NW of Merrill STH 107	River scenery	1938	509	207,720	205,806	213,411	215,017	214,364
Devil's Lake	3 mi. S of Baraboo STH 123	Bluffs, mountain scenery	1911	9,117	1,118,901	1,117,887	1,317,275	1,377,554	1,307,362
Gov. Dodge	3 mi. N of Dodgeville STH 23	Rocky promontories	1948	5,270	336,889	417,934	407,629	429,490	437,931
Gov. Nelson	5 mi. E of Middleton CTH M	Wooded lakeshore, Indian effigy mounds	1975	422	146,451	183,830	218,017	236,220	223,634
Gov. Thompson Centennial	15 mi. NW of Crivitz near Ranch and Parkway Rds	Caldron Falls Reservoir	2000	2,187	—	—	—	NA	NA
Harrington Beach	4 mi. N of Port Washington I 43, CTH D	Lake Michigan shoreline	1966	637	95,094	115,064	114,912	112,247	167,363
Hartman Creek	6 mi. W of Waupaca STH 54	Lake scenery, pine plantation	1962	1,417	222,928	224,388	239,539	241,501	246,553
Heritage Hill	S Green Bay STH 57	Restored early American buildings	1973	48	55,813	NA	36,546	32,712	24,248
High Cliff	9 mi. E of Menasha STH 114	Wooded bluffs, Lake Winnebago	1954	1,147	602,217	687,235	820,560	808,500	798,000
Interstate	St. Croix Falls US 8	River gorge, rocky bluffs, glacial features	1900	1,330	230,215	320,649	354,715	294,025	262,217
Kinnickinnic	6 mi. W of River Falls CTH F	River scenery	1972	1,239	101,265	211,800	207,900	213,100	229,300
Kohler-Andrae	4 mi. S of Sheboygan STH 141	Lake Michigan sand dunes	1928	988	298,858	330,471	378,483	411,076	446,847
Lake Kegonsa	3 mi. N of Stoughton CTH N	Prairie and lakeshore	1962	343	262,141	180,218	187,782	191,108	144,667
Lake Wissota	5 mi. NE of Chippewa Falls STH 29 CTH K & O	Lake scenery	1962	1,062	122,246	118,707	108,222	104,905	136,804

WISCONSIN STATE FORESTS, PARKS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION AREAS—Continued

Name	Location	Dominant Features	Established	Acres	Number of visitors ¹				
					1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
Merrick	1mi. N of Fountain City STH 35	Mississippi River, birds	1932	320	93,212	81,024	101,609	73,349	84,048
Mill Bluff	1 mi. W of Camp Douglas US 12 & 16	Rocky bluffs	1936	1,258	22,259	30,350	49,541	52,890	54,300
Mirror Lake	1 mi. S of Lake Delton	Lake scenery	1962	2,179	231,167	260,113	341,452	309,141	319,961
Natural Bridge	15 mi. NW of Sauk City CTH C	Natural rock bridge	1972	530	15,373	27,314	57,454	84,708	73,781
Nelson Dewey	1 mi. N of Cassville CTH VV	Home of first governor, river bluffs	1935	756	66,177	43,722	102,581	57,907	93,203
New Glarus Woods	1 mi. S of New Glarus STH 69 & CTH NN	Wooded valleys, natural oak woods	1934	411	8,698	27,711	48,276	39,987	41,510
Newport	2 mi. SE of Gill's Rock STH 42	Lake scenery, forests	1964	2,373	142,217	204,466	177,194	148,720	141,910
Pattison	10 mi. S of Superior STH 35	Highest waterfall in Wisconsin	1920	1,476	137,066	140,583	167,221	195,579	169,682
Peninsula	N of Fish Creek STH 42	Green Bay, limestone bluffs	1910	3,776	839,437	944,655	1,105,651	1,083,062	1,078,643
Perrot	1 mi. N of Trempealeau STH 35	River scenery, wooded bluffs	1918	1,270	328,243	309,449	208,537	231,064	251,845
Potawatomi	2 mi. NW of Sturgeon Bay STH 42	Limestone bluffs	1928	1,225	192,928	233,139	228,909	211,335	214,281
Rib Mountain	4 mi. SW of Wausau CTH N	State's third highest location, views	1927	1,172	157,602	214,205	208,670	343,138	247,913
Roche-A-Cri	2 mi N of Friendship STH 13	Woodlands, 300-ft.-high rock outcropping	1948	604	38,668	93,569	72,232	64,961	71,197
Rock Island ³	Ferry (no vehicles) from Washington Island	Island scenery, historic stone buildings	1965	912	12,946	16,201	16,998	17,507	34,674
Rocky Arbor	1 mi. NW of Wisconsin Dells US 12	Rocky ledges, wooded valleys	1932	225	55,528	66,117	57,545	60,782	29,768
Tower Hill	3 mi. S of Spring Green STH 23 & CTH C	Historic shot tower, panoramic views	1922	77	49,114	61,492	51,031	48,878	45,529
Whitefish Dunes	10 mi. NE of Sturgeon Bay STH 57	Lake Michigan, sand dunes	1967	863	157,532	264,523	189,778	160,601	175,262
Wildcat Mountain	3 mi. S of Ontario STH 33	Bluff lands, Kickapoo River	1948	3,643	130,800	150,200	173,100	177,300	181,300
Willow River	NE of Hudson CTH A	River scenery, waterfalls, lake	1967	2,891	293,559	231,118	354,470	361,091	285,123
Wyalusing	12 mi. S of Prairie du Chien US 18 & CTH C&X	Jct. of Wisconsin and Mississippi Rivers	1917	2,628	185,102	184,116	173,439	134,442	140,391
Yellowstone Lake	7 mi. NW of Argyle CTH N	Lake scenery, wooded valleys	1970	968	255,614	228,551	260,981	263,344	267,428
TOTAL				71,045	8,080,599	8,964,766	9,749,086	9,790,239	9,618,219
STATE TRAILS³									
"400"	Reedsburg STH 23/33 to Elroy STH 80/82	23 miles of trail, bluffs	1988	413	—	24,494	35,125	35,000	35,875
Ahnapee ²	Sturgeon Bay STH42/57 to E of Luxemburg CTH A	18.6 miles of trail, river scenery	1970	353	3,896	—	—	—	—
Bearskin-Hiawatha	Minoqua to CH K & Heaford Jct. to Tomahawk	24.6 miles of trail, forests	1973	516	30,840	39,835	6,950	124,984	111,700
Buffalo River	Fairchild to Mondovi, US 10	36.4 miles of trail, rural scenery	1976	424	31,580	28,960	39,280	37,440	26,689
Chippewa River	Eau Claire SW to Red Cedar Trail, STH 85	20 miles of trail, river scenery	1990	273	—	171,899	334,607	83,040	104,840
Elroy-Sparta	Elroy STH 80/82 to Sparta STH 71	32.5 miles of trail, hills, valleys, tunnels	1965	639	46,500	59,250	60,075	56,370	54,650
Gandy Dancer ²	St. Croix Falls US 8 to S of Superior CTH C	66 miles of trail, forests, connects to MN	1989	809	—	—	—	—	—
Glacial Drumlin	Waukesha CTH X to Cottage Grove CTH N	49 miles of trail, Ice Age features, views	1984	651	39,626	109,239	157,569	75,819	155,834
Great River	Onalaska US53 to NW Trempealeau STH35/54	24 miles of trail, river and bluffs	1986	256	40,000	23,200	65,572	72,985	64,039
Green Circle ²	Circles Stevens Point area	Rivory scenery	1992	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hillsboro ²	Union Center to Hillsboro, STH 33/80/82	4.3 miles of trail, rural scenery	1988	66	—	—	—	—	—
Ice Age ⁴	Sturgeon Bay to St. Croix Falls	Moraines and other glacial features	1988	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Crosse River	Sparta STH 16 to NE of La Crosse	24.5 miles of trail, broad river valley	1978	360	20,000	27,750	37,150	36,475	37,825
Military Ridge	Verona US 18/151 to Dodgeville STH 23	39.9 miles of trail, most on crest of ridge	1981	515	41,447	60,073	67,224	83,590	113,074
Mountain-Bay ²	Wausau CTH SS to Green Bay CTH HS	80.5 miles of trail, varied landscape	1993	1,062	—	—	—	—	—
Old Abe	NE of Chippewa Falls CTH S – Cornell STH27/64	17 miles of trail, Chippewa River	1990	255	—	—	—	—	—
Pecatonica ²	Belmont E to Calamine, CTH G	10 miles of trail, stream	1974	212	—	—	—	—	—
Red Cedar	Menomonic STH 29 S to Chippewa River Trail	14.5 miles of trail, river, and bluffs	1973	427	24,545	38,490	47,760	47,080	46,430
Saunders ²	S of Superior CTH C SW to MN border	8.4 miles of trail, wet woods	1991	207	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar River	New Glarus STH 39/69 to Brodhead STH 11	23.5 miles of trail, farms, prairies, woods	1972	265	36,050	42,275	45,362	52,588	49,590

WISCONSIN STATE FORESTS, PARKS, TRAILS, AND RECREATION AREAS—Continued

Name	Location	Dominant Features	Established	Acres	Number of visitors ¹				
					1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
Tomorrow River ²	Plover to Portage-Waupaca County line	15 miles of trail, glacial terrain	1996	211	—	—	—	—	—
Tuscobia	Park Falls CTH B to Rice Lake CTH SS	74 miles of trail, forests	1966	836	19,150	45,250	44,150	26,400	—
Wild Goose ²	Fond du Lac US 41/151 to STH 60 S of Juneau	32 miles of trail, Horicon Marsh	1986	411	—	—	—	—	—
Wild Rivers ²	Solon Springs CTH A to Rice Lake	63.5 miles of trail, woods	1993	789	—	—	—	—	—
Wiouwash ²	Oshkosh-Hortonville, Split Rock-Aniwa	51.6 miles of trail, prairies, and woods	1992	228	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL				10,178	292,187	670,715	875,252	815,361	800,546
RECREATION AREAS									
Richard Bong	8 mi. SE of Burlington STH 142	Small lakes, open space, varied recreation	1963	4,515	278,264	544,090	462,274	175,761	323,304
Browntown-Cadiz Springs	6 mi. W of Monroe STH 11	Spring-fed lakes	1970	644	51,637	97,379	99,191	113,050	103,610
Chippewa Moraine	6 mi. E of New Auburn CTH M	Kettle lakes, other glacial features	1974	3,063	—	12,125	17,737	16,594	23,771
Fischer Creek ²	12 mi. N of Two Rivers STH 42	Lake Michigan shoreline	1991	124	—	—	—	—	—
Hoffman Hills	8 mi. NE of Menomonie CTH B or E	Wooded hills	1980	707	18,275	23,330	32,460	33,780	29,770
TOTAL				9,053	348,176	676,924	611,662	339,185	480,455

Abbreviations: US – U.S. highway; STH – state trunk highway; CTH – county trunk highway; NA – not available.

¹State forest and park estimates derived by multiplying the number of cars by 3.5 (average number of persons per car).

²Operated locally or by county; no attendance information available.

³Not accessible by vehicle.

⁴Various owners and operators (National Scenic Trail).

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, departmental data, April 2003.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES SOURCES OF FUNDING

Fiscal Years 1999-2000 – 2001-02 (In Thousands)

Source of Funding	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Segregated funds			
All-terrain vehicle registration fees	\$816	\$1,031	\$1,676
Boat registration fees	4,599	4,988	5,596
Dry cleaner fund	105	1,226	755
Endangered resources voluntary payments	1,269	1,365	1,474
Environmental improvement fund	1,241	1,690	1,796
Environmental management account	13,935	14,698	15,972
Federal aids	27,236	33,815	30,545
Fishing, hunting licenses and permits	54,624	59,454	64,281
Forestry mill tax	59,969	64,278	70,135
Gifts and donations	105	93	115
Great Lakes trout stamp	1,490	1,559	1,270
Heritage State Parks and Forests Trust Fund	114	0	61
Motorcycle account	97	81	118
Nonpoint source account	5,733	3,709	4,039
Park stickers and fees	10,864	12,083	11,962
Petroleum storage environmental cleanup fund	4,225	4,175	4,507
Pheasant restoration fund	350	369	381
Program revenue	20,466	20,054	24,366
Recycling fund	32,531	32,885	21,462
Snowmobile registration fees	3,281	3,342	4,173
Trout stamp	1,131	1,465	1,304
Waste management fund	58	0	110
Water resources account	12,548	10,365	11,028
Waterfowl stamp	368	278	340
Wild turkey restoration fund	316	439	532
Wisconsin Natural Resources Magazine	1,456	1,048	981
TOTAL	\$258,928	\$274,490	\$278,979
General funds			
General purpose revenue	\$169,765	\$168,768	\$122,758
Program revenues	18,473	20,050	19,691
Program revenue – services	10,629	11,064	13,142
Federal aids	22,160	23,624	27,189
TOTAL	\$221,027	\$223,506	\$182,780
GRAND TOTAL	\$479,995	\$497,996	\$461,759

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, March 2003.



Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, April 2003.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Years 1999-2000 – 2001-02
(In Thousands)

Program	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Land Management	\$76,349*	\$84,186*	\$88,988*
Wildlife management	14,096	15,063	15,217
Forestry	30,758	34,749	38,070
Southern Forests	3,947	4,507	4,486
Parks	13,862	15,191	15,810
Endangered resources	2,542	2,763	2,879
Facilities and lands	6,755	7,152	7,844
Lands program management	4,390	4,761	4,682
Air and Waste Management	\$36,791*	\$37,971*	\$36,868*
Air management	13,586	14,742	15,587
Remediation and redevelopment	15,325	14,769	12,450
Waste management	7,186	7,756	8,014
Air/waste program management	694	704	817
Enforcement and Science	\$33,205	\$37,339*	\$36,630*
Law enforcement	—	25,833	24,662
Integrated science services	—	10,832	11,279
Enforcement/science program management	—	674	689
Water Management	\$59,580*	\$64,083*	\$65,346*
Fisheries management and habitat protection	\$24,585	26,554	27,337
Watershed management	20,128	21,430	22,315
Drinking and groundwater	9,250	10,196	11,167
Water integration team	691	638	453
Mississippi/Lower St. Croix team	1,134	1,143	—
Water program management	3,790	4,122	4,074
Conservation Aids	\$34,921*	\$30,358*	\$36,289*
Fish and wildlife aids	763	1,189	1,233
Forestry aids	10,457	8,813	10,512
Recreational aids	16,257	11,634	13,558
Aids in lieu of taxes	3,618	4,438	6,217
Enforcement aids	1,383	1,350	1,866
Wildlife damage aids	2,442	2,934	2,903
Environmental Aids	\$45,110*	\$41,597*	\$29,452*
Water quality aids	10,521	7,128	5,146
Solid and hazardous waste aids	32,374	33,748	22,132
Environmental aids	1,763	282	225
Environmental planning aids	452	439	529
Non-point aids	—	—	1,420
Debt Service	\$116,944*	\$117,413*	\$82,412*
Resource	21,894	24,595	24,975
Environmental	1,499	1,873	1,722
Water quality	91,810	89,052	53,802
Administrative facility	1,741	1,893	1,913
Acquisition and Development	\$7,017*	\$10,071*	\$8,870*
Wildlife	439	638	1,176
Fish	922	1,305	1,384
Forestry	487	1,681	1,090
Southern Forests	173	374	711
Parks	1,141	3,709	2,070
Endangered resources	-260	1,512	508
Facilities and lands	3,812	530	1,615
CAER (Customer Assistance and External Relations)	277	292	315
Law enforcement	—	15	1
Mississippi/Lower St. Croix	26	15	—
Administration and Technology	\$47,777*	\$52,487*	\$53,947*
Administration	1,396	1,564	1,555
Administrative and field services	6,887	7,428	6,754
Enterprise and technology	12,550	13,325	13,144
Finance	6,416	7,216	6,752
Personnel and human services	2,329	2,484	2,397
Legal services	2,520	2,737	2,525
Management and budget	691	845	806
Facility rental	5,550	6,194	6,815
Non-budget accounts	9,438	10,694	13,199
Customer Assistance and External Relations (CAER)	\$22,261*	\$22,491*	\$22,957*
Communication and education strategy	3,768	3,854	3,807
Community financial assistance	4,002	4,450	4,448
Cooperative environmental assistance	1,377	1,066	1,097
Customer service and licensing	11,331	11,235	11,841
CAER program management	1,783	1,886	1,764
TOTAL	\$479,955	\$497,996	\$461,759

*Total of detail immediately following. Totals do not add due to rounding.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, March 2003.

NATURAL RESOURCES LAND ACQUISITIONS

Fiscal Years 1982-83 – 2001-02

Fiscal Year	Fisheries Mgmt.	Northern Forests	Parks	Natural Areas	Southern Forests	Wildlife Mgmt.	Rivers and Resource Areas	Others	Total
ACRES ACQUIRED									
OUTDOOR RECREATION ACT PROGRAM (ORAP)									
1982-83	2,408	2,184	1,127	4,186	189	6,388	197	186	16,866
1983-84	2,202	4,950	1,139	326	126	4,050	261	11	13,066
1984-85	3,237	4,275	857	321	614	5,116	456	—	14,876
1985-86	2,692	3,030	1,050	505	290	4,717	104	297	12,685
1986-87	2,195	874	713	1,968	523	2,940	184	1	9,399
1987-88	1,328	918	439	1,543	727	1,932	37	69	6,993
1988-89	1,734	979	7,675	796	61	8,556	967	80	20,848
1989-90	2,137	972	724	901	283	4,269	2,501	—	11,787
1990-91	278	245	4,038	2,926	272	773	560	—	9,091
1991-92	51	—	—	280	—	—	39	—	370
TOTAL*	70,456	105,829	67,617	17,971	24,132	235,697	29,539	4,575	555,816
WARREN KNOWLES-GAYLORD NELSON STEWARDSHIP FUND									
1990-91	999	684	1,407	1,569	1,295	5,257	7,262	52	18,524
1991-92	1,563	791	373	2,095	156	3,912	15,195	164	24,250
1992-93	1,240	721	624	2,502	298	4,635	4,307	189	14,517
1993-94	2,440	355	1,754	1,477	306	2,752	2,965	434	12,483
1994-95	7,891	371	284	1,901	370	4,288	762	377	16,246
1995-96	2,070	915	1,206	5,150	395	2,980	1,675	375	14,766
1996-97	1,230	213	880	140	160	2,180	2,025	125	6,953
1997-98	925	275	108	1,080	80	3,740	9,770	245	16,223
1998-99	495	815	636	1,872	512	1,897	533	40	6,800
1999-2000	2,409	495	3,088	3,320	108	14,682	17,396	21	41,519
TOTAL	21,262	5,635	10,360	21,106	3,680	46,323	61,890	2,022	172,281
STEWARDSHIP 2000 FUND									
2000-01	2,210	149	4,300	923	164	4,826	2,468	11	15,051
2001-02	1,196	5,918	961	1,609	208	4,553	525	703	15,673
TOTAL	3,406	6,067	5,261	2,532	372	9,379	2,993	714	30,724
COST TO ACQUIRE (in thousands)									
OUTDOOR RECREATION ACT PROGRAM (ORAP)									
1982-83	\$2,142	\$1,307	\$1,526	\$1,187	\$314	\$3,584	\$273	\$15	\$10,348
1983-84	1,875	2,308	1,457	233	239	2,564	337	1	9,014
1984-85	2,032	1,766	1,076	187	1,548	2,888	470	—	9,960
1985-86	1,788	1,878	1,680	291	924	2,790	132	16	9,500
1986-87	1,472	645	830	1,215	580	1,526	253	3	6,524
1987-88	917	489	689	642	1,412	666	34	—	4,849
1988-89	1,005	405	7,901	554	87	1,485	388	123	11,947
1989-90	1,810	405	735	610	490	1,880	2,208	—	8,138
1990-91	112	97	1,890	656	222	338	317	—	3,632
1991-92	17	—	1	336	—	—	24	—	377
TOTAL*	\$28,894	\$24,833	\$42,839	\$8,268	\$14,233	\$42,619	\$9,093	\$401	\$171,180
WARREN KNOWLES-GAYLORD NELSON STEWARDSHIP FUND									
1990-91	\$1,157	\$288	\$369	\$1,477	\$1,453	\$2,688	\$3,982	\$1,550	\$12,964
1991-92	1,301	416	467	845	398	2,829	5,569	—	11,825
1992-93	1,066	547	566	1,473	249	1,616	1,972	5	7,494
1993-94	1,847	178	898	725	793	2,035	1,718	—	8,194
1994-95	3,328	640	764	3,422	1,315	3,655	1,138	1	14,263
1995-96	2,337	542	2,758	3,100	1,035	2,594	1,290	42	13,698
1996-97	1,490	377	1,160	588	617	1,994	1,439	14	7,679
1997-98	1,127	136	362	2,067	293	4,136	11,021	1,162	20,304
1998-99	1,175	942	1,548	1,005	1,170	3,154	468	3,400	12,862
1999-2000	2,176	549	2,578	3,465	402	12,453	13,712	—	35,335
TOTAL	\$17,004	\$4,615	\$11,470	\$18,167	\$7,725	\$37,154	\$42,309	\$6,174	\$144,618
STEWARDSHIP 2000 FUND									
2000-01	\$4,429	\$533	\$8,605	\$1,946	\$727	\$4,091	\$546	\$355	\$21,232
2001-02	5,406	13,594	3,035	2,976	1,098	5,101	931	0	32,141
TOTAL	\$9,835	\$14,127	\$11,640	\$4,922	\$1,825	\$9,192	\$1,477	\$355	\$53,373

Note: In addition, easements for 57,197 acres have been acquired since 1961 at a cost of \$14,293,665. Easements on 2,306 acres were acquired in 2000-2001 at a cost of \$1,636,772. Easements on 2,463 acres were acquired in 2001-02 at a cost of \$1,177,132.

*Total reflects all transactions since 1961. Data represented is historical acquisition data. Acres and dollars may have changed in later years due to sales, exchanges, and redesignating properties to different acquisition functions.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Facilities and Lands, departmental data, April 2003.

CONSERVATION AND RECREATION LAND IN WISCONSIN
Acres By Ownership, June 31, 2002

County ¹	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources					County Parks and Forests ³	Total
	Federal Government ²	Forests and Wild Rivers	Natural and Park Areas	Fisheries and Wildlife	Total DNR		
Adams	344	—	5,291	8,741	14,032	813	15,189
Ashland	216,763	756	5,227	6,784	12,767	43,041	272,571
Barron	—	60	346	6,340	6,746	16,468	23,214
Bayfield	278,059	49	9,527	10,061	19,637	169,353	467,049
Brown	—	—	517	2,165	2,683	5,807	8,490
Buffalo	9,374	—	341	12,508	12,849	535	22,758
Burnett	—	14,979	410	54,350	69,739	108,918	178,657
Catmonet	—	—	1,115	10,468	11,583	1,131	12,714
Chippewa	—	—	6,209	3,599	9,808	33,416	43,224
Clark	—	224	—	266	490	133,660	134,150
Columbia	2,846	19	473	20,213	20,705	815	24,366
Crawford	15,269	5,449	2,224	4,004	11,677	579	27,525
Dane	1,442	3,977	2,336	14,052	20,365	3,205	25,012
Dodge	20,918	—	281	23,091	23,372	1,131	45,421
Door	29	—	10,239	3,499	13,738	1,281	15,048
Douglas	—	40,907	3,927	7,598	52,432	270,813	323,245
Dunn	1,022	—	1,954	11,191	13,145	1,183	15,350
Eau Claire	—	—	150	2,468	2,618	54,714	57,332
Florence	85,028	5,276	4,804	42	10,122	39,973	135,123
Fond du Lac	1,706	10,696	360	13,136	24,192	1,691	27,589
Grant	344,008	25	59	3,625	3,709	30,877	378,594
Green	6,469	13,561	3,913	543	18,017	1,070	25,556
Green Lake	—	—	1,402	3,687	5,089	487	5,576
Iowa	—	—	343	17,896	18,239	747	18,986
Iron	—	8,515	6,720	4,011	19,246	381	19,627
Jackson	1,697	60,658	2,125	11,700	74,483	182,015	256,498
Jefferson	250	66,826	562	7,509	74,897	122,868	199,462
Juneau	79,831	3,553	510	11,318	15,887	1,661	16,292
Kenosha	—	—	4,173	1,942	6,764	16,240	106,007
Kewaunee	—	—	194	2,428	2,622	273	2,895
La Crosse	12,192	2,972	368	3,765	7,105	3,096	22,393
Lafayette	—	—	1,500	4,048	5,548	278	5,826
Langlade	32,727	3	129	16,049	16,181	131,654	180,562
Lincoln	—	1,881	2,910	6,558	11,349	102,664	114,013
Manitowoc	120	2,903	148	6,233	9,284	1,052	10,456
Marathon	—	356	1,667	23,121	25,144	34,149	59,293
Marinette	—	11,840	4,120	9,968	25,928	238,730	264,658
Marquette	1,185	—	1,320	10,282	11,602	359	13,146
Milwaukee	—	237	4	—	241	16,359	16,600
Monroe	15,529	—	1,466	3,521	4,987	7,317	27,833
Oconto	141,498	472	863	5,097	6,432	44,974	192,904
Oneida	11,184	71,035	2,895	10,005	83,935	105,227	200,346
Outagamie	35	—	943	7,702	8,645	2,631	11,311
Ozaukee	536	—	2,294	1,664	2,458	1,243	4,237
Pepin	—	—	1,417	3,269	4,686	243	4,929
Pierce	—	—	2,509	1,433	3,942	1,223	5,165
Polk	1,085	4,874	1,830	13,191	19,885	21,799	42,779
Portage	—	—	1,189	27,407	28,596	3,349	31,945
Price	151,317	9,066	265	9,892	19,223	103,403	273,943
Racine	—	—	10	3,087	3,097	5,484	8,581
Richland	—	6,134	—	1,385	7,519	98	7,617
Rock	297	—	157	6,702	6,859	3,188	10,344
Rusk	—	15,202	115	3,273	18,590	91,382	109,972
St. Croix	4,954	—	3,654	6,584	10,238	1,498	16,690
Sauk	—	4,485	14,370	4,184	23,039	2,534	25,573
Sawyer	126,686	71,814	728	9,115	81,657	117,927	326,270
Shawano	108	—	1,069	13,846	14,915	1,159	16,182
Sheboygan	302	15,794	931	3,801	20,526	8,688	29,516
Taylor	123,952	—	257	7,812	8,069	18,534	150,555
Trempealeau	4,207	58	1,618	4,853	6,529	362	11,098
Vernon	6,863	52	4,730	1,449	6,231	1,538	14,632
Vilas	54,536	138,881	727	9,417	149,025	49,054	252,615
Walworth	—	6,683	1,245	5,826	13,754	766	14,520
Washington	—	155	859	5,070	6,084	149,585	155,669
Waukesha	—	4,548	125	6,705	11,378	1,524	12,902
Waupaca	—	11,612	592	4,989	17,193	9,505	27,098
Waushara	—	—	1,635	6,873	8,508	1,080	9,588
Winnebago	232	—	462	16,875	17,337	1,990	19,539
Wood	2,118	—	71	8,701	8,772	1,784	12,674
Wood	2,312	173	22	14,506	14,701	59,949	76,962
STATE	1,759,030	616,760	141,768	591,757	1,350,285	2,594,625	5,703,940

¹Land in Menominee County that is not privately owned is held by the Menominee Nation.

²Federal lands include national parks, national forests, and lands controlled by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

³Includes lands designated as public areas and trust lands not listed separately.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, departmental data, April 2003.

HIGHLIGHTS OF EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

Universities and Colleges — A total of 160,635 students enrolled in the University of Wisconsin System for the 2002 fall semester. The system's 2002 summer school enrollment was 45,283, and the enrollments in UW-Extension's continuing education and business manufacturing programs totaled 176,795 in 2001-02.

Wisconsin's private institutions of higher education encompass a broad range of schools, including 3 universities, 16 colleges, 4 technical and professional schools, and 5 theological seminaries. Over the past five years, enrollments in private institutions have grown from 52,195 in 1998-99 to approximately 55,835 in 2002-03.

Two Native American tribes in Wisconsin have established public community colleges supported solely by local funding. The Lac Courte Oreilles Ojibwa Community College was founded in 1982 by the tribal council at Hayward. For Fall 2002, it reported a total undergraduate enrollment of 550. The College of the Menominee Nation, which opened in 1993 at Keshena, operates through a cooperative program with the UW-Stevens Point and UW College-Marathon County. For Fall 2002, it reported a total undergraduate full- and part-time enrollment of 530.

Technical Colleges — Wisconsin's Technical College System had a total enrollment of 451,271 students in 2001-02. Enrollments for individual institutions that year ranged from 10,561 at Nicolet Technical College in Rhinelander to 58,864 at Milwaukee Area Technical College.

Elementary and Secondary Schools — Following a peak enrollment of 999,921 in 1971-72, public school registrations declined to a low of 767,542 in 1984-85. In the last five years enrollments have remained midway between those levels, with a total of 881,231 in 2002-03.

In the 2002-03 school year, 142,619 students, or 13.9% of Wisconsin's more than 1 million elementary and secondary pupils, were enrolled in private schools. Like their public counterparts, private schools experienced fairly level enrollments over the past five years.

Teachers — Of Wisconsin's 60,270 public school teachers employed in the 2002-03 school year, 41,525 taught in elementary grades and 18,745 were secondary teachers. In the 2002-03 school year, Wisconsin's average salary for all teachers was \$42,871. Nationally, Wisconsin ranked 21st for the 2001-02 school year. California had the highest average salary that year at an estimated \$53,870. South Dakota's average salary was the lowest at \$31,295.

Educational Alternatives — In the past 10 years, reported enrollment in Wisconsin home-based private education programs increased from 8,690 in 1992-93 to 21,013 in 2001-02. In September 2002, Wisconsin charter school enrollments totaled 15,427 students and 111 charter schools are currently operating in 45 counties.

Educational Expenditures — State and local expenditures for education in Wisconsin for 2001-02 totaled \$12.2 billion, or \$2,253 per capita, based on Wisconsin's estimated population. Wisconsin ranked 10th in the nation at total expenditures per pupil of \$7,806 for 1999-2000, while New Jersey was first (\$10,337) and Utah was 50th (\$4,378). In 2001-02, school costs in Wisconsin totaled \$8.3 billion (\$4.6 billion in state school aid and \$3.1 billion from the gross school levy). The 2001-02 cost per pupil was \$9,493.

Educational Attainment — In 1999-2000, Wisconsin ranked 16th among the states in doctoral degrees conferred, 24th in master's degrees awarded, and 15th in bachelor's degrees earned. In 2000-01, it ranked 14th in public high school diplomas.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about education.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM Fall Enrollment 1997 – 2002

Institution	Total Full and Part-Time On-Campus Enrollment						2002-03 Detail	
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Female	Male
Universities*	141,943	143,083	145,083	146,344	147,056	148,182	82,215	65,967
Eau Claire	10,486	10,682	10,402	10,553	10,643	10,862	6,608	4,254
Green Bay	5,419	5,603	5,442	5,479	5,558	5,378	3,570	1,808
La Crosse	9,086	9,290	9,295	9,133	9,092	8,750	5,197	3,553
Madison*	40,196	40,109	40,740	41,219	41,552	41,507	21,791	19,716
Undergraduate*	27,533	27,808	28,270	28,476	28,788	28,677	15,406	13,271
Agricultural and Life Sciences	2,239	2,054	2,099	2,106	2,152	2,190	1,288	902
Business	1,256	1,396	1,534	1,614	1,481	1,332	620	712
Education	2,628	2,648	2,505	2,487	2,420	2,371	1,787	584
Engineering	3,396	3,476	3,482	3,544	3,651	3,601	715	2,886
Human Ecology	722	753	835	863	949	1,005	786	210
Letters and Science	16,378	16,699	17,127	17,179	17,520	17,495	9,618	7,877
Medicine	280	263	219	213	207	222	164	58
Nursing	410	410	411	440	392	446	421	25
Pharmacy	224	109	58	30	16	15	7	8
University Special†	1,942	1,708	1,704	1,749	1,680	1,628	810	818
Graduate	8,811	8,524	8,620	8,620	8,744	8,822	4,194	4,628
Law	841	842	853	887	839	849	396	453
Medical	592	600	609	694	687	687	390	297
Pharmacy	161	306	366	474	500	529	351	178
Veterinary Medicine	316	321	318	319	314	315	244	71
Milwaukee*	22,251	22,600	22,964	23,202	23,828	24,344	13,600	10,744
Undergraduate*	15,763	16,404	17,113	17,779	18,404	18,877	10,327	8,550
Allied Health Professions	949	912	879	812	734	828	617	211
Architecture and Urban Planning	603	591	623	637	656	626	201	425
Business Administration	2,774	3,043	3,193	3,207	3,312	3,285	1,416	1,869
Education	1,457	1,463	1,493	1,579	1,689	1,730	1,322	408
Engineering and Applied Science	1,314	1,427	1,477	1,610	1,660	1,621	215	1,406
Fine Arts	1,190	1,297	1,393	1,470	1,526	1,575	888	687
Letters and Science	5,982	6,145	6,492	6,826	7,135	5,980	3,446	2,534
Library and Information Science	0	29	51	105	156	165	72	93
Nursing	720	716	734	782	836	1,081	991	90
Social Welfare	774	781	778	751	700	694	442	252
Special Programs	1,395	1,284	1,112	932	979	2,083	1,153	930
University Special†	1,922	1,799	1,580	1,324	1,392	1,226	746	480
Graduate	4,566	4,397	4,271	4,099	4,032	4,241	2,527	1,714
Oshkosh	10,960	10,769	10,783	10,777	10,929	11,245	6,717	4,528
Parkside	4,537	4,655	4,951	4,965	5,016	4,972	2,855	2,117
Platteville	4,843	5,016	5,340	5,494	5,511	5,939	2,366	3,573
River Falls	5,441	5,570	5,711	5,835	5,822	5,647	3,486	2,161
Stevens Point	8,458	8,517	8,544	8,608	8,735	8,667	4,852	3,815
Stout	7,145	7,604	7,517	7,696	7,780	7,901	3,893	4,008
Superior	2,557	2,632	2,741	2,843	2,787	2,861	1,715	1,146
Whitewater	10,564	10,628	10,653	10,540	10,471	10,758	5,880	4,878
Colleges*	8,875	9,843	10,910	11,382	12,377	12,453	6,995	5,458
Baraboo/Sauk County	552	605	676	752	653	644	310	334
Barron County	435	491	534	540	570	612	370	242
Fond du Lac	501	485	558	570	684	735	418	317
Fox Valley	1,239	1,326	1,510	1,678	1,776	1,787	957	830
Manitowoc	480	512	505	603	647	624	350	274
Marathon County	856	1,022	1,167	1,224	1,292	1,305	729	576
Marinette	385	486	546	518	535	547	323	224
Marshfield/Wood County	481	546	595	561	643	632	384	248
Richland	366	397	434	419	496	523	287	236
Rock County	743	763	823	853	981	933	544	389
Sheboygan	555	674	749	744	768	805	466	339
Washington County	647	762	857	913	939	932	515	417
Waukesha	1,635	1,774	1,956	2,007	2,245	2,142	1,175	967
SYSTEM TOTAL	150,818	152,926	155,993	157,726	159,433	160,635	89,210	71,425

*Total of subsequent detail.

†"University Special" designates students at the UW-Madison and UW-Milwaukee who are allowed to take courses without having to qualify as degree candidates.

Sources: University of Wisconsin System, *Factbook 2002-03*, October 2002, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin-Madison, *Enrollment Report for First Semester 2002-03*, 2003, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, *Fact Book, 2001-2002*, 2003, and previous issues; and system data, March 2003.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM Summer Session Enrollment 1998 – 2002

Institution	Total Enrollment					2002 Detail	
	1998	1999 ¹	2000	2001	2002	Female	Male
Universities*	40,752	39,372	40,338	40,793	41,207	24,898	16,309
Eau Claire	2,559	2,511	2,489	2,550	2,682	1,804	878
Green Bay	893	855	932	943	1,046	770	276
La Crosse	2,593	2,509	2,434	2,448	2,200	1,384	816
Madison (by college)*	12,680	11,433	12,796	12,701	13,032	7,013	6,019
Agricultural and Life Sciences	1,263	1,058	1,099	1,087	1,259	696	563
Business	598	622	771	738	688	316	372
Continuing Studies	1,794	1,652	1,860	1,882	1,712	1,125	587
Education	1,340	1,141	1,165	1,151	1,164	851	313
Engineering	1,496	1,376	1,518	1,535	1,609	342	1,267
Human Ecology	351	348	359	377	417	315	102
Institute for Environmental Studies	74	57	57	73	76	38	38
Law	242	203	226	229	218	101	117
Letters and Science	4,705	4,240	4,836	4,725	4,934	2,596	2,338
Medicine	344	337	427	450	453	261	192
Nursing	231	189	197	165	181	171	10
Pharmacy	148	104	159	156	179	113	66
Veterinary Medicine	88	106	122	128	127	78	49
Summer Session Specials	1,855	—	1,881	1,933	1,740	1,141	599
C.I.C. Scholars ²	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	7,959	8,140	8,006	8,204	8,212	5,063	3,149
Oshkosh	1,904	1,929	1,842	2,072	1,879	1,353	526
Parkside	1,496	1,602	1,384	1,352	1,351	829	522
Platteville	1,340	1,283	1,321	1,289	1,375	750	625
River Falls	1,840	1,649	1,640	1,617	1,568	1,063	505
Stevens Point	2,166	1,985	1,991	1,909	1,993	1,296	697
Stout	2,298	2,384	2,340	2,528	2,662	1,517	1,145
Superior	765	855	766	817	807	529	278
Whitewater	2,501	2,237	2,397	2,711	2,803	1,779	1,024
Colleges*	2,695	3,032	3,099	3,644	4,076	2,715	1,361
Baraboo/Sauk County	81	100	150	184	108	68	40
Barron	85	72	80	107	73	54	19
Fond du Lac	172	169	102	156	315	223	92
Fox Valley	381	440	413	485	514	327	187
Manitowoc	199	180	194	227	218	148	70
Marathon County	220	265	254	307	356	234	122
Marinette	96	127	123	130	136	101	35
Marshfield/Wood County	112	159	136	139	119	92	27
Richland	40	72	34	80	87	56	31
Rock County	218	252	271	309	342	223	119
Sheboygan	232	234	241	280	292	192	100
Washington County	149	142	171	186	191	129	62
Waukesha	710	820	930	1,054	1,100	709	391
Online Courses	—	—	—	—	225	159	66
SYSTEM TOTAL	43,447	42,404	43,437	44,437	45,283	27,613	17,670

*Total of detail immediately following. UW-Madison college subtotals vary slightly from campus total because they are derived from a different source of information.

¹Statistics for the UW-Madison campus in 1999 reflect a database that uses a different timeframe from other years. The UW registrar's office reports resulting numbers are lower than normally expected.

²Graduate exchange students under auspices of the Committee on Institutional Cooperation.

Sources: University of Wisconsin, Office of the Registrar, *University of Wisconsin-Madison Enrollment Report for Summer Sessions 2002, 2003*, and previous issues; University of Wisconsin System, *2002 Fact Book*, October 2002; and system data, March 2003.

**UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN – EXTENSION PROGRAMS
1997-98 – 2001-02**

Program type	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Cooperative Education Extension Teaching Contacts¹					
Agriculture/Agribusiness	433,797	404,611	408,137	177,112	233,696
Community, Natural Resources and Economic Development ..	173,759	157,739	205,498	147,220	143,221
Family Living Programs	347,801	368,214	346,791	461,024	395,049
4-H/Youth Development	330,281	386,733	306,733	99,299	250,825
Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey	11,356	10,788	9,860	15,802	16,615
Continuing Education Extension and Business and Manufacturing Extension					
Number of programs	6,199	6,178	5,802	6,737	5,977
Number of enrollments	229,854	280,969	161,987	181,251	176,795
Credit Outreach (off-campus UW credit courses)					
Number of credits	45,678	49,689	66,064	74,694	74,348
Number of enrollments	17,289	18,965	23,931	25,999	25,020
Independent Learning enrollments					
University credit	5,078	4,437	3,693	3,196	3,398
Continuing education	2,789	1,450	1,113	709	625
High school credit	1,542	1,340	940	782	553
Wisconsin Technical College System credit	212	172	100	66	54
Small Business Development Center					
Counseling clients	1,616	1,481	2,295	1,982	1,690
Hours of counseling	15,391	12,138	15,013	19,628	19,446
Wisconsin Innovation Service Center clients	327	271	240	251	271
Training programs	—	—	—	606	605
Training programs attendees ²	—	—	—	10,664	11,988
Distance Education³					
Educational Teleconference Network (ETN) enrollments ⁴	20,546	20,401	873	859	679
WISLINE teleconference sessions ⁵	8,114	8,103	76,536 ⁶	80,876	88,089
WisView Audiographics	525	502	—	367	—
Compressed video sessions	1,570	2,432	2,205	1,142	2,996
Satellite videoconference programs	193	170	146	151	99
Public Radio/Television Audience⁷					
Wisconsin Public Radio (listeners per week)	307,900	350,900	344,300	374,700	381,100
Wisconsin Public Television (viewers per week)	790,000	811,500	601,000	575,000	826,700
Wisconsin Public Television telecourses (enrollments)	1,724	1,831	2,189	3,571	3,633

¹Cooperative Extension data are for the calendar year. In addition, its faculty and staff offer contacts through publications, telephone, mass media, and the World Wide Web.

²Small Business Development Center training programs are also included in Continuing Education Extension/Business and Manufacturing totals.

³Enrollment figures included under Distance Education are also included in other divisional/unit enrollment/contracts.

⁴Beginning in 1999-2000, data is for sessions.

⁵WISLINE is a centralized teleconferencing network available through regular telephone connections.

⁶WISLINE figure for 1999-2000 is programming hours, not sessions.

⁷Wisconsin Public Radio and Wisconsin Public Television are cooperative services of the University of Wisconsin-Extension and the Wisconsin Educational Communications Board.

Sources: The University of Wisconsin System, *2002 Annual Report*, at: <http://www1.uwex.edu/annualreport/index.cfm>, on February 26, 2003, and previous editions.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN TECHNICAL COLLEGE SYSTEM

Annual Enrollment Summary, 1993-94 – 2001-02

School Year	Total ¹	College Parallel	Associate Degree	Technical Diploma	Vocational-Adult	Non-Post-Secondary ²	Community Services
1993-94	438,396	17,709	104,027	96,495	259,410	—	22,177
1994-95	434,780	17,826	100,593	98,639	258,024	—	20,214
1995-96	431,405	16,937	98,572	97,853	257,567	—	18,259
1996-97	434,885	16,199	100,341	97,839	260,324	—	17,150
1997-98	439,068	17,012	100,787	34,609	257,441	76,562	15,421
1998-99	442,274	17,218	102,590	35,658	253,764	80,256	15,619
1999-2000	453,668	16,850	104,262	34,878	264,320	79,258	16,011
2000-01	439,934	16,760	106,248	35,631	248,976	80,032	14,870
2001-02	451,271	17,953	108,921	38,038	255,888	82,993	14,675

¹Unduplicated student headcount. ²Includes basic education, the hearing impaired program, and the visually impaired program. Source: Wisconsin Technical College System, *WTCS Facts*, March 2003 and previous issues. (Also available at: www.board.tec.wi.us/Statistics/factindex.htm.)

Annual Enrollment Summary, By Technical College – 2001-02

Technical College	Total ¹	College Parallel	Associate Degree ²	Technical Diploma	Vocational-Adult	Non-Post-Secondary ³	Community Services
Blackhawk	13,095	—	2,771	1,339	7,294	2,818	320
Chippewa Valley	23,347	—	5,273	2,246	15,255	3,664	—
Fox Valley	53,773	—	10,580	3,585	37,806	5,372	1,552
Gateway	28,252	—	8,606	2,516	13,412	8,101	22
Lakeshore	18,851	—	3,405	1,601	12,061	3,786	11
Madison Area	51,682	6,809	12,922	4,669	24,364	6,555	4,215
Mid-State	14,347	—	4,311	1,444	8,084	2,072	395
Milwaukee Area	58,864	10,100	19,225	3,918	19,247	25,187	272
Moraine Park	23,953	—	8,828	2,935	11,150	4,052	209
Nicolet	10,561	1,044	1,644	646	6,327	814	1,955
Northcentral	18,327	—	4,783	1,449	9,892	4,632	—
Northeast	40,783	—	8,254	3,458	28,166	4,111	1,068
Southwest	12,100	—	2,356	1,048	8,834	1,362	—
Waukesha	33,677	—	6,508	3,179	20,938	4,548	2,367
Western	21,105	—	5,398	1,877	12,060	3,589	965
Wisconsin Indianhead	28,554	—	4,057	2,128	20,998	2,330	1,324
TOTAL	451,271	17,953	108,921	38,038	255,888	82,993	14,675

¹Unduplicated student headcount. ²Includes both collegiate and noncollegiate students. ³Includes basic education, the hearing impaired program, and the visually impaired program.

Source: Wisconsin Technical College System, *WTCS Facts*, March 2003 and previous issues. (Also available at: www.board.tec.wi.us/Statistics/factindex.htm.)

WISCONSIN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION Fall Enrollment, 1998-99 – 2002-03

Institution (Location)	Total College-Credit Enrollments				
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Universities and Colleges					
Alverno College (Milwaukee)	2,018	1,872	1,933	1,952	2,000
Beloit College (Beloit)	1,258	1,223	1,254	1,273	1,175
Cardinal Stritch College (Milwaukee)	5,165	5,733	5,994	5,855	6,312
Carroll College (Waukesha)	2,621	2,791	2,902	2,897	3,020
Carthage College (Kenosha)	2,191	2,208	2,222	2,345	2,473
Concordia University Wisconsin (Mequon)	4,541	4,515	4,268	4,810	4,541
Edgewood College (Madison)	1,965	1,942	2,077	2,110	2,000
Immanuel Lutheran College (Eau Claire)	34	48	44	NA	NA
Lakeland College (Sheboygan)	3,281	3,482	3,410	3,588	3,586
Lawrence University (Appleton)	1,235	1,246	1,285	1,323	1,325
Marian College of Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	2,245	2,387	2,514	2,558	2,672
Marquette University (Milwaukee)	10,754	10,780	10,892	10,832	11,000
Mount Mary College (Milwaukee)	1,322	1,257	1,246	1,216	1,401
Mount Senario College (Ladysmith)	1,145	930	829	425	—*
Northland College (Ashland)	846	783	774	794	750
Ripon College (Ripon)	650	746	862	906	987
St. Norbert College (De Pere)	2,031	1,959	2,132	2,131	2,196
Silver Lake College (Manitowoc)	887	1,030	938	920	1,030
Viterbo College (La Crosse)	2,094	2,146	2,154	2,623	2,200
Wisconsin Lutheran College (Milwaukee)	502	551	634	716	634
Technical and Professional					
Bellin College of Nursing (Green Bay)	176	160	151	160	176
Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. (Milwaukee)	1,297	1,279	1,189	1,235	1,224
Milwaukee Institute of Art and Design (Milwaukee)	567	625	646	650	650
Milwaukee School of Engineering (Milwaukee)	2,904	2,711	2,620	2,563	2,586
Theological Seminaries					
Immanuel Lutheran Seminary (Eau Claire)	7	4	4	NA	NA
Nashotah House (Nashotah)	46	0	0	46	NA
Sacred Heart School of Theology (Hales Corners)	110	119	119	154	137
St. Francis Seminary (Milwaukee)	156	92	86	104	101
Wisconsin Lutheran Seminary (Mequon)	147	150	149	165	182
TOTAL	52,195	52,765	53,328	54,351	55,835

*Mount Senario College closed effective August 31, 2002.

NA – Not available.

Sources: For 2000-01 and previous years, Wisconsin Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, *Opening Fall Enrollment in Wisconsin Institutions of Higher Education for the Academic Year 2000-2001*, April 2001, and previous issues; for 2001-02 and later, Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, *Wisconsin's Private Colleges and Universities, 2003 Guide to Admissions and Financial Aid*, 2003; National Center for Education Statistics, *Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System*, at: <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds> [April 21, 2003]; and individual registrar offices.

DIPLOMAS AND EARNED DEGREES By State

State	High School Diplomas		Higher Education – 1999-2000					
	Private 1998-99	Public 2000-01 ¹	Associate Degree	Bachelor's Degree	Master's Degree	Doctorate		First Professional Degree (M.D., J.D., etc.)
						Degree (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)	Degree	
Alabama	4,324	39,377	8,765	21,293	8,021	534	1,085	
Alaska	245	6,705	895	1,364	517	20	0	
Arizona	2,399	36,310	10,658	20,865	10,234	764	616	
Arkansas	1,320	27,335	3,885	9,405	2,377	134	494	
California	28,097	321,371	78,360	121,546	44,257	5,480	8,710	
Colorado	2,470	35,193	7,720	21,542	8,408	796	866	
Connecticut	5,141	30,300	4,298	15,072	7,964	667	951	
Delaware	1,151	6,669	1,119	4,665	1,450	181	315	
District of Columbia	1,231	2,507	407	6,806	7,078	603	2,602	
Florida	12,866	104,555	44,548	51,333	17,901	2,174	3,144	
Georgia	6,819	64,738	7,803	29,219	10,410	1,032	2,437	
Hawaii	2,533	10,023	3,266	5,091	1,724	171	131	
Idaho	459	16,200	5,040	4,711	1,127	105	174	
ILLINOIS	16,652	103,174	26,561	55,036	26,578	2,498	4,470	
Indiana	4,597	58,173	11,174	31,970	8,470	1,215	1,538	
IOWA	2,693	33,888	9,367	18,750	3,846	569	1,569	
Kansas	2,071	29,082	7,288	14,234	4,908	418	685	
Kentucky	3,997	36,620	6,492	15,643	4,795	427	1,112	
Louisiana	8,716	38,022	5,573	19,844	5,882	612	1,528	
Maine	2,050	13,581	2,208	5,672	1,195	49	215	
Maryland	7,596	48,538	7,438	21,136	10,687	977	1,049	
Massachusetts	9,632	50,000	10,680	42,308	24,819	2,283	3,948	
MICHIGAN	9,114	99,000	18,851	45,754	20,317	1,496	2,354	
MINNESOTA	4,010	52,500	11,030	23,175	7,797	867	1,535	
Mississippi	3,649	24,065	6,764	10,988	3,263	347	506	
Missouri	6,851	52,569	10,603	30,035	13,014	791	2,573	
Montana	395	10,757	1,562	5,171	951	65	70	
Nebraska	2,303	19,763	3,893	10,747	2,898	363	794	
Nevada	639	13,665	1,988	4,245	1,453	115	53	
New Hampshire	1,894	11,725	3,038	7,776	2,438	116	183	
New Jersey	11,072	69,994	12,100	26,939	9,338	1,001	1,544	
New Mexico	1,361	18,445	3,783	6,727	2,666	271	226	
New York	26,314	142,000	50,264	94,417	47,555	3,783	7,527	
North Carolina	4,256	61,887	13,505	35,257	9,636	1,152	1,951	
North Dakota	448	8,409	2,051	4,877	863	58	191	
Ohio	13,394	111,000	19,393	49,849	16,881	2,124	3,197	
Oklahoma	1,635	36,603	6,408	15,578	5,359	437	1,001	
Oregon	2,376	29,800	6,450	14,428	4,797	422	1,047	
Pennsylvania	18,002	114,790	24,350	66,273	21,988	2,234	4,230	
Rhode Island	1,404	8,580	3,550	8,402	1,864	258	265	
South Carolina	2,915	32,800	6,796	16,033	4,533	429	853	
South Dakota	442	9,072	1,833	4,494	884	78	195	
Tennessee	6,717	40,911	7,708	22,958	7,820	724	1,518	
Texas	9,988	214,953	30,816	75,834	24,756	2,693	5,288	
Utah	792	31,482	7,867	17,058	3,458	350	382	
Vermont	1,273	6,348	1,594	4,832	1,453	65	233	
Virginia	5,010	65,401	11,499	33,599	11,149	1,122	2,181	
Washington	3,262	59,226	19,268	24,002	7,436	647	1,075	
West Virginia	883	18,773	3,049	8,545	2,465	134	376	
WISCONSIN	5,525	59,099	9,381	27,543	6,999	884	951	
Wyoming	41	6,420	1,994	1,797	377	73	119	
UNITED STATES ²	273,025	2,542,398	564,933	1,237,875	457,056	44,808	80,057	

¹Estimated.²Higher Education totals include U.S. service schools.Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2001*, at: <http://nces.ed.gov> [February 27, 2003].

**WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICT FINANCIAL DATA
1980-81 – 2001-02**

Fiscal Year	State School Aid		Gross School Levy		Total School Costs ¹		Student Enrollment		Cost Per Pupil	
	Amount ²	Percent Change	Amount ²	Percent Change	Amount ²	Percent Change	Number	Percent Change	Amount	Percent Change
1980-81	\$847.5	—	\$1,219.9	—	\$2,317.1	—	830,247	—	\$2,791	—
1981-82	907.2	7.0%	1,319.5	8.2%	2,458.8	6.1%	804,262	-3.1%	3,057	9.5%
1982-83	1,018.8	12.3	1,373.5	4.1	2,579.7	4.9	784,830	-2.4	3,287	7.5
1983-84	1,053.5	3.4	1,482.1	7.9	2,722.7	5.5	774,646	-1.3	3,515	6.9
1984-85	1,117.2	6.0	1,566.0	5.7	2,918.2	7.2	767,542	-0.9	3,802	8.2
1985-86	1,299.2	16.3	1,583.3	1.1	3,154.5	8.1	768,234	1.0	4,106	8.0
1986-87	1,358.1	4.5	1,709.5	8.0	3,344.9	6.0	767,819	-0.1	4,356	6.1
1987-88	1,481.6	9.1	1,840.4	7.7	3,590.9	7.4	772,363	0.6	4,649	6.7
1988-89	1,572.4	6.1	1,989.9	8.1	3,848.4	7.2	774,859	0.3	4,967	6.8
1989-90	1,693.2	7.7	2,158.5	8.5	4,142.1	7.6	782,905	1.0	5,291	6.5
1990-91	1,857.4	9.7	2,356.4	9.2	4,555.7	10.0	797,621	1.9	5,712	8.0
1991-92	1,950.4	5.0	2,568.0	9.0	4,877.1	7.1	814,671	2.1	5,987	4.8
1992-93	2,046.0	4.9	2,843.8	10.7	5,287.9	8.4	829,415	1.8	6,375	6.5
1993-94	2,186.6	6.9	2,988.1	5.1	5,527.1	4.5	844,001	1.8	6,549	2.7
1994-95	2,462.0	12.6	2,995.7	0.3	5,848.2	5.8	860,581	2.0	6,796	3.8
1995-96	2,705.2	9.9	3,023.6	0.9	6,150.2	5.2	870,175	1.1	7,068	4.0
1996-97	3,566.1	31.8	2,528.1	-16.4	6,546.8	6.4	879,149	1.0	7,447	5.4
1997-98	3,804.7	6.7	2,590.4	2.5	6,939.0	6.0	881,248	0.2	7,874	5.7
1998-99	3,989.4	4.9	2,735.8	5.6	7,250.7	4.5	879,537	-0.2	8,244	4.7
1999-2000	4,226.3	5.9	2,795.2	2.2	7,546.9	4.1	877,852	-0.2	8,597	4.3
2000-01	4,463.3	5.6	2,927.8	4.7	7,899.5	4.8	879,476	0.2	8,982	4.6
2001-02	4,602.4	3.1	3,071.8	4.9	8,347.5 ³	5.7	879,361	0.0	9,493	5.7

¹Includes the gross costs of general operations, special projects, debt service, and food service; the net cost of capital projects; and the costs of CESA and County Children with Disabilities Education Board operations.

²In millions of dollars; 1996-97 through 2001-02 state school aids are appropriated amounts.

³Preliminary.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, Informational Paper #16, *Elementary and Secondary School Aids*, February 1991, and Informational Paper #27, *Elementary and Secondary School Aids*, January 2003.

**WISCONSIN SCHOOL DISTRICTS
Districts Ranked by Total Enrollments, 1996-97 – 2002-03**

Enrollment Level*	Number of Districts						
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1-499	83	83	86	86	86	93	98
500-999	126	125	126	128	134	132	129
1,000-1,999	114	115	111	111	109	109	109
2,000-2,999	43	42	42	42	42	40	44
3,000-3,999	23	24	22	22	22	24	22
4,000-4,999	12	12	14	12	13	13	13
5,000-9,999	14	14	14	16	16	16	16
10,000 and above	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
TOTAL	426	426	426	428	433	438	442

*Enrollment for 1999-2000 and later includes data for nondistrict-sponsored charter schools.

Districts Ranked by 9-12 Enrollments, 1996-97 – 2002-03

Enrollment Level ¹	Number of Districts						
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
0 ²	47	47	47	49	52	54	58
1-299	144	138	138	138	144	148	147
300-499	85	90	89	88	83	80	83
500-999	85	87	87	84	85	86	81
1,000-1,999	44	43	44	48	48	48	51
2,000 and above	21	21	21	21	21	22	22
TOTAL	426	426	426	428	433	438	442

¹Enrollment for 1999-2000 and later includes data for nondistrict-sponsored charter schools.

²This group includes the K-8 districts, which do not have secondary level students.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin Elementary and Secondary Schools, 2001-2002*, 2002 and previous issues; departmental data, April 2003.

ENROLLMENT IN WISCONSIN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Public Schools, 1992-93 – 2002-03

Grade level	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Pre-kindergarten	16,227	17,270	18,531	18,045	19,790	19,627	20,090	20,814	23,751	24,673	26,092
Kindergarten	61,568	61,136	61,898	62,859	62,455	60,932	59,610	58,536	56,507	57,469	57,670
1	65,255	64,779	64,040	64,574	64,925	64,115	62,656	61,413	59,962	58,174	58,538
2	64,424	64,467	64,247	63,141	63,921	64,297	63,501	62,260	61,205	60,059	58,628
3	62,749	65,336	65,127	64,541	63,286	64,032	64,312	63,680	62,810	61,655	60,819
4	63,365	63,756	65,996	65,427	64,670	63,662	64,255	64,914	64,455	63,509	62,436
5	62,708	64,435	64,380	66,577	65,943	65,120	63,969	64,950	65,570	65,101	64,213
6	63,723	64,374	65,362	65,289	67,317	66,746	65,786	64,977	66,163	67,208	66,925
7	64,600	65,495	65,844	66,723	66,527	68,581	67,996	67,107	66,367	67,398	68,631
8	60,783	64,669	65,790	65,788	66,488	66,601	68,475	67,880	67,950	66,558	67,751
9	65,491	69,407	73,063	74,700	75,089	75,863	76,664	78,953	78,140	77,802	77,508
10	63,079	64,586	67,229	70,262	71,315	71,522	71,277	70,913	73,796	73,512	73,022
11	55,839	60,603	61,667	64,458	66,983	67,503	67,148	67,301	67,605	70,297	70,284
12	55,543	53,688	57,407	57,791	60,440	63,119	63,725	64,015	65,195	65,946	68,714
Ungraded Elementary and Secondary	4,061	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	829,415	844,001	860,581	870,175	879,149	881,720	879,464	877,713	879,476	879,361	881,231

Private Schools, 1992-93 – 2002-03

Grade level	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Pre-kindergarten	9,068	9,866	9,877	11,653	11,482	11,617	12,114	12,728	12,901	12,866	13,487
Kindergarten	12,616	12,993	13,593	13,355	13,214	12,930	12,866	12,660	13,012	12,625	11,736
1	13,666	13,690	13,553	13,619	14,028	12,936	13,118	12,896	12,694	12,468	12,021
2	13,928	13,515	13,282	13,078	13,452	13,153	12,847	12,797	12,696	12,337	11,888
3	13,081	13,627	13,163	12,940	13,109	12,899	13,000	12,705	12,605	12,467	11,807
4	13,041	12,934	13,212	12,739	12,647	12,471	12,599	12,922	12,478	12,369	11,896
5	12,990	12,764	12,549	12,910	12,513	12,252	12,255	12,513	12,655	12,201	11,865
6	12,737	12,475	12,550	12,082	12,447	11,866	11,921	12,078	12,042	12,116	11,286
7	11,599	11,690	11,509	11,406	11,194	11,389	10,963	11,332	11,185	11,192	11,193
8	10,805	11,335	11,210	11,070	11,019	10,769	11,052	10,858	10,959	10,938	10,682
9	6,040	8,491	6,798	6,735	6,277	6,409	6,105	6,747	6,574	6,372	6,414
10	5,538	5,747	5,893	6,375	6,299	6,070	6,054	6,062	6,461	6,273	6,076
11	4,981	5,403	5,504	5,619	5,855	5,807	5,637	5,873	5,698	6,005	5,949
12	4,884	5,252	5,309	5,359	5,116	5,587	5,497	5,426	5,450	5,397	6,073
Ungraded Elementary and Secondary	1,833	—*	—*	—*	1,593	1,010	1,125	769	926	519	246
TOTAL	146,807	149,782	148,002	148,940	150,245	147,165	147,153	148,366	148,336	146,145	142,619

Note: Discrepancies between these statistics and those shown in earlier *Blue Books* reflect revised data in the source.

*Ungraded enrollment not reported by department for 1993-94 through 1995-96.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *Basic Facts About Wisconsin Elementary and Secondary Schools, 2001-2002*, 2002, and previous issues; departmental data, April 2003.

PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENT DROPOUTS
By County, 1997-98 – 2001-02

County	Number of Dropouts – Grades 9-12 ¹				Annual Dropout Rate ²					
	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Adams	9	16	—	11	7	1.43%	2.56%	—	1.69%	1.05%
Ashland	9	12	—	1	1	0.77	1.03	—	0.09	1.03
Barron	18	35	26	39	30	0.60	1.16	0.86%	1.31	1.03
Bayfield	16	7	16	12	7	2.11	0.93	2.20	1.61	0.96
Brown	166	184	268	230	135	1.43	2.22	2.25	1.89	1.09
Buffalo	1	9	15	8	12	0.12	1.08	1.85	0.94	1.44
Burnett	8	12	7	16	29	1.04	1.59	0.94	2.15	4.08
Calumet	15	9	9	6	6	0.89	0.52	0.53	0.36	0.36
Chippewa	48	55	37	62	48	1.56	1.77	1.20	1.97	1.56
Clark	17	25	18	13	15	0.76	1.13	0.86	0.64	0.75
Columbia	28	27	35	28	21	0.91	0.85	1.11	0.90	0.66
Crawford	9	8	5	14	8	0.85	0.77	0.48	1.39	0.84
Dane	379	418	419	360	328	2.03	2.21	2.18	1.80	1.60
Dodge	15	18	8	32	16	0.52	0.59	0.26	1.05	0.51
Door	22	19	13	18	6	1.38	1.23	0.87	1.19	0.40
Douglas	81	17	86	75	49	3.33	0.72	3.78	3.48	2.29
Dunn	18	26	20	38	17	0.89	1.28	0.98	1.89	0.84
Eau Claire	24	16	38	31	34	0.54	0.35	0.81	0.66	0.76
Florence	5	3	1	1	1	1.70	1.01	0.35	0.34	0.34
Fond du Lac	87	88	80	66	101	1.69	1.71	1.55	1.28	2.03
Forest	22	6	5	19	11	3.58	0.95	0.79	3.11	1.90
Grant	19	25	20	18	16	0.60	0.81	0.65	0.59	0.53
Green	15	31	23	21	16	0.83	1.71	1.23	1.10	0.84
Green Lake	7	8	4	5	1	0.48	0.53	0.28	0.36	0.08
Iowa	13	3	6	1	7	1.07	0.24	0.48	0.08	0.55
Iron	8	2	2	2	1	2.35	0.59	0.58	0.61	0.32
Jackson	15	33	14	18	10	1.48	3.24	1.37	1.79	0.95
Jefferson	46	103	64	60	65	1.07	2.37	1.46	1.37	2.48
Jeanneau	35	18	33	43	39	2.30	1.20	2.25	2.88	2.67
Kenosha	437	279	279	140	223	5.81	3.73	3.67	1.78	2.79
Keewaunee	15	9	12	9	4	1.09	0.64	0.86	0.64	0.28
La Crosse	80	81	36	54	57	1.62	1.58	0.70	1.08	1.14
Lafayette	9	4	8	4	7	0.71	0.32	0.62	0.32	0.59
Langlade	25	26	16	15	19	1.84	1.85	1.18	1.06	1.35
Lincoln	11	10	8	24	40	0.61	0.55	0.42	1.29	2.17
Manitowoc	27	75	91	82	80	2.20	1.77	2.12	1.93	1.89
Marathon	51	63	65	36	73	0.75	0.94	0.97	0.72	1.09
Marquette	38	18	29	24	20	1.43	0.69	1.15	0.94	0.78
Marquette	9	10	7	14	10	1.08	1.24	0.90	1.82	1.34
Menominee	19	14	28	35	14	6.86	4.44	8.31	10.87	3.98
Milwaukee	3,191	3,106	2,661	2,165	1,787	7.67	7.54	6.41	5.48	4.44
Monroe	43	31	18	25	23	1.78	1.27	0.73	1.00	0.94
Oconto	26	43	37	23	18	1.54	2.56	2.17	1.34	1.03
Oneida	56	70	52	63	82	2.44	3.02	0.31	2.54	3.35
Outagamie	83	50	88	73	68	0.89	0.53	0.92	0.73	0.67
Ozaukee	15	21	21	35	19	0.34	0.47	0.46	0.75	0.40
Pepin	6	7	10	2	5	0.88	1.00	1.48	0.31	0.81
Pierce	8	10	13	14	11	0.31	0.39	0.42	0.51	0.55
Folk	10	14	5	14	11	0.38	0.52	0.19	0.51	0.41
Portage	53	58	80	59	60	1.52	1.64	2.25	1.69	1.70
Price	3	5	4	5	7	0.31	0.51	0.41	0.52	0.76
Racine	484	319	508	338	378	5.16	3.42	5.52	3.64	3.92
Richland	3	11	15	2	6	0.40	1.48	2.01	0.30	0.86
Rock	172	222	234	211	159	2.11	2.70	2.87	2.50	1.86
Rusk	14	2	—	7	6	1.46	0.21	—	0.75	0.66
St. Croix	22	14	26	13	22	0.68	0.41	0.75	0.37	0.61
Sauk	53	54	71	99	56	1.39	1.42	1.79	2.43	1.38
Sawyer	13	20	18	16	16	1.59	2.51	2.30	2.12	2.03
Shawano	35	34	36	29	18	1.61	1.56	1.67	1.34	0.81
Sheboygan	137	80	148	149	87	2.08	1.22	2.27	2.29	1.33
Taylor	4	4	—	5	15	0.30	0.30	—	0.39	1.23
Trempealeau	19	21	14	19	10	0.99	1.11	0.73	1.00	0.53
Vernon	10	10	17	15	11	0.61	0.62	1.05	0.99	0.72
Wausau	7	7	4	7	8	1.15	1.12	0.63	1.11	1.26
Walworth	71	64	59	93	83	1.61	1.43	1.27	1.92	1.68
Washburn	9	8	5	14	6	0.84	0.74	0.45	1.27	0.57
Washington	87	78	97	94	77	1.28	1.12	1.40	1.35	1.10
Waukesha	123	86	56	66	76	0.65	0.45	0.28	0.33	0.38
Waupaca	69	49	61	28	40	1.87	1.36	1.69	0.79	0.87
Wausshara	6	4	12	5	2	0.58	0.40	1.14	0.48	0.19
Winnebago	142	112	132	123	149	1.96	1.52	1.76	1.61	1.92
Wood	79	97	90	41	23	1.61	2.00	1.84	0.85	0.47
STATE	6,929	6,555	6,441	5,536	4,936	2.52%	2.35%	2.29%	1.98%	1.75%

¹Dropouts do not include alternative and charter schools.

²Rate for entire school year determined by dividing the number of dropouts by total enrollment. Rates for 1995-96 and later years are calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction at: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/spr/xls/drput02.xls> [March 27, 2003].

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SCHOOL SALARIES

Instructional Staff and Salaries, 2001-02 and 2002-03

Classification	2001-02		2002-03	
	Number	Average Salary	Number	Average Salary (est.)
Total Instructional Staff	64,876	\$45,452	66,941	\$46,024
Principals	2,511	NA	2,618	NA
Nonsupervisory	3,852	NA	4,053	NA
All Teachers	58,513	42,232	60,270	42,871
Secondary	17,911	42,787	18,745	42,871
Men	8,989	NA	9,165	NA
Women	8,922	NA	9,580	NA
Elementary	40,602	41,982	41,525	42,871
Men	8,177	NA	8,047	NA
Women	32,425	NA	33,478	NA

NA – Not available.

Source: National Education Association, *Rankings and Estimates: Rankings of the States 2002 and Estimates of School Statistics 2003*, May 2003, and previous issues.

Average Teacher Salaries, 1975-76 – 2002-03

Year	All Teachers ¹	Elementary	Secondary ²	Middle School (grades 6-8)	Junior High (grades 7-9)	Senior High
1975-76	\$12,438	\$12,100	—	—	\$12,831	\$12,820
1980-81	17,506	17,077	—	\$17,893	17,981	18,087
1985-86	26,347	25,449	—	26,760	27,329	27,133
1990-91	33,077	31,761	—	33,491	34,229	34,681
1991-92	35,227	34,313	\$36,983	—	—	—
1992-93	35,926	34,181	36,442	—	—	—
1993-94	36,644	34,865	37,171	—	—	—
1994-95	37,746	37,180	39,104	—	—	—
1995-96	38,182	37,740	39,136	—	—	—
1996-97	39,057	38,690	39,850	—	—	—
1997-98	39,899	39,524	40,709	—	—	—
1998-99	40,657	40,423	NA	—	—	—
1999-2000	41,153	40,913	41,675	—	—	—
2000-01	41,646	41,403	42,175	—	—	—
2001-02	42,232	41,982	42,787	—	—	—
2002-03 (estimated)	42,871	42,871	42,871	—	—	—

NA – Not available.

¹Includes base salaries for full-time teachers only. Districts with unsettled contracts are not included.

²Source no longer includes a breakdown of secondary teachers (middle, junior high, senior high) after 1990-91.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data for 1975-91; National Education Association, *Rankings and Estimates: Rankings of the States 2002 and Estimates of School Statistics 2003*, May 2003, and previous issues.

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES OF PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS By State, 2001-02

State	Average Salary	State Rank	State	Average Salary	State Rank
Alabama	\$39,268*	27	Montana	\$34,379	47
Alaska	49,418	9	Nebraska	36,236	44
Arizona	39,973	25	Nevada	44,738	14
Arkansas	37,140*	40	New Hampshire	38,911*	31
California	53,870*	1	New Jersey	51,186	5
Colorado	40,222*	24	New Mexico	36,440	43
Connecticut	53,551	2	New York	53,081	3
Delaware	48,363	11	North Carolina	41,991	22
District of Columbia	47,049	—	North Dakota	31,709*	49
Florida	39,275	26	Ohio	44,029	17
Georgia	44,073	16	Oklahoma	34,744	45
Hawaii	42,615	20	Oregon	46,039	13
Idaho	37,482*	37	Pennsylvania	50,599	6
ILLINOIS	50,000	7	Rhode Island	49,758*	8
Indiana	44,195	15	South Carolina	38,943*	30
IOWA	38,230	33	South Dakota	31,295	50
Kansas	36,673	42	Tennessee	38,554	32
Kentucky	37,847	35	Texas	39,232	29
Louisiana	34,505*	46	Utah	37,414*	38
Maine	37,300	39	Vermont	39,240	28
Maryland	46,200	12	Virginia	41,262*	23
Massachusetts	49,054	10	Washington	43,474	18
MICHIGAN	52,037*	4	West Virginia	36,751	41
MINNESOTA	43,330*	19	WISCONSIN	42,232	21
Mississippi	32,800*	48	Wyoming	37,841	36
Missouri	37,904	34	UNITED STATES	\$44,499*	—

*Data estimated.

Source: National Education Association, *Rankings and Estimates: Update Fall 2002*, at:

<http://www.nea.org/edstats/reupdate02.html> [March 13, 2003]. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE AND LOCAL EDUCATION PAYROLLS

Instructional Employees, By State, March 2001

State	Kindergarten-12				Higher Education			
	FTE Employees*		Payroll		FTE Employees*		Payroll	
	Number	Rank	(in thousands)	Rank	Number	Rank	(in thousands)	Rank
Alabama	66,488	22	\$193,952	22	11,493	22	\$53,698	19
Alaska	12,274	47	47,113	44	1,354	50	7,820	47
Arizona	44,403	32	111,491	33	6,501	32	31,892	32
Arkansas	63,622	24	182,908	23	11,791	21	49,876	22
California	430,271	1	1,875,631	1	65,985	1	362,305	1
Colorado	60,754	26	177,777	25	15,143	13	82,700	12
Connecticut	62,190	25	245,223	19	6,271	33	30,802	33
Delaware	10,786	48	37,253	47	2,595	40	12,033	39
Florida	193,089	4	559,944	8	28,645	3	140,062	3
Georgia	145,140	9	430,443	10	13,045	17	64,962	17
Hawaii	20,030	42	55,441	43	2,442	43	11,716	41
Idaho	22,674	40	59,026	42	3,146	38	11,718	40
ILLINOIS	179,953	5	634,577	5	20,850	8	93,393	9
Indiana	87,330	15	284,219	16	18,974	10	84,160	11
IOWA	50,174	30	136,724	30	9,299	26	47,638	24
Kansas	49,155	31	130,767	31	8,127	30	39,243	28
Kentucky	66,833	21	171,170	27	9,227	27	42,022	27
Louisiana	73,395	20	180,612	24	8,998	28	44,779	26
Maine	26,047	38	69,848	40	1,549	48	6,715	49
Maryland	75,326	19	305,447	14	14,828	15	72,515	15
Massachusetts	113,658	13	404,366	11	9,926	25	45,388	25
MICHIGAN	135,681	10	529,398	9	26,849	4	135,332	4
MINNESOTA	85,335	17	276,075	17	14,889	14	63,932	18
Mississippi	54,835	29	118,724	32	8,706	29	38,522	30
Missouri	87,212	16	250,624	18	12,941	18	52,728	20
Montana	15,838	44	43,465	45	2,097	44	9,838	44
Nebraska	31,387	36	81,923	37	4,499	36	18,804	36
Nevada	20,399	41	70,782	39	2,581	41	12,343	38
New Hampshire	23,246	39	67,969	41	1,890	46	8,276	46
New Jersey	145,921	8	661,986	4	12,494	19	73,622	14
New Mexico	32,274	35	83,403	36	6,035	34	20,517	35
New York	329,062	3	1,333,091	2	26,602	5	129,936	5
North Carolina	126,458	11	382,486	12	24,549	7	97,550	8
North Dakota	10,337	50	32,541	48	2,715	39	10,703	42
Ohio	160,642	6	568,872	6	25,780	6	115,816	6
Oklahoma	58,808	28	149,598	28	7,964	31	34,457	31
Oregon	43,440	33	147,121	29	10,006	24	38,933	29
Pennsylvania	149,199	7	563,607	7	20,490	9	113,864	7
Rhode Island	19,827	43	78,366	38	2,513	42	10,223	43
South Carolina	65,102	23	174,066	26	11,330	23	48,641	23
South Dakota	12,806	46	30,930	49	2,005	45	8,722	45
Tennessee	81,586	18	240,835	20	11,916	20	52,726	21
Texas	399,014	2	1,120,720	3	43,800	2	215,309	2
Utah	33,895	34	92,691	34	5,761	35	29,521	34
Vermont	14,436	45	38,541	46	1,366	49	7,119	48
Virginia	119,645	12	375,415	13	17,896	11	92,152	10
Washington	59,813	27	238,799	21	14,028	16	65,838	16
West Virginia	28,009	37	90,142	35	4,244	37	18,493	37
WISCONSIN	91,273	14	299,054	15	15,737	12	79,560	13
Wyoming	10,346	49	29,109	50	1,651	47	6,252	50
UNITED STATES	4,306,141		\$14,491,583		613,893		\$2,947,222	

*FTE - Full-time equivalent employees.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *State and Local Government Employment and Payroll, March 2001*, at: <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apex/01stall.html> [February 27, 2003]. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

**STATE AND LOCAL EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
IN WISCONSIN
1997-98 – 2001-02
(In Millions)**

Agency/Program	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
Public elementary and secondary schools ¹	\$6,939.0	\$7,250.7	\$7,546.9	\$7,899.5	\$8,347.5
Department of Public Instruction	52.4	60.2	67.2	71.7	77.5
University of Wisconsin System	2,543.7	2,656.8	2,853.5	3,163.4	3,226.3
Higher Educational Aids Board	57.7	61.8	54.8	68.1	67.7
Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc. (state funding)	7.7	7.8	7.6	8.0	7.6
Public libraries (local expenditures) ²	139.1	146.6	153.7	165.4	174.3
Wisconsin Technical College System Board	158.1	163.9	162.2	174.6	179.3
TEACH Wisconsin Initiative ³	34.2	54.3	51.1	63.6	53.9
Educational Communications Board	14.1	13.5	14.5	14.9	14.4
State Historical Society	16.7	16.7	17.6	19.6	18.8
Arts Board (Department of Administration)	3.6	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
TOTAL	\$9,966.3	\$10,436.8	\$10,932.6	\$11,652.3	\$12,170.8
Per capita expenditure based on total state population	\$1,919	\$1,994	\$2,073	\$2,172	\$2,253

¹Includes the gross costs of general operations, special projects, debt service, and food service; the net cost of capital projects; and the costs of CESA and County Children with Disabilities Education Board operations. Data for 2001-02 is preliminary.

²Expenditures are for calendar year ending in the fiscal year shown. Total expenditures are reduced by amount of federal and state aid received because these amounts are reflected in DPI expenditures for the overlapping fiscal year.

³Educational technology program expenditures.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Administration, *Annual Fiscal Report, Appendix (Budgetary Basis) 2002, 2002 and previous issues*; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 2001, October 2001 and previous issues*; Wisconsin Legislative Fiscal Bureau, Informational Paper #27, *Elementary and Secondary School Aids*, January 2003; Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, *2001 Wisconsin Library Service Record*, 2001. Per capita data calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

**EDUCATION EXPENDITURES
BY STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS**
By State, Fiscal Year 1999-2000
(In Millions)

State	Total Expenditures*	Higher Education	Local Schools	State	Total Expenditures*	Higher Education	Local Schools
Alabama - State	\$2,807	\$2,374	—	Montana - State	585	461	—
Local	4,961	—	\$4,961	Local	1,056	19	1,037
Alaska - State	646	360	235	Nebraska - State	1,008	891	—
Local	1,115	15	1,100	Local	2,259	191	2,068
Arizona - State	2,027	1,739	—	Nevada - State	711	657	—
Local	5,844	730	5,114	Local	2,309	—	2,309
Arkansas - State	1,600	1,241	8	New Hampshire - State	532	464	0+
Local	2,598	—	2,598	Local	1,528	—	1,528
California - State	15,017	12,603	—	New Jersey - State	4,478	2,765	1,271
Local	48,542	5,407	43,136	Local	14,310	719	13,591
Colorado - State	2,617	2,409	1	New Mexico - State	1,374	1,220	—
Local	5,287	105	5,182	Local	2,322	188	2,133
Connecticut - State	1,504	1,196	—	New York - State	6,225	4,927	—
Local	5,218	—	5,218	Local	34,406	1,168	33,238
Delaware - State	710	554	—	North Carolina - State	4,203	3,533	97
Local	1,005	—	1,005	Local	9,960	958	9,002
Florida - State	4,154	3,203	—	North Dakota - State	512	461	—
Local	18,672	1,864	16,808	Local	742	—	742
Georgia - State	4,173	3,363	—	Ohio - State	5,715	4,674	—
Local	10,595	—	10,595	Local	14,898	403	14,495
Hawaii - State	1,854	689	1,145	Oklahoma - State	2,043	1,782	18
Local	0+	—	0+	Local	3,793	—	3,793
Idaho - State	651	555	—	Oregon - State	1,615	1,429	—
Local	1,481	75	1,406	Local	4,833	610	4,224
ILLINOIS - State	4,651	3,438	—	Pennsylvania - State	6,407	4,552	59
Local	18,078	1,612	16,466	Local	16,848	554	16,294
Indiana - State	4,098	3,617	—	Rhode Island - State	569	401	59
Local	7,352	1	7,351	Local	1,287	—	1,287
IOWA - State	1,862	1,551	—	South Carolina - State	2,404	1,944	108
Local	4,102	481	3,621	Local	4,722	—	4,722
Kansas - State	1,356	1,220	—	South Dakota - State	321	270	—
Local	3,528	447	3,082	Local	897	35	862
Kentucky - State	2,426	2,033	—	Tennessee - State	2,670	2,379	—
Local	3,948	—	3,948	Local	5,699	—	5,699
Louisiana - State	2,462	1,960	—	Texas - State	8,882	7,680	185
Local	4,724	—	4,724	Local	30,335	2,115	28,220
Maine - State	567	463	10	Utah - State	1,819	1,631	—
Local	1,661	—	1,661	Local	2,414	—	2,414
Maryland - State	2,654	2,210	0+	Vermont - State	449	371	—
Local	7,401	682	6,719	Local	882	—	882
Massachusetts - State	2,722	2,092	—	Virginia - State	3,943	3,404	23
Local	8,722	12	8,710	Local	9,189	98	9,091
MICHIGAN - State	6,284	5,745	—	Washington - State	4,058	3,334	161
Local	16,200	1,105	15,095	Local	7,506	—	7,506
MINNESOTA - State	3,119	2,613	—	West Virginia - State	1,016	829	—
Local	7,164	—	7,164	Local	2,156	8	2,148
Mississippi - State	1,468	1,151	—	WISCONSIN - State	2,818	2,411	—
Local	3,350	411	2,940	Local	8,609	817	7,793
Missouri - State	2,283	1,816	—	Wyoming - State	261	203	—
Local	6,941	466	6,475	Local	864	108	756
				U.S. TOTAL - State	\$138,330	\$112,869	\$3,381
				Local	\$383,282	\$21,483	\$361,800

Note: State payments to local governments for education aids appear as local government expenditures.

*"Total expenditures" includes "other education" expenditures not reported separately. Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 1999-2000", at: <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate00.html> [March 14, 2003].

STATE AND LOCAL PER CAPITA EDUCATION EXPENDITURES
By State, Fiscal Year 1997-98

State	All Education		Elementary and Secondary		Higher Education		Other Education*	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
	Alabama	\$1,524	38	\$967	44	\$467	21	\$89
Alaska	2,491	1	1,882	1	513	17	96	10
Arizona	1,396	47	957	46	386	35	53	43
Arkansas	1,476	41	962	45	405	31	110	6
California	1,597	32	1,122	29	408	30	66	32
Colorado	1,721	19	1,131	25	546	9	44	47
Connecticut	1,666	23	1,281	9	309	48	76	23
Delaware	2,023	3	1,195	16	667	2	161	1
District of Columbia	1,448	—	1,323	—	125	—	—	—
Florida	1,319	50	992	42	278	50	48	45
Georgia	1,611	29	1,139	21	361	38	111	5
Hawaii	1,375	48	818	50	538	13	19	50
Idaho	1,564	36	1,065	36	442	24	57	39
ILLINOIS	1,601	30	1,168	18	347	43	86	17
Indiana	1,732	18	1,125	27	538	12	69	30
IOWA	1,908	10	1,160	19	632	5	116	4
Kansas	1,656	25	1,083	33	520	16	54	42
Kentucky	1,417	46	891	49	425	28	101	9
Louisiana	1,452	44	983	43	389	34	81	21
Maine	1,627	27	1,232	12	331	46	63	35
Maryland	1,664	24	1,138	22	455	22	72	26
Massachusetts	1,597	31	1,214	13	298	49	86	18
MICHIGAN	2,021	4	1,394	5	572	8	55	41
MINNESOTA	1,914	9	1,337	7	488	20	89	14
Mississippi	1,489	40	912	48	489	19	89	13
Missouri	1,474	42	1,036	39	372	37	67	31
Montana	1,666	22	1,133	24	430	27	102	8
Nebraska	1,787	15	1,149	20	582	6	56	40
Nevada	1,468	43	1,101	30	335	45	33	49
New Hampshire	1,523	39	1,126	26	348	42	49	44
New Jersey	1,999	5	1,584	2	353	41	63	36
New Mexico	1,793	13	1,088	32	635	4	70	28
New York	1,981	8	1,579	3	327	47	75	25
North Carolina	1,580	35	994	41	522	15	64	34
North Dakota	1,781	16	1,044	37	656	3	82	20
Ohio	1,624	28	1,137	23	400	32	87	16
Oklahoma	1,535	37	1,040	38	436	26	59	38
Oregon	1,791	14	1,172	17	543	10	76	22
Pennsylvania	1,740	17	1,259	10	361	39	121	3
Rhode Island	1,671	20	1,211	14	353	40	107	7
South Carolina	1,590	33	1,078	34	437	25	75	24
South Dakota	1,436	45	1,035	40	340	44	61	37
Tennessee	1,343	49	922	47	376	36	46	46
Texas	1,667	21	1,205	15	423	29	38	48
Utah	1,828	12	1,077	35	680	1	71	27
Vermont	1,983	7	1,309	8	543	11	131	2
Virginia	1,631	26	1,123	28	442	23	66	33
Washington	1,834	11	1,239	11	508	18	87	15
West Virginia	1,581	34	1,093	31	395	33	92	11
WISCONSIN	1,991	6	1,387	6	535	14	69	29
Wyoming	2,099	2	1,436	4	578	7	85	19
UNITED STATES	\$1,666		\$1,177		\$418		\$72	

*Includes state educational administration and services, tuition grants, fellowships, aid to private schools, and special programs.
Source: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Development, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 2001*, at: <http://nces.edu.gov> [March 2003]. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL
By State and Source
1969-70, 1979-80, 1989-90, and 1999-2000

State	Expenditures per Pupil				1999-2000 State Rank	Revenue Sources for 1999-2000 Pupil Expenditure		
	1969-70	1979-80	1989-90	1999-2000		Federal	State	Local
Alabama	\$544	\$1,612	\$3,327	\$5,638	42	9.1%	62.2%	28.2%
Alaska	1,123	4,728	8,431	8,806	5	15.4	58.9	25.6
Arizona	720	1,971	4,053	4,999	49	10.8	43.6	43.1
Arkansas	568	1,574	3,485	5,277	47	8.8	60.2	30.8
California	867	2,268	4,391	6,314	28	8.7	60.3	31.0
Colorado	738	2,421	4,720	6,215	32	5.4	41.3	52.9
Connecticut	951	2,420	7,601	9,753	3	4.1	40.2	55.7
Delaware	900	2,861	5,694	8,310	8	7.5	65.6	26.9
District of Columbia	1,018	3,259	8,850	10,107	—	20.4	—	79.6
Florida	732	1,889	4,997	5,831	37	8.4	49.5	42.1
Georgia	588	1,625	4,187	6,437	26	6.6	47.9	45.5
Hawaii	841	2,322	4,448	6,530	25	9.0	88.8	2.2
Idaho	603	1,659	3,078	5,315	46	7.7	61.1	31.2
ILLINOIS	909	2,587	5,118	7,133	19	7.7	30.8	61.5
Indiana	728	1,882	4,549	7,192	15	5.3	52.3	41.8
IOWA	844	2,326	4,453	6,564	24	6.1	50.6	43.1
Kansas	771	2,173	4,752	6,294	30	6.3	62.4	29.1
Kentucky	545	1,701	3,675	5,921	36	10.0	60.7	29.3
Louisiana	648	1,792	3,855	5,804	39	11.5	49.5	39.1
Maine	692	1,824	5,373	7,667	13	8.0	44.6	47.5
Maryland	918	2,598	6,196	7,731	12	5.6	39.0	55.4
Massachusetts	859	2,819	6,237	8,761	6	5.3	43.7	51.0
MICHIGAN	904	2,640	5,546	8,110	9	6.8	64.6	28.5
MINNESOTA	904	2,387	4,971	7,190	16	4.8	60.0	32.4
Mississippi	501	1,664	3,094	5,014	48	13.7	56.2	30.1
Missouri	709	1,936	4,507	6,187	33	6.6	37.6	55.3
Montana	782	2,476	4,736	6,314	29	12.2	44.7	34.1
Nebraska	736	2,150	4,842	6,683	23	6.9	36.6	55.7
Nevada	769	2,088	4,117	5,760	40	5.0	29.1	65.8
New Hampshire	723	1,916	5,304	6,860	21	4.4	55.8	39.8
New Jersey	1,016	3,191	7,983	10,337	1	3.9	41.2	54.9
New Mexico	707	2,034	3,515	5,825	38	14.1	71.5	14.4
New York	1,327	3,462	8,062	9,846	2	5.8	44.8	49.0
North Carolina	612	1,754	4,236	6,045	35	7.1	67.6	25.3
North Dakota	690	1,920	4,189	5,667	41	12.9	40.2	45.8
Ohio	730	2,075	5,045	7,065	20	5.8	42.5	51.4
Oklahoma	604	1,926	3,508	5,395	44	9.9	58.4	29.7
Oregon	925	2,692	5,474	7,149	18	6.8	57.1	34.5
Pennsylvania	882	2,535	6,228	7,772	11	6.4	37.8	55.6
Rhode Island	891	2,601	6,249	8,904	4	5.8	41.3	52.9
South Carolina	613	1,752	4,081	6,130	34	8.4	52.8	38.8
South Dakota	690	1,908	3,731	5,632	43	12.5	34.5	51.7
Tennessee	566	1,635	3,664	5,383	45	9.0	45.8	45.2
Texas	624	1,916	4,150	6,288	31	8.6	44.2	47.0
Utah	626	1,657	2,764	4,378	50	7.5	59.2	33.3
Vermont	807	1,997	6,227	8,323	7	6.7	73.6	19.6
Virginia	708	1,970	4,612	6,841	22	5.7	42.6	51.8
Washington	915	2,568	4,703	6,376	27	7.3	63.5	29.2
West Virginia	670	1,920	4,361	7,152	17	9.5	61.7	28.7
WISCONSIN	883	2,477	5,524	7,806	10	4.8	54.0	41.3
Wyoming	856	2,527	5,577	7,425	14	8.4	51.9	32.5
UNITED STATES	\$816	\$2,272	\$4,962	\$6,911		7.3%	49.5%	42.9%

Source: U.S. National Center for Education Statistics, *National Public Education Financial Survey, 1999-2000*; at: <http://nces.ed.gov/quicktables> [March 17, 2003]. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

WISCONSIN HOME-BASED PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS 1992-93 – 2001-02 Enrollments

Grade level	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	892	996	1,020	1,127	1,237	1,342	1,372	1,424	1,481	1,524
2	854	952	1,024	1,125	1,244	1,334	1,404	1,450	1,377	1,446
3	785	928	1,010	1,121	1,200	1,275	1,414	1,428	1,453	1,414
4	796	855	1,028	1,148	1,222	1,279	1,297	1,446	1,410	1,496
5	770	846	911	1,084	1,184	1,266	1,292	1,382	1,468	1,395
6	699	869	908	1,011	1,138	1,274	1,331	1,421	1,396	1,549
7	663	827	949	1,112	1,123	1,290	1,409	1,445	1,438	1,423
8	611	751	968	1,062	1,161	1,229	1,335	1,496	1,487	1,466
9	615	798	1,019	1,215	1,299	1,475	1,482	1,589	1,683	1,710
10	610	795	1,055	1,309	1,397	1,604	1,596	1,726	1,678	1,792
11	549	719	921	1,216	1,279	1,419	1,564	1,681	1,637	1,699
12	315	383	571	638	799	881	1,016	1,150	1,188	1,154
Ungraded	531	893	1,096	1,371	1,519	1,791	1,991	2,199	2,686	2,945
TOTAL	8,690	10,612	12,480	14,539	15,802	17,459	18,503	19,837	20,382	21,013

Note: A home-based private educational program is a program of educational instruction provided to a child by a child's parent or guardian or by a person designated by the parent or guardian. These programs must provide at least 875 hours of instruction each school year and must offer a sequentially progressive curriculum of fundamental instruction in reading, language arts, mathematics, social studies, science, and health.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, "Home-Based Private Educational Program Enrollment Trends: 1984-85 through 2001-02, Enrollments by Grades and Totals" at: <http://www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dfm/sms/hbstas.html> [March 19, 2003].

WISCONSIN CHARTER SCHOOL ENROLLMENT By County and Race, September 2002

County*	Total Students							American Indian
	Total	Female	Male	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	
Barron	25	14	11	23	—	—	1	—
Bayfield	9	4	5	8	—	—	—	1
Brown	11	2	9	10	—	—	—	1
Clark	7	3	4	6	—	—	—	1
Columbia	41	8	33	41	—	—	—	—
Crawford	52	27	25	47	5	—	—	—
Dane	1,047	549	498	716	205	54	59	13
Dodge	126	54	72	119	1	6	—	—
Douglas	9	1	8	6	—	1	—	2
Dunn	70	31	39	63	—	1	6	—
Eau Claire	230	38	192	194	1	5	29	1
Fond du Lac	42	18	24	41	—	1	—	—
Forest	21	8	13	8	—	—	—	13
Grant	12	7	5	12	—	—	—	—
Green	52	23	29	52	—	—	—	—
Green Lake	8	6	2	7	1	—	—	—
Iron	26	15	11	26	—	—	—	—
Jefferson	19	5	14	19	—	—	—	—
Juneau	25	9	16	24	1	—	—	—
Kenosha	432	242	190	360	29	28	14	1
Kewaunee	14	5	9	13	—	—	—	1
La Crosse	352	185	167	310	12	4	24	2
Lafayette	22	9	13	22	—	—	—	—
Langlade	92	40	52	89	2	—	1	—
Marathon	122	64	58	51	3	3	65	—
Milwaukee	9,520	4,584	4,936	2,169	5,234	1,646	352	119
Monroe	124	51	73	114	3	5	2	—
Oconto	46	19	27	41	—	5	—	—
Outagamie	591	311	280	542	7	13	23	6
Pierce	40	16	24	35	1	1	1	2
Portage	530	253	277	424	6	16	80	4
Racine	1,146	572	574	766	236	126	14	4
Richland	17	14	3	16	—	1	—	—
Rock	96	52	44	83	8	5	—	—
St. Croix	3	5	3	8	—	—	—	—
Sauk	10	7	3	9	—	1	—	—
Sawyer	16	4	12	—	—	—	—	16
Taylor	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Vernon	25	13	12	22	—	1	—	2
Walworth	117	50	67	104	1	11	—	1
Washington	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
Waukesha	103	49	54	74	5	22	1	1
Waupaca	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Winnebago	87	40	47	82	—	4	—	1
Wood	66	27	39	60	1	3	—	2
TOTAL	15,427	7,434	7,993	6,834	5,762	1,963	673	195

*A total of 111 charter schools operated in 45 counties under Section 118.40, Wisconsin Statutes.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, departmental data, March 2003.

WISCONSIN PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS, 2001

Library System	Resource Library	Address	Counties or Cities Served	2001		State Aid for 2002 Fiscal Year
				Total Service Population	Circulation	
Arrowhead	Hedberg Public Library (608) 758-6600	316 S. Main Street Janesville 53545-3971	Rock	153,202	1,675,859	\$430,913
Eastern Shores	Mead Public Library (920) 459-3400, Ext. 3414	710 N. 8th Street Sheboygan 53081-4563	Ozaukee, Sheboygan	196,046	2,096,804	568,398
Indianhead Federated	L.E. Phillips Memorial Public Library (715) 839-5001	400 Eau Claire Street Eau Claire 54701	Barron, Chippewa, Dunn, Eau Claire, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, Price, Rusk, St. Croix	417,823	3,616,400	1,105,382
Kenosha County	Kenosha Public Library (262) 564-6324	812 56th Street, P.O. Box 1414 Kenosha 53141-1414	Kenosha	150,934	1,181,079	391,685
Lakeshores	Racine Public Library (262) 636-9248	75 Seventh Street Racine 53403-1200	Racine, Walworth	271,685	1,804,987	626,531
Manitowoc-Calumet	Manitowoc Public Library (920) 683-4870, Ext. 337	707 Quay Street Manitowoc 54220	Calumet, Manitowoc	112,828	1,182,851	306,639
Mid-Wisconsin Federated	West Bend Community Memorial Library (262) 335-5151	630 Poplar Street West Bend 53095-3246	Dodge, Jefferson, Washington, City of Whitewater	296,319	2,713,907	741,190
Milwaukee County Federated	Milwaukee Public Library (414) 286-3020	814 W. Wisconsin Avenue Milwaukee 53233-2385	Milwaukee	940,030	7,802,467	2,630,055
Nicolet Federated	Brown County Library (920) 448-4400, Ext. 351	515 Pine Street Green Bay 54301-5194	Brown, Door, Florence, Kewaunee, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, Shawano	409,632	3,254,274	1,050,657
Northern Waters Library Service	Superior Public Library (715) 394-8860	1530 Tower Avenue Superior 54880-2563	Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Sawyer, Vilas, Washburn	151,957	1,078,181	519,826
Outagamie-Waupaca	Appleton Public Library (920) 832-6170	225 N. Oneida Street Appleton 54911	Outagamie, Waupaca	225,020	2,279,056	596,859
South Central	Madison Public Library (608) 266-6363	201 W. Mifflin Street Madison 53703	Adams, Columbia, Dane, Green, Portage, Sauk, Wood	739,771	9,053,270	2,021,285
Southwest Wisconsin	Platteville Public Library (608) 348-7441	65 S. Elm Street Platteville 53818-3139	Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland	124,685	754,712	356,969
Waukesha County Federated	Waukesha Public Library (262) 524-3681	321 Wisconsin Avenue Waukesha 53186-4786	Waukesha	363,602	3,907,172	941,823
Winding Rivers	La Crosse Public Library (608) 789-7123	800 Main Street La Crosse 54601-4122	Buffalo, Jackson, Juneau, La Crosse, Monroe, Trempealeau, Vernon	262,155	2,064,919	754,237
Winnefox	Oshkosh Public Library (920) 236-5210	106 Washington Avenue Oshkosh 54901-4985	Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Winnebago	309,041	3,484,095	870,348
Wisconsin Valley Library Service	Marathon County Public Library (715) 261-7211	300 N. First Street Wausau 54403-5405	Clark, Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Taylor	275,719	2,141,795	837,003
TOTAL				5,400,449	50,091,828	\$14,749,800

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, 2001 Wisconsin Library Service Record, 2002, and the department's website at: www.dpi.state.wi.us/dpi/dlitc/pld/lib_stat.html [March 2003].

HIGHLIGHTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME IN WISCONSIN

Labor Force — An average of about 2,860,900 workers were employed in Wisconsin in 2002. Another 166,700 were part of the available work force but were unemployed, resulting in an average unemployment rate of 5.5% for 2002. Since 1970, Wisconsin's labor force has increased by over 1.1 million workers from 1,941,700 to 3,027,600 in 2002. Based on January figures, the state's highest unemployment rate for that period occurred in 1983 when it reached 11.7%.

Employment by Industry — An average of 2.8 million Wisconsin workers were engaged in nonfarm employment in 2001. The greatest number worked in service enterprises (775,000), wholesale and retail trade (640,000), and manufacturing (588,000).

Nationally, 132.2 million were employed in nonfarm work in 2001. Service industries, with 41 million workers, and wholesale and retail trade, with 30.5 million, were the largest segments.

In March 2001, manufacturing and retail trade together accounted for more than one-third of the number of employees in Wisconsin. The vast majority (84%) of the more than 140,000 business establishments in the state had fewer than 20 employees in March 2001. Manufacturing accounted for the greatest number of large-sized firms, 457 out of 1,144 establishments with 250 or more employees.

Income by Industry — Earned income, which consists of wages and salaries, labor income, and proprietor's income, totaled \$113.4 billion in Wisconsin in 2002. In 2002, service industries displaced manufacturing in providing the greatest percentage of Wisconsin's earned income, about 25.8%, with manufacturing at 22.9%. Government (all levels) and government enterprises were a distant third at 15.3%. Nonetheless, Wisconsin ranks third nationally in percentage of earned income from manufacturing, behind Indiana and Michigan.

Personal Income — Personal income in Wisconsin totaled \$162.8 billion in 2002. Wisconsin's per capita personal income of \$29,923 lags behind the national average of \$30,941, ranking Wisconsin 22nd among the states. Connecticut had the highest per capita personal income (\$42,706 in 2002, or about 138% of the national average). Mississippi had the lowest per capita personal income in 2002 at \$22,372, just over 72% of the national average.

Wisconsin's total adjusted gross income (total income reported for tax purposes) in 2001 was about \$110.5 billion, or \$20,453 per capita. Per capita income increased 17.3% over five years from \$17,437 in 1997 to \$20,453 in 2001, but the 2001 figure is a decrease of 2% from \$20,878 in 2000. Ozaukee County had the highest per capita AGI in 2001 with \$36,096, followed by Waukesha County with \$31,354. St. Croix County (far eastern part of Minnesota's Twin Cities metropolitan area) is a distant third (\$25,003), and Dane County is fourth (\$24,750). Adams County (\$12,192), Forest County (\$12,067), and Menominee County (\$4,524) had the lowest per capita adjusted gross incomes.

Unemployment Benefits — In an average month in 2002, Wisconsin reported that 91,290 persons (about 55% of the 166,673 unemployed) received unemployment compensation. Nationally, 3.6 million workers, or 42.8% of those unemployed, received benefits during an average month. The average weekly benefit in Wisconsin was \$247, less than the national average of \$257. The highest average weekly benefit of \$360 was paid in Massachusetts, followed by New Jersey (\$331), Washington (\$329), and Colorado (\$313). Lowest in the nation were Alabama (\$167), Mississippi (\$168), Arizona (\$176), and Montana (\$187).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about employment and income.

EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN, BY INDUSTRY
Annual Average, 1998 – 2002
(In Thousands)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Civilian Labor Force	2,952.0	2,889.8	2,934.9	2,990.6	3,027.6
Unemployed	99.4	88.0	103.8	136.1	166.7
Percentage of labor force unemployed	3.4%	3.0%	3.5%	4.6%	5.5%
Employed	2,852.6	2,801.8	2,831.2	2,854.5	2,860.9
Total nonfarm	2,718.0	2,784.0	2,833.8	2,813.9	2,778.7
Goods producing	713.5	720.5	723.0	689.5	655.7
Manufacturing	593.2	594.8	594.1	560.3	528.7
Construction	116.0	121.5	124.8	125.4	123.1
Natural resources and mining	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9
Service providing	2,004.6	2,063.5	2,110.8	2,124.3	2,122.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	525.2	540.8	552.9	547.7	535.2
Educational and health services	312.7	328.4	339.6	349.6	356.8
Local government	265.6	269.2	275.0	283.0	285.5
Professional and business services	231.6	240.5	247.0	238.5	239.9
Leisure and hospitality	227.1	232.4	236.7	238.6	238.8
Financial activities	140.8	145.5	149.1	151.8	153.2
Other services, except public services	124.6	125.3	126.3	131.3	133.4
State government	97.9	99.5	97.9	100.7	99.4
Information	49.4	51.7	53.6	53.3	50.8
Federal government	29.7	30.2	32.6	30.1	29.6

Note: Industry classifications in this table are defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), and are not directly comparable to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes used previously.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Division of Workforce Solutions, Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, "LMI – Industry Employment Historical Series, 1990-2002", May 15, 2003; and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, "WI Labor Market Information: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), 1990-2002 Historical Series", May 14, 2003.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN WISCONSIN
by Industry Group, 1998 – 2001

Industry Group	Number of Employees for week including March 12			
	1998	1999	2000	2001
Machinery	85,987	85,462	83,401	77,784
Fabricated metal products	77,678	77,130	76,075	72,537
Food	57,607	58,198	60,872	60,833
Transportation equipment	43,535	43,498	44,050	40,601
Paper	41,761	43,319	42,378	38,865
Printing and related support activities	39,964	40,418	38,662	38,231
Plastics and rubber products	33,255	35,676	36,887	35,480
Electrical equipment, appliances, and components	33,588	32,487	32,509	30,028
Wood products	27,496	29,318	29,858	29,024
Primary metal industries	26,892	26,142	26,440	24,511
Computer and electronic products	23,053	25,504	24,210	22,931
Furniture and related products	17,133	17,851	18,393	18,321
Miscellaneous manufacturing	18,605	19,295	19,173	17,742
Chemicals	12,784	13,082	14,353	13,806
Nonmetallic mineral products	10,261	10,666	10,623	10,006
Leather and allied products	5,096	4,475	3,850	2,957
Beverage and tobacco products	2,948	2,893	2,528	2,497
Apparel	3,474	2,829	2,505	2,382
Textile products	2,246	2,310	2,505	2,359
Textile mills	2,438	2,385	2,376	2,214
Petroleum and coal products	418	415	412	422
TOTAL	566,219	573,353	572,060	543,531

Note: The data in this table are not comparable to that reported in previous *Blue Books* because of a change in the industry classification system in 1998. The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) has replaced the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) which was used through 1997, and similarly named industry groups in the two systems may include different industries.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *2001 County Business Patterns (NAICS) – Wisconsin 31 – Manufacturing*, 2001 and prior years at: <http://censtats.census.gov/cbpnaic/cbpnaic.shtml> [May 23, 2003].

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN WISCONSIN
January 1990 – January 2003
(In Thousands)

Month and Year	Civilian Labor Force*	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Total				Trade, Transportation, and Utilities
					Nonfarm Employment	Service Providing	Goods Producing	Manufacturing	
Jan. 1990	2,549.2	2,414.4	134.8	5.3	2,206.7	1,615.2	591.5	513.7	448.0
Jan. 1991	2,537.5	2,386.7	150.8	5.9	2,232.9	1,650.1	582.8	505.9	454.4
Jan. 1992	2,584.2	2,429.6	154.6	6.0	2,269.0	1,684.2	584.8	504.0	456.2
Jan. 1993	2,645.8	2,512.0	133.9	5.1	2,324.9	1,726.8	598.1	513.5	459.8
Jan. 1994	2,717.5	2,562.6	154.8	5.7	2,383.8	1,772.9	610.9	523.1	473.4
Jan. 1995	2,773.9	2,646.2	127.7	4.6	2,476.9	1,828.9	648.0	556.5	489.7
Jan. 1996	2,862.4	2,738.5	124.0	4.3	2,523.8	1,873.7	650.1	555.9	500.2
Jan. 1997	2,898.6	2,768.6	130.1	4.5	2,559.9	1,900.6	659.3	559.9	504.2
Jan. 1998	2,910.5	2,795.6	114.9	3.9	2,625.2	1,941.6	683.6	583.2	512.5
Jan. 1999	2,883.2	2,764.3	118.9	4.1	2,686.4	1,993.0	693.4	586.5	526.7
Jan. 2000	2,860.9	2,750.3	110.7	3.9	2,748.9	2,047.6	701.3	590.2	541.4
Jan. 2001	2,935.6	2,795.1	140.6	4.8	2,770.7	2,081.2	689.5	577.0	549.2
Jan. 2002	3,004.0	2,814.9	189.1	6.3	2,719.4	2,075.9	643.5	531.6	533.0
Feb. 2002	3,012.7	2,807.5	205.2	6.8	2,717.6	2,082.7	634.9	526.0	524.7
Mar. 2002	3,014.8	2,813.1	201.7	6.7	2,735.9	2,097.3	638.6	527.3	527.4
Apr. 2002	3,011.8	2,833.3	178.5	5.9	2,765.6	2,119.0	646.6	525.1	528.9
May 2002	3,011.1	2,861.3	149.9	5.0	2,799.7	2,142.1	657.6	526.5	536.1
June 2002	3,084.4	2,914.4	169.9	5.5	2,823.4	2,152.0	671.4	533.8	538.7
July 2002	3,091.6	2,927.1	164.5	5.3	2,795.7	2,122.4	673.3	533.3	537.2
Aug. 2002	3,055.4	2,900.5	154.9	5.1	2,794.1	2,117.9	676.2	536.2	536.5
Sept. 2002	3,008.2	2,869.8	138.4	4.6	2,793.6	2,127.1	666.5	531.0	536.3
Oct. 2002	3,016.3	2,877.4	138.8	4.6	2,807.7	2,145.9	661.8	527.5	538.0
Nov. 2002	3,016.1	2,865.8	150.3	5.0	2,805.0	2,150.0	655.0	524.8	542.0
Dec. 2002	3,004.7	2,845.9	158.8	5.3	2,786.7	2,142.7	644.0	521.9	544.1
Jan. 2003	3,067.5	2,875.2	192.3	6.3	2,721.3	2,092.2	629.1	520.6	529.4

Note: Data are estimates that are revised monthly and annually and are seasonally unadjusted. Industry classifications in this table are defined by the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), and are not directly comparable to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes used previously.

*Civilian labor force includes both employed and unemployed persons, age 16 and over, and excludes current military personnel and other institutionalized individuals.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Division of Workforce Solutions, Current Employment Statistics (CES) program, "LMI – Industry Employment Historical Series, 1990-2002" (May 15, 2003), and "LMI – Industry Employment 2003" (June 2, 2003); and Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program, "WI Labor Market Information: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), 1990-2002 Historical Series" (May 14, 2003), and "Civilian Labor Force 2003" (May 21, 2003).

WISCONSIN PERSONAL EARNED INCOME
By Source, 1997 – 2001
(In Millions)

Industry	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Services	\$20,713	\$22,301	\$24,324	\$26,041	\$27,241
Manufacturing	24,632	25,656	26,416	27,331	26,448
Government and government enterprises	13,296	13,891	14,371	15,180	16,202
Retail trade	8,004	8,399	9,017	9,622	9,885
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6,052	6,678	7,182	7,491	7,823
Construction	5,412	5,987	6,647	7,030	7,240
Transportation and public utilities	5,197	5,583	5,999	6,286	6,536
Wholesale trade	5,329	5,831	6,124	6,438	6,493
Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	485	561	635	671	718
Farm earnings	440	863	891	407	546
Mining	125	145	166	174	180
TOTAL	\$89,685	\$95,895	\$101,772	\$106,673	\$109,312

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Table SA05: Personal Income by Major Source and Earnings by Industry – Wisconsin*, April 23, 2003 at: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi/default.cfm> [May 27, 2003].

EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS
Average by State, 2001
(In Thousands)

State	Total ¹	Services	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Government	Manufacturing	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Transportation and Public Utilities	Construction
Alabama	1,914	481	440	352	340	92	96	105
Alaska	290	73	58	79	14	13	28	15
Arizona	2,266	711	533	377	210	150	111	165
Arkansas	1,156	280	267	194	241	46	72	53
California	14,697	4,688	3,336	2,383	1,904	844	750	767
Colorado	2,232	689	530	345	199	144	144	167
Connecticut	1,682	540	358	244	254	143	78	65
Delaware	419	122	91	57	56	52	17	24 ¹
District of Columbia	651	305	51	222	11	33	18	11
Florida	7,198	2,686	1,782	1,029	469	458	366	403
Georgia	3,954	1,150	966	605	550	207	266	203
Hawaii	554	186	136	115	18	33	42	24 ¹
Idaho	569	151	141	110	76	24	28	38
ILLINOIS	6,005	1,860	1,355	844	908	404	355	269
Indiana	2,938	750	696	409	642	140	148	147
IOWA	1,469	395	351	246	252	88	72	63
Kansas	1,357	358	317	249	206	66	89	64
Kentucky	1,817	484	424	310	307	76	108	88
Louisiana	1,931	542	450	378	182	87	118	122
Maine	609	187	151	102	81	34	25	30
Maryland	2,470	861	554	452	178	143	118	162
Massachusetts	3,335	1,228	740	429	424	233	145	137
MICHIGAN	4,587	1,300	1,073	687	926	210	181	202
MINNESOTA	2,674	789	633	401	423	166	134	122
Mississippi	1,134	271	253	239	214	43	57	52
Missouri	2,732	787	643	428	379	171	175	144
Montana	392	116	102	84	24	18	22	21
Nebraska	909	259	213	156	117	62	58	43
Nevada	1,054	453	221	127	46	50	58	90
New Hampshire	627	191	165	84	104	34	22	27
New Jersey	4,024	1,342	928	601	450	272	270	161
New Mexico	757	222	174	186	43	33	37	46
New York	8,633	3,067	1,734	1,473	843	741	436	334
North Carolina	3,901	1,048	890	624	734	190	183	229
North Dakota	330	94	82	74	25	17	19	15
Ohio	5,566	1,602	1,331	794	1,027	313	250	237
Oklahoma	1,509	437	343	296	179	75	85	64
Oregon	1,596	445	391	269	236	95	79	79
Pennsylvania	5,701	1,908	1,272	730	893	329	303	248
Rhode Island	479	169	108	65	70	33	17	18
South Carolina	1,835	459	432	320	332	84	96	111
South Dakota	379	102	94	73	46	28	17	18
Tennessee	2,712	755	639	402	479	132	180	121
Texas	9,513	2,751	2,266	1,584	1,058	533	595	565
Utah	1,082	315	251	190	127	60	61	71
Vermont	299	93	68	50	48	13	12	15
Virginia	3,528	1,155	766	631	372	193	188	214
Washington	2,698	774	635	506	338	141	146	155
West Virginia	735	233	162	141	77	30	37	34
WISCONSIN	2,826	775	640	414	588	150	134	123
Wyoming	246	58	55	62	11	8	14	18
UNITED STATES ²	132,213	41,024	30,502	20,873	17,698	7,624	7,070	6,861

¹Includes mining, not shown separately. Mining is included with construction for Delaware and Hawaii.

²State totals do not sum to U.S. totals because of differing methodologies.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States: 2002, 2002*.

DISTRIBUTION OF WISCONSIN BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS By Number of Employees and Establishments, March 2001

Industry ¹	Total Employees ²	Number of Establishments by Employment Size						
		Total	1 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500 or more
Utilities	14,035	283	170	47	28	27	7	4
Construction	119,934	16,059	14,986	753	206	79	25	10
Manufacturing	543,531	9,846	5,927	1,695	983	784	287	170
Food, beverage, and tobacco products	63,330	1,036	572	204	108	96	36	20
Textiles, textile products, apparel, and leather and allied products	9,912	411	312	55	20	18	4	2
Wood products	29,024	649	397	125	64	42	12	9
Paper	38,865	251	65	46	45	51	28	16
Printing and related support activities	38,231	989	726	114	72	48	14	5
Chemicals	13,806	309	179	69	33	21	2	15
Plastics and rubber products	35,480	482	192	101	91	62	32	4
Nonmetallic mineral products	10,006	375	268	72	14	13	6	2
Primary metal	24,511	228	91	40	28	42	19	8
Fabricated metal products	72,537	1,946	1,202	388	178	141	25	12
Machinery	77,784	1,210	678	220	148	100	37	27
Computer and electronic products	22,931	295	147	53	36	39	13	7
Electrical equip., appliances, and components	30,028	204	91	21	23	30	22	17
Transportation equipment	40,601	276	143	30	34	29	20	20
Furniture and related products	18,321	530	386	74	36	21	10	3
Wholesale trade, durable goods	71,493	5,287	4,437	590	168	70	17	5
Wholesale trade, nondurable goods	48,276	2,545	2,043	298	106	75	16	7
Retail trade	315,694	21,465	18,188	1,986	695	529	60	7
Motor vehicles and parts	39,949	2,686	2,156	333	148	46	2	1
Furniture and home furnishings	9,983	1,241	1,136	87	16	2	0	0
Electronics and appliances	8,835	925	852	39	15	18	1	0
Building material and garden supplies	32,541	2,363	1,969	272	61	61	0	0
Food and beverages	60,043	2,438	1,763	280	216	165	14	0
Health and personal care	19,295	1,413	1,106	229	70	8	0	0
Gasoline stations	24,059	2,563	2,392	154	13	4	0	0
Clothing and clothing accessories	19,787	2,404	2,227	140	33	4	0	0
Sporting goods, hobby, book, and music	12,853	1,376	1,219	130	21	5	1	0
General merchandise	53,688	691	297	77	77	201	38	1
Nonstore retailers (includes online)	18,157	950	838	77	12	14	4	5
Transportation and warehousing	79,075	5,157	4,385	497	161	87	15	12
Truck transportation	44,404	3,674	3,234	289	90	45	9	7
Transit and ground passenger transportation	13,154	524	350	106	38	27	3	0
Couriers and messengers	9,322	231	181	28	14	6	1	1
Information	51,906	2,110	1,591	293	124	69	23	10
Publishing	18,248	587	430	77	42	26	10	2
Broadcasting and telecommunications	19,874	982	759	128	55	31	6	3
Information and data processing	9,906	268	199	35	13	9	7	5
Finance and insurance	132,936	8,467	7,515	630	174	92	25	31
Credit intermediation and related activities	49,592	3,436	2,884	410	93	36	8	5
Insurance carriers and related activities	71,625	3,793	3,496	148	63	50	12	24
Real estate and rental and leasing	27,173	4,589	4,370	163	35	18	2	1
Professional, scientific, and technical services	92,118	10,848	9,965	588	179	91	20	5
Management of companies and enterprises	56,172	851	533	124	86	53	37	18
Administrative support and waste management	117,893	6,521	5,404	566	294	181	53	23
Educational services	44,326	1,273	929	217	67	38	6	16
Health care and social assistance	317,889	12,723	10,566	1,180	398	401	95	83
Ambulatory health care	106,893	7,333	6,463	563	148	110	29	20
Hospitals	94,184	139	6	0	6	45	27	55
Nursing and residential care	65,863	1,983	1,423	203	142	184	25	6
Social assistance	50,949	3,268	2,674	414	102	62	14	2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	32,675	2,377	2,009	237	71	50	9	1
Accommodation	27,555	1,494	1,143	240	58	43	7	3
Food services and drinking places	171,927	11,464	8,504	2,244	624	91	1	0
Other services (except public administration)	112,711	15,024	14,024	772	142	66	17	3
Repair and maintenance	25,045	4,580	4,410	138	20	10	2	0
Personal and laundry services	25,858	4,120	3,933	143	29	13	2	0
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and like organizations	61,808	6,324	5,681	491	93	43	13	3
TOTAL	2,400,575	140,540	118,694	13,202	4,629	2,871	724	420

¹ Industry categories and the total include subcategories not reported separately. Establishments are classified according to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and statistics are not directly comparable to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes used previously.

² Number of employees for the week including March 12, 2001.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *County Business Patterns, Wisconsin: 2001*, April 2003.

UNEMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, AND UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS

By State, 2002

State	Unemployment ¹				Unemployment Insurance Benefits ²	
	Rate ³	Persons		Insured as % of Total	Average Weekly	Total Paid (in thousands)
		Total	Insured ⁴			
Alabama	5.9%	124,359	41,330	33.2%	\$167.44	\$314,513
Alaska	7.7	24,962	14,121	56.6	193.34	131,909
Arizona	6.2	165,028	44,678	27.1	176.21	374,565
Arkansas	5.4	69,804	36,578	52.4	223.40	317,953
California	6.7	1,162,836	534,683	46.0	217.24	5,641,552
Colorado	5.7	139,848	41,438	29.6	313.18	538,439
Connecticut	4.3	76,778	51,417	67.0	286.90	722,048
Delaware	4.2	17,897	8,634	48.2	228.08	107,419
District of Columbia	6.4	19,529	7,451	38.2	289.70	135,080
Florida	5.5	442,301	126,770	28.7	225.33	1,219,914
Georgia	5.1	220,861	73,305	33.2	238.73	781,024
Hawaii	4.2	24,732	12,101	48.9	297.23	158,143
Idaho	5.8	39,822	18,838	47.3	231.70	179,556
ILLINOIS	6.5	414,788	187,079	45.1	280.06	2,478,359
Indiana	5.1	162,978	62,714	38.5	254.58	697,091
IOWA	4.0	66,753	31,350	47.0	254.72	366,698
Kansas	5.1	72,268	28,404	39.3	276.37	359,778
Kentucky	5.6	109,891	41,185	37.5	245.83	481,310
Louisiana	6.1	123,359	36,497	29.6	197.25	300,013
Maine	4.4	30,092	12,870	42.8	224.42	122,754
Maryland	4.4	126,385	48,321	38.2	240.94	498,919
Massachusetts	5.3	185,104	116,290	62.8	360.09	2,000,314
MICHIGAN	6.2	310,029	150,816	48.6	276.49	1,888,687
MINNESOTA	4.4	128,129	61,646	48.1	317.61	870,836
Mississippi	6.8	88,185	27,848	31.6	168.49	192,277
Missouri	5.5	164,835	65,788	39.9	205.49	579,282
Montana	4.6	21,387	9,354	43.7	187.07	70,843
Nebraska	3.6	34,347	13,113	38.2	211.51	117,261
Nevada	5.5	61,772	31,470	50.9	232.13	320,595
New Hampshire	4.7	33,270	9,980	30.0	259.84	107,810
New Jersey	5.8	254,999	134,575	52.8	331.22	2,132,362
New Mexico	5.4	47,824	14,867	31.1	207.09	133,509
New York	6.1	572,614	251,006	43.8	275.47	3,120,232
North Carolina	6.7	281,437	108,644	38.6	258.98	1,221,947
North Dakota	4.0	13,862	4,584	33.1	219.27	42,381
Ohio	5.7	330,761	132,425	40.0	251.05	1,418,258
Oklahoma	4.5	76,376	25,418	33.3	233.87	256,324
Oregon	7.5	138,284	68,283	49.4	276.90	838,300
Pennsylvania	5.7	355,842	208,527	58.6	291.06	2,665,716
Rhode Island	5.1	28,217	14,999	51.4	304.31	205,241
South Carolina	6.0	117,265	49,860	42.5	208.11	420,731
South Dakota	3.1	13,054	3,474	26.6	198.30	27,638
Tennessee	5.1	149,872	61,213	40.8	209.57	621,631
Texas	6.3	680,864	201,001	29.5	258.68	2,296,122
Utah	6.1	72,061	20,518	28.5	275.41	253,946
Vermont	3.7	13,055	8,188	62.7	250.16	96,085
Virginia	4.1	152,154	52,614	34.6	311.27	741,503
Washington	7.3	225,844	112,913	50.0	328.63	1,715,319
West Virginia	6.1	48,880	18,064	37.0	214.92	163,899
WISCONSIN	5.5	166,673	91,290	54.8	247.17	992,142
Wyoming	4.2	11,347	3,444	30.4	232.01	40,108
UNITED STATES ⁵	5.8%	8,378,000	3,584,800	42.8%	\$256.76	\$41,743,827

¹Unemployment data include Puerto Rico, not listed separately.

²Unemployment insurance data include Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands, not listed separately.

³Total unemployed as a percentage of civilian workforce in the state.

⁴Insured unemployed are unemployed persons receiving unemployment benefits.

⁵Because of separate processing and weighting procedures, U.S. totals may differ from the sum of state data.

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey*, April 2003; U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, departmental data, May 2003.

PERSONAL INCOME IN WISCONSIN 1929 – 2002

Year	Wisconsin Personal Income (in millions) ¹	Per Capita Personal Income								
		Wisconsin				United States				
		Per Capita Amount	Annual % Change	State Rank	As % of National Average	Per Capita Amount	High ²	State	Low	State
1929	\$1,975	\$673	—	18	96%	\$700	\$1,152	New York	\$271	S.C.
1930	1,733	588	—	18	95	620	1,035	New York	202	Miss.
1935	1,416	461	—	19	97	474	722	New York	177	Miss.
1940	1,720	547	—	21	92	595	1,027	Delaware	215	Miss.
1945	3,499	1,182	—	22	96	1,237	1,644	New York	629	Miss.
1950	5,178	1,506	—	24	100	1,510	2,075	Delaware	770	Miss.
1955	6,899	1,875	—	21	98	1,911	2,527	Nevada	1,045	Miss.
1960	8,948	2,258	—	20	99	2,276	2,926	Conn.	1,237	Miss.
1965	11,803	2,789	—	22	98	2,859	3,583	Conn.	1,688	Miss.
1970	17,629	3,983	—	21	97	4,095	5,243	Alaska	2,641	Miss.
1975	27,697	6,061	—	25	98	6,155	10,600	Alaska	4,205	Miss.
1980	47,881	10,161	—	20	100	10,183	14,807	Alaska	7,076	Miss.
1985	65,733	13,845	—	27	94	14,705	20,200	Alaska	9,922	Miss.
1990	89,025	18,152	—	25	93	19,572	26,712	Conn.	13,156	Miss.
1991	92,669	18,667	2.8%	27	93	20,023	26,747	Conn.	13,766	Miss.
1992	99,454	19,790	6.0	24	94	20,960	28,412	Conn.	14,635	Miss.
1993	104,337	20,519	3.7	23	95	21,539	29,272	Conn.	15,355	Miss.
1994	110,570	21,538	5.0	23	96	22,340	30,092	Conn.	16,392	Miss.
1995	115,960	22,365	3.8	23	96	23,255	31,381	Conn.	16,984	Miss.
1996	121,864	23,301	4.2	24	96	24,270	32,773	Conn.	17,793	Miss.
1997	128,920	24,481	5.1	23	96	25,412	34,759	Conn.	18,580	Miss.
1998	137,759	26,004	6.2	22	97	26,893	37,108	Conn.	19,635	Miss.
1999	143,589	26,926	3.5	22	97	27,880	38,560	Conn.	20,082	Miss.
2000	152,572	28,389	5.4	20	95	29,760	41,446	Conn.	20,920	Miss.
2001	157,832	29,196	2.8	21	96	30,413	42,377	Conn.	21,653	Miss.
2002	162,818	29,923	2.5	22	97	30,941	42,706	Conn.	22,372	Miss.

Note: Alaska and Hawaii were not included in U.S. totals before 1950.

¹Personal income includes all forms of income received by persons from business establishments; federal, state, and local governments; households and institutions; and foreign countries. Allowance is made for "in kind" income not received as cash.

²High shown is for the 50 states. In the following years, jurisdictions other than states had higher per capita personal income: 1950: Alaska (pre-statehood) – \$2,400, District of Columbia – \$2,228; 1991: District of Columbia – \$27,711; 1992: District of Columbia – \$29,341; 1993: District of Columbia – \$30,658; 1994: District of Columbia – \$31,395.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Accounts Data, *Annual State Personal Income*, issued April 23, 2003, at: <http://www.bea.gov/bea/regional/spi> [June 8, 2003].

WISCONSIN ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME

By County, 1997 – 2001

County	Per Capita AGI						2001 Rank
	2001 AGI ¹	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Adams	\$244,724,403	\$10,426	\$11,428	\$12,179	\$13,170	\$12,192	70
Ashland	219,195,790	10,815	11,575	12,187	12,667	12,969	66
Barron	724,226,836	12,525	13,825	15,359	15,823	15,995	42
Bayfield	225,907,170	12,343	13,210	14,481	15,061	14,942	50
Brown	4,997,605,543	19,114	20,444	21,512	22,545	21,841	7
Buffalo	208,644,416	11,807	13,148	14,446	14,974	15,014	47
Burnett	209,615,271	11,088	12,411	13,097	14,550	13,243	63
Calumet	859,074,537	17,290	19,017	20,078	21,217	20,713	9
Chippewa	923,977,019	13,156	14,263	15,461	16,178	16,555	38
Clark	441,209,951	10,845	11,704	12,949	12,864	13,057	65
Columbia	1,020,798,849	16,347	17,394	19,195	20,072	19,292	13
Crawford	219,248,197	11,153	11,823	13,018	13,420	12,666	68
Dane	10,687,296,739	20,849	22,168	23,713	25,136	24,750	4
Dodge	1,563,054,561	15,495	16,515	17,294	18,344	18,075	28
Door	539,447,185	16,448	17,437	19,648	20,367	19,116	14
Douglas	674,739,515	12,279	13,571	14,343	15,217	15,509	44
Dunn	402,864,863	12,044	13,000	14,081	15,161	14,954	49
Eau Claire	1,698,664,657	15,125	16,218	17,288	18,408	18,065	29
Florence	71,546,499	11,455	12,124	12,774	13,786	13,996	60
Fond du Lac	1,855,364,702	16,443	17,451	18,664	19,419	18,946	17
Forest	121,138,510	9,752	10,600	11,244	11,795	12,067	71
Grant	714,801,761	11,852	12,890	13,630	14,052	14,291	55
Green	622,503,771	15,886	17,518	18,554	18,930	18,349	24
Green Lake	326,089,163	14,030	15,112	16,082	16,651	17,016	35
Iowa	411,305,101	13,986	15,658	16,347	17,332	17,902	31
Iron	88,423,956	11,599	12,002	13,158	14,204	12,888	67
Jackson	256,597,850	11,357	13,431	13,936	13,862	13,351	62
Jefferson	1,424,752,723	16,043	17,294	18,395	19,089	18,618	21
Juneau	355,032,617	12,036	13,130	14,396	15,432	14,423	54
Kenosha	2,837,959,136	16,428	17,808	18,861	19,944	18,803	19
Kewaunee	362,037,260	14,322	15,867	17,021	17,929	17,824	32
La Crosse	1,995,592,257	15,755	16,621	18,015	19,171	18,536	22
Lafayette	228,870,905	11,518	12,683	13,431	13,843	14,116	58
Langlade	305,510,531	11,806	12,888	14,027	14,871	14,625	51
Lincoln	485,022,489	14,153	15,215	16,601	17,074	16,289	40
Manitowoc	1,499,753,184	15,410	16,454	17,767	18,110	18,016	30
Marathon	2,481,905,156	16,684	17,991	19,221	19,283	19,582	12
Marinette	635,977,135	12,878	13,578	14,309	14,878	14,590	52
Marquette	228,275,761	12,854	13,490	15,155	16,083	15,568	43
Menominee	20,769,884	3,538	4,038	3,973	4,240	4,524	72
Milwaukee	16,996,098,791	15,389	16,342	17,400	18,067	18,083	27
Monroe	581,254,363	12,524	13,233	14,149	14,579	14,060	59
Oconto	594,201,552	13,736	14,921	16,301	16,970	16,405	39
Oneida	681,476,997	15,736	17,611	18,469	19,762	18,417	23
Outagamie	3,629,020,411	18,509	19,953	21,118	22,422	22,287	6
Ozaukee	2,991,249,299	29,906	32,759	36,488	38,948	36,096	1
Pepin	118,276,693	12,618	13,702	15,068	15,609	16,116	41
Pierce	698,655,717	15,031	16,674	18,072	19,595	18,795	20
Polk	704,702,315	14,758	16,109	19,763	18,645	16,836	36
Portage	1,227,855,039	14,804	15,696	16,582	17,350	18,139	26
Price	225,742,022	12,537	13,430	14,365	14,091	14,242	56
Racine	3,885,264,206	18,102	19,142	20,206	20,464	20,504	10
Richland	260,173,905	11,811	12,853	14,373	14,335	14,447	53
Rock	2,800,623,123	16,708	17,432	18,373	18,921	18,281	25
Rusk	189,248,180	10,074	11,258	11,879	12,377	12,278	69
St. Croix	1,618,979,635	19,941	21,600	23,921	25,281	25,003	3
Sauk	1,050,874,981	15,928	17,494	18,989	19,847	18,810	18
Sawyer	232,341,154	10,654	12,369	13,086	14,249	14,215	57
Shawano	613,497,572	12,484	13,780	14,953	15,408	14,984	48
Sheboygan	2,276,263,311	17,090	18,306	20,202	20,284	20,077	11
Taylor	296,489,792	12,993	13,893	15,248	15,409	15,037	46
Trempealeau	478,601,053	13,146	15,066	16,580	17,211	17,577	33
Vernon	372,181,141	10,948	12,139	13,305	13,598	13,138	64
Vilas	351,380,256	13,351	15,601	16,710	18,010	16,584	37
Walworth	1,769,151,207	17,122	18,418	19,961	20,920	19,017	16
Washburn	244,192,465	12,794	13,764	15,029	17,023	15,065	45
Washington	2,904,028,013	20,719	22,628	24,438	24,958	24,468	5
Waushara	11,399,249,141	26,625	28,627	31,472	32,484	31,354	2
Waupaca	893,023,279	14,782	16,145	17,697	17,615	17,156	34
Waushara	326,892,549	12,950	13,687	14,841	15,680	13,991	61
Winnebago	3,259,387,603	18,035	18,836	19,811	21,032	20,723	8
Wood	1,442,086,544	15,967	17,058	18,041	19,631	19,405	15
STATE ²	\$110,455,051,447	\$17,437	\$18,655	\$20,116	\$20,878	\$20,453	

¹“Wisconsin adjusted gross income” (AGI) is Wisconsin income as reported to the Wisconsin Department of Revenue for income tax purposes and is based on the federal income tax definition of gross income as modified by certain additions and subtractions required by state law.

²State totals and state per capita figures include amounts not allocated to a particular county.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of Research and Analysis, departmental data, June 2003.

PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME

State	Total Earned Income		Agricultural				
	(in millions) ¹	Rank per Capita	Farm Earnings	Services, Forestry, Fishing, and Other ²	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing
Alabama	\$77,487	46	0.98%	0.70%	0.89%	6.39%	17.41%
Alaska	16,163	9	0.07	1.48	6.40	8.09	3.75
Arizona	102,024	39	0.98	0.95	0.50	7.85	10.63
Arkansas	43,776	49	2.27	0.91	0.60	6.45	18.71
California	852,384	11	0.96	1.05	0.35	6.05	12.24
Colorado	115,727	6	0.60	0.79	1.53	8.31	9.11
Connecticut	103,870	2	0.16	0.59	0.15	5.24	16.11
Delaware	20,526	7	0.29	— ³	— ³	6.46	16.76
District of Columbia	52,227	1	0.00	— ³	— ³	1.26	1.71
Florida	313,722	37	0.72	1.03	0.14	6.45	6.79
Georgia	188,908	19	0.70	0.64	0.22	5.71	12.62
Hawaii	27,626	18	0.77	0.64	0.11	6.44	2.74
Idaho	23,838	43	4.39	1.45	0.60	7.74	15.30
ILLINOIS	306,022	10	0.30	0.55	0.31	6.13	15.62
Indiana	123,440	32	0.22	0.55	0.39	6.76	26.62
IOWA	58,077	34	4.08	0.75	0.18	6.28	18.17
Kansas	55,679	27	0.83	0.80	0.97	6.03	16.23
Kentucky	73,829	41	1.23	0.72	1.86	5.92	18.75
Louisiana	78,409	45	0.65	0.68	4.68	6.89	11.76
Maine	24,261	38	0.42	1.44	0.03	6.90	13.47
Maryland	130,498	13	0.30	0.63	0.10	7.62	7.27
Massachusetts	188,244	3	0.06	0.61	0.08	6.00	12.76
MICHIGAN	219,529	20	0.22	0.55	0.28	5.65	27.62
MINNESOTA	127,272	8	0.98	0.59	0.29	6.51	17.42
Mississippi	41,821	51	0.95	0.89	0.81	6.70	16.73
Missouri	117,930	25	0.27	0.58	0.24	6.79	15.43
Montana	15,197	48	1.24	1.20	2.42	7.82	6.43
Nebraska	37,047	22	2.89	0.67	0.31	6.53	11.68
Nevada	49,236	16	0.25	0.69	1.36	10.14	4.38
New Hampshire	29,451	15	0.15	0.73	0.09	7.74	16.62
New Jersey	232,134	4	0.12	0.51	0.12	5.25	12.83
New Mexico	31,292	47	2.25	0.70	2.81	6.18	5.85
New York	515,161	5	0.13	0.50	0.11	4.15	9.44
North Carolina	166,302	33	1.23	0.72	0.15	6.62	18.20
North Dakota	12,144	35	1.95	0.87	1.89	6.03	7.79
Ohio	238,654	23	0.18	0.53	0.36	5.90	21.39
Oklahoma	62,319	42	1.08	0.57	5.38	5.24	13.79
Oregon	71,329	31	1.10	1.51	0.15	6.87	15.99
Pennsylvania	269,240	21	0.22	0.57	0.64	6.05	17.74
Rhode Island	21,914	28	0.08	0.71	0.07	5.80	13.52
South Carolina	71,864	44	0.62	0.67	0.10	7.02	18.46
South Dakota	14,043	40	2.56	0.84	0.33	6.20	11.98
Tennessee	118,584	29	0.30	0.54	0.22	6.17	17.08
Texas	485,047	17	0.58	0.60	4.56	6.57	11.67
Utah	43,648	36	0.56	0.47	1.05	7.20	12.02
Vermont	12,527	30	0.68	0.93	0.24	7.04	17.17
Virginia	176,370	12	0.19	0.59	0.52	6.65	9.55
Washington	142,801	14	1.05	1.17	0.18	6.63	13.25
West Virginia	26,778	50	0.08	0.48	5.76	5.64	12.66
WISCONSIN	113,443	24	0.44	0.68	0.17	6.54	22.86
Wyoming	10,259	26	0.71	0.88	14.06	9.18	4.74
UNITED STATES	\$6,450,073		0.62%	0.73%	0.84%	6.15%	13.91%

¹Includes wages and salaries, other labor income, and proprietor's income.

²“Other” consists of income of U.S. residents employed by international organizations and foreign embassies and consulates in the United States.

³Not shown to avoid disclosure of confidential information, but estimates for the item are included in the total.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table 4 of “State Personal Income and Per Capita Personal Income, 2002”, *Survey of Current Business*, May 2003; U.S. Census Bureau, *GCT-T1 2002 Population Estimates* for July 1, 2002, at: <http://factfinder.census.gov> [June 6, 2003].

BY INDUSTRY, BY STATE – 2002

Transportation and Public Utilities	Wholesale Trade	Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	Services	Government and Government Enterprises	State
6.52%	5.67%	9.25%	6.12%	25.82%	20.24%	Alabama
10.22	2.47	8.58	3.97	22.89	32.08	Alaska
5.49	5.89	10.53	9.88	29.84	17.45	Arizona
9.18	5.11	11.49	4.79	23.00	17.49	Arkansas
6.03	5.64	9.06	9.48	32.65	16.49	California
9.73	5.40	9.03	9.26	29.91	16.33	Colorado
4.96	5.54	8.05	16.74	29.28	13.18	Connecticut
4.52	4.41	8.72	16.85	27.05	14.38	Delaware
2.85	0.73	2.14	6.06	43.06	39.86	District of Columbia
6.11	6.22	10.91	10.10	35.13	16.39	Florida
10.36	7.79	8.86	7.62	28.71	16.76	Georgia
6.84	3.34	11.00	7.66	29.95	30.52	Hawaii
6.34	5.27	9.95	5.32	24.99	18.65	Idaho
7.20	6.79	7.81	11.05	30.38	13.87	ILLINOIS
6.02	5.51	9.04	6.62	24.14	14.13	Indiana
6.32	6.23	9.11	8.45	24.09	16.34	IOWA
9.57	6.58	9.30	6.91	24.41	18.36	Kansas
7.47	5.47	9.77	5.61	23.99	19.20	Kentucky
7.80	5.26	9.02	5.36	27.51	20.42	Louisiana
4.90	5.03	11.86	7.16	30.07	18.70	Maine
5.31	5.12	8.40	8.06	33.56	23.62	Maryland
4.78	5.77	8.33	12.60	36.47	12.53	Massachusetts
5.05	5.63	8.29	6.09	26.38	14.23	MICHIGAN
5.89	7.71	9.37	9.59	27.81	13.83	MINNESOTA
6.50	4.50	9.97	4.84	24.80	23.32	Mississippi
8.14	6.37	9.37	8.67	28.33	15.80	Missouri
7.54	4.70	11.40	6.12	28.28	22.82	Montana
10.10	6.05	8.43	8.11	27.42	17.79	Nebraska
5.54	4.26	10.12	8.80	39.02	15.44	Nevada
4.39	7.60	12.15	8.48	30.35	11.70	New Hampshire
8.57	8.44	8.19	10.77	30.89	14.32	New Jersey
5.47	3.78	10.14	4.97	28.65	29.20	New Mexico
5.71	5.24	6.60	21.84	31.93	14.35	New York
5.58	5.80	9.46	7.82	25.32	19.10	North Carolina
8.33	7.30	9.50	6.26	26.75	23.33	North Dakota
5.55	6.29	9.62	7.60	26.92	15.65	Ohio
7.88	4.72	9.43	5.63	24.58	21.70	Oklahoma
5.74	6.77	10.38	7.10	27.14	17.26	Oregon
6.93	5.49	8.84	8.42	31.82	13.30	Pennsylvania
5.13	4.80	9.83	9.20	32.55	18.31	Rhode Island
6.74	4.99	10.36	6.55	23.70	20.80	South Carolina
6.39	6.06	10.44	8.21	26.55	20.42	South Dakota
7.58	6.11	10.28	7.38	29.99	14.34	Tennessee
9.12	6.47	9.02	8.22	27.73	15.47	Texas
7.09	5.43	9.77	8.33	28.05	20.03	Utah
5.47	4.79	10.47	5.83	30.78	16.59	Vermont
6.18	4.73	8.14	7.56	31.68	24.21	Virginia
6.57	5.62	9.21	7.14	29.92	19.28	Washington
6.80	4.57	9.35	4.43	27.37	22.87	West Virginia
5.91	5.91	9.12	7.27	25.76	15.33	WISCONSIN
7.88	3.41	9.11	4.90	20.69	24.45	Wyoming
6.69%	5.88%	8.91%	9.65%	29.92%	16.70%	UNITED STATES

HIGHLIGHTS OF GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE IN WISCONSIN

Land and Water Area — Wisconsin encompasses 34.8 million acres, not including those parts of the Mississippi River and Great Lakes located within the boundaries of the state. Its inland lakes, covering more than 982,000 acres, make up almost 3% of the state's total surface area. The largest county in the state is Marathon with 988,744 acres; the smallest is Ozaukee with 148,448 acres. The geographic center of the state is located in Wood County about 9 miles southeast of Marshfield.

Lakes — The largest lake in Wisconsin is Lake Winnebago (137,708 acres), which covers parts of three counties; the deepest natural lake is Green Lake in Green Lake County at a maximum depth of 236 feet. Most of Wisconsin's largest lakes are concentrated in the northern two-thirds of the state, and they include artificial bodies of water created by dams. Wisconsin has 15,057 lakes (6,040 named, the rest unnamed). Green County has only five lakes while Vilas County has 1,318.

High Points — The state's highest recorded elevation is Timms Hill in Price County, at 1,952 feet. There are also other recorded elevations of at least 1,900 feet in Forest, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, and Price Counties.

Temperature — In 2001, the annual statewide average temperature was 45.4° Fahrenheit. Across the state, normal regional temperatures vary from 42.7° in the north central area to 48.5° in the southeast. The coldest year for 1981-2001 was 1993 at an average of 42.2°. The warmest in that 20-year period was 1987 with an average of 47.5°.

Precipitation — In 2001, the total statewide average rainfall was 35.42 inches. Regional precipitation averages varied from a high of 40.26 inches in the south central to a low of 30.30 inches in the northeast. The driest year in the 1981-2001 period was 1989 at 24.62 inches and the wettest year was 1991 at 38.67 inches.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about geography and climate.

WISCONSIN'S LARGEST WATER AREAS

Name	County ¹	Area in Acres
Lake Winnebago	Winnebago (also Calumet and Fond du Lac)	137,708
Lake Pepin ²	Pepin	—
Lake Petenwell	Juneau (also Adams and Wood)	23,040
Lake Chippewa (Chippewa Flowage)	Sawyer	15,300
Poygan Lake	Winnebago (also Waushara)	14,102
Castle Rock Lake	Juneau (also Adams)	13,955
Turtle-Flambeau Flowage	Iron	13,545
Lake Koshkonong	Rock (also Dane and Jefferson)	10,460
Lake Mendota	Dane	9,842
Lake Wisconsin	Sauk (also Columbia)	9,000
Lake Butte des Morts	Winnebago	8,857
Lake Onalaska	La Crosse	7,688
Green Lake (Big Green Lake) ³	Green Lake	7,346
Big Eau Pleine Reservoir	Marathon	6,830
Lake Du Bay	Portage (also Marathon)	6,700
Beaver Dam Lake	Dodge	6,542
Willow Flowage	Oneida	6,306
Lake Wissota	Chippewa	6,300
Shawano Lake	Shawano	6,063
Geneva Lake	Walworth	5,262
Lake Winneskiek	Crawford	5,250
Puckaway Lake	Green Lake (also Marquette)	5,039
Lac Courte Oreilles	Sawyer	5,039
Lake St. Croix	St. Croix	4,668
Lake Winneconne	Winnebago	4,507
Holcombe Flowage	Chippewa (also Rusk)	3,890
Trout Lake	Vilas	3,816
Pelican Lake	Oneida	3,585
Fence Lake	Vilas	3,555
Tomahawk Lake	Oneida	3,392
Gile Flowage	Iron	3,384
Long Lake	Washburn	3,290
Lake Monona	Dane	3,274
Namekagon Lake	Bayfield	3,227
Lake Kegonsa	Dane	3,209

¹County listed first contains the water's source of origin. Other counties covered by the water area are shown in parentheses.

²Lake Pepin is part of Mississippi River backwaters. Definite area cannot be determined because of fluctuations, but past DNR estimates have ranged over 27,000 acres.

³Green Lake, at a maximum depth of 236 feet, is Wisconsin's deepest natural lake.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, *Wisconsin Lakes*, 1999, and DNR department data at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us> [February 2003].

LAND AND INLAND LAKE AREA OF WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County	Total Land Area		Inland Lakes		County	Total Land Area		Inland Lakes	
	Acres	Number	Acres	Number		Acres	Number	Acres	
Adams	414,554	47	2,309		Marinette	897,126	442	13,735	
Ashland	668,045	157	5,936		Marquette	291,514	93	5,736	
Barron	552,218	369	17,748		Menominee	229,094	128	4,044	
Bayfield	944,800	962	22,629		Milwaukee	154,598	41	197	
Brown	338,355	22	170		Monroe	576,493	120	3,437	
Buffalo	438,061	8	196		Oconto	638,701	378	11,053	
Burnett	525,773	509	31,258		Oneida	719,680	1,129	68,447	
Calumet	204,698	8	98		Outagamie	409,818	33	213	
Chippewa	646,675	449	20,027		Ozaukee	148,448	39	709	
Clark	778,010	32	1,076		Pepin	148,659	29	278	
Columbia	495,226	56	3,095		Pierce	368,954	38	6,016	
Crawford	366,522	77	6,243		Polk	587,053	437	20,900	
Dane	769,210	36	21,520		Portage	516,038	136	12,203	
Dodge	564,659	29	13,246		Price	801,638	389	15,129	
Door	308,941	25	3,254		Racine	213,184	21	3,919	
Douglas	837,843	431	14,113		Richland	375,168	9	251	
Dunn	545,299	21	3,963		Rock	461,101	76	11,174	
Eau Claire	408,090	20	2,838		Rusk	584,403	250	7,854	
Florence	312,339	259	7,259		St. Croix	461,965	64	3,667	
Fond du Lac	462,662	42	1,655		Sauk	536,083	28	11,004	
Forest	648,992	824	22,531		Sawyer	804,109	496	56,183	
Grant	734,624	33	1,569		Shawano	571,206	134	8,912	
Green	373,754	5	350		Sheboygan	328,723	72	2,111	
Green Lake	226,739	36	17,120		Taylor	623,910	284	6,183	
Iowa	488,109	15	685		Trempealeau ..	469,811	26	409	
Iron	484,627	494	29,368		Vernon	508,717	57	256	
Jackson	631,885	135	5,004		Vilas	559,181	1,318	93,889	
Jefferson	356,486	35	3,770		Walworth	355,398	37	12,798	
Juneau	491,270	57	45,950		Washburn	518,195	964	31,265	
Kenosha	174,611	33	3,674		Washington ..	275,725	54	3,080	
Kewaunee	219,290	15	251		Waukesha	355,571	118	15,156	
La Crosse	289,754	19	8,568		Waupaca	480,698	240	7,169	
Lafayette	405,485	8	565		Waushara	400,659	138	4,623	
Langlade	558,509	841	9,122		Winnebago	280,691	30	169,755	
Lincoln	565,312	727	15,741		Wood	507,379	78	6,245	
Manitowoc	378,579	101	1,492						
Marathon	988,774	194	19,762		STATE	34,758,464	15,057	982,155	

Note: Land area statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census; lake statistics from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. Lake Superior and Lake Michigan are not included in totals.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, *Wisconsin Lakes, 1999*; U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, *Summary Population and Housing Characteristics, Wisconsin*, Table 16.

SELECTED HIGH POINTS IN WISCONSIN*

Site	County	Location by Section, Township, Range	Elevation in Feet
Timms Hill	Price	N. 11, T. 34N., R. 2E.	1,952
Sugarbush Hill	Forest	SW. 36, T. 36N., R. 13E.	1,939
Rib Mountain	Marathon	SE. 8, T. 28N., R. 7E.	1,924
Lookout Mountain	Lincoln	SW. 27, T. 34N., R. 8E.	1,920
Kent Tower Hill	Langlade	NW. 21, T. 32N., R. 13E.	1,903
Mt. Whittlesey	Ashland	SE. 9, T. 44N., R. 2E.	1,872
Penokee Range	Iron	NE. 6, T. 44N., R. 1W.	1,860
Meteor Hill	Sawyer	SW. 17, T. 37N., R. 8W.	1,801
Carter Hills	Oconto	NW. 6, T. 33N., R. 15E.	1,781
Blue Hills	Rusk	27, T. 35N., R. 9W.	1,750
West Blue Mound	Iowa	NW. 1, T. 6N., R. 5E.	1,719
Mount Telemark	Bayfield	NW. 28, T. 43N., R. 7W.	1,700
McCaslin Mountain	Marinette	S. 29, T. 34N., R. 17E.	1,650
Blue Hills	Barron	W. 25, T. 35N., R. 10W.	1,630
Sauk Point	Sauk	SW. 15, T. 11N., R. 7E.	1,593
Flambeau Ridge	Chippewa	SE. 3, T. 32N., R. 7W.	1,530
East Blue Mound	Dane	5,6 T. 6N., R. 6E.	1,489
Powers Bluff	Wood	SE. 30, T. 24N., R. 4E.	1,481
Baraboo Range	Columbia	SE. 6, T. 11N., R. 8E.	1,480
Greenfield Hill	Monroe	SW. 9, T. 24N., R. 2W.	1,450
North Platte Mound	Lafayette	SE. 31, T. 4N., R. 1E.	1,440
Frederic Tower Hill	Polk	NW. 1, T. 36N., R. 17W.	1,410
Saddle Mound	Jackson	NE. 33, T. 22N., R. 1W.	1,409
Wadels Hill	La Crosse	NE. 24, SE. 14, T. 18N., R. 5W.	1,400
Johnson Hill	Juneau	NW. 11, T. 15N., R. 2E.	1,380
Summit Hill	Douglas	21, T. 45N., R. 14W.	1,369
Montana Ridge	Buffalo	2,3,11, T. 22 N., R. 10 W.	1,360
Irish Ridge	Vernon	2-4, 11-12, T. 14N., R. 3W.	1,360
Dunnewa Hill	Dunn	NE. 24, T. 30N., R. 11W.	1,354
Holy Hill	Washington	SW. 14, T. 9N., R. 18E.	1,332
Rising Sun Ridge	Crawford	NW. 22, T. 11N., R. 5W.	1,322
Parnell Hill	Sheboygan	NE. 10, T. 14N., R. 20E.	1,312
Rohrscheib Hill	Pepin	SW. 22, T. 25N., R. 11W.	1,300
Pleasant Ridge	Richland	NE. 19, T. 12N., R. 1W.	1,300
Friendship Mound	Adams	SW. 32, T. 18N., R. 6E.	1,290
Kettle Moraine	Fond du Lac	SE. 2, T. 14N., R. 18E.	1,270
Military Ridge	Grant	31, T. 7N., R. 2W.	1,240
Lapham Peak	Waukesha	SE. 29, T. 7N., R. 18E.	1,230
Kettle Moraine	Jefferson	NE. 26, T. 5N., R. 16E.	1,062
Morrison Hill	Brown	NW. 24, T. 21 N., R.20E.	1,020
Cherneyville Hill	Kewaunee	NE. 32, T. 23N., R. 23E.	1,020

*This list is based on data compiled by the State Cartographer's Office and includes the highest named point in each county having an elevation of at least 1,020 feet. The listing should not be construed as a ranking of all of the highest points in the state because 1) it includes only named features; 2) it includes only one high point per county; and 3) there may be others of comparable height that are unrecorded. Many elevations are approximations.

Source: Wisconsin State Cartographer's Office, *Individual High Points for WI Counties*, at: <http://www.geography.wisc.edu/sco/maps/cntytelevation.html> [February 25, 2003].

WISCONSIN TEMPERATURES AND PRECIPITATION, By Region and Month, 2001

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual ¹
Statewide													
2001 Temperature (°F) ...	19.5	15.0	28.1	46.6	56.7	64.3	69.9	69.8	57.2	46.0	43.5	27.7	45.4
Normal Temperature ² ...	12.4	17.2	29.4	43.4	55.2	64.3	69.4	66.8	58.1	47.2	33.0	18.3	42.9
2001 Precipitation (inches)	1.21	1.69	0.67	4.93	4.86	4.84	2.67	4.59	4.05	2.44	2.28	1.19	35.42
Normal Precipitation ² ...	1.08	0.95	1.95	2.71	3.38	3.82	3.74	4.04	4.00	2.52	2.01	1.48	31.68
Regions³													
Northwest													
2001 Temperature ...	17.3	9.9	25.9	43.4	55.5	63.5	68.6	68.9	56.2	44.6	42.1	24.8	43.4
Normal Temperature ...	8.7	14.1	27.2	41.8	53.7	62.8	68.5	65.7	56.4	45.6	30.4	14.6	40.8
2001 Precipitation ...	1.36	1.71	0.75	7.69	4.03	4.59	3.45	4.42	1.88	2.46	2.86	1.13	36.33
Normal Precipitation ...	1.05	0.79	1.77	2.40	3.39	4.02	3.91	4.36	4.00	2.60	1.78	1.26	31.33
North Central													
2001 Temperature ...	17.5	11.2	25.3	43.4	54.7	62.6	66.8	67.3	55.1	43.2	40.8	25.0	42.7
Normal Temperature ...	9.7	14.1	26.3	40.7	53.0	61.7	66.9	64.1	55.3	44.7	30.4	15.3	40.2
2001 Precipitation ...	1.20	1.54	0.76	5.33	4.27	4.01	3.35	3.47	3.62	2.93	2.64	1.38	34.50
Normal Precipitation ...	1.11	0.90	1.77	2.44	3.45	3.90	3.74	4.25	4.21	2.64	2.04	1.46	31.91
Northeast													
2001 Temperature ...	19.6	14.5	27.3	44.9	55.4	62.8	67.1	68.2	55.8	44.4	41.2	26.8	44.0
Normal Temperature ...	12.0	15.8	27.4	41.4	53.4	62.3	67.5	64.7	56.0	45.5	31.6	17.7	41.3
2001 Precipitation ...	1.12	1.21	0.49	3.27	4.59	3.90	2.65	4.07	3.58	2.24	2.13	1.05	30.30
Normal Precipitation ...	1.19	1.00	1.95	2.60	3.41	3.69	3.38	3.74	3.98	2.53	2.19	1.60	31.26
West Central													
2001 Temperature ...	19.4	13.9	27.9	48.4	58.1	66.3	72.0	71.1	58.2	47.0	45.4	27.5	46.3
Normal Temperature ...	11.9	17.4	30.5	45.3	57.2	66.4	71.2	68.3	59.2	48.1	33.1	17.8	43.9
2001 Precipitation ...	1.27	1.07	0.96	5.23	5.25	5.54	2.76	4.34	4.47	1.72	2.31	1.05	35.97
Normal Precipitation ...	0.96	0.83	1.94	2.88	3.65	4.14	4.11	4.17	4.07	2.64	1.78	1.25	32.24
Central													
2001 Temperature ...	21.0	17.1	29.5	48.7	57.8	65.0	71.4	71.1	57.6	46.7	44.3	28.8	46.6
Normal Temperature ...	13.4	18.1	30.2	44.5	56.2	65.4	70.2	67.3	58.7	47.8	33.6	19.1	43.7
2001 Precipitation ...	0.97	1.41	0.53	4.02	5.92	6.28	2.36	4.02	4.43	1.82	2.04	0.95	34.75
Normal Precipitation ...	1.04	1.01	2.14	2.80	3.57	3.71	3.74	3.86	4.12	2.43	2.07	1.46	31.95
East Central													
2001 Temperature ...	22.1	19.6	29.9	46.9	56.1	64.0	70.5	71.2	58.7	48.0	44.2	31.4	46.9
Normal Temperature ...	16.2	19.8	30.6	42.9	54.3	63.9	69.7	67.7	59.7	48.8	35.6	22.0	40.3
2001 Precipitation ...	1.02	1.76	0.37	3.74	4.81	4.37	1.47	5.02	3.28	2.24	1.74	1.35	31.17
Normal Precipitation ...	1.26	1.10	2.10	2.69	3.03	3.40	3.17	3.61	3.73	2.47	2.26	1.71	30.53
Southwest													
2001 Temperature ...	20.2	18.0	30.2	50.1	58.9	65.5	72.1	70.9	58.2	47.6	46.0	30.0	47.3
Normal Temperature ...	15.0	20.3	32.8	46.4	58.0	67.2	71.8	69.1	60.6	49.5	35.3	20.9	45.6
2001 Precipitation ...	1.21	1.90	0.81	4.52	6.07	5.17	1.97	6.59	6.10	1.93	1.95	1.27	39.49
Normal Precipitation ...	0.95	1.03	2.07	3.08	3.44	3.84	3.90	4.09	3.85	2.35	2.06	1.44	32.10
South Central													
2001 Temperature ...	21.0	20.5	31.3	50.9	59.7	66.1	72.8	71.6	59.3	48.2	45.9	30.6	48.2
Normal Temperature ...	16.1	20.7	32.9	46.2	57.7	67.1	71.5	68.8	60.7	49.5	35.9	21.8	45.7
2001 Precipitation ...	1.38	2.63	0.49	3.61	4.97	5.84	2.11	6.07	6.37	3.36	2.03	1.40	40.26
Normal Precipitation ...	1.09	1.07	2.21	3.09	3.20	3.78	3.80	3.99	3.98	2.46	2.21	1.71	32.59
Southeast													
2001 Temperature ...	22.6	22.5	32.0	49.5	57.6	65.1	72.6	71.9	59.8	49.4	46.5	32.4	48.5
Normal Temperature ...	18.1	22.4	33.3	45.1	56.1	65.9	71.2	69.3	61.5	50.2	37.4	23.8	46.2
2001 Precipitation ...	1.21	3.19	0.55	3.67	4.84	4.66	2.32	4.73	5.62	3.90	1.63	1.12	37.44
Normal Precipitation ...	1.32	1.11	2.24	3.20	2.94	3.54	3.77	3.84	3.80	2.49	2.40	1.93	32.58

¹Annual temperature reflects the average of the monthly figures; annual precipitation is the total for the year.

²Normal temperatures and normal precipitation are the averages for the period 1961-1990, based on data computed by the U.S. Department of Commerce National Climatic Data Center.

³The counties in each region are:

Northwest — Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, Polk, Rusk, Sawyer, and Washburn.

North Central — Ashland, Clark, Iron, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Price, Taylor, and Vilas.

Northeast — Florence, Forest, Langlade, Marinette, Menominee, Oconto, and Shawano.

West Central — Buffalo, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, and Trempealeau.

Central — Adams, Green Lake, Juneau, Marquette, Portage, Waupaca, Waushara, and Wood.

East Central — Brown, Calumet, Door, Fond du Lac, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Outagamie, Sheboygan, and Winnebago.

Southwest — Crawford, Grant, Iowa, Lafayette, Richland, Sauk, and Vernon.

South Central — Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Green, Jefferson, and Rock.

Southeast — Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington, and Waukesha.

Source: Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics Service, *Wisconsin 2002 Agricultural Statistics*, at <http://www.nass.usda.gov/wi/rlsctoc.htm> [December 12, 2002].

HIGHLIGHTS OF HISTORY IN WISCONSIN

History — On May 29, 1848, Wisconsin became the 30th state in the Union, but the state's written history dates back more than 300 years to the time when the French first encountered the diverse Native Americans who lived here. In 1634, the French explorer Jean Nicolet landed at Green Bay, reportedly becoming the first European to visit Wisconsin. The French ceded the area to Great Britain in 1763, and it became part of the United States in 1783. First organized under the Northwest Ordinance, the area was part of various territories until creation of the Wisconsin Territory in 1836.

Since statehood, Wisconsin has been a wheat farming area, a lumbering frontier, and a preeminent dairy state. Tourism has grown in importance, and industry has concentrated in the eastern and southeastern part of the state.

Politically, the state has enjoyed a reputation for honest, efficient government. It is known as the birthplace of the Republican Party and the home of Robert M. La Follette, Sr., founder of the progressive movement.

Political Balance — After being primarily a one-party state for most of its existence, with the Republican and Progressive Parties dominating during portions of the state's first century, Wisconsin has become a politically competitive state in recent decades. The Republicans gained majority control in both houses in the 1995 Legislature, an advantage they last held during the 1969 session. Since then, control of the senate has changed several times. Republicans control both houses in the 2003 session.

Governor Jim Doyle is only the second Democrat to serve since 1979. In the last 50 years, Wisconsin's two main urban areas — Milwaukee and Madison — have provided over half of the state's constitutional officers. During this period, nine women have served as constitutional officers: two as lieutenant governor, one as attorney general, two as secretary of state, two as state treasurer, and two as superintendent of public instruction.

National Office — Wisconsin has divided its support between the two major parties in presidential elections since 1970. It voted for Republicans Richard Nixon once and Ronald Reagan twice in that period, but backed Democrats Jimmy Carter, Michael Dukakis, Bill Clinton twice, and Al Gore.

Wisconsin voters tend to retain their U.S. Senators in office for long periods of time. Five senators in this century have served three terms or more, topped by Senator William Proxmire's 30 years in office. Democrats have held both of Wisconsin's U.S. Senate seats over the past 30 years, except for the 12 years served by Republican Senator Robert W. Kasten, Jr.

Currently, four Democrats and four Republicans represent Wisconsin in the U.S. House of Representatives, and four of the current members have been elected nine or more times in regular elections. Democrats held the majority of offices from 1973 to 1991. The Republicans took the majority in 1993 and 1995 but lost it to the Democrats in 1997. Certain election districts have traditionally been represented by one party or the other with little relationship to statewide politics.

Voter Turnout — Turnout in presidential and gubernatorial elections may vary as much as a half million votes from election to election. Although individual elections have been up and down, the trend has been upward with a record 2.6 million votes cast in the 2000 presidential vote and a record 1.78 million votes in the 2002 gubernatorial election.

Supreme Court — Although justices of the Wisconsin Supreme Court are elected officials, they frequently are first named to the court by gubernatorial appointment to fill a vacancy. Subsequently, the appointees must be elected to the office if they wish to stay on the court; most have been successful. Among the current seven justices, four came to the court by the appointment route. The first woman justice to serve the court, Shirley S. Abrahamson, was appointed in 1976. She was elected in 1979 and became chief justice in 1996.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN WISCONSIN HISTORY

Under the Flag of France

Although American Indians lived in the area of present-day Wisconsin for several thousand years before the arrival of the French – numbering about 20,000 when the French arrived – the written history of the state began with the accounts of French explorers. The French explored the state, named places and established trading posts, but left relatively little mark on it. They were interested in the fur trade, rather than agricultural settlement, and were never present in large numbers.

- 1634 — Jean Nicolet: First known European to reach Wisconsin. Sought Northwest Passage.
- 1654-59 — Pierre Esprit Radisson and Medart Chouart des Groseilliers: First of the fur traders in Wisconsin.
- 1661 — Father Rene Menard: First missionary to Wisconsin Indians.
- 1665 — Father Claude Allouez founded mission at La Pointe.
- 1666 — Nicholas Perrot opened fur trade with Wisconsin Indians.
- 1672 — Father Allouez and Father Louis Andre built St. Francois Xavier mission at De Pere.
- 1673 — Louis Jolliet and Father Jacques Marquette discovered Mississippi River.
- 1678 — Daniel Greysolon Sieur du Lhut (Duluth) explored western end of Lake Superior.
- 1685 — Perrot made Commandant of the West.
- 1690 — Perrot discovered lead mines in Wisconsin and Iowa.
- 1701-38 — Fox Indian Wars.
- 1755 — Wisconsin Indians, under Charles Langlade, helped defeat British General Braddock.
- 1763 — Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became part of British colonial territory.

Under the Flag of England

Wisconsin experienced few changes under British control. It remained the western edge of European penetration into the American continent, important only because of the fur

trade. French traders worked in the state and British and colonial traders began to appear, but Europeans continued to be visitors rather than settlers.

- 1761 — Fort at Green Bay accepted by English.
- 1763 — Conspiracy of Pontiac. Two Englishmen killed by Indians at Muscoda.
- 1764 — Charles Langlade settled at Green Bay. First permanent settlement.
- 1766 — Jonathan Carver visited Wisconsin seeking Northwest Passage.
- 1774 — Quebec Act made Wisconsin a part of Province of Quebec.
- 1781 — Traditional date of settlement at Prairie du Chien.
- 1783 — Second Treaty of Paris. Wisconsin became a territory of the United States.

Achieving Territorial Status

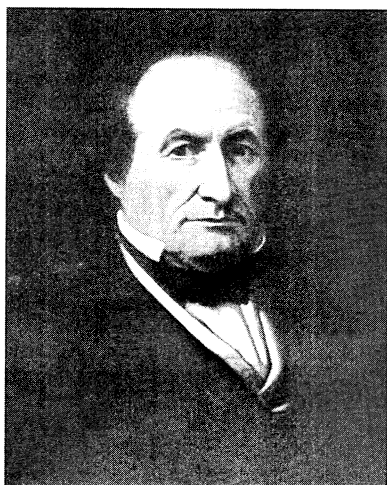
In spite of the Treaty of Paris, Wisconsin remained British in all but title until after the War of 1812. After the war, the American army established control. Gradually, Indian title to the southeastern half of the state was extinguished, and the Indians moved across the Mississippi. Lead mining brought the first heavy influx of settlers and ended the dominance of the fur trade in the economy of the area. The lead mining period ran from about 1824 to 1861. Almost half of the 11,683 people who lived in the territory in 1836 were residents of the lead mining district in the southwestern corner of the state.

- 1787 — Under Ordinance of 1787, Wisconsin was made part of the Northwest Territory. The governing units for the Wisconsin area prior to statehood were:
- 1787-1800 — Northwest Territory.
- 1800-1809 — Indiana Territory.
- 1809-1818 — Illinois Territory.
- 1818-1836 — Michigan Territory.
- 1836-1848 — Wisconsin Territory.
- 1795 — Jacques Vieau established trading posts at Kewaunee, Manitowoc, and Sheboygan. Made headquarters at Milwaukee.
- 1804 — William Henry Harrison's treaty with Indians at St. Louis. United States extinguished Indian title to lead region (a cause of Black Hawk War).

1814 — Fort Shelby built at Prairie du Chien. Captured by English and name changed to Fort McKay.

1815 — War with England concluded. Fort McKay abandoned by British.

1816 — Fort Shelby rebuilt at Prairie du Chien (renamed Fort Crawford). Astor's American Fur Company began operations in Wisconsin.



Solomon Juneau, 1856 (State Historical Society, #WHI 2733)

1818 — Solomon Juneau bought trading post of Jacques Vieau at Milwaukee.

1820 — Rev. Jedediah Morse preached first Protestant sermon in Wisconsin at Fort Howard (Green Bay) July 9. Henry Schoolcraft, James Duane Doty, Lewis Cass made exploration trip through Wisconsin.

1822 — New York Indians (Oneida, Stockbridge, Munsee, and Brothertown) moved to Wisconsin. First mining leases in southwest Wisconsin.

1825 — Indian Treaty established tribal boundaries.

1826-27 — Winnebago Indian War. Surrender of Chief Red Bird.

1828 — Fort Winnebago begun at Portage.

1832 — Black Hawk War.

1833 — Land treaty with Indians cleared southern Wisconsin land titles. First newspaper, *Green Bay Intelligencer*, established.

1834 — Land offices established at Green Bay and Mineral Point. First public road laid out.

1835 — First steamboat arrived at Milwaukee. First bank in Wisconsin opened at Green Bay.

1836 — Act creating Territory of Wisconsin signed April 20 by President Andrew Jackson. (Provisions of Ordinance of 1787 made part of the act.)

Wisconsin Territory

Wisconsin's population reached 305,000 by 1850. About half of the new immigrants were from New York and New England. The rest were principally from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and Scandinavia. New York's Erie Canal gave Wisconsin a water outlet to the Atlantic Ocean and a route for new settlers. Wheat was the primary cash crop for most of the newcomers.

State politics revolved around factions headed by James Doty and Henry Dodge. As political parties developed, the Democrats proved dominant throughout the period.

1836 — Capital located at Belmont — Henry Dodge appointed governor, July 4, by President Andrew Jackson. First session of legislature. Madison chosen as permanent capital.

1837 — Madison surveyed and platted. First Capitol begun. Panic of 1837 — all territorial banks failed. Winnebago Indians ceded all claims to land in Wisconsin. Imprisonment for debt abolished.

1838 — Territorial legislature met in Madison. Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Company chartered.

1840 — First school taxes authorized and levied.

1841 — James D. Doty appointed governor by President John Tyler.

1842 — C.C. Arndt shot and killed in legislature by James R. Vineyard.

1844 — Nathaniel P. Tallmadge appointed governor. Wisconsin Phalanx (a utopian colony) established at Ceresco (Ripon).

1845 — Dodge reappointed governor. Mormon settlement at Voree (Burlington). Swiss colony came to New Glarus.

1846 — Congress passed enabling act for admission of Wisconsin as state. First

Constitutional Convention met in Madison.

1847 — Census population 210,546. First Constitution rejected by people. Second Constitutional Convention.

1848 — Second Constitution adopted. President James K. Polk signed bill on May 29 making Wisconsin a state.

Early Statehood

Heavy immigration continued after statehood. The state remained largely agricultural with wheat the primary crop. Slavery, banking laws, and temperance were the major issues of the period. Despite the number of foreign immigrants and a shift from Democratic control to Republican control, most political leaders continued to have ties to the northeastern United States. New York state laws and institutions provided models for much of the activity of the early legislative sessions.

1848 — Legislature met June 5. Governor Nelson Dewey inaugurated June 7. State university incorporated. First telegram reached Milwaukee. Large scale German immigration began.

1849 — School code adopted. First free, tax-supported, graded school with high school at Kenosha.

1850 — Bond Law for controlling sale of liquor passed. State opened the Wisconsin Institute for Education of the Blind at Janesville.

1851 — First railroad train — Milwaukee to Waukesha. First state fair at Janesville.

1852 — School for deaf opened at Delavan. Prison construction begun at Waupun.

1853 — Impeachment of Judge Levi Hubbell. Capital punishment abolished (third state to take action).

1854 — Republican Party named at a meeting in Ripon. First class graduated at state university. Joshua Glover, fugitive slave, arrested in Racine, and the Wisconsin Supreme Court, in related matter, declared Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 unconstitutional. Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad reached Madison.

1856 — Bashford-Barstow election scandal. Legislative report on maladministration of school funds.



Joshua Glover, the Fugitive Slave.

Joshua Glover (State Historical Society, #WHI 6270)

1857 — Railroad completed to Prairie du Chien. First high school class graduated at Racine. Industrial School for Boys opened at Waukesha.

1858 — Legislative investigation of bribery in 1856 Legislature.

1859 — Abraham Lincoln spoke at state fair in Milwaukee.

1861 — Beginning of Civil War. Governor called for volunteers for military service. Bank riot in Milwaukee. Office of county superintendent of schools created.

1862 — Governor Louis P. Harvey drowned. Draft riots. Edward G. Ryan's address at Democratic Convention criticized Lincoln's conduct of war.

1864 — Cheese factory started at Ladoga, Fond du Lac County, by Chester Hazen.

1865 — 96,000 Wisconsin soldiers served in Civil War; losses were 12,216.

The Maturing Commonwealth

After the Civil War Wisconsin matured into a modern political and economic entity. Heavy immigration continued throughout the period. The mix of immigrants remained similar to that prior to the Civil War until the end of the century, when Poles began to appear in large numbers.

The Republican Party remained in control of state government throughout the period,

but was challenged by Grangers, Populists, Socialists, and Temperance candidates in addition to the Democratic Party and dissidents within the Republican Party. Temperance, the use of foreign languages in schools, railroad regulation, and currency reform were major issues in the state throughout the period.

Wheat culture gradually declined in importance in Wisconsin as more fertile wheatlands were opened to cultivation in the north and west. In the 1880s and 1890s, dairying gradually became the primary agricultural pursuit in the state. The agricultural school at the university developed into a national leader in the field of dairy science. From the 1870s through the 1890s, lumbering prospered in the northern half of the state. At its peak from 1888 to 1893, it accounted for one-fourth of all wages paid in the state. By the end of the period, Milwaukee and the southeastern half of the state had developed a thriving heavy machinery industry. The paper industry was established in the Fox River Valley by the end of the century. Tanning and the brewing industry were also leaders.

1866 — First state normal school opened at Platteville. Agricultural College at university reorganized under Morrill Act.

1871 — Peshtigo fire burned over much of 6 counties in northeast Wisconsin, resulting in over 1,000 deaths.

1872 — Wisconsin Dairymen's Association organized at Watertown.

1873 — Invention of typewriter by C. Latham Sholes. The Patrons of Husbandry, an agricultural organization nicknamed the Grangers, elected Governor William R. Taylor.

1874 — Potter Law limiting railroad rates passed.

1875 — Free high school law passed; women eligible for election to school boards. State Industrial School for Girls established at Milwaukee. Republicans defeated Grangers. Oshkosh almost destroyed by fire.

1876 — Potter Law repealed. Hazel Green cyclone.

1877 — John T. Appleby patented knotter for twine binders.

1882 — Constitution amended to make legislative sessions biennial. First hydroelectric plant established at Appleton.

1883 — Major hotel fire at the Newhall House in Milwaukee killed 71. South wing of Capitol extension collapsed; 7 killed. Agricultural Experiment Station established at university.

1885 — Gogebic iron range discoveries made Ashland a major shipping port.

1886 — Strikes related to the 8-hour work day movement at Milwaukee culminate in confrontation with militia at Bay View; 5 killed. Agricultural Short Course established at university.

1887 — Marshfield almost destroyed by fire.

1889 — Bennett Law, requiring classroom instruction in English, passed. Wisconsin Supreme Court in the "Edgerton Bible case", prohibited reading and prayers from the King James Bible in public schools. Arbor Day authorized. Former Governor Jeremiah Rusk became first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.

1890 — Stephen M. Babcock invented quick, easy, accurate test for milk butterfat content.

1891 — Bennett Law repealed after bitter opposition from German Protestants and Catholics.

1893 — Wisconsin Supreme Court ordered state treasurer to refund to the state interest on state deposits, which had customarily been retained by treasurers.

1894 — Forest fires in northern and central Wisconsin.

1897 — Corrupt practice act passed.

1898 — Wisconsin sent 5,469 men to fight in Spanish-American War; losses were 134.

1899 — Antipass law prohibited railroads from giving public officials free rides. Tax commission created. New Richmond tornado.

The Progressive Era

The state's prominent role in the reform movements which swept the country at the beginning of the century gave Wisconsin national fame and its first presidential candidate. Republicans dominated the state legislature, but Progressive and Stalwart factions fought continually for control of the party.



Wisconsin Rapids soldiers in the Spanish-American War. (State Historical Society, #WHI 7082)

Milwaukee consistently returned a strong Socialist contingent to the legislature.

Large-scale European immigration ended during this period, but ethnic groups retained strong individual identities and remained a significant force in the politics and culture of the state. Important social issues were reflected in the calendar of progressive legislation enacted during the period. The 2 world wars caused great stress because of the large German population of the state.

Heavy machinery manufacturing, paper products and dairying consolidated their position as the leading economic activities. As the last virgin forests in the northern half of the state were cut over, lumbering faded in importance. Brewing temporarily disappeared with the advent of Prohibition.

1900 — Wisconsin's first state park, Interstate near St. Croix Falls, established.

1901 — First Wisconsin-born Governor, Robert M. La Follette, inaugurated. Teaching of agriculture introduced into rural schools. Legislative Reference Library, which served as a model for other states and the Library of Congress, established —

later renamed the Legislative Reference Bureau.

1904 — Primary election law approved by referendum vote. State Capitol burned.

1905 — State civil service established; auto license law passed; tuberculosis sanatoria authorized. Forestry Board created. Railroad Commission, regulating railroads and subsequently utilities, created.

1907 — Current Capitol begun.

1908 — Income tax amendment adopted.

1910 — Milwaukee elected Emil Seidel first Socialist mayor. Eau Claire first Wisconsin city to adopt commission form of government.

1911 — First income tax law; teachers' pension act; vocational schools authorized; Industrial and Highway Commissions created; workmen's compensation act enacted.

1913 — Direct election of Wisconsin's U.S. senators approved.

1915 — Conservation Commission, State Board of Agriculture, and State Board of Education created.

- 1917 — Capitol completed, cost \$7,258,763. 120,000 Wisconsin soldiers served in World War I; losses were 3,932. Wisconsin first state to meet draft requirements; 584,559 registrations.
- 1919 — Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition) ratified.
- 1920 — Nineteenth Amendment (women's suffrage) ratified; first state to deliver ratification to Washington.
- 1921 — Equal rights for women and prohibition laws enacted.
- 1923 — Military training made optional at university.
- 1924 — La Follette won Wisconsin's vote for president as Progressive Party candidate. Reforestation amendment to state constitution adopted.
- 1925 — Senator La Follette died on June 18.
- 1929 — Professor Harry Steenbock of University of Wisconsin patented radiation of Vitamin D. Legislature repealed all Wisconsin laws for state enforcement of Prohibition.
- 1932 — Forest Products Laboratory erected at Madison.
- 1933 — Dairy farmers undertook milk strike to protest low prices. Wisconsin voted for repeal of 18th Amendment (Prohibition) to U.S. Constitution.

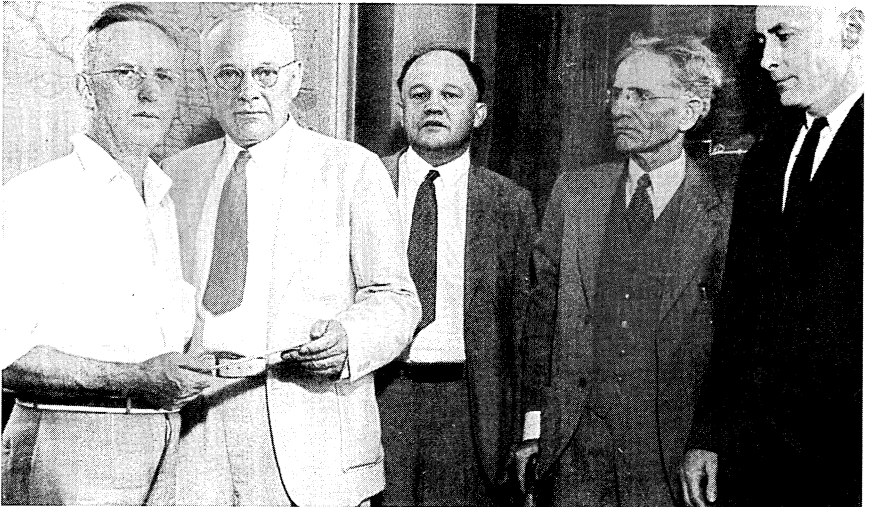
- 1934 — Wisconsin Progressive Party formed.
- 1942 — Governor-elect Loomis died; Supreme Court decided Lieutenant Governor Goodland to serve as acting governor.
- 1941-45 — Wisconsin enrolled 375,000 for World War II; casualties 7,980.
- 1946 — Wisconsin Progressive Party dissolved and rejoined Republican Party.

The Middle Years of the Twentieth Century

After the demise of the Progressives, the Democratic Party began a gradual resurgence and, by the late 1950s, became strongly competitive for the first time in over a century. With the decline in foreign immigration, the traditional ethnic differences became muted, but significant numbers of Blacks appeared in the urban areas of the state for the first time. Discrimination in housing and employment became matters of concern. Other important issues included the growth in the size of state government, radicalism on the university campuses, welfare programs and environmental questions. Tourism emerged as a major industry during this period.

1948 — Centennial Year.

1949 — Legislature enacted new formula for distribution of state educational aids and classified school districts for this purpose.

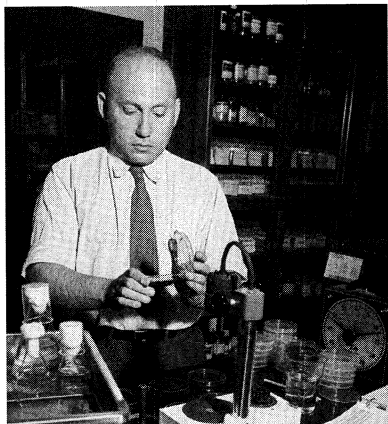


Neils Ruud (left) receives the first Wisconsin unemployment check from Voyta Wrabetz. Edwin Witte, John Commons, and H.H. Brockhausen look on. (State Historical Society, #WHI 3491)

1950 — Wisconsin enrolled 132,000 for the Korean Conflict; 800 casualties.

1951 — First major legislative reapportionment since 1892.

1957 — Legislation prohibited lobbyists from giving anything of value to a state employee.



Professor Joshua Lederberg (University of Wisconsin Archives)

1958 — Professor Joshua Lederberg, UW geneticist, Nobel prize winner in medicine.

1959 — Gaylord Nelson, first Democratic governor since 1933, inaugurated. Circus World Museum established at Baraboo. Frank Lloyd Wright, architect, died.

1960 — Mrs. Dena Smith elected state treasurer, first woman elected to statewide office in Wisconsin.

1961 — Legislation enacted to initiate long-range program of acquisition and improvement of state recreation facilities (ORAP program). Federal supervision of Menominee Indian tribe terminated on April 29; reservation became 72nd county.

1962 — Selective sales tax and income tax withholding enacted. Kohler Company strike which began in 1954, settled.

1963 — John Gronouski, state tax commissioner, appointed U.S. Postmaster General. State expenditures from all funds for 1963-64 fiscal year top \$1 billion for first time.

1964 — Wisconsin Supreme Court redistricted legislature after legislature and governor failed to agree on a plan. Two National Farmers Organization members

killed in demonstration at Bonduel stockyard. Legislature enacted property tax relief for aged. The office of county superintendent of schools abolished, but Cooperative Educational Service Agencies (CESAs) created to provide regional services.

1965 — School compulsory attendance age raised to 18. All parts of state placed into vocational school districts. County boards reapportioned on population basis. State law prevented discrimination in housing. The State Capitol, in use since 1917, officially dedicated, after extensive remodeling and cleaning.

1966 — 1965 Legislature held first full even-year regular session since 1882. Governor Warren P. Knowles called out National Guard to keep order during civil rights demonstrations in Wauwatosa. Wisconsin Supreme Court upheld Milwaukee Braves baseball team move to Atlanta. Grand jury investigation of illegal lobbying activities in the legislature resulted in 13 indictments.

1967 — Executive branch reorganized along functional lines. Ban on colored oleomargarine repealed. Racial rioting in Milwaukee in July-August. Marathon marches demonstrate for Milwaukee open housing ordinance. Antiwar protests at the University of Wisconsin in Madison culminate in riot with injuries.

1968 — Constitutional amendment permitted the legislature to meet as provided by law rather than once a biennium, resulting in annual sessions. Ninety Black students expelled from Wisconsin State University-Oshkosh when December demonstration damaged the administration building. Wisconsin's first heart transplant performed at St. Luke's Hospital in Milwaukee; first successful bone marrow transplant performed by team of scientists and surgeons at the University of Wisconsin in Madison.

1969 — Selective sales tax became general sales tax. On opening day of special legislative session on welfare and urban aids, welfare mothers and UW-Madison students, led by Father James Groppi, took over the Assembly Chamber; National Guard called to protect Capitol. Groppi cited for contempt and jailed; contempt charge upheld by Wisconsin Supreme

Court. Student strikes at UW in Madison demanded Black studies department; National Guard activated to restore order. Congressman Melvin R. Laird appointed U.S. Secretary of Defense. Wisconsin's portion of Interstate Highway System completed.

1970 — Army Mathematics Research Building at the UW in Madison bombed by anti-war protestors, resulting in one death. "Old Main" at Wisconsin State University-Whitewater burned down in apparent arson. First elections to 4-year terms in Wisconsin history for all constitutional officers, based on constitutional amendment ratified in 1967. UW scientists, headed by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, succeeded in the first total synthesis of a gene.

1971 — The legislature, now meeting in regular session throughout the biennium, enacted major shared tax redistribution, merger of University of Wisconsin and State University systems, revision of municipal employee relations laws.

1972 — Legislature enacted comprehensive consumer protection act, lowered the age of majority from 21 to 18, required environmental impact statement for all legislation affecting the environment, repealed railroad full crew law, and ratified the unsuccessful "equal rights" amendment to U.S. Constitution. Record highway death toll, 1,168.

1973 — State constitutional amendment adopted permitting bingo. Barbara Thompson first woman to hold the elective office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The 1954 Menominee Termination Act repealed by Congress. Legislature enacted state ethics code, repealed oleomargarine tax, funded programs for the education of all handicapped children, and established procedures for informal probate of simple estates.

1974 — Legislature enacted comprehensive campaign finance act and strengthened open meetings law. Democrats swept all constitutional offices and gained control of both houses of the 1975 Legislature for first time since 1893. Kathryn Morrison first woman elected to the state senate. Striking teachers fired in Hortonville.

1964-1975 — 165,400 Wisconsinites served in Vietnam; 1,239 were killed.

Recent History

Democrats lost control of the senate in 1993 for the first time since 1974, and in 1995 they lost control of the assembly for the first time since 1970. Control of the senate has changed several times since then. Women began to be widely represented in the legislature for the first time in the 90s.

Health care reform, restructuring welfare, the business climate in the state, taxation, education, and prisons were the chief concerns of policymakers in the 90s.

California challenged Wisconsin's dominance of the dairy industry. After an economic downturn in the 80s, the 90s saw a robust economy throughout most of the state with Madison leading the entire country in employment for several months. The farm sector and brewing industry continued to experience difficulties, however.

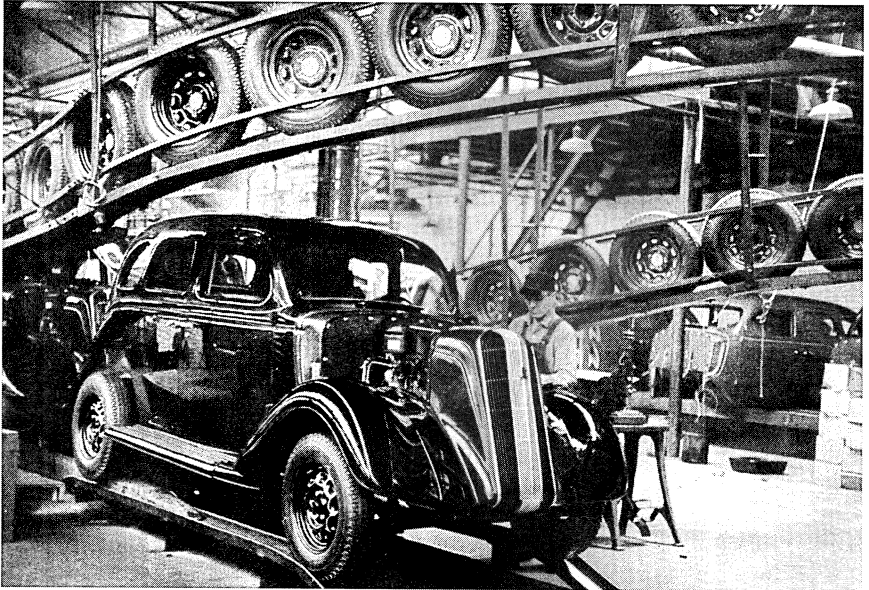
Litigation and demonstrations over off-reservation resource rights of the Chippewa Indians continued throughout the 80s to be replaced by controversy over Indian gaming in the 90s and into the new century.

1975 — Menominee Indians occupied Alexian Brothers Novitiate. Legislature made voter registration easier, established property tax levy limits on local governments, and eliminated statutory distinctions based on sex. UW-Madison scientist, Dr. Howard Temin, shared 1975 Nobel Prize in physiology-medicine.

1976 — U.S. District Court ordered integration of Milwaukee public schools. Ice storm damage reached \$50.4 million. Wisconsin Legislature established a system for compensating crime victims. Exxon discovered sulfide zinc and copper deposits in Forest County. Shirley S. Abrahamson was appointed first woman on the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Wisconsin Supreme Court declared negative school aids law unconstitutional.

1977 — Governor Patrick J. Lucey appointed Ambassador to Mexico, and Lieutenant Governor Martin Schreiber became "acting governor". First state employees union strike lasted 15 days; National Guard ran prisons. Constitutional amendments authorized raffle games and revised the

- structure of the court system by creating a Court of Appeals. Legislation enacted included public support of elections campaigns, no-fault divorce, and implied consent law for drunk driving.
- 1978 — Wisconsin Supreme Court allowed cameras in state courtrooms. Vel Phillips elected secretary of state, first Black constitutional officer. Laws enacted included a hazardous waste management program.
- 1979 — Constitutional amendment removed lieutenant governor from serving as president of the senate. Moratorium on tax collections gave state taxpayers a 3-month "vacation" from taxes. Shirley S. Abrahamson, became the first woman elected to Wisconsin Supreme Court after serving by appointment for 3 years. Legislature established school of veterinary medicine at the UW-Madison.
- 1980 — Eric Heiden of Madison won five Olympic gold medals for ice speed skating, named winner of the Sullivan Award as best amateur athlete in the country. 15,000 Cuban refugees housed for the summer at Fort McCoy. Former Governor Lucey ran as independent candidate for U.S. Vice President. State revenue shortfall led to 4.4 percent cuts in state spending. Laws enacted included specific rights for victims and witnesses of crimes, and mental patient commitment revisions.
- 1981 — U.S. Supreme Court ruled against Wisconsin's historic open primary. Laws enacted included stronger penalties for drunk driving and changes in mining taxes.
- 1982 — State unemployment hit highest levels since the Great Depression. Voters endorsed first statewide referendum in nation calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons. Laws enacted included extensions in the fair employment law, an "employees' right-to-know" law pertaining to toxic substances in the workplace, a new public records law, and a historic preservation law. Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co. acquired by Stroh Brewing Co. of Detroit, all Milwaukee operations closed.
- 1983 — Continued recession forced adoption of budget including a 10 percent tax surcharge and a pay freeze for state employees. Law raising minimum drinking age to 19 passed (effective 7/1/85). In
- one-day uprising, inmates at Waupun State Prison took 15 hostages, but released them uninjured. Laws enacted included a "lem-on law" on motor vehicle warranties, changes in child support collection procedures and levels. UW-Madison School of Veterinary Medicine enrolled its first class.
- 1984 — Most powerful U.S. tornado of 1984 destroyed Barneveld; 9 dead. Democratic party chose presidential convention delegates in caucuses rather than by presidential preference primary as a result of the Democratic National Committee rules changes. Indian treaty rights to fish and hunt caused controversy. First liver transplants in Wisconsin conducted at UW Hospital. Laws enacted included a marital property reform act, groundwater protection act, establishment of high school graduation requirements, a "right-to-die" act, prohibition of smoking in public areas. Economic conditions began to improve from the low-point of the previous 2 years.
- 1985 — Milwaukee air crash killed 31. Major consolidation of state banks by large holding companies. Laws enacted included authorization for public utilities to form holding companies, comparable worth, and teen pregnancy prevention measures. First state tax amnesty program.
- 1986 — Farm land values dropped across the state. Exxon dropped plans to develop copper mine near Crandon. Laws enacted allowed regional banking, set sulfur dioxide emission limits, raised the drinking age to 21, and limited damages payable in malpractice actions.
- 1987 — Voters approved constitutional amendments allowing pari-mutuel betting and a state lottery. Laws enacted included a mandatory seatbelt law, antitakeover legislation, gradual end to the inheritance and gift taxes, and a "learnfare" program designed to keep in school the children of families receiving Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC). G. Heileman Brewing Company taken over by Alan Bond.
- 1988 — Driest summer since the 1930s. The first state lottery games began. Chrysler Corporation's automobile assembly plant in Kenosha, the nation's oldest car plant, closed. Laws enacted included mandatory family leave for employees.

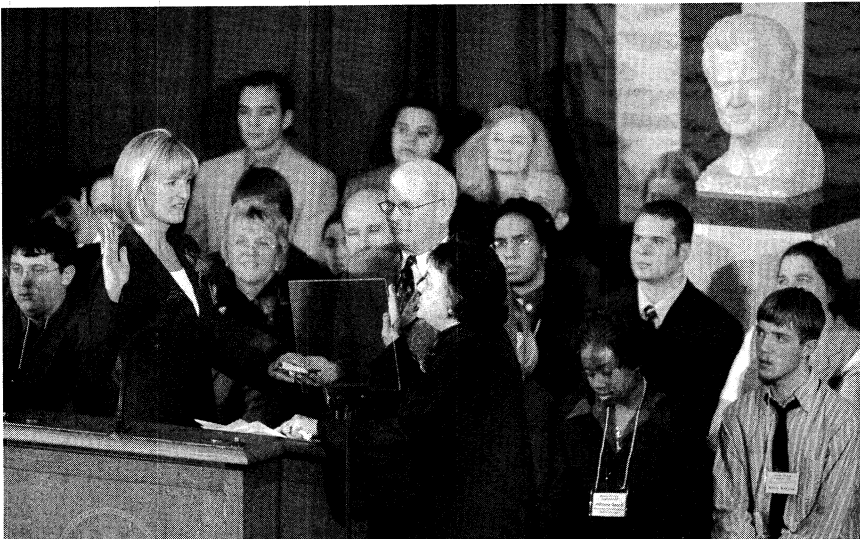


Nash Motor assembly line in Kenosha 1935. (State Historical Society, #WHI 7081)

- 1989 — Laws enacted included creation of Department of Corrections, the Lower Wisconsin State Riverway, and a statewide land stewardship program.
- 1990 — More than 1,400 Wisconsin National Guard and Reserve soldiers were called to active duty in Persian Gulf crisis, 11 casualties. The number of Milwaukee murders set a new record, raising demands for crime and drug controls. Laws enacted included a major recycling law and Milwaukee Parental Choice voucher program for public and nonsectarian private schools.
- 1991 — The price of raw milk hit lowest point since 1978. First Indian gambling compacts signed. Governor Tommy G. Thompson vetoed a record 457 items in the state budget.
- 1992 — Train derailment caused major spill of toxic chemicals and evacuation of over 22,000 people in Superior. Thousands of opponents, including children, staged protests at 6 abortion clinics in Milwaukee throughout the summer. Laws enacted included parental consent for abortion, health care reform, and creation of a 3-member Gaming Commission.
- 1993 — Wisconsin Congressman Les Aspin and UW-Madison President Donna Shalala named President Bill Clinton's Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Health and Human Services, respectively. Thousands in Milwaukee became ill as a result of cryptosporidium in the water supply. California passed Wisconsin in milk production. Republicans won control of state senate for the first time since 1974. Laws enacted included a 1999 sunset for traditional welfare programs, a cap on school spending, and permission to organize limited liability companies.
- 1994 — Laws enacted included removal of about \$1 billion in public school operating taxes from property tax by 1997, a new regulatory framework for Public Service Commission regulation of telecommunication utilities, and granting towns most of the same powers exercised by cities and villages.
- 1995 — Republicans won control of state assembly for the first time since 1970. Elk reintroduced in northern Wisconsin. July heat wave contributed to 172 deaths.
- 1996 — Governor Thompson's new welfare reform plan, known as Wisconsin Works (W-2), received national attention. Train

- derailment forced evacuation of Weyauwega. Pabst Brewing closed 152-year-old brewery in Milwaukee. First successful legislative recall election in state history.
- 1997 — Groundbreaking for controversial new Miller Stadium, future home of the Milwaukee Brewers baseball team.
- 1998 — Tammy Baldwin became first Wisconsin woman elected to the U.S. Congress. U.S. Supreme Court upheld constitutionality of extension of Milwaukee Parental Choice school vouchers to religious schools. Second state tax amnesty program. Laws enacted included a mining moratorium, new penalties for failure to pay child support, truth-in-sentencing, and protection of fetuses.
- 1999 — Governor Tommy Thompson began record fourth term. Laws enacted included “smart growth”, graduated drivers licensing, a sales tax rebate. Supermax, the state’s high security prison, opened at Bobcobel. Record low unemployment.
- 2000 — Legislature approved a local sales tax and revenue bonds for renovation of Lambeau Field, home of the Green Bay Packers.
- 2001 — Governor Thompson ended a record 14 years in office and assumed post of U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services. Lt. Governor Scott McCallum became governor and appointed State Senator Margaret Farrow as the first woman to serve as lieutenant governor. Chronic Wasting Disease discovered in the state’s deer herd. Extensive Mississippi River flooding. Miller Park opened. Laws enacted included telemarketing “no call” list, wetland protection, and the “senior care” prescription drug assistance plan.
- 2002 — Barbara Lawton became the first woman elected lieutenant governor and Peggy A. Lautenschlager became first woman elected attorney general. Deadliest single traffic accident in state history killed 10 and injured 40 near Sheboygan. Investigation into legislative caucus staffs resulted in criminal charges against five legislators. Seven Milwaukee County board members recalled over pension scandal.
- 2003 — Jim Doyle became first Democratic governor in 16 years. State faced \$3 billion budget deficit.

Sources: State Historical Society, *The Thirtieth Star, 1948*; *The 1958 Compton Yearbook* and succeeding editions; *The Americana Annual – 1967*; Robert C. Nesbit, *Wisconsin, A History*; Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *Clippings: Wisconsin History*.



Barbara Lawton takes oath as first woman elected lieutenant governor. (Richard G.B. Hanson II, Senate Photographer)

FAMOUS CITIZENS OF WISCONSIN

- Edward P. Allis (1824-1889), industrialist — developed the steel rolling mill.
- Don Ameche* (1908-1993), actor — began career in radio, appeared in 56 movies; won Academy Award for *Cocoon*.
- Roy Chapman Andrews* (1884-1960), explorer — found first dinosaur egg in the Gobi Desert.
- Les Aspin* (1938-1995), political leader — President Clinton's first secretary of defense, January 1993 – December 1993; served 22 years in the U.S. Congress.
- Stephen M. Babcock (1843-1931), chemist — devised butterfat content test.
- John Bardeen* (1908-1991), physicist — twice winner of the Nobel Prize for development of the transistor and for the theory of superconductivity.
- John Bascom (1827-1911), educator — president, University of Wisconsin 1874-1887; leader in upgrading the university to a nationally recognized institution.
- Aaron Bohrod (1907-1992), painter — twice winner of the Guggenheim Fellowship; artist-in-residence at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.
- Richard Ira “Dick” Bong* (1920-1945), aviator — leading World War II pilot; shot down 40 enemy planes to become America's “all time ace”; awarded Congressional Medal of Honor.
- Olympia Brown (1835-1926), minister and publisher — first ordained woman minister in U.S.; key figure in women's rights movement.
- Jerome I. Case (1819-1891), manufacturer — leader in mechanization of agriculture.
- Carrie Chapman Catt* (1859-1947), suffragist — President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which she reorganized as the League of Women Voters with 2 million members after passage of the 19th amendment guaranteed women the vote.
- Bernard J. Cigrand* (1866-1932), activist — leader in the movement to celebrate Flag Day.
- Laurel Blair Salton Clark* (1961-2003), astronaut and naval flight surgeon — mission specialist died in crash of space shuttle Columbia.
- John R. Commons (1862-1945), economist — drafted Wisconsin civil service law.
- Seymour Cray* (1925-1996), computer scientist — called the “father of the supercomputer”.
- Leo T. Crowley (1889-1972), banker — structured the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as its chairperson, 1934-1945.
- Patrick Cudahy (1849-1919), businessman — founder of a leading meat-packing company.
- August Derleth* (1909-1971), author — noted for many contributions to literature about Wisconsin.
- Ole Evinrude (1877-1934), inventor — developed the first outboard motor designed for mass production.
- Edna Ferber (1885-1968), author — received 1925 Pulitzer Prize for the novel, *So Big*.
- Lynn Fontanne (1887-1983) and Alfred Lunt, acting couple — appeared in theater, motion pictures, and television; jointly awarded Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1964.
- Zona Gale* (1874-1938), author — recipient of 1921 Pulitzer Prize in drama for the play, *Miss Lulu Bett*.
- Hamlin Garland* (1860-1940), author — received 1922 Pulitzer Prize for the novel, *A Daughter of the Middle Border*.
- Ezekiel Gillespi (1818-1892), activist — plaintiff in 1866 Wisconsin Supreme Court case which resulted in extension of suffrage to Wisconsin Blacks; one of the founders of the first African Methodist Episcopal church in Wisconsin.
- William T. Green (1863-1911), activist — first Black attorney in Wisconsin; active in securing the 1895 passage of the first civil rights law in the state.
- Owen J. Gromme* (1896-1991), painter — wildlife artist, author of *Birds of Wisconsin*, and painter of the 1945 federal duck stamp.
- John A. Gronouski* (1919-1996), political leader — postmaster general under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; one of the architects of the modern Democratic Party in Wisconsin.
- Mildred Fish Harnack* (1902-1943), war hero — while instructor at the University of Berlin, organized resistance group and transmitted intelligence to Allies; executed by Nazis.
- Cordelia Harvey (1824-1895), humanitarian — instrumental in establishing military hospitals in the North during the Civil War.

- Woodrow Charles "Woody" Herman (1913-1987), musician — jazz clarinetist and one of the outstanding "big band" leaders.
- William Dempster Hoard (1836-1918), farmer and governor — introduced the French version of the silo and the subearth vault for curing cheese.
- Harry Houdini (1874-1926), magician — world-renowned escape artist.
- J. Willard Hurst (1911-1997), legal scholar — University of Wisconsin-Madison professor of law; nationally recognized expert in legal history.
- Samuel C. Johnson (1833-1919), industrialist — founded wax products firm.
- Walter J. Kohler, Sr.* (1875-1940), industrialist and governor — founded plumbing equipment company.
- Julius Frank Anthony "Pee Wee King" Kuczynski (1914-2000)*, musician — member of the Country Music Hall of Fame; author of over 400 songs including "Tennessee Waltz", one of the state songs of the State of Tennessee.
- Belle Case La Follette* (1859-1931), lawyer and editor — first woman to graduate from the University of Wisconsin Law School; leader in support of the rights of women and African Americans.
- Robert M. La Follette, Sr.* (1855-1925), political leader — progressive reformer as governor and U.S. Senator.
- Carl Laemmle (1867-1939), business executive — major figure in the growth of the motion picture industry; built Universal City Studios.
- Earl L. "Curly" Lambeau (1898-1965), professional football coach — founder and coach of the Green Bay Packers; instrumental in establishing the National Football League.
- Mary Lasker* (1901-1994), philanthropist — her financial donations and influence supported vast expansion of cancer research; awarded Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1969.
- William D. Leahy* (1875-1959), fleet admiral U.S. Navy — Chief of Naval Operations and President Roosevelt's chief of staff during World War II; the only Wisconsinite to wear the 5 stars of fleet admiral.
- Aldo Leopold (1887-1948), teacher and author — University of Wisconsin professor and prominent ecologist; wrote *Sand County Almanac*.
- Wladziu Valentino Liberace* (1919-1986), musician — world famous pianist-singer; known for his showmanship.
- Vince Lombardi (1913-1970), professional football coach — 1959-1968 coach of the Green Bay Packers, the first NFL team to win 3 consecutive championships.
- Alfred Lunt* (1893-1977) and Lynn Fontanne, acting couple — appeared in theater, motion pictures, and television; jointly awarded Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1964.
- Frederic March* (1897-1975), actor — won Academy Awards for *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and *Best Years of Our Lives*.
- Helen Farnsworth Mears* (1872-1916), sculptor — created the Frances Willard statue in Statuary Hall of the U.S. Capitol and "The Genius of Wisconsin" in the Wisconsin Capitol.
- Charles McCarthy (1873-1921), government innovator — established and directed first legislative reference library in the nation (forerunner of the Legislative Reference Bureau); wrote *The Wisconsin Idea*; advocate of vocational schools.
- Golda Meir, (1898-1978), political leader — prime minister of Israel (1969-1974); was educated and taught school in Milwaukee.
- William "Billy" Mitchell (1879-1936), brigadier general, U.S. Army — fervent advocate of a strong air force.
- John Muir (1838-1914), naturalist — promoted the national parks system.
- Lorine Niedecker* (1903-1970), poet — author of several books of poetry; featured in most anthologies of 20th century American poetry.
- Albert Ochsner* (1858-1925), surgeon — pioneer in radium cancer treatment.
- Georgia O'Keeffe* (1887-1986), artist — innovative painter of flowers and landscapes, awarded Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1977.
- George C. Poage (1880-1962), athlete — first Black athlete to compete in the modern Olympics; won bronze medals in the 200 and 400 meter hurdles in the 1904 Olympics at St. Louis.

- Mitchel Red Cloud, Jr.* (1925-1950), Winnebago war hero — posthumously awarded Congressional Medal of Honor for service in Korea; first member of a Wisconsin tribe so honored.
- Albert Ringling (1852-1916), circus promoter — merged Ringling Brothers Circus with Barnum and Bailey Circus to become the “Greatest Show On Earth”.
- Jeremiah Rusk (1830-1893), soldier, governor, and congressman — brigadier general in Union army, first U.S. Secretary of Agriculture.
- Carl Schurz (1829-1906), political activist — German immigrant to Wisconsin and national supporter of German-American interests; served as brigadier general in Union army, U.S. Secretary of the Interior, U.S. Senator from Missouri, ambassador to Spain, newspaper owner, and writer.
- Margaretha Meyer Schurz (1833-1876), educator — opened the first U.S. kindergarten in Watertown in 1856, married to Carl Schurz.
- C. Latham Sholes (1819-1890), inventor and journalist — developed first practical typewriter.
- Donald Kent “Deke” Slayton* (1924-1993), astronaut — flew the first joint U.S.-Soviet space mission; awarded NASA Distinguished Service Medal in 1965.
- Walter W. “Red” Smith* (1905-1982), sports columnist and commentator — first sportswriter to receive the Pulitzer Prize (1976) for distinguished criticism as a reporter with the *New York Times*.
- Harry Steenbock* (1886-1967), biochemist — produced Vitamin D in food by irradiation with ultraviolet light.
- Brooks Stevens* (1911-1995), industrial designer — one of the founders of the Industrial Designers Society of America; designer of many notable automobiles and other items including trains, motorcycles, and appliances.
- Howard Temin (1934-1994), scientist — winner of 1975 Nobel Prize in physiology for work on the relationship between viruses and cancer.
- Spencer Tracy* (1900-1967), actor — won Academy Award for *Boys Town* and *Captains Courageous*.
- Frederick Jackson Turner* (1861-1932), historian — developed noted theories regarding the American frontier; won 1933 Pulitzer Prize for history.
- Charles Van Hise* (1857-1929), educator — president, University of Wisconsin 1903-1918; promoted the expansion of the university into many new fields, influenced the organization of graduate study as a separate division, and saw university enrollment double.
- Thorstein Veblen* (1857-1929), economist — wrote *The Theory of the Leisure Class*.
- William Vilas (1840-1908), political leader — served as U.S. Postmaster General, Secretary of Interior, and U.S. Senator; organized the Rural Free Delivery (RFD) mail system.
- Cadwallader C. Washburn (1818-1882), multimillionaire businessman, congressman, and governor — had extensive flour, rail, and lumber business interests.
- Orson Welles* (1915-1986), actor and director — performed in theater, radio, television, and motion pictures; directed and starred in the highly acclaimed movie, *Citizen Kane*.
- Laura Ingalls Wilder* (1867-1957), author of children’s books — wrote a series of books, including *Little House on the Prairie*, based on her life growing up in the Midwest.
- Thornton N. Wilder* (1897-1975), playwright and novelist — received Pulitzer Prize for the novel *The Bridge of San Luis Rey* (1928) and the plays *Our Town* (1938) and *The Skin of Our Teeth* (1942).
- Frances Willard (1839-1898), social reformer — organized the Woman’s Christian Temperance Union.
- Daniel Hale Williams (1856-1931), doctor — first physician to perform open heart surgery; only African American fellow in the original American College of Surgeons; began study of medicine in Janesville.
- Laura Ross Wolcott (1834-1915), physician and suffragist — first woman physician in Wisconsin; active in organizing and first president of the Wisconsin Woman’s Suffrage Association.
- Frank Lloyd Wright* (1867-1959), architect — internationally known innovative designer.

Note: Only deceased Wisconsin citizens are included in this list.

*Born in Wisconsin.

Sources: Encyclopedias, books, newspaper, and periodical accounts.

HISTORIC SITES IN WISCONSIN

Site	Location	Attendance ¹				2001-02 Revenue ²
		1994-95	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	
Bennett Studio ³	Wisconsin Dells	NA	NA	4,418	3,565	\$68,553
Madeline Island	La Pointe	17,508	15,026	13,222	12,563	105,067
Old Wade House	Greenbush	25,626	16,894	13,963	16,475	166,126
Old World Wisconsin	Eagle	90,796	73,382	70,283	69,043	1,076,448
Pendarvis	Mineral Point	11,692	7,221	6,704	5,860	70,992
Stonefield	Cassville	10,855	6,463	6,163	6,258	56,526
Villa Louis	Prairie du Chien	24,298	18,509	16,152	14,211	143,951
TOTAL		180,775	137,495	130,905	127,975	\$1,802,929
Circus World Museum ⁴	Baraboo	133,015	103,518	125,585	111,330	\$1,804,428

NA – Not applicable.

¹Sites are generally open from May to October, with the exception of Circus World (all year). For current information: <http://www.wisconsinhistory.org/sites/hours.html>. Attendance figures are paid admissions during the fiscal year. Statistics in previous *Blue Books* may include unpaid admissions and were for calendar years.

²Revenue from admissions and concessions. Total includes revenue not allocated to specific sites. Statistics in previous *Blue Books* were for calendar years.

³Opened June 2000.

⁴Statistics are for calendar year. Owned by the State Historical Society of Wisconsin but operated by a private, nonprofit foundation.

Source: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, departmental data, May 2003.

**OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN
June 2003**

County	Location/Nearest Community	Subject
Adams	At the Park, Hwy 13, 3 miles north of Friendship	Roche-a-Cri State Park
Adams	S. Arkdale Cemetery, 1801 Cypress Ave., Town of Streets Prairie	Site of First Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of Roche-a-Cri
Ashland	Bay View Park, Hwy 2, Ashland	Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy
Ashland	Northland College campus, Ellis Avenue, Ashland	Northland College
Ashland	In park on Hwy 2 at western limits of Ashland	Radisson-Grosecilliers Fort
Ashland	La Pointe, Madeline Island	Madeline Island
Ashland	Hwy 13, 10 miles south of Mellen	Great Divide
Ashland	Hwy 2, Odanah	The Bad River
Barron	Rest Area #34, westbound Hwy 53, 2 mi. south of Chetek	Pine Was King (Pineries)
Barron	2411-23 Street, Rice Lake	Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church
Bayfield	Hwy 13, 0.5 mile east of Cornucopia	Tragedy of the Siskiwit
Bayfield	Hwy 13, Port Wing	School Consolidation
Bayfield	Hwy 13, 2.3 miles north of Washburn	Madeline Island
Brown	Denmark War Memorial Pk., Wisconsin Ave. (CTH KB)	Denmark
Brown	In park at corner of Broadway and George Sts., De Pere	Marquette-Jolliet Expedition
Brown	In Voyageur Park, De Pere	Rapides des Peres – Voyageur Park
Brown	403 North Broadway, De Pere	White Pillars
Brown	Outside Packer Hall of Fame, Green Bay	Green Bay Packers
Brown	1008 South Monroe Avenue, Green Bay	Hazelwood
Brown	2640 South Webster Avenue, Green Bay	Heritage Hill State Park
Brown	Hwy 57, 5 miles northeast of Green Bay	Red Banks
Buffalo	Hwy 35, 0.5 mile north of Alma	Beef Slough
Burnett	Crex Meadows Wildlife Area, off Hwy E, N. of Grantsburg	Crex Meadows
Calumet	Wayside #4, intersection of Hwys 55 and 151, Brothertown	Brothertown Indians of Wisconsin
Calumet	City Hall, 2110 Washington Street, New Holstein	New Holstein
Calumet	Stockbridge Harbor, CTH E, Village of Stockbridge	Stockbridge Harbor
Chippewa	Hwy 124, 3 miles north of Chippewa Falls	Nation's First Cooperative Generating Station
Chippewa	2820 East Park Avenue, Chippewa Falls	Northern WI Center for the Developmentally Disabled
Chippewa	Fairgrounds, 308 Jefferson Ave., Chippewa Falls	Northern Wisconsin State Fair
Chippewa	Cornell Mill Yard Park and Bridge St., Cornell	Cornell Pulpwood Stack
Chippewa	West side of Hwy 178, near Hwy T	Cobban Bridge
Chippewa	Hwy 178, 0.5 mile north of Jim Falls	Old Abe, the War Eagle
Clark	2 blocks west of Hwy 13, Colby	Colby Cheese
Columbia	Rest Area #12, westbound I90-94, E. of WI River	The Circus
Columbia	711 West James Street, Columbus	Governor James Taylor Lewis
Columbia	Hwy 113 at Wisconsin River crossing	Merrimac Ferry
Columbia	120 N. Main Street, Pardeeville	Historic Pardeeville
Columbia	Hwy 33, 0.5 mile east of Portage	Fort Winnebago
Columbia	West Wisconsin and Crook Streets, Portage	Frederick Jackson Turner
Columbia	Hwy 33, 0.5 mile east of Portage	Marquette
Columbia	Hwy CM, 5 miles northeast of Portage	Potters' Emigration Society
Columbia	Across from sheriff's office, Cook Street, Portage	Ketchum's Point
Columbia	Rest Area #11, eastbound I90-94, 0.5 mi. E. of WI River	Rest Areas on the I-Roads
Columbia	Hwy 51, 0.5 mile south of Poynette	John Muir View

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN
June 2003–Continued

Table with 3 columns: County, Location/Nearest Community, and Subject. Lists historical markers across various Wisconsin counties including Columbia, Crawford, Dane, Dodge, Door, Douglas, Dunn, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac, and Fond du Lac.

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

June 2003—Continued

County	Location/Nearest Community	Subject
Fond du Lac	Southeast corner of Blackburn and Blossom Sts., Ripon	Birthplace of Republican Party
Fond du Lac	Pedrick Wayside, Hwy 23, Ripon	Carrie Chapman Catt
Fond du Lac	In park on Union Street, 1 block south of Hwy 23, Ripon	Ceresco
Fond du Lac	Ripon College campus, Ripon	Ripon College
Fond du Lac	Hwy 49, 4 miles east of Waupun	Horicon Marsh
Forest	Hwy 8, 1.8 miles east of Crandon	Northern Highland
Forest	Hwy 32, 1 mile south of Laona	Laona School Forest
Forest	Hwy 55, 0.5 mile north of Mole Lake	Battle of Mole Lake
Grant	Hwy 61, 0.3 miles south of Boscobel	The Gideons
Grant	117 East Front Street, Cassville	Old Denniston House
Grant	620 Lincoln Avenue, Fennimore	The "Dinky"
Grant	Hwy 80 at the WI-LI state line, south of Hazel Green	Point of Beginning (Survey Point)
Grant	Cemetery, 1 block west of Hwys 61, 35, and 81, Lancaster	Nelson Dewey
Grant	Highway 35 and Slabtown Rd., 5 miles west of Lancaster	Pleasant Ridge
Grant	Rountree Hall, UW-Platteville	First State Normal School
Grant	114-108 South Main St., Potosi	Village of Potosi
Green	Monticello Monument Wayside, Hwy 69, Monticello	Nickolaus Gerber
Green	Village Park, 300 Blk of 2nd St., Hwy O, New Glarus	Herbert Kubby
Green	Hwy 69, New Glarus	New Glarus
Green Lake	Nathan Strong Park, East Huron St. (Hwy 116), Berlin	Lucy Smith Morris
Green Lake	Riverside Park, Berlin	Upper Fox River
Iowa	Hwy 14, 3 miles east of Arena	Village of Dover
Iowa	CTH Y, 3 mi. S. of Dodgeville	Dodge's Grove and Fort Union
Iowa	Courthouse lawn, Hwy 151, Dodgeville	Iowa County Courthouse
Iowa	Hwy YZ, 4 miles east of Dodgeville	Old Military Road
Iowa	Water Tower Park, Hwy 151, Mineral Point	Historic Mineral Point
Iowa	Iowa Co. Fairgrounds, 900 Fair St., Mineral Point	Laurence F. Graber, "Mr. Alfalfa"
Iowa	114 Shake Rag Street, Mineral Point	Shake Rag
Iowa	Library Park, Mineral Point	Wisconsin Territory
Iowa	9 Fountain St., Mineral Point	Site of Fort Jackson
Iowa	Frank Lloyd Wright Visitor Ctr., CTH C, Spring Green	Military River Crossing
Iowa	Hwy 14, east of Wisconsin River, near Spring Green	Frank Lloyd Wright
Iowa	Tower Hill State Park, Hwy C, south of Hwy 14	Shot Tower
Iowa	Hwy 2, 10 miles west of Hurley	Goebic Iron Range
Iron	Wayside WI Info. Ctr., Hwy 51, 1 mile north of Hurley	Iron Mining in Wisconsin
Jackson	Hwys 121 and 95, 1.5 mile west of Alma Center	Silver Mound
Jackson	Bell Mound Scenic Overlook, 5 mi. S. of Black River Falls	Black River Valley Scenic Outlook
Jackson	Hwy 54, 5 miles east of Black River Falls	Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr. (1925-1950)
Jackson	Rest Area #8, westbound 194, 15 mi. SE Black River Falls	The Passenger Pigeon
Jackson	Rest Area #7, eastbound 194, 15 mi. SE Black River Falls	Sphagnum Moss
Jackson	Rest Area #6, westbound 194	Highground Veterans Memorial
Jackson	Hwy 27, 6 miles south of Black River Falls	Martin W. Torkelson
Jefferson	In park, north off Hwy 12, just east of Cambridge	Lake Ripley - Ole Evnrude
Jefferson	Burnt Village Co. Park, Hwy N, 2 mi. SE of Ft. Atkinson	Black Hawk War Encampment "Burnt Village"
Jefferson	400 block of Milwaukee Avenue East, Fort Atkinson	Fort Koshkonong
Jefferson	Koshkonong Mounds Road, near Fort Atkinson	Lake Koshkonong Effigy Mounds
Jefferson	Blackhawk Island Road, Town of Sumner	Lorine Niedecker
Jefferson	Hwy 106, western city limits of Fort Atkinson	Panther Intaglio
Jefferson	Rest Area #14, westbound 194	In Service to Their Country
Jefferson	3 miles east of Lake Mills on Hwy B, south on Hwy Q	Aztalan State Park
Jefferson	Rest Area #13, eastbound 194, 1 mile east of Lake Mills	Drumlins
Jefferson	Bald Bluff Overlook, CTH H, 1 1/2 mi. S. of Palmyra	Black Hawk War Encampment
Jefferson	919 Charles St., Watertown	First Kindergarten
Jefferson	7 miles southeast of Watertown, Hwy 16	Highway Marking
Jefferson	919 Charles Street, Watertown	Octagon House
Jefferson	One Main St. (at bridge), Watertown	Trail Discovery
Juneau	Hwy C, 0.5 mile east of Camp Douglas	Castle Rock
Juneau	Camp Williams, off 194	Wisconsin Military Reservation
Juneau	On the trail at the western edge of Elroy	Elroy-Sparta State Trail
Juneau	In village park, Hwy HH, Lyndon Station	Hop Raising
Juneau	Rest Area #10, westbound 190-94	The Sand Counties - Aldo Leopold Territory
Juneau	Rest Area #9, eastbound 190-94, near Mauston	The Wisconsin River
Juneau	Rest Area #9, eastbound 190-94, near Mauston	The Iron Brigade
Kenosha	Rest Area #126, 194	Cordelia A.P. Harvey
Kenosha	24th Ave. & 56th St., Kenosha	Auto Production in Kenosha
Kenosha	Hwy 31 eastbound at 95th St., Kenosha	Green Bay Ethnic Trail
Kenosha	Green Ridge Cemetery, 6604 7th Ave., Kenosha	John McCaffery Burial Site
Kenosha	6501 3rd Avenue, Kenosha	Kemper Hall
Kenosha	5117 - 4th Ave., Kenosha	Kenosha (Southport) Lighthouse
Kenosha	Library Park, Kenosha	Reuben Deming
Kenosha	15620 12th St., Kenosha	Schaefer Mammoth Site
Kenosha	Hwy 32 at the southern edge of Kenosha	32nd Division Memorial Highway
Kenosha	Rest Area-Tourist Info. Ctr. #26, westbound 194, N of I11	The Name "Wisconsin"
Kewaunee	Ferry yard, Kewaunee	Car-Ferry Service
La Crosse	Rest Area #15, eastbound 190	The Driftless Area
La Crosse	McGilvray Rd. Access, Van Loon State Wildlife Area	The McGilvray "Seven Bridges Road"
La Crosse	Halfway Creek Lutheran Church, 2.5 mi. E. of Holmen	Luther College
La Crosse	Bishop's View Overlook, Hwy 33, 5 mi. E. of La Crosse	The Coulee Region
La Crosse	Rest Area #31, 194, French Island, La Crosse	Major General C.C. Washburn

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

June 2003–Continued

County	Location/Nearest Community	Subject
La Crosse	La Crosse	Red Clod Park
La Crosse	Corner of Front and State Streets, La Crosse	Spence Park
La Crosse	Rest Area-Tourist Info. Ctr. #31, 190, La Crosse	Upper Mississippi
La Crosse	Hwy 16 Valley View Mall entrance, just N. of Medary	Valley View Site
La Crosse	Neshonoc Cemetery, West Salem	Hamlin Garland
La Crosse	Swarthout Lakeside Park, Hwy 16, West Salem	Village of Neshonoc
Lafayette	First Capitol State Park, Hwy G, 4 mi. northwest of Belmont	Belmont-Wisconsin Territory 1836
Lafayette	First Capitol State Park, Hwy G, 4 mi. northwest of Belmont	Gov. Tommy G. Thompson's 1998 Address at Wisconsin's First Capitol
Lafayette	First Capitol State Park, Hwy G, 4 mi. northwest of Belmont	1998 Wisconsin Assembly (Sesquicentennial Marker)
Lafayette	Hwy 11, 1 mile west of Benton	Father Samuel Mazzuchelli
Lafayette	Intersection of Hwys F, 78, & Madison St., Blanchardville	Zarahemia – Predecessor of Blanchardville
Lafayette	101 S. Main St., Blanchardville	Zenas Gurley
Lafayette	Hwy 23, 5 miles south of Mineral Point	Fort Defiance
Lafayette	Hwy 11, 1 mile west of Shullsburg	Wisconsin Lead Region
Langlade	Hwy 52, near junction with Hwy 64	Antigo Silt Loam, State Soil of Wisconsin
Langlade	Wayside, Hwy 45, 3 miles south of Antigo	Langlade County Forest, Wisconsin's First County Forest
Langlade	Junction of Hwys 55 and 64, Langlade	De Langlade
Langlade	Hwy 55, 3.5 miles north of Lily at Wolf River	Old Military Road
Lincoln	715 E. 2nd St., Merrill	Merrill City Hall
Lincoln	Hwy 64 over the Prairie River – 200 W. First St., Merrill	Three Arch Stone Bridge
Manitowoc	CTH R, 1/2 mile N. of Schley Rd.	Rock Mill
Manitowoc	Rest Area #51, southbound I43, S. of Brown County line	Wisconsin's Dairy Industry
Manitowoc	Rest Area #52, northbound I43, S. of Brown County line	Wisconsin's Maritime Industries
Manitowoc	Lake Michigan Car ferry Dock, 700 S. Lakeview Dr., Manitowoc	S. S. Badger/Manitowoc and the Car Ferries
Manitowoc	Mariner's Park, S. 8th St., at the Manitowoc River	Manitowoc's Maritime Heritage
Manitowoc	Manitowoc Maritime Museum, 75 Maritime Drive	Manitowoc Submarines
Manitowoc	Silver Lake Park, Hwy 151, west of Manitowoc	Winnebago Trail
Manitowoc	924 Pinecrest Lane, Manitowoc Rapids	Collins Road Bridge Span
Manitowoc	Pioneer Rd. and CTH XX, Meeme	Meeme Poll House
Manitowoc	St. Nazianz Village Hall, 228 W. Main St., St. Nazianz	George Washington School
Manitowoc	108 W. Birch, St. Nazianz	St. Nazianz
Manitowoc	Central Park, Two Rivers	Ice Cream Sundae
Manitowoc	Point Beach State Park, N. of Two Rivers on County O	Rawley Point Lighthouse
Manitowoc	Valders Memorial Park, Hwy J, Valders	Thorstein Veblen
Marathon	Rothschild Pk., Grand Ave., Park & Kort Sts., Rothschild	Wisconsin's 1st Home-Built Flying Machine
Marathon	UW-Marathon County campus, Wausau	The First Teachers' Training School in Wisconsin
Marathon	Wayside, northbound Hwy 51, 1 mile south of Hwy 153	First Workers Compensation Policy
Marinette	Peshigo Cemetery, Oconto Avenue, Peshigo	Peshigo Fire Cemetery
Marinette	N2155 USH 141, Town of Pound	Lena Road Schoolhouse
Marinette	W2349 County J, Wausaukee	McAllister State Graded School
Marquette	Hwy 22, 8 miles south of Montello	John Muir Country
Marquette	Rest Area #82, Hwy 51, 4 miles north of Westfield	Korean War
Marquette	Westfield Town Hall, W 7703 Ember Ave. at 4th	Russell Flats
Menominee	Hwys 47 and 55, 5 miles north of Shawano	Menominee Reservation
Menominee	Hwy, 55, 2.5 miles north of Keshena	Spirit Rock
Milwaukee	8801 West Grange Avenue, Greendale	Wisconsin's Lime Industry
Milwaukee	8685 West Grange Avenue, Greendale	Jeremiah Curtin House
Milwaukee	6500 Northway, Greendale	Village of Greendale
Milwaukee	92nd and Forest Home Ave., Greenfield	Janesville Plank Road
Milwaukee	7325 W. Forest Home Ave., Greenfield	Town of Greenfield
Milwaukee	Zillman Park, S. Kinnickinnic Ave., Milwaukee	Bay View's Immigrants
Milwaukee	South Superior Street and East Russell Ave., Milwaukee	Bay View's Rolling Mill
Milwaukee	2000 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee	Captain Frederick Pabst
Milwaukee	Zeidler Park, 300 block of West Michigan St., Milwaukee	Carl Frederick Zeidler
Milwaukee	East Hartford & North Maryland Aves., UW-Milwaukee	Carl Sandburg Hall
Milwaukee	1756 North Prospect Avenue, Milwaukee	Civil War Camp
Milwaukee	Intersection of 6th, 5th, and Virginia Street, Milwaukee	The Cream City
Milwaukee	Grounds of VA Hospital, Wood (Milwaukee)	Erastus B. Wolcott, M.D.
Milwaukee	Fourth Street and Kilbourn Avenue, Milwaukee	First African-American Church Built in Wisconsin
Milwaukee	Foot of East Michigan Street, Milwaukee	First Milwaukee Cargo Pier
Milwaukee	Layton Avenue, Milwaukee	General Mitchell Field
Milwaukee	Golda Meir Library on UW-Milwaukee campus	Golda Meir
Milwaukee	4th and State Streets, Milwaukee	Invention of the Typewriter
Milwaukee	Marquette Law School, 1103 W. WI Ave., Milwaukee	Mabel Wanda Ramey
Milwaukee	Civic Center, Milwaukee	MacArthur Square
Milwaukee	Merrill Park, 461 North 35th St., Milwaukee	Merrill Park
Milwaukee	Currie Park, Wauwatosa	Milwaukee County's First Airport
Milwaukee	East Hartford and North Downer Avenues, Milwaukee	Milwaukee-Downer College
Milwaukee	231 West Michigan Street, Milwaukee	Milwaukee Interurban Terminal, 1905-1951
Milwaukee	Zablocki VA Medical Center, Hwy 59	National Soldiers Home
Milwaukee	At the lighthouse in Lake Park, Milwaukee	North Point Lighthouse
Milwaukee	East North Avenue, Milwaukee	Old North Point Water Tower
Milwaukee	Wells and Edison Streets, Milwaukee	Oneida Street Station, T.M.E.R. and L. Co.
Milwaukee	144 East Wells Street, Milwaukee	Pabst Theater

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

June 2003–Continued

County	Location/Nearest Community	Subject
Milwaukee	Cathedral Square Park, northeast corner, Milwaukee	Rescue of Joshua Glover
Milwaukee	North Avenue and Lake Drive, Milwaukee	Saint John's Infirmary
Milwaukee	North Lake Drive, Milwaukee	St. Mary's School of Nursing
Milwaukee	North Water and East Erie Streets, Milwaukee	Sinking of the <i>Lady Elgin</i>
Milwaukee	200 North Broadway, Milwaukee	Third Ward Fire
Milwaukee	Mitchell Hall, UW-Milwaukee, North Downer Avenue	The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
Milwaukee	Miller Brewing Company, Milwaukee	Watertown Plank Road
Milwaukee	100 East Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee	Wisconsin's Oldest Newspaper: The Milwaukee Sentinel
Milwaukee	3500 block on N. Oakland Ave., Shorewood	Lueddeman's On-the-River
Milwaukee	4145 N. Oakland Ave., Shorewood	Shorewood Armory
Milwaukee	1701 E. Capitol Drive, Shorewood	Shorewood High School
Milwaukee	3930 N. Murray Ave., Shorewood	Shorewood Village Hall
Milwaukee	909 Menomonee Ave., South Milwaukee	Lawson Airplane Company
Milwaukee	State Fair Park, Main Gate, West Allis	Camp Harvey
Milwaukee	In triangle at 57th, Hayes, and Fillmore, West Allis	Meadowmere
Milwaukee	State Fair Park, Main Gate, West Allis	Wisconsin State Fair Park
Monroe	Hwy 12, 4 miles west of Camp Douglas	Mesas and Buttes
Monroe	Rest Area #16, westbound I90, 5 miles east of Bangor	Coolee Country
Monroe	At the Kendall Depot, North Railroad Street, Kendall	Elroy-Sparta State Trail
Monroe	In park on Hwy 12, Tomah	Tomah
Oconto	Hwy F, 1.5 miles east of Lakewood	The Holt and Balcom Logging Camp No. 1
Oconto	Chicago and Main Streets, Oconto	First Church of Christ Scientist
Oconto	On Oconto River at Brazeau Avenue, Oconto	Mission of St. Francois Xavier
Oconto	Copper Culture State Park, Oconto	Old Copper Culture Cemetery
Oneida	Oneida County Courthouse grounds, Rhinelander	First Rural Zoning Ordinance
Oneida	Hodag Park, Rhinelander	The Hodag
Oneida	W. edge of National Forest, off Hwy 32 E. of Three Lakes	Nicolet National Forest
Outagamie	807 South Oneida Street, Appleton	First Electric Street Railway
Outagamie	600 Vulcan Street, Appleton	World's First Hydroelectric Central Station
Outagamie	North of jct. Hwys BB and 45, 4 miles west of Appleton	South Greenville Grange No. 225
Outagamie	Thelen Park, Kaukauna	Revolutionary War Veterans
Outagamie	Hwy 96, 0.1 mile west of Little Chute	Treaty of the Cedars
Outagamie	Beacon Avenue and Division Street, New London	Birthplace of the American Water Spaniel
Ozaukee	Intersection of CTHs R & C, Belgium	Wisconsin's Luxembourgers
Ozaukee	Columbia Rd. and Mequon Ave., Cedarburg	Cedar Creek
Ozaukee	City Hall, Washington Avenue, Cedarburg	Historic Cedarburg
Ozaukee	W62 N646 Washington Ave., Cedarburg	Interurban Bridge
Ozaukee	Doctor's Park, Washington Ave. and Mill St., Cedarburg	Washington Avenue Historic District
Ozaukee	Covered Bridge Road, 1 mile north of Five Corners	Last Covered Bridge
Ozaukee	Mequon City Hall, 11333 North Cedarburg Rd., Mequon	Wisconsin's German Settlers
Ozaukee	108 N. Lake St., Port Washington	The Wisconsin Chair Company Fire
Ozaukee	Triangle Park and Green Bay Rd., Saukville	The Saukville Trails
Ozaukee	Entrance Wall, 250 S. Main St., Thiensville	Historic Thiensville
Ozaukee	Junction of Hwys F and M, 3 miles west of Thiensville	The Oldest Lutheran Church in Wisconsin
Ozaukee	Hwy I, 0.5 mile east of Waubeka	Birthplace of Flag Day
Pepin	Hwy 35, 1 mile north of Stockholm	Maiden Rock
Pepin	Hwy 35, Pepin Park	Laura Ingalls Wilder
Pepin	Hwy 35, 3 miles northwest of Pepin	Site of Fort St. Antoine
Pierce	Hwy 35, 1 mile south of Hwy 63, southeast of Hager City	"Bow and Arrow"
Pierce	Hwy 35, 3 miles west of Maiden Rock	Lake Pepin
Pierce	Spring Pond Park, East Mill Rd., Plum City	Historic Plum City
Pierce	Hwy 65, 3 miles south of I94	Edgar Wilson Nye
Polk	Hwy 35, Luck	Danish Cooperative Company
Polk	City Park, St. Croix Falls	The Battle of St. Croix Falls
Polk	Interstate Park, Hwy 8, St. Croix Falls	State Park Movement in Wisconsin
Polk	Overlook Park, N. Washington (Main) St., St. Croix Falls	Where Are the Falls of the St. Croix?
Portage	County W, Buena Vista Marsh Wildlife Area	Wisconsin's Greater Prairie Chicken
Portage	Portage County Park, Hwy E, 3 miles south of Knowlton	Du Bay Trading Post
Portage	1700 block of Monroe St., Stevens Point	The Historic Southside Railroad Complex of Stevens Point
Price	Hwy 13, Phillips City Park, Phillips	Phillips Fire
Racine	Weimhoff-Jucker Park, Burlington	Mormons in Early Wisconsin
Racine	Hwy 31 at 5 Mile Rd., Town of Caledonia	Bohemian School House
Racine	Zoological Gardens, 2131 N. Main St., Racine	Northside Historic District of Cream Brick Cottages
Racine	Simonsen Park, Main & Fourteenth Sts., Racine	Southside Historic District
Racine	Hwy 11, western limits of Racine	The Spark
Racine	Heg Park Road, Waterford	Old Muskego
Richland	Boaz Park, Hwy 171, Boaz	Ocooch Mountains
Richland	Boaz Park, Hwy 171, Boaz	Richard M. Brewer
Richland	Wayside, Hwy 14, 1 mi. E. Gotham, Town of Buena Vista	The Pursuit West
Richland	Krouskop Park, 400 W. 6th St. (Hwy 14), Richland Center	Ada James
Richland	Krouskop Park, 400 W. 6th St. (Hwy 14), Richland Center	Birthplace of General Telephone and Electronics Corporation (GTE)
Richland	Hwy 14, 5 miles west of Richland Center	Boaz Mastodon
Richland	Pier County Park, Hwy 80, Rockbridge	Rockbridge
Richland	5 miles west of Richland Center on Hwy 14	Rural Electrification
Richland	Pier Co. Park, Hwy 80, Rockbridge	Troop Encampment
Rock	Beloit College campus, Beloit	Beloit College

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

June 2003–Continued

County	Location/Nearest Community	Subject
Rock	Rock River Heritage Wky., Public Ave. & State St., Beloit	Black Hawk at Turtle Village
Rock	Tourist Info. Ctr. #22, westbound I90, south of Beloit	Black Hawk War
Rock	Rest Area-Tourist Information Center, westbound I90	Medal of Honor
Rock	143 at I90, Beloit	Wisconsin's First Aviator
Rock	Hwy 140, 4 miles south of Clinton	Jefferson Prairie Settlement
Rock	11204 N. Church St., Cooksville	Historic Cooksville/Historic Waucoma
Rock	Hwy 51, 0.5 miles south of Edgerton	Wisconsin's Tobacco Land
Rock	Blackhawk Golf Course Clubhouse, 2100 Palmer, Janesville	The Black Hawk War/Black Hawk's Grove
Rock	NW corner of Delavan Dr. and Beloit Ave., Janesville	Burr Robins Circus
Rock	In Courthouse Park on S. Atwood Ave., Janesville	First State Fair, October 1-2, 1851
Rock	Rock County Historical Society, 10 S. High St., Janesville	Janesville Tank Company
Rock	Rest Area #17, eastbound I90	Rock River Industry
Rock	Hwy 51, 3.8 miles south of Janesville	Route of Abraham Lincoln 1832 and 1859
Rock	18 South Janesville Street, Hwy 26, Milton	Milton House
Rock	On southwest bank of Storr's Lake, off Hwy 26, Milton	Storr's Lake, Milton
Rock	Beckman Mill Co. Park, Co. Rd. H, Town of Newark	How-Beckman Mill
Rock	Hwy J, Shopiere	Home of Governor Harvey
Rusk	Appolonia Cong. Church, Hwy 8 & Cemetery Rd., Bruce	Appolonia
Rusk	Hwy 8, Weyerhaeuser	Chippewa River and Menomonic Railway
St. Croix	Rest Area-Tourist Info. Ctr. #25, I94 east of Hudson	Brule-St. Croix Waterway
St. Croix	Hwy 35, 4.7 miles north of Hudson	St. Croix River
St. Croix	Campus Drive, Outlot #3, New Richmond	New Richmond Cyclone
Sauk	Devil's Lake State Park, S5975 Park Rd., Baraboo	Civilian Conservation Corps
Sauk	Hwy 33 at County U, 5 miles east of Baraboo	Lower Narrows
Sauk	Hwy 12, 1.5 miles south of Baraboo	Ringling Brothers Circus
Sauk	E5948 Diamond Hill Rd., North Freedom	Mid-Continent Railway Historical Society
Sauk	Reedsburg Area Historical Park, 3 mi. E. of Reedsburg	Clare A. Briggs, Cartoonist
Sauk	State Hwy 136, 0.75 mi. N of STH 154, Rock Springs	Van Hise Rock
Sauk	Derleth Park, Water Street, Sauk City	August W. Derleth
Sauk	Hwy 12, 5 miles northwest of Sauk City	The Baraboo Range
Sauk	Lower WI Riverway, Hwy 78, 2 mi. N. of Sauk City	Battle of Wisconsin Heights
Sauk	Lower WI Riverway, Hwy 60, 2 mi. E. of Spring Green	Western Escape
Sauk	Hwy A, 1.5 miles south of Wisconsin Dells	Dawn Manor – Site of Lost City of Newport
Sauk	Hwy 16, 0.1 mile west of Wisconsin Dells	Wisconsin Dells
Sawyer	Highways 70 and 27, Couderay	Court Oreilles
Sawyer	Highways 27 and 70, 7 miles west of Couderay	Radisson-Groeselliers
Sawyer	Hermans Landing, Cty Rd CC, at bridge, Hayward	The Chippewa Flowage
Sawyer	Lac Courte Oreilles Reservation, 13891 W. Mission Rd.	St. Francis Solanus Indian Mission
Sawyer	Hwy 27, 5.5 miles south of Hayward	Namekagon-Court Oreilles Portage
Sawyer	Hwy W, 6.75 miles southeast of Winter	John Deitz, "Battle of Cameron Dam"
Shawano	Hwy 22, 3.5 miles east of Shawano	Shawano
Shawano	Hwy 45 at city limits of Wittenberg	Home Homes
Sheboygan	50 South Main Street, Cedar Grove	Early Dutch Settlers in Wisconsin
Sheboygan	Hwy 23, in the Park at Greenbush, 6 mi. W. of Plymouth	Old Wade House State Park
Sheboygan	Memorial Park, Cedar Grove, 3 miles south of Oostburg	Dutch Settlement
Sheboygan	Heritage House Triangle Pk., Ctr. & N. 10th Sts., Oostburg	Historic Oostburg
Sheboygan	Sheboygan North Point Park, North Point Dr., Sheboygan	The Phoenix Tragedy
Sheboygan	Center Avenue and North Water Street, Sheboygan	Seils-Sterling Circus
Sheboygan	9th Street and Panther Avenue, Sheboygan	Sheboygan Indian Mound Park
Sheboygan	Rochester Inn, 504 Water St., Sheboygan Falls	Cole Historic District
Sheboygan	Sheboygan River Dam, Broadway St., Sheboygan Falls	Downtown Sheboygan Falls Historic District
Taylor	Hwy 102, Rib Lake	Rib Lake Lumber Company
Taylor	Hwy 102, 5 miles northeast of Rib Lake	Rustic Road
Trempealeau	Hwy 53, 1.5 miles southeast of Galesville	Decorah Peak
Trempealeau	Rest Area #5, eastbound I94, 2 miles southeast of Osseo	Winnebago Indians
Trempealeau	Great River State Tr., Hwy 35, 0.5 mi. E. of Trempealeau	The Mississippi River Parkway: First Project
Trempealeau	Perrot State Park, off Hwy 93	Perrot's Post
Vernon	Hwy 14, 0.5 mile west of Coon Valley	Nation's First Watershed Project
Vernon	Hwy 35, 2.5 miles north of De Soto	Battle of Bad Axe
Vernon	Hwy 35, 2 miles north of De Soto	Chief Win-no-shik, the Elder
Vernon	Hwy 35, Genoa	Dams on the Mississippi
Vernon	In power plant parking lot, west side of Hwy 35, Genoa	Wisconsin's First Nuclear-Fueled Generating Station
Vernon	Hwy 33, 0.1 mile west of Hillsboro	Admiral Marc A. Mitscher
Vernon	Hillsboro Lake Park, 300 Water Ave. at Highways 80, 82, 33, Hillsboro	African American Settlers of the Cheyenne Valley
Vernon	Hwy 14, 0.5 mile north of Viroqua	Governor Rusk
Vernon	City Hall, 202 N. Main St., Viroqua	Viroqua's First Settler
Vilas	Hwy M, 6 miles south of Boulder Junction	First Forest Patrol Flight
Vilas	Trout Lake Nursery, Hwy M	Forest Restoration – The Beginning
Vilas	Hwy 47, Flambeau Lake	Lac du Flambeau
Vilas	Lac Vieux Desert Park, West Shore Dr. near Land O'Lakes	Lac Vieux Desert
Vilas	Highways 32 and 45, 0.5 mile south of Land O'Lakes	32nd Division Memorial Highway
Vilas	Hwy 45, 1.5 miles south of Land O'Lakes	Wisconsin River Headwaters
Vilas	Sayner Park, Sayner	Snowmobile
Walworth	Village Park, Allen Grove, on Hwy X, 3 mi. SW of Darien	Allen Family
Walworth	City of Delavan Parking Lot, 218 South 7th St., Delavan	Birthplace of "The Greatest Show on Earth"
Walworth	Horton Park, Hwy 11 in Delavan	Delavan's Circus Colony
Walworth	Tower Park, Walworth Ave., Delavan	Delavan's Historic Brick Street
Walworth	Grounds of State School for the Deaf, Hwy 11, Delavan	Wisconsin's First School for Deaf

OFFICIAL HISTORICAL MARKERS IN WISCONSIN

June 2003–Continued

County	Location/Nearest Community	Subject
Walworth	300 Church Street, East Troy	East Troy Railroad
Walworth	Veterans Memorial Park, Hwy 12, Genoa City	First Swedish Settlers in Wisconsin
Walworth	Hwy BB, 3.5 miles south of Lake Geneva	Wisconsin's First 4-H Club
Washburn	Hwy 70, 0.5 mile east of Spooner	Yellow River
Washburn	Junction of Hwys 53 and 63, Trego	Namekagon River
Washington	Dheinsville Park, Holy Hill Rd., Germantown	Dheinsville Settlement
Washington	Hwy 83, Hartford	"Kissel"
Washington	South side of Hwy 33, 550 feet west of jct. with Hwy 144	Great Divide
Washington	At the park, Hwy A, E. of Hwy 114, NW of West Bend	Lizard Mound County Park
Waukesha	408 Main St., Delafield	Delafield Fish Hatchery
Waukesha	Southern Kettle Moraine State Forest, County C, Delafield	Lapham Peak
Waukesha	Mission Road at Mill Road, west of Delafield	Nashotah Mission
Waukesha	At the Academy entrance, Genesee Street, Delafield	St. John's Military Academy
Waukesha	Hwy 18, near Dousman	Masonic Home
Waukesha	Main Street, Lannon	Lannon Stone
Waukesha	Carroll College campus, Waukesha	Carroll College
Waupaca	Municipal Airport, Clintonville	Birthplace of an Airline
Waupaca	Walter Olen Park, Clintonville	Four-Wheel Drive
Waupaca	Marden Memorial Center, WI Veterans Home, King	General Charles King
Waupaca	Marden Memorial Center, WI Veterans Home, King	Grand Army Home
Waupaca	Hwy 110, 3.5 miles south of Marion	Chief Waupaca
Waushara	County J, 2 miles south of Almond	Sir Henry Wellcome
Waushara	State Hwy 49, Auroraville	The Auroraville Fountain
Waushara	6th Ave., Town of Hancock	Whistler Mound Group and Enclosure
Winnebago	9088 Clayton Avenue, Town of Menasha	Fox-Irish Cemetery
Winnebago	Menasha Hotel, Main and Mills Streets, Menasha	Wisconsin Central Railroad
Winnebago	Fritsie Park, Menasha	Butte des Morts
Winnebago	Interior walkway, 135 W. Wisconsin Ave., Neenah	Wisconsin Avenue Commercial Historic District
Winnebago	Scott Park, 515 E. Main St., Omro	Historic Omro
Winnebago	1619 Oshkosh Avenue, Oshkosh	Coles Bashford House
Winnebago	Oshkosh Public Museum, 1331 Algoma Blvd., Oshkosh	Edgar Sawyer House
Winnebago	Rainbow Park, Oshkosh	Knaggs Ferry
Winnebago	Wittman Field Airport, 20th Street Road, Oshkosh	S.J. Wittman
Winnebago	UW-Oshkosh campus, Oshkosh	University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh
Winnebago	Town of Winchester Cemetery, 1 mi. SW of Winchester	Samuel N. Rogers, Sr., American Revolutionary Soldier
Winnebago	Hwy B, west of Winneconne	Poygan Paygrounds
Wood	Wayside #4, junction of Hwys 10 and 13	Prisoners of War
Wood	Riverside Park, Hwys 54 and 73, Nekoosa	Point Basee
Wood	Hwy 54, 5 miles west of Port Edwards	Cranberry Culture
Wood	Hwys 54 and 73, southern city limits of Wisconsin Rapids	Centralia Pulp and Paper Mill

Sources: State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Historical Markers Council, *A Guide to Wisconsin Historical Markers*, 1982; Division of Historic Preservation, departmental data, June 2003.

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848 – 2000

Key:

A – American (Know Nothing)	LF – Labor-Farm/Laborista-Agrario	SD – Social Democrat
AFC – America First Coalition	Lib – Libertarian	SL – Socialist Labor
Cit – Citizens	LR – Liberal Republican	Soc – Socialist
Com – Communist	NA – New Alliance	SoD – Southern Democrat
Con – Constitution	Nat – National	SW – Socialist Worker
CU – Constitutional Union	ND – National Democrat	Tax – U.S. Taxpayers
D – Democrat	NER – National Economic Recovery	3rd – Third Party
ER – Independents for Economic Recovery	NL – Natural Law	U – Union
FS – Free Soil	People’s – People’s (Populist)	UL – Union Labor
G – Greenback	Pop – Populist	USL – U.S. Labor
Gr – Grassroots	PP – People’s Progressive	W – Whig
Ind – Independent	Prog – Progressive	WG – Wisconsin Greens
IP – Ind. Progressive	Proh – Prohibition	WIA – Wis. Independent Alliance
IS – Ind. Socialist	R – Republican	Workers – Workers
ISL – Ind. Socialist Labor	Rfm – Reform	WW – Worker’s World
ISW – Ind. Socialist Worker		

Note: The party designation listed for a candidate is taken from the Congressional Quarterly *Guide to U.S. Elections*. A candidate whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, must be listed on the Wisconsin ballot as “independent”. In this listing, candidates whose party affiliations appear as “Ind”, followed by a party designation, were identified on the ballot simply as “independent” although they considered themselves affiliated with the party shown.

Under the Electoral College system, each state is entitled to electoral votes equal in number to its total congressional delegation of U.S. Senators and U.S. Representatives.

1848 (4 electoral votes)			
Lewis Cass (D)	15,001	John W. Phelps (A)	91
Zachary Taylor (W)	13,747	Neal Dow (Proh)	68
Martin Van Buren (FS)	10,418	TOTAL	267,187
TOTAL	39,166		
1852 (5 electoral votes)			
Franklin Pierce (D)	33,658	1884 (11 electoral votes)	
Winfield Scott (W)	22,210	James G. Blaine (R)	161,157
John P. Hale (FS)	8,814	Grover Cleveland (D)	146,477
TOTAL	64,682	John P. St. John (Proh)	7,656
		Benjamin F. Butler (G)	4,598
		TOTAL	319,888
1856 (5 electoral votes)			
John C. Fremont (R)	66,090	1888 (11 electoral votes)	
James Buchanan (D)	52,843	Benjamin Harrison (R)	176,553
Millard Fillmore (A)	579	Grover Cleveland (D)	155,232
TOTAL	119,512	Clinton B. Fisk (Proh)	14,277
		Alson J. Streeter (UL)	8,552
		TOTAL	354,614
1860 (5 electoral votes)			
Abraham Lincoln (R)	86,113	1892 (12 electoral votes)	
Stephen A. Douglas (D)	65,021	Grover Cleveland (D)	177,325
John C. Breckinridge (SoD)	888	Benjamin Harrison (R)	171,101
John Bell (CU)	161	John Bidwell (Proh)	13,136
TOTAL	152,183	James B. Weaver (People’s)	10,019
		TOTAL	371,581
1864 (8 electoral votes)			
Abraham Lincoln (R)	83,458	1896 (12 electoral votes)	
George B. McClellan (D)	65,884	William McKinley (R)	268,135
TOTAL	149,342	William J. Bryan (D)	165,523
		Joshua Levering (Proh)	7,507
		John M. Palmer (ND)	4,584
		Charles H. Matchett (SL)	1,314
		Charles E. Bentley (Nat)	346
		TOTAL	447,409
1868 (8 electoral votes)			
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	108,857	1900 (12 electoral votes)	
Horatio Seymour (D)	84,707	William McKinley (R)	265,760
TOTAL	193,564	William J. Bryan (D)	159,163
		John G. Wooley (Proh)	10,027
		Eugene V. Debs (SD)	7,048
		Joseph F. Malloney (SL)	503
		TOTAL	442,501
1872 (10 electoral votes)			
Ulysses S. Grant (R)	104,994	1904 (13 electoral votes)	
Horace Greeley (D & LR)	86,477	Theodore Roosevelt (R)	280,164
Charles O’Conor (D)	834	Alton B. Parker (D)	124,107
TOTAL	192,305	Eugene V. Debs (SD)	28,220
		Silas C. Swallow (Proh)	9,770
		Thomas E. Watson (People’s)	530
		Charles H. Corregan (SL)	223
		TOTAL	443,014
1876 (10 electoral votes)			
Rutherford B. Hayes (R)	130,668		
Samuel J. Tilden (D)	123,927		
Peter Cooper (G)	1,509		
Green Clay Smith (Proh)	27		
TOTAL	256,131		
1880 (10 electoral votes)			
James A. Garfield (R)	144,398		
Winfield S. Hancock (D)	114,644		
James B. Weaver (G)	7,986		

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848 - 2000-Continued

1908 (13 electoral votes)		Earl Browder (Com)	2,394
William H. Taft (R)	247,747	Roger Babson (Proh)	2,148
William J. Bryan (D)	166,632	John W. Aiken (SL)	1,882
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	28,164	TOTAL	1,405,522
Eugene W. Chafin (Proh)	11,564		
August Gillhaus (SL)	314		
TOTAL	454,421		
1912 (13 electoral votes)		1944 (12 electoral votes)	
Woodrow Wilson (D)	164,230	Thomas Dewey (R)	674,532
William H. Taft (R)	130,596	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	650,413
Theodore Roosevelt (Prog)	62,448	Norman Thomas (Soc)	13,205
Eugene V. Debs (SD)	33,476	Edward Teichert (Ind)	1,002
Eugene W. Chafin (Proh)	8,584	TOTAL	1,339,152
Arthur E. Reimer (SL)	632		
TOTAL	399,966		
1916 (13 electoral votes)		1948 (12 electoral votes)	
Charles E. Hughes (R)	220,822	Harry S Truman (D)	647,310
Woodrow Wilson (D)	191,363	Thomas Dewey (R)	590,959
Allan Benson (Soc)	27,631	Henry Wallace (PP)	25,282
J. Frank Hanly (Proh)	7,318	Norman Thomas (Soc)	12,547
TOTAL	447,134	Edward Teichert (Ind)	399
		Farrell Dobbs (ISW)	303
		TOTAL	1,276,800
1920 (13 electoral votes)		1952 (12 electoral votes)	
Warren G. Harding (R)	498,576	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	979,744
James M. Cox (D)	113,422	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	622,175
Eugene V. Debs (Soc)	80,635	Vincent Hallinan (IP)	2,174
Aaron S. Watkins (Proh)	8,647	Farrell Dobbs (ISW)	1,350
TOTAL	701,280	Darlington Hoopes (IS)	1,157
		Eric Hass (ISL)	770
		TOTAL	1,607,370
1924 (13 electoral votes)		1956 (12 electoral votes)	
Robert M. La Follette (Prog)	453,678	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)	954,844
Calvin Coolidge (R)	311,614	Adlai E. Stevenson (D)	586,768
John W. Davis (D)	68,096	T. Coleman Andrews (Ind Con)	6,918
William Z. Foster (Workers)	3,834	Darlington Hoopes (Ind Soc)	754
Herman P. Faris (Proh)	2,918	Eric Hass (Ind SL)	710
TOTAL	840,140	Farrell Dobbs (Ind SW)	564
		TOTAL	1,550,558
1928 (13 electoral votes)		1960 (12 electoral votes)	
Herbert Hoover (R)	544,205	Richard M. Nixon (R)	895,175
Alfred E. Smith (D)	450,259	John F. Kennedy (D)	830,805
Norman Thomas (Soc)	18,213	Farrell Dobbs (Ind SW)	1,792
William F. Varney (Proh)	2,245	Eric Hass (Ind SL)	1,310
William Z. Foster (Workers)	1,528	TOTAL	1,729,082
Verne L. Reynolds (SL)	381		
TOTAL	1,016,831		
1932 (12 electoral votes)		1964 (12 electoral votes)	
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	707,410	Lyndon B. Johnson (D)	1,050,424
Herbert Hoover (R)	347,741	Barry M. Goldwater (R)	638,495
Norman Thomas (Soc)	53,379	Clifton DeBerry (Ind SW)	1,692
William Z. Foster (Com)	3,112	Eric Hass (Ind SL)	1,204
William D. Upshaw (Proh)	2,672	TOTAL	1,691,815
Verne L. Reynolds (SL)	494		
TOTAL	1,114,808		
1936 (12 electoral votes)		1968 (12 electoral votes)	
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	802,984	Richard M. Nixon (R)	809,997
Alfred M. Landon (R)	380,828	Hubert H. Humphrey (D)	748,804
William Lemke (U)	60,297	George C. Wallace (Ind A)	127,835
Norman Thomas (Soc)	10,626	Henning A. Blomen (Ind SL)	1,338
Earl Browder (Com)	2,197	Frederick W. Halstead (Ind SW)	1,222
David L. Calvin (Proh)	1,071	TOTAL	1,689,196
John W. Aiken (SL)	557		
TOTAL	1,258,560		
1940 (12 electoral votes)		1972 (11 electoral votes)	
Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)	704,821	Richard M. Nixon (R)	989,430
Wendell Willkie (R)	679,206	George S. McGovern (D)	810,174
Norman Thomas (Soc)	15,071	John G. Schmitz (A)	47,525
		Benjamin M. Spock (Ind Pop)	2,701
		Louis Fisher (Ind SL)	998
		Gus Hall (Ind Com)	663
		Evelyn Reed (Ind SW)	506
		TOTAL	1,851,997

WISCONSIN VOTE IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1848 – 2000–Continued

1976 (11 electoral votes)			
Jimmy Carter (D)	1,040,232	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind NER)	2,302
Gerald R. Ford (R)	1,004,987	Lenora B. Fulani (Ind NA)	1,953
Eugene J. McCarthy (Ind)	34,943	TOTAL	2,191,612
Lester Maddox (A)	8,552		
Frank P. Zeidler (Ind Soc)	4,298	1992 (11 electoral votes)	
Roger L. MacBride (Ind Lib)	3,814	Bill Clinton (D)	1,041,066
Peter Camejo (Ind SW)	1,691	George Bush (R)	930,855
Margaret Wright (Ind Pop)	943	Ross Perot (Ind)	544,479
Gus Hall (Ind Com)	749	Andre Marrou (Lib)	2,877
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind USL)	738	James Gritz (Ind AFC)	2,311
Jules Levin (Ind SL)	389	Ron Daniels (LF)	1,883
TOTAL	2,104,175	Howard Phillips (Ind Tax)	1,772
		J. Quinn Brisben (Ind Soc)	1,211
1980 (11 electoral votes)		John Hagelin (NL)	1,070
Ronald Reagan (R)	1,088,845	Lenora B. Fulani (Ind NA)	654
Jimmy Carter (D)	981,584	Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind ER)	633
John Anderson (Ind)	160,657	Jack Herer (Ind Gr)	547
Ed Clark (Ind Lib)	29,135	Eugene A. Hem (3rd)	405
Barry Commoner (Ind Cit)	7,767	James Warren (Ind SW)	390
John Rarick (Ind Con)	1,519	TOTAL	2,531,114
David McReynolds (Ind Soc)	808		
Gus Hall (Ind Com)	772	1996 (11 electoral votes)	
Deidre Griswold (Ind WW)	414	Bill Clinton (D)	1,071,971
Clifton DeBerry (Ind SW)	383	Bob Dole (R)	845,029
TOTAL	2,273,221	Ross Perot (Rfm)	227,339
		Ralph Nader (Ind WG)	28,723
1984 (11 electoral votes)		Howard Phillips (Tax)	8,811
Ronald Reagan (R)	1,198,800	Harry Browne (Lib)	7,929
Walter F. Mondale (D)	995,847	John Hagelin (Ind NL)	1,379
David Bergland (Lib)	4,884	Monica Moorehead (Ind WW)	1,333
Bob Richards (Con)	3,864	Mary Cal Hollis (Ind Soc)	848
Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. (Ind)	3,791	James E. Harris (Ind SW)	483
Sonia Johnson (Ind Cit)	1,456	TOTAL	2,196,169
Dennis L. Serrette (Ind WIA)	1,007		
Larry Holmes (Ind WW)	619	2000 (11 electoral votes)	
Gus Hall (Ind Com)	597	Al Gore (D)	1,242,987
Melvin T. Mason (Ind SW)	445	George W. Bush (R)	1,237,279
TOTAL	2,212,018	Ralph Nader (WG)	94,070
		Pat Buchanan (Ind Rfm)	11,446
1988 (11 electoral votes)		Harry Browne (Lib)	6,640
Michael S. Dukakis (D)	1,126,794	Howard Phillips (Con)	2,042
George Bush (R)	1,047,499	Monica G. Moorehead (Ind WW)	1,063
Ronald Paul (Ind Lib)	5,157	John Hagelin (Ind Rfm)	878
David E. Duke (Ind Pop)	3,056	James Harris (Ind SW)	306
James Warren (Ind SW)	2,574	TOTAL	2,598,607

Note: Some totals include scattered votes for other candidates.

Sources: Official records of the Elections Board and Congressional Quarterly, *Guide to U.S. Elections*, 1994.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTIONS
1848 – 2002

Key:

A – American
C – Conservative
Com – Communist
Con – Constitution
D – Democrat
DS – Democratic Socialist
G – Greenback
Ind – Independent
IC – Independent Communist
ID – Independent Democrat
IL – Independent Labor
IP – Independent Prohibition

IPR – Independent Prohibition Republic
ISL – Independent Socialist Labor
ISW – Independent Socialist Worker
IW – Independent Worker
L – Labor
LF – Labor–Farm/Laborista–Agrario
Lib – Libertarian
Nat – National
NR – National Republic
People’s – People’s (Populist)
PLS – Progressive Labor Socialist
PP – People’s Progressive

Prog – Progressive
Proh – Prohibition
R – Republican
Soc – Socialist
SD – Social Democrat
SDA – Social Democrat of America
SL – Socialist Labor
SW – Socialist Worker
Tax – U.S. Taxpayers
U – Union
UL – Union Labor
W – Whig
WG – Wisconsin Greens

Note: Candidates whose party did not receive 1% of the vote for a statewide office in the previous election or who failed to meet the alternative requirement of Section 5.62, Wisconsin Statutes, are listed on the Wisconsin ballot as “independent”. When a candidate’s party affiliation is listed as “independent” and a party designation is shown in italics, “independent” was the official ballot listing, but a party designation was found by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau in newspaper reports.

1848	
Nelson Dewey (D) ¹	19,875
John Hubbard Tweedy (W) ¹	14,621
Charles Durkee (Ind) ¹	1,134
TOTAL	35,309
1849	
Nelson Dewey (D)	16,649
Alexander L. Collins (W)	11,317
Warren Chase (Ind)	3,761
TOTAL	31,759
1851	
Leonard James Farwell (W)	22,319
Don Alonzo Joshua Upham (D)	21,812
TOTAL	44,190
1853	
William Augustus Barstow (D)	30,405
Edward Dwight Holton (R)	21,886
Henry Samuel Baird (W)	3,304
TOTAL	55,683
1855	
William Augustus Barstow (D) ²	36,355
Coles Bashford (R)	36,198
TOTAL	72,598
1857	
Alexander William Randall (R)	44,693
James B. Cross (D)	44,239
TOTAL	90,058
1859	
Alexander William Randall (R)	59,999
Harrison Carroll Hobart (D)	52,539
TOTAL	112,755
1861	
Louis Powell Harvey (R)	53,777
Benjamin Ferguson (D)	45,456
TOTAL	99,258
1863	
James Taylor Lewis (R)	72,717
Henry L. Palmer (D)	49,053
TOTAL	122,029
1865	
Lucius Fairchild (R)	58,332
Harrison Carroll Hobart (D)	48,330
TOTAL	106,674
1867	
Lucius Fairchild (R)	73,637
John J. Tallmadge (D)	68,873
TOTAL	142,522
1869	
Lucius Fairchild (R)	69,502
Charles D. Robinson (D)	61,239
TOTAL	130,781
1871	
Cadwallader Colden Washburn (R)	78,301
James Rood Doolittle (D)	68,910
TOTAL	147,274
1873	
William Robert Taylor (D)	81,599
Cadwallader Colden Washburn (R)	66,224
TOTAL	147,856

1875	
Harrison Ludington (R)	85,155
William Robert Taylor (D)	84,314
TOTAL	170,070
1877	
William E. Smith (R)	78,759
James A. Mallory (D)	70,486
Edward Phelps Allis (G)	26,216
Collin M. Campbell (Soc)	2,176
TOTAL	178,122
1879	
William E. Smith (R)	100,535
James G. Jenkins (D)	75,030
Reuben May (G)	12,996
TOTAL	189,005
1881	
Jeremiah McLain Rusk (R)	81,754
N.D. Fratt (D)	69,979
T.D. Kanouse (Proh)	13,225
Edward Phelps Allis (G)	7,002
TOTAL	171,856
1884	
Jeremiah McLain Rusk (R)	163,214
N.D. Fratt (D)	143,945
Samuel Dexter Hastings (Proh)	8,545
William L. Utley (G)	4,274
TOTAL	319,997
1886	
Jeremiah McLain Rusk (R)	133,247
Gilbert Motier Woodward (D)	114,529
John Cochrane (People’s)	21,467
John Myers Olin (Proh)	17,089
TOTAL	286,368
1888	
William Dempster Hoard (R)	175,696
James Morgan (D)	155,423
E.G. Durant (Proh)	14,373
D. Frank Powell (L)	9,196
TOTAL	354,714
1890	
George Wilbur Peck (D)	160,388
William Dempster Hoard (R)	132,068
Charles Alexander (Proh)	11,246
Reuben May (UL)	5,447
TOTAL	309,254
1892	
George Wilbur Peck (D)	178,095
John Coit Spooner (R)	170,497
Thomas C. Richmond (Proh)	13,185
C.M. Butt (People’s)	9,638
TOTAL	371,559
1894	
William H. Upham (R)	196,150
George Wilbur Peck (D)	142,250
D. Frank Powell (People’s)	25,604
John F. Cleghorn (Proh)	11,240
TOTAL	375,449
1896	
Edward Scofield (R)	264,981
Willis C. Silverthorn (D)	169,257
Joshua H. Berkey (Proh)	8,140
Christ Tuttrup (SL)	1,306
Robert Henderson (Nat)	407
TOTAL	444,110

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

1848 – 2002–Continued

1898		1922	
Edward Scofield (R)	173,137	John James Blaine (R)	367,929
Hiram Wilson Sawyer (D)	135,353	Arthur A. Bentley (ID)	51,061
Albinus A. Worsley (People's)	8,518	Louis A. Arnold (Soc)	39,570
Eugene Wilder Chafin (Proh)	8,078	M.L. Welles (Proh)	21,438
Howard Tuttle (SDA)	2,544	Arthur A. Dietrich (ISL)	1,444
Henry Riese (SL)	1,473	TOTAL	481,828
TOTAL	329,430	1924	
1900		John James Blaine (R)	412,255
Robert Marion La Follette (R)	264,419	Martin L. Lueck (D)	317,550
Louis G. Bomrich (D)	160,674	William F. Quick (Soc)	45,268
J. Burritt Smith (Proh)	9,707	Adolph R. Bucknam (Proh)	11,516
Howard Tuttle (SD)	6,590	Severin Alanne (IW)	4,107
Frank R. Wilke (SL)	509	Farrand K. Shuttleworth (IFR)	4,079
TOTAL	441,900	Jose Snover (SL)	1,452
1902		TOTAL	796,432
Robert Marion La Follette (R)	193,417	1926	
David Stuart Rose (D)	145,818	Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	350,927
Emil Seidel (SD)	15,970	Charles Perry (Ind)	76,507
Edwin W. Drake (Proh)	9,647	Virgil H. Cady (D)	72,627
Henry E.D. Puck (SL)	791	Herman O. Kent (Soc)	40,293
TOTAL	365,676	David W. Emerson (Proh)	7,333
1904		Alex Gorden (SL)	4,593
Robert Marion La Follette (R)	227,253	TOTAL	552,912
George Wilbur Peck (D)	176,301	1928	
William A. Arnold (SD)	24,857	Walter Jodok Kohler, Sr. (R)	547,738
Edward Scofield (NR)	12,136	Albert George Schmedeman (D)	394,368
William H. Clark (Proh)	8,764	Otto R. Hauser (Soc)	36,924
Charles M. Minkley (SL)	249	Adolph R. Bucknam (Proh)	6,477
TOTAL	449,570	Joseph Ehrhardt (IL)	1,938
1906		Alvar J. Hayes (IW)	1,420
James O. Davidson (R)	183,558	TOTAL	989,143
John A. Aylward (D)	103,311	1930	
Winfield R. Gaylord (SD)	24,437	Philip Fox La Follette (R)	392,958
Ephraim L. Eaton (Proh)	8,211	Charles E. Hammersley (D)	170,020
Ole T. Rosasas (SL)	455	Frank B. Metcalfe (Soc)	25,607
TOTAL	320,003	Alfred B. Taynton (Proh)	14,818
1908		Fred Bassett Blair (IC)	2,998
James O. Davidson (R)	242,935	TOTAL	606,825
John A. Aylward (D)	165,977	1932	
H.D. Brown (SD)	28,583	Albert George Schmedeman (D)	590,114
Winfred D. Cox (Proh)	11,760	Walter Jodok Kohler, Sr. (R)	470,805
Herman Botema (SL)	393	Frank B. Metcalfe (Soc)	56,965
TOTAL	449,656	William C. Dean (Proh)	3,148
1910		Fred Bassett Blair (Com)	2,926
Francis Edward McGovern (R)	161,619	Joe Ehrhardt (SL)	398
Adolph H. Schmitz (D)	110,442	TOTAL	1,124,502
William A. Jacobs (SD)	39,547	1934	
Byron E. Van Keuren (Proh)	7,450	Philip Fox La Follette (Prog)	373,093
Fred G. Kremer (SL)	430	Albert George Schmedeman (D)	359,467
TOTAL	319,522	Howard Greene (R)	172,980
1912		George A. Nelson (Soc)	44,589
Francis Edward McGovern (R)	179,360	Morris Childs (IC)	2,454
John C. Karel (D)	167,316	Thomas W. North (PR)	857
Carl D. Thompson (SD)	34,468	Joe Ehrhardt (ISL)	332
Charles Lewis Hill (Proh)	9,433	TOTAL	953,797
William H. Curtis (SL)	3,253	1936	
TOTAL	393,849	Philip Fox La Follette (Prog)	573,724
1914		Alexander Wiley (R)	363,973
Emanuel Lorenz Philipp (R)	140,787	Arthur W. Lueck (D)	268,530
John C. Karel (D)	119,509	Joseph F. Walsh (U)	27,934
John James Blaine (Ind)	32,560	Joseph Ehrhardt (SL)	1,738
Oscar Ameringer (SD)	25,917	August F. Fehlandt (Proh)	1,008
David W. Emerson (Proh)	6,279	TOTAL	1,237,095
John Vierthaler (Ind)	352	1938	
TOTAL	325,430	Julius Peter Heil (R)	543,675
1916		Philip Fox La Follette (Prog)	353,381
Emanuel Lorenz Philipp (R)	229,889	Harry Wilbur Bolens (D)	78,446
Burt Williams (D)	164,555	Frank W. Smith (U)	4,564
Rae Weaver (Soc)	30,649	John Schleier, Jr. (ISL)	1,459
George McKerrow (Proh)	9,193	TOTAL	981,560
TOTAL	434,340	1940	
1918		Julius Peter Heil (R)	558,678
Emanuel Lorenz Philipp (R)	155,799	Orland Steen Loomis (Prog)	546,436
Henry A. Mochlenpali (D)	112,576	Francis Edward McGovern (D)	264,985
Emil Seidel (SD)	57,523	Fred Bassett Blair (Com)	2,340
William C. Dean (Proh)	5,296	Louis Fisher (SL)	1,158
TOTAL	331,582	TOTAL	1,373,754
1920		1942	
John James Blaine (R)	366,247	Orland Steen Loomis (Prog)	397,664
Robert McCoy (D)	247,746	Julius Peter Heil (R)	291,945
William Coleman (Soc)	71,126	William C. Sullivan (D)	98,153
Henry H. Tubbs (Proh)	6,047	Frank P. Zeidler (Soc)	11,295
TOTAL	691,294	Fred Bassett Blair (IC)	1,092
		Georgia Cozzini (ISL)	490
		TOTAL	800,985

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

1848 – 2002–Continued

1944		1968	
Walter Samuel Goodland (R)	697,740	Warren P. Knowles (R)	893,463
Daniel O. Hoan (D)	536,357	Bronson C. La Follette (D)	791,100
Alexander O. Benz (Prog)	76,028	Adolf Wiggert (Ind)	3,225
George A. Nelson (Soc)	9,183	Robert Wilkinson (Ind)	1,813
Georgia Cozzini (Ind–ISL)	1,122	TOTAL	1,689,738
TOTAL	1,320,483	1970	
1946		Patrick J. Lucey (D)	728,403
Walter Samuel Goodland (R)	621,970	Jack B. Olson (R)	602,617
Daniel W. Hoan (D)	406,499	Leo James McDonald (A)	9,035
Walter H. Uphoff (Soc)	8,996	Georgia Cozzini (Ind–SL)	1,287
Sigmund G. Eisenacher (IC)	1,857	Samuel K. Hunt (Ind–SW)	888
Jerry R. Kenyon (ISL)	959	Myrtle Kastner (Ind–PLS)	628
TOTAL	1,040,444	TOTAL	1,343,160
1948		1974	
Oscar Rennebohm (R)	684,839	Patrick J. Lucey (D)	628,639
Carl W. Thompson (D)	558,497	William D. Dyke (R)	497,189
Henry J. Berquist (PP)	12,928	William H. Upham (A)	33,528
Walter H. Uphoff (Soc)	9,149	Crazy Jim ² (Ind)	12,107
James E. Boulton (ISW)	356	William Hart (Ind–DS)	5,113
Georgia Cozzini (ISL)	328	Fred Blair (Ind–C)	3,617
TOTAL	1,266,139	Georgia Cozzini (Ind–SL)	1,492
1950		TOTAL	1,181,685
Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr. (R)	605,649	1978	
Carl W. Thompson (D)	525,319	Lee Sherman Dreyfus (R)	816,056
M. Michael Essin (PP)	3,735	Martin J. Schreiber (D)	673,813
William O. Hart (Soc)	3,384	Eugene R. Zimmerman (C)	6,355
TOTAL	1,138,148	John C. Doherty (Ind)	2,183
1952		Adrienne Kaplan (Ind–SW)	1,548
Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr. (R)	1,009,171	Henry A. Ochsner (Ind–SL)	849
William Proxmire (D)	601,844	TOTAL	1,500,996
M. Michael Essin (Ind)	3,706	1982	
TOTAL	1,615,214	Anthony S. Earl (D)	896,872
1954		Terry J. Kohler (R)	662,738
Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr. (R)	596,158	Larry Smiley (Lib)	9,734
William Proxmire (D)	560,747	James P. Wickstrom (Con)	7,721
Arthur Wepfer (Ind)	1,722	Peter Seidman (Ind–SW)	3,025
TOTAL	1,158,666	TOTAL	1,580,344
1956		1986	
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	808,273	Tommy G. Thompson (R)	805,090
William Proxmire (D)	749,421	Anthony S. Earl (D)	705,578
TOTAL	1,557,788	Kathryn A. Christensen (LF)	10,323
1958		Darold E. Wall (Ind)	3,913
Gaylord Anton Nelson (D)	644,296	Sanford Knapp (Ind)	1,668
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	556,391	TOTAL	1,526,573
Wayne Leverenz (Ind)	1,485	1990	
TOTAL	1,202,219	Tommy G. Thompson (R)	802,321
1960		Thomas A. Loftus (D)	576,280
Gaylord Anton Nelson (D)	890,868	TOTAL	1,379,727
Philip G. Kuehn (R)	837,123	1994	
TOTAL	1,728,009	Tommy G. Thompson (R)	1,051,326
1962		Charles J. Chvala (D)	482,850
John W. Reynolds (D)	637,491	David S. Harmon (Lib)	11,639
Philip G. Kuehn (R)	625,536	Edward J. Frami (Tax)	9,188
Adolf Wiggert (Ind)	2,477	Michael J. Mangan (Ind)	8,150
TOTAL	1,265,900	TOTAL	1,563,835
1964		1998	
Warren P. Knowles (R)	856,779	Tommy G. Thompson (R)	1,047,716
John W. Reynolds (D)	837,901	Ed Garvey (D)	679,553
TOTAL	1,694,887	Jim Mueller (Lib)	11,071
1966		Edward J. Frami (Tax)	10,269
Warren P. Knowles (R)	626,041	Mike Mangan (Ind)	4,985
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	539,258	A-Ja-mu Muhammad (Ind)	1,604
Adolf Wiggert (Ind)	4,745	Jeffrey L. Smith (WG)	14
TOTAL	1,170,173	TOTAL	1,756,014
		2002	
		Jim Doyle (D)	800,515
		Scott McCallum (R)	734,779
		Ed Thompson (Lib)	185,455
		Jim Young (WG)	44,111
		Alan D. Eisenberg (Ind)	2,847
		Ty A. Bollerud (Ind)	2,637
		Mike Mangan (Ind)	1,710
		Aneb Jah Rasta Sensas-Utcha Nefer-I (Ind)	929
		TOTAL	1,775,349

¹Votes for Dewey and Tweedy are from *1874 Blue Book*; Durkee vote is based on county returns, as filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, but returns from Manitowoc and Winnebago Counties were missing. Without these 2 counties, Dewey had 19,605 votes and Tweedy had 14,514 votes.

²Barstow's plurality was set aside in *Atty. Gen. ex rel. Bashford v. Barstow*, 4 Wis. 567 (1855) because of irregularities in the election returns.

³Legal name.

Source: Elections Board records. Totals include scattered votes for other candidates.

WISCONSIN GOVERNORS SINCE 1848

Governor ¹	Political Party	Service As Governor ²		Born	Birthplace	Died	Burial Place
		Began	Ended				
1 Nelson Dewey	Democrat	6-7-1848	1-5-1852	12-19-1813	Lebanon, Conn.	7-21-1889	Lancaster, Wis.
2 Leonard James Farwell	Whig	1-5-1852	1-2-1854	1-5-1819	Watertown, N.Y.	4-11-1889	Grant City, Mo.
3 William Augustus Barstow	Democrat	1-2-1854	3-21-1856	9-13-1813	Plainfield, Conn.	12-13-1865	Cleveland, Ohio
4 Arthur MacArthur ³	Democrat	3-21-1856	3-25-1856	1-26-1815	Glasgow, Scotland	8-26-1896	Washington, D.C.
5 Coles Bashford	Republican	3-25-1856	1-4-1858	1-24-1816	Putnam Co., N.Y.	4-25-1878	Oakland, Cal.
6 Alexander William Randall	Republican	1-4-1858	1-6-1862	10-31-1819	Ames, N.Y.	7-26-1872	Elmira, N.Y.
7 Louis Powell Harvey ⁴	Republican	1-6-1862	4-9-1862	7-22-1820	East Haddam, Conn.	4-19-1862	Madison, Wis.
8 Edward Salomon ⁴	Republican	4-19-1862	1-4-1864	8-11-1828	Strobeck, Prussia	4-21-1909	Frankfurt, Germany
9 James Taylor Lewis	Republican	1-4-1864	1-1-1866	10-30-1819	Clarendon, N.Y.	8-4-1904	Columbus, Wis.
10 Lucius Fairchild	Republican	1-1-1866	1-1-1872	12-27-1831	Kent, Ohio	5-23-1896	Madison, Wis.
11 Cadwallader Colden Washburn	Republican	1-1-1872	1-5-1874	4-22-1818	Livermore, Me.	5-14-1882	La Crosse, Wis.
12 William Robert Taylor	Democrat	1-5-1874	1-3-1876	7-10-1820	Woodbury, Conn.	3-17-1909	Madison, Wis.
13 Harrison Ludington	Republican	1-3-1876	1-7-1878	7-30-1812	Ludingtonville, N.Y.	6-17-1891	Milwaukee, Wis.
14 William E. Smith	Republican	1-7-1878	1-2-1882	6-18-1824	Near Inverness, Scotland	2-13-1883	Milwaukee, Wis.
15 Jeremiah McLain Rusk	Republican	1-2-1882	1-7-1889	6-17-1830	Morgan Co., Ohio	11-21-1893	Viroqua, Wis.
16 William Dempster Hoard	Republican	1-7-1889	1-5-1891	10-10-1836	Stockbridge, N.Y.	11-22-1918	Fr. Atkinson, Wis.
17 George Wilbur Peck	Democrat	1-5-1891	1-7-1895	9-28-1840	Henderson, N.Y.	4-16-1916	Milwaukee, Wis.
18 William Henry Upham	Republican	1-7-1895	1-4-1897	5-3-1841	Westminister, Mass.	7-2-1924	Marshfield, Wis.
19 Edward Scofield	Republican	1-4-1897	1-7-1901	3-28-1842	Clearfield, Pa.	2-3-1925	Oconto, Wis.
20 Robert Marion La Follette, Sr. ⁵	Republican	1-7-1901	1-1-1906	6-14-1855	Primrose, Dane Co., Wis.	6-18-1925	Madison, Wis.
21 James O. Davidson ⁵	Republican	1-1-1906	1-2-1911	2-10-1854	Sogn, Norway	12-16-1922	Madison, Wis.
22 Francis Edward McGovern	Republican	1-2-1911	1-4-1915	1-21-1866	Elkhart Lake, Wis.	5-16-1946	Milwaukee, Wis.
23 Emanuel Lorenz Philipp	Republican	1-4-1915	1-3-1921	3-25-1861	Honey Creek, Sauk Co., Wis.	6-15-1925	Milwaukee, Wis.
24 John James Blaine	Republican	1-3-1921	1-3-1927	5-4-1875	Wingville, Grant Co., Wis.	4-18-1934	Boscobel, Wis.
25 Fred R. Zimmerman	Republican	1-3-1927	1-7-1929	11-20-1880	Milwaukee, Wis.	12-14-1954	Milwaukee, Wis.
26 Walter Jodok Kohler, Sr.	Republican	1-7-1929	1-5-1931	3-3-1875	Sheboygan, Wis.	4-21-1940	Kohler, Wis.
27 Philip Fox La Follette	Republican	1-5-1931	1-2-1933	5-8-1897	Madison, Wis.	8-18-1965	Madison, Wis.
28 Albert George Schmedeman	Democrat	1-2-1933	1-7-1935	11-25-1864	Madison, Wis.	11-26-1946	Madison, Wis.
29 Philip Fox La Follette	Progressive	1-7-1935	1-2-1939	5-8-1897	Madison, Wis.	8-18-1965	Madison, Wis.
30 Julius Peter Heil	Republican	1-2-1939	1-4-1943	7-24-1876	Duesmond, Germany	11-30-1949	Milwaukee, Wis.
— Orland Steen Loomis ⁶	Progressive	Died prior to inauguration		11-2-1893	Mauston, Wis.	12-7-1942	Mauston, Wis.
31 Walter Samuel Goodland ^{6,7}	Republican	1-4-1943	3-12-1947	12-24-1862	Sharon, Wis.	12-7-1942	Racine, Wis.
32 Oscar Rennebohm	Republican	3-12-1947	3-1-1951	5-25-1889	Leeds, Columbia Co., Wis.	3-12-1947	Madison, Wis.
33 Walter Jodok Kohler, Jr.	Republican	1-1-1951	1-7-1957	4-4-1904	Sheboygan, Wis.	3-10-1976	Kohler, Wis.
34 Vernon Wallace Thompson	Republican	1-7-1957	1-5-1959	11-5-1905	Richland Center, Wis.	4-2-1988	Richland Center, Wis.
35 Gaylord Anton Nelson	Democrat	1-5-1959	1-7-1963	6-4-1916	Clear Lake, Wis.	—	—
36 John W. Reynolds	Democrat	1-7-1963	1-4-1965	4-4-1921	Green Bay, Wis.	1-6-2002	Door County, Wis.
37 Warren Perley Knowles	Republican	1-4-1965	1-4-1971	8-19-1908	River Falls, Wis.	4-1-1993	River Falls, Wis.
38 Patrick Joseph Lucey ⁸	Democrat	1-4-1971	7-6-1977	3-21-1918	La Crosse, Wis.	—	—
39 Martin James Schreiber ⁸	Democrat	7-6-1977	1-1-1979	4-8-1939	Milwaukee, Wis.	—	—
40 Lee Sherman Dreyfus	Republican	1-1-1979	1-3-1983	6-20-1926	Milwaukee, Wis.	—	—
41 Anthony Scully Earl	Democrat	1-3-1983	1-5-1987	4-12-1936	Lansing, Mich.	—	—
42 Tommy George Thompson ⁹	Republican	1-5-1987	2-1-2001	11-19-1941	Elroy, Wis.	—	—
43 Scott McCallum ⁹	Republican	2-1-2001	1-6-2003	5-2-1950	Fond du Lac, Wis.	—	—
44 James E. Doyle	Democrat	1-6-2003	—	11-23-1945	Madison, Wis.	—	—

¹Includes those serving as acting governor when office is vacated. Administrations are numbered.

²Article XIII, Section 1 of the Wisconsin Constitution was amended in November 1884 so that the term of office of all state and county officers began in January of odd-numbered years, rather than January of even-numbered years.

³Served as acting governor during dispute over who won gubernatorial election.

⁴Salomon became acting governor on death of Harvey on 4/19/62.

⁵Davidson served as acting governor from La Follette's resignation until beginning the terms to which he was elected on 1/7/07.

⁶Goodland became acting governor on death of Governor-elect Loomis and served entire 1943-44 term.

⁷Rennebohm became acting governor on the death of Goodland on 3/12/47.

⁸Schreiber became acting governor when Lucey resigned to become U.S. ambassador to Mexico.

⁹McCallum became governor when Thompson resigned to become U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Sources: "Wisconsin's Former Governors", 1960 *Wisconsin Blue Book*, pp. 69-206; *Blue Book* biographies.

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1848 – 2003

Name	Term ¹	Residence
Governor		
(See separate table)		
Lieutenant Governors		
John E. Holmes (D)	1848-1850	Jefferson
Samuel W. Beall (D)	1850-1852	Taycheedah
Timothy Burns (D)	1852-1854	La Crosse
James T. Lewis (R)	1854-1856	Columbus
Arthur McArthur (D) ²	1856-1858	Milwaukee
Erasmus D. Campbell (D)	1858-1860	La Crosse
Butler G. Noble (R)	1860-1862	Whitewater
Edward Salomon (R) ³	1862-1864	Milwaukee
Wyman Spooner (R)	1864-1870	Elkhorn
Thaddeus C. Pound (R)	1870-1872	Chippewa Falls
Milton H. Pettit (R) ⁴	1872-3/23/73	Kenosha
Charles D. Parker (D)	1874-1878	Pleasant Valley
James M. Bingham (R)	1878-1882	Chippewa Falls
Sam S. Fifield (R)	1882-1887	Ashland
George W. Ryland (R)	1887-1891	Lancaster
Charles Jonas (D)	1891-1895	Racine
Emil Baensch (R)	1895-1899	Manitowoc
Jesse Stone (R)	1899-1903	Watertown
James O. Davidson (R) ⁵	1903-1907	Soldiers Grove
William D. Connor (R)	1907-1909	Marshfield
John Strange (R)	1909-1911	Oshkosh
Thomas Morris (R)	1911-1915	La Crosse
Edward F. Dithmar (R)	1915-1921	Baraboo
George F. Comings (R)	1921-1925	Eau Claire
Henry A. Huber (R)	1925-1933	Stoughton
Thomas J. O'Malley (D)	1933-1937	Milwaukee
Henry A. Gunderson (Prog) ⁶	1937-10/16/37	Portage
Herman L. Ekern (Prog) ⁶	5/16/1938-1939	Madison
Walter S. Goodland (R) ⁷	1939-1945	Racine
Oscar Rennebohm (R) ⁸	1945-1949	Madison
George M. Smith (R)	1949-1955	Milwaukee
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1955-1959	New Richmond
Philleo Nash (D)	1959-1961	Wisconsin Rapids
Warren P. Knowles (R)	1961-1963	New Richmond
Jack Olson (R)	1963-1965	Wisconsin Dells
Patrick J. Lucey (D)	1965-1967	Madison
Jack Olson (R)	1967-1971	Wisconsin Dells
Martin J. Schreiber (D) ⁹	1971-1979	Milwaukee
Russell A. Olson (R)	1979-1983	Randall
James T. Flynn (D)	1983-1987	West Allis
Scott McCallum (R) ¹⁰	1987-2001	Fond du Lac
Margaret A. Farrow (R) ¹⁰	2001-2003	Pewaukee
Barbara Lawton (D)	2003-	Green Bay
Secretaries of State		
Thomas McHugh (D)	1848-1850	Delavan
William A. Barstow (D)	1850-1852	Waukesha
Charles D. Robinson (D)	1852-1854	Green Bay
Alexander T. Gray (D)	1854-1856	Janesville
David W. Jones (D)	1856-1860	Belmont
Lewis P. Harvey (R)	1860-1862	Shopiere
James T. Lewis (R)	1862-1864	Columbus
Lucius Fairchild (R)	1864-1866	Madison
Thomas S. Allen (R)	1866-1870	Mineral Point
Llywelyn Breeze (R)	1870-1874	Portage
Peter Doyle (D)	1874-1878	Prairie du Chien
Hans B. Warner (R)	1878-1882	Ellsworth
Ernst G. Timme (R)	1882-1891	Kenosha
Thomas J. Cunningham (D)	1891-1895	Chippewa Falls
Henry Casson (R)	1895-1899	Viroqua
William H. Froehlich (R)	1899-1903	Jackson
Walter L. Houser (R)	1903-1907	Madison
James A. Frear (R)	1907-1913	Hudson
John S. Donald (R)	1913-1917	Mt. Horeb
Merlin Hull (R)	1917-1921	Black River Falls
Elmer S. Hall (R)	1921-1923	Green Bay
Fred R. Zimmerman (R)	1923-1927	Milwaukee
Theodore Dammann (R)	1927-1935	Milwaukee
Theodore Dammann (Prog)	1935-1939	Milwaukee
Fred R. Zimmerman (R) ¹¹	1939-12/14/54	Milwaukee

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1848 – 2003–Continued

Name	Term ¹	Residence
Louis Allis (R) ¹¹	12/16/54-1/3/55	Milwaukee
Mrs. Glenn M. Wise (R) ¹¹	1/3/55-1957	Madison
Robert C. Zimmerman (R)	1957-1975	Madison
Douglas J. La Follette (D)	1975-1979	Kenosha
Mrs. Vel R. Phillips (D)	1979-1983	Milwaukee
Douglas J. La Follette (D)	1983-	Madison
State Treasurers		
Jarius C. Fairchild (D)	1848-1852	Madison
Edward H. Janssen (D)	1852-1856	Cedarburg
Charles Kuehn (D)	1856-1858	Manitowoc
Samuel D. Hastings (R)	1858-1866	Trempealeau
William E. Smith (R)	1866-1870	Fox Lake
Henry Baetz (R)	1870-1874	Manitowoc
Ferdinand Kuehn (D)	1874-1878	Milwaukee
Richard Guenther (R)	1878-1882	Oshkosh
Edward C. McFetridge (R)	1882-1887	Beaver Dam
Henry B. Harshaw (R)	1887-1891	Oshkosh
John Hunner (D)	1891-1895	Eau Claire
Sewell A. Peterson (R)	1895-1899	Rice Lake
James O. Davidson (R)	1899-1903	Soldiers Grove
John J. Kempf (R) ¹²	1903-7/30/04	Milwaukee
Thomas M. Purtell (R) ¹²	7/30/04-1905	Cumberland
John J. Kempf (R)	1905-1907	Milwaukee
Andrew H. Dahl (R)	1907-1913	Westby
Henry Johnson (R)	1913-1923	Suring
Solomon Levitan (R)	1923-1933	Madison
Robert K. Henry (D)	1933-1937	Jefferson
Solomon Levitan (Prog)	1937-1939	Madison
John M. Smith (R) ⁴	1939-8/17/47	Shell Lake
John L. Sonderegger (R) ¹³	8/19/47-9/30/48	Madison
Clyde M. Johnston (appointed from staff) ¹³	10/1/48-1949	Madison
Warren R. Smith (R) ⁴	1949-12/4/57	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R) ¹³	12/5/57-1959	Milwaukee
Eugene M. Lamb (D)	1959-1961	Milwaukee
Mrs. Dena A. Smith (R) ⁴	1961-2/20/68	Milwaukee
Harold W. Clemens (R) ¹³	2/21/68-1971	Oconomowoc
Charles P. Smith (D)	1971-1991	Madison
Cathy S. Zeuske (R)	1991-1995	Shawano
Jack C. Voight (R)	1995-	Appleton
Attorneys General		
James S. Brown (D)	1848-1850	Milwaukee
S. Park Coon (D)	1850-1852	Milwaukee
Experience Estabrook (D)	1852-1854	Geneva
George B. Smith (D)	1854-1856	Madison
William R. Smith (D)	1856-1858	Mineral Point
Gabriel Bouck (D)	1858-1860	Oshkosh
James H. Howe (R) ¹⁴	1860-1862	Green Bay
Winfield Smith (R) ¹⁴	1862-1866	Milwaukee
Charles R. Gill (R)	1866-1870	Watertown
Stephen Steele Barlow (R)	1870-1874	Dellona
Andrew Scott Sloan (R)	1874-1878	Beaver Dam
Alexander Wilson (R)	1878-1882	Mineral Point
Leander F. Frisby (R)	1882-1887	West Bend
Charles E. Estabrook (R)	1887-1891	Manitowoc
James L. O'Connor (D)	1891-1895	Madison
William H. Mylrea (R)	1895-1899	Wausau
Emmett R. Hicks (R)	1899-1903	Oshkosh
Lafayette M. Sturdevant (R)	1903-1907	Neillsville
Frank L. Gilbert (R)	1907-1911	Madison
Levi H. Bancroft (R)	1911-1913	Richland Center
Walter C. Owen (R) ¹⁵	1913-1918	Maiden Rock
Spencer Haven (R) ¹⁵	1918-1919	Hudson
John J. Blaine (R)	1919-1921	Boscobel
William J. Morgan (R)	1921-1923	Milwaukee
Herman L. Ekern (R)	1923-1927	Madison
John W. Reynolds (R)	1927-1933	Green Bay
James E. Finnegan (D)	1933-1937	Milwaukee
Orlando S. Loomis (Prog)	1937-1939	Mauston
John E. Martin (R) ¹⁶	1939-6/1/48	Madison
Grover L. Broadfoot (R) ¹⁶	6/5/48-11/12/48	Mondovi
Thomas E. Fairchild (D) ¹⁶	11/12/48-1951	Verona
Vernon W. Thomson (R)	1951-1957	Richland Center

WISCONSIN CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICERS, 1848 – 2003–Continued

Name	Term ¹	Residence
Stewart G. Honeck (R)	1957-1959	Madison
John W. Reynolds (D)	1959-1963	Green Bay
George Thompson (R)	1963-1965	Madison
Bronson C. La Follette (D)	1965-1969	Madison
Robert W. Warren (R) ¹⁷	1969-10/8/74	Green Bay
Victor A. Miller (D) ¹⁷	10/8/74-11/25/74	St. Nazianz
Bronson C. La Follette (D) ¹⁷	11/25/74-1987	Madison
Donald J. Hanaway (R)	1987-1991	Green Bay
James E. Doyle (D)	1991-2003	Madison
Peggy A. Lautenschlager (D)	2003-	Fond du Lac
Superintendents of Public Instruction¹⁸		
Eleazer Root	1849-1852	Waukesha
Azel P. Ladd	1852-1854	Shullsburg
Hiram A. Wright	1854-1855	Prairie du Chien
A. Constantine Barry	1855-1858	Racine
Lyman C. Draper	1858-1860	Madison
Josiah L. Pickard	1860-1864	Platteville
John G. McMynn	1864-1868	Racine
Alexander J. Craig	1868-1870	Madison
Samuel Fallows	1870-1874	Milwaukee
Edward Searing	1874-1878	Milton
William Clarke Whitford	1878-1882	Milton
Robert Graham	1882-1887	Oshkosh
Jesse B. Thayer	1887-1891	River Falls
Oliver Elwin Wells	1891-1895	Appleton
John Q. Emery	1895-1899	Albion
Lorenzo D. Harvey	1899-1903	Milwaukee
Charles P. Cary	1903-1921	Delavan
John Callahan	1921-1949	Madison
George Earl Watson	1949-1961	Wauwatosa
Angus B. Rothwell ¹⁹	1961-7/1/66	Manitowoc
William C. Kahl ¹⁹	7/1/66-1973	Madison
Barbara Thompson	1973-1981	Madison
Herbert J. Grover ²⁰	1981-4/9/93	Cottage Grove
John T. Benson	1993-2001	Marshall
Elizabeth Burmaster	2001-	Madison

¹Article XIII, Section 1 of the Wisconsin Constitution was amended in 1884, to provide the terms for all partisan state officers would begin in odd-numbered, rather than even-numbered, years. The section was further amended in 1968 to change the term from 2-years to 4-years, effective with the November 1970 elections.

²Served as acting governor 3/21/1856 to 3/25/1856 during dispute over outcome of gubernatorial election.

³Became acting governor on the death of Governor Louis P. Harvey on 4/19/1862.

⁴Died in office.

⁵Became acting governor on 1/1/1906 when Robert M. La Follette, Sr., resigned to become U.S. Senator.

⁶Resigned to accept appointment to the State Tax Commission. Ekern appointed by Governor Philip La Follette to fill the unexpired term. Appointment ruled valid in *State ex rel. Martin v. Ekern*, 228 Wis. 645 (1937).

⁷Goodland reelected lieutenant governor, November 1942; became acting governor on 1/1/1943 for the term of deceased Governor-elect Orlando Loomis.

⁸Became acting governor on the death of Goodland on 3/12/1947.

⁹Became acting governor when Lucey resigned on 7/6/1977 to accept appointment as U.S. ambassador to Mexico.

¹⁰McCallum became governor on 2/1/2001 when Governor Tommy Thompson resigned to become U.S. Secretary of Health and Social Services. Farrow was appointed lieutenant governor on 5/9/2001.

¹¹Died 12/14/1954 after being elected to a new 2-year term. Allis was appointed to fill the unexpired term. Wise was appointed to fill the full 2-year term.

¹²Appointed 7/30/1904 to fill a vacancy caused by the failure of Kempf to give the required bond.

¹³Appointed.

¹⁴Resigned in October 1862 to join the Union Army. Smith was appointed 10/7/1862 to replace him.

¹⁵Resigned 1/7/1918 after being elected to the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Haven was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

¹⁶Resigned to accept appointment to the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Broadfoot was appointed to fill the unexpired term. Broadfoot resigned to accept appointment to the Wisconsin Supreme Court, and Attorney General-elect Fairchild was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

¹⁷Resigned to accept appointment as U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. Miller appointed to fill the unexpired term. Bronson La Follette was elected to a full term and Miller resigned so that La Follette could be appointed to fill the rest of Warren's unexpired term.

¹⁸Prior to 1902, the state superintendent was elected on a partisan ballot in November, and the term began the first Monday in January. A constitutional amendment moved the election to the nonpartisan April ballot and the beginning of the term to the first Monday in July beginning in July 1905.

¹⁹Resigned to accept appointment to the Coordinating Committee for Higher Education. Kahl was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

²⁰Resigned 4/9/1993. Lee Sherman Dreyfus was appointed to serve as "interim superintendent" for remainder of the unexpired term but did not officially become superintendent.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *Wisconsin Blue Books*, various editions, and bureau records.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT 1836 – 2003

Name	Term	Residence ¹
Judges During the Territorial Period		
Charles Dunn (Chief Justice) ²	1836-1848	
William C. Frazier	1836-1838	
David Irvin	1836-1838	
Andrew G. Miller	1836-1848	
Circuit Judges Who Served as Justices 1848-53³		
Alexander W. Stow	1848-1851 (C.J.)	Fond du Lac
Levi Hubbell	1848-1853 (C.J. 1851)	Milwaukee
Edward V. Whiton	1848-1853 (C.J. 1852-53)	Janesville
Charles H. Larrabee	1848-1853	Horicon
Mortimer M. Jackson	1848-1853	Mineral Point
Wiram Knowlton	1850-1853	Prairie du Chien
Timothy O. Howe	1851-1853	Green Bay
Justices Since 1853		
Edward V. Whiton	1853-1859 (C.J.)	Janesville
Samuel Crawford	1853-1855	New Diggings
Abram D. Smith	1853-1859	Milwaukee
Orsamus Cole	1855-1892 (C.J. 1880-92)	Potosi
Luther S. Dixon ⁴	1859-1874 (C.J.)	Portage
Byron Paine ⁴	1859-1864, 1867-71	Milwaukee
Jason Downer ⁴	1864-1867	Milwaukee
William P. Lyon ⁴	1871-1894 (C.J. 1892-94)	Racine
Edward G. Ryan ⁴	1874-1880 (C.J.)	Racine
David Taylor	1878-1891	Sheboygan
Harlow S. Orton	1878-1895 (C.J. 1894-95)	Madison
John B. Cassoday ⁴	1880-1907 (C.J. 1895-07)	Janesville
John B. Winslow ⁴	1891-1920 (C.J. 1907-20)	Racine
Silas U. Pinney	1892-1898	Madison
Alfred W. Newman	1894-1898	Trempealeau
Roujet D. Marshall ⁴	1895-1918	Chippewa Falls
Charles V. Bardeen ⁴	1898-1903	Wausau
Joshua Eric Dodge ⁴	1898-1910	Milwaukee
Robert G. Siebecker ⁵	1903-1922 (C.J. 1920-22)	Madison
James C. Kerwin	1905-1921	Neenah
William H. Timlin	1907-1916	Milwaukee
Robert M. Bashford ⁴	Jan.-June 1908	Madison
John Barnes	1908-1916	Rhineland
Aad J. Vinje ⁴	1910-1929 (C.J. 1922-29)	Superior
Marvin B. Rosenberry ⁴	1916-1950 (C.J. 1929-50)	Wausau
Franz C. Eschweiler ⁴	1916-1929	Milwaukee
Walter C. Owen	1918-1934	Maiden Rock
Burr W. Jones ⁴	1920-1926	Madison
Christian Doerfler ⁴	1921-1929	Milwaukee
Charles H. Crownhart ⁴	1922-1930	Madison
E. Ray Stevens	1926-1930	Madison
Chester A. Fowler ⁴	1929-1948	Fond du Lac
Oscar M. Fritz ⁴	1929-1954 (C.J. 1950-54)	Milwaukee
Edward T. Fairchild ⁴	1929-1957 (C.J. 1954-57)	Milwaukee
John D. Wickhem ⁴	1930-1949	Madison
George B. Nelson ⁴	1930-1942	Stevens Point
Theodore G. Lewis ⁴	Nov. 15-Dec. 5, 1934	Madison
Joseph Martin ⁴	1934-1946	Green Bay
Elmer E. Barlow ⁴	1942-1948	Arcadia
James Ward Rector ⁴	1946-1947	Madison
Henry P. Hughes	1948-1951	Oshkosh
John E. Martin ⁴	1948-1962 (C.J. 1957-62)	Green Bay
Grover L. Broadfoot ⁴	1948-1962 (C.J. Jan.-May 1962)	Mondovi
Timothy Brown ⁴	1949-1964 (C.J. 1962-64)	Madison
Edward J. Gehl	1950-1956	Hartford
George R. Currie ⁴	1951-1968 (C.J. 1964-68)	Sheboygan
Roland J. Steinle ⁴	1954-1958	Milwaukee
Emmert L. Wingert ⁴	1956-1959	Madison
Thomas E. Fairchild	1957-1966	Verona
E. Harold Hallows ⁴	1958-1974 (C.J. 1968-74)	Milwaukee
William H. Dieterich	1959-1964	Milwaukee
Myron L. Gordon	1962-1967	Milwaukee
Horace W. Wilkie ⁴	1962-1976 (C.J. 1974-76)	Madison
Bruce F. Beilfuss	1964-1983 (C.J. 1976-83)	Neillsville
Nathan S. Heffernan ⁴	1964-1995 (C.J. 1983-95)	Sheboygan
Leo B. Hanley ⁴	1966-1978	Milwaukee
Connor T. Hansen ⁴	1967-1980	Eau Claire
Robert W. Hansen	1968-1978	Milwaukee
Roland B. Day ⁴	1974-1996 (C.J. 1995-96)	Madison

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT 1836 – 2003–Continued

Name	Term	Residence ¹
Shirley S. Abrahamson ⁴	1976- (C.J. 1996-)	Madison
William G. Callow	1978-1992	Waukesha
John L. Coffey	1978-1982	Milwaukee
Donald W. Steinmetz	1980-1999	Milwaukee
Louis J. Ceci ⁴	1982-1993	Milwaukee
William A. Bablitch	1983-2003	Stevens Point
Jon P. Wilcox ⁴	1992-	Wautoma
Janine P. Geske ⁴	1993-1998	Milwaukee
Ann Walsh Bradley	1995-	Wausau
N. Patrick Crooks	1996-	Green Bay
David T. Prosser, Jr. ⁴	1998-	Appleton
Diane S. Sykes ⁴	1999-	Milwaukee
Patience D. Roggensack	2003-	Madison

Note: The structure of the Wisconsin Supreme Court has varied. There were 3 justices during the territorial period. From 1848 to 1853, circuit judges acted as supreme court judges (5 from 1848 to 1850 and 6 from 1850 to 1853). From 1853 to 1877, there were 3 elected justices. The number was increased to 5 by constitutional amendment in 1877. In 1903 the constitution was amended to raise the number to 7.

¹Home address is the municipality from which the justice was originally appointed or elected.

²As a result of a constitutional amendment adopted in April 1889, the most senior justice serves as chief justice. Previously, the chief justice was elected or appointed to that position.

³Circuit judges acted as Supreme Court justices 1848-1853.

⁴Initially appointed to the court.

⁵Siebecker was elected April 7, 1903, but prior to inauguration for his elected term was appointed April 9, 1903, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Bardeen.

Sources: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *Wisconsin Blue Books*, 1935, 1944, 1977; Elections Board records; Wisconsin Supreme Court, *Wisconsin Reports*, various volumes.

SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE, SENATE PRESIDENTS AND ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, 1848 – 2003

Legislative Session	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents ¹	Residence	Assembly Speakers	Residence
1848	No permanent president pro tempore	—	Ninian E. Whiteside (D)	Lafayette County
1849	No permanent president pro tempore	—	Harrison C. Hobart (D)	Sheboygan
1850	No record	—	Moses M. Strong (D)	Mineral Point
1851	No record	—	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg
1852	E.B. Dean, Jr.	Madison	James M. Shafter (W)	Sheboygan
1853	Duncan C. Reed	Milwaukee	Henry L. Palmer (D)	Milwaukee
1854	Benjamin Allen	Hudson	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg
1855	Eleazar Wakeley	Whitewater	Charles C. Sholes (R)	Kenosha
1856	Louis Powell Harvey (R)	Southport	William Hull (D)	Grant County
1857	No permanent president pro tempore	—	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn
1858	Hiram H. Giles	Stoughton	Frederick S. Lovell (R)	Kenosha County
1859	Dennison Worthington (R)	Summit	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine
1860	Moses M. Davis (R)	Portage	William P. Lyon (R)	Racine
1861	Alden I. Bennett (R)	Beloit	Amasa Cobb (R)	Mineral Point
1862	Frederick O. Thorp (D)	West Bend	James W. Beardsley (UD)	Prescott
1863	Wyman Spooner (R)	Elkhorn	J. Allen Barber (L)	Lancaster
1864	Smith S. Wilkinson (R)	Prairie du Sac	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore
1865	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor	William W. Field (U)	Fennimore
1866	Willard H. Chandler (U)	Windsor	Henry D. Barron (U)	St. Croix Falls
1867	George F. Wheeler (U)	Nanuapa	Angus Cameron (U)	La Crosse
1868	Newton M. Littlejohn (R)	Whitewater	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Oshkosh
1869	George C. Hazelton (R)	Boscobel	Alexander M. Thomson (R)	Janesville
1870	David Taylor (R)	Sheboygan	James M. Bingham (R)	Palmyra
1871	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville	William E. Smith (R)	Fox Lake
1872	Charles G. Williams (R)	Janesville	Daniel Hall (R)	Watertown
1873	Henry L. Eaton (R)	Lone Rock	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls
1874	John C. Holloway (R)	Lancaster	Gabriel Bouck (D)	Oshkosh
1875	Henry D. Barron (R)	St. Croix Falls	Frederick W. Horn (R)	Cedarburg
1876	Robert L.D. Potter (R)	Wautoma	Sam S. Fifield (R)	Ashland
1877	William H. Hiner (R)	Fond du Lac	John B. Cassoday (U)	Janesville
1878	Levi W. Barden (R)	Portage	Augustus R. Barrows (GB)	Chippewa Falls
1879	William T. Price (R)	Black River Falls	David M. Kelly (R)	Green Bay
1880	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids	Alexander A. Arnold (R)	Galesville
1881	Thomas B. Scott (R)	Grand Rapids	Ira B. Bradford (R)	Augusta
1882	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison	Franklin L. Gilson (R)	Ellsworth
1883	George W. Ryland (R)	Lancaster	Earl P. Finch (D)	Oshkosh
1885	Edward S. Minor (R)	Sturgeon Bay	Hiram O. Fairchild (R)	Marinette
1887	Charles K. Erwin (R)	Tomah	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston
1889	Thomas A. Dyson (R)	La Crosse	Thomas B. Mills (R)	Millston
1891	Frederick W. Horn (D)	Cedarburg	James J. Hogan (D)	La Crosse
1893	Robert J. MacBride (D)	Neillsville	Edward Keogh (D)	Milwaukee
1895	Thompson D. Weeks (R)	Whitewater	George B. Burrows (R)	Madison
1897	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon	George A. Buckstaff (R)	Oshkosh
1899	Lyman W. Thayer (R)	Ripon	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse
1901	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls	George H. Ray (R)	La Crosse
1903-05	James J. McGillivray (R)	Black River Falls	Irvine L. Lenroot (R)	West Superior
1907	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie	Herman L. Ekern (R)	Whitehall
1909	James H. Stout (R)	Menomonie	Levi H. Bancroft (R)	Richland Center
1911	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington	C.A. Ingram (R)	Durand
1913	Harry C. Martin (R)	Darlington	Merlin Hull (R)	Black River Falls
1915	Edward T. Fairchild (R)	Milwaukee	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton
1917	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay	Lawrence C. Whittet (R)	Edgerton
1919	Willard T. Stevens (R)	Rhineland	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien
1921	Timothy Burke (R)	Green Bay	Riley S. Young (R)	Darien
1923	Henry A. Huber (R)	Stoughton	John L. Dahl (R)	Rice Lake
1925	Howard Teasdale (R)	Sparta	Herman Sachjen (R) ²	Madison
	Howard Teasdale (R)	Sparta	George A. Nelson (R) ²	Milltown
1927	William L. Smith (R)	Neillsville	John W. Eber (R)	Milwaukee
1929	Oscar H. Morris (R)	Milwaukee	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa
1931	Herman J. Severson (P)	Iola	Charles B. Perry (R)	Wauwatosa
1933	Orland S. Loomis (R)	Mauston	Cornelius T. Young (D)	Milwaukee
1935	Harry W. Bolens (D)	Port Washington	Jorge W. Carow (P)	Ladysmith
1937	Walter J. Rush (P)	Neillsville	Paul R. Alfonsi (P)	Pence
1939	Edward J. Roethe (R)	Fennimore	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center
1941-43	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Richland Center
1945	Conrad Shearer (R)	Kenosha	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove

SENATE PRESIDENTS PRO TEMPORE, SENATE PRESIDENTS AND ASSEMBLY SPEAKERS, 1848 – 2003–Continued

Legislative Session	Senate Presidents Pro Tempore or Presidents ¹	Residence	Assembly Speakers	Residence
1947	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	Donald C. McDowell (R)	Soldiers Grove
1949	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	Alex L. Nicol (R)	Sparta
1951-53	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	Ora R. Rice (R)	Delavan
1955	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	Mark Catlin, Jr. (R)	Appleton
1957	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	Robert G. Marotz (R)	Shawano
1959	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	George Molinaro (D)	Kenosha
1961	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	David J. Blanchard (R)	Edgerton
1963	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	Robert D. Haase (R)	Marinette
1965	Frank E. Panzer (R)	Brownsville	Robert T. Huber (D)	West Allis
1967-69	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond	Harold V. Froehlich (R)	Appleton
1971	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond	Robert T. Huber (D) ³	West Allis
	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond	Norman C. Anderson (D) ³	Madison
1973	Robert P. Knowles (R)	New Richmond	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison
1975	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison	Norman C. Anderson (D)	Madison
1977-81	Fred A. Risser (D) ¹	Madison	Edward G. Jackamonis (D)	Waukesha
1983-89	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison	Thomas A. Loftus (D)	Sun Prairie
1991	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison	Walter J. Kunicki (D)	Milwaukee
1993	Fred A. Risser (D) ⁴	Madison	Walter J. Kunicki (D)	Milwaukee
	Brian D. Rude (R) ⁴	Coon Valley	Walter J. Kunicki (D)	Milwaukee
1995	Brian D. Rude (R) ⁵	Coon Valley	David T. Prosser, Jr. (R)	Appleton
	Fred A. Risser (D) ⁵	Madison	David T. Prosser, Jr. (R)	Appleton
1997	Fred A. Risser (D) ⁶	Madison	Ben Brancel (R) ⁷	Endeavor
	Brian D. Rude (R) ⁶	Coon Valley	Scott R. Jensen (R) ⁷	Waukesha
1999	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison	Scott R. Jensen (R)	Waukesha
2001	Fred A. Risser (D)	Madison	Scott R. Jensen (R)	Waukesha
2003	Alan J. Lasec (R)	De Pere	John Gard (R)	Peshigo

Note: Political party indicated is for session elected and is obtained from newspaper accounts for some early legislators.

Key: D-Democrat; GB-Greenback; P-Progressive; R-Republican; U-Union; UD-Union Democrat; W-Whig.

¹Table lists the ranking legislator in each house, not the presiding officer. The "president pro tempore" is listed until May 1, 1979; "president of the senate" is listed after that date when the lieutenant governor's function as president was eliminated by a constitutional amendment adopted in April 1979. See separate table for a list of lieutenant governors.

²George A. Nelson (R), Polk County, was elected to serve at special session, 4/15/26 to 4/16/26, following the resignation of Herman Sachtjen after the regular session to accept circuit judge appointment.

³Anderson was elected speaker 1/18/72 to succeed Huber who resigned 12/12/71 to accept appointment as chairman of the Highway Commission.

⁴A new president was elected on 4/20/94 after a change in party control following two special elections.

⁵A new president was elected on 7/9/96 after a change in party control following a recall election.

⁶A new president was elected on 4/21/98 after a change in party control following a special election.

⁷Jensen was elected speaker 11/4/97 to succeed Brancel who resigned to become Wisconsin Secretary of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau records.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS OF THE WISCONSIN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, 1937 – 2003

Session	Senate		Assembly	
	Majority	Minority	Majority	Minority
1937	Maurice P. Coakley (R)	NA	NA	NA
1939	Maurice P. Coakley (R)	Philip E. Nelson (P)	NA	Paul R. Alfonsi (P)
1941	Maurice P. Coakley (R)	Cornelius T. Young (D)	Mark S. Catlin, Jr. (R)	Andrew J. Biemiller (P)
1943	Warren P. Knowles (R) ¹	NA	Mark S. Catlin, Jr. (R)	Robert E. Tehan (D)
	John W. Byrnes (R) ¹			Elmer L. Genzmer (D)
1945	Warren P. Knowles (R)	Anthony P. Gawronski (D)	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Lyall T. Beggs (P)
				Lyall T. Beggs (P)
1947	Warren P. Knowles (R)	Robert E. Tehan (D)	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Leland S. McParland (D)
1949	Warren P. Knowles (R)	NA	Vernon W. Thomson (R)	Leland S. McParland (D)
1951	Warren P. Knowles (R)	Gaylord Nelson (D)	Arthur O. Mockrud (R)	Leland S. McParland (D)
1953	Warren P. Knowles (R)	Henry W. Maier (D)	Mark S. Catlin, Jr. (R)	George Molinaro (D)
1955	Paul J. Rogan (R)	Henry W. Maier (D)	Robert G. Maroz (R)	George Molinaro (D)
1957	Robert Travis (R)	Henry W. Maier (D)	Warren A. Grady (R)	Robert T. Huber (D)
1959	Robert Travis (R)	Henry W. Maier (D)	Keith Hardie (D)	Robert T. Huber (D)
1961	Robert Travis (R)	William R. Moser (D)	Robert D. Haase (R)	David J. Blanchard (R)
1963	Robert P. Knowles (R)	Richard J. Zaborski (D)	Paul R. Alfonsi (R)	Robert T. Huber (D)
1965	Robert P. Knowles (R)	Richard J. Zaborski (D)	Frank L. Nikolay (D)	Robert D. Haase (R) ²
				Paul J. Alfonsi (R) ²
1967	Jerris Leonard (R)	Fred A. Risser (D)	J. Curtis McKay (R)	Robert T. Huber (D)
1969	Ernest C. Keppler (R)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Paul R. Alfonsi (R)	Robert T. Huber (D)
1971	Ernest C. Keppler (R)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Norman C. Anderson (D) ³	Harold V. Froehlich (R)
			Anthony S. Earl (D) ³	
1973	Raymond C. Johnson (R)	Fred A. Risser (D)	Anthony S. Earl (D)	John C. Shabaz (R)
1975	Wayne F. Whitton (D)	Clifford W. Krueger (R)	Terry A. Willkom (D)	John C. Shabaz (R)
1977	William A. Bablitch (D)	Clifford W. Krueger (D)	James W. Wahner (D)	John C. Shabaz (R)
1979	William A. Bablitch (D)	Clifford W. Krueger (R)	James W. Wahner (D)	John C. Shabaz (R)
1981	William A. Bablitch (D)	Walter J. Chilsen (R)	Thomas A. Loftus (D)	John C. Shabaz (R)
1983	Timothy F. Cullen (D)	James E. Harsdorf (R)	Gary K. Johnson (D)	Tommy G. Thompson (R)
1985	Timothy F. Cullen (D)	Susan S. Engleleiter (R)	Dismas Becker (D)	Tommy G. Thompson (R)
1987	Joseph A. Strohl (D)	Susan S. Engleleiter (R)	Thomas A. Hauke (D)	Betty Jo Nelsen (R)
1989	Joseph A. Strohl (D)	Michael G. Ellis (R)	Thomas A. Hauke (D)	David T. Prosser (R)
1991	David W. Helbach (D)	Michael G. Ellis (R)	David M. Travis (D)	David T. Prosser (R)
1993	David W. Helbach (D) ⁴	Michael G. Ellis (R) ⁴	David M. Travis (D)	David T. Prosser (R)
	Michael G. Ellis (R) ⁴	David W. Helbach (D) ^{4,5}		
		Robert Jauch (D) ⁵		
1995	Michael G. Ellis (R) ⁷	Robert Jauch (D) ⁶	Scott R. Jensen (R)	Walter J. Kunicki (D)
		Charles Chvala (D) ^{6,7}		
	Charles Chvala (D) ⁷	Michael G. Ellis (R) ⁷		
1997	Charles Chvala (D) ⁸	Michael G. Ellis (R) ⁸	Steven M. Foti (R)	Walter J. Kunicki (D) ⁹
	Michael G. Ellis (R) ⁸	Charles Chvala (D) ⁸		Shirley Krug (D) ⁹
1999	Charles Chvala (D)	Michael G. Ellis (R) ¹⁰	Steven M. Foti (R)	Shirley Krug (D)
		Mary E. Panzer (R) ¹⁰		
2001	Charles Chvala (D)	Mary E. Panzer (R)	Steven M. Foti (R)	Shirley Krug (D) ¹²
	Russell Decker (D) ¹¹			Spencer Black (D) ¹²
	Fred A. Risser (D) ¹¹			
	Jon B. Erpenbach (D) ¹¹			
2003	Mary E. Panzer (R)	Jon B. Erpenbach (D)	Steven M. Foti (R)	James E. Kreuser (D)

Note: Majority and minority leaders, who are chosen by the party caucuses in each house, were first recognized officially in the senate and assembly rules in 1963. Prior to the 1977 session, these positions were also referred to as “floor leader”.

Key: (D) – Democrat; (P) – Progressive; (R) – Republican.

NA – Not available.

¹Knowles granted leave of absence to return to active duty in U.S. Navy; Byrnes chosen to succeed him on 4/30/1943.

²Haase resigned 9/15/1965; Alfonsi elected 10/4/1965.

³Earl elected 1/18/1972 to succeed Anderson who became Assembly Speaker when Huber resigned.

⁴Democrats controlled senate from 1/4/1993 to 4/20/1993 when Republicans assumed control after a special election.

⁵Helbach resigned 5/12/1993; Jauch elected 5/12/1993.

⁶Jauch resigned 10/17/1995; Chvala elected 10/24/1995.

⁷Republicans controlled senate from 1/5/1995 to 6/13/1996 when Democrats assumed control after a recall election.

⁸Democrats controlled the senate from 1/6/1997 to 4/21/1998 when Republicans assumed control after a special election.

⁹Kunicki resigned 6/3/1998; Krug elected 6/3/1998.

¹⁰Ellis resigned 1/25/2000; Panzer elected 1/25/2000.

¹¹Decker and Risser elected co-leaders 11/22/2002. Erpenbach elected leader 12/4/2002.

¹²Black elected 5/1/2001.

Sources: *Wisconsin Blue Book*, various editions; newspaper accounts.

SENATE AND ASSEMBLY CHIEF CLERKS
AND SERGEANTS AT ARMS, 1848 – 2003

Legislative Session	Senate		Assembly	
	Chief Clerk	Sergeant at Arms	Chief Clerk	Sergeant at Arms
1848	Henry G. Abbey	Lyman H. Seaver	Daniel N. Johnson	John Mullanphy
1849	William R. Smith	F. W. Shollner	Robert L. Ream	Felix McLinden
1850	William R. Smith	James Hanrahan	Alex T. Gray	E. R. Hugunin
1851	William Hull	E. D. Masters	Alex T. Gray	C. M. Kingsbury
1852	John K. Williams	Patrick Cosgrove	Alex T. Gray	Elisha Starr
1853	John K. Williams	Thomas Hood	Thomas McHugh	Richard F. Wilson
1854	Samuel G. Bugh	J. M. Sherwood	Thomas McHugh	William H. Gleason
1855	Samuel G. Bugh	William H. Gleason	David Atwood	William Blake
1856	Byron Paine	Joseph Baker	James Armstrong	Egbert Mosely
1857	William Henry Brisbane	Alanson Filer	William C. Webb	William C. Rogers
1858	John L. V. Thomas	Nathaniel L. Stout	L. H. D. Crane	Francis Massing
1859	Hiram Bowen	Asa Kinney	L. H. D. Crane	Emmanuel Munk
1860	J. H. Warren	Asa Kinney	L. H. D. Crane	Joseph Gates
1861	J. H. Warren	J. A. Hadley	L. H. D. Crane	Craig B. Peebe
1862	J. H. Warren	B. U. Caswell	John S. Dean	A. A. Huntington
1863	Frank M. Stewart	Luther Bashford	John S. Dean	A. M. Thompson
1864	Frank M. Stewart	Nelson Williams	John S. Dean	A. M. Thompson
1865	Frank M. Stewart	Nelson Williams	John S. Dean	Alonzo Wilcox
1866	Frank M. Stewart	Nelson Williams	E. W. Young	L. M. Hammond
1867	Leander B. Hills	Asa Kinney	E. W. Young	Daniel Webster
1868	Leander B. Hills	W. H. Hamilton	E. W. Young	C. L. Harris
1869	Leander B. Hills	W. H. Hamilton	E. W. Young	Rolin C. Kelly
1870	Leander B. Hills	E. M. Rogers	E. W. Young	Ole C. Johnson
1871	O. R. Smith	W. W. Baker	E. W. Young	Sam S. Fifield
1872	J. H. Waggoner	W. D. Hoard	E. W. Young	Sam S. Fifield
1873	J. H. Waggoner	Albert Emonson	E. W. Young	O. C. Bissel
1874	J. H. Waggoner	O. U. Aiken	George W. Peck	Joseph Deuster
1875	Fred A. Dennett	O. U. Aiken	R. M. Strong	J. W. Brackett
1876	A. J. Turner	E. T. Gardner	R. M. Strong	Elisha Starr
1877	A. J. Turner	C. E. Bullard	W. A. Nowell	Thomas B. Reid
1878	A. J. Turner ¹	L. J. Brayton	Jabez R. Hunter	Anton Klaus
1879	Charles E. Bross ¹	Chalmers Ingersoll	John E. Eldred	Miletus Knight
1880	Charles E. Bross	Chalmers Ingersoll	John E. Eldred	D. H. Pulcifer
1881	Charles E. Bross	W. W. Baker	John E. Eldred	G. W. Church
1882	Charles E. Bross	A. T. Glaze	E. D. Coe	D. E. Welch
1883	Charles E. Bross	A. D. Thorp	I. T. Carr	Thomas Kennedy
1885	Charles E. Bross	Hubert Wolcott	E. D. Coe	John M. Ewing
1887	Charles E. Bross	T. J. George	E. D. Coe	William A. Adamson
1889	Charles E. Bross	T. J. George	E. D. Coe	F. E. Parsons
1891	J. P. Hume	John A. Barney	George W. Porth	Patrick Whelan
1893	Sam J. Shafer	John B. Becker	George W. Porth	Theodore Knapstein
1895	Walter L. Houser	Charles Pettibone	W. A. Nowell	B. F. Millard
1897	Walter L. Houser	Charles Pettibone	W. A. Nowell	C. M. Hambricht
1889	Walter L. Houser	Charles Pettibone	W. A. Nowell	James H. Agen
1901	Walter L. Houser	Charles Pettibone	W. A. Nowell	A. M. Anderson
1903	Theodore W. Goldin	Sanfield McDonald	C. O. Marsh	A. M. Anderson
1905	L. K. Eaton	R. C. Falconer	C. O. Marsh	Nicholas Strevelev
1907	A. R. Emerson	R. C. Falconer	C. E. Shaffer	W. S. Irvine
1909	F. E. Andrews	R. C. Falconer	C. E. Shaffer	W. S. Irvine
1911-13	F. M. Wylie	C. A. Leicht	C. E. Shaffer	W. S. Irvine
1915	O. G. Munson	F. E. Andrews	C. E. Shaffer	W. S. Irvine
1917	O. G. Munson	F. E. Andrews	C. E. Shaffer	T. G. Cretney
1919	O. G. Munson	John Turner	C. E. Shaffer	T. G. Cretney
1921	O. G. Munson	Vincent Kielpinski	C. E. Shaffer	T. G. Cretney
1923	F. W. Schoenfeld	C. A. Leicht	C. E. Shaffer	T. W. Bartingale
1925	F. W. Schoenfeld	C. A. Leicht	C. E. Shaffer	C. E. Hanson
1927-29	O. G. Munson	George W. Rickeman	C. E. Shaffer	C. F. Moulton
1931	R. A. Cobban	Emil A. Hartman	C. E. Shaffer	Gustave Rheingans
1933	R. A. Cobban	Emil A. Hartman	John J. Slocum	George C. Faust
1935-37	Lawrence R. Larsen	Emil A. Hartman	Lester R. Johnson	Gustave Rheingans
1939	Lawrence R. Larsen	Emil A. Hartman	John J. Slocum	Robert A. Merrill
1941-43	Lawrence R. Larsen	Emil A. Hartman	Arthur L. May	Norris J. Kellman
1945	Lawrence R. Larsen	Harold E. Damon	Arthur L. May	Norris J. Kellman
1947-53	Thomas M. Donahue	Harold E. Damon	Arthur L. May	Norris J. Kellman
1955-57	Lawrence R. Larsen	Harold E. Damon	Arthur L. May	Norris J. Kellman
1959	Lawrence R. Larsen	Harold E. Damon	Norman C. Anderson	Thomas H. Browne
1961	Lawrence R. Larsen	Harold E. Damon	Robert G. Marotz	Norris J. Kellman
1963	Lawrence R. Larsen	Harold E. Damon	Kenneth E. Priebe	Norris J. Kellman
1965	Lawrence R. Larsen ²	Harold E. Damon	James P. Buckley	Thomas H. Browne
	William P. Nugent ²			
1967	William P. Nugent	Harry O. Levander	Arnold W. F. Langner ³	Louis C. Romell
			Wilmer H. Struebing ³	
1969	William P. Nugent	Kenneth Nicholson	Wilmer H. Struebing	Louis C. Romell
1971	William P. Nugent	Kenneth Nicholson	Thomas P. Fox	William F. Quick
1973	William P. Nugent	Kenneth Nicholson	Thomas S. Hanson	William F. Quick
1975	Glenn E. Bultman	Robert M. Thompson	Everett E. Bolle	Raymond J. Tobiasz
1977	Donald J. Schneider	Robert M. Thompson	Everett E. Bolle	Joseph E. Jones

**SENATE AND ASSEMBLY CHIEF CLERKS
AND SERGEANTS AT ARMS, 1848 – 2003–Continued**

Legislative Session	Senate		Assembly	
	Chief Clerk	Sergeant at Arms	Chief Clerk	Sergeant at Arms
1979	Donald J. Schneider	Daniel B. Fields	Marcel Dandeneau	Joseph E. Jones
1981	Donald J. Schneider	Daniel B. Fields	David R. Kedrowski	Lewis T. Mittness
1983	Donald J. Schneider	Daniel B. Fields	Joanne M. Duren	Lewis T. Mittness
1985	Donald J. Schneider	Daniel B. Fields	Joanne M. Duren	Patrick Essie
1987	Donald J. Schneider	Daniel B. Fields	Thomas T. Melvin	Patrick Essie
1989-91	Donald J. Schneider	Daniel B. Fields	Thomas T. Melvin	Robert G. Johnston
1993	Donald J. Schneider	Daniel B. Fields ⁴	Thomas T. Melvin	Robert G. Johnston
1995	Donald J. Schneider	Jon H. Hochkammer ⁴	Thomas T. Melvin ⁵	John A. Scocos
1997	Donald J. Schneider	Jon H. Hochkammer	Charles R. Sanders ⁵	John A. Scocos ⁶
1999	Donald J. Schneider	Jon H. Hochkammer	Charles R. Sanders	Denise L. Solie ⁶
2001	Donald J. Schneider	Jon H. Hochkammer ⁷	John A. Scocos ⁷	Denise L. Solie
2003	Donald J. Schneider ⁸	Edward A. Blazel	Patrick E. Fuller	Richard A. Skindrud

¹Bross appointed 2/6/78; Turner resigned 2/7/78.

²Larsen died 3/2/65; Nugent appointed 3/31/65.

³Langner resigned 5/2/67; Struebing appointed 5/16/67.

⁴Fields served until 8/2/93. Randall Radtke served as Acting Sergeant from 8/3/93 to 11/3/93. Hochkammer was elected 1/25/94.

⁵Melvin retired 1/31/95; Sanders elected 5/24/95.

⁶Scocos resigned 9/25/97; Solie elected 1/15/98.

⁷Scocos resigned 2/25/2002. Hochkammer resigned 9/2/2002. No replacement was named for either.

⁸Schneider resigned 7/4/2003.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *Wisconsin Blue Book*, various editions.

MEMBERS OF THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE, 1848 – 2001
See the Legislative Reference Bureau webpage at
<http://www.legis.state.wi.us/lrb/pubs/ib/99ib1.pdf>

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848 – 2001

Session	Opening and Adjournment Dates	Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Vetoes ¹		
		Calendar Days ²	Meeting Days ³		Bills	Res.	Res.	Bills Vetoeed	Over-riden	Laws Enacted
			(S)	(A)						
1848	6/5-8/21	78	58	59	217	0	0	0	0	155
1849	1/10-4/2	83	69	65	428	0	0	1	1	220
1850	1/9-2/11	34	29	29	438	0	0	1	0	284
1851	1/8-3/17	69	59	59	707	0	0	9	0	407
1852	1/14-4/19	97	78	78	813	0	0	2	1	504
1853	1/12-4/4; 6/6-7/13	153	100	104	1,145	0	0	3	0	521
1854	1/11-4/3	83	66	66	880	0	0	2	0	437
1855	1/10-4/2	83	79	79	955	0	0	6	0	500
1856	1/9-3/31; 9/3-10/14	125	94	103	1,242	0	0	1	0	688
1857	1/14-3/9	55	46	46	895	0	0	0	0	517
1858	1/13-3/31; 4/10-5/17	116	95	97	1,364	157	342	28	0	436
1859	1/12-3/21	69	58	57	986	113	143	9	0	680
1860	1/11-4/2	83	66	67	1,024	69	246	2	0	489
1861	1/9-4/17	99	81	80	857	100	235	2	0	387
1861SS ⁴	5/15-5/27	13	11	11	28	24	34	0	0	15
1862	1/8-4/7; 6/3-6/17	105	86	88	1,008	125	207	27	8	514

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848 – 2001–Continued

Session	Opening and Adjournment Dates	Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Veto ¹		
		Calendar Days ²	Meeting Days ²		Bills	Jt.		Bills Vetoed	Over-riden	Laws Enacted
			(S)	(A)		Res.	Res.			
1862SS	9/10-9/26	17	15	15	43	25	37	0	0	17
1863	1/14-4/2	79	65	67	895	101	157	7	1	383
1864	1/13-4/4	83	68	69	835	66	141	0	0	509
1865	1/11-4/10	90	73	72	1,132	82	190	2	0	565
1866	1/10-4/2	83	75	74	1,107	64	208	5	0	733
1867	1/9-4/11	93	71	72	1,161	97	161	2	0	790
1868	1/8-3/6	59	46	45	987	73	119	2	0	692
1869	1/13-3/11	58	40	43	887	52	81	12	1	657
1870	1/12-3/17	65	51	51	1,043	54	89	2	0	666
1871	1/11-3/25	74	58	60	1,066	55	82	4	0	671
1872	1/10-3/26	77	61	60	709	79	124	2	0	322
1873	1/8-3/20	72	49	55	611	62	122	4	0	308
1874	1/14-3/12	58	50	49	688	91	111	2	0	349
1875	1/13-3/6	53	44	42	637	39	93	2	0	344
1876	1/12-3/14	63	50	50	715	57	115	2	0	415
1877	1/10-3/8	58	41	41	720	59	95	4	0	384
1878	1/9-3/21	72	55	55	735	79	134	2	0	342
1878SS	6/4-6/7	4	4	4	6	14	10	0	0	5
1879	1/8-3/5	57	43	43	610	49	105	0	0	256
1880	1/14-3/17	64	50	49	669	58	93	3	0	323
1881	1/12-4/14	93	63	64	780	104	100	3	0	334
1882	1/11-3/31	80	57	57	728	57	90	6	0	330
1883	1/10-4/4	85	57	67	705	75	100	2	0	360
1885	1/14-4/13	90	65	66	963	97	108	8	0	471
1887	1/12-4/15	94	69	68	1,293	114	60	10	0	553
1889	1/9-4/19	101	64	64	1,355	136	82	5	1	529
1891	1/14-4/25	102	68	69	1,216	137	91	8	1	483
1892SS	6/28-7/1	4	4	4	4	7	16	0	0	1
1892SS	10/17-10/27	11	9	9	8	6	14	0	0	2
1893	1/11-4/21	101	62	62	1,124	135	86	6	0	312
1895	1/9-4/20	102	70	70	1,154	139	88	0	0	387
1896SS	2/18-2/28	11	8	8	3	11	15	0	0	1
1897	1/13-4/21; 8/17-8/20	103	75	76	1,077	155	39	11	0	381
1899	1/11-5/4	114	78	77	910	113	40	4	0	357
1901	1/9-5/15	127	89	89	1,091	81	39	22	0	470
1903	1/14-5/23	130	87	89	1,115	65	81	23	0	451
1905	1/11-6/21	162	114	117	1,357	134	101	19	0	523
1905SS	12/4-12/19	16	12	14	24	15	26	0	0	17
1907	1/9-7/16	189	114	123	1,685	205	84	26	1	677
1909	1/13-6/18	157	100	101	1,567	213	49	24	0	550
1911	1/11-7/15	186	137	138	1,710	267	37	15	0	665
1912SS	4/30-5/6	7	6	6	41	7	6	0	0	22
1913	1/8-8/9	214	138	147	1,847	175	79	23	0	778
1915	1/13-8/24	224	147	148	1,560	220	79	15	0	637
1916SS	10/10-10/11	2	2	2	2	8	4	0	0	2
1917	1/10-7/16	188	130	133	1,439	229	115	18	0	679
1918SS	2/19-3/9	19	14	14	27	22	28	2	0	16
1918SS	9/24-9/25	2	2	2	2	6	9	0	0	2
1919	1/8-7/30	204	107	106	1,350	268	100	40	0	703
1919SS	9/4-9/8	5	4	3	7	4	6	0	0	7
1920SS	5/25-6/4	11	7	7	46	10	22	2	0	32
1921	1/12-7/14	184	116	116	1,199	207	93	41	1	591
1922SS	3/22-3/28	7	4	4	10	7	12	1	0	4
1923	1/10-7/14	186	114	120	1,247	215	93	52	0	449
1925	1/14-6/29	167	103	107	1,144	200	115	73	0	454
1926SS	4/15-4/16	2	2	2	1	8	12	0	0	1
1927	1/12-8/13	214	121	128	1,341	235	167	88	2	542
1928SS	1/24-2/4	12	9	8	20	35	23	0	0	5
1928SS	3/6-3/13	8	6	6	13	9	17	0	0	2
1929	1/9-9/20	255	137	135	1,366	278	185	44	0	530
1931	1/14-6/27	165	98	104	1,429	291	160	36	0	487
1931SS	11/24/31-2/5/32	74	48	42	99	93	83	2	0	31
1933	1/11-7/25	196	111	121	1,411	324	157	15	0	496
1933SS	12/11/33-2/3/34	55	30	34	45	160	53	0	0	20

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848 – 2001–Continued

Session	Opening and Adjournment Dates	Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Vetoes ¹		
		Calendar Days ²	Meeting Days ³		Jt.			Bills Vetoed	Over- ridden	Laws Enacted
			(S)	(A)	Bills	Res.	Res.			
1935	1/9-9/27	262	153	156	1,662	346	190	27	0	556
1937	1/13-7/2	171	97	114	1,404	228	127	10	0	432
1937SS	9/15-10/16	32	23	23	28	18	23	0	0	15
1939	1/11-10/6	269	154	154	1,559	268	133	22	0	535
1941	1/8-6/6	150	90	93	1,368	160	109	17	0	333
1943	1/13-8/3; (1944: 1/12-1/22)	375	105	104	1,153	202	136	39	20	577
1945	1/10-6/20; 9/5-9/6	240	97	93	1,156	208	109	31	5	590
1946SS	7/29-7/30	2	2	2	2	6	14	0	0	2
1947	1/8-7/19; 9/9-9/11	247	114	114	1,220	195	97	10	1	615
1948SS	7/19-7/20	2	2	2	0	5	11	0	0	0
1949	1/12-7/9; 9/12-9/13	245	105	106	1,432	188	86	17	2	643
1951	1/10-6/14	156	91	90	1,559	157	73	18	0	735
1953	1/14-6/12; 10/26-11/6	297	97	98	1,593	175	70	31	3	687
1955	1/12-6/24; 10/3-10/21	283	111	114	1,503	256	74	38	0	696
1957	1/9-6/28; 9/23-9/27	262	107	108	1,512	246	71	35	0	706
1958SS	6/11-6/13	3	3	3	3	7	13	0	0	3
1959	1/14/59-5/27/60 (1959: 1/14-7/25, 11/3-12/23; 1960: 1/6-1/22, 5/16-5/27)	500	159	162	1,769	272	84	36	4	696
1961	1/11/61-1/9/63 (1961: 1/11-8/12, 10/30-12/22; 1962: 1/8-1/12, 6/18-7/31, 12/27-12/29; 1963: 1/9)	729	184	185	1,592	295	67	69	2	689
1963	1/9/63-1/13/65 (1963: 1/9-8/6, 11/4-11/21; 1964: 4/13-4/29, 11/9-11/11; 1965: 1/13)	736	150	142	1,619	241	110	72	4	580
1963SS	12/10-12/12	3	3	3	9	10	10	0	0	3
1965 ⁵	1/13/65-1/2/67 (1965: 1/13-7/30, 10/4-11/4; 1966: 5/2-6/10; 1967: 1/2)	720	161	157	1,818	293	86	24	1	666
1967	1/11/67-1/6/69 (1967: 1/11-3/9, 4/4-7/28, 10/17-11/16, 12/5-12/16; 1968: none; 1969: 1/6)	727	122	126	1,700	215	61	18	0	355
1969	1/6/69-1/4/71 (1969: 1/6, 1/21-11/15; 1970: 1/5-1/16; 1971: 1/4)	729	163	164	2,014	232	101	34	1	501
1969SS ⁶	9/29/69-1/17/70	111	28	18	5	5	8	0	0	1
1970SS	12/22/70	1	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	0
1971	1/4/71-1/1/73 (1971: 1/4, 1/19-10/28; 1972: 1/18-3/10, 7/13-7/15; 1973: 1/1)	729	179	181	2,568	291	121	32	3	336
1972SS	4/19-4/28	10	5	6	9	4	4	0	0	6
1973	1/1/73-1/6/75 (1973: 1/1, 1/16-2/15, 3/13-7/26, 10/2-10/26; 1974: 1/29-3/29, 11/19-11/20; 1975: 1/6)	736	150	150	2,501	277	126	13	0	341
1973SS	12/17-12/21	5	5	5	3	2	6	0	0	2
1974SS	4/29-6/13	46	17	21	12	1	4	0	0	6
1974SS ⁷	11/19-11/20	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
1975	1/6/75-1/3/77 (1975: 1/6, 1/1-2/20, 4/1-7/16, 9/2-9/26; 1976: 1/28-3/26, 6/15-6/17; 1977: 1/3)	729	124	125	2,325	169	88	36	6	414
1975SS	12/9-12/11	3	3	3	13	1	2	1	0	7
1976SS	5/18	1	1	1	2	2	3	0	0	1
1976SS ⁷	6/15-6/17	3	3	3	13	4	3	0	0	8

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848 – 2001–Continued

Session	Opening and Adjournment Dates	Measures Introduced								
		Length of Session			Introduced			Vetoed ¹		
		Calendar Days ²	Meeting Days ³		Jt.			Bills Vetoed	Over-riden	Laws Enacted
	(S)	(A)	Bills	Res.	Res.					
1976SS	9/8	1	1	1	4	1	1	0	0	2
1977	1/3/77-1/1/79 (1977: 1/3, 1/11-2/18, 3/29-7/1, 9/6-9/30; 1978: 1/24-26, 1/31-3/31, 6/13-6/15; 1979: 1/1)	729	84	112	2,053	182	48	21	4	442
1977SS	6/30	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
1977SS	11/7-11/11	5	5	5	6	4	2	0	0	5
1978SS ⁷	6/13-6/15	3	3	3	2	5	2	0	0	2
1978SS	12/20	1	1	1	2	4	2	0	0	2
1979	1/3/79-1/5/81 (1979: 1/3, 1/9, 1/23-3/2, 4/17-6/29, 10/2-11/2; 1980: 1/29-4/2, 5/28-5/30; 1981: 1/5)	734	82	98	1,902	303	40	19	3	350
1979SS	9/5	1	1	1	10	3	2	0	0	5
1980SS ⁸	1/22-1/25	4	2	4	8	3	2	0	0	0
1980SS	6/3- 7/3	31	13	12	20	14	2	0	0	7
1981	1/5/81-1/3/83 (1981: 1/5, 1/13, 1/27-2/20, 4/7-7/17, 9/30-10/30, 12/15-12/17; 1982: 1/20-6/14; 1983: 1/3)	731	122	130	1,987	176	70	10	2	381
1981SS ⁹	11/4-11/17	14	10	10	6	3	1	0	0	3
1982SS ⁹	4/6-4/30, 5/5-5/20	45	18	21	4	2	2	1	0	1
1982SS ¹⁰	5/26-5/28	3	3	3	13	7	2	0	0	9
1983	1/3/83-1/7/85 (1983: 1/3, 1/25-1/28, 2/8-2/18, 4/12-6/30, 10/4-10/28; 1984: 1/31-4/6, 5/22-5/24; 1985: 1/7)	736	72	80	1,902	173	50	3	0	521
1983SS	1/4-1/6	3	3	1	2	2	1	0	0	2
1983SS	4/12-4/14	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
1983SS	7/11-7/14	4	4	4	5	3	1	0	0	4
1983SS	10/18-10/28	11	8	7	12	1	0	0	0	11
1984SS	2/2-4/4	63	18	13	2	1	0	0	0	0
1984SS	5/22-5/24	3	3	2	12	5	1	0	0	11
1985	1/7/85-1/7/87 (1985: 1/7, 1/15, 1/29-2/8, 3/19-3/21, 4/23-6/29, 9/24-10/18; 1986: 1/28-3/26, 5/20-5/22; 1987: 1/7)	331	68	66	1,624	171	41	7	0	293
1985SS	3/19-3/21	3	2	2	6	1	0	0	0	3
1985SS	9/24-10/19	26	11	7	21	1	0	0	0	17
1985SS	10/31	1	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1
1985SS	11/20	1	1	1	24	2	0	0	0	12
1986SS	1/27-5/30	124	34	27	1	4	0	0	0	1
1986SS	3/24-3/26	3	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
1986SS	5/20-5/29	10	6	4	44	3	0	0	0	12
1986SS	7/15	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	2
1987 ¹⁰	1/5/87-1/3/89 (1987: 1/5, 1/13, 1/27-2/6, 3/17-3/19, 4/21-7/2, 10/6-10/30; 1988: 1/26-3/25, 5/17-5/19; 1989: 1/3)	730	60	73	1,628	199	21	35	0	412
1987SS	9/15-9/16	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	2
1987SS	11/18/87-6/7/88	203	9	11	19	3	0	3	0	5
1988SS	6/30	1	1	1	5	1	3	0	0	3
1989	1/3/89-1/7/91 (1989: 1/3, 1/4-1/9, 1/10, 1/11-1/23, 1/24-2/3, 2/6-3/13, 3/14-3/16, 3/17-4/24, 4/25-4/27, 4/28-5/15, 5/16-6/30, 10/3-11/10, 11/13-12/31; 1990: 1/1-1/22, 1/23-3/23, 3/26-5/14, 5/15-5/17, 5/18-12/31;	735	67	70	1,557	244	45	35	0	361

WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS, 1848 – 2001–Continued

Session	Opening and Adjournment Dates	Length of Session			Measures Introduced			Vetoes ¹		
		Calendar Days ²	Meeting Days ³		Jt.			Bills Vetoted	Over- ridden	Laws Enacted
			(S)	(A)	Bills	Res.	Res.			
1991	1/1-1/4, 1/7)									
1989SS	10/10/89-3/22/90	164	52	50	52	6	0	0	0	7
1990SS	5/15/90	1	1	1	7	1	0	0	0	0
1991	1/7/91-1/4/93 (1991: 1/7, 1/15, 1/29-3/14, 4/16-5/16, 6/4-7/3, 10/1-11/8; 1992: 1/28-3/27, 5/19-5/21; 1993: 1/4)	729	98	99	1,676	244	32	33	0	318
1991SS	1/29/91-4/2/92	430	62	49	16	1	0	0	0	2
1991SS	10/15/91-5/21/92	220	28	44	9	2	0	0	0	1
1992SS ⁸	4/14-6/4	52	19	17	7	1	2	0	0	2
1992SS	6/1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
1992SS	8/25-9/15	21	7	6	1	1	0	0	0	1
1993	1/4/93-1/3/95 (1993: 1/7,1/26-3/11, 4/20-7/16, 10/5-10/28; 1994: 1/25-3/25, 5/17-5/19; 1995: 1/3)	730	88	85	2,147	207	47	8	0	491
1994SS	5/18-5/19	2	2	2	6	1	0	0	0	3
1994SS ¹¹	6/7-6/23	17	8	8	3	4	0	0	0	3
1995	1/3/95-1/6/97 (1995: 1/3-5,1/17-2/2, 2/14-3/9,4/4-6,5/16-6/1, 6/13-6/29,9/19-10/5,11/7-16; 1996: 1/9-2/1,3/5-28,5/7-17,7/9-11; 1997: 1/6)	735	76	87	1,779	163	38	4	0	467
1995SS	1/4	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
1995SS	9/5-10/10	36	11	11	1	1	0	0	0	1
1997	1/6/97-1/4/99 (1997: 1/6,1/14,1/28-30,2/12,2/25-26, 3/4-20,5/13-29,6/10-9/29,11/4-6, 11/18-20; 1998: 1/13-22,2/3-12,3/10-26,4/21-5/21; 1999: 1/4)	729	87	90	1,508	183	30	3	0	333
1998SS ¹²	4/21-5/21	31	11	11	13	2	2	0	0	5
1999 ¹³	1/4/99-1/3/01 (1999: 1/4,1/14,1/26-28,2/16-18, 3/2-4,3/16-25,5/11-10/6,10/26-11/11; 2000: 1/25-2/10,3/7-30,5/2-4,5/23-24; 2001: 1/3)	731	96	96	1,498	169	52	5	0	196
1999SS ⁷	10/27-11/11	16	7	8	3	1	0	0	0	1
2000SS	5/4-5/9	6	3	3	2	2	1	0	0	1
2001	1/3/01-1/6/03 (2001: 1/3,1/30-2/1,2/13-15,3/6-22,5/1-10, 6/5-7/26,10/2-4,10/16-11/8; 2002: 1/22-2/7,2/26-3/14,4/30-5/2, 5/14-15; 2003: 1/6)	736	62	64	1,436	174	75	0	0	106
2001SS ⁷	5/1-5/3	3	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
2002SS ⁷	1/24-7/8	166	54	52	1	2	7	0	0	1
2002SS ⁷	5/13-5/15	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	1

Note: For 1836-1847 territorial sessions, see *1873 Blue Book*, p. 205.

¹Partial vetoes not included. See Executive Vetoes table. ²Number of calendar days from session opening date to final adjournment. ³Number of days senate or assembly met, including "skeleton sessions" (those days on which the senate or assembly leadership calls the house in session *in absentia* to fulfill a procedural requirement). ⁴SS denotes special session. Regular and special sessions may run concurrently with meetings held on the same day. Each is counted as a separate meeting day. ⁵Although 1965 Legislature adjourned to 1/11/67, terms automatically expired on 1/2/67. ⁶Senate adjourned the special session 11/15/69; assembly, 1/17/70. ⁷Special session met concurrently with regular session. ⁸1979 Legislature met concurrently in extraordinary and special session, 1/22/80 - 1/25/80. ⁹Legislature met concurrently in special session and extended floorperiod. ¹⁰Extraordinary sessions held in September 1987, and April, May and June 1988. May 1988 extraordinary session ran concurrently with May 1988 veto review period and also with June 1988 extraordinary session. ¹¹Extraordinary session held, 6/15/94 - 6/23/94. ¹²Extraordinary session held in April 1998. ¹³Extraordinary session held in April and May 2000.

Sources: *Bulletin of the Proceedings of the Wisconsin Legislature*, various editions; and senate and assembly journals.

WISCONSIN MEMBERS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1848 – 2003

Name	Party	Residence	District	Term
Adams, Henry C	Rep.	Madison	2	1903-1906
Amlie, Thomas R	Rep., Prog.	Elkhorn	1	1951-1933; 1935-1939
Aspin, Les	Dem.	East Troy	1	1971-1993
Atwood, David	Rep.	Madison	2	1870-1871
Babbitt, Clinton	Dem.	Beloit	1	1891-1893
Babcock, Joseph W	Rep.	Necedah	3	1893-1907
Baldus, Alvin	Dem.	Menomonie	3	1975-1981
Baldwin, Tammy	Dem.	Madison	2	1999-
Barber, J. Allen	Rep.	Lancaster	3	1871-1875
Barca, Peter W	Dem.	Kenosha	1	1993-1995
Barnes, Lyman E	Dem.	Appleton	8	1893-1895
Barney, Samuel S	Rep.	West Bend	5	1895-1903
Barrett, Thomas M	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1993-2003
Barwig, Charles	Dem.	Mayville	2	1889-1895
Beck, Joseph D	Rep.	Viroqua	7	1921-1929
Berger, Victor L	Soc.	Milwaukee	5	1911-1913; 1919; 1923-1929
Biemiller, Andrew J	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1945-1947; 1949-1951
Billinghurst, Charles	Rep.	Juneau	3	1855-1859
Blanchard, George W	Rep.	Edgerton	1	1933-1935
Boileau, Gerald J	Rep., Prog.	Edgerton	8, 7	1933-1939
Bolles, Stephen	Rep.	Janesville	1	1939-1941
Bouck, Gabriel	Dem.	Oshkosh	6	1877-1881
Bragg, Edward S	Dem.	Fond du Lac	5, 2	1877-1883; 1885-1887
Brickner, George H	Dem.	Sheboygan Falls	5	1889-1895
Brophy, John C	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1947-1949
Brown, James S	Dem.	Milwaukee	1	1863-1865
Brown, Webster E	Rep.	Rhineland	9, 10	1901-1907
Browne, Edward E	Rep.	Waupaca	8	1913-1931
Burchard, Samuel D	Dem.	Beaver Dam	8	1875-1877
Burke, Michael E	Dem.	Beaver Dam	6, 2	1911-1917
Bushnell, Allen R	Dem.	Madison	3	1891-1893
Byrnes, John W	Rep.	Green Bay	8	1945-1973
Cannon, Raymond J	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1933-1939
Cary, William J	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1907-1919
Caswell, Lucien B	Rep.	Fort Atkinson	2, 1	1875-1883; 1885-1891
Cate, George W	Reform	Stevens Point	8	1875-1877
Clark, Charles W	Rep.	Neenah	6	1887-1891
Classon, David G	Rep.	Oconto	9	1917-1923
Cobb, Amasa	Rep.	Mineral Point	3	1863-1871
Coburn, Frank P	Dem.	West Salem	7	1891-1893
Cole, Orasmus	Whig	Potosi	2	1849-1851
Cook, Samuel A	Rep.	Neenah	6	1895-1897
Cooper, Henry Allen	Rep.	Racine	1	1893-1919; 1921-1931
Cornell, Robert J	Dem.	De Pere	8	1975-1979
Dahle, Herman B	Rep.	Mount Horeb	8	1899-1903
Darling, Mason C	Dem.	Fond du Lac	2	1848-1849
Davidson, James H	Rep.	Oshkosh	6, 8	1897-1913; 1917-1918
Davis, Glenn R	Rep.	Waukesha	2, 9	1947-1957; 1965-1975
Deuster, Peter V	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1879-1885
Dilweg, La Vern R	Dem.	Green Bay	8	1943-1945
Doty, James D	Dem.	Neenah	3	1849-1853
Durkee, Charles	Free Soil	Kenosha	1	1849-1853
Eastman, Ben C	Dem.	Flatville	2	1851-1855
Eldridge, Charles A	Dem.	Fond du Lac	4, 5	1863-1875
Esch, John Jacob	Rep.	La Crosse	7	1899-1921
Flynn, Gerald T	Dem.	Racine	1	1959-1961
Frear, James A	Rep.	Hudson	10, 9	1913-1935
Froehlich, Harold V	Rep.	Appleton	8	1973-1975
Gehrmann, Bernard J	Prog.	Mellen	10	1935-1943
Green, Mark A	Rep.	Green Bay	8	1999-
Griffin, Michael	Rep.	Eau Claire	7	1894-1899
Griswold, Harry W	Rep.	West Salem	3	1939-1941
Guenther, Richard W	Rep.	Oshkosh	6, 2	1881-1889
Gunderson, Steven	Rep.	Osseo	3	1981-1997
Hanchett, Luther	Rep.	Plover	2	1861-1862
Haugen, Nils P	Rep.	Black River Falls	8, 10	1887-1895
Hawkes, Charles, Jr	Rep.	Horicon	2	1939-1941
Hazelton, George C	Rep.	Boscobel	3	1877-1883
Hazelton, Gerry W	Rep.	Columbus	2	1871-1875
Henney, Charles W	Dem.	Portage	2	1933-1935
Henry, Robert K	Rep.	Jefferson	2	1945-1947
Hopkins, Benjamin F	Rep.	Madison	2	1867-1870
Hudd, Thomas R	Dem.	Green Bay	5	1886-1889
Hughes, James	Dem.	De Pere	8	1933-1935
Hull, Merlin	Prog.	Black River Falls	7, 9	1929-1931; 1935-1953
Humphrey, Herman L	Rep.	Hudson	7	1877-1883
Jenkins, John J	Rep.	Chippewa Falls	10, 11	1895-1909
Johns, Joshua L	Rep.	Appleton	8	1939-1943
Johnson, Jay	Dem.	Black River Falls	9	1997-1999
Johnson, Lester R	Dem.	Black River Falls	9	1953-1965
Jones, Burr W	Dem.	Madison	3	1883-1885
Kading, Charles A	Rep.	Watertown	2	1927-1933
Kasten, Robert W, Jr	Rep.	Waukesha	9	1975-1979
Kastenmeier, Robert W	Dem.	Sun Prairie	2	1959-1991
Keefe, Frank B	Rep.	Oshkosh	6	1939-1951
Kersten, Charles J	Rep.	Whitefish Bay	5	1947-1949; 1951-1955
Kimball, Alanson M	Rep.	Wausara	6	1875-1877
Kind, Ron	Dem.	La Crosse	6	1997-
Kleccka, Gerald D	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1984-
Kleccka, John C	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1919-1923

WISCONSIN MEMBERS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 1848 – 2003–Continued

Name	Party	Residence	District	Term
Klug, Scott L	Rep.	Madison	2	1991-1999
Konop, Thomas F	Dem.	Kewaunee	9	1911-1917
Kopp, Arthur W	Rep.	Platteville	3	1909-1913
Kustermann, Gustav	Rep.	Green Bay	9	1907-1911
La Follette, Robert M., Sr	Rep.	Madison	3	1885-1891
Laird, Melvin R	Rep.	Marshfield	7	1953-1969
Lampert, Florian	Rep.	Oshkosh	6	1918-1930
Larrabee, Charles H	Dem.	Horicon	3	1859-1861
Lenroot, Irvine L	Rep.	Superior	11	1909-1918
Lynch, Thomas	Dem.	Antigo	9	1891-1895
Lynde, William Pitt	Dem.	Milwaukee	1,4	1848-1849; 1875-1879
Macy, John B	Dem.	Fond du Lac	3	1853-1855
Magoon, Henry S	Rep.	Darlington	3	1875-1877
McCord, Myron H	Rep.	Merrill	9	1889-1891
McDill, Alexander S	Rep.	Plover	8	1873-1875
McIndoe, Walter D	Rep.	Wausau	6	1863-1867
McMurray, Howard J	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1943-1945
Miller, Lucas M	Dem.	Oshkosh	5	1891-1893
Minor, Edward S	Rep.	Sturgeon Bay	8,9	1895-1907
Mitchell, Alexander	Dem.	Milwaukee	1,4	1871-1875
Mitchell, John L	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1891-1893
Monahan, James G	Rep.	Darlington	3	1919-1921
Moody, James P	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1983-1993
Morse, Elmer A	Rep.	Antigo	10	1907-1913
Murphy, James W	Dem.	Platteville	3	1907-1909
Murray, Reid F	Rep.	Ogdensburg	3	1939-1953
Nelson, Adolphus P	Rep.	Grantsburg	11	1918-1923
Nelson, John Mandt	Rep.	Madison	2,3	1906-1919; 1921-1933
Neumann, Mark W	Rep.	Janesville	1	1995-1999
Obey, David R	Dem.	Wausau	7	1969-
O'Konski, Alvin E	Rep.	Mercer	10	1943-1973
O'Malley, Thomas D. P.	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1933-1939
Ojien, Theobald	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1895-1907
Paine, Halbert E	Rep.	Milwaukee	1	1865-1871
Peavey, Hubert H	Rep.	Washburn	11,10	1923-1935
Petri, Thomas E	Rep.	Fond du Lac	6	1979-
Potter, John F	Rep.	East Troy	1	1857-1863
Pound, Thaddeus C	Rep.	Chippewa Falls	8	1877-1883
Price, Hugh H	Rep.	Black River Falls	8	1887
Price, William T	Rep.	Black River Falls	8	1883-1886
Race, John A	Dem.	Fond du Lac	6	1965-1967
Randall, Clifford E	Rep.	Kenosha	1	1919-1921
Rankin, Joseph	Dem.	Manitowoc	5	1883-1886
Reilly, Michael K	Dem.	Fond du Lac	6	1913-1917; 1930-1939
Reuss, Henry S	Dem.	Milwaukee	5	1955-1983
Roth, Toby	Rep.	Appleton	8	1979-1997
Rusk, Jeremiah M	Rep.	Viroqua	6,7	1871-1877
Ryan, Paul	Rep.	Janesville	1	1999-
Sauerhering, Edward	Rep.	Mayville	1	1895-1899
Sauthoff, Harry	Frog.	Madison	2	1935-1939; 1941-1945
Sawyer, Philteus	Rep.	Oshkosh	5,6	1865-1875
Schadeberg, Henry C	Rep.	Burlington	1	1961-1965; 1967-1971
Schafer, John C	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1923-1933; 1939-1941
Schneider, George J	Rep., Prog.	Appleton	9,8	1923-1933; 1935-1939
Sensenbrenner, F. James, Jr	Rep.	Menomonee Falls	9,5	1979-
Shaw, George B	Rep.	Eau Claire	7	1893-1894
Sloan, A. Scott	Rep.	Beaver Dam	3	1861-1863
Sloan, Ithamar C	Rep.	Janesville	2	1863-1867
Smith, Henry	Rep.	Milwaukee	4	1887-1889
Smith, Lawrence H	Rep.	Racine	1	1941-1959
Somers, Peter J	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1893-1895
Stafford, William H	Rep.	Milwaukee	5	1903-1911; 1913-1919; 1921-1923; 1929-1933
Stalbaum, Lynn E	Dem.	Racine	1	1965-1967
Steiger, William A	Rep.	Oshkosh	6	1967-1978
Stephenson, Isaac	Rep.	Marinette	9	1883-1889
Stevenson, William H	Rep.	La Crosse	3	1941-1949
Stewart, Alexander	Rep.	Wausau	9	1895-1901
Sumner, Daniel H	Dem.	Waukesha	2	1883-1885
Tewes, Donald E	Rep.	Waukesha	2	1957-1959
Thill, Lewis D	Rep.	Milwaukee	5	1939-1943
Thomas, Ormsby B	Rep.	Prairie du Chien	7	1885-1891
Thomson, Vernon W	Rep.	Richland Center	3	1961-1975
Van Pelt, William K	Rep.	Fond du Lac	6	1951-1963
Van Schaick, Isaac W	Rep.	Milwaukee	2	1885-1887; 1889-1891
Voigt, Edward F	Rep.	Sheboygan	2	1917-1927
Washburn, Cadwallader C	Rep.	Mineral Point,	2	1855-1861;
		La Crosse	6	1867-1871
Wasielewski, Thaddeus F	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1941-1947
Weisse, Charles H	Dem.	Sheboygan Falls	6	1903-1911
Wells, Daniel, Jr	Dem.	Milwaukee	1	1853-1857
Wells, Owen A	Dem.	Fond du Lac	6	1893-1895
Wheeler, Ezra	Dem.	Berlin	5	1863-1865
Williams, Charles G	Rep.	Janesville	1	1873-1883
Winans, John	Dem.	Janesville	1	1883-1885
Withrow, Gardner R	Rep., Prog.	La Crosse	7,3	1931-1939; 1949-1961
Woodward, Gilbert M	Dem.	La Crosse	7	1883-1885
Zablocki, Clement J	Dem.	Milwaukee	4	1949-1983

Sources: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, *Wisconsin Blue Book*, various editions; Congressional Quarterly, *Guide to U.S. Elections*, 1985; and official election records.

**WISCONSIN MEMBERS, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
By District, 1943 – 2003**

District	Name	Service	Party	Residence	Alphabetical Listing
1st	Lawrence H. Smith	1941-59	Rep.	Racine	Aspin 1st
	Gerald T. Flynn	1959-61	Dem.	Racine	Baldus 3rd
	Henry C. Schadeberg	1961-65; 1967-71	Rep.	Burlington	Baldwin 2nd
	Lynn E. Stalbaum	1965-67	Dem.	Racine	Barca 1st
	Les Aspin ¹	1971-93	Dem.	East Troy	Barrett 5th
	Peter W. Barca ¹	1993-95	Dem.	Kenosha	Biemiller 5th
	Mark W. Neumann	1995-99	Rep.	Janesville	Brophy 4th
	Paul Ryan	1999-	Rep.	Janesville	Byrnes 8th
					Cornell 8th
2nd	Harry Sauthoff	1941-45	Prog.	Madison	Davis 2nd, 9th
	Robert K. Henry	1945-47	Rep.	Jefferson	Dilweg 8th
	Glenn R. Davis	1947-57	Rep.	Waukesha	Flynn 1st
	Donald E. Teves	1957-59	Rep.	Waukesha	Froehlich 8th
	Robert W. Kastenmeier	1959-91	Dem.	Sun Prairie	Green 8th
	Scott L. Klug	1991-99	Rep.	Madison	Gunderson 3rd
	Tammy Baldwin	1999-	Dem.	Madison	Henry 2nd
					Hull 9th
					Johnson, J. 8th
3rd	William H. Stevenson	1941-49	Rep.	La Crosse	Johnson, L. 9th
	Gardner R. Withrow	1949-61	Rep.	La Crosse	Kasten 9th
	Vernon W. Thomson	1961-75	Rep.	Richland Center	Kastenmeier 2nd
	Alvin Baldus	1975-81	Dem.	Menomonie	Keefe 6th
	Steven Gunderson	1981-97	Rep.	Osseo	Kersten 5th
	Ron Kind	1997-	Dem.	La Crosse	Kind 3rd
					Klecza 4th
					Klug 2nd
					Laird 7th
4th	Thaddeus F. Wasielewski	1941-47	Dem.	Milwaukee	McMurray 5th
	John C. Brophy	1947-49	Rep.	Milwaukee	Moody 5th
	Clement J. Zablocki ²	1949-83	Dem.	Milwaukee	Murray 7th
	Gerald D. Klecza ²	1984-	Dem.	Milwaukee	Neumann 1st
					Obey 7th
					O'Konski 10th
					Petri 6th
					Race 6th
					Reuss 5th
5th ³	Howard J. McMurray	1943-45	Dem.	Milwaukee	Roth 8th
	Andrew J. Biemiller	1945-47; 1949-51	Dem.	Milwaukee	Ryan 1st
	Charles J. Kersten	1947-49; 1951-55	Rep.	Whitefish Bay	Sauthoff 2nd
	Henry S. Reuss	1955-83	Dem.	Milwaukee	Schadeberg 1st
	James P. Moody	1983-93	Dem.	Milwaukee	Sensenbrenner 9th, 5th
	Thomas M. Barrett	1993-2003	Dem.	Milwaukee	Smith 1st
	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.	2003-	Rep.	Menomonie Falls	Stalbaum 1st
					Steiger 6th
					Stevenson 3rd
6th	Frank B. Keefe	1939-51	Rep.	Oshkosh	Teves 2nd
	William K. Van Pelt	1951-65	Rep.	Fond du Lac	Thomson 3rd
	John A. Race	1965-67	Dem.	Fond du Lac	Van Pelt 6th
	William A. Steiger ⁴	1967-78	Rep.	Oshkosh	Wasielewski 4th
	Thomas E. Petri ⁴	1979-	Rep.	Fond du Lac	Withrow 3rd
					Zablocki 4th
7th	Reid F. Murray	1939-53	Rep.	Ogdensburg	
	Melvin R. Laird ⁵	1953-69	Rep.	Marshfield	
	David R. Obey ⁵	1969-	Dem.	Wausau	
8th	La Vern R. Dilweg	1943-45	Dem.	Green Bay	
	John R. Byrnes	1945-73	Rep.	Green Bay	
	Harold V. Froehlich	1973-75	Rep.	Appleton	
	Robert J. Cornell	1975-79	Dem.	De Pere	
	Toby Roth	1979-97	Rep.	Appleton	
	Jay Johnson	1997-99	Dem.	New Franken	
	Mark A. Green	1999-	Rep.	Green Bay	
9th ^{3,6}	Merlin Hull	1935-53	Prog.	Black River Falls	
	Lester R. Johnson	1953-65	Dem.	Black River Falls	
	Glenn R. Davis	1965-75	Rep.	Waukesha	
	Robert W. Kasten	1975-79	Rep.	Thiensville	
	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.	1979-2003	Rep.	Menomonie Falls	
10th ⁷	Alvin E. O'Konski	1943-73	Rep.	Rhineland	

¹Aspin resigned 1/20/1993, to become U.S. Secretary of Defense. Barca was elected in a special election, 5/4/1993.

²Zablocki died 12/3/1983. Klecza was elected in a special election, 4/3/1984.

³In the congressional reapportionment following the 2000 Census, Wisconsin's delegation was reduced from 9 to 8 members. The previous 4th, 5th, and 9th were reorganized into the new 4th and 5th.

⁴Steiger died 12/4/1978, following his November 1978 election. Petri was elected in a special election, 4/3/1979.

⁵Laird resigned 1/21/1969, to become U.S. Secretary of Defense. Obey was elected in a special election, 4/1/1969.

⁶In the congressional redistricting based on the results of the 1960 Census of Population, the previous 9th District in western Wisconsin ceased to exist and a new 9th District was created in the Waukesha-Milwaukee metropolitan area.

⁷In the congressional reapportionment based on the results of the 1970 Census of Population, Wisconsin's delegation was reduced from 10 members to 9 members.

Sources: 1944 Wisconsin Blue Book and Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau data.

U.S. SENATORS FROM WISCONSIN, 1848 – 2003

Class 1		Class 3	
Name	Service	Name	Service
Henry Dodge (D)	1848-1857	Isaac P. Walker (D)	1848-1855
James R. Doolittle (R)	1857-1869	Charles Durkee (UR)	1855-1861
Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1869-1875	Timothy O. Howe (UR)	1861-1879
Angus Cameron (R) ¹	1875-1881	Matthew H. Carpenter (R)	1879-1881
Philetus Sawyer (R)	1881-1893	Angus Cameron (R) ¹	1881-1885
John Lendrum Mitchell (D)	1893-1899	John C. Spooner (R)	1885-1891
Joseph Very Quarles (R)	1899-1905	William F. Vilas (D)	1891-1897
Robert M. La Follette, Sr. (R) ²	1906-1925	John C. Spooner (R)	1897-1907
Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (R) ³	1925-1935	Isaac Stephenson (R) ⁵	1907-1915
(P)	1935-1947	Paul O. Husting (D)	1915-1917
Joseph R. McCarthy (R)	1947-1957	Irvine L. Lenroot (R) ⁶	1918-1927
William Proxmire (D) ⁴	1957-1989	John J. Blaine (R)	1927-1933
Herbert H. Kohl (D)	1989-	F. Ryan Duffy (D)	1933-1939
		Alexander Wiley (R)	1939-1963
		Gaylord A. Nelson (D)	1963-1981
		Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R)	1981-1993
		Russell D. Feingold (D)	1993-

Note: Each state has two U.S. Senators, and each serves a 6-year term. They were elected by their respective state legislatures until passage of the 17th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution on April 8, 1913, which provided for popular election. Article I, Section 3, Clause 2, of the U.S. Constitution divides senators into three classes so that one-third of the senate is elected every two years. Wisconsin's seats were assigned to Class 1 and Class 3 at statehood.

Key: Democrat (D); Progressive (P); Republican (R); Union Republican (UR)

¹Not a candidate for reelection to Class 1 seat, but elected 3/10/1881 to fill vacancy caused by death of Class 3 Senator Carpenter on 2/24/1881.

²Elected 1/25/1905 but continued to serve as governor until 1/1/1906.

³Elected 9/29/1925 to fill vacancy caused by death of Robert La Follette, Sr., on 6/18/1925.

⁴Elected 8/27/1957 to fill vacancy caused by death of McCarthy on 5/2/1957.

⁵Elected 5/17/1907 to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Spooner on 4/30/1907.

⁶Elected 5/2/1918 to fill vacancy caused by death of Husting on 10/21/1917.

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau records.

HIGHLIGHTS OF LOCAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT IN WISCONSIN

Employment and Earnings — In March 2001, Wisconsin ranked 17th among the states in full-time equivalent (FTE) state and local government employees with 288,252. The State of Wisconsin employed 69,428, while local government employed 218,824.

In March 2001, Wisconsin ranked 16th in average total payroll for state and local government employees with \$934,539,607. California ranked first with a payroll of \$7,178,514,180 and South Dakota ranked 50th with \$100,051,637.

Units of Local Government — As of January 1, 2002, Wisconsin had 1,922 general units of local government — 72 counties, 190 cities, 395 villages, and 1,265 towns.

Counties varied in 2002 population from Milwaukee at 941,091 to Menominee with 4,595. These two counties were also highest and lowest in 2001 full value property assessments at \$41.8 billion and \$170.2 million, respectively. As determined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in 2000, Marathon County is the largest in land area with 1,545 square miles and Ozaukee County the smallest with 232 square miles.

Based on the 2000 census, Wisconsin's city residents totaled 2,994,433 in 2000, a 5.2% increase from the 1990 census; village population was 687,007, a 19.7% increase; and town population was 1,668,306, a 13.3% increase. A total of 73 Wisconsin municipalities had populations of 10,000 or more. The City of Milwaukee ranked first at 596,974, and the City of Merrill, with 10,146 residents, was smallest in the group.

Administration — Wisconsin cities may adopt a mayor, manager, or commission form of government. Of 190 cities, 10 have a city manager and 180 have a mayor. Currently, no city uses the commission form of government. Villages may use a president or manager form of government. Of 395 villages, only 11 have an appointed manager. Currently, 75 cities and 74 villages employ an administrator in a full-time or combined position.

Each county board is headed by a chairperson chosen by the board. In addition, 10 counties have an elected county executive; 14 have an appointed county administrator; and 48 have an appointed administrative coordinator.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about local and state government.

WISCONSIN STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES By Status and Funding, 1990 – 2002

Employee Status ¹	1990	2000	2002	Type of Funding for Authorized Positions ³			
				1990	2000	2002	
Classified	36,879	38,711	41,344	State appropriations ..	30,215	33,905	36,019
Unclassified	14,807	21,366	22,019	User fees	15,674	17,351	17,644
Limited term	7,673	7,671	7,137	Federal appropriations	7,891	8,217	8,913
Project	802	652	604	Segregated funds	5,578	5,452	6,209
Seasonal	196	120	114	TOTAL ⁴	59,358	64,925	68,785
Other ²	3,202	6,115	6,421				
TOTAL ⁴	63,559	74,635	77,639				

¹Headcount of employees working on a full- or part-time basis, as of June 30.

²Includes UW System graduate assistants.

³Full-time equivalent positions authorized by legislature, as of June 30.

⁴Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Executive Budget and Finance, *State Employment Report*, November 2000 and previous issues, and departmental data, April 2003.

WISCONSIN STATE CLASSIFIED SERVICE PROFILE 1992 – 2002

Category	1992		1997		2002	
	Number	Percent of Work Force	Number	Percent of Work Force	Number	Percent of Work Force
Permanent Classified Employees	39,202	100.0%	37,535	100.0%	41,169	100.0%
Persons with Disabilities	1,954 ¹	NA	3,471	9.2	3,065	7.4
Persons with Severe Disabilities ..	NA	NA	382	1.0	423	1.0
Women	20,369	52.0	19,124	50.9	21,139	51.3
Racial/ethnic minorities	2,299	5.9	2,612	7.0	3,479	8.5
Black	1,194	3.0	1,374	3.7	1,831	4.4
Hispanic	443	1.1	518	1.4	724	1.8
Asian	318	0.8	402	1.1	601	1.5
American Indian	344	0.9	318	0.8	323	0.8

NA – Not available.

¹Does not include UW System.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Employment Relations, Division of Affirmative Action, *Affirmative Action Report for Wisconsin State Government July 2001 to June 2002*, and previous issues.

**WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS**

Employees and Payrolls by Function, March 2001

Function	Full-Time Equivalent Employees		Total Payroll (in thousands)
	Total	Per 10,000 Population	
Education	165,544	357.9	\$626,914
Elementary and secondary	(119,487)	(222.8)	(363,571)
Higher education institutions	(42,148)	(78.5)	(165,970)
Libraries (local)	(2,717)	(5.1)	(6,437)
Other	(1,192)	(2.2)	(4,528)
Government administration (including courts)	17,985	33.5	61,692
Police protection	15,732	29.3	56,328
Public welfare	14,986	27.9	39,638
Health and hospitals	13,654	25.5	41,880
Streets and highways	11,480	21.4	35,972
Corrections	13,488	25.1	41,469
Fire protection	4,894	9.1	19,173
Natural resources	3,843	7.2	11,378
Parks and recreation	3,823	7.1	10,088
Sewerage (local)	2,532	4.7	8,501
Transit	2,342	4.4	9,643
Utilities (electric and water supply)	2,872	5.4	10,127
Housing and community development	1,145	2.1	3,356
Solid waste management (local)	1,804	3.4	5,750
Other	12,168	22.7	36,042
TOTAL	288,252	537.4	\$934,540

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Public Employment Data: March 2001*, at <http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/01stlwi.txt>, on January 31, 2003.

Employment and Payrolls, 1990 – 2001

Year	Employees (full-time equivalents)			Monthly Payroll (in thousands) ¹		
	State	Local	Total	State	Local	Total
1990	66,541	183,318	249,859	\$152,660	\$409,907	\$562,567
1991	69,302	186,720	256,022	188,084	434,037	622,122
1992	72,674	188,921	261,595	210,669	463,507	674,175
1993	69,577	189,886	259,463	192,481	480,703	673,184
1994	68,688	200,179	268,867	194,641	528,605	723,246
1995	64,664	201,123	265,787	197,252	547,852	745,104
1996 ²	—	—	—	—	—	—
1997	64,709	201,633	266,342	204,267	569,193	773,460
1998	64,703	211,790	276,493	207,996	625,686	833,681
1999	63,185	207,587	270,772	214,684	628,043	842,727
2000	63,697	219,793	283,490	230,570	662,358	892,928
2001	69,428	218,824	288,252	257,605	676,935	934,540

¹Prior to 1997, annual data reflected October payrolls. Beginning with the 1997 Annual Survey of Government Employment and Payroll, data reflects March payrolls.

²There was no survey in 1996.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Government Employment: March 2001*, October 2002 and previous issues, at: <http://www.census.gov/govs/apes/01empubb.pdf> on January 29, 2003.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
Number and Earnings by State
March 2001 Payroll

State	Full-time Equivalent Employees			Earnings		
	Number			March Payroll		
	Total	State	Local	Total	State	Local
Alabama	268,440	84,308	184,132	\$714,398,152	\$255,082,784	\$459,315,368
Alaska	49,553	23,937	25,616	186,249,717	89,577,472	96,672,245
Arizona	251,745	65,185	186,560	742,512,517	199,304,023	543,208,494
Arkansas	151,069	51,230	99,839	361,451,438	144,286,637	217,164,801
California	1,735,142	372,678	1,362,464	7,178,514,180	1,687,260,818	5,491,253,362
Colorado	234,095	67,328	166,767	765,107,158	254,902,553	510,204,605
Connecticut	182,354	66,200	116,154	685,504,988	262,586,025	422,918,963
Delaware	45,758	24,324	21,434	145,650,066	79,809,124	65,840,942
District of Columbia	44,518	—	44,518	174,547,948	—	174,547,948
Florida	803,175	187,552	615,623	2,326,627,545	576,894,547	1,749,732,998
Georgia	459,259	121,180	338,079	1,247,492,651	354,268,935	893,223,716
Hawaii	69,230	54,890	14,340	207,801,152	160,374,856	47,426,296
Idaho	76,076	23,215	52,861	197,283,501	66,320,230	130,963,271
ILLINOIS	616,153	129,842	486,311	2,041,764,444	439,777,297	1,601,987,147
Indiana	324,447	86,609	237,838	903,060,824	260,036,303	643,024,521
IOWA	176,084	54,718	121,366	508,656,064	192,798,637	315,857,427
Kansas	170,771	44,053	126,718	457,925,605	132,936,762	324,988,843
Kentucky	227,713	76,906	150,807	584,323,302	232,828,322	351,494,980
Louisiana	280,139	93,919	186,220	691,281,353	261,983,863	429,297,490
Maine	74,661	21,544	53,117	198,933,010	66,752,859	132,180,151
Maryland	279,013	91,288	187,725	984,300,523	325,845,900	658,454,623
Massachusetts	332,556	95,259	237,297	1,173,965,366	366,406,393	807,558,973
MICHIGAN	499,493	141,375	358,118	1,712,503,487	523,522,518	1,188,980,969
MINNESOTA	280,665	75,588	205,077	932,562,032	280,519,501	652,042,531
Mississippi	192,963	56,781	136,182	437,125,733	152,292,872	284,832,861
Missouri	305,853	92,563	213,290	813,603,941	249,750,275	563,853,666
Montana	53,302	19,389	33,913	138,026,358	54,359,517	83,666,841
Nebraska	112,072	32,707	79,365	305,333,810	88,987,694	216,346,116
Nevada	87,074	23,156	63,918	316,507,944	78,404,042	238,103,902
New Hampshire	65,689	18,920	46,769	188,202,827	58,135,838	130,066,989
New Jersey	459,066	136,892	322,174	1,844,228,334	565,107,909	1,279,120,425
New Mexico	120,517	47,839	72,678	311,504,026	131,721,418	179,782,608
New York	1,178,230	252,099	926,131	4,583,986,016	1,009,547,818	3,574,438,198
North Carolina	463,555	129,691	333,864	1,288,181,333	389,467,718	898,713,615
North Dakota	38,201	15,898	22,303	103,884,014	43,483,827	60,400,187
Ohio	607,482	139,368	468,114	1,875,718,018	457,395,335	1,418,322,683
Oklahoma	199,819	64,704	135,115	498,953,029	182,895,011	316,058,018
Oregon	179,221	54,173	125,048	579,978,099	173,842,101	406,135,998
Pennsylvania	540,725	153,818	386,907	1,788,913,520	537,955,019	1,250,958,501
Rhode Island	57,016	20,145	36,871	206,134,925	74,294,885	131,840,040
South Carolina	237,408	81,219	156,189	619,211,668	227,285,576	391,926,092
South Dakota	40,739	13,269	27,470	100,051,637	35,856,666	64,194,971
Tennessee	305,583	82,681	222,902	804,783,737	232,592,972	572,190,765
Texas	1,209,448	268,637	940,811	3,307,060,535	827,697,576	2,479,362,959
Utah	126,274	52,070	74,204	355,037,687	149,533,793	205,503,894
Vermont	36,968	13,666	23,302	104,253,007	44,603,061	59,649,946
Virginia	397,420	123,521	273,899	1,175,418,847	385,895,807	789,523,040
Washington	306,955	111,132	195,823	1,102,770,105	386,884,762	715,885,343
West Virginia	96,534	35,348	61,186	251,072,494	95,838,234	155,234,260
WISCONSIN	288,252	69,428	218,824	954,539,607	257,604,799	676,934,808
Wyoming	40,449	11,158	29,291	105,477,966	30,741,594	74,736,372
UNITED STATES	15,378,924	4,173,400	11,205,524	\$49,262,376,240	\$14,136,252,478	\$35,126,123,762

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2001 public employment data at:
<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apesloc.html> [February 20, 2003]
<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apesloc01.html> [February 20, 2003]
<http://www.census.gov/govs/www/apesst.html> [February 20, 2003]

LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT BY STATE AND TYPE – 2002

State	Total Units	Counties ¹	Municipalities ²	Towns or Townships ³	Special Districts	School Districts ⁴
Alabama	1,171	67	451	—	525	128
Alaska	175	12	149	—	14	54
Arizona	638	15	87	—	305	245
Arkansas	1,588	75	499	—	704	310
California	4,409	57	475	—	2,830	1,107
Colorado	1,928	62	270	—	1,414	182
Connecticut	580	—	30	149	384	166
Delaware	339	3	57	—	260	19
District of Columbia	2	—	1	—	1	2
Florida	1,191	66	404	—	626	95
Georgia	1,448	156	531	—	581	180
Hawaii	19	3	1	—	15	1
Idaho	1,158	44	200	—	798	116
ILLINOIS	6,903	102	1,291	1,431	3,145	934
Indiana	3,085	91	567	1,008	1,125	294
IOWA	1,975	99	948	—	542	386
Kansas	3,887	104	627	1,299	1,533	324
Kentucky	1,439	119	424	—	720	176
Louisiana	473	60	302	—	45	66
Maine	826	16	22	467	222	295
Maryland	265	23	157	—	85	39
Massachusetts	841	5	45	306	403	330
MICHIGAN	2,804	83	533	1,242	366	739
MINNESOTA	3,482	87	854	1,793	403	345
Mississippi	1,000	82	296	—	458	167
Missouri	3,422	114	946	312	1,514	536
Montana	1,127	54	129	—	592	352
Nebraska	2,791	93	531	446	1,146	575
Nevada	210	16	19	—	158	17
New Hampshire	559	10	13	221	148	177
New Jersey	1,412	21	324	242	276	624
New Mexico	858	33	101	—	628	96
New York	3,420	57	616	929	1,135	715
North Carolina	960	100	541	—	319	175
North Dakota	2,735	53	360	1,332	764	226
Ohio	3,636	88	942	1,308	631	667
Oklahoma	1,798	77	590	—	560	571
Oregon	1,439	36	240	—	927	236
Pennsylvania	5,031	66	1,018	1,546	1,885	516
Rhode Island	118	—	8	31	75	36
South Carolina	701	46	269	—	301	85
South Dakota	1,866	66	308	940	376	176
Tennessee	930	92	349	—	475	138
Texas	4,784	254	1,196	—	2,245	1,090
Utah	605	29	236	—	300	40
Vermont	733	14	47	237	152	283
Virginia	521	95	229	—	196	133
Washington	1,787	39	279	—	1,173	296
West Virginia	686	55	234	—	342	55
WISCONSIN ⁵	3,048	72	585	1,265	684	426
Wyoming	722	23	98	—	546	55
UNITED STATES	87,525	3,034	19,429	16,504	35,052	15,014

¹Excludes areas corresponding to counties that have no organized government.

²"Municipalities" include cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska), and towns (except in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin).

³Includes both "townships" and "town" governments in the case of those states listed in footnote 2.

⁴Excludes systems operated as part of a state, county, municipal, or town government.

⁵Corrected figures from Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, and the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction. State and U.S. totals have not been adjusted.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *2002 Census of Governments, Volume 1, Number 1, Government Organization*, Table 3, December 2002.

BASIC DATA ON WISCONSIN COUNTIES

County (year created) ¹	County Seat	Full Value 2001 Assessment (in thousands) ²	Population			Land Area in Sq. Miles ⁴	2002 Density per Sq. Mile
			2002 Estimate	Percent Change ³	2002 Rank		
Adams (1848)	Friendship	\$1,398,677	20,327	2.04%	52	647.7	31.4
Ashland (1860)	Ashland	765,915	16,979	0.67	58	1,043.8	16.3
Barron (1859)	Barron	2,370,239	45,633	1.49	29	862.8	52.9
Bayfield (1850)	Washburn	1,378,752	15,263	1.67	65	1,476.3	10.3
Brown (1818)	Green Bay	12,613,927	231,858	2.24	4	528.7	438.6
Buffalo (1855)	Alma	660,609	13,955	1.09	67	684.5	20.4
Burnett (1856)	Meenon ⁵	1,556,194	16,051	2.41	62	821.5	19.5
Calumet (1836)	Chilton	2,018,176	42,497	2.59	33	319.8	132.9
Chippewa (1845)	Chippewa Falls	2,868,441	56,588	2.32	25	1,010.4	56.0
Clark (1853)	Neillsville	1,241,440	33,860	0.90	41	1,215.6	27.9
Columbia (1846)	Portage	3,203,628	53,472	1.91	26	773.8	69.1
Crawford (1818)	Prairie du Chien	718,868	17,406	0.95	57	572.7	30.4
Dane (1836)	Madison	29,373,917	438,881	2.90	2	1,201.9	365.2
Dodge (1836)	Juneau	4,180,905	87,083	1.38	17	882.3	98.7
Door (1851)	Sturgeon Bay	4,916,697	28,641	2.43	43	482.7	59.3
Douglas (1854)	Superior	1,942,887	43,677	0.90	31	1,309.1	33.4
Dunn (1854)	Menomonie	1,798,434	40,828	2.43	36	852.0	47.9
Eau Claire (1856)	Eau Claire	4,508,935	95,132	2.14	15	637.6	149.2
Florence (1881)	Florence	348,772	5,187	1.95	71	488.0	10.6
Fond du Lac (1836)	Fond du Lac	4,855,126	98,589	1.33	14	722.9	136.4
Forest (1885)	Crandon	764,355	10,113	0.89	68	1,014.1	10.0
Grant (1836)	Lancaster	1,730,317	50,165	1.15	28	1,147.9	43.7
Green (1836)	Monroe	1,728,372	34,351	2.09	40	584.0	58.8
Green Lake (1858)	Green Lake	1,457,838	19,282	0.93	55	354.3	54.4
Iowa (1829)	Dodgeville	1,333,390	23,153	1.64	48	762.7	30.4
Iron (1893)	Hurley	544,230	6,932	1.03	70	757.2	9.2
Jackson (1853)	Black River Falls	871,356	19,336	1.47	54	987.3	19.6
Jefferson (1836)	Jefferson	4,256,220	77,306	2.01	20	557.0	138.8
Juneau (1856)	Mauston	1,139,770	25,052	3.03	46	767.6	32.6
Kenosha (1850)	Kenosha	8,542,689	153,009	2.29	9	272.8	560.8
Kewaunee (1852)	Kewaunee	984,161	20,487	1.49	51	342.6	59.8
La Crosse (1851)	La Crosse	4,883,783	108,433	1.23	13	452.7	239.5
Lafayette (1846)	Darlington	690,738	16,263	0.78	61	633.6	25.7
Langlade (1879)	Antigo	1,170,916	21,017	1.34	50	872.7	24.1
Lincoln (1874)	Merrill	1,668,553	29,944	1.02	42	883.3	33.9
Manitowish (1836)	Manitowoc	3,929,312	83,925	1.25	19	591.5	141.9
Marathon (1850)	Wausau	6,490,877	127,968	1.70	10	1,445.0	82.8
Marinette (1879)	Marinette	2,374,272	43,804	0.97	30	1,401.8	31.2
Marquette (1836)	Montello	1,035,963	14,771	1.48	66	455.5	32.4
Menominee (1961)	Keshena	170,185	4,595	0.72	72	358.0	12.8
Milwaukee (1834)	Milwaukee	41,774,113	941,091	0.10	1	241.6	3,895.9
Monroe (1854)	Sparta	1,549,627	41,865	2.36	34	900.8	46.5
Oconto (1851)	Oconto	2,255,310	36,811	3.28	39	998.0	36.9
Oneida (1885)	Rhineclander	4,174,112	37,418	1.75	38	1,124.5	33.3
Outagamie (1851)	Appleton	8,640,430	165,570	2.86	6	640.3	258.6
Ozaukee (1853)	Port Washington	7,345,149	83,964	2.00	18	232.0	362.0
Pepin (1858)	Durand	353,924	7,483	3.74	69	232.3	33.2
Pierce (1853)	Ellsworth	1,959,400	37,757	2.59	37	576.5	65.5
Polk (1853)	Balsam Lake	2,753,375	42,621	3.15	32	917.3	46.5
Portage (1836)	Stevens Point	3,436,501	68,227	1.56	22	806.3	84.6
Price (1879)	Phillips	977,795	15,891	0.44	63	1,252.6	12.7
Racine (1836)	Racine	9,517,489	190,446	0.86	5	333.1	571.7
Richland (1842)	Richland Center	744,246	18,056	0.74	56	586.2	30.8
Rock (1836)	Janesville	7,113,021	154,001	1.11	8	720.5	213.8
Rusk (1901)	Ladysmith	728,332	15,458	0.72	64	913.1	16.9
St. Croix (1840)	Hudson	4,437,079	67,767	7.30	23	721.8	93.9
Sauk (1840)	Baraboo	4,009,181	56,663	2.60	24	837.6	67.6
Sawyer (1883)	Hayward	1,918,453	16,584	2.40	59	1,256.4	13.2
Shawano (1853)	Shawano	1,994,393	41,273	1.50	35	892.5	46.2
Sheboygan (1836)	Sheboygan	5,900,119	114,139	1.32	12	513.6	222.2
Taylor (1875)	Medford	877,629	19,718	0.19	53	974.9	20.2
Trimpelau (1854)	Whitehall	1,092,100	27,393	1.42	45	734.1	37.3
Vernon (1851)	Viroqua	1,048,726	28,584	1.88	44	794.9	36.0
Vilas (1893)	Eagle River	4,067,149	21,457	2.02	49	873.7	24.6
Walworth (1836)	Elkhorn	7,939,464	94,532	2.76	16	555.3	20.3
Washburn (1883)	Shell Lake	1,413,364	16,438	2.51	60	809.7	170.2
Washington (1836)	West Bend	8,345,424	120,429	2.50	11	430.8	279.5
Waukesha (1846)	Waukesha	31,816,827	368,077	2.03	3	555.6	662.5
Waupaca (1851)	Waupaca	2,593,327	52,622	1.54	27	751.1	70.1
Wauwata (1851)	Wautoma	1,701,679	24,560	6.48	47	626.0	39.2
Winnebago (1840)	Oshkosh	8,121,696	159,161	1.53	7	438.6	362.9
Wood (1856)	Wisconsin Rapids	3,396,440	75,982	0.57	21	792.8	95.8
State Total		\$312,483,707	5,455,898	1.68%		54,310.1	100.5

¹Counties are created by legislative act. Depending on the date, Wisconsin counties were created by the Michigan Territorial Legislature (1818-1836), the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature (1836-1848), or the Wisconsin State Legislature (after 1848).

²Reflects actual market value of all taxable general property, including personal property and real estate, as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue. ³Change from 2000 U.S. Census. ⁴Determined by U.S. Census Bureau. ⁵Town of Siren is used as a mailing address for county offices.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes 2001: Taxes Levied 2001 - Collected 2002, 2002*; U.S. Census Bureau, *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Wisconsin*, 2001. 2002 density and population rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN

June 15, 2003

County	County Board		Administrator, Executive, or Administrative Coordinator ¹
	Number of Supervisors	Chairperson	
Adams	20	Bill Graumann	Bill Graumann (AC)
Ashland	21	Kenneth Lindquist	Thomas Kieweg (CA)
Barron	29	Ole Severude	Duane Hebert (AC)
Bayfield	13	William D. Kacvinsky	Mark Abeles-Allison (CA)
Brown	26	Kenneth J. Simons	Carol Kelso (CE)
Buffalo	16	Jon Wisneski	Shane B. Crawford (AC)
Burnett	21	Melvin Daniels	Myron Schuster (CA)
Calumet	21	Merlin Gentz	John J. Keuler (AC)
Chippewa	29	Michael J. Murphy	Michael J. Murphy (AC)
Clark	29	Ralph Landini	Ralph Landini (AC)
Columbia	31	Daniel J. See	Jeanne Miller (AC)
Crawford	17	Robert G. Dillman	Robert G. Dillman (AC)
Dane	37	Kevin Kesterson	Kathleen Falk (CE)
Dodge	37	Charles E. Swain	Charles E. Swain (AC)
Door	21	Charlie Most, Jr.	Judith Genereaux (CA)
Douglas	28	Douglas G. Finn	Steve Koszarek (AC)
Dunn	29	B. Jane Hoyt	Eugene C. Smith (AC)
Eau Claire	29	Howard J. Ludwigson	J. Thomas McCarty (CA)
Florence	12	Edwin Kelley	Geraldine L. Meyer (AC)
Fond du Lac	36	Brenna Garrison-Bruden	Allen J. Buechel (CE)
Forest	21	Erhard E. Huettl, Sr.	Erhard E. Huettl, Sr. (AC)
Grant	31	Eugene Bartels	Eugene Bartels (AC)
Green	31	Thomas Daly	Michael J. Doyle (AC)
Green Lake	21	Orrin W. Helmer	Margaret R. Bostelmann (AC)
Iowa	21	Richard Heimerl	Richard Heimerl (AC)
Iron	15	Gustaf R. Krone	Jodie Bednar Clemens (AC)
Jackson	19	Steven Dickinsen	Steven Dickinsen (AC)
Jefferson	30	Wendell A. Wilson	Willard D. Hausen (CA)
Juneau	21	James C. Barrett	James C. Barrett (AC)
Kenosha	28	Richard A. Kessler	Allan K. Kehl (CE)
Kewaunee	20	Gerald Novickis	Edward J. Dörner (CA)
La Crosse	35	Steven P. Doyle	Dick Swartz (AC)
Lafayette	16	George Williams	George Williams (AC)
Langlade	21	James R. Jansen	James R. Jansen (AC)
Lincoln	22	E. Richard Simon	John Mulder (CA)
Manitowoc	25	Donald C. Markwardt	Daniel R. Fischer (CE)
Marathon	38	Keith Langenhahn	Mort McBain (CA)
Marinette	30	Mark S. Anderson	Roger L. DeGroot (CA)
Marquette	17	Howard Zellmer	Veronica VanDerhyden (AC)
Menominee	7	Randolph H. Reiter	Ronald Corn, Sr. (AC)
Milwaukee	25	Lee Holloway	Scott Walker (CE)
Monroe	24	Dennis Hubbard	Dennis Hubbard (AC)
Oconto	31	Leland T. Rymen	Kevin Hamann (AC)
Oneida	21	Leonard Guth, Jr.	Leonard Guth, Jr. (AC)
Outagamie	36	Clifford Sanderfoot	Robert N. Paltzer, Jr. (CE)
Ozaukee	31	Gustav W. Wirth, Jr.	Thomas W. Meaux (AC)
Pepin	12	Peggy Schlosser	Peggy Schlosser (AC)
Pierce	17	Dick Truax	Mark Schroeder (AC)
Polk	23	Donald C. Getschel	Frank Pascarella (AC)
Portage	29	Clarence Hintz	Clarence Hintz (AC)
Price	21	Rick Lukes	Rick Lukes (AC)
Racine	23	Wendell E. Anderson	William McReynolds (CE)
Richland	21	Ann M. Greenheck	Victor V. Vlasak (AC)
Rock	29	vacancy	Craig Knutson (CA)
Rusk	21	Randy Tatur	Denise Nelson (AC)
St. Croix	31	Clarence Malick	Charles Whiting (AC)
Sauk	31	Paul Endres	Gene M. Wiegand (AC)
Sawyer	15	Hal Helwig	Hal Helwig (AC)
Shawano	30	Clarence Natzke	James Arkens (AC)
Sheboygan	34	William C. Goehring	Adam N. Payne (CA)
Taylor	17	Jim Metz	Marie Koerner (AC)
Trempealeau	17	Ernest Vold	Ernest Vold (AC)
Vernon	29	Lee Nerison	Gail Frie (AC)
Vilas	21	Charles Rayala, Jr.	Charles Rayala, Jr. (AC)
Walworth	25	William M. Norem	David A. Brel (CA)
Washburn	21	Thomas J. Mackie	Michael D. Miller (AC)
Washington	30	Kenneth F. Miller	Douglas Johnson (CA)
Waukesha	35	James T. Dwyer	Daniel M. Finley (CE)
Waupaca	27	Duane R. Brown	Mary A. Robbins (AC)
Waushara	21	Norman Weiss	Debra Behringer (AC)
Winnebago	38	Joseph N. Machl	Jane Van De Hey (CE)
Wood	38	Lavern J. Reigel	Lavern J. Reigel (AC)

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN

June 15, 2003–Continued

County	Clerk	County Clerk Office Address
Adams	Beverly J. Ward (R)	P.O. Box 278, Friendship 53934
Ashland	Patricia Somppi (D)	201 W. Main St., Rm. 202, Ashland 54806
Barron	Clarice M. Fall (D)	330 E. LaSalle Av. Rm. 210, Barron 54812
Bayfield	Thomas J. Gordon (D)	P.O. Box 878, Washburn 54891
Brown	Darlene K. Marcelle (R)	P.O. Box 23600, Green Bay 54305-3600
Buffalo	Sandra K. Ebert (R)	P.O. Box 58, 407 South 2nd St., Alma 54610-0058
Burnett	Helen Steffen (D)	7410 County Road K, Rm. 105, Siren 54872
Calumet	Beth A. Hauser (R)	206 Court St., Chilton 53014
Chippewa	Kathleen M. Bernier (R)	711 N. Bridge St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Clark	Christina M. Jensen (R)	517 Court St., Neillsville 54456
Columbia	Jeanne Miller (R)	P.O. Box 177, Portage 53901
Crawford	Janet L. Geisler (R)	220 N. Beaumont Rd., Prairie du Chien 53821
Dane	Joseph T. Parisi (D)	210 Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Rm. 112, Madison 53703
Dodge	Karen J. Gibson (R)	127 E. Oak St., Juneau 53039
Door	Nancy A. Bemmman (R)	P.O. Box 670, Sturgeon Bay 54235
Douglas	Susan T. Sandvick (D)	1313 Belknap St., Rm. 101, Superior 54880
Dunn	Lorraine Hartung (D)	800 Wilson Av., Menomonie 54751
Eau Claire	Janet K. Loomis (D)	721 Oxford Av., Eau Claire 54703
Florence	Geraldine L. Meyer (R)	P.O. Box 410, Florence 54121
Fond du Lac	Joyce A. Buechel (R)	P.O. Box 1557, 160 S. Macy St., Fond du Lac 54936-1557
Forest	Betsy Ison (D)	200 E. Madison St., Crandon 54520
Grant	Chris Carl (R)	P.O. Box 529, Lancaster 53813
Green	Michael J. Doyle (R)	1016 16th Av., Monroe 53566
Green Lake	Margaret R. Bostelmann (R)	P.O. Box 3188, Green Lake 54941-3188
Iowa	Greg Klusendorf (R)	222 N. Iowa St., Dodgeville 53533
Iron	Michael J. Saari (D)	300 Taconite St., Suite 101, Hurley 54534
Jackson	Kyle Deno (D)	307 Main St., Black River Falls 54615
Jefferson	Barbara A. Frank (R)	320 S. Main St., Jefferson 53549
Juneau	Kathleen Kobylski (R)	220 E. State St., Mauston 53948
Kenosha	Edna R. Highland (D)	1010 56th St., Kenosha 53140
Kewaunee	Linda J. Teske (D)	613 Dodge St., Kewaunee 54216
La Crosse	Marion I. Naegle (R)	400 4th St. N., Rm. 102, La Crosse 54601
Lafayette	Linda L. Bawden (R)	P.O. Box 40, 626 Main St., Darlington 53530
Langlade	Kathryn Jacob (D)	800 Clermont St., Antigo 54409
Lincoln	Robert D. Kunkel (R)	1110 E. Main St., Merrill 54452
Manitowoc	Char Peterson (D)	1010 S. 8th St., Manitowoc 54220
Marathon	Nan Kottke (D)	500 Forest St., Wausau 54403
Marinette	Kathy Brandt (R)	1926 Hall Av., Marinette 54143-1717
Marquette	James R. Thalacker (R)	P.O. Box 186, Montello 53949
Menominee	Carol A. LaTender (D)	P.O. Box 279, Keshena 54135
Milwaukee	Mark Ryan (D)	901 N. 9th St., Rm. 105, Milwaukee 53233
Monroe	Chris Williams (R)	202 South K St., Rm. 1, Sparta 54656
Oconto	Rose Stellmacher (R)	301 Washington St., Oconto 54153-1699
Oneida	Robert Brusio (D)	P.O. Box 400, Rhinelander 54501-0400
Outagamie	Nancy J. Christensen (R)	410 S. Walnut St., Appleton 54911
Ozaukee	Mary S. Marchese (R)	P.O. Box 994, 121 W. Main St., Port Washington 53074-0994
Pepin	Carol M. Forster (D)	P.O. Box 39, 740 7th Av., Durand 54736
Pierce	Jamie R. Feuerhelm (D)	P.O. Box 119, 414 W. Main St., Ellsworth 54011
Polk	Catherine Albrecht (R)	100 Polk County Plaza, Suite 110, Balsam Lake 54810
Portage	Roger Wrycza (D)	1516 Church St., Stevens Point 54481
Price	Clarence E. Cvangros (D)	126 Cherry St., Rm. 106, Phillips 54555
Racine	Joan C. Rennert (D)	730 Wisconsin Av., Racine 53403
Richland	Victor V. Vlasak (R)	P.O. Box 310, Richland Center 53581
Rock	Kay S. O'Connell (D)	51 S. Main St., Janesville 53545
Rusk	Denise Nelson (D)	311 Miner Av. E., Suite C150, Ladysmith 54848
St. Croix	Cindy Campbell (D)	1101 Carmichael Rd., Hudson 54016
Sauk	Beverly J. Mielke (R)	505 Broadway, Baraboo 53913
Sawyer	Kris Mayberry (R)	P.O. Box 836, Hayward 54843
Shawano	Rosemary Bohm (R)	311 N. Main St., Shawano 54166
Sheboygan	Julie Glancey (D)	508 New York Av., Sheboygan 53081-4126
Taylor	Bruce P. Strama (D)	224 S. 2nd St., Medford 54451
Trempealeau	Paul L. Syverson (D)	P.O. Box 67, 36245 Main St., Whitehall 54773
Vernon	Ron Hoff (R)	Courthouse Annex, Rm. 108, Viroqua 54665
Vilas	James A. Sanborn (R)	330 Court St., Eagle River 54521
Walworth	Kimberly S. Bushey (R)	P.O. Box 1001, Elkhorn 53121
Washington	John L. Brown (R)	1220 High St., Spooner 54801
Washington	Marilyn H. Merten (R)	P.O. Box 1986, 432 E. Washington St., West Bend 53095-7986
Waushara	Kathy Nickolaus (R)	1320 Pewaukee Rd., Rm. 120, Waushara 53188
Waupaca	Mary A. Robbins (R)	811 Harding St., Waupaca 54981
Waushara	John C. Benz (R)	P.O. Box 488, Wautoma 54982-0488
Winnebago	Susan T. Ertmer (R)	P.O. Box 2808, Oshkosh 54901-2808
Wood	Cynthia Meyers (D)	P.O. Box 8095, 440 Market St., Wisconsin Rapids 54495-8095

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN

June 15, 2003—Continued

County	Treasurer	Register of Deeds	Clerk of Circuit Court
Adams	Sharlene Klicko (D)	Jodi Helgeson (R)	Dianna Helmrick (D)
Ashland	Tracey A. Hogleund (R)	Karen M. Miller (D)	Kathleen R. Colgrove (R)
Barron	Yvonne K. Ritchie (R)	Shawn M. Hanson (R)	Judith Wells Espeseth (R)
Bayfield	Daniel R. Anderson (D)	Patricia A. Olson (D)	Kay L. Cederberg (D)
Brown	Kerry M. Blaney (D)	Cathy A. Williquette (D)	Paul G. Janquart (D)
Buffalo	Marilynn Sheahan (R)	Donna J. Carothers (R)	Roselle Urness (R)
Burnett	Joanne Pahl (D)	Jeanine Chell (D)	Trudy Schmidt (D)
Calumet	Mike Schlaak (R)	Ellen M. Propson (R)	Barbara Van Akkeren (R)
Chippewa	Arlene M. Zwiefelhofer (D)	Marge L. Geissler (D)	Karen J. Hepfler (D)
Clark	Kathryn M. Brugger (D)	Lois Hagedorn (D)	Gail Walker (D)
Columbia	Deborah A. Raimer (R)	Penny Judd (R)	Susan Raimer (R)
Crawford	Martin E. Sprosty (D)	Cheryl E. Olson (D)	Donna M. Steiner (D)
Dane	Dave Gawenda (D)	Jane Licht (D)	Judith Coleman (D)
Dodge	Patti Hilker (R)	Chris Planasch (R)	Lynn M. Hron (R)
Door	Jay Zahn (R)	Marilyn Jadin (R)	Nancy Robillard (R)
Douglas	Sandy Petzold (D)	Kathy Hanson (D)	Joan Osty (D)
Dunn	Mary D. Erpenbach (R)	James M. Mrdutt (D)	Clara D. Minor (D)
Eau Claire	Larry C. Lokken (D)	Mary L. Kaiser (R)	Diana J. Miller (D)
Florence	JoAnne Friberg (R)	Pattie Gehlhoff (R)	Paula Coraggio (R)
Fond du Lac	Nancy A. Vanderkin (R)	Sally A. Barbeau (R)	Mary L. Karst (R)
Forest	Grace Tauer (D)	Paul Aschenbrenner (D)	Thomas A. Kalkofen (D)
Grant	Louise Ketterer (R)	Marilyn Pierce (R)	Diane Perkins (R)
Green	Sherri Hawkins (R)	Cynthia A. Meudt (R)	Carol K. Thompson (R)
Green Lake	Kathleen A. Morris (R)	Lynne R. Keach (R)	Susan J. Krueger (R)
Iowa	Jolene Millard (R)	Dixie Edge (R)	Carolyn K. Olson (R)
Iron	Mark Beaupré (D)	Robert Traczyk (D)	Virginia M. Giacomino (D)
Jackson	Carol Bue (D)	Shari Marg (D)	Claudia Singleton (D)
Jefferson	John E. Jensen (R)	Larry D. Eckert (R)	Kenneth M. Schopen (R)
Juneau	Ann Marie Vinopal (R)	Christie L. Bender (R)	Louise Schulz (R)
Kenosha	Teri Jacobson (D)	Louise Principe (D)	Gail Gentz (D)
Kewaunee	Annette A. Teske (R)	Marilyn G. Mueller (D)	Lorraine Riemer (R)
La Crosse	Donna M. Hanson (R)	Deborah J. Flock (R)	Pamela Radtke (R)
Lafayette	Rebecca Taylor (R)	Joseph Boll (R)	Catherine McGowan (R)
Langlade	Janice Burkhardt (D)	Sandra M. Fischer (D)	Victoria Adamski (D)
Lincoln	Jan Lemmer (D)	Jolene Callahan (R)	Cindy L. Kimmons (R)
Manitowoc	Edwin P. Brey (D)	Preston F. Jones (D)	Joseph F. Baumnecht (D)
Marathon	Lorraine I. Beyersdorff (R)	Michael J. Sydow (D)	Donna J. Seidel (D)
Marquette	Cris J. Faucett (R)	Melanie I. Huempfer (R)	Linda L. Dumke-Marquardt (R)
Marquette	Diana Campbell (R)	Bernice M. Wegner (R)	Mary Lou Schmidt (R)
Menominee	Linea Arthur (D)	Pamela J. Waukau (D)	Pamela J. Waukau (D)
Milwaukee	Dorothy K. Dean (D)	John LaFave (D)	John W. Barrett (D)
Monroe	Annette M. Erickson (R)	John D. Burke (R)	Carol Thorsen (R)
Oconto	Victoria Coopman (R)	Loralee Laslee (R)	Michael C. Hodkiewicz (R)
Oneida	Jennie Huber (R)	Thomas H. Leighton (R)	Kenneth J. Gardner (R)
Outagamie	Dina Mumford (R)	Janice Flenz (R)	Ruth H. Janssen (R)
Ozaukee	Karen L. Makoutz (R)	Ronald A. Voigt (R)	Jeffrey S. Schmidt (R)
Pepin	Nancy M. Richardson (R)	Rita M. Conlin (R)	Rosemary E. Carlisle (R)
Pierce	P. Leland Skog (R)	Connie L. Olson (D)	Beverly Lucente-Berg (D)
Polk	David A. Anderson (D)	Bonnie J. Hallberg (R)	Melvin Madsen (D)
Portage	Stephanie Stokes (D)	Cynthia Wisinski (D)	Bernadette Flatoff (D)
Price	Lynn M. Neeck (D)	Judith L. Chizek (D)	Louise Lindsay (D)
Racine	Elizabeth A. Majeski (R)	Mark A. Ladd (R)	Taraesa L. Wheary (R)
Richland	Julie Keller (R)	Susan Triggs (R)	Ann Robinson (R)
Rock	Vicki Brown (D)	Randy Leyes (R)	Eldred Mielke (D)
Rusk	Joanne Phetteplace (R)	Linda Ann Effertz (D)	Renae R. Baxter (D)
St. Croix	Cheryl Slind (R)	Kathleen H. Walsh (D)	Lori Meyer (R)
Sauk	Jolene M. Crowley (R)	Brent Bailey (R)	Donna Mueller (R)
Sawyer	Dianne M. Ince (R)	Paula Chisser (R)	Ricki Briggs (R)
Shawano	Kay Schroeder (R)	Marva Berglin (R)	Susan M. Krueger (R)
Sheboygan	Laura Henning-Lorenz (D)	Darlene J. Navis (D)	Nan G. Todd (D)
Taylor	Mary Ann Kropp (R)	Marvel A. Lemke (D)	Yvonne B. Bauer (R)
Trempealeau	Vitus Kampa (R)	Rose Ottum (D)	Angeline J. Sylla (R)
Vernon	Sandra Vold-Brudos (R)	Betty J. Bolton (R)	Kathy Buros (R)
Vilas	Jerri Lynn Radtke (R)	Joan E. Hansen (R)	Jean Numrich (R)
Walworth	Kathy M. DuBois (R)	Connie J. Woolever (R)	Sheila T. Reiff (R)
Washburn	Janet L. Ullom (R)	Diane M. Poach (D)	DeeAnn C. McLellan (D)
Washington	Janice Gettelman (R)	Sharon Martin (R)	Kristine M. Deiss (R)
Waukesha	Pamela Reeves (R)	Michael J. Hosslinger (R)	Carolyn T. Evenson (R)
Waupaca	James W. Goeser (R)	George E. Jorgensen (R)	Terrie J. Tews (R)
Waushara	Elaine Wedell (R)	Gary Schindler (R)	Jane Putskey (R)
Winnebago	Mary Krueger (R)	Susan Wininghoff (R)	Diane Fremgen (R)
Wood	Karen J. Kubisiak (D)	René L. Krause (D)	Cindy L. Joosten (R)

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN

June 15, 2003–Continued

County	District Attorney	Sheriff	Coroner/Medical Examiner
Adams	Mark Thibodeau (D)	Roberta Sindelar (D)	Nathan Kronstedt (R)
Ashland	Sean Duffy (R)	John Kovach (D)	Barbara Beeksmas (D)
Barron	James C. Babler (D)	Tom Richie (D)	Thomas Aydt (ME)
Bayfield	Craig Haukaas (R)	Robert K. Follis (D)	James F. Whyte (D)
Brown	John P. Zakowski (R)	Dennis N. Kocken (R)	Al Klimek (ME)
Buffalo	James Duvall (D)	Harry Schreiner (R)	Peter A. Samb (A)
Burnett	Kenneth L. Kutz (D)	Dean W. Roland (R)	Patrick Taylor (ME)
Calumet	Kenneth R. Kratz (R)	Jerry Pagel (R)	Michael Klaeser (ME)
Chippewa	Rachel R. Anderson (R)	Douglas J. Ellis (D)	Katherine Gerrits (D)
Clark	Darwin Zwiag (D)	Louis Rosandich (R)	Richard Schleifer (R)
Columbia	Jane E. Kohlweh (R)	Steven R. Rowe (R)	Marc T. Playman (R)
Crawford	Timothy C. Baxter (D)	Robert Ostrander (D)	Debra Ahrens (D)
Dane	Brian Blanchard (D)	Gary Hamblin (R)	John E. Stanley (D)
Dodge	Steven Bauer (R)	Todd M. Nehls (R)	John Burgbacher (R)
Door	Timothy Funnell (R)	Terry Vogel (R)	Joe Grantham (ME)
Douglas	Daniel Blank (D)	Tom Dalbec (D)	Darrell Witt (ME)
Dunn	James M. Peterson (R)	Dennis Smith (D)	Chris Kruse (ME)
Eau Claire	G. Richard White (R)	Ronald Cramer (R)	Thomas Thelen (ME)
Florence	Douglas J. Drexler (R)	Jeffery Rickaby (R)	Mary T. Johnson (R)
Fond du Lac	Thomas L. Storm (R)	Gary M. Pucker (R)	K. Alan Stormo (ME)
Forest	Leon Stenz (R)	Roger W. Wilson (D)	Steve Eggert (ME)
Grant	Emil Everix (R)	Keith Govier (R)	Ronald Stummer (R)
Green	Gary L. Luhman (R)	Randy Roderick (R)	Janet S. Perry (R)
Green Lake	James W. Camp (R)	Michael M. Handel (R)	Darlene Strey (R)
Iowa	Erik Peterson (R)	Steve Michek (R)	Bill Finley (D)
Iron	Martin Lipske (D)	Robert Bruneau (D)	Paul Samardich (D)
Jackson	Anna L. Becker (D)	Richard Young (R)	Roger Young (R)
Jefferson	David J. Wambach (R)	Paul Milbrath (R)	Patrick J. Theder (R)
Juneau	Vacancy	Brent H. Oleson (R)	Howard T. Fischer (R)
Kenosha	Robert Jambois (D)	David Beth (R)	Maureen P. Lavin (ME)
Kewaunee	Troy Dalebroux (D)	John Cmeyla (D)	David Hudson (R)
La Crosse	Scott L. Horne (R)	Michael J. Weissenberger (R)	John Steers (ME)
Lafayette	Charlotte Doherty (D)	Scott Pedley (R)	Rudolph Gebhardt (D)
Langlade	Ralph M. Utke (R)	David C. Steger (R)	Larry E. Shadick (R)
Lincoln	Shawn Mutter (R)	Tom Koth (R)	David Haskins (D)
Manitowoc	Michael Griesbach (D)	Ken Petersen (D)	Debra J. Kakatsch (D)
Marathon	Jill N. Falstad (D)	Randy Hoensich (D)	John Larson (ME)
Marinette	Joseph J. Klumb (R)	Michael D. Kessler (R)	George F. Smith (R)
Marquette	Richard Dufour (R)	Rick Fullmer (R)	Thomas G. Wastart II (R)
Menominee	Gary R. Bruno (R) ²	Byran S. Lepscier, Sr. (D)	Robert J. Webster (D)
Milwaukee	E. Michael McCann (D)	David A. Clarke, Jr. (D)	Jeffrey Jentzen (ME)
Monroe	Dan Cary (R)	Chuck Amundson (R)	Tom Eddy-Ballman (ME)
Oconto	Jay Conley (R)	Michael Jansen (R)	Laurie Parisey (R)
Oncida	Patrick F. O'Melia (R)	Timothy G. Miller (R)	Ronald Koth (ME)
Ooutagamie	Carrie A. Schneider (R)	Bradley G. Gehring (R)	Ruth Ann Wulgaert (A)
Ozaukee	Sandy A. Williams (R)	Maury A. Straub (R)	John R. Holicek (R)
Pepin	Jon D. Seifert (D)	John C. Andrews (D)	David Castleberg (I)
Pierce	John M. O'Boyle (D)	Everett Muhlhause (R)	Sue Dzubay (R)
Polk	Karen Smith (D)	Ann Hraychuck (D)	John Dinnies (D)
Portage	Thomas Eagon (D)	John Charewicz (D)	Scott Rifleman (R)
Price	Mark Fuhr (D)	Wallace Krenzke (D)	James Dalbesio III (D)
Racine	Robert S. Flancher (R)	Robert Carlson (A)	Thomas A. Terry (ME)
Richland	Andrew Sharp (R)	Darrell Berglin (R)	Ralph W. Shireman (R)
Rock	David J. O'Leary (D)	Eric A. Runaas (D)	Karen Gilbertson (D)
Rusk	Kathleen A. Pakes (D)	Dean C. Meyer (R)	Douglas Pavlik (R)
St. Croix	Eric G. Johnson (R)	Dennis D. Hillstead (R)	Cynthia Litzell (ME)
Sauk	Patricia A. Barrett (R)	Randy M. Stammen (R)	Betty A. Hinz (R)
Sawyer	Thomas Van Roy (R)	James Meier (R)	Dean Pearson (R)
Shawano	Gary R. Bruno (R) ²	Robert A. Schmidt (R)	Marcus Jesse (A)
Sheboygan	Robert J. Wells (R)	Michael Helmke (D)	David J. Leffin (D)
Taylor	Karl J. Kelz (R)	Jack Kay (D)	Scott Perrin (ME)
Trempealeau	Peter Gierok (D)	Randy Niederkorn (D)	Bonnie Kindsch (D)
Vernon	Tim Gaskell (R)	Gene Cary (R)	Janet L. Reed (R)
Vilas	Albert Moustakis (R)	John A. Niebuhr (R)	Paul Tirpe (R)
Walworth	Phillip A. Koss (R)	David Graves (R)	John T. Griebel (R)
Washburn	J. Michael Bitney (R)	Terrence C. Dryden (R)	Karen L. Baker (R)
Washington	Todd K. Martens (R)	Jack G. Theusch (R)	Pamela A. Monroc (ME)
Waukesha	Paul E. Bucher (R)	Dan Trawicki (R)	Lynda Biedrzycki (ME)
Waupaca	John P. Snider (R)	Steve Liebe (R)	Barry Tomaras (R)
Waushara	Guy Dutcher (R)	David R. Peterson (R)	Roland Handel, Sr. (R)
Winnebago	William Lennon (R)	Michael Brooks (R)	Barry L. Busby (A)
Wood	Todd P. Wolf (R)	Kurt D. Heuer (R)	Garry R. Kronstedt (R)

COUNTY OFFICERS IN WISCONSIN
June 15, 2003–Continued

County	Surveyor ³	County	Surveyor ³
Adams	Gregory Rhinehart	Marathon	Chester Nowaczyk
Ashland	David Carlson	Marinette	Jerome A. Pillath
Barron	Mark Netterlund	Marquette	Jerol Smart
Bayfield	Robert Mick	Menominee	None
Brown	Leslie D. Van Horn	Milwaukee	None
Buffalo	Joe Nelsen	Monroe	Garold A. Sime (R)
Burnett	Kathleen E. Swingle	Oconto	Mark Teuteberg
Calumet	Patrick Worden	Oneida	Michael J. Rompolt
Chippewa	Steven J. Johnson	Outagamie	None
Clark	Wade Pettit	Ozaukee	Mark Banton
Columbia	James Grothman	Pepin	Steve Waak
Crawford	Richard Marx	Pierce	Bob Lannan
Dane	Ron Ripp	Polk	Steve Geiger
Dodge	Rich J. Leaver	Portage	Joseph S. Glodowski (D)
Door	None	Price	Al Schneider
Douglas	Norbert Rehder	Racine	Dennis Stephan
Dunn	Leon Herrick	Richland	None
Eau Claire	Matt Janiak	Rock	Donald Barnes
Florence	None	Rusk	David Kaiser
Fond du Lac	Donald Patchett	St. Croix	vacancy
Forest	None	Sauk	Matthew Filus (R)
Grant	Larry Austin	Sawyer	vacancy
Green	None	Shawano	Robert W. Nordin
Green Lake	Al Shute	Sheboygan	Edgar Harvey, Jr.
Iowa	Bruce Bowden (R)	Taylor	Robert Meyer
Iron	None	Trempealeau	Joe Nelson
Jackson	John Ellingson	Vernon	Pat Dederich
Jefferson	Thomas R. Wollin	Vilas	Thomas Boettcher (R)
Juneau	Bryan Meyer	Walworth	Lee Kreblin
Kenosha	William Marescalco	Washburn	Daniel K. Pleoeger
Kewaunee	None	Washington	Ronald Greve
La Crosse	William Jung	Waukesha	Reukert & Mielke
Lafayette	Larry Schmidt	Waupaca	Joseph Glodowski
Langlade	David Tlusty	Waushara	Michael Moe
Lincoln	Anthony Dallman	Winnebago	None
Manitowoc	None	Wood	Wayne O. Basler (R)

Key: A – Appointed without party designation; AC – Administrative Coordinator; CA – County Administrator; CE – County Executive; D – Democrat; I – Independent; R – Republican; ME – Medical Examiner.

Note: All officers are elected countywide with the exception of the county board chairperson, county administrator, administrative coordinator, and medical examiner, who are elected or appointed by the county board. Elected county officers serve 2-year terms, except county executives who serve 4-year terms. Beginning 2003, sheriffs will serve 4-year terms per constitutional amendment ratified 11/3/98.

¹Counties with a population of 500,000 or more are statutorily required to establish the office of county executive. Smaller counties may establish the office of county executive or name a county administrator. In counties without a county executive or county administrator, the county board must designate an elected or appointed official to serve as administrative coordinator.

²Menominee and Shawano Counties have a joint district attorney's office located in Shawano County.

³County boards are permitted to designate any registered land surveyor to perform the duties of the county surveyor. Surveyors are appointed unless party designation is shown.

Source: Data collected from county clerks by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, November 2002, and governor's appointment notices.

WISCONSIN CITIES

January 1, 2002

City (Year Incorporated) ¹	County	Population ⁴				
		2000 Census	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	2000 Nonwhite ⁵	2000 Hispanic
First Class Cities (150,000 or more) — 1 City						
Milwaukee (1846)	Milwaukee, Washington, Waukesha	596,974	595,958	-0.17%	254,339	71,646
Second Class Cities (39,000 to 149,999) — 12 Cities						
Appleton (1857)	Calumet, Outagamie, Winnebago	70,087	71,348	0.56	5,063	1,775
Green Bay (1854)	Brown	102,779	103,018	0.23	9,885	7,294
Janesville (1853) ²	Rock	60,200	60,775	0.96	2,089	1,569
Kenosha (1850) ³	Kenosha	90,352	91,853	1.66	9,663	9,003
La Crosse (1856)	La Crosse	51,818	51,781	-0.07	4,068	592
Madison (1856)	Dane	208,054	213,679	2.70	29,033	8,512
Oshkosh (1853) ²	Winnebago	62,916	64,132	1.93	4,105	1,062
Racine (1848)	Racine	81,855	81,440	-0.51	18,471	11,422
Sheboygan (1853)	Sheboygan	50,792	50,689	-0.20	4,569	3,034
Superior (1858)	Douglas	27,368	27,404	0.13	1,465	226
Wauwatosa (1897) ³	Milwaukee	47,271	46,930	-0.72	2,523	813
West Allis (1906) ³	Milwaukee	61,254	61,114	-0.23	2,667	2,155
Third Class Cities (10,000 to 38,999) — 25 Cities						
Beloit (1857) ²	Rock	35,775	35,918	0.40	6,786	3,257
Brookfield (1954)	Waukesha	38,649	39,173	1.36	2,145	453
Chippewa Falls (1869)	Chippewa	12,925	13,114	1.46	264	82
Cudahy (1906)	Milwaukee	18,429	18,410	-0.10	743	872
De Pere (1883) ³	Brown	20,559	21,332	3.76	619	202
Eau Claire (1872) ²	Chippewa, Eau Claire	61,704	63,214	2.45	3,777	619
Fond du Lac (1852) ²	Fond du Lac	42,203	42,619	0.99	2,065	1,232
Glendale (1950) ³	Milwaukee	13,367	13,121	-1.84	1,672	236
Greenfield (1957)	Milwaukee	35,476	35,776	0.85	1,588	1,376
Kaukauna (1885)	Outagamie	12,983	13,430	3.44	537	103
Manitowoc (1870)	Manitowoc	34,053	34,561	1.49	1,941	859
Marinette (1887)	Marinette	11,749	11,700	-0.42	252	123
Marshfield (1883) ³	Marathon, Wood	18,800	18,908	0.57	496	146
Menasha (1874)	Calumet, Winnebago	16,331	16,529	1.21	570	590
Muskego (1964)	Waukesha	21,397	21,699	1.41	306	281
Necanah (1873)	Winnebago	24,507	24,697	0.78	717	495
New Berlin (1959)	Waukesha	38,220	38,920	1.83	1,360	595
Pewaukee (1999) ³	Waukesha	11,783	12,177	3.34	261	153
Stevens Point (1858)	Portage	24,551	24,857	1.25	1,677	395
Two Rivers (1878) ²	Manitowoc	12,639	12,579	-0.47	458	170
Watertown (1853)	Dodge, Jefferson	21,598	22,327	3.38	409	1,067
Waukesha (1895) ³	Waukesha	64,825	66,237	2.18	3,071	5,563
Wausau (1872)	Marathon	38,426	38,859	1.13	5,226	398
West Bend (1885) ³	Washington	28,152	28,630	1.70	554	519
Wisconsin Rapids (1869)	Wood	18,435	18,421	-0.08	998	242
Fourth Class Cities (under 10,000) — 152 Cities						
Abbotsford (1965)	Clark, Marathon	1,956	1,967	0.56	15	39
Adams (1926) ³	Adams	1,831	1,847	0.87	30	37
Algoma (1879) ³	Kewaunee	3,357	3,348	-0.27	29	33
Alma (1885)	Buffalo	942	942	0.00	26	8
Altoona (1887) ³	Eau Claire	6,698	6,756	0.87	245	49
Amery (1919) ³	Polk	2,845	2,856	0.39	49	27
Antigo (1885) ³	Langlade	8,560	8,597	0.43	203	103
Arcadia (1925)	Trempealeau	2,402	2,394	-0.33	21	74
Ashland (1887) ³	Ashland	8,620	8,651	0.36	779	118
Augusta (1885)	Eau Claire	1,460	1,468	0.55	46	19
Baraboo (1882) ³	Sauk	10,711	10,862	1.41	243	168
Barron (1887)	Barron	3,248	3,336	2.71	60	61
Bayfield (1913)	Bayfield	611	610	-0.16	139	3
Beaver Dam (1856)	Dodge	15,169	15,251	0.54	292	640
Berlin (1857) ³	Green Lake, Waushara	5,305	5,338	0.62	95	242
Black River Falls (1883)	Jackson	3,618	3,612	-0.17	214	42
Blair (1949)	Trempealeau	1,273	1,301	2.20	9	17
Bloomer (1920)	Chippewa	3,347	3,364	0.51	29	11
Boscobel (1873) ³	Grant	3,047	3,228	5.94	146	36
Brillion (1944) ³	Calumet	2,937	2,963	0.89	34	15
Brodhead (1891)	Green, Rock ⁵	3,180	3,172	-0.25	44	31
Buffalo City (1859)	Buffalo	1,040	1,060	1.92	14	6
Burlington (1900) ³	Racine, Walworth	9,936	10,000	0.64	177	462

WISCONSIN CITIES

January 1, 2002—Continued

City (Year Incorporated) ¹	County	Population ⁴				
		2000 Census	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	2000 Nonwhite ⁵	2000 Hispanic
Cedarburg (1885) ³	Ozaukee	11,102	11,252	1.35	185	94
Chetek (1891)	Barron	2,180	2,199	0.87	24	21
Chilton (1877)	Calumet	3,708	3,764	1.51	46	32
Clintonville (1887) ³	Waupaca	4,736	4,698	-0.80	82	102
Colby (1891)	Clark, Marathon	1,616	1,664	2.97	25	62
Columbus (1874)	Columbia, Dodge	4,479	4,564	1.90	63	44
Cornell (1956) ³	Chippewa	1,466	1,457	-0.61	20	5
Crandon (1898)	Forest	1,961	1,936	-1.27	165	18
Cuba City (1925)	Grant, Lafayette	2,156	2,166	0.46	10	2
Cumberland (1885)	Barron	2,280	2,308	1.23	53	17
Darlington (1877)	Lafayette	2,418	2,413	-0.21	15	27
Delafield (1959) ³	Waukesha	6,472	6,699	3.51	109	95
Delavan (1897) ³	Walworth	7,956	8,128	2.16	271	1,690
Dodgeville (1889)	Iowa	4,220	4,349	3.06	75	18
Durand (1887)	Pepin	1,968	1,981	0.66	19	4
Eagle River (1937)	Vilas	1,443	1,481	2.63	55	12
Edgerton (1883) ³	Dane, Rock	4,898	4,947	1.00	104	188
Elkhorn (1897) ³	Walworth	7,305	7,694	5.33	140	448
Elroy (1885) ³	Juneau	1,578	1,573	-0.32	16	20
Evensville (1896) ³	Rock	4,039	4,235	4.85	62	72
Fennimore (1919)	Grant	2,387	2,386	-0.04	12	18
Fitchburg (1983) ³	Dane	20,501	21,257	3.69	2,863	1,329
Fort Atkinson (1878) ²	Jefferson	11,621	11,859	2.05	209	508
Fountain City (1889)	Buffalo	983	984	0.10	5	1
Fox Lake (1938) ³	Dodge	1,454	1,476	1.51	24	51
Franklin (1956) ³	Milwaukee	29,494	30,749	4.26	2,427	780
Galesville (1942)	Trempealeau	1,427	1,439	0.84	12	6
Gillett (1944)	Oconto	1,256	1,264	0.64	34	11
Glenwood City (1895)	St. Croix	1,183	1,207	2.03	11	2
Green Lake (1962)	Green Lake	1,100	1,137	3.36	9	10
Greenwood (1891)	Clark	1,079	1,085	0.56	5	12
Hartford (1883) ³	Dodge, Washington	10,905	11,424	4.76	188	326
Hayward (1915)	Sawyer	2,129	2,193	3.01	216	18
Hillsboro (1885) ³	Vernon	1,302	1,316	1.08	8	9
Horicon (1897)	Dodge	3,775	3,772	-0.08	49	79
Hudson (1857) ³	St. Croix	8,775	9,657	10.05	151	91
Hurley (1918)	Iron	1,818	1,812	-0.33	42	16
Independence (1942)	Trempealeau	1,244	1,266	1.77	7	20
Jefferson (1878) ³	Jefferson	7,208	7,315	1.48	154	498
Juneau (1887)	Dodge	2,485	2,498	0.52	19	63
Kewaunee (1883) ³	Kewaunee	2,806	2,833	0.96	43	16
Kiel (1920) ³	Calumet, Manitowoc	3,450	3,518	1.97	37	25
Ladysmith (1905) ³	Rusk	3,932	3,896	-0.92	135	30
Lake Geneva (1883)	Walworth	7,148	7,196	0.67	186	1,054
Lake Mills (1905) ²	Jefferson	4,843	4,902	1.22	83	113
Lancaster (1878) ³	Grant	4,070	4,075	0.12	27	17
Lodi (1941)	Columbia	2,882	2,925	1.49	32	29
Loyal (1948)	Clark	1,308	1,307	-0.08	14	10
Manawa (1954)	Waupaca	1,330	1,335	0.38	12	18
Marion (1898)	Shawano, Waupaca	1,297	1,305	0.62	8	1
Markesan (1959)	Green Lake	1,396	1,392	-0.29	6	44
Mauston (1883) ³	Juneau	3,740	3,949	5.59	100	79
Mayville (1885)	Dodge	4,902	5,124	4.53	40	71
Medford (1889) ³	Taylor	4,350	4,310	-0.92	55	25
Mellen (1907)	Ashland	845	852	0.83	24	8
Menomonie (1882) ³	Dunn	14,937	15,180	1.63	828	170
Mequon (1957) ³	Ozaukee	22,643	23,121	2.11	1,202	261
Merrill (1883)	Lincoln	10,146	10,151	0.05	173	104
Middleton (1963) ³	Dane	15,770	16,088	2.02	1,018	444
Milton (1969) ³	Rock	5,132	5,226	1.83	64	47
Mineral Point (1857)	Iowa	2,617	2,616	-0.04	24	11
Mondovi (1889) ³	Buffalo	2,634	2,667	1.25	33	12

WISCONSIN CITIES January 1, 2002–Continued

City (Year Incorporated) ¹	County	Population ⁴				
		2000 Census	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	2000 Nonwhite ⁵	2000 Hispanic
Monona (1969) ³	Dane	8,018	7,997	-0.26	384	256
Monroe (1882)	Green	10,843	10,906	0.58	168	158
Montello (1938)	Marquette	1,397	1,418	1.50	34	33
Montreal (1924)	Iron	838	834	-0.48	10	6
Mosinee (1931) ³	Marathon	4,063	4,134	1.75	35	28
Neillsville (1882)	Clark	2,731	2,671	-2.20	81	26
Nekoosa (1926)	Wood	2,590	2,601	0.42	52	47
New Holstein (1926)	Calumet	3,301	3,322	0.64	38	19
New Lisbon (1889)	Juneau	1,436	1,442	0.42	28	20
New London (1877) ³	Outagamie, Waupaca	7,085	7,162	1.09	135	174
New Richmond (1885) ³	St. Croix	6,310	6,654	5.45	93	49
Niagara (1992) ³	Marinette	1,880	1,868	-0.64	9	14
Oak Creek (1955) ³	Milwaukee	28,456	29,826	4.81	1,675	1,267
Oconomowoc (1875) ³	Waukesha	12,382	12,692	2.50	203	204
Oconto (1869)	Oconto	4,708	4,720	0.25	89	37
Oconto Falls (1919) ³	Oconto	2,843	2,888	1.58	49	12
Omro (1944) ³	Winnebago	3,177	3,185	0.25	32	88
Onalaska (1887)	La Crosse	14,839	15,224	2.59	658	141
Osseo (1941)	Trempealeau	1,669	1,675	0.36	12	6
Owen (1925)	Clark	936	933	-0.32	12	4
Park Falls (1912)	Price	2,793	2,730	-2.26	53	30
Peshigo (1903)	Marinette	3,474	3,525	1.47	61	25
Phillips (1891)	Price	1,675	1,669	-0.36	49	6
Pittsville (1887)	Wood	866	872	0.69	8	2
Platteville (1876) ²	Grant	9,989	9,999	0.10	348	88
Plymouth (1877)	Sheboygan	7,781	8,022	3.10	95	86
Port Washington (1882) ³	Ozaukee	10,467	10,575	1.03	243	168
Portage (1854)	Columbia	9,728	9,895	1.72	575	330
Prairie du Chien (1872) ³	Crawford	6,018	6,022	0.07	287	53
Prescott (1857) ³	Pierce	3,764	3,811	1.25	56	46
Princeton (1920)	Green Lake	1,504	1,496	-0.53	16	12
Reedsburg (1887) ³	Sauk	8,227	8,124	-3.79	135	124
Rhineland (1894)	Oneida	7,735	7,737	0.03	215	56
Rice Lake (1887) ³	Barron	8,312	8,391	0.95	187	125
Richland Center (1887)	Richland	5,114	5,165	1.00	72	47
Ripon (1858) ³	Fond du Lac	7,450	7,569	1.60	88	151
River Falls (1875) ³	Pierce, St. Croix	12,560	12,811	2.00	378	119
St. Croix Falls (1958)	Polk	2,033	2,054	1.03	19	27
St. Francis (1951) ³	Milwaukee	8,662	8,777	1.33	356	392
Schofield (1951)	Marathon	2,117	2,189	3.40	76	28
Seymour (1879)	Outagamie	3,335	3,364	0.87	126	40
Shawano (1874) ³	Shawano	8,298	8,330	0.39	818	134
Sheboygan Falls (1913)	Sheboygan	6,772	6,888	1.71	108	58
Shell Lake (1961) ³	Washburn	1,309	1,329	1.53	16	13
Shullsburg (1889)	Lafayette	1,246	1,244	-0.16	6	0
South Milwaukee (1897)	Milwaukee	21,256	21,424	0.79	722	852
Sparta (1883) ³	Monroe	8,648	8,818	1.97	196	157
Spooner (1909)	Washburn	2,653	2,668	0.57	85	32
Stanley (1898)	Chippewa	1,898	1,916	0.95	16	24
Stoughton (1882)	Dane	12,354	12,524	1.38	347	153
Sturgeon Bay (1883) ³	Door	9,437	9,655	2.31	195	121
Sun Prairie (1958) ³	Dane	20,369	21,739	6.73	1,243	555
Thorp (1948)	Clark	1,536	1,565	1.89	7	9
Tomah (1883) ³	Monroe	8,419	8,572	1.82	368	119
Tomahawk (1891)	Lincoln	3,770	3,772	0.05	67	29
Verona (1977) ³	Dane	7,052	8,050	14.15	161	50
Viroqua (1885)	Vernon	4,335	4,357	0.51	48	30
Washburn (1904) ³	Bayfield	2,280	2,282	0.09	176	15
Waterloo (1962)	Jefferson	3,259	3,286	0.83	50	240
Waupaca (1875) ³	Waupaca	5,676	5,750	1.30	113	194
Waupun (1878)	Dodge, Fond du Lac	10,718	10,637	-0.76	1,427	304
Wautoma (1901)	Waushara	1,998	2,118	6.01	58	144
Westby (1920)	Vernon	2,045	2,077	1.56	6	19
Weyauwega (1939) ³	Waupaca	1,806	1,805	-0.06	31	17

WISCONSIN CITIES
January 1, 2002–Continued

City (Year Incorporated) ¹	County	Population ⁴				
		2000 Census	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	2000 Nonwhite ⁵	2000 Hispanic
Whitehall (1941) ³	Trempealeau	1,651	1,655	0.24	5	5
Whitewater (1885) ²	Jefferson, Walworth	13,437	13,693	1.91	632	873
Wisconsin Dells (1925)	Adams, Columbia, Sauk	2,418	2,433	0.62	47	41

Note: A city is not automatically reclassified based on changes in population. Under Section 62.05 (2), Wisconsin Statutes, to change from one class to another a city must: 1) meet the required population size according to the last federal census; 2) fulfill required governmental changes; and 3) publish a mayoral proclamation.

¹There are 190 cities in Wisconsin as of January 1, 2002.

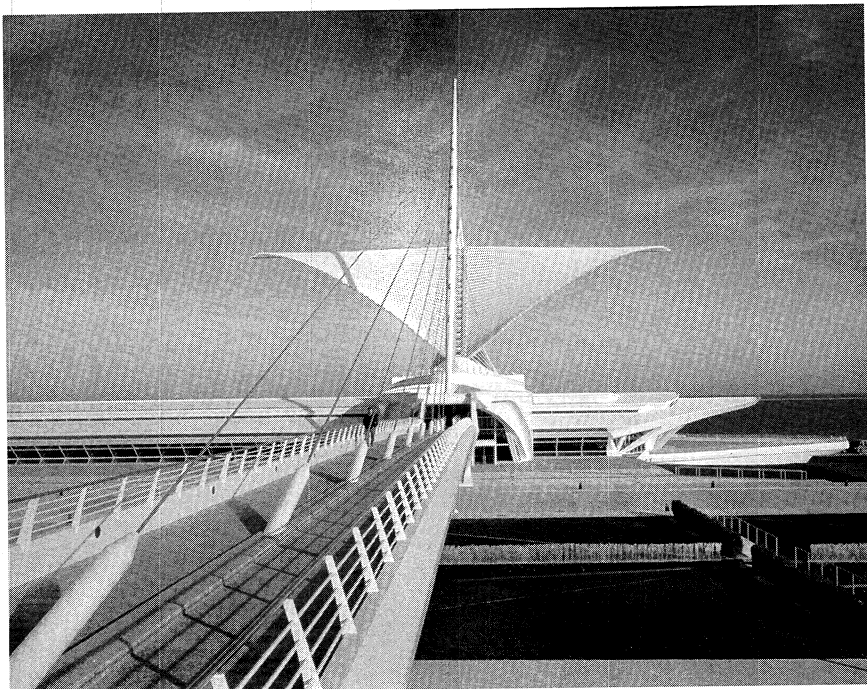
²One of 10 cities with a city manager.

³One of 75 cities with a city administrator holding a full-time or combined position.

⁴Population totals include corrections made by the U.S. Census Bureau through 8/28/2002. Race and ethnicity data have not been adjusted. Population estimates are based on the corrected totals.

⁵In the 2000 U.S. Census, respondents were allowed to choose more than one race. The column "nonwhite" includes all who chose at least one race other than white.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimate of Wisconsin Municipalities*, January 1, 2002; League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *Directory of Wisconsin City and Village Officials*, August 2002.



The recent expansion of the Milwaukee Art Museum completed in 2001 provided a striking addition to the city's lakefront. A suspension bridge links the downtown area with the museum, which features a "brise soleil", a moveable sunscreen that makes the museum itself an animated sculpture. (Timothy Hursley ©, Milwaukee Art Museum.)

WISCONSIN VILLAGES

January 1, 2002

Village (Year Incorporated) ¹	County	Population ⁴				
		2000 Census	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	2000 Nonwhite ⁵	2000 Hispanic
Adell (1918)	Sheboygan	517	515	-0.39%	11	12
Albany (1883)	Green	1,191	1,191	0.00	12	14
Allouez (1986) ²	Brown	15,443	15,479	0.23	1,105	199
Alma Center (1902)	Jackson	446	455	2.02	5	7
Almena (1945)	Barron	720	735	2.08	15	11
Almond (1905)	Portage	459	457	-0.44	2	33
Amherst (1899)	Portage	964	1,002	3.94	8	5
Amherst Junction (1912)	Portage	305	315	3.28	0	0
Arena (1899)	Shawano	272	272	0.00	8	3
Arena (1923)	Iowa	685	726	5.99	10	5
Argyle (1903)	Lafayette	823	822	-0.12	1	6
Arlington (1945) ²	Columbia	484	497	2.69	2	3
Arpin (1978)	Wood	786	791	0.64	4	4
Ashwaubenon (1977) ²	Brown	17,634	17,638	0.02	763	202
Athens (1901)	Marathon	1,095	1,102	0.64	8	23
Auburndale (1881)	Wood	738	757	2.57	0	0
Avoca (1870)	Iowa	608	622	2.30	10	3
Bagley (1919)	Grant	339	347	2.36	9	5
Baldwin (1875)	St. Croix	2,667	2,971	11.40	38	11
Balsam Lake (1905)	Polk	950	970	2.11	37	4
Bangor (1899)	La Crosse	1,400	1,405	0.36	25	9
Barneveld (1906)	Iowa	1,088	1,106	1.65	14	1
Bay City (1903)	Pierce	491	502	2.24	4	7
Bayside (1953)	Milwaukee, Ozaukee	4,518	4,329	-4.18	241	0
Bear Creek (1902)	Outagamie	415	420	1.20	4	45
Belgium (1922)	Ozaukee	1,678	1,817	8.28	31	69
Bell Center (1901)	Crawford	116	116	0.00	1	0
Belleville (1892)	Dane, Green	1,908	1,979	3.72	27	15
Belmont (1894)	Lafayette	871	893	2.53	3	1
Benton (1892)	Lafayette	976	987	1.13	16	0
Big Bend (1928)	Waukesha	1,278	1,280	0.16	26	23
Big Falls (1925)	Waupaca	85	84	-1.18	1	0
Birchwood (1921)	Washburn	518	532	2.70	15	12
Biramwood (1895)	Marathon, Shawano	795	810	1.89	19	1
Biron (1910)	Wood	915	905	-1.09	18	16
Black Creek (1904)	Outagamie	1,192	1,204	1.01	20	13
Black Earth (1901)	Dane	1,320	1,314	-0.45	33	16
Blanchardville (1890)	Iowa, Lafayette	806	810	0.50	5	3
Bloomington (1880)	Grant	701	699	-0.29	2	0
Blue Mounds (1912)	Dane	708	720	1.69	12	7
Blue River (1916)	Grant	429	429	0.00	1	1
Boaz (1939)	Richland	137	136	-0.73	1	0
Bonduel (1916)	Shawano	1,416	1,429	0.92	25	27
Bowler (1923)	Shawano	343	346	0.87	75	0
Boyceville (1922)	Dunn	1,043	1,058	1.44	15	4
Boyd (1891)	Chippewa	680	676	-0.59	2	1
Brandon (1881)	Fond du Lac	912	912	0.00	1	7
Brokaw (1903)	Marathon	107	100	-6.54	1	2
Brooklyn (1905)	Dane, Green	916	956	4.37	12	13
Brown Deer (1955) ³	Milwaukee	12,170	12,118	-0.43	2,088	260
Brownsville (1952)	Dodge	570	569	-0.18	3	2
Browtown (1890)	Green	252	252	0.00	0	2
Bruce (1901)	Rusk	787	786	-0.13	7	2
Butler (1913) ²	Waukesha	1,881	1,870	-0.58	48	16
Butternut (1903)	Ashland	407	403	-0.98	7	1
Cadott (1895)	Chippewa	1,345	1,350	0.37	15	2
Cambria (1866)	Columbia	792	786	-0.76	10	51
Cambridge (1891)	Dane, Jefferson	1,101	1,144	3.91	10	11
Cameron (1894)	Barron	1,546	1,579	2.13	28	28
Camp Douglas (1893)	Juneau	592	587	-0.84	10	10
Campbellsport (1902)	Fond du Lac	1,913	1,930	0.89	20	8
Cascade (1914)	Sheboygan	681	665	-2.35	8	11
Casco (1920)	Kewaunee	572	573	0.17	9	5
Cashton (1901)	Monroe	1,005	1,015	1.00	6	16
Cassville (1882)	Grant	1,085	1,082	-0.28	8	4
Catawba (1922)	Price	149	147	-1.34	1	0
Cazenovia (1902)	Richland, Sauk	326	350	7.36	2	1
Cecil (1905)	Shawano	466	484	3.86	21	3
Cedar Grove (1899)	Sheboygan	1,887	1,911	1.27	24	50
Centuria (1904)	Polk	865	893	3.24	25	13
Chaseburg (1922)	Vernon	306	304	-0.65	0	0
Chenequa (1928) ²	Waukesha	583	590	1.20	13	5
Clayton (1909)	Polk	507	522	2.96	13	5
Clear Lake (1894)	Polk	1,051	1,067	1.52	11	33
Cleveland (1958)	Manitowoc	1,361	1,380	1.40	16	20
Clinton (1882)	Rock	2,162	2,237	3.47	38	69
Clyman (1924)	Dodge	388	387	-0.26	10	18
Cobb (1902)	Iowa	442	447	1.13	3	2

WISCONSIN VILLAGES
January 1, 2002—Continued

Village (Year Incorporated) ¹	County	Population ⁴				
		2000 Census	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	2000 Nonwhite ⁵	2000 Hispanic
Cochrane (1910)	Buffalo	435	431	-0.92	2	4
Coleman (1903)	Marinette	716	724	1.12	3	2
Colfax (1904)	Dunn	1,136	1,155	1.67	9	15
Coloma (1939)	Waushara	461	467	1.30	1	14
Combined Locks (1920) ²	Outagamie	2,422	2,552	5.37	29	30
Conrath (1915)	Rusk	98	109	11.22	3	0
Coon Valley (1907) ²	Vernon	714	716	0.28	3	2
Cottage Grove (1924) ²	Dane	4,059	4,229	4.19	150	73
Couderay (1922)	Sawyer	96	96	0.00	19	1
Crivitz (1974)	Marinette	998	1,030	3.21	21	11
Cross Plains (1920) ²	Dane	3,084	3,166	2.66	31	13
Curtiss (1917)	Clark	198	208	5.05	3	68
Dallas (1903)	Barron	356	365	2.53	8	5
Dane (1899)	Dane	799	833	4.26	29	15
Darien (1951)	Walworth	1,572	1,597	1.59	27	222
DeForest (1903) ²	Dane	7,368	7,688	4.34	272	161
De Soto (1886)	Crawford, Vernon	366	408	11.48	0	0
Deer Park (1913)	St. Croix	227	227	0.00	0	0
Deerfield (1891) ²	Dane	1,971	1,970	-0.05	87	43
Denmark (1915) ²	Brown	1,958	1,977	0.97	41	6
Dickeyville (1947)	Grant	1,043	1,053	0.96	5	3
Dorchester (1901)	Clark, Marathon	827	837	1.21	8	19
Dousman (1917)	Waukesha	1,584	1,616	2.02	32	37
Downing (1909)	Dunn	257	258	0.39	4	3
Doylestown (1907)	Columbia	328	333	1.52	3	14
Dresser (1919)	Polk	732	736	0.55	12	4
Eagle (1899)	Waukesha	1,707	1,726	1.11	26	52
East Troy (1900) ²	Walworth	3,564	3,771	5.81	55	105
Eastman (1909)	Crawford	437	445	1.83	4	8
Eden (1912)	Fond du Lac	687	710	3.35	1	29
Edgar (1898) ²	Marathon	1,386	1,399	0.94	13	2
Egg Harbor (1964) ²	Door	250	262	4.80	3	0
Eland (1905)	Shawano	251	251	0.00	17	3
Elderon (1917)	Marathon	189	187	-1.06	0	9
Eleva (1902)	Trempealeau	635	645	1.57	10	0
Elk Mound (1909)	Dunn	785	803	2.29	26	5
Elkhart Lake (1894)	Sheboygan	1,021	1,038	1.67	4	11
Ellsworth (1887)	Pierce	2,909	3,025	3.99	28	32
Elm Grove (1955) ³	Waukesha	6,249	6,281	0.51	153	75
Elmwood (1905)	Pierce	841	838	-0.36	6	12
Elmwood Park (1960)	Racine	474	475	0.21	16	6
Embarrass (1895)	Waupaca	487	486	-0.21	0	3
Endeavor (1946)	Marquette	440	443	0.68	11	3
Ephraim (1919) ²	Door	353	352	-0.28	3	1
Etrick (1948)	Trempealeau	521	521	0.00	7	0
Exeland (1920)	Sawyer	212	214	0.94	23	3
Fairchild (1880)	Eau Claire	564	552	-2.13	8	10
Fairwater (1921)	Fond du Lac	350	356	1.71	2	0
Fall Creek (1906)	Eau Claire	1,236	1,263	2.18	16	0
Fall River (1903)	Columbia	1,097	1,155	5.29	15	6
Fenwood (1904)	Marathon	174	167	-4.02	0	0
Ferryville (1912)	Crawford	174	178	2.30	2	0
Fontana-on-Geneva Lake (1924) ²	Walworth	1,754	1,819	3.71	23	19
Footville (1918)	Rock	788	785	-0.38	12	1
Forestville (1960)	Door	429	432	0.70	4	0
Fox Point (1926) ³	Milwaukee	7,012	6,990	-0.31	297	74
Francis Creek (1960)	Manitowoc	681	691	1.47	0	6
Frederic (1903) ²	Polk	1,262	1,247	-1.19	26	5
Fredonia (1922)	Ozaukee	1,924	2,016	4.24	48	27
Fremont (1882)	Waupaca	1,666	676	1.50	7	7
Friendship (1907)	Adams	781	781	0.00	36	8
Friesland (1946)	Columbia	298	296	-0.67	2	3
Guys Mills (1900)	Crawford	625	628	0.48	2	3
Genoa (1935)	Vernon	263	262	-0.38	5	0
Genoa City (1901)	Kenosha, Walworth	1,949	2,203	13.03	38	63
Germantown (1927) ²	Washington	18,260	18,708	2.45	680	205
Gilman (1914)	Taylor	474	476	0.42	3	8
Glen Flora (1915)	Rusk	93	95	2.15	4	0
Glenbeulah (1913)	Sheboygan	378	373	-1.32	1	2
Grafton (1896) ²	Ozaukee	10,464	10,878	3.96	193	165
Granton (1916)	Clark	406	404	-0.49	8	1
Grantsburg (1887)	Burnett	1,369	1,407	2.78	39	0
Gratiot (1891)	Lafayette	252	254	0.79	2	0
Greendale (1939) ³	Milwaukee	14,405	14,283	-0.85	458	340
Gresham (1908) ³	Shawano	575	589	2.43	169	12
Hales Corners (1952) ²	Milwaukee	7,765	7,759	-0.08	162	162

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Village (Year Incorporated) ¹	County	Population ⁴				
		2000 Census	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	2000 Nonwhite ⁵	2000 Hispanic
Hammond (1880)	St. Croix	1,153	1,445	25.35	14	3
Hancock (1902)	Waushara	463	463	0.00	15	40
Hartland (1891) ²	Waukesha	7,905	8,219	3.97	132	119
Hatley (1912)	Marathon	476	486	2.10	12	0
Haugen (1918)	Barron	287	288	0.35	0	2
Hawkins (1922)	Rusk	317	354	11.67	6	0
Hazel Green (1867)	Grant, Lafayette	1,183	1,181	-0.17	5	4
Hewitt (1973)	Wood	670	683	1.94	2	2
Highland (1873)	Iowa	855	864	1.05	0	3
Hilbert (1898)	Calumet	1,089	1,088	-0.09	11	16
Hixton (1920)	Jackson	446	443	-0.67	6	1
Hollandale (1910)	Iowa	283	286	1.06	1	1
Holmen (1946) ²	La Crosse	6,200	6,621	6.79	265	56
Hortonville (1894) ²	Outagamie	2,357	2,415	2.46	66	15
Howard (1959) ²	Brown, Outagamie	13,546	14,376	6.13	461	147
Howards Grove (1967)	Sheboygan	2,792	2,842	1.79	24	21
Hustisford (1870)	Dodge	1,135	1,142	0.62	5	14
Hustler (1914)	Juneau	113	115	1.77	0	0
Ingram (1907)	Rusk	76	79	3.95	0	0
Iola (1892)	Waupaca	1,298	1,310	0.92	17	17
Iron Ridge (1913)	Dodge	998	1,007	0.90	5	10
Ironton (1914)	Sauk	250	247	-1.20	6	4
Jackson (1912) ²	Washington	4,938	5,316	7.65	51	61
Johnson Creek (1903) ²	Jefferson	1,581	1,639	3.67	30	63
Junction City (1911)	Portage	440	432	-1.82	12	19
Kekoskee (1958)	Dodge	169	169	0.00	9	3
Kellnersville (1971)	Manitowoc	374	369	-1.34	5	0
Kendall (1894)	Monroe	469	474	1.07	1	3
Kennan (1903)	Price	171	169	-1.17	0	3
Kewaskum (1895) ²	Washington	3,277	3,416	4.24	52	30
Kimberly (1910) ²	Outagamie	6,146	6,245	1.61	138	46
Kingston (1923)	Green Lake	288	293	1.74	4	1
Knapp (1905)	Dunn	421	425	0.95	4	4
Kohler (1912)	Sheboygan	1,926	1,947	1.09	47	16
La Farge (1899)	Vernon	775	782	0.90	16	5
La Valle (1883)	Sauk	326	323	-0.92	1	7
Lac La Belle (1931)	Waukesha	329	338	2.74	0	1
Lake Delton (1954)	Sauk	1,982	2,194	10.70	79	33
Lake Nebagamon (1907)	Douglas	1,015	1,023	0.79	13	8
Lannon (1930)	Waukesha	1,009	996	-1.29	18	16
Lena (1921)	Oconto	529	521	-1.51	3	5
Lime Ridge (1910)	Sauk	169	171	1.18	0	1
Linden (1900)	Iowa	615	620	0.81	6	0
Little Chute (1899) ²	Outagamie	10,476	10,690	2.04	203	175
Livingston (1914)	Grant, Iowa	597	595	-0.34	0	2
Loganville (1917)	Sauk	278	278	0.72	0	1
Lohrville (1910)	Waushara	408	409	0.25	8	9
Lomira (1899)	Dodge	2,223	2,282	2.19	21	57
Lone Rock (1886)	Richland	929	914	-1.61	12	14
Lowell (1894)	Dodge	366	365	-0.27	8	12
Lublin (1915)	Taylor	110	108	-1.82	0	0
Luck (1905)	Polk	1,210	1,223	1.07	20	12
Luxemburg (1908)	Kewaunee	1,935	2,017	4.24	19	9
Lyndon Station (1903)	Juneau	458	461	0.66	17	7
Lynxville (1899)	Crawford	176	179	1.70	2	3
Maiden Rock (1887)	Pierce	121	120	-0.83	1	1
Maple Bluff (1930) ³	Dane	1,358	1,357	-0.07	31	9
Marathon City (1884) ²	Marathon	1,640	1,633	-0.43	24	5
Maribel (1965)	Manitowoc	264	347	31.44	9	1
Marquette (1958)	Green Lake	169	171	1.18	1	1
Marshall (1905)	Dane	3,432	3,513	2.36	83	138
Mason (1925)	Bayfield	72	77	6.94	9	0
Mattoon (1901)	Shawano	466	470	0.86	21	2
Mazomanie (1885) ²	Dane	1,485	1,504	1.28	35	29
McFarland (1920) ²	Dane	6,416	6,682	4.15	143	73
Melrose (1914)	Jackson	529	524	-0.95	2	4
Melvina (1922)	Monroe	93	91	-2.15	2	0
Menomonee Falls (1892) ³	Waukesha	32,647	33,233	1.79	1,045	377
Merrillan (1881)	Jackson	585	586	0.17	24	4
Merrimac (1899) ²	Sauk	416	424	1.92	8	6
Merton (1922)	Waukesha	1,926	1,964	1.97	25	14
Milladore (1933)	Portage, Wood	268	278	3.73	3	0
Milltown (1910)	Polk	888	888	0.00	18	7
Minong (1915)	Washburn	531	547	3.01	14	4
Mishicot (1950)	Manitowoc	1,422	1,435	0.91	13	4
Montfort (1893)	Grant, Iowa	663	674	1.66	5	0

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Village (Year Incorporated) ¹	County	Population ⁴				
		2000 Census	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	2000 Nonwhite ⁵	2000 Hispanic
Monticello (1891)	Green	1,146	1,148	0.17	8	12
Mount Calvary (1962)	Fond du Lac	956	949	-0.73	79	80
Mount Hope (1919)	Grant	186	186	0.00	0	3
Mount Horeb (1899) ²	Dane	5,860	6,009	2.54	81	34
Mount Sterling (1956)	Crawford	215	212	-1.40	2	0
Mukwonago (1905)	Walworth, Waukesha	6,162	6,312	2.43	83	117
Muscodia (1894)	Grant, Iowa	1,453	1,454	0.07	14	19
Nashotah (1957)	Waukesha	1,266	1,345	6.24	14	13
Necedah (1870) ²	Juneau	888	891	0.34	15	6
Nelson (1978)	Buffalo	395	400	1.27	3	1
Nelsonville (1913)	Portage	191	192	0.52	5	0
Neosho (1902)	Dodge	593	597	0.67	6	3
Neshkoro (1906)	Marquette	453	455	0.44	3	3
New Auburn (1902)	Barron, Chippewa	562	573	1.96	4	2
New Glarus (1901) ²	Green	2,111	2,113	0.09	23	27
Newburg (1973)	Ozaukee, Washington	1,119	1,126	0.63	26	20
Nichols (1967)	Outagamie	307	303	-1.30	23	4
North Bay (1951)	Racine	260	258	-0.77	17	15
North Fond du Lac (1903) ²	Fond du Lac	4,557	4,707	3.29	76	52
North Freedom (1893)	Sauk	649	649	0.00	11	7
North Hudson (1912)	St. Croix	3,463	3,624	4.65	94	17
North Prairie (1919)	Waukesha	1,571	1,686	7.32	12	17
Norwalk (1894)	Monroe	653	647	-0.92	4	209
Oakdale (1888)	Monroe	297	308	3.70	4	1
Oakfield (1903)	Fond du Lac	1,012	1,024	1.19	9	29
Oconomowoc Lake (1959) ²	Waukesha	564	641	13.65	8	4
Ogdenburg (1912)	Waupaca	224	221	-1.34	0	0
Oliver (1917)	Douglas	358	383	6.98	10	0
Ontario (1890)	Vernon	476	480	0.84	6	23
Oostburg (1909)	Sheboygan	2,660	2,712	1.95	18	33
Oregon (1883) ²	Dane	7,514	7,727	2.83	162	50
Orfordville (1900)	Rock	1,272	1,286	1.10	17	29
Osceola (1886) ²	Polk	2,421	2,501	3.30	53	22
Oxford (1912)	Marquette	536	531	-0.93	16	10
Paddock Lake (1960)	Kenosha	3,012	3,068	1.86	62	135
Palmyra (1866) ²	Jefferson	1,766	1,782	0.91	24	115
Pardeeville (1894) ²	Columbia	1,982	2,005	1.16	28	43
Park Ridge (1938)	Portage	488	481	-1.43	11	4
Patch Grove (1921)	Grant	166	165	-0.60	0	3
Pepin (1860)	Pepin	878	929	5.81	15	0
Pewaukee (1876) ²	Waukesha	8,170	8,275	1.29	284	99
Pigeon Falls (1956)	Trempealeau	388	393	1.29	4	0
Plain (1912)	Sauk	792	794	0.25	8	7
Plainfield (1882)	Wausara	899	896	-0.33	14	161
Pleasant Prairie (1989) ²	Kenosha	16,136	17,077	5.83	730	544
Plover (1971) ²	Portage	10,520	10,855	3.18	274	142
Plum City (1909)	Pierce	574	596	3.83	1	1
Poplar (1917)	Douglas	552	555	0.54	9	2
Port Edwards (1902) ²	Wood	1,944	1,938	-0.31	122	18
Potosi (1887)	Grant	711	726	2.11	6	7
Potter (1880)	Calumet	223	223	0.00	6	0
Pound (1914)	Marinette	355	356	0.28	2	0
Poynette (1892) ²	Columbia	2,266	2,349	3.66	39	33
Prairie du Sac (1885) ²	Sauk	3,251	3,319	2.72	42	66
Prairie Farm (1901)	Barron	508	514	1.18	3	16
Prentice (1899)	Price	626	632	0.96	10	13
Pulaski (1910) ²	Brown, Oconto, Shawano	3,060	3,193	4.35	67	29
Radisson (1953)	Sawyer	222	224	0.90	21	6
Randolph (1870)	Columbia, Dodge	1,869	1,857	-0.64	17	27
Random Lake (1907)	Sheboygan	1,551	1,563	0.77	27	25
Readstown (1898)	Vernon	395	399	1.01	0	0
Redgranite (1904)	Wausara	1,040	2,001	92.40	44	32
Reedsville (1892)	Manitowoc	1,187	1,195	0.67	19	10
Reeseville (1899)	Dodge	703	709	0.85	7	8
Rewey (1902)	Iowa	311	312	0.32	11	1
Rib Lake (1902)	Taylor	878	879	0.11	8	3
Ridgeland (1921)	Dunn	265	264	-0.38	1	1
Ridgeway (1902)	Iowa	689	696	1.02	12	0
Rio (1887)	Columbia	938	965	2.88	15	16
River Hills (1930) ³	Milwaukee	1,631	1,633	0.12	229	34
Roberts (1945)	St. Croix	969	1,080	11.46	17	9
Rochester (1912)	Racine	1,149	1,152	0.26	17	40
Rock Springs (1894)	Sauk	425	424	-0.24	3	5
Rockdale (1914)	Dane	214	212	-0.93	1	1
Rockland (1919)	La Crosse	625	636	1.76	10	1
Rosendale (1915)	Fond du Lac	923	947	2.60	3	3

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Village (Year Incorporated) ¹	County	Population ⁴				
		2000 Census	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	2000 Nonwhite ⁵	2000 Hispanic
Rosholt (1907)	Portage	518	514	-0.77	3	11
Rothschild (1917)	Marathon	4,970	4,981	0.22	187	14
Rudolph (1960)	Wood	423	422	-0.24	21	6
St. Cloud (1909)	Fond du Lac	497	505	1.61	2	4
St. Nazianz (1956)	Manitowoc	749	730	-2.54	16	17
Sauk City (1854) ⁴	Sauk	3,109	3,147	1.22	41	117
Saukville (1915) ²	Ozaukee	4,068	4,107	0.96	83	89
Scandinavia (1894)	Waupaca	349	372	6.59	5	0
Sharon (1892)	Walworth	1,549	1,556	0.45	44	113
Sheldon (1917)	Rusk	256	256	0.00	1	0
Sherwood (1968) ²	Calumet	1,550	1,804	16.39	22	15
Shiocton (1903)	Outagamie	954	957	0.31	4	64
Shorewood (1900) ³	Milwaukee	13,765	13,724	-0.28	1,053	345
Shorewood Hills (1927) ²	Dane	1,732	1,729	-0.17	112	55
Silver Lake (1926)	Kenosha	2,341	2,366	1.07	38	72
Siren (1948)	Burnett	988	1,012	2.43	40	1
Sister Bay (1912) ²	Door	886	907	2.37	10	6
Slinger (1869)	Washington	3,901	4,048	3.77	57	3
Soldiers Grove (1888)	Crawford	653	651	-0.31	6	54
Solon Springs (1920)	Douglas	576	577	0.17	30	3
Somerset (1915)	St. Croix	1,556	1,736	11.57	39	18
South Wayne (1911)	Lafayette	484	483	-0.21	2	0
Spencer (1902)	Marathon	1,932	1,942	0.52	11	18
Spring Green (1869) ²	Sauk	1,444	1,446	0.14	10	2
Spring Valley (1895) ²	Pierce, St. Croix	1,189	1,214	2.10	10	7
Star Prairie (1900)	St. Croix	574	621	8.19	13	1
Stetsenville (1949)	Taylor	563	559	-0.71	6	4
Steuben (1900)	Crawford	177	172	-2.82	1	1
Stockbridge (1908)	Calumet	649	657	1.23	7	1
Stockholm (1903)	Pepin	97	97	0.00	0	0
Stoddard (1911) ³	Vernon	815	810	-0.61	7	1
Stratford (1910)	Marathon	1,523	1,556	2.17	27	15
Strum (1948)	Trempealeau	1,001	999	-0.20	5	14
Sturtevant (1907) ²	Racine	5,287	5,273	-0.26	959	303
Sullivan (1915)	Jefferson	688	688	0.00	6	1
Superior (1949)	Douglas	500	526	5.20	15	1
Suring (1914) ⁴	Oconto	605	601	-0.66	11	1
Sussex (1924) ²	Waukesha	8,828	9,166	3.83	220	147
Taylor (1919)	Jackson	513	518	0.97	14	0
Tennyson (1940)	Grant	370	373	0.81	0	2
Theresa (1898)	Dodge	1,252	1,277	2.00	12	24
Thiensville (1910) ²	Ozaukee	3,254	3,247	-0.22	100	34
Tigerton (1896)	Shawano	764	751	-1.70	20	8
Tony (1911)	Rusk	105	104	-0.95	0	1
Trempealeau (1867) ²	Trempealeau	1,319	1,383	4.85	17	8
Turtle Lake (1898)	Barron, Polk	1,065	1,078	1.22	60	11
Twin Lakes (1937) ²	Kenosha	5,124	5,218	1.83	95	127
Union Center (1913)	Juneau	214	214	0.00	1	3
Union Grove (1893) ²	Racine	4,322	4,430	2.50	86	102
Unity (1903)	Clark, Marathon	368	364	-1.09	0	2
Valders (1919)	Manitowoc	948	986	4.01	6	5
Vesper (1948)	Wood	541	541	0.00	6	4
Viola (1899) ²	Richland, Vernon	667	706	5.85	6	8
Waldo (1922)	Sheboygan	450	451	0.22	11	0
Wales (1922)	Waukesha	2,523	2,542	0.75	27	26
Walworth (1901)	Walworth	2,304	2,389	3.69	37	165
Warrens (1973) ²	Monroe	286	279	-2.45	8	2
Waterford (1906) ²	Racine	4,048	4,195	3.63	57	76
Waunakee (1893) ²	Dane	8,995	9,435	4.89	140	86
Wausaukee (1924)	Marinette	572	565	-1.22	17	5
Wauzeka (1890)	Crawford	768	778	1.30	14	5
Webster (1916)	Burnett	653	662	1.38	60	2
West Baraboo (1956)	Sauk	1,248	1,272	1.92	42	20
West Milwaukee (1906) ²	Milwaukee	4,201	4,170	-0.74	384	504
West Salem (1893) ²	La Crosse	4,738	4,820	1.73	84	27
Westfield (1902)	Marquette	1,217	1,230	1.07	24	43
Weston (1996) ²	Marathon	12,079	12,502	3.50	793	84
Weyerhaeuser (1906)	Rusk	353	353	0.00	2	1
Wheeler (1922)	Dunn	317	314	-0.95	2	3
White Lake (1926)	Langlade	329	346	5.17	5	7
Whitefish Bay (1892) ³	Milwaukee	14,163	14,109	-0.38	656	221
Whitelaw (1958)	Manitowoc	730	741	1.51	5	4
Whiting (1947)	Portage	1,760	1,744	-0.91	72	20
Wild Rose (1904)	Wauzara	765	756	-1.18	11	17
Williams Bay (1919) ²	Walworth	2,415	2,481	2.73	25	90
Wilson (1911)	St. Croix	176	188	6.82	8	2

WISCONSIN VILLAGES
January 1, 2002—Continued

Village (Year Incorporated) ¹	County	Population ⁴				
		2000 Census	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	2000 Nonwhite ⁵	2000 Hispanic
Wilton (1890)	Monroe	519	525	1.16	6	44
Wind Point (1954)	Racine	1,853	1,850	-0.16	93	24
Winneconne (1887) ²	Winnebago	2,401	2,454	2.21	22	15
Winter (1973)	Sawyer	344	348	1.16	9	5
Withee (1901)	Clark	508	507	-0.20	6	2
Wittenberg (1893)	Shawano	1,177	1,179	0.17	40	3
Wonevot (1878)	Juneau	834	832	-0.24	9	3
Woodman (1917)	Grant	96	95	-1.04	0	0
Woodville (1911)	St. Croix	1,104	1,174	6.34	18	8
Wrightstown (1901)	Brown	1,934	2,137	10.50	41	34
Wyeville (1923)	Monroe	146	145	-0.68	5	4
Wyocena (1909)	Columbia	668	673	0.75	13	8
Yuba (1935)	Richland	92	92	0.00	0	0

¹There are 395 villages in Wisconsin as of January 1, 2002.

²One of 74 villages with an administrator, holding either a full-time or combination position.

³One of 11 villages operating under the manager form of government.

⁴Population totals include corrections made by the U.S. Census Bureau through 8/28/2002. Race and ethnicity data have not been adjusted. Population estimates are based on the corrected totals.

⁵In the 2000 U.S. Census, respondents were allowed to choose more than one race. The column "nonwhite" includes all who chose at least one race other than white.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimate of Wisconsin Municipalities*, January 1, 2002; League of Wisconsin Municipalities, *Directory of Wisconsin City and Village Officials*, August 2002.



According to the 2000 Census, 6,416 people lived in the Dane County Village of McFarland in 2000. The village grew by about 23% during the past decade. (Kathleen Sitter, LRB)

WISCONSIN CITIES AND VILLAGES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

City or Village (County)	Population ¹				2000 Nonwhite ²	2000 Hispanic
	2000 Census	2002 Estimate	Rank	Percent Change		
Cities						
Appleton (Calumet, Outagamie, Winnebago)	70,087	71,348	6	1.80%	5,063	1,775
Baraboo (Sauk)	10,711	10,862	69	1.41	243	168
Beaver Dam (Dodge)	15,169	15,251	45	0.54	292	640
Beloit (Rock)	35,775	35,918	19	0.40	6,786	3,257
Brookfield (Waukesha)	38,649	39,173	16	1.36	2,145	453
Burlington (Racine, Walworth)	9,936	10,000	75	0.64	177	462
Cedarburg (Ozaukee)	11,102	11,252	66	1.35	185	94
Chippewa Falls (Chippewa)	12,925	13,114	55	1.46	264	82
Cudahy (Milwaukee)	18,429	18,410	39	-0.10	619	872
De Pere (Brown)	20,559	21,332	34	3.76	743	202
Eau Claire (Chippewa, Eau Claire)	61,704	63,214	9	2.45	3,777	619
Fitchburg (Dane)	20,501	21,257	35	3.69	2,863	1,329
Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac)	42,203	42,619	15	0.99	2,065	1,232
Fort Atkinson (Jefferson)	11,621	11,859	63	2.05	209	508
Franklin (Milwaukee)	29,494	30,749	23	4.26	2,427	780
Glendale (Milwaukee)	13,367	13,121	54	-1.84	1,672	236
Green Bay (Brown)	102,779	103,018	3	0.23	9,885	7,294
Greenfield (Milwaukee)	35,476	35,776	20	0.85	1,588	1,376
Hartford (Washington)	10,908	11,424	65	4.76	188	326
Janesville (Rock)	60,200	64,775	11	0.96	2,089	1,569
Kaukauna (Outagamie)	12,983	13,430	53	3.44	537	103
Kenosha (Kenosha)	90,352	91,853	4	1.66	9,663	9,003
La Crosse (La Crosse)	51,818	51,781	12	-0.07	4,068	8,512
Madison (Dane)	208,054	213,679	2	2.70	29,033	8,512
Manitowoc (Manitowoc)	34,053	34,561	21	1.49	1,941	859
Marinette (Marinette)	11,749	11,700	64	-0.42	252	123
Marshallfield (Marathon, Wood)	18,800	18,908	36	0.57	496	146
Menasha (Calumet, Winnebago)	16,331	16,529	42	1.21	570	590
Menomonie (Dunn)	14,937	15,180	47	1.63	828	170
Mequon (Ozaukee)	22,643	23,121	29	2.11	1,202	261
Merrill (Lincoln)	10,146	10,174	74	0.05	173	104
Middleton (Dane)	15,770	16,088	43	2.02	1,448	444
Milwaukee (Milwaukee, Washington, Waukesha)	596,974	595,958	1	-0.17	254,339	71,646
Monroe (Green)	10,843	10,906	67	0.58	168	158
Muskego (Waukesha)	21,397	21,699	32	1.41	306	281
Neshanic (Winnebago)	24,507	24,697	28	0.78	717	495
New Berlin (Waukesha)	38,220	38,920	17	1.83	1,360	595
Oak Creek (Milwaukee)	28,456	29,826	24	4.81	1,675	1,267
Oconomowoc (Waukesha)	12,382	12,692	57	2.50	203	204
Onalaska (La Crosse)	14,859	15,224	46	2.59	658	141
Oshkosh (Winnebago)	62,916	64,172	61	3.34	4,105	1,062
Pewaukee (Waukesha)	11,783	12,177	61	3.34	261	153
Port Washington (Ozaukee)	10,467	10,575	73	1.03	263	168
Racine (Racine)	81,855	81,440	5	-0.51	18,471	11,422
River Falls (Pierce, St. Croix)	12,560	12,811	56	2.00	378	119
Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	50,792	50,689	13	-0.20	4,569	3,034
South Milwaukee (Milwaukee)	21,256	21,424	33	0.79	722	852
Stevens Point (Portage)	24,551	24,857	27	1.25	1,677	395
Stoughton (Dane)	12,354	12,524	59	1.38	347	153
Sun Prairie (Dane)	20,369	21,739	31	6.73	1,243	555
Superior (Douglas)	27,368	27,404	26	0.13	1,465	226
Two Rivers (Manitowoc)	12,639	12,579	58	-0.47	458	170
Watertown (Dodge, Jefferson)	21,598	22,327	30	3.38	409	170
Waukesha (Waukesha)	64,825	66,237	7	2.18	3,071	5,563
Waupun (Dodge, Fond du Lac)	10,718	10,637	72	-0.76	1,427	304
Wausau (Marathon)	38,426	38,599	18	1.13	5,226	398
Wauwatosa (Milwaukee)	47,271	46,930	14	-0.72	2,523	813
West Allis (Milwaukee)	61,254	61,114	10	-0.23	2,667	2,155
West Bend (Washington)	28,152	28,630	25	1.70	554	519
Whitewater (Jefferson, Walworth)	13,437	13,693	52	1.91	632	873
Wisconsin Rapids (Wood)	18,435	18,421	38	-0.08	998	242
Villages						
Allouez (Brown)	15,443	15,479	44	0.23	1,105	199
Ashwaubenon (Brown)	17,634	17,638	40	0.02	763	202
Brown Deer (Milwaukee)	12,170	12,118	62	-0.43	2,088	260
Germantown (Washington)	18,260	18,708	37	2.45	680	205
Grafton (Ozaukee)	10,464	10,878	68	3.96	193	165
Greendale (Milwaukee)	14,405	14,283	49	-0.85	458	340
Howard (Brown)	13,546	14,376	48	6.13	461	147
Little Chute (Outagamie)	10,476	10,690	71	2.04	203	175
Menomonee Falls (Waukesha)	32,647	33,233	22	1.79	1,045	377
Pleasant Prairie (Kenosha)	16,136	17,077	41	5.83	730	544
Plover (Portage)	10,520	10,855	70	3.18	274	142
Shorewood (Milwaukee)	13,763	13,724	51	-0.28	1,053	345
Weston (Marathon)	12,079	12,502	60	3.50	793	84
Whitefish Bay (Milwaukee)	14,163	14,109	50	-0.38	636	221

¹Population totals include corrections made by the U.S. Census Bureau through 8/28/2002. Race and ethnicity data have not been adjusted. Population estimates are based on the corrected totals.

²In the 2000 U.S. Census, respondents were allowed to choose more than one race. The column "nonwhite" includes all who chose at least one race other than white.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 2002*, October 2002.

**WISCONSIN TOWNS OVER 2,500 POPULATION
2000 U.S. Census and 2002 Estimate**

Town (County)	2000 Census*	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	Town (County)	2000 Census*	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Addison (Washington)	3,341	3,495	4.61%	Menasha (Winnebago)	15,858	16,367	3.21%
Alden (Polk)	2,615	2,719	3.98	Menominee (Menominee)	4,562	4,595	0.72
Algoa (Winnebago)	5,702	5,933	4.05	Menomonie (Dunn)	3,174	3,252	2.46
Arbor Vitae (Vilas)	3,153	3,221	2.16	Merrill (Lincoln)	2,979	3,001	0.74
Barton (Washington)	2,546	2,552	0.24	Merton (Waukesha)	7,988	8,172	2.30
Beaver Dam (Dodge)	3,440	3,538	2.85	Middleton (Dane)	4,594	4,800	4.48
Bellevue (Brown)	11,828	12,801	8.23	Milton (Rock)	2,844	2,906	2.18
Beloit (Rock)	7,038	7,193	2.20	Minocqua (Oneida)	4,859	5,001	2.92
Bloomfield (Walworth)	5,537	5,743	3.72	Mount Pleasant (Racine)	23,142	23,629	2.10
Bradley (Lincoln)	2,573	2,619	1.79	Mukwa (Waupaca)	2,773	2,814	1.48
Bristol (Dane)	2,698	2,872	6.45	Mukwonago (Waukesha)	6,868	7,093	3.28
Bristol (Kenosha)	4,538	4,593	1.21	Neeah (Winnebago)	2,657	2,674	0.64
Brockway (Jackson)	2,580	2,617	1.43	Newbold (Oneida)	2,710	2,807	3.58
Brookfield (Waukesha)	6,390	6,420	0.47	Norway (Racine)	7,600	7,688	1.16
Buchanan (Outagamie)	5,827	6,628	13.75	Oakland (Jefferson)	3,135	3,216	2.58
Burke (Dane)	2,990	3,011	0.70	Oconomowoc (Waukesha)	7,451	7,560	1.46
Burlington (Racine)	6,384	6,464	1.25	Onalaska (La Crosse)	5,210	5,217	2.05
Caledonia (Racine)	23,614	24,163	2.32	Oneida (Outagamie)	4,001	4,064	1.57
Campbell (La Crosse)	4,410	4,415	0.11	Oregon (Dane)	3,148	3,220	2.29
Cedarburg (Ozaukee)	5,550	5,671	2.18	Oshkosh (Winnebago)	3,234	2,773	-14.25
Center (Outagamie)	3,163	3,248	2.69	Ottawa (Waukesha)	3,758	3,814	1.49
Clayton (Winnebago)	2,974	3,138	5.51	Pacific (Columbia)	2,518	2,586	2.70
Cottage Grove (Dane)	3,839	3,854	0.39	Pelican (Oneida)	2,902	2,974	2.48
Dayton (Waupaca)	2,734	2,821	3.18	Peshigo (Marinette)	3,702	3,780	2.11
Delafield (Waukesha)	7,820	8,102	3.61	Pine Lake (Oneida)	2,720	2,776	2.06
Delavan (Walworth)	4,559	4,675	2.54	Pleasant Springs (Dane)	3,053	3,098	1.47
Dover (Racine)	3,908	4,009	2.58	Pleasant Valley (Eau Claire)	2,681	2,766	3.17
Dunn (Dane)	5,270	5,296	0.49	Plymouth (Sheboygan)	3,115	3,172	1.83
Dunn (Waushara)	3,117	3,336	7.03	Polk (Washington)	3,938	3,982	1.12
Eagle Point (Chippewa)	3,049	3,181	4.33	Randall (Kenosha)	2,929	3,072	4.88
East Troy (Walworth)	3,830	3,845	0.39	Raymond (Racine)	3,516	3,626	3.13
Ellington (Outagamie)	2,535	2,592	2.25	Rib Mountain (Marathon)	7,556	7,623	0.89
Empire (Fond du Lac)	2,620	2,646	0.99	Rice Lake (Barron)	3,026	3,080	1.78
Erin (Washington)	3,664	3,780	3.17	Richfield (Washington)	10,373	10,579	1.99
Farmington (Washington)	3,239	3,346	3.30	Rock (Rock)	3,338	3,342	0.12
Farmington (Waupaca)	4,148	4,231	2.00	Rome (Adams)	2,656	2,770	4.29
Fox Lake (Dodge)	2,402	2,608	8.58	St. Joseph (St. Croix)	3,436	3,562	3.67
Freedom (Outagamie)	5,241	5,391	2.86	Salem (Kenosha)	9,871	10,408	5.44
Fulton (Rock)	3,158	3,201	1.36	Saratoga (Wood)	5,383	5,437	1.00
Genesee (Waukesha)	7,284	7,444	2.20	Scott (Brown)	3,246	3,338	2.83
Geneva (Walworth)	4,642	4,740	2.11	Sevastopol (Door)	2,667	2,733	2.47
Grafton (Ozaukee)	3,980	4,050	1.76	Seymour (Eau Claire)	2,978	3,022	1.48
Grand Chute (Outagamie)	18,392	18,998	3.29	Sheboygan (Sheboygan)	5,874	6,660	13.38
Grand Rapids (Wood)	7,801	7,894	1.19	Shelby (La Crosse)	4,687	4,730	0.92
Greenbush (Sheboygan)	2,619	2,600	-0.73	Somers (Kenosha)	9,059	9,074	0.17
Greenville (Outagamie)	6,844	7,364	7.60	Somerset (St. Croix)	2,644	2,853	7.90
Hallie (Chippewa)	4,703	4,949	5.23	Sparta (Monroe)	2,753	2,890	4.98
Harrison (Calumet)	5,756	6,688	16.19	Springfield (Dane)	2,762	2,785	0.83
Hartford (Washington)	4,031	4,062	0.77	Star Prairie (St. Croix)	2,944	3,148	6.93
Hayward (Sawyer)	3,279	3,343	1.95	Stephenson (Marinette)	3,065	3,125	1.96
Hobart (Brown)	5,090	5,285	3.83	Stockton (Portage)	2,896	2,946	1.73
Holland (La Crosse)	3,042	3,110	2.24	Suamico (Brown)	8,686	9,399	8.21
Hudson (St. Croix)	6,213	6,869	10.56	Sugar Creek (Walworth)	3,331	3,440	3.27
Hull (Portage)	5,493	5,533	0.73	Summit (Waukesha)	4,999	5,015	0.32
Ixonia (Jefferson)	2,902	3,032	4.48	Taycheedah (Fond du Lac)	3,666	3,749	2.26
Jackson (Washington)	3,516	3,549	0.94	Trenton (Washington)	4,440	4,494	1.22
Janesville (Rock)	3,048	3,195	4.82	Troy (St. Croix)	3,661	3,823	4.43
Koshkonong (Jefferson)	3,395	3,460	1.91	Vernon (Waukesha)	7,227	7,331	1.44
Kronenwetter (Marathon)	5,369	5,554	3.45	Washington (Eau Claire)	6,995	7,137	2.03
Lac du Flambeau (Vilas)	3,004	3,058	1.80	Waterford (Racine)	5,938	6,168	3.87
Lafayette (Chippewa)	5,199	5,442	4.67	Waukesha (Waukesha)	8,596	8,622	0.30
Ledgewie (Brown)	3,363	3,708	10.26	Wescott (Shawano)	3,653	3,697	1.20
Lima (Sheboygan)	2,948	2,970	0.75	West Bend (Washington)	4,834	4,822	-0.25
Lincoln (Vilas)	2,579	2,638	2.29	Westport (Dane)	3,586	3,683	2.70
Lisbon (Waukesha)	9,359	9,522	1.74	Wheatland (Kenosha)	3,292	3,314	0.67
Little Suamico (Oconto)	3,877	4,164	7.40	Wilson (Sheboygan)	3,227	3,305	2.42
Lodi (Columbia)	2,791	2,948	5.63	Windsor (Dane)	5,286	5,456	3.22
Lyons (Walworth)	3,440	3,586	4.24	Yorkville (Racine)	3,291	3,309	0.55
Madison (Dane)	7,005	6,974	-0.44				
Manitowoc Rapids (Manitowoc)	2,520	2,530	0.40				

*Population totals include corrections made by the U.S. Census Bureau through 8/28/2002. Population estimates are based on the corrected totals.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 2002, October 2002.*

**WISCONSIN POPULATION
BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
April 1, 2000 and January 1, 2002**

County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
ADAMS COUNTY	19,920	20,327	2.04%	Prairie Farm, town	603	602	-0.17
Adams, city	1,831	1,847	0.87	Prairie Farm, village	508	514	1.18
Adams, town	1,267	1,285	1.42	Prairie Lake, town	1,369	1,394	1.83
Big Flats, town	946	983	3.91	Rice Lake, city	8,312	8,391	0.95
Colburn, town	181	183	1.10	Rice Lake, town	3,026	3,080	1.78
Dell Prairie, town	1,415	1,434	1.34	Sioux Creek, town	689	714	3.63
Easton, town	1,194	1,224	2.51	Stanford, town	669	683	2.09
Friendship, village	781	781	0.00	Stanley, town	2,237	2,277	1.79
Jackson, town	926	951	2.70	Sumner, town	598	614	2.68
Leola, town	265	270	1.89	Turtle Lake, town	622	621	-0.16
Lincoln, town	311	315	1.29	Turtle Lake (part), village	1,000	1,001	0.10
Monroe, town	363	381	4.96	Vance Creek, town	747	774	3.61
New Chester, town	2,141	2,132	-0.42	BAYFIELD COUNTY	15,013	15,263	1.67
New Haven, town	657	672	2.28	Barksdale, town	801	818	2.12
Preston, town	1,360	1,407	3.46	Barnes, town	610	627	2.79
Quincy, town	1,181	1,219	3.22	Bayfield, city	611	610	-0.16
Richfield, town	144	140	-2.78	Bayfield, town	625	662	5.92
Rome, town	2,656	2,770	4.29	Bayview, town	491	503	2.44
Springville, town	1,167	1,200	2.83	Bell, town	230	238	3.48
Strongs Prairie, town	1,115	1,128	1.17	Cable, town	836	849	1.56
Wisconsin Dells (part), city	19	5	— ²	Clover, town	211	223	5.69
ASHLAND COUNTY	16,866	16,979	0.67	Delta, town	235	243	3.40
Agenda, town	513	509	-0.78	Drummond, town	541	543	0.37
Ashland, city	8,620	8,651	0.36	Eileen, town	640	637	-0.47
Ashland, town	603	605	0.33	Grand View, town	483	495	2.48
Butternut, village	407	403	-0.98	Hughes, town	408	413	1.23
Chippewa, town	433	439	1.39	Iron River, town	1,059	1,085	2.46
Gingles, town	640	671	4.84	Kelly, town	377	386	2.39
Gordon, town	357	358	0.28	Keystone, town	369	371	0.54
Jacobs, town	835	830	-0.60	Lincoln, town	293	302	3.07
La Pointe, town	246	264	7.32	Mason, town	326	327	0.31
Marengo, town	362	363	0.28	Mason, village	72	77	6.94
Mellen, city	845	852	0.83	Namakagon, town	285	288	1.05
Morse, town	515	520	0.97	Orienta, town	101	101	0.00
Peeksville, town	176	177	0.57	Oulu, town	540	544	0.74
Sanborn, town	1,272	1,276	0.31	Pilsen, town	203	217	6.90
Shanagolden, town	150	150	0.00	Port Wing, town	420	420	0.00
White River, town	892	911	2.13	Russell, town	1,216	1,239	1.89
BARRON COUNTY	44,963	45,633	1.49	Tripp, town	209	212	1.44
Almena, town	910	936	2.86	Washburn, city	2,280	2,282	0.09
Almena, village	720	735	2.08	Washburn, town	541	551	1.85
Arland, town	670	677	1.04	BROWN COUNTY	226,778	231,858	2.24
Barron, city	3,248	3,336	2.71	Allouez, village	15,443	15,479	0.23
Barron, town	1,014	990	-2.37	Ashwaubenon, village	17,634	17,638	0.02
Bear Lake, town	587	608	3.58	³ Bellevue, town	11,828	12,801	8.23
Cameron, village	1,546	1,579	2.13	De Pere, city	20,559	21,332	3.76
Cedar Lake, town	944	971	2.86	Denmark, village	1,958	1,977	0.97
Chetek, city	2,180	2,199	0.87	Eaton, town	1,414	1,450	2.55
Chetek, town	1,686	1,703	1.01	Glenmore, town	1,187	1,197	0.84
Clinton, town	920	938	1.96	Green Bay, city	102,779	103,018	0.23
Cristal Lake, town	778	797	2.44	Green Bay, town	1,772	1,833	3.44
Cumberland, city	2,280	2,308	1.23	⁴ Hobart, town	5,090	5,285	3.83
Cumberland, town	942	953	1.17	Holland, town	1,339	1,384	3.36
Dallas, town	604	605	0.17	Howard (part), village	13,546	14,376	6.13
Dallas, village	356	365	2.53	Humboldt, town	1,338	1,377	2.91
Dovre, town	680	701	3.09	Lawrence, town	1,548	1,670	7.88
Doyle, town	498	502	0.80	Ledgeview, town	3,363	3,708	10.26
Haugen, village	287	288	0.35	Morrison, town	1,651	1,674	1.39
Lakeland, town	963	993	3.12	New Denmark, town	1,482	1,513	2.09
Maple Grove, town	968	966	-0.21	Pittsfield, town	2,433	2,490	2.34
Maple Plain, town	876	887	1.26	Pulaski (part), village	3,013	3,129	3.85
New Auburn (part), village	15	23	53.33	Rockland, town	1,522	1,576	3.55
Oak Grove, town	911	908	-0.33	Scott, town	3,246	3,338	2.83
				Suamico, town	8,686	9,399	8.21
				Wrightstown, town	2,013	2,077	3.18

**WISCONSIN POPULATION
BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
April 1, 2000 and January 1, 2002—Continued**

County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Wrightstown, village	1,934	2,137	10.50	Potter, village	223	223	0.00
BUFFALO COUNTY	13,804	13,955	1.09	Rantoul, town	841	848	0.83
Alma, city	942	942	0.00	Sherwood, village	1,550	1,804	16.39
Alma, town	377	380	0.80	Stockbridge, town	1,383	1,402	1.37
Belvidere, town	442	443	0.23	Stockbridge, village	649	657	1.23
Buffalo, city	1,040	1,060	1.92	Woodville, town	993	985	-0.81
Buffalo, town	667	684	2.55	CHIPPEWA COUNTY	55,195	56,588	2.52
Canton, town	304	311	2.30	Anson, town	1,881	1,930	2.60
Cochrane, village	435	431	-0.92	Arthur, town	710	724	1.97
Cross, town	366	372	1.64	Auburn, town	580	613	5.69
Dover, town	484	485	0.21	Birch Creek, town	520	529	1.73
Fountain City, city	983	984	0.10	Bloomer, city	3,347	3,364	0.51
Gilmanton, town	470	473	0.64	Bloomer, town	926	958	3.46
Glencoe, town	478	482	0.84	Boyd, village	680	676	-0.59
Lincoln, town	187	186	-0.53	Cadott, village	1,345	1,350	0.37
Maxville, town	325	331	1.85	Chippewa Falls, city	12,925	13,114	1.46
Milton, town	517	525	1.55	Cleveland, town	900	925	2.78
Modena, town	318	317	-0.31	Colburn, town	727	736	1.24
Mondovi, city	2,634	2,667	1.25	Cooks Valley, town	632	655	3.64
Mondovi, town	449	457	1.78	Cornell, city	1,466	1,457	-0.61
Montana, town	306	310	1.31	Delmar, town	941	953	1.28
Naples, town	584	604	3.42	Eagle Point, town	3,049	3,181	4.33
Nelson, town	586	591	0.85	Eau Claire (part), city	1,910	1,966	2.93
Nelson, village	395	400	1.27	Edson, town	966	990	2.48
Waumandee, town	515	520	0.97	Estella, town	469	480	2.35
BURNETT COUNTY	15,674	16,051	2.41	Goetz, town	695	716	3.02
Anderson, town	372	381	2.42	Hallie, town	4,703	4,949	5.23
Blaine, town	224	223	-0.45	Howard, town	648	669	3.24
Daniels, town	665	676	1.65	Lafayette, town	5,199	5,442	4.67
Dewey, town	565	575	1.77	Lake Holcombe, town	1,010	1,038	2.77
Grantsburg, town	967	1,008	4.24	New Auburn (part), village	547	550	0.55
Grantsburg, village	1,369	1,407	2.78	Ruby, town	446	451	1.12
Jackson, town	765	784	2.48	Sampson, town	816	853	4.53
La Follette, town	511	515	0.78	Sigel, town	825	844	2.30
Lincoln, town	286	291	1.75	Stanley, city	1,898	1,916	0.95
Meenon, town	1,172	1,191	1.62	Tilden, town	1,185	1,213	2.36
Oakland, town	778	810	4.11	Wheaton, town	2,366	2,443	3.25
Roosevelt, town	197	206	4.57	Woodmohr, town	883	903	2.27
Rusk, town	420	422	0.48	CLARK COUNTY	33,557	33,860	0.90
Sand Lake, town	556	559	0.54	Abbotsford (part), city	1,412	1,412	0.00
Scott, town	590	611	3.56	Beaver, town	854	852	-0.23
Siren, town	873	879	0.69	Butler, town	88	88	0.00
Siren, village	988	1,012	2.43	Colby (part), city	1,156	1,203	4.07
Swiss, town	815	833	2.21	Colby, town	908	901	-0.77
Trade Lake, town	871	908	4.25	Curtiss, village	198	208	5.05
Union, town	351	354	0.85	Dewhurst, town	321	341	6.23
Webb Lake, town	381	391	2.62	Dorchester (part), village	823	833	1.22
Webster, village	653	662	1.38	Eaton, town	665	671	0.90
West Marshland, town	331	353	6.65	Foster, town	95	96	1.05
Wood River, town	974	1,000	2.67	Fremont, town	1,190	1,230	3.36
CALUMET COUNTY	40,631	42,497	4.59	Grant, town	920	933	1.41
Appleton (part), city	10,974	11,222	2.26	Granton, village	406	404	-0.49
Brillion, city	2,937	2,963	0.89	Green Grove, town	675	685	1.48
Brillion, town	1,438	1,484	3.20	Greenwood, city	1,079	1,085	0.56
Brotherston, town	1,404	1,411	0.50	Hendren, town	513	512	-0.19
Charlestown, town	789	789	0.00	Hewett, town	314	314	0.00
Chilton, city	3,708	3,764	1.51	Hixon, town	740	748	1.08
Chilton, town	1,130	1,123	-0.62	Hoard, town	821	820	-0.12
Harrison, town	5,756	6,688	16.19	Levis, town	504	516	2.38
Hilbert, village	1,089	1,088	-0.09	Longwood, town	698	709	1.58
Kiel (part), city	321	323	0.62	Loyal, city	1,308	1,307	-0.08
Menasha (part), city	688	909	32.12	Loyal, town	787	788	0.13
New Holstein, city	3,301	3,322	0.64	Lynn, town	834	835	0.12
New Holstein, town	1,457	1,492	2.40	Mayville, town	919	927	0.87

**WISCONSIN POPULATION
BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
April 1, 2000 and January 1, 2002–Continued**

County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Mead, town	290	295	1.72	Freeman, town	719	721	0.28
Mentor, town	570	573	0.53	Gays Mills, village	625	628	0.48
Neillsville, city	2,731	2,671	-2.20	Haney, town	330	332	0.61
Owen, city	936	933	-0.32	Lynxville, village	176	179	1.70
Pine Valley, town	1,121	1,142	1.87	Marietta, town	510	520	1.96
Reseburg, town	740	748	1.08	Mount Sterling, village	215	212	-1.40
Seif, town	212	212	0.00	Prairie du Chien, city	6,018	6,022	0.07
Sherman, town	831	841	1.20	Prairie du Chien, town	1,076	1,092	1.49
Sherwood, town	252	267	5.95	Scott, town	503	514	2.19
Thorp, city	1,536	1,565	1.89	Seneca, town	893	915	2.46
Thorp, town	730	742	1.64	Soldiers Grove, village	653	651	-0.31
Unity, town	745	763	2.42	Steuben, village	177	172	-2.82
Unity (part), village	163	163	0.00	Utica, town	674	680	0.89
Warner, town	627	638	1.75	Wauzeka, town	369	370	0.27
Washburn, town	304	306	0.66	Wauzeka, village	768	778	1.30
Weston, town	638	647	1.41				
Withee, town	885	897	1.36	DANE COUNTY	426,526	438,881	2.90
Withee, village	508	507	-0.20	Albion, town	1,858	1,876	0.97
Worden, town	657	668	1.67	Belleville (part), village	1,795	1,866	3.96
York, town	853	864	1.29	Berry, town	1,084	1,110	2.40
COLUMBIA COUNTY	52,468	53,472	1.91	Black Earth, town	449	465	3.56
Arlington, town	848	858	1.18	Black Earth, village	1,320	1,314	-0.45
Arlington, village	484	497	2.69	Blooming Grove, town	1,768	1,760	-0.45
Caledonia, town	1,171	1,196	2.13	Blue Mounds, town	842	865	2.73
Cambria, village	792	786	-0.76	Blue Mounds, village	708	720	1.69
Columbus (part), city	4,443	4,564	2.72	Bristol, town	2,698	2,872	6.45
Columbus, town	711	709	-0.28	Brooklyn (part), village	502	535	6.57
Courtland, town	463	468	1.08	Burke, town	2,990	3,011	0.70
Dekorra, town	2,350	2,372	0.94	Cambridge (part), village	1,014	1,054	3.94
Doylestown, village	328	333	1.52	Christiana, town	1,313	1,322	0.69
Fall River, village	1,097	1,155	5.29	Cottage Grove, town	3,839	3,854	0.39
Fort Winnebago, town	855	853	-0.23	Cottage Grove, village	4,059	4,229	4.19
Fountain Prairie, town	810	817	0.86	Cross Plains, town	1,419	1,432	0.92
Friesland, village	298	296	-0.67	Cross Plains, village	3,084	3,166	2.66
Hampden, town	563	564	0.18	Dane, town	968	974	0.62
Leeds, town	813	816	0.37	Dane, village	799	833	4.26
Lewiston, town	1,187	1,202	1.26	Deerfield, town	1,470	1,494	1.63
Lodi, city	2,882	2,925	1.49	Deerfield, village	1,971	1,970	-0.05
Lodi, town	2,791	2,948	5.63	DeForest, village	7,368	7,688	4.34
Lowville, town	987	1,003	1.62	Dunkirk, town	2,053	2,050	-0.15
Marcellon, town	1,024	1,034	0.98	Dunn, town	5,270	5,296	0.49
Newport, town	681	685	0.59	Edgerton (part), city	7	11	57.14
Otsego, town	757	760	0.40	Fitchburg, city	20,501	21,257	3.69
Pacific, town	2,518	2,586	2.70	Madison, city	208,054	213,679	2.70
Pardeeville, village	1,982	2,005	1.16	Madison, town	7,005	6,974	-0.44
Portage, city	9,728	9,895	1.72	Maple Bluff, village	1,358	1,357	-0.07
Poynette, village	2,266	2,349	3.66	Marshall, village	3,432	3,513	2.36
Randolph, town	699	720	3.00	Mazomanie, town	1,185	1,205	1.69
Randolph (part), village	523	519	-0.76	Mazomanie, village	1,485	1,504	1.28
Rio, village	938	965	2.88	McFarland, village	6,416	6,682	4.15
Scott, town	791	804	1.64	Medina, town	1,235	1,259	1.94
Springvale, town	550	559	1.64	Middleton, city	15,770	16,088	2.02
West Point, town	1,634	1,672	2.33	Middleton, town	4,594	4,800	4.48
Wisconsin Dells (part), city	2,293	2,320	1.18	Monona, city	8,018	7,997	-0.26
Wyoceca, town	1,543	1,564	1.36	Montrose, town	1,134	1,147	1.15
Wyoceca, village	668	673	0.75	Mount Horeb, village	5,860	6,009	2.54
CRAWFORD COUNTY	17,243	17,406	0.95	Oregon, town	3,148	3,220	2.29
Bell Center, village	116	116	0.00	Oregon, village	7,514	7,727	2.83
Bridgeport, town	946	968	2.33	Perry, town	670	671	0.15
Clayton, town	956	956	0.00	Pleasant Springs, town	3,053	3,098	1.47
De Soto (part), village	118	158	33.90	Primrose, town	682	698	2.35
Eastman, town	790	799	1.14	Rockdale, village	214	212	-0.93
Eastman, village	437	445	1.83	Roxbury, town	1,700	1,726	1.53
Ferryville, village	174	178	2.30	Rutland, town	1,887	1,911	1.27
				Shorewood Hills, village	1,732	1,729	-0.17
				Springdale, town	1,530	1,606	4.97
				Springfield, town	2,762	2,785	0.83

**WISCONSIN POPULATION
BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Stoughton, city	12,354	12,524	1.38	Gardner, town	1,197	1,229	2.67
Sun Prairie, city	20,369	21,739	6.73	Gibraltar, town	1,063	1,102	3.67
Sun Prairie, town	2,308	2,341	1.43	Jacksonport, town	738	756	2.44
Vermont, town	839	847	0.95	Liberty Grove, town	1,858	1,905	2.53
Verona, city	7,052	8,050	14.15	Nasewaupes, town	1,873	1,883	0.53
Vienna, town	2,153	2,172	0.88	Sevastopol, town	2,667	2,733	2.47
Vienna, town	1,294	1,302	0.62	Sister Bay, village	886	907	2.37
Wauwaukee, village	8,995	9,435	4.89	Sturgeon Bay, city	9,437	9,655	2.31
Westport, town	3,586	3,683	2.70	Sturgeon Bay, town	865	880	1.73
Windsor, town	5,286	5,456	3.22	Union, town	880	896	1.82
York, town	703	711	1.14	Washington, town	660	677	2.58
DODGE COUNTY	85,897	87,803	1.38	DOUGLAS COUNTY	43,287	43,677	0.90
Ashippun, town	2,308	2,347	1.69	Amnicon, town	1,074	1,095	1.96
Beaver Dam, city	15,169	15,251	0.54	Bennett, town	622	632	1.61
Beaver Dam, town	3,440	3,538	2.85	Brule, town	591	607	2.71
Brownsville, village	570	569	-0.18	Cloverland, town	247	246	-0.40
Burnett, town	919	923	0.44	Dairyland, town	186	185	-0.54
Calamus, town	1,005	1,012	0.70	Gordon, town	645	678	5.12
Chester, town	960	955	-0.52	Hawthorne, town	1,045	1,063	1.72
Clyman, town	849	860	1.30	Highland, town	245	259	5.71
Clyman, village	388	387	-0.26	Lake Nebagamom, village	1,015	1,023	0.79
Columbus (part), city	36	0	-2	Lakeside, town	609	618	1.48
Elba, town	1,086	1,093	0.64	Maple, town	649	661	1.85
Emmet, town	1,221	1,255	2.78	Oakland, town	1,144	1,172	2.45
Fox Lake, city	1,454	1,476	1.51	Oliver, village	358	383	6.98
Fox Lake, town	2,402	2,608	8.58	Parkland, town	1,240	1,246	0.48
Hartford (part), city	10	4	-60.00	Poplar, village	552	555	0.54
Herman, town	1,207	1,216	0.75	Solon Springs, town	807	833	3.22
Horicon, city	3,775	3,772	-0.08	Solon Springs, village	576	577	0.17
Hubbard, town	1,643	1,676	2.01	Summit, town	1,042	1,054	1.15
Hustisford, town	1,379	1,401	1.60	Superior, city	27,368	27,404	0.13
Hustisford, village	1,135	1,142	0.62	Superior, town	2,058	2,121	3.06
Iron Ridge, village	998	1,007	0.90	Superior, village	500	526	5.20
Juneau, city	2,485	2,498	0.52	Wascott, town	714	739	3.50
Kekoskee, village	169	169	0.00	DUNN COUNTY	39,858	40,828	2.43
Lebanon, town	1,664	1,711	2.82	Boyceville, village	1,043	1,058	1.44
Leroy, town	1,116	1,115	-0.09	Colfax, town	909	935	2.86
Lomira, town	1,228	1,237	0.73	Colfax, village	1,136	1,155	1.67
Lomira, village	2,233	2,282	2.19	Downing, village	257	258	0.39
Lowell, town	1,169	1,177	0.68	Dunn, town	1,492	1,527	2.35
Lowell, village	366	365	-0.27	Eau Galle, town	797	803	0.75
Mayville, city	4,902	5,124	4.53	Elk Mound, town	1,121	1,215	8.39
Neosho, village	593	597	0.67	Elk Mound, village	785	803	2.29
Oak Grove, town	1,126	1,120	-0.53	Grant, town	426	433	1.64
Portland, town	1,106	1,125	1.72	Hay River, town	546	566	3.66
Randolph (part), village	1,346	1,338	-0.59	Knapp, village	421	425	0.95
Reeseville, village	703	709	0.85	Lucas, town	658	674	2.43
Rubicon, town	2,005	2,093	4.39	Menomonie, city	14,937	15,180	1.63
Shields, town	554	556	0.36	Menomonie, town	3,174	3,252	2.46
Theresa, town	1,080	1,092	1.11	New Haven, town	656	670	2.13
Theresa, village	1,252	1,277	2.00	Otter Creek, town	474	500	5.49
Trenton, town	1,301	1,301	0.00	Peru, town	247	250	1.21
Watroun (part), city	8,063	8,335	3.37	Red Cedar, town	1,673	1,756	4.96
Waupun (part), city	7,436	7,308	-1.72	Ridgeland, village	265	264	-0.38
Westford, town	1,400	1,412	0.86	Rock Creek, town	793	803	1.26
Williamstown, town	646	650	0.62	Sand Creek, town	586	601	2.56
DOOR COUNTY	27,961	28,641	2.43	Sheridan, town	483	491	1.66
Baileys Harbor, town	1,003	1,030	2.69	Sherman, town	748	761	1.74
Brussels, town	1,112	1,134	1.98	Spring Brook, town	1,320	1,372	3.94
Clay Banks, town	410	412	0.49	Stanton, town	715	767	7.27
Egg Harbor, town	1,194	1,272	6.53	Tainter, town	2,116	2,216	4.73
Egg Harbor, village	250	262	4.80	Tiffany, town	633	644	1.74
Ephraim, village	353	352	-0.28	Weston, town	630	626	-0.63
Forestville, town	1,086	1,124	3.50	Wheeler, village	317	314	-0.95
Forestville, village	429	432	0.70	Wilson, town	500	509	1.80

**WISCONSIN POPULATION
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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY	93,142	95,132	2.14	FOREST COUNTY	10,024	10,113	0.89
Altoona, city	6,698	6,756	0.87	Alvin, town	186	193	3.76
Augusta, city	1,460	1,468	0.55	Argonne, town	532	537	0.94
Bridge Creek, town	1,844	1,841	-0.16	Armstrong Creek, town	463	469	1.30
Brunswick, town	1,598	1,614	1.00	Blackwell, town	347	345	-0.58
Clear Creek, town	712	727	2.11	Caswell, town	102	102	0.00
Drammen, town	800	818	2.25	Crandon, city	1,961	1,936	-1.27
Eau Claire (part), city	59,794	61,248	2.43	Crandon, town	614	632	2.93
Fairchild, town	351	359	2.28	Freedom, town	376	380	1.06
Fairchild, village	564	552	-2.13	Hiles, town	404	409	1.24
Fall Creek, village	1,236	1,263	2.18	Laona, town	1,367	1,378	0.80
Lincoln, town	1,080	1,101	1.94	Lincoln, town	1,005	1,022	1.69
Ludington, town	998	1,034	3.61	Nashville, town	1,157	1,174	1.47
Otter Creek, town	531	533	0.38	Popple River, town	79	81	2.53
Pleasant Valley, town	2,681	2,766	3.17	Ross, town	167	169	1.20
Seymour, town	2,978	3,022	1.48	Wabeno, town	1,264	1,286	1.74
Union, town	2,402	2,461	2.46				
Washington, town	6,995	7,137	2.03	GRANT COUNTY	49,597	50,165	1.15
Wilson, town	420	432	2.86	Bagley, village	339	347	2.36
				Beetown, town	734	753	2.59
FLORENCE COUNTY	5,088	5,187	1.95	Bloomington, town	399	400	0.25
Aurora, town	1,186	1,210	2.02	Bloomington, village	701	699	-0.29
Commonwealth, town	419	423	0.95	Blue River, village	429	429	0.00
Fence, town	231	233	0.87	Boscobel, city	3,047	3,228	5.94
Fern, town	153	157	2.61	Boscobel, town	433	439	1.39
Florence, town	2,319	2,363	1.90	Cassville, town	487	488	0.21
Homestead, town	378	385	1.85	Cassville, village	1,085	1,082	-0.28
Long Lake, town	197	202	2.54	Castle Rock, town	314	323	2.87
Tipler, town	205	214	4.39	Clifton, town	304	311	2.30
				Cuba City (part), city	1,945	1,952	0.36
FOND DU LAC COUNTY	97,296	98,589	1.33	Dickeyville, village	1,043	1,053	0.96
Alto, town	1,103	1,109	0.54	Ellenboro, town	608	606	-0.33
Ashford, town	1,773	1,802	1.64	Fennimore, city	2,387	2,386	-0.04
Auburn, town	2,075	2,122	2.27	Fennimore, town	599	607	1.34
Brandon, village	912	912	0.00	Glen Haven, town	490	484	-1.22
Byron, town	1,550	1,571	1.35	Harrison, town	497	504	1.41
Calumet, town	1,514	1,517	0.20	Hazel Green, town	1,043	1,132	8.53
Campbelsport, village	1,913	1,930	0.89	Hazel Green (part), village	1,171	1,166	-0.43
Eden, town	979	976	-0.31	Hickory Grove, town	443	460	3.84
Eden, village	687	710	3.35	Jamestown, town	2,077	2,091	0.67
Eldorado, town	1,447	1,470	1.59	Lancaster, city	4,070	4,075	0.12
Empire, town	2,620	2,646	0.99	Liberty, town	552	561	1.63
Fairwater, village	350	356	1.71	Lima, town	721	739	2.50
Fond du Lac, city	42,203	42,619	0.99	Little Grant, town	257	260	1.17
Fond du Lac, town	2,027	2,113	4.24	Livington (part), village	584	586	0.34
Forest, town	1,108	1,126	1.62	Marion, town	517	552	6.77
Friendship, town	2,406	2,433	1.12	Millville, town	147	147	0.00
Lamartine, town	1,616	1,641	1.55	Montfort (part), village	603	615	1.99
Marshfield, town	1,118	1,129	0.98	Mount Hope, town	225	228	1.33
Metomen, town	709	717	1.13	Mount Hope, village	186	186	0.00
Mount Calvary, village	956	949	-0.73	Mount Ida, town	523	535	2.29
North Fond du Lac, village	4,557	4,707	3.29	Muscoda, town	674	695	3.12
Oakfield, town	767	767	0.00	Muscoda (part), village	1,357	1,360	0.22
Oakfield, village	1,012	1,024	1.19	North Lancaster, town	515	519	0.78
Osceola, town	1,802	1,831	1.61	Paris, town	754	756	0.27
Ripon, city	7,450	7,569	1.60	Patch Grove, town	390	395	1.28
Ripon, town	1,379	1,392	0.94	Patch Grove, village	166	165	-0.60
Rosendale, town	783	785	0.26	Platteville, city	9,989	9,999	0.10
Rosendale, village	923	947	2.60	Platteville, town	1,343	1,353	0.74
St. Cloud, village	497	505	1.61	Potosi, town	831	825	-0.72
Springvale, town	727	728	0.14	Potosi, village	711	726	2.11
Taycheedah, town	3,666	3,749	2.26	Smelser, town	756	763	0.93
Waupun (part), city	3,282	3,329	1.43	South Lancaster, town	808	810	0.25
Waupun, town	1,385	1,408	1.66	Tennyson, village	370	373	0.81
				Waterloo, town	557	567	1.80
				Watterstown, town	362	366	1.10

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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Wingville, town	394	398	1.02	Livingston (part), village	13	9	-30.77
Woodman, town	194	199	2.58	Mifflin, town	617	621	0.65
Woodman, village	96	95	-1.04	Mineral Point, city	2,617	2,616	-0.04
Wyalusing, town	370	377	1.89	Mineral Point, town	867	874	0.81
GREEN COUNTY	33,647	34,351	2.09	Montfort (part), village	60	59	-1.67
Adams, town	464	472	1.72	Moscow, town	594	606	2.02
Albany, town	775	821	5.94	Muscoda (part), village	96	94	-2.08
Albany, village	1,191	1,191	0.00	Pulaski, town	381	385	1.05
Belleville (part), village	113	113	0.00	Rewey, village	311	312	0.32
Broadhead, city	3,180	3,172	-0.25	Ridgeway, town	581	596	2.58
Brooklyn, town	944	961	1.80	Ridgeway, village	689	696	1.02
Brooklyn (part), village	414	421	1.69	Waldwick, town	500	504	0.80
Brownton, village	252	252	0.00	Wyoming, town	364	369	1.37
Cadiz, town	863	866	0.35	IRON COUNTY	6,861	6,932	1.03
Clarno, town	1,079	1,088	0.83	Anderson, town	61	61	0.00
Decatur, town	1,688	1,769	4.80	Carey, town	191	194	1.57
Exeter, town	1,261	1,414	12.13	Gurney, town	158	160	1.27
Jefferson, town	1,212	1,229	1.40	Hurley, city	1,818	1,812	-0.33
Jordon, town	577	589	2.08	Kimball, town	540	536	-0.74
Monroe, city	10,843	10,906	0.58	Knight, town	284	285	0.35
Monroe, town	1,142	1,191	4.29	Mercer, town	1,732	1,779	2.71
Monticello, village	1,146	1,148	0.17	Montreal, city	838	834	-0.48
Mount Pleasant, town	547	563	2.93	Oma, town	355	382	7.61
New Glarus, town	943	1,051	11.45	Pence, town	198	196	-1.01
New Glarus, village	2,111	2,113	0.09	Saxon, town	350	349	-0.29
Spring Grove, town	861	874	1.51	Sherman, town	336	344	2.38
Sylvestor, town	809	843	4.20	JACKSON COUNTY	19,100	19,381	1.47
Washington, town	627	655	4.47	Adams, town	1,208	1,237	2.40
York, town	605	649	7.27	Albion, town	1,093	1,099	0.55
GREEN LAKE COUNTY	19,105	19,282	0.93	Alma, town	983	1,007	2.44
Berlin (part), city	5,222	5,253	0.59	Alma Center, village	446	455	2.02
Berlin, town	1,145	1,163	1.57	Bear Bluff, town	128	123	-3.91
Brooklyn, town	1,904	1,925	1.10	Black River Falls, city	3,618	3,612	-0.17
Green Lake, city	1,100	1,137	3.36	Brockway, town	2,580	2,617	1.43
Green Lake, town	1,258	1,272	1.11	City Point, town	189	189	0.00
Kingston, town	900	905	0.56	Cleveland, town	438	454	3.65
Kingston, village	288	293	1.74	Curran, town	366	384	4.92
Mackford, town	585	589	0.68	Franklin, town	325	325	0.00
Manchester, town	848	855	0.83	Garden Valley, town	406	405	-0.25
Markesan, city	1,396	1,392	-0.29	Garfield, town	529	570	7.75
Marquette, town	481	495	2.91	Hixton, town	611	618	1.15
Marquette, village	169	171	1.18	Hixton, village	446	443	-0.67
Princeton, city	1,504	1,496	-0.53	Irving, town	602	626	3.99
Princeton, town	1,540	1,566	1.69	Knapp, town	275	283	2.91
St. Marie, town	341	342	0.29	Komensky, town	462	469	1.52
Seneca, town	424	428	0.94	Manchester, town	680	699	2.79
IOWA COUNTY	22,780	23,153	1.64	Melrose, town	402	423	5.22
Arena, town	1,444	1,465	1.45	Melrose, village	529	524	-0.95
Arena, village	685	726	5.99	Merrillan, village	585	586	0.17
Avoca, village	608	622	2.30	Millston, town	136	137	0.74
Barneveld, village	1,088	1,106	1.65	North Bend, town	397	399	0.50
Blanchardville (part), village	146	151	3.42	Northfield, town	586	589	0.51
Brigham, town	908	936	3.08	Springfield, town	567	590	4.06
Clyde, town	322	326	1.24	Taylor, village	513	518	0.97
Cobb, village	442	447	1.13	JEFFERSON COUNTY	75,784	77,306	2.01
Dodgeville, city	4,220	4,349	3.06	Aztalan, town	1,447	1,459	0.83
Dodgeville, town	1,407	1,451	3.13	Cambridge (part), village	87	90	3.45
Eden, town	397	398	0.25	Cold Spring, town	766	765	-0.13
Highland, town	797	804	0.88	Concord, town	2,023	2,047	1.19
Highland, village	855	864	1.05	Farmington, town	1,498	1,506	0.53
Hollandale, village	283	286	1.06	Fort Atkinson, city	11,621	11,859	2.05
Linden, town	873	861	-1.37	Hebron, town	1,135	1,144	0.79
Linden, village	615	620	0.81	Ixonia, town	2,902	3,032	4.48
				Jefferson, city	7,208	7,315	1.48

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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Jefferson, town	2,395	2,382	-0.54	Casco, town	1,153	1,176	1.99
Johnson Creek, village	1,581	1,639	3.67	Casco, village	572	573	0.17
Koshkonong, town	3,395	3,460	1.91	Franklin, town	997	1,016	1.91
Lake Mills, city	4,843	4,902	1.22	Kewaunee, city	2,806	2,833	0.96
Lake Mills, town	1,936	1,976	2.07	Lincoln, town	957	973	1.67
Milford, town	1,055	1,060	0.47	Luxemburg, town	1,402	1,434	2.28
Oakland, town	3,135	3,216	2.58	Luxemburg, village	1,935	2,017	4.24
Palmyra, town	1,145	1,159	1.22	Montpelier, town	1,371	1,395	1.75
Palmyra, village	1,766	1,782	0.91	Pierce, town	897	905	0.89
Sullivan, town	2,124	2,205	3.81	Red River, town	1,476	1,511	2.37
Sullivan, village	688	688	0.00	West Kewaunee, town	1,287	1,305	1.40
Sumner, town	904	905	0.11				
Waterloo, city	3,259	3,286	0.83	LA CROSSE COUNTY	107,120	108,433	1.23
Waterloo, town	832	848	1.92	Bangor, town	583	594	1.89
Watertown (part), city	13,535	13,992	3.38	Bangor, village	1,400	1,405	0.36
Watertown, town	1,876	1,894	0.96	Barre, town	1,014	1,040	2.56
Whitewater (part), city	2,628	2,695	2.55	Burns, town	979	989	1.02
				Campbell, town	4,410	4,415	0.11
JUNEAU COUNTY	24,316	25,052	3.03	Farmington, town	1,733	1,788	3.17
Armenia, town	707	738	4.38	Greenfield, town	1,538	1,575	2.41
Camp Douglas, village	592	587	-0.84	Hamilton, town	2,103	2,174	3.38
Clearfield, town	737	756	2.58	Holland, town	3,042	3,110	2.24
Cutler, town	282	288	2.13	Holmen, village	6,200	6,621	6.79
Elroy, city	1,578	1,573	-0.32	La Crosse, city	51,818	51,781	-0.07
Finley, town	84	86	2.38	Medary, town	1,463	1,469	0.41
Fountain, town	582	593	1.89	Onalaska, city	14,839	15,224	2.59
Germantown, town	1,174	1,304	11.07	Onalaska, town	5,210	5,317	2.05
Hustler, village	113	115	1.77	Rockland, village	625	636	1.76
Kildare, town	557	594	6.64	Shelby, town	4,687	4,730	0.92
Kingston, town	58	57	-1.72	Washington, town	738	745	0.95
Lemonweir, town	1,763	1,797	1.93	West Salem, village	4,738	4,820	1.73
Lindina, town	730	731	0.14				
Lisbon, town	1,020	1,025	0.49	LAFAYETTE COUNTY	16,137	16,263	0.78
Lyndon, town	1,217	1,267	4.11	Argyle, town	479	483	0.84
Lyndon Station, village	458	461	0.66	Argyle, village	823	822	-0.12
Marion, town	433	448	3.46	Belmont, town	676	717	6.07
Mauston, city	3,740	3,949	5.59	Belmont, village	871	893	2.53
Necedah, town	2,156	2,283	5.89	Benton, town	469	485	3.41
Necedah, village	888	891	0.34	Benton, village	976	987	1.13
New Lisbon, city	1,436	1,442	0.42	Blanchard, town	261	273	4.60
Orange, town	549	564	2.73	Blanchardville (part), village	660	659	-0.15
Plymouth, town	639	648	1.41	Cuba City (part), city	211	214	1.42
Seven Mile Creek, town	369	376	1.90	Darlington, city	2,418	2,413	-0.21
Summit, town	623	641	2.89	Darlington, town	757	748	-1.19
Union Center, village	214	214	0.00	Elk Grove, town	463	475	2.59
Wonewoc, town	783	792	1.15	Fayette, town	366	368	0.55
Wonewoc, village	834	832	-0.24	Graiot, town	653	649	-0.61
				Graiot, village	252	254	0.79
KENOSHA COUNTY	149,577	153,009	2.29	Hazel Green (part), village	12	15	25.00
Brighton, town	1,450	1,473	1.59	Kendall, town	320	318	-0.63
Bristol, town	4,538	4,593	1.21	Lamont, town	267	271	1.50
Genoa City (part), village	0	0	0.00	Monticello, town	148	146	-1.35
Kenosha, city	90,352	91,853	1.66	New Diggings, town	473	470	-0.63
Paddock Lake, village	3,012	3,068	1.86	Seymour, town	363	373	2.75
Paris, town	1,473	1,493	1.36	Shullsburg, city	1,246	1,244	-0.16
Pleasant Prairie, village	16,136	17,077	5.83	Shullsburg, town	364	360	-1.10
Randall, town	2,929	3,072	4.88	South Wayne, village	484	483	-0.21
Salem, town	9,871	10,408	5.44	Wayne, town	496	491	-1.01
Silver Lake, village	2,341	2,366	1.07	White Oak Springs, town	97	95	-2.06
Somers, town	9,059	9,074	0.17	Willow Springs, town	632	663	4.91
Twin Lakes, village	5,124	5,218	1.83	Wiota, town	900	894	-0.67
Wheatland, town	3,292	3,314	0.67				
				LANGLADE COUNTY	20,740	21,017	1.34
KEWAUNEE COUNTY	20,187	20,487	1.49	Ackley, town	510	509	-0.20
Ahnapee, town	977	988	1.13	Ainsworth, town	571	573	0.35
Algoma, city	3,357	3,348	-0.27				
Carlton, town	1,000	1,013	1.30				

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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Antigo, city	8,560	8,597	0.43	Valders, village	948	986	4.01
Antigo, town	1,487	1,503	1.08	Whitelaw, village	730	741	1.51
Elcho, town	1,317	1,348	2.35	MARATHON COUNTY	125,834	127,968	1.70
Evergreen, town	468	470	0.43	Abbotsford (part), city	544	555	2.02
Langlade, town	472	480	1.69	Athens, village	1,095	1,102	0.64
Neva, town	994	1,007	1.31	Bergen, town	615	630	2.44
Norwood, town	918	945	2.94	Berlin, town	887	922	3.95
Parrish, town	108	120	11.11	Bern, town	562	571	1.60
Peck, town	354	360	1.69	Bevent, town	1,126	1,161	3.11
Polar, town	995	1,002	0.70	Birnamwood (part), village	10	15	50.00
Price, town	243	247	1.65	Brighton, town	611	613	0.33
Rolling, town	1,452	1,494	2.89	Brokaw, village	107	100	-6.54
Summit, town	168	168	0.00	Cassel, town	847	864	2.01
Upham, town	689	700	1.60	Cleveland, town	1,160	1,212	4.48
Vilas, town	249	251	0.80	Colby (part), city	460	461	0.22
White Lake, village	329	346	5.17	Day, town	1,023	1,033	0.98
Wolf River, town	856	897	4.79	Dorchester (part), village	4	4	0.00
LINCOLN COUNTY	29,641	29,944	1.02	Easton, town	1,062	1,069	0.66
Birch, town	801	776	-3.12	Eau Pleine, town	750	767	2.27
Bradley, town	2,573	2,619	1.79	Edgar, village	1,386	1,399	0.94
Corning, town	826	838	1.45	Elderon, town	567	568	0.18
Harding, town	334	339	1.50	Elderon, village	189	187	-1.06
Harrison, town	793	825	4.04	Emmet, town	842	883	4.87
King, town	842	858	1.90	Fenwood, village	174	167	-4.02
Merrill, city	10,146	10,151	0.05	Frankfort, town	651	665	2.15
Merrill, town	2,979	3,001	0.74	Franzen, town	505	514	1.78
Pine River, town	1,877	1,932	2.93	Green Valley, town	514	524	1.95
Rock Falls, town	598	624	4.35	Guenther, town	302	309	2.32
Russell, town	693	709	2.31	Halsey, town	645	658	2.02
Schley, town	909	917	0.88	Hamburg, town	910	920	1.10
Scott, town	1,287	1,326	3.03	Harrison, town	418	435	4.07
Skanawan, town	354	365	3.11	Hatley, village	476	486	2.10
Somo, town	121	134	10.74	Hewitt, town	545	549	0.73
Tomahawk, city	3,770	3,772	0.05	Holton, town	907	914	0.77
Tomahawk, town	439	449	2.28	Hull, town	773	773	0.00
Wilson, town	299	309	3.34	Johnson, town	993	1,000	0.70
MANITOWOC COUNTY	82,887	83,925	1.25	Knowlton, town	1,688	1,736	2.84
Cato, town	1,616	1,634	1.11	⁶ Kronenwetter, town	5,369	5,554	3.45
Centerville, town	713	721	1.12	Maine, town	2,407	2,395	-0.50
Cleveland, village	1,361	1,380	1.40	Marathon, town	1,085	1,095	0.92
Cooperstown, town	1,403	1,410	0.50	Marathon City, village	1,640	1,633	-0.43
Eaton, town	761	774	1.71	Marshfield (part), city	417	419	0.48
Francis Creek, village	681	691	1.47	McMillan, town	1,790	1,821	1.73
Franklin, town	1,293	1,311	1.39	Mosinee, city	4,063	4,134	1.75
Gibson, town	1,352	1,400	3.55	Mosinee, town	2,146	2,225	3.68
Kellnersville, village	374	369	-1.34	Norrie, town	967	990	2.38
Kiel (part), city	3,129	3,195	2.11	Plover, town	686	708	3.21
Kossuth, town	2,033	2,086	2.61	Reid, town	1,191	1,217	2.18
Liberty, town	1,287	1,313	2.02	Rib Falls, town	907	934	2.98
Manitowoc, city	34,053	34,561	1.49	Rib Mountain, town	7,556	7,623	0.89
Manitowoc, town	1,073	1,109	3.36	Rietbrock, town	927	955	3.02
Manitowoc Rapids, town	2,520	2,530	0.40	Ringle, town	1,408	1,436	1.99
Maple Grove, town	852	859	0.82	Rothschild, village	4,970	4,981	0.22
Maribel, village	264	347	31.44	Schofield, city	2,117	2,189	3.40
Meeme, town	1,538	1,542	0.26	Spencer, town	1,341	1,415	5.52
Mishicot, town	1,409	1,429	1.42	Spencer, village	1,932	1,942	0.52
Mishicot, village	1,422	1,435	0.91	Stettin, town	2,191	2,197	0.27
Newton, town	2,241	2,279	1.70	Stratford, village	1,523	1,556	2.17
Reedsville, village	1,187	1,195	0.67	Texas, town	1,703	1,735	1.88
Rockland, town	896	908	1.34	Unity (part), village	205	201	-1.95
St. Nazianz, village	749	730	-2.54	Wausau, city	38,426	38,859	1.13
Schleswig, town	1,900	1,945	2.37	Wausau, town	2,214	2,222	0.36
Two Creeks, town	551	557	1.09	Weston, town	514	543	5.64
Two Rivers, city	12,639	12,579	-0.47	Weston, village	12,079	12,502	3.50
Two Rivers, town	1,912	1,909	-0.16	Wien, town	712	721	1.26

**WISCONSIN POPULATION
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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
MARINETTE COUNTY . . .	43,384	43,804	0.97	Wauwatosa, city	47,271	46,930	-0.72
Amberg, town	854	847	-0.82	West Allis, city	61,254	61,114	-0.23
Athelstane, town	601	604	0.50	West Milwaukee, village	4,201	4,170	-0.74
Beaver, town	1,123	1,155	2.85	Whitefish Bay, village	14,163	14,109	-0.38
Beecher, town	783	798	1.92	MONROE COUNTY	40,899	41,865	2.36
Coleman, village	716	724	1.12	Adrian, town	682	702	2.93
Crivitz, village	998	1,030	3.21	Angelo, town	1,268	1,285	1.34
Dunbar, town	1,303	1,258	-3.45	Byron, town	1,394	1,442	3.44
Goodman, town	820	833	1.59	Cashton, village	1,005	1,015	1.00
Grover, town	1,729	1,760	1.79	Clifton, town	693	713	2.89
Lake, town	1,064	1,086	2.07	Glendale, town	579	596	2.94
Marinette, city	11,749	11,700	-0.42	Grant, town	483	499	3.31
Middle Inlet, town	831	856	3.01	Greenfield, town	626	640	2.24
Niagara, city	1,880	1,868	-0.64	Jefferson, town	800	807	0.88
Niagara, town	924	939	1.62	Kendall, village	469	474	1.07
Pembina, town	1,036	1,059	2.22	Lafayette, town	318	322	1.26
Peshigo, city	3,474	3,525	1.47	La Grange, town	1,761	1,798	2.10
Peshigo, town	3,702	3,780	2.11	Leon, town	858	903	5.24
Porterfield, town	1,991	2,038	2.36	Lincoln, town	827	850	2.78
Pound, town	1,367	1,382	1.10	Little Falls, town	1,334	1,382	3.60
Pound, village	355	356	0.28	Melvina, village	93	91	-2.15
Silver Cliff, town	529	555	4.91	New Lyme, town	141	146	3.55
Stephenson, town	3,065	3,125	1.96	Norwalk, village	653	647	-0.92
Wagner, town	722	759	5.12	Oakdale, town	679	718	5.74
Wausaukee, town	1,196	1,202	0.50	Oakdale, village	297	308	3.70
Wausaukee, village	572	565	-1.22	Portland, town	686	689	0.44
MARQUETTE COUNTY	14,555	14,771	1.48	Ridgeville, town	491	523	6.52
Buffalo, town	1,085	1,111	2.40	Scott, town	117	118	0.85
Crystal Lake, town	513	517	0.78	Sheldon, town	682	685	0.44
Douglas, town	768	775	0.91	Sparta, city	8,648	8,818	1.97
Endeavor, village	440	443	0.68	Sparta, town	2,753	2,890	4.98
Harris, town	729	738	1.23	Tomah, city	8,419	8,572	1.82
Mecan, town	726	734	1.10	Tomah, town	1,194	1,235	3.43
Montello, city	1,397	1,418	1.50	Warrens, village	286	279	-2.45
Montello, town	1,043	1,053	0.96	Wellington, town	544	552	1.47
Moundville, town	574	574	0.00	Wells, town	529	546	3.21
Neshkoro, town	595	603	1.34	Wilton, town	925	950	2.70
Neshkoro, village	453	455	0.44	Wilton, village	519	525	1.16
Newton, town	550	559	1.64	Wyeville, village	146	145	-0.68
Oxford, town	859	895	4.19	OCONTO COUNTY	35,641	36,811	3.28
Oxford, village	536	531	-0.93	Abrams, town	1,757	1,861	5.92
Packwaukee, town	1,297	1,301	0.31	Bagley, town	333	341	2.40
Shields, town	456	461	1.10	Brazeau, town	1,408	1,436	1.99
Springfield, town	628	656	4.46	Breed, town	657	686	4.41
Westfield, town	689	717	4.06	Chase, town	2,082	2,270	9.03
Westfield, village	1,217	1,230	1.07	Doty, town	249	263	5.62
MENOMINEE COUNTY	4,562	4,595	0.72	Gillett, city	1,256	1,264	0.64
Menominee, town	4,562	4,595	0.72	Gillett, town	1,085	1,099	1.29
MILWAUKEE COUNTY	940,164	941,091	0.10	How, town	563	579	2.84
Bayside (part), village	4,415	4,220	-4.42	Lakewood, town	875	901	2.97
Brown Deer, village	12,170	12,118	-0.43	Lena, town	757	771	1.85
Cudahy, city	18,429	18,410	-0.10	Lena, village	529	521	-1.51
Fox Point, village	7,012	6,990	-0.31	Little River, town	1,065	1,076	1.03
Franklin, city	29,494	30,749	4.26	Little Suamico, town	3,877	4,164	7.40
Glendale, city	13,367	13,121	-1.84	Maple Valley, town	670	678	1.19
Greendale, village	14,405	14,283	-0.85	Morgan, town	882	918	4.08
Greenfield, city	35,476	35,776	0.85	Mountain, town	860	868	0.93
Hales Corners, village	7,765	7,759	-0.08	Oconto, city	4,708	4,720	0.25
Milwaukee (part), city	596,974	595,958	-0.17	Oconto, town	1,251	1,349	7.83
Oak Creek, city	28,456	29,826	4.81	Oconto Falls, city	2,843	2,888	1.58
River Hills, village	1,631	1,633	0.12	Oconto Falls, town	1,139	1,179	3.51
St. Francis, city	8,662	8,777	1.33	Pensaukee, town	1,214	1,252	3.13
Shorewood, village	13,763	13,724	-0.28	Pulaski (part), village	2	0	-2
South Milwaukee, city	21,256	21,424	0.79	Riverside, town	829	848	2.29
				Spruce, town	871	897	2.99

**WISCONSIN POPULATION
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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Stiles, town	1,465	1,515	3.41	Cedarburg, city	11,102	11,252	1.35
Suring, village	605	601	-0.66	Cedarburg, town	5,550	5,671	2.18
Townsend, town	963	997	3.53	Fredonia, town	2,083	2,098	0.72
Underhill, town	846	869	2.72	Fredonia, village	1,934	2,016	4.24
ONEIDA COUNTY	36,776	37,418	1.75	Grafton, town	3,980	4,050	1.76
Cassian, town	962	989	2.81	Grafton, village	10,464	10,878	3.96
Crescent, town	2,071	2,082	0.53	Mequon, city	22,643	23,121	2.11
Enterprise, town	274	275	0.36	Newburg (part), village	92	89	-3.26
Hazelhurst, town	1,267	1,307	3.16	Port Washington, city	10,467	10,575	1.03
Lake Tomahawk, town	1,160	1,172	1.03	Port Washington, town	1,631	1,641	0.61
Little Rice, town	314	323	2.87	Saukville, town	1,755	1,767	0.68
Lynne, town	210	209	-0.48	Saukville, village	4,068	4,107	0.96
Minocqua, town	4,859	5,001	2.92	Thiensville, village	3,254	3,247	-0.22
Monico, town	364	370	1.65	PEPIN COUNTY	7,213	7,483	3.74
Newbold, town	2,710	2,807	3.58	Albany, town	620	682	10.00
Nokomis, town	1,363	1,387	1.76	Durand, city	1,968	1,981	0.66
Pelican, town	2,902	2,974	2.48	Durand, town	694	678	-2.31
Piehl, town	93	96	3.23	Frankfort, town	362	364	0.55
Pine Lake, town	2,720	2,776	2.06	Lima, town	716	730	1.96
Rhinelander, city	7,735	7,737	0.03	Pepin, town	580	606	4.48
Schoepke, town	352	349	-0.85	Pepin, village	878	929	5.81
Stella, town	633	664	4.90	Stockholm, town	75	168	124.00
Sugar Camp, town	1,781	1,818	2.08	Stockholm, village	97	97	0.00
Three Lakes, town	2,339	2,375	1.54	Waterville, town	859	870	1.28
Woodboro, town	685	680	-0.73	Waubeek, town	364	378	3.85
Woodruff, town	1,982	2,027	2.27	PIERCE COUNTY	36,804	37,757	2.59
OUTAGAMIE COUNTY	160,971	165,570	2.86	Bay City, village	491	502	2.24
Appleton (part), city	58,301	59,257	1.64	Clifton, town	1,657	1,764	6.46
Bear Creek, village	415	420	1.20	Diamond Bluff, town	479	497	3.76
Black Creek, town	1,268	1,289	1.66	El Paso, town	690	717	3.91
Black Creek, village	1,192	1,204	1.01	Ellsworth, town	1,064	1,094	2.82
Bovina, town	1,130	1,174	3.89	Ellsworth, village	2,909	3,025	3.99
Buchanan, town	5,827	6,628	13.75	Elmwood, village	841	838	-0.36
Center, town	3,163	3,248	2.69	Gilman, town	772	799	3.50
Cicero, town	1,092	1,100	0.73	Hartland, town	814	835	2.58
Combined Locks, village	2,422	2,552	5.37	Isabelle, town	289	288	-0.35
Dale, town	2,288	2,424	5.94	Maiden Rock, town	589	598	1.53
Deer Creek, town	682	682	0.00	Maiden Rock, village	121	120	-0.83
Ellington, town	2,535	2,592	2.25	Martell, town	1,070	1,119	4.58
Freedom, town	5,241	5,391	2.86	Oak Grove, town	1,522	1,630	7.10
Grand Chute, town	18,392	18,998	3.29	Plum City, village	574	596	3.83
Greenville, town	6,844	7,364	7.60	Prescott, city	3,764	3,811	1.25
Hortonia, town	1,063	1,068	0.47	River Falls (part), city	10,242	10,447	2.00
Hortonville, village	2,357	2,415	2.46	River Falls, town	2,304	2,334	1.30
Howard (part), village	0	0	0.00	Rock Elm, town	504	517	2.58
Kaukauna, city	12,983	13,430	3.44	Salem, town	505	513	1.58
⁷ Kaukauna, town	1,142	1,190	4.20	Spring Lake, town	550	569	3.45
Kimberly, village	6,146	6,245	1.61	Spring Valley (part), village	1,187	1,214	2.27
Liberty, town	834	855	2.52	Trenton, town	1,737	1,777	2.30
Little Chute, village	10,476	10,690	2.04	Trimabelle, town	1,511	1,525	0.93
Maine, town	831	871	4.81	Union, town	618	628	1.62
Maple Creek, town	687	685	-0.29	POLK COUNTY	41,319	42,621	3.15
New London (part), city	1,467	1,486	1.30	Alden, town	2,615	2,719	3.98
Nichols, village	307	303	-1.30	Amery, city	2,845	2,856	0.39
Oncida, town	4,001	4,064	1.57	Apple River, town	1,067	1,105	3.56
Osborn, town	1,029	1,061	3.11	Balsam Lake, town	1,384	1,432	3.47
Seymour, city	3,335	3,364	0.87	Balsam Lake, village	950	970	2.11
Seymour, town	1,216	1,235	1.56	Beaver, town	753	792	5.18
Shiocton, village	954	957	0.31	Black Brook, town	1,208	1,272	5.30
Vandenbroghe, town	1,351	1,328	-1.70	Bone Lake, town	710	740	4.23
OZAUKEE COUNTY	82,317	83,964	2.00	Centuria, village	865	893	3.24
Bayside (part), village	103	109	5.83	Clam Falls, town	547	549	0.37
Belgium, town	1,513	1,526	0.86	Clayton, town	912	931	2.08
Belgium, village	1,678	1,817	8.28				

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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Clayton, village	507	522	2.96	Hill, town	364	371	1.92
Clear Lake, town	800	820	2.50	Kennan, town	378	377	-0.26
Clear Lake, village	1,051	1,067	1.52	Kennan, village	171	169	-1.17
Dresser, village	732	736	0.55	Knox, town	399	405	1.50
Eureka, town	1,338	1,393	4.11	Lake, town	1,319	1,342	1.74
Farmington, town	1,625	1,679	3.32	Ogema, town	882	893	1.25
Frederic, village	1,262	1,247	-1.19	Park Falls, city	2,793	2,730	-2.26
Garfield, town	1,443	1,494	3.53	Phillips, city	1,675	1,669	-0.36
Georgetown, town	1,004	1,037	3.29	Prentice, town	479	478	-0.21
Johnstown, town	520	546	5.00	Prentice, village	626	632	0.96
Laketown, town	918	936	1.96	Spirit, town	315	325	3.17
Lincoln, town	2,304	2,368	2.78	Worcester, town	1,711	1,721	0.58
Lorain, town	328	331	0.91				
Luck, town	881	883	0.23	RACINE COUNTY	188,831	190,446	0.86
Luck, village	1,210	1,223	1.07	Burlington (part), city	9,936	10,000	0.64
McKinley, town	328	329	0.30	Burlington, town	6,384	6,464	1.25
Milltown, town	1,146	1,195	4.28	Caledonia, town	23,614	24,163	2.32
Milltown, village	888	888	0.00	Dover, town	3,908	4,009	2.58
Osceola, town	2,085	2,398	15.01	Elmwood Park, village	474	475	0.21
Osceola, village	2,421	2,501	3.30	Mount Pleasant, town	23,142	23,629	2.10
St. Croix Falls, city	2,033	2,054	1.03	North Bay, village	260	258	-0.77
St. Croix Falls, town	1,119	1,162	3.84	Norway, town	7,600	7,688	1.16
Sterling, town	724	730	0.83	Racine, city	81,855	81,440	-0.51
Turtle Lake (part), village	65	77	18.46	Raymond, town	3,516	3,626	3.13
West Sweden, town	731	746	2.05	Rochester, town	2,254	2,317	2.80
				Rochester, village	1,149	1,152	0.26
PORTAGE COUNTY	67,182	68,227	1.56	Sturtevant, village	5,287	5,273	-0.26
Alban, town	897	901	0.45	Union Grove, village	4,322	4,430	2.50
Almond, town	679	692	1.91	Waterford, town	5,938	6,168	3.87
Almond, village	459	457	-0.44	Waterford, village	4,048	4,195	3.63
Amherst, town	1,435	1,456	1.46	Wind Point, village	1,853	1,850	-0.16
Amherst, village	964	1,002	3.94	Yorkville, town	3,291	3,309	0.55
Amherst Junction, village	305	315	3.28				
Belmont, town	623	635	1.93	RICHLAND COUNTY	17,924	18,056	0.74
Buena Vista, town	1,187	1,216	2.44	Akan, town	444	446	0.45
Carson, town	1,299	1,318	1.46	Bloom, town	487	492	1.03
Dewey, town	975	1,001	2.67	Boaz, village	137	136	-0.73
Eau Pleine, town	931	936	0.54	Buena Vista, town	1,575	1,604	1.84
Grant, town	2,020	2,061	2.03	Cazenovia (part), village	326	328	0.61
Hull, town	5,493	5,533	0.73	Dayton, town	723	731	1.11
Junction City, village	440	432	-1.82	Eagle, town	593	595	0.34
Lanark, town	1,449	1,484	2.42	Forest, town	390	394	1.03
Lanard, town	1,111	1,112	0.09	Henrietta, town	479	472	-1.46
Milladore (part), village	0	13	— ²	Ithaca, town	648	661	2.01
Nelsonville, village	191	192	0.52	Lone Rock, village	929	914	-1.61
New Hope, town	736	751	2.04	Marshall, town	600	603	0.50
Park Ridge, village	488	481	-1.43	Orion, town	628	638	1.59
Pine Grove, town	904	924	2.21	Richland, town	1,364	1,369	0.37
Plover, town	2,415	2,431	0.66	Richland Center, city	5,114	5,165	1.00
Plover, village	10,520	10,855	3.18	Richwood, town	618	623	0.81
Rosholt, village	518	514	-0.77	Rockbridge, town	721	730	1.25
Sharon, town	1,936	1,968	1.65	Sylvan, town	547	551	0.73
Stevens Point, city	24,551	24,857	1.25	Viola (part), village	422	421	-0.24
Stockton, town	2,896	2,946	1.73	Westford, town	594	598	0.67
Whiting, village	1,760	1,744	-0.91	Willow, town	493	493	0.00
				Yuba, village	92	92	0.00
PRICE COUNTY	15,822	15,891	0.44				
Catawba, town	283	296	4.59	ROCK COUNTY	152,307	154,001	1.11
Catawba, village	149	147	-1.34	Avon, town	586	586	0.00
Eisenstein, town	669	676	1.05	Beloit, city	35,775	35,918	0.40
Elk, town	1,183	1,195	1.01	Beloit, town	7,038	7,193	2.20
Emery, town	325	327	0.62	Bradford, town	1,007	1,014	0.70
Fifield, town	989	996	0.71	Brohead (part), city	0	0	0.00
Flambeau, town	535	557	4.11	Center, town	1,005	1,024	1.89
Georgetown, town	164	163	-0.61	Clinton, town	893	900	0.78
Hackett, town	202	209	3.47	Clinton, village	2,162	2,237	3.47
Harmony, town	211	213	0.95	Edgerton (part), city	4,891	4,936	0.92

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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Evansville, city	4,039	4,235	4.85	Glenwood City, city	1,183	1,207	2.03
Footville, village	788	785	-0.38	Hammond, town	947	1,107	16.90
Fulton, town	3,158	3,201	1.36	Hammond, village	1,153	1,445	25.33
Harmony, town	2,351	2,371	0.85	Hudson, city	8,775	9,657	10.05
Janesville, city	60,200	60,775	0.96	Hudson, town	6,213	6,869	10.56
Janesville, town	3,048	3,195	4.82	Kinnickinnic, town	1,400	1,453	3.79
Johnstown, town	802	796	-0.75	New Richmond, city	6,310	6,654	5.45
La Prairie, town	929	922	-0.75	North Hudson, village	3,463	3,624	4.65
Lima, town	1,312	1,322	0.76	Pleasant Valley, town	430	455	5.81
Magnolia, town	854	859	0.59	Richmond, town	1,556	1,724	10.80
Milton, city	5,132	5,226	1.83	River Falls (part), city	2,318	2,364	1.98
Milton, town	2,844	2,906	2.18	Roberts, village	969	1,100	11.46
Newark, town	1,571	1,586	0.95	Rush River, town	498	528	6.02
Orfordville, village	1,272	1,286	1.10	St. Joseph, town	3,436	3,562	3.67
Plymouth, town	1,270	1,285	1.18	Somerset, town	2,644	2,853	7.90
Porter, town	925	938	1.41	Somerset, village	1,556	1,736	11.57
Rock, town	3,338	3,342	0.12	Spring Valley, village	2	0	— ²
Spring Valley, town	813	822	1.11	Springfield, town	808	857	6.06
Turtle, town	2,444	2,430	-0.57	Stanton, town	1,003	1,011	0.80
Union, town	1,860	1,911	2.74	Star Prairie, town	2,944	3,148	6.93
RUSK COUNTY	15,347	15,458	0.72	Star Prairie, village	574	621	8.19
Atlanta, town	627	636	1.44	Troy, town	3,661	3,823	4.43
Big Bend, town	402	405	0.75	Warren, town	1,320	1,423	7.80
Big Falls, town	107	105	-1.87	Wilson, village	176	188	6.82
Bruce, village	787	786	-0.13	Woodville, village	1,104	1,174	6.34
Cedar Rapids, town	37	35	-5.41	SAUK COUNTY	55,225	56,663	2.60
Conrath, village	98	109	11.22	Baraboo, city	10,711	10,862	1.41
Dewey, town	523	531	1.53	Baraboo, town	1,828	1,863	1.91
Flambeau, town	1,067	1,078	1.03	Bear Creek, town	497	507	2.01
Glen Flora, village	93	95	2.15	Cazenovia (part), village	0	22	0.00
Grant, town	767	772	0.65	Dellona, town	1,199	1,307	9.01
Grow, town	473	469	-0.85	Delton, town	2,024	2,106	4.05
Hawkins, town	170	174	2.35	Excelsior, town	1,410	1,444	2.41
Hawkins, village	317	354	11.67	Fairfield, town	1,023	1,039	1.56
Hubbard, town	168	167	-0.60	Franklin, town	696	697	0.14
Ingram, village	76	79	3.95	Freedom, town	416	419	0.72
Ladysmith, city	3,932	3,896	-0.92	Greenfield, town	911	937	2.85
Lawrence, town	240	249	3.75	Honey Creek, town	736	742	0.82
Marshall, town	683	686	0.44	Ironton, town	650	670	3.08
Murry, town	275	271	-1.45	Ironton, village	250	247	-1.20
Richland, town	206	206	0.00	La Valle, town	1,203	1,250	3.91
Rusk, town	475	480	1.05	La Valle, village	326	323	-0.92
Sheldon, village	256	256	0.00	Lake Delton, village	1,982	2,194	10.70
South Fork, town	120	121	0.83	Lime Ridge, village	169	171	1.18
Strickland, town	300	307	2.33	Loganville, village	276	278	0.72
Stubbs, town	587	596	1.53	Merrimac, town	868	885	1.96
Thornapple, town	811	819	0.99	Merrimac, village	416	424	1.92
Tony, village	105	104	-0.95	North Freedom, village	649	649	0.00
True, town	291	286	-1.72	Plain, village	792	794	0.25
Washington, town	312	313	0.32	Prairie du Sac, town	1,138	1,137	-0.09
Weyerhaeuser, village	353	353	0.00	Prairie du Sac, village	3,231	3,319	2.72
Wilkinson, town	66	69	4.55	Reedsburg, city	7,827	8,124	3.79
Willard, town	539	567	5.19	Reedsburg, town	1,236	1,244	0.65
Wilson, town	84	84	0.00	Rock Springs, village	425	424	-0.24
ST. CROIX COUNTY	63,155	67,767	7.30	Sauk City, village	3,109	3,147	1.22
Baldwin, town	903	928	2.77	Spring Green, town	1,585	1,660	4.73
Baldwin, village	2,667	2,971	11.40	Spring Green, village	1,444	1,446	0.14
Cady, town	710	729	2.68	Sumpter, town	1,021	1,039	1.76
Cylon, town	629	642	2.07	Troy, town	773	775	0.26
Deer Park, village	227	227	0.00	Washington, town	904	920	1.77
Eau Galle, town	882	924	4.76	West Baraboo, village	1,248	1,272	1.92
Emerald, town	691	740	7.09	Westfield, town	611	604	-1.15
Erin Prairie, town	658	663	0.76	Winfield, town	752	772	2.66
Forest, town	590	600	1.69				
Glenwood, town	755	780	3.31				

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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Wisconsin Dells (part), city	106	108	1.89	SHEBOYGAN COUNTY ..	112,656	114,139	1.32
Woodland, town	783	842	7.54	Adell, village	517	515	-0.39
SAWYER COUNTY	16,196	16,584	2.40	Cascade, village	681	665	-2.35
Bass Lake, town	2,244	2,295	2.27	Cedar Grove, village	1,887	1,911	1.27
Couderay, town	469	473	0.85	Elkhart Lake, village	1,021	1,038	1.67
Couderay, village	96	96	0.00	Glenbeulah, village	378	373	-1.32
Draper, town	171	173	1.17	Greenbush, town	2,619	2,600	-0.73
Edgewater, town	586	591	0.85	Herman, town	2,044	2,094	2.45
Exeland, village	212	214	0.94	Holland, town	2,360	2,374	0.59
Hayward, city	2,129	2,193	3.01	Howards Grove, village ..	2,792	2,842	1.79
Hayward, town	3,279	3,343	1.95	Kohler, village	1,926	1,947	1.09
Hunter, town	765	799	4.44	Lima, town	2,948	2,970	0.75
Lenroot, town	1,165	1,197	2.75	Lyndon, town	1,463	1,485	1.50
Meadowbrook, town	146	145	-0.68	Mitchell, town	1,286	1,307	1.63
Meteor, town	170	176	3.53	Mosel, town	839	830	-1.07
Ojibwa, town	267	275	3.00	Oostburg, village	2,660	2,712	1.95
Radisson, town	465	465	0.00	Plymouth, city	7,781	8,022	3.10
Radisson, village	222	224	0.90	Plymouth, town	3,115	3,172	1.83
Round Lake, town	962	999	3.85	Random Lake, village	1,551	1,563	0.77
Sand Lake, town	774	789	1.94	Rhine, town	2,244	2,271	1.20
Spider Lake, town	391	402	2.81	Russell, town	399	399	0.00
Weirgord, town	370	376	1.62	Scott, town	1,804	1,827	1.27
Winter, town	969	1,011	4.33	Sheboygan, city	50,792	50,689	-0.20
Winter, village	344	348	1.16	Sheboygan, town	5,874	6,660	13.38
SHAWANO COUNTY	40,664	41,273	1.50	Sheboygan Falls, city	6,772	6,888	1.71
Almon, town	591	594	0.51	Sheboygan Falls, town	1,706	1,715	0.53
Angelica, town	1,635	1,670	2.14	Sherman, town	1,520	1,514	-0.39
Aniwa, town	586	597	1.88	Waldo, village	450	451	0.22
Aniwa, village	272	272	0.00	Wilson, town	3,227	3,305	2.42
Bartelme, town	700	755	7.86	TAYLOR COUNTY	19,680	19,718	0.19
Belle Plaine, town	1,867	1,878	0.59	Aurora, town	386	388	0.52
Biramwood, town	711	736	3.52	Browning, town	850	864	1.65
Biramwood (part), village	785	795	1.27	Chelsea, town	719	723	0.56
Bonduel, village	1,416	1,429	0.92	Cleveland, town	262	269	2.67
Bowler, village	343	346	0.87	Deer Creek, town	733	739	0.82
Cecil, village	466	484	3.86	Ford, town	276	282	2.17
Eland, village	251	251	0.00	Gilman, village	474	476	0.42
Fairbanks, town	687	696	1.31	Goodrich, town	487	486	-0.21
Germainia, town	339	341	0.59	Greenwood, town	642	650	1.25
Grant, town	974	983	0.92	Grover, town	233	239	2.58
Green Valley, town	1,024	1,020	-0.39	Hammel, town	735	739	0.54
Gresham, village	575	589	2.43	Holway, town	854	857	0.35
Hartland, town	825	848	2.79	Jump River, town	311	309	-0.64
Herman, town	741	758	2.29	Little Black, town	1,148	1,156	0.70
Hutchins, town	539	546	1.30	Lublin, village	110	108	-1.82
Lessor, town	1,112	1,159	4.23	Maplehurst, town	359	355	-1.11
Maple Grove, town	1,045	1,040	-0.48	McKinley, town	418	423	1.20
Marion (part), city	1	11	— ²	Medford, city	4,350	4,310	-0.92
Mattoon, village	466	470	0.86	Medford, town	2,216	2,222	0.27
Morris, town	485	496	2.27	Molitor, town	263	265	0.76
Navarino, town	422	419	-0.71	Polishing, town	180	176	-2.22
Pella, town	877	890	1.48	Rib Lake, town	768	769	0.13
Pulaski (part), village	45	64	42.22	Rib Lake, village	878	879	0.11
Red Springs, town	981	992	1.12	Roosevelt, town	444	443	-0.23
Richmond, town	1,719	1,764	2.62	Stetsonville, village	563	559	-0.71
Seneca, town	567	573	1.06	Taft, town	361	364	0.83
Shawano, city	8,298	8,330	0.39	Westboro, town	660	668	1.21
Tigerton, village	764	751	-1.70	TREMPEALEAU COUNTY	27,010	27,393	1.42
Washington, town	1,903	1,946	2.26	Albion, town	595	597	0.34
Waukechon, town	928	967	4.20	Arcadia, city	2,402	2,394	-0.33
Wescott, town	3,653	3,697	1.20	Arcadia, town	1,555	1,602	3.02
Wittenberg, town	894	937	4.81	Blair, city	1,273	1,301	2.20
Wittenberg, village	1,177	1,179	0.17	Burnside, town	529	528	-0.19
				Caledonia, town	759	791	4.22
				Chimney Rock, town	276	279	1.09

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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Dodge, town	414	417	0.72	Presque Isle, town	513	532	3.70
Eleva, village	635	645	1.57	St. Germain, town	1,932	1,962	1.55
Ettrick, town	1,284	1,293	0.70	Washington, town	1,577	1,588	0.70
Ettrick, village	521	521	0.00	Winchester, town	454	468	3.08
Gale, town	1,426	1,448	1.54	WALWORTH COUNTY	91,996	94,532	2.76
Galesville, city	1,427	1,439	0.84	Bloomfield, town	5,537	5,743	3.72
Hale, town	988	1,014	2.63	Burlington (part), city	0	0	0.00
Independence, city	1,244	1,266	1.77	Darien, town	1,747	1,822	4.29
Lincoln, town	829	815	-1.69	Darien, village	1,572	1,597	1.59
Osseo, city	1,669	1,675	0.36	Delavan, city	7,956	8,128	2.16
Pigeon, town	894	914	2.24	Delavan, town	4,559	4,675	2.54
Pigeon Falls, village	388	393	1.29	East Troy, town	3,830	3,845	0.39
Preston, town	951	950	-0.11	East Troy, village	3,564	3,771	5.81
Strum, village	1,001	999	-0.20	Elkhorn, city	7,305	7,694	5.33
Sumner, town	806	824	2.23	Fontana-on-Geneva Lake, village	1,754	1,819	3.71
Trempealeau, town	1,618	1,683	4.02	Geneva, town	4,642	4,740	2.11
Trempealeau, village	1,319	1,383	4.85	Genoa City (part), village	1,949	2,203	13.03
Unity, town	556	567	1.98	Lafayette, town	1,708	1,739	1.81
Whitehall, city	1,651	1,655	0.24	La Grange, town	2,444	2,472	1.15
VERNON COUNTY	28,056	28,584	1.88	Lake Geneva, city	7,148	7,196	0.67
Bergen, town	1,317	1,359	3.19	Linn, town	2,194	2,241	2.14
Chaseburg, village	306	304	-0.65	Lyons, town	3,440	3,586	4.24
Christiana, town	871	875	0.46	Mukwonago (part), village	0	31	0.00
Clinton, town	1,354	1,407	3.91	Richmond, town	1,835	1,878	2.34
Coon, town	683	687	0.59	Sharon, town	912	917	0.55
Coon Valley, village	714	716	0.28	Sharon, village	1,549	1,556	0.45
De Soto (part), village	248	250	0.81	Spring Prairie, town	2,089	2,120	1.48
Forest, town	583	596	2.23	Sugar Creek, town	3,331	3,440	3.27
Franklin, town	923	926	0.33	Troy, town	2,328	2,352	1.03
Genoa, town	705	712	0.99	Walworth, town	1,676	1,679	0.18
Genoa, village	263	262	-0.38	Walworth, village	2,304	2,389	3.69
Greenwood, town	770	814	5.71	Whitewater (part), city	10,809	10,998	1.75
Hamburg, town	848	873	2.95	Whitewater, town	1,399	1,420	1.50
Harmony, town	739	787	6.50	Williams Bay, village	2,415	2,481	2.73
Hillsboro, city	1,302	1,316	1.08	WASHBURN COUNTY	16,036	16,438	2.51
Hillsboro, town	766	774	1.04	Barronett, town	405	409	0.99
Jefferson, town	974	986	1.23	Bashaw, town	921	967	4.99
Kickapoo, town	566	572	1.06	Bass Lake, town	535	569	6.36
La Farge, village	775	782	0.90	Beaver Brook, town	643	668	3.89
Liberty, town	167	187	11.98	Birchwood, town	453	490	8.17
Ontario, village	476	480	0.84	Birchwood, village	518	532	2.70
Readstown, village	395	399	1.01	Brooklyn, town	281	287	2.14
Stark, town	349	358	2.58	Casey, town	466	467	0.21
Sterling, town	713	718	0.70	Chicog, town	268	274	2.24
Stoddard, village	815	810	-0.61	Crystal, town	323	328	1.55
Union, town	531	555	4.52	Evergreen, town	1,076	1,084	0.74
Viola (part), village	245	285	16.33	Frog Creek, town	160	167	4.38
Viroqua, city	4,335	4,357	0.51	Gull Lake, town	158	171	8.23
Viroqua, town	1,560	1,597	2.37	Long Lake, town	737	749	1.63
Webster, town	676	695	2.81	Madge, town	454	467	2.86
Westby, city	2,045	2,077	1.56	Minong, town	858	892	3.96
Wheatland, town	533	553	3.75	Minong, village	531	547	3.01
Whitestown, town	509	515	1.18	Sarona, town	382	406	6.28
VILAS COUNTY	21,033	21,457	2.02	Shell Lake, city	1,309	1,329	1.53
Arbor Vitae, town	3,153	3,221	2.16	Spooner, city	2,653	2,668	0.57
Boulder Junction, town	958	971	1.36	Spooner, town	677	688	1.62
Cloverland, town	919	944	2.72	Springbrook, town	536	547	2.05
Conover, town	1,137	1,159	1.93	Stinnett, town	263	266	1.14
Eagle River, city	1,443	1,481	2.63	Stone Lake, town	544	565	3.86
Lac du Flambeau, town	3,004	3,058	1.80	Trego, town	885	901	1.81
Land O'Lakes, town	882	898	1.81	WASHINGTON COUNTY	117,496	120,429	2.50
Lincoln, town	2,579	2,638	2.29	Addison, town	3,341	3,495	4.61
Manitowish Waters, town	646	654	1.24				
Phelps, town	1,350	1,384	2.52				
Plum Lake, town	486	499	2.67				

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County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Barton, town	2,546	2,552	0.24	Clintonville, city	4,736	4,698	-0.80
Erin, town	3,664	3,780	3.17	Dayton, town	2,734	2,821	3.18
Farmington, town	3,239	3,346	3.30	Dupont, town	741	752	1.48
Germantown, town	278	281	1.08	Embarrass, village	487	486	-0.21
Germantown, village	18,260	18,708	2.45	Farmington, town	4,148	4,231	2.00
Hartford (part), city	10,895	11,420	4.82	Fremont, town	632	646	2.22
Hartford, town	4,031	4,062	0.77	Fremont, village	666	676	1.50
Jackson, town	3,516	3,549	0.94	Harrison, town	509	513	0.79
Jackson, village	4,938	5,316	7.65	Helvetia, town	649	675	4.01
Kewaskum, town	1,119	1,131	1.07	Iola, town	818	855	4.52
Kewaskum, village	3,277	3,416	4.24	Iola, village	1,298	1,310	0.92
Milwaukee (part), city	0	0	0.00	Larrabee, town	1,301	1,343	3.23
Newburg (part), village	1,027	1,037	0.97	Lebanon, town	1,648	1,689	2.49
Polk, town	3,938	3,982	1.12	Lind, town	1,381	1,418	2.68
Richfield, town	10,373	10,579	1.99	Little Wolf, town	1,430	1,480	3.50
Slinger, village	3,901	4,048	3.77	Manawa, city	1,330	1,335	0.38
Trenton, town	4,440	4,494	1.22	Marion (part), city	1,296	1,294	-0.15
Wayne, town	1,727	1,781	3.13	Matteson, town	956	990	3.56
West Bend, city	28,152	28,630	1.70	Mukwa, town	2,773	2,814	1.48
West Bend, town	4,834	4,822	-0.25	New London (part), city	5,618	5,676	1.03
WAUKESHA COUNTY	360,767	368,077	2.03	Ogdensburg, village	224	221	-1.34
Big Bend, village	1,278	1,280	0.16	Royalton, town	1,544	1,559	0.97
Brookfield, city	38,649	39,173	1.36	St. Lawrence, town	740	746	0.81
Brookfield, town	6,390	6,420	0.47	Scandinavia, town	1,075	1,108	3.07
Butler, village	1,881	1,870	-0.58	Scandinavia, village	349	372	6.59
Chenequa, village	583	590	1.20	Union, town	804	812	1.00
Delafield, city	6,472	6,699	3.51	Waupaca, city	5,676	5,750	1.30
Delafield, town	7,820	8,102	3.61	Waupaca, town	1,155	1,169	1.21
Dousman, village	1,584	1,616	2.02	Weyauwega, city	1,806	1,805	-0.06
Eagle, town	3,117	3,336	7.03	Weyauwega, town	627	641	2.23
Eagle, village	1,707	1,726	1.11	Wyoming, town	285	291	2.11
Elm Grove, village	6,249	6,281	0.51	WAUSHARA COUNTY	23,066	24,560	6.48
Genesee, town	7,284	7,424	2.20	Aurora, town	971	1,005	3.50
Hartland, village	7,905	8,219	3.97	Berlin (part), city	83	85	2.41
Lac La Belle, village	329	338	2.74	Bloomfield, town	1,018	1,027	0.88
Lannon, village	1,009	996	-1.29	Coloma, town	660	699	5.91
Lisbon, town	9,359	9,522	1.74	Coloma, village	461	467	1.30
Menomonee Falls, village	32,647	33,233	1.79	Dakota, town	1,259	1,273	1.11
Merton, town	7,988	8,172	2.30	Deerfield, town	629	650	3.34
Merton, village	1,926	1,964	1.97	Hancock, town	531	547	3.01
Milwaukee (part), city	0	0	0.00	Hancock, village	463	463	0.00
Mukwonago, town	6,868	7,093	3.28	Leon, town	1,281	1,355	5.78
Mukwonago (part), village	6,162	6,281	1.93	Lohrville, village	408	409	0.25
Muskego, city	21,397	21,699	1.41	Marion, town	2,065	2,121	2.71
Nashotah, village	1,266	1,345	6.24	Mount Morris, town	1,092	1,133	3.75
New Berlin, city	38,220	38,920	1.83	Oasis, town	405	403	-0.49
North Prairie, village	1,571	1,686	7.32	Plainfield, town	533	547	2.63
Oconomowoc, city	12,382	12,692	2.50	Plainfield, village	899	896	-0.33
Oconomowoc, town	7,451	7,560	1.46	Poysippi, town	972	974	0.21
Oconomowoc Lake, village	564	641	13.65	Redgranite, village	1,040	2,001	92.40
Ottawa, town	3,758	3,814	1.49	Richford, town	588	602	2.38
Pewaukee, city	11,783	12,177	3.34	Rose, town	595	600	0.84
Pewaukee, village	8,170	8,275	1.29	Saxeville, town	974	991	1.75
Summit, town	4,999	5,015	0.32	Springwater, town	1,389	1,405	1.15
Sussex, village	8,828	9,166	3.83	Warren, town	675	707	4.74
Vernon, town	7,227	7,331	1.44	Wautoma, city	1,998	2,118	6.01
Wales, village	2,523	2,542	0.75	Wautoma, town	1,312	1,326	1.07
Waukesha, city	64,825	66,237	2.18	Wild Rose, village	765	756	-1.18
Waukesha, town	8,596	8,622	0.30	WINNEBAGO COUNTY	156,763	159,161	1.53
WAUPACA COUNTY	51,825	52,622	1.54	Algoma, town	5,702	5,933	4.05
Bear Creek, town	838	863	2.98	Appleton (part), city	812	869	7.02
Big Falls, village	85	84	-1.18	Black Wolf, town	2,330	2,398	2.92
Caledonia, town	1,466	1,499	2.25	Clayton, town	2,974	3,138	5.51
				Menasha (part), city	15,643	15,620	-0.15
				Menasha, town	15,858	16,367	3.21

**WISCONSIN POPULATION
BY COUNTY AND MUNICIPALITY
April 1, 2000 and January 1, 2002—Continued**

County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change	County and Municipality	2000 Census ¹	2002 Estimate	Percent Change
Neenah, city	24,507	24,697	0.78	Dexter, town	379	388	2.37
Neenah, town	2,657	2,674	0.64	Grand Rapids, town	7,801	7,894	1.19
Nekimi, town	1,419	1,434	1.06	Hansen, town	707	718	1.56
Nepeuskun, town	689	705	2.32	Hewitt, village	670	683	1.94
Omro, city	3,177	3,185	0.25	Hiles, town	188	189	0.53
Omro, town	1,875	1,933	3.09	Lincoln, town	1,554	1,568	0.90
Oshkosh, city	62,916	64,132	1.93	Marshfield (part), city	18,383	18,489	0.58
Oshkosh, town	3,234	2,773	-14.25	Marshfield, town	811	818	0.86
Poygan, town	1,037	1,072	3.38	Milladore, town	706	709	0.42
Rushford, town	1,471	1,497	1.77	Milladore (part), village	268	265	-1.12
Utica, town	1,168	1,201	2.83	Nekoosa, city	2,590	2,601	0.42
Vinland, town	1,849	1,881	1.73	Pittsville, city	866	872	0.69
Winchester, town	1,676	1,705	1.73	Port Edwards, town	1,446	1,471	1.73
Winneconne, town	2,145	2,245	4.66	Port Edwards, village	1,944	1,938	-0.31
Winneconne, village	2,401	2,454	2.21	Remington, town	305	306	0.33
Wolf River, town	1,223	1,248	2.04	Richfield, town	1,523	1,560	2.43
WOOD COUNTY	75,555	75,982	0.57	Rock, town	856	871	1.75
Arpin, town	786	791	0.64	Rudolph, town	1,161	1,163	0.17
Arpin, village	337	341	1.19	Rudolph, village	423	422	-0.24
Aurburndale, town	829	836	0.84	Saratoga, town	5,383	5,437	1.00
Aurburndale, village	738	757	2.57	Seneca, town	1,202	1,170	-2.66
Biron, village	915	905	-1.09	Sherry, town	809	816	0.87
Cameron, town	510	518	1.57	Sigel, town	1,130	1,142	1.06
Cary, town	398	414	4.02	Vesper, village	541	541	0.00
Cranmoor, town	175	175	0.00	Wisconsin Rapids, city	18,435	18,421	-0.08
				Wood, town	786	793	0.89

¹Population totals include corrections made by the U.S. Census Bureau through 8/28/2002. Population estimates are based on the corrected totals.

²Because of data limitations, percentage is not relevant.

³The Town of Bellevue became a village on 2/14/2003.

⁴The Town of Hobart became a village on 5/13/2002.

⁵Part of the Town of Ixonia became the Village of Lac La Belle on 3/28/2002.

⁶Part of the Town of Kronenwetter became the Village of Kronenwetter on 11/20/2002.

⁷Part of the Town of Kaukauna was annexed by the Village of Wrightstown on 2/28/2002.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 2002*, October 2002.

HIGHLIGHTS OF MILITARY AND VETERANS AFFAIRS IN WISCONSIN

Military Service — More Wisconsinites served in World War II than in any other conflict, with Vietnam ranking second, but fatalities were heaviest in the Civil War. From the Civil War through the peacekeeping operation in Somalia, more than 26,000 Wisconsinites have lost their lives performing military service during times of conflict.

As of June 2003, almost 10,000 citizen-soldiers and airmen were serving in Wisconsin's 100 Army and 35 Air National Guard units in 67 communities throughout the state. National Guard facilities included 68 armories and 3 air bases.

Veterans' Programs — Since the end of World War II, more than 565,000 grants and loans totaling almost \$2.9 billion have been provided to Wisconsin veterans. Historically, most of the grants have been for educational purposes, while the overwhelming number of loans were for housing. The grants have also covered subsistence and emergency health care assistance for needy veterans. Veterans may qualify for low-interest home mortgage and home improvement loans. In addition, eligible veterans and, in some instances, spouses and dependent children of deceased veterans may qualify for personal loans to finance expenses, such as education, business start-ups or purchases, medical bills, debt consolidation, and mobile home purchases.

In 2002, Wisconsin veterans and their families received more than \$24.1 million in federal educational assistance. The largest portion (\$15.7 million) went to 5,673 veterans participating in a program popularly known as the "Montgomery GI Bill". A total of 45,623 disabled Wisconsin veterans received over \$346 million in benefits through the compensation and pension programs, and 6,377 beneficiaries of deceased veterans received over \$52 million in benefits.

The Wisconsin Veterans Homes at King and Union Grove had 744 members at the end of 2002. In general, to be eligible for residence, a veteran must have completed certain military service requirements and be a Wisconsin resident on the date of admission to a veterans home. In addition, he or she must have been a resident of Wisconsin at the time of entry into service or a resident of the state for any 5-year period after service and prior to application for admission. Depending on availability of space, spouses and surviving spouses or parents of qualifying veterans may also be admitted.

The following tables present selected data. Consult the footnoted sources for more detailed information about military and veterans affairs.

WISCONSIN'S MILITARY SERVICE

Military Action	Number Served	Number Killed
Civil War	91,379 ¹	12,216
Spanish-American War	5,469	134 ²
Mexican Border Service	4,168	NA
World War I	122,215	3,932
World War II	332,200 ³	8,390
Korean Conflict	132,000 ³	729
Vietnam	165,400 ⁴	1,239 ⁵
Lebanon/Grenada	400 ⁶	1
Panama	520 ⁷	1
Operations Desert Shield/Desert Storm	10,400 ⁸	11
Somalia	426 ⁹	2
Bosnia/Kosovo	678 ¹⁰	NA

Note: Includes Wisconsin residents who served on active duty during declared wars and officially designated periods of hostilities.

NA – Not available.

¹Total includes some who enlisted more than once. The net number of soldiers recruited in Wisconsin was about 80,000.

²Casualties only from Wisconsin 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Regiments. No details available for Wisconsin residents serving in federal units.

³U.S. Veterans Administration letter, October 17, 1961.

⁴U.S. Veterans Administration report, March 31, 1990.

⁵Total includes 1,131 from U.S. Department of Defense and 108 additional names from Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs.

⁶Based on statistics developed for legislation to extend state benefits to veterans who served on active duty in Lebanon or its territorial waters between August 1, 1982, and August 1, 1984, or in Grenada between October 23, 1983, and November 21, 1983.

⁷U.S. Department of Defense statistics on troop involvement.

⁸Based on Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs formula for determining number of state residents on active duty who served in the Middle East/Persian Gulf area (beginning August 1990) and Guard and Reserve troops activated for duty in support of Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

⁹Based on Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs formula for determining the number of state residents who served during Operation Restore Hope, beginning December 9, 1992.

¹⁰Based on Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs formula for determining the number of state residents who served in Operation Joint Endeavor, Operation Joint Guard, and Operation Joint Forge from November 1995 to present.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, departmental data, May 2003.

**DIRECT STATE BENEFITS TO WISCONSIN WAR VETERANS
1943 – 1961**

Fiscal Year	Number of Grants and Loans	Total Benefits	Rehabilitation Trust Funds	Housing Fund
8/1/43-1946	6,359	\$975,173	\$975,173	—
1947	10,701	2,207,914	2,207,914	—
1948	9,578	3,511,527	3,511,527	—
1949	6,086	2,512,517	2,512,517	—
1950	5,867	3,463,058	2,040,658	\$1,422,400
1951	6,137	5,178,106	2,104,550	3,073,556
1952	10,442	22,362,081	1,995,116	20,366,965
1953	5,099	8,842,780	1,331,140	7,511,640
1954	4,507	4,420,030	1,502,748	2,917,282
1955	3,482	4,236,298	1,112,173	3,124,125
1956	3,639	5,389,187	787,861	4,601,326
1957	2,890	4,246,004	730,452	3,515,552
1958	2,779	4,912,233	660,994	4,251,239
1959	2,954	5,419,609	670,262	4,749,347
1960	3,345	7,341,922	591,272	6,750,650
1961	3,081	6,654,189	584,426	6,069,763

Note: The 1961 Legislature merged all veterans' funds into the Veterans Trust Fund.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, departmental data, March 1995.

VETERANS BENEFITS, 1962 – 2002

Fiscal Year	Number of Grants and Loans	Total Benefits	Grants		Loans				Revenue Bond Housing Loans	Gen. Obligation Bond Housing Loans
			Economic	Educational	Full-Time Educational Grants	Economic Assistance	Personal Loan Program	Second Mortgage Housing		
1962	3,073	\$6,681,585	\$53,891	\$2,100	—	\$515,008	—	\$6,110,586	—	—
1963	2,835	6,118,117	64,152	3,654	—	416,836	—	5,633,475	—	—
1964	2,514	4,609,470	79,702	8,540	—	422,850	—	4,098,378	—	—
1965	2,384	3,737,259	100,751	13,654	—	359,705	—	3,263,149	—	—
1966	3,272	5,160,560	113,710	36,294	—	677,311	—	4,333,245	—	—
1967	6,366	7,903,147	112,526	164,921	—	1,450,836	—	6,174,864	—	—
1968	7,117	9,520,005	128,691	191,355	—	2,393,521	—	6,806,438	—	—
1969	7,258	9,979,372	150,793	262,126	—	2,603,989	—	4,962,464	—	—
1970	8,296	9,265,183	193,044	289,743	—	3,605,092	—	5,177,305	—	—
1971	9,087	10,634,778	248,906	283,652	—	3,851,973	—	6,250,247	—	—
1972	9,846	13,207,891	299,603	332,319	—	4,005,623	—	8,570,346	—	—
1973	16,275	24,534,161	434,170	608,959	\$407,069	6,733,164	—	16,350,799	—	—
1974	29,106	25,448,547	549,417	1,021,859	1,834,337	7,704,081	—	14,338,853	—	—
1975	32,898	69,554,865	607,279	1,240,917	1,836,207	9,098,837	—	10,076,963	\$46,694,662	—
1976	40,229	216,478,556	536,855	1,245,312	1,861,901	9,537,622	—	1,073,815	6,333,640	\$192,591,387
1977	37,807	257,778,554	658,110	1,360,835	1,682,805	9,198,256	—	4,371,839	—	243,804,763
1978	34,106	208,941,251	496,715	1,232,768	1,196,114	9,819,842	—	760,546	—	195,435,266
1979	29,670	229,493,527	455,621	1,217,333	901,368	8,907,225	—	809,132	—	217,202,848
1980	25,670	197,668,743	362,556	1,099,266	731,672	6,735,632	—	843,433	—	187,896,184
1981	16,926	90,183,867	424,041	1,092,510	479,232	4,323,114	—	1,345,430	67,130,619	15,388,921
1982	13,333	16,221,058	378,614	1,159,025	469,347	3,656,939	—	1,062,015	8,400,780	1,094,338
1983	11,516	56,700,920	591,351	986,106	391,542	3,073,217	—	762,930	—	50,895,774
1984	11,522	58,137,350	469,314	1,227,239	328,036	3,116,789	—	782,463	—	52,213,509
1985	10,326	47,689,638	453,502	1,483,693	225,043	2,737,544	—	552,106	—	42,237,750
1986	9,648	19,297,133	378,999	1,255,252	157,379	3,678,759	—	243,147	—	13,583,597
1987	7,690	18,883,716	529,634	807,253	127,789	2,802,819	—	141,370	—	14,474,851
1988	6,643	28,134,558	426,595	696,352	91,392	2,405,642	—	289,606	—	24,224,971
1989	6,614	35,412,289	533,929	698,946	77,787	2,459,813	—	832,436	—	30,809,378
1990	6,150	44,837,433	636,434	683,355	62,025	2,776,835	—	327,819	—	40,350,965
1991	6,279	48,562,575	398,706	743,351	50,993	3,945,614	—	62,960	—	43,360,951
1992	4,871	35,155,551	381,312	526,215	137,799	4,192,505	—	18,799	—	29,898,921
1993	4,314	22,446,997	472,302	512,770	167,838	2,673,585	—	—	—	18,620,502
1994	5,314	58,337,813 ¹	451,666	716,858	667	2,567,053	—	—	—	33,157,403
1995	6,080	126,009,594 ¹	552,893	754,052	—	2,544,584	—	—	—	111,133,109
1996	7,483	80,581,789	601,030	1,609,350	—	3,189,625	—	—	—	75,181,784
1997	7,231	99,984,937	937,294	1,797,649	—	2,401,548	—	—	—	94,848,446
1998	7,767	160,760,389	783,664	1,680,881	—	666,575 ²	\$10,215,928 ²	—	—	147,413,341
1999	6,493	139,857,465	2,263,317	1,447,882	—	—	11,837,974	—	—	124,908,352
2000	5,912	143,192,551	3,226,128	1,786,205	—	—	10,802,068	—	—	127,378,150
2001	5,020	73,390,596	1,205,846	1,768,452	—	—	9,034,356	—	—	61,381,942
2002	5,951	88,227,531	1,925,094	2,822,134	—	—	15,780,270	—	—	67,700,033

Note: The 1961 Legislature merged all veterans' funds into the Veterans Trust Fund.

¹Includes \$21,444,166 (FY94) and \$11,024,956 (FY95) in consumer loans under the Veterans Trust Fund stabilization provision of 1993 Wisconsin Act 16.

²Personal loan program replaced economic assistance loans.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, departmental data, May 2003.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR VETERANS BENEFITS By State, Federal Fiscal Year 2002

State	Compensation and Pension ¹							
	Total	Educational Benefits				Benefits to		
		Number of Veterans	Total Assistance ²	Montgomery GI Bill	Beneficiaries of Deceased Veterans	Benefits to Living Veterans	Amount (\$000s)	Beneficiaries of Deceased Veterans
	(\$000s)	Amount (\$000s)	Veterans	Amount (\$000s)	Veterans	Amount (\$000s)	Veterans	
Alabama	435,831	\$37,818	\$20,340	6,530	\$467,705	61,621	\$128,660	17,651
Alaska	68,050	6,849	4,303	1,126	88,559	10,806	6,043	577
Arizona	563,842	52,320	36,055	13,004	476,413	57,976	93,430	8,902
Arkansas	276,651	18,958	9,631	3,590	356,791	36,920	77,928	9,734
California	2,392,193	180,518	135,862	35,682	1,651,243	229,229	384,122	40,355
Colorado	437,515	48,341	30,105	7,827	357,535	48,595	67,704	6,725
Connecticut	288,645	29,546	6,335	2,502	151,235	22,317	27,318	3,467
Delaware	82,188	4,064	2,500	931	53,534	7,717	11,299	1,338
Dist. of Columbia	40,617	7,477	1,530	831	45,289	5,674	10,907	1,313
Florida	1,846,327	140,012	84,965	24,748	1,557,747	218,050	338,753	36,418
Georgia	752,684	97,024	54,483	13,983	666,431	92,317	174,607	21,709
Hawaii	116,309	13,608	8,481	2,657	105,337	13,292	18,488	1,733
Idaho	136,792	10,730	7,360	2,071	121,082	15,143	18,289	1,867
ILLINOIS	945,487	58,675	45,256	14,662	452,910	67,780	84,755	11,707
Indiana	565,549	27,937	17,737	6,061	316,521	45,175	59,858	7,486
IOWA	281,265	12,787	8,992	3,794	166,447	22,103	31,168	4,222
Kansas	257,452	18,099	13,194	4,002	187,310	25,447	38,381	4,455
Kentucky	370,930	25,490	15,347	4,768	357,202	43,607	78,446	10,730
Louisiana	379,358	29,147	19,089	7,098	371,460	45,862	92,591	13,759
Maine	148,137	12,785	4,238	1,262	214,233	20,875	26,923	3,156
Maryland	495,177	38,846	21,989	8,644	341,754	48,346	77,584	8,492
Massachusetts	524,009	27,355	12,533	4,288	465,855	61,615	89,538	9,699
MICHIGAN	865,321	36,190	26,842	8,580	456,217	69,309	85,371	11,398
MINNESOTA	446,864	24,517	14,196	5,432	323,863	42,239	52,128	7,094
Mississippi	245,472	15,798	10,043	3,952	273,553	31,952	71,614	10,634
Missouri	570,987	36,643	23,837	7,357	406,723	52,287	85,854	10,722
Montana	106,600	7,730	4,878	1,364	109,187	13,148	13,753	1,578
Nebraska	167,500	14,464	9,272	3,262	170,874	20,349	26,532	3,065
Nevada	241,248	14,344	10,220	2,755	184,673	25,271	30,914	3,047
New Hampshire	133,232	9,748	3,397	1,011	118,531	15,047	18,950	1,909
New Jersey	628,493	29,913	12,359	4,128	368,720	53,035	77,944	8,756
New Mexico	187,006	18,959	12,206	3,279	251,227	26,001	39,795	4,331
New York	1,253,731	95,335	34,149	10,859	875,989	120,927	171,091	23,883
North Carolina	779,393	75,318	47,742	11,767	756,538	95,904	174,445	22,081
North Dakota	59,058	5,499	3,540	1,637	52,866	7,068	7,730	1,118
Ohio	1,086,352	54,786	37,847	12,697	658,630	95,273	130,739	17,393
Oklahoma	365,456	38,358	21,176	7,051	532,540	53,656	100,786	11,144
Oregon	376,064	28,694	18,111	4,313	346,446	39,149	53,037	5,666
Pennsylvania	1,209,970	51,497	32,881	10,390	782,296	104,585	162,989	21,507
Rhode Island	96,342	4,543	2,436	915	89,489	10,946	17,424	1,873
South Carolina	414,690	35,615	19,868	6,038	395,100	50,571	97,727	12,453
South Dakota	77,609	7,824	3,660	1,602	85,452	10,564	13,559	1,895
Tennessee	549,713	37,449	23,586	6,611	491,695	62,469	118,157	16,082
Texas	1,701,118	162,999	113,060	30,254	1,745,744	219,194	396,627	45,086
Utah	159,321	12,075	7,624	3,225	110,874	14,669	17,850	1,865
Vermont	60,405	13,847	1,160	409	49,573	5,721	9,179	995
Virginia	763,522	80,011	53,278	15,636	628,111	92,429	161,254	17,839
Washington	649,046	64,501	41,683	9,585	659,268	81,079	109,125	10,487
West Virginia	195,180	61,898	5,931	2,305	235,366	24,871	42,997	5,660
WISCONSIN	494,962	24,177	15,711	5,673	346,343	45,623	52,492	6,377
Wyoming	57,236	3,810	2,742	870	44,773	5,981	6,522	675
UNITED STATES	25,346,363	\$1,964,928	\$1,173,760	353,018	\$20,523,254	2,689,784	\$4,283,377	512,108

¹The Disability Compensation Program provides payments to veterans for service-related disability, to surviving spouses and dependent children, and to dependent parents of veterans who died as a result of service-connected disability. The Pension Program provides payments to needy veterans who are permanently disabled as a result of nonservice-connected disability; survivors may be included in the program.

²Includes educational programs not listed separately, such as educational benefits to dependents and spouses and vocational rehabilitation programs designed to aid disabled veterans.

Source: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Office of Planning and Analysis, "Veteran Data and Information: Program Statistics, Table 22: Estimated Selected Expenditures by State, FY 2002", and departmental data, May 2003.

MEMBERSHIP, WISCONSIN VETERANS HOMES 1888 – 2002

	Civil and Indian Wars	Spanish- American	World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Total
			Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1888	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72
1890	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139
1900	680	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	680
1910	699	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	699
1920	532	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	532
1930	254	108	10	14	—	—	—	—	386
1940	89	196	101	130	—	—	—	—	516
1950	27	156	189	93	5	1	—	—	471
1960	4	74	203	94	40	5	—	—	450
1961	3	66	221	88	39	8	—	—	427
1962	3	66	223	82	52	9	—	—	431
1963	3	67	235	87	57	10	—	—	459
1964	3	63	237	105	61	16	—	—	485
1965	2	62	247	112	77	16	—	—	516
1966	1	56	258	112	86	21	—	—	534
1967	1	46	272	120	93	20	—	—	555
1968	1	48	253	123	93	16	—	—	534
1969	1	43	253	145	101	14	—	—	560
1970	1	35	279	146	153	20	1	0	635
1971	1	39	316	160	184	31	2	0	723
1972	0	28	279	155	199	39	2	0	702
1973	0	25	285	108	199	37	0	1	715
1974	0	21	279	175	185	37	0	2	699

	Spanish- American		World War I		World War II		Korean Conflict		Vietnam		Other Eras*		Total
	Vets.	Depts.	Vets.	Depts.	Vets.	Depts.	Vets.	Depts.	Vets.	Depts.	Vets.	Depts.	
1975 ..	1	18	272	171	198	40	3	2	0	0	0	0	705
1976 ..	1	14	254	167	209	40	2	2	0	0	0	0	689
1977 ..	1	13	270	164	205	41	4	2	0	0	0	0	700
1978 ..	1	11	261	158	218	38	3	2	0	0	0	0	692
1979 ..	1	11	244	146	227	37	4	1	0	0	0	0	672
1980 ..	1	8	242	144	241	36	5	1	0	0	0	0	678
1981 ..	0	8	224	139	264	40	8	2	0	0	0	0	685
1982 ..	0	7	189	124	282	43	11	2	0	0	0	0	658
1983 ..	0	5	171	111	297	42	14	2	1	0	0	0	643
1984 ..	0	4	144	97	316	47	21	2	3	0	0	0	634
1985 ..	0	4	129	102	329	54	28	0	5	0	0	0	651
1986 ..	0	4	117	92	348	56	35	5	7	0	0	0	664
1987 ..	0	2	108	84	384	60	36	4	8	0	0	0	686
1988 ..	0	1	84	76	395	55	45	7	8	0	0	0	671
1989 ..	0	2	62	75	399	67	50	7	9	1	0	0	672
1990 ..	0	2	49	65	431	76	62	8	10	1	3	0	707
1991 ..	0	2	43	57	440	74	69	10	10	2	3	0	710
1992 ..	0	1	33	44	442	77	82	10	12	1	2	0	704
1993 ..	0	1	23	41	463	73	94	9	11	1	2	0	718
1994 ..	0	1	14	33	488	83	99	11	12	2	1	0	744
1995 ..	0	1	8	31	484	84	99	12	16	2	1	0	738
1996 ..	0	1	4	24	489	79	103	12	25	1	1	0	739
1997 ..	0	1	3	20	479	82	107	11	38	1	3	0	744
1998 ..	0	0	1	17	460	83	123	12	39	1	9	0	745
1999 ..	0	0	0	12	445	87	128	11	41	3	13	1	741
2000 ..	0	0	0	10	423	94	132	12	47	4	21	2	745
2001 ..	0	0	0	9	414	95	133	10	51	3	25	2	742
2002 ..	0	0	0	8	404	103	130	11	54	3	29	2	744

Depts. – Dependents.

*Other periods of hostilities for which expeditionary medals were awarded.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Veterans Affairs, departmental data, May 2003.

WISCONSIN NATIONAL GUARD

ARMY UNITS

State Area Command (STARC)

Headquarters STARC (–) – Madison
 Det. 3, STARC (Sel Svc) – Madison
 Recruiting and Retention Command – Madison
 Det. 1, 139th Mobile Public Affairs Det. – Madison
 Det. 52, OSA Command – Madison
 13th Medical Dental Detachment – Madison
 13th Medical Dental Detachment – Marshfield
 132nd Army Band – Madison
 232nd Personnel Services Detachment – Madison
 54th Civil Support Team (WMD) – Madison

32nd (Separate) Infantry Brigade (Light)
 Headquarters and Headquarters Co. (–) – Camp Douglas
 Det. 1, HHC 32nd Infantry Brigade – Wausau

2nd Battalion, 127th Infantry
 Headquarters and Headquarters Co. – Appleton
 Company A (–) – Waupun
 Det. 1, Co. A – Ripon
 Company B – Green Bay
 Company C – Fond du Lac
 Company D – Marinette

1st Battalion, 128th Infantry
 Headquarters and Headquarters Co. (–) – Eau Claire
 Det. 1, Headquarters Co. – Abbotsford
 Company A – Menomonie
 Company B (–) – New Richmond
 Det. 1, Co. B – Rice Lake
 Company C (–) – Arcadia
 Det. 1, Co. C (–) – Neillsville
 Company D – River Falls

2nd Battalion, 128th Infantry
 Headquarters and Headquarters Co. – Madison
 Company A (–) – Fort Atkinson
 Det. 1, Co. A – Elkhorn
 Company B (–) – Oconomowoc
 Det. 1, Co. B – Hartford
 Company C (–) – Baraboo
 Det. 1, Co. C – Reedsburg
 Company D – Watertown

1st Battalion, 120th Field Artillery
 Headquarters and Headquarters Service Btry. (–) – Wisconsin Rapids
 Det. 1, HHS – Mosinee
 Battery A – Marshfield
 Battery B – Clintonville
 Battery C – Stevens Point

132nd Support Battalion
 Headquarters and Headquarters Co. (–) – Portage
 Det. 1, HHC (Bde. Material Mgt. Ofc.) – Madison
 Company A (–) – Janesville
 Det. 1, Co. A (NORFAST) – Eau Claire
 Det. 2, Co. A (CENFAST) – Waupaca
 Company B (–) – Mauston
 Det. 1, Co. B – Onalaska
 Company C (Med.) – Milwaukee
 Troop E (–), 105th Cavalry – Merrill
 Det. 1, Troop E – Antigo

32nd Engineer Company – Onalaska
 232nd Military Intelligence Company – Madison

64th Troop Command

Headquarters and Headquarters Det. – Madison
 332nd Support Center (Corps RAOC) – Berlin
 64th Support Detachment (ASG RTOC) – Monroe
 832nd Medical Co. (Air Ambulance) – West Bend
 Det. 1, Co. D, 109th AVIM – West Bend
 32nd Military Police Company (–) – Milwaukee
 Det. 1, 32nd MP Company – Madison
 Co. B, 118th Medical Battalion – Waukesha
 732nd Maintenance Battalion
 Headquarters and Headquarters Det. – Tomah
 107th Maintenance Co. (–) – Sparta
 Det. 1, 107th Maintenance Co. – Viroqua
 Det. 2, 107th Maintenance Co. – Sussex
 1157th Transportation Co. – Oshkosh
 1158th Transportation Co. (–) – Tomah
 Det. 1, 1158th Trans. Co. – Beloit
 Det. 2, 1158th Trans. Co. – Black River Falls

1st Battalion, 147th Command Aviation
 Headquarters and Headquarters Co. – Madison
 Company A – Madison
 Company C – Madison
 Company D – Madison

57th Field Artillery Brigade
 Headquarters and Headquarters Btry. (–) – Milwaukee
 Det. 1, Hq. Btry. – Two Rivers
 1st Battalion, 121st Field Artillery (MLRS)
 Headquarters and Headquarters Service Btry. – Milwaukee
 Battery A – Milwaukee
 Battery B (–) – Plymouth
 Det. 1, Btry. B – Two Rivers
 Battery C – Sussex

1st Battalion, 126th Field Artillery
 Headquarters and Headquarters Btry. – Kenosha
 Battery A – Whitewater
 Battery B – Oak Creek
 Battery C – Racine
 Service Battery – Burlington

264th Engineer Group
 Headquarters and Headquarters Co. – Chippewa Falls
 229th Engineer Co. (CSE) (–) – Prairie du Chien
 Det. 1, 229th Engineer Co. (CSE) – Platteville
 829th Engineer Detachment (Utilities) – Richland Center
 106th Engineer Detachment (Quarry) – Ashland
 724th Engineer Battalion
 Headquarters and Headquarters Co. (–) – Hayward
 Det. 1, Headquarters and Headquarters Co. – Superior
 Company A (–) – Medford
 Det. 1, Co. A – Chippewa Falls
 Company B (–) – Spooner
 Det. 1, Co. B – Superior
 Company C (–) – Tomahawk
 Det. 1, Co. C – Rhinelander

426th Leadership Regiment (Wisconsin Military Academy)
 Headquarters and Headquarters Det. – Fort McCoy
 Training Site Command – Fort McCoy
 1st Battalion, 426th Rgt. (FA) – Fort McCoy
 2nd Battalion, 426th Rgt. (GS) – Fort McCoy

AIR UNITS

Headquarters, Wisconsin Air National Guard – Madison**115th Fighter Wing – Truax Field, Madison**

- 115th Operations Group
 - 176th Fighter Squadron
 - 115th Operations Support Flight
- 115th Maintenance Group
 - 115th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
 - 115th Maintenance Squadron
 - 115th Maintenance Operations Flight
- 115th Mission Support Group
 - 115th Logistics Readiness Squadron
 - 115th Security Forces Squadron
 - 115th Mission Support Flight
 - 115th Services Flight
 - 115th Civil Engineer Squadron
 - 115th Communications Flight
- 115th Medical Group

128th Air Refueling Wing – Mitchell Field, Milwaukee

- 128th Operations Group
 - 126th Air Refueling Squadron
 - 128th Operations Support Flight
 - 126th Weather Flight
- 128th Maintenance Group
 - 128th Aircraft Maintenance Squadron
 - 128th Maintenance Squadron
 - 128th Maintenance Operations Flight
- 128th Mission Support Group
 - 128th Logistics Readiness Squadron
 - 128th Security Forces Squadron
 - 128th Mission Support Flight
 - 128th Services Flight
 - 128th Civil Engineer Squadron
 - 128th Communications Flight
- 128th Medical Group

Volk Field Combat Readiness Training Center – Camp Douglas**128th Air Control Squadron – Volk Field CRTC, Camp Douglas**

Bold Face – Major Command

(–) – Headquarters of a split unit

Abbreviations:

ASG – Area Support Group

AVIM – Aviation Intermediate Maintenance

Bde. – Brigade

Btry. – Battery

CENFAST – Forward Area Support Team (Central)

Co. – Company

CSE – Combat Support Equipment

CRTC – Combat Readiness Training Center

Det. – Detachment

Div. – Division

FA – Field Artillery

GS – General Studies

HHC – Headquarters and Headquarters Company

Source: Wisconsin Department of Military Affairs, departmental data, March 2003.

HHS – Headquarters and Headquarters Services

HHSB – Headquarters and Headquarters Service Battery

HQ – Headquarters

Med. – Medical

MLRS – Multiple Launch Rocket System

MP – Military Police

NORFAST – Forward Area Support Team (North)

Ofc. – Office

OSA – Operational Support Airlift

RAOC – Rear Area Operations Center

Rgt. – Regiment

RTOC – Rear Tactical Operations Center

RRM – Recruiting and Retention Manager

Sel Svc – Selective Service

STARC – State Area Command

WMD – Weapons of Mass Destruction



Four F-16 Fighting Falcons of the 115th Fighter Wing, Wisconsin Air National Guard, taxi for take-off at Truax Field, Madison. (Wisconsin ANG photo by Tech. Sgt. Paul Gorman)

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

Daily Newspapers

Municipality	Newspaper ¹	Publisher
Antigo 54409, 612 Superior St.	Antigo Daily Journal	Marie Berner
Appleton 54911, 306 W. Washington St., P.O. Box 59	The Post-Crescent	Ellen Leifeld
Ashland 54806, 122 W. Third St., P.O. Box 313	The Daily Press	Gary Pennington
Baraboo 53913, 219 First St., P.O. Box 9	News Republic	Russell Cunningham
Beaver Dam 53916-0558, 805 Park Ave., P.O. Box 558	Daily Citizen	Jim Kelsch
Beloit 53511, 149 State St.	Beloit Daily News	Kent Eymann
Chippewa Falls 54729, 321 Frenette Dr., P.O. Box 69	The Chippewa Herald	Mark Baker
Eau Claire 54702, 701 S. Farwell St., P.O. Box 570	Leader-Telegram	Pieter Graaskamp
Fond du Lac 54936, 33 W. Second St., P.O. Box 630	The Reporter	Genia Lovett
Fort Atkinson 53538, 28 W. Milwaukee Ave., P.O. Box 801	Daily Jefferson County Union	Brian Knox
Green Bay 54306, 133 S. Monroe Ave., P.O. Box 2467	The Green Bay News-Chronicle ..	Frank A. Wood
Green Bay 54305-3430, P.O. Box 23430	Green Bay Press-Gazette	William T. Nusbaum
Janesville 53545, One S. Parker Dr., P.O. Box 5001	The Janesville Gazette	Skip Bliss
Kenosha 53141, 715 58th St., P.O. Box 190	Kenosha News	Kenneth Dowdell
La Crosse 54601, 401 N. Third St., P.O. Box 865	La Crosse Tribune	Mike Jameson
Madison 53708, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd., P.O. Box 8060 ..	The Capital Times	Clayton Frink
Madison 53708, 1901 Fish Hatchery Rd., P.O. Box 8058 ..	Wisconsin State Journal	James Hopson
Manitowoc 54220, 902 Franklin St., P.O. Box 790	Herald Times Reporter	Bill Nusbaum
Marinette 54143, 1809 Dunlap Ave., P.O. Box 77	EagleHerald	Dennis Colling
Marshfield 54449, 111 W. Third St., P.O. Box 70	Marshfield News-Herald	Helen Jungwirth
Milwaukee 53203, 225 E. Michigan St., Suite 540,	The Daily Reporter	Mark Stodder
P.O. Box 514033		
Milwaukee 53201, 333 W. State St., P.O. Box 661	Milwaukee Journal Sentinel	Keith Spore
Monroe 53566, 1065 Fourth Ave., West, P.O. Box 230	Monroe Times	Carl C. Hearing
Oshkosh 54901, 224 State St., P.O. Box 2926	The Oshkosh Northwestern	Kevin Doyle
Portage 53901, 309 DeWitt St., P.O. Box 470	Daily Register	Russell Cunningham
Racine 53403, 212 Fourth St., P.O. Box 786	The Journal Times	Richard Johnston
Rhineland 54501, 314 Courtney St., P.O. Box 778	The Daily News	Jay Anderle
Shawano 54166, 1464 E. Green Bay St., P.O. Box 416	Shawano Leader	Rod Christensen
Sheboygan 53081, 632 Center Ave., P.O. Box 358	The Sheboygan Press	Richard Roessen
Stevens Point 54481, 1200 Third Ct.	Stevens Point Journal	John Clark
Superior 54880, 1226 Ogden Ave.	The Daily Telegram	Todd Keute
Watertown 53094, 115 W. Main St., P.O. Box 140	Watertown Daily Times	James Clifford
Waukesha 53187, 801 N. Barstow St., P.O. Box 7	Waukesha Freeman	Jeff Hovind
Wausau 54402, 800 Scott St., P.O. Box 1286	Wausau Daily Herald	Bob Robbins
West Bend 53095, 100 S. Sixth St., P.O. Box 478	West Bend Daily News	Steve Ciccantelli
Wisconsin Rapids 54494, 220 First Ave. South	The Daily Tribune	John Clark

Other Newspapers

Municipality	Newspaper	Published	Publisher
Abbotsford 54405	The Tribune-Phonograph	Wed.	Carol O'Leary
Adams 53910	Adams County Times	Wed.	Richard A. Hannagan
Albany 53502	Albany Vision	Wed.	Hilary Bauman
Algoma 54201	Algoma Record-Herald	Thurs.	Frank Wood
Alma (Cochrane 54622)	Buffalo County Journal	Thurs.	Gary Stumpf
Amery 54001	Amery Free Press	Tues.	Palmer H. Sondreal
Arcadia 54612	The Arcadia News-Leader	Thurs.	Charles Blaschko
Argyle (Blandardville 53516)	Pecatonica Valley Leader	Thurs.	Patrick and Michael Reilly
Ashwaubenon (Green Bay	The Press	Fri.	Michael Aubinger
54304)			
Augusta 54722	Augusta Area Times	Thurs.	Michael Jensen
Baldwin 54002	The Baldwin Bulletin	Tues.	Thomas Hawley
Balsam Lake 54810	County Ledger Press	Thurs.	Tom Miller
Barron 54812	Barron News-Shield	Wed.	James Bell
Bayview ²	The Bayviewer	Thurs.	Scott McElhane
Belleville 53508	Belleville Recorder	Tues.	Stuart Shapiro
Beloit 53511	The Chronicle	Sat.	Eugene Relerford
Berlin 54923	The Berlin Journal	Thurs.	Ty Gonyo
Black Earth 53515	News-Sickle-Arrow	Thurs.	Dan & Mark Witte
Black River Falls 54615	Banner Journal	Wed.	Dan & Mark Witte
Blair 54616	The Blair Press	Thurs.	Lee Henschel
Blanchardville 53516	Pecatonica Valley Leader	Thurs.	Patrick and Michael Reilly
Bloomer 54724	Bloomer Advance	Wed.	Mary Ann Sarno
Boscobel 53805-1531	Boscobel Dial	Thurs.	John Ingebritsen
Brillion 54110	The Brillion News	Thurs.	Zane & Noel Zander
Brodhead 53520	The Independent Register	Wed.	Kim Markham
Brookfield ²	Brookfield News	Thurs.	Scott McElhane
Brown Deer ²	Brown Deer Herald	Thurs.	Scott McElhane
Burlington 53105	Burlington Standard Press	Thurs.	Jack Cruger ²
Cadott 54727	The Cadott Sentinel	Thurs.	Trygg Hansen
Cambridge 53523	The Cambridge News	Thurs.	Brian Knox
Campbellsport 53010	Campbellsport News	Thurs.	James Ninemmann
Cashton 54619	Cashton Record	Wed.	Paul Fanning

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

Other Newspapers—Continued

Municipality	Newspaper	Published	Publisher
Cedarburg 53012	Ozaukee County News Graphic	Mon. & Thurs.	Philip Paige
Chetek 54728	The Chetek Alert	Thurs.	Melodee Eckerman
Chilton 53014	Chilton Times-Journal	Thurs.	James Moran
Clinton 53525	The Clinton Topper	Thurs.	Jack Cruger
Clintonville 54929	Clintonville Tribune-Gazette	Thurs.	Jeff Hoffman
Cochrane 54622	Cochrane-Fountain City Recorder	Thurs.	Gary Stumpf
Colfax 54730	The Colfax Messenger	Wed.	Carlton DeWitt
Columbus 53925	Columbus Journal	Sat.	James Kelsh
Cornell 54732	The Cornell & Lake Holcombe Courier	Thurs.	Trygg Hansen
Cottage Grove 53527	The Herald-Independent	Thurs.	Brian Knox
Crandon 54520	The Forest Republican	Wed.	Russell Steel
Cuba City 53807	Tri-County Press	Thurs.	John Ingebritsen
Cudahy ²	Cudahy Reminder Enterprise	Thurs.	Scott McElhane
Cumberland 54829	Cumberland Advocate	Wed.	Sharon & Craig Bucher
Darlington 53530	Republican-Journal	Thurs.	Brian Lund
Deerfield 53531	The Independent	Thurs.	Brian Knox
DeForest 53532	DeForest Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Art Drake
Delavan 53115-0366	The Delavan Enterprise	Thurs.	John Halvorsen
Denmark 54208	The Denmark Press	Thurs.	Frank Wood
De Pere 54115	De Pere Journal	Thurs.	Frank Wood
Dodgeville 53533	The Dodgeville Chronicle	Thurs.	Patrick & Michael Reilly
Dousman (Hartland 53029)	The Kettle Moraine Index	Thurs.	Lori Marchek
Durand 54736	The Courier-Wedge	Thurs.	Gary, Michael, Daniel Stumpf
Eagle River 54521	Vilas County News-Review	Wed.	Byron McNutt
East Troy 53120	East Troy News	Thurs.	Jack Cruger
Eau Claire 54702	The Country Today	Wed.	Pieter F. Graaskamp
Edgar (Abbotsford 54405)	The Record Review	Wed.	Carol O'Leary
Edgerton 53534	The Edgerton Reporter	Wed.	Diane Everson
Elkhorn 53121	Elkhorn Independent	Thurs.	Jack Cruger
Ellsworth 54011-4117	Pierce County Herald	Wed.	Steve Dzubyay
Elm Grove ²	Elm Grove Elm Leaves	Thurs.	Scott McElhane
Elmwood (Spring Valley 54767)	The Elmwood Argus	Wed.	Duane DeYoung
Elroy 53929	Trail Communities Messenger	Thurs.	Bill Smith
Evansville 53536	Evansville Review	Wed.	Vivian & Stan Gildner
Fennimore 53809	The Fennimore Times	Thurs.	John Ingebritsen
Fitchburg 535711	Fitchburg Star	Thurs.	Don Kimberline
Florence 54121	The Florence Mining News	Wed.	Julie & Robert Giddings
Fox Lake ³	The Representative	Thurs.	Ty Gonyo
Fox Point ²	Fox Point/Bayside/River Hills Herald	Thurs.	Scott McElhane
Franklin ²	Franklin Hub	Thurs.	Scott McElhane
Frederic 54837	Inter-County Leader	Wed.	Doug Panek
Friendship (Adams 53910)	Friendship Reporter	Wed.	Richard A. Hannagan
Galesville 54630	Galesville Republican	Thurs.	John Ph Graf
Gays Mills 54631	Crawford County Independent	Thurs.	John Ingebritsen
Germantown ²	Germantown Banner Press	Wed.	Scott McElhane
Glendale ²	Glendale Herald	Thurs.	Scott McElhane
Glenwood City 54013	The Tribune Press Reporter	Wed.	Carlton DeWitt
Glidden 54527	The Glidden Enterprise	Wed.	Robert Hart
Grantsburg 54840	Burnett County Sentinel	Wed.	Byron Higgin
Green Lake ³	Green Lake County Reporter	Thurs.	Ty Gonyo
Greendale ²	Greendale Village Life	Thurs.	Scott McElhane
Greenfield ²	Greenfield Observer	Thurs.	Scott McElhane
Hales Corners ²	Hales Corners Village Hub	Thurs.	Scott McElhane
Hammond 54015	Central St. Croix News	Wed.	Art Groth
Hartford 53027	Times-Press	Thurs.	Jill Budzinski ⁶
Hartland 53029	Lake Country Reporter	Mon. & Thurs.	Lori Marchek
Hayward 54843	Sawyer County Record	Wed.	Wanda Moeller
Hillsboro 54634	Hillsboro Sentry-Enterprise	Thurs.	Jack Knowles
Holmen 54636	Holmen Courier	Fri.	Gretchen Skoloda
Horicon 53032	Horicon Reporter	Thurs.	Andrew Johnson
Hudson 54016	Hudson Star-Observer	Thurs.	Steve Dzubyay
Hurley 54534	Iron County Miner	Thurs.	Ernest Moore
Iola 54945	The Iola Herald	Thurs.	Trey & Mary Foerster
Juneau 53039	Dodge County Independent News	Thurs.	James Clifford
Kaukauna 54130	Heart of the Valley Times Villager	Wed. & Sat.	Glenn Hansen
Kewaskum 53040	Kewaskum Statesman	Thurs.	Lana Kuehl
Kewaunee 54216	The Kewaunee Enterprise	Thurs.	Frank Wood
Kiel 53042	Tri-County News	Thurs.	Mike Mathes
Ladysmith 54848	Ladysmith News	Thurs.	Thomas Bell
La Farge (Viola 54664)	Epitaph-News	Thurs.	Bonnie Howell-Sherman
Lake Geneva 53147	Lake Geneva Regional News	Thurs.	Howard Brown
Lake Mills 53551	The Lake Mills Leader	Thurs.	Brian Knox
Lancaster 53813	Grant County Herald Independent	Thurs.	John Ingebritsen
Lodi 53555	The Lodi Enterprise	Thurs.	Brian Knox
Loyal 54446	Tribune Record Gleaner	Wed.	Dean Lesar
Luck 54853	Enterprise Press	Thurs.	Tom Miller
Luxemburg 54217	Luxemburg News	Thurs.	Frank Wood
Madison 53703	Isthmus	Thurs.	Vincent P. O'Hern

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

Other Newspapers—Continued

Municipality	Newspaper	Published	Publisher
Madison 53703	The Madison Times	Thurs.	David Hammonds
Manawa (Iola 54945)	The Manawa Advocate	Thurs.	Trey & Mary Foerster
Marion 54950	The Marion Advertiser	Thurs.	Daniel S. Brandenburg
Markesan 53946	Markesan Regional Reporter	Thurs.	Ty Gonyo
Mauston 53948	Juneau County Star Times	Wed. & Sat.	Russell Cunningham
Mayville 53050	The Mayville News	Thurs.	Andrew Johnson
McFarland 53558-9204	McFarland Thistle/Community Life	Thurs.	Brian Knox
Medford 54451	The Star News	Thurs.	Carol O'Leary
Mellen 54546	The Mellen Weekly-Record	Wed.	James Christl
Melrose 54642	The Chronicle	Wed.	Chris Hardie
Menasha 54952	Menasha Register	Wed.	Stewart Rieckman ⁶
Menomonee Falls ²	Menomonee Falls News	Wed.	Scott McElhaney
Menomonie 54751	The Dunn County News	Sun. & Wed.	Steven Jahn
Mequon ²	Mequon-Thiensville Courant	Thurs.	Scott McElhaney
Middleton 53562	Middleton Times-Tribune	Thurs.	Dan & Mark Witte
Milton 53563	Milton Courier	Thurs.	Brian Knox
Milwaukee 53204	The Business Journal	Fri.	Mark Sabljak
Milwaukee 53212	Milwaukee Community Journal	Wed. & Fri.	Patricia O'Flynn Pattillo
Milwaukee 53206	Milwaukee Courier	Sat.	Carole Geary
Milwaukee 53206	Milwaukee Star	Thurs.	Carole Geary
Milwaukee 53212	The Milwaukee Times	Thurs.	Nathan Conyers
Milwaukee 53202	Shepherd Express Metro	Thurs.	Louis Fortis
Mineral Point 53565	The Democrat Tribune	Thurs.	Patrick & Michael Reilly
Minocqua 54548	Lakeland Times	Tues. & Fri.	Don Walker
Mondovi 54755	Mondovi Herald-News	Thurs.	Perry Nyseth
Montello 53949	The Marquette County Tribune	Thurs.	Dan & Mark Witte
Mosinee 54455	The Mosinee Times	Thurs.	John Durst & James Kress
Mount Horeb 53572	Mount Horeb Mail	Thurs.	Dan & Mark Witte
Mukwonago 53149	Mukwonago Chief	Wed.	Susan Hall
Muscoda 53573	The Progressive	Thurs.	Wendell Smith
Muskego ²	Muskego Sun	Thurs.	Scott McElhaney
Neenah 54957	Neenah Citizen	Fri.	Stewart Rieckman ⁶
Neillsville 54456	The Clark County Press	Wed.	Dan Witte
New Berlin 53151 ²	New Berlin Citizen	Thurs.	Scott McElhaney
New Glarus 53574	Post Messenger	Wed.	Dan & Mark Witte
New London 54961	Press-Star	Fri.	Bill Melendes
New Richmond 54017-0338	New Richmond News	Thurs.	Steve Dzubay
Niagara 54151	The Niagara Journal	Wed.	Nancy Gomez & Margie Yadro
Oak Creek ²	Oak Creek Pictorial	Thurs.	Scott McElhaney
Oconomowoc 53066	Oconomowoc Enterprise	Thurs.	Kevin Passon
Oconomowoc (Hartland 53029)	Oconomowoc Focus	Mon. & Thurs.	Lori Marchek
Oconto 54153	Oconto County Reporter	Wed.	Frank Wood
Oconto Falls 54154	Oconto County Times-Herald	Wed.	Roger F. Shellman
Omro 54963	Omro Herald	Thurs.	Ty Gonyo
Onalaska 54650	Onalaska Community Life	Fri.	Gretchen Skoloda
Ontario 54651	The County Line	Thurs.	Karen Parker
Oregon 53575	The Oregon Observer	Thurs.	Don Kimberline
Orfordville 53576	Orfordville Journal & Footville News	Wed.	George Stewart
Osceola 54020	The Sun	Wed.	Julie Buscho Holmquist
Osseo 54758	The Tri-County News	Thurs.	Michael Jensen
Palmyra 53156	The Enterprise	Thurs.	Jack Cruger
Park Falls 54552	The Park Falls Herald	Thurs.	Ken Dischler
Peshigo 54157	Peshigo Times	Wed.	Mary Ann Gardon
Phillips 54555	The Bee	Thurs.	Trish Kempkes
Platteville 53818	Platteville Journal	Tues. & Thurs.	Richard Brockman
Plymouth 53073	The Review	Tues. & Thurs.	Barry & Christie Johanson
Port Washington 53074	Ozaukee Press	Thurs.	Bill Schanen III
Poynette 53955	Poynette Press	Wed.	Art Drake
Prairie du Chien 53821	Courier-Press	Mon. & Wed.	William H. Howe
Prescott 54021	Prescott Journal	Thurs.	Gary B. Rawn
Princeton 54968	Princeton Times-Republic	Thurs.	Ty Gonyo
Racine (Milwaukee 53206)	Racine Courier	Sat.	Carole Geary
Random Lake 53075	The Sounder	Thurs.	Gary Feider
Reedsburg 53959	Reedsburg Independent	Thurs.	Jeff Seering, Dale & Karen Schrank
Reedsburg 53959	Reedsburg Times-Press	Wed. & Sat.	Russell Cunningham
Rice Lake 54868	Rice Lake Chronotype	Wed.	Warren Dorrance
Richland Center 53581	The Richland Observer	Thurs.	Erik Olson
Ripon 54971	The Ripon Commonwealth Press	Thurs.	Tim Lyke
River Falls 54022	River Falls Journal	Thurs.	Steve Dzubay
St. Croix Falls 54024	Standard-Press	Thurs.	Tom Miller
Sauk City 53583	The Sauk Prairie Eagle	Wed.	Kirk Olson
Sauk City 53583	The Sauk Prairie Star	Thurs.	Dan & Mark Witte
Seymour 54165	Times-Press	Tues.	Ken Hodgden ⁵
Sharon (Walworth 53189)	The Sharon Reporter	Thurs.	Mabel Jackson ⁶
Sheboygan Falls (Plymouth 53073)	The Sheboygan Falls News	Wed.	Barry & Christie Johanson
Shell Lake 54871	Washburn County Register	Thurs.	Valdemar Jensen

WISCONSIN NEWSPAPERS

Other Newspapers—Continued

Municipality	Newspaper	Published	Publisher
Shorewood ²	Shorewood Herald	Thurs.	Scott McElhaney
South Milwaukee ²	South Milwaukee Voice Graphic	Thurs.	Scott McElhaney
Sparta 54656	Monroe Co. Democrat	Thurs.	William Gleiss
Sparta 54656	Sparta Herald	Mon.	Ted Radde
Spooner 54801	Spooner Advocate	Thurs.	Janet Krokson
Spring Green 53588	Home News	Wed.	Jim & Linda Schwanke
Spring Valley 54767	The Spring Valley Sun	Wed.	Duane DeYoung
Stanley 54768	The Stanley Republican	Thurs.	B.J. Fazendin
Stevens Point 54481	Portage County Gazette	Fri.	Pete Leahy
Stoughton 53589	The Stoughton Courier Hub	Thurs.	Don Gimberline
Sturgeon Bay 54235	Door County Advocate	Tues. & Fri.	Chris Wood
Sun Prairie 53590	The Star	Thurs.	Brian Knox
Sussex (Hartland 53029)	Sussex Sun	Tues.	Lori Marchek
Thorp 54771	The Thorp Courier	Wed.	Mark LaGasse
Three Lakes (Eagle River 54521)	The Three Lakes News	Wed.	Byron McNutt
Tomah 54660	The Tomah Journal	Thurs.	Chris Hardie
Tomah 54660	Tomah Monitor-Herald	Mon.	Chris Hardie
Tomahawk 54487	Tomahawk Leader	Tues.	Larry & Kathy Tobin
Turtle Lake 54889	The Times	Thurs.	David Slack
Twin Lakes 53181	Westosha Report	Fri.	Jack Cruger
Union Grove 53182	Westine Report	Thurs.	Jack Cruger
Valders 54245	The Valders Journal	Thurs.	Brian Thomsen
Verona 53593	The Verona Press	Thurs.	Don Gimberline
Viroqua 54665	Vernon County Broadcaster	Thurs.	Chris Hardie
Walworth 53184	The Bay Times	Thurs.	Jack Cruger
Walworth 53184	The Times	Wed.	Jack Cruger
Washburn 54891	The County Journal	Thurs.	Gary Pennington
Washington Island 54246	Washington Island Observer	Thurs.	Gail Larson Toerpe
Waterford 53185	The Waterford Post	Fri.	Jack Cruger
Waterloo 53594	The Courier	Thurs.	Brian Knox
Waunakee 53597	The Waunakee Tribune	Thurs.	Art Drake
Waupaca 54981	Waupaca County Post	Thurs.	Scott Turner
Waupun 53963	Neighbors	Sat.	James Kelsh
Wausau 54402	City Pages	Thurs.	Tammy Stezenski
Wautoma 54982	The Wauwata Argus	Wed.	Mary Kunasch
Wauwatosa ²	Wauwatosa News-Times	Thurs.	Scott McElhaney
West Allis ²	West Allis Star	Thurs.	Scott McElhaney
West Salem 54669	The Coulee News	Thurs.	Chris Hardie
Westby 54667	The Times	Thurs.	Chris Hardie
Weyauwega 54983	The Chronicle	Thurs.	Scott Turner
Whitefish Bay ²	Whitefish Bay Herald	Wed.	Scott McElhaney
Whitehall 54773	Whitehall Times	Thurs.	Charles A. Gauger
Whitewater 53190	The Whitewater Register	Thurs.	Jack Cruger
Winneconne 54986	The Winneconne News	Wed.	John Rogers
Winter 54896	Sawyer County Gazette	Wed.	Meredith Rickert
Wisconsin Dells 53965	Wisconsin Dells Events	Wed. & Sat.	Russell Cunningham
Withee 54498	O-W Enterprise	Wed.	Mark Gorke & Mark Renderman
Wittenberg 54499	The Wittenberg Enterprise	Thurs.	Gordon Boldig ⁶
Woodville 54028	The Woodville Leader	Wed.	Duane DeYoung

¹A “newspaper” is defined by Section 985.03 (1) (c), Wisconsin Statutes, as follows: “A newspaper, under this chapter, is a publication appearing at regular intervals and at least once a week, containing reports of happenings of recent occurrence of a varied character, such as political, social, moral and religious subjects, designed to inform the general reader . . .”

²Combined editorial office in New Berlin 53151.

³Combined editorial office in Berlin 54923.

⁴Combined editorial office in Balsam Lake 54810.

⁵General manager.

⁶Editor.

Source: 2003 Directory, Wisconsin Newspaper Association; data compiled by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS

Name	Issued	Publishers
Action Tracks	1 per year	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
AFSCME Reports	Monthly	AFSCME Int'l Area Office, 8033 Excelsior Dr., Suite A, Madison 53717
Agri-View	Weekly	Katy Katzman, 2001 Fish Hatchery Rd., Madison 53713
Agronomy Journal	Bimonthly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Airwaves	Monthly	Wisconsin Public Television, R. 1076 Vilas Hall, 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
American Journal of Political Science	Quarterly	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
American Orthoptic Journal	1 per year	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
Antique & Collectables Monthly Newsmagazine	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Antique Review	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Antique Trader Weekly	Weekly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Arctic Anthropology	2 per year	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
Arts & Crafts	Bimonthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Astronomy	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1612, Waukesha 53187
At Ease	Quarterly	Wisconsin National Guard, 2400 Wright St., Madison 53704
Badger Common 'Tater	Monthly	Wis. Potato and Vegetable Growers Assn., Inc., P.O. Box 327, Antigo 54409
Badger Herald	Daily (M-F)	Christopher Arndt, 326 W. Gorham St., Madison 53703
Badger Legionnaire	Monthly	Wisconsin American Legion, 2930 American Legion Dr., P.O. Box 388, Portage 53901
Badger Rails	6 per year	Wis. Assn. of Railroad Passengers, 408 Fremont, Lake Mills 53551
Badger Sportsman	Monthly	James Moran, 19 E. Main St., Chilton 53014
Bank Note Reporter	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Beloit College Magazine	3 per year	Beloit College, Office of Public Affairs, 700 College St., Beloit 53511
Beloit Fiction Journal	1 per year	Clint McCown, Beloit College, Box 11, 700 College St., Beloit 53511
Benefits Quarterly	4 per year	International Soc. of Certified Employee Benefit Specialists, P.O. Box 209, Brookfield 53008
Big Reel	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Blade	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Bowling Magazine	Bimonthly	American Bowling Congress, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129
Business Journal, The	Weekly	Mark J. Sabljak, 600 W. Virginia St., Suite 500, Milwaukee 53204
C N A	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Card Trade	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Catholic Knight	3 per year	Catholic Knights, P.O. Box 05900, Milwaukee 53205
Cessna Owner Magazine	Monthly	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945
Chain O'Lakes Picture Post	Weekly (15 summer weeks)	Scott B. Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Cheese Reporter	Weekly	Dick Groves, 4210 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53704
Child Welfare Report	Monthly	Impact Publications, P.O. Box 322, Waupaca 54981
Classic Toy Trains	9 per year	Kalmbach Publishing Co., P.O. Box 1612, Waukesha 53187
Coin Prices	Bimonthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Coins	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Continued

Name	Issued	Publishers
Collector Magazine & Price Guide	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Collector's Mart	7 annually	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Columns	Bimonthly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706
Comics & Games Retailer	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Comics Buyer's Guide	Weekly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Connection, The	Monthly	Barbara Gardner, 4590 State Highway 13, Port Wing 54865
Contemporary Literature	Quarterly	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
Corporate Report Wisconsin	Monthly	Scott Klug, 1131 Mills St. P.O. Box 317, Black Earth 53151
Cotton & Quail Antique Gazette	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Courier, The	Monthly	Wisconsin Veterans Home, Wisconsin Veterans Home, N2665 County Rd. QQ, King 54946
Credit Union Executive	6 per year	Mark Condon, Credit Union National Assn., 5710 Mineral Point Road, Madison 53705
Credit Union Magazine	Monthly	Jill Tomalin, Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701
Crop Science	Bimonthly	Crop Science Soc. of Amer., 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Crop Weather	Weekly (Apr.-Nov.)	Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 8934, Madison 53708
Daily Cardinal	Daily (M-F)	Daily Cardinal Media Corp., 821 University Ave., Madison 53706
Deer and Deer Hunting	9 per year	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Director, The	Monthly	NFDA Services, Inc., 13625 Bishops Dr., Brookfield 53005
Discoveries	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Doll Artisan	6 per year	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945
Doll Costuming	6 per year	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945
Doll Crafter	Monthly	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945
Dollhouse Miniatures	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 21027 Crossroads Cir., Waukesha 53187
Dollmaking	6 per year	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945
Drum Corps World	20 per year	Sights and Sounds, Inc., P.O. Box 8052, Madison 53708
Easter Seals Network News	2 per year	Easter Seals Wisconsin, Inc., 101 Nob Hill Rd., Suite 301, Madison 53713
Ecological Restoration	Quarterly	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
Employee Benefits Digest	Monthly	International Foundation of Employee Benefits Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53008
Employee Benefits Journal	Quarterly	International Foundation of Employee Benefits Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53008
Environmental Review	Irregular	Citizens for a Better Environment, 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 510, Milwaukee 53203
Equipment Today	Monthly	Cygnus Publishing, 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538
ESM news.mke	5 per year	Engineers and Scientists of Milwaukee, 1515 W. Wisconsin Ave., Rm. 275, Milwaukee 53233
Exponent	Weekly	UW-Platteville, 419 Pioneer Tower 1 University Plz., Platteville 53818
Fantasy Sports	Quarterly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54490
Farm Equipment	7 per year	Cygnus Publishing, 1233 Janesville Ave., Fort Atkinson 53538

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Continued

Name	Issued	Publishers
Feminist Collections: A Quarterly of Women's Studies Resources	Quarterly	Phyllis Holman Weisbard, UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison 53706
Feminist Periodicals: A Current Listing of Contents	Quarterly	Phyllis Holman Weisbard, UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison 53706
FineScale Modeler	10 per year	Kalmbach Publishing, 21027 Crossroads Cir., Waukesha 53186
Fired Arts and Crafts	Monthly	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945
Focus	28 issues per yr.	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Forward	3-4 per year	League of Women Voters of Wis., 122 State Street, Suite 405, Madison 53703
Forward in Christ	Monthly	Wis. Evangelical Lutheran Synod, 2929 N. Mayfair Rd., Milwaukee 53222
Foto News	Weekly	Heather Summers, 1905 E. 14th Street P.O. Box 606, Merrill 54452
Frame Building News	5 per year	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Freethought Today	10 per year	Freedom From Religion Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 750, Madison 53701
FYI Northwoods	Biweekly	Joan McDonald, P.O. Box 93, Presque Isle 54557
Gargoyle, The	2 per year	Wis. Law Alumni Assn., UW Law School, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison 53706
Goldmine	Biweekly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Guide, The	Bimonthly	Equitable Reserve Assn., P.O. Box 448, Neenah 54957
Gun and Knife Show Calendar	Quarterly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Gun List	Biweekly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Gwiazda Polarna Polish Biweekly Newspaper	Biweekly	Point Publications, Inc., 2804 Post Rd., Stevens Point 54481
Harmonizer, The	Bimonthly	SPEBSQSA (Barbershop Harmony Society), 6315 Harmony Lane, Kenosha 53143
Hoard's Dairyman	Semimonthly	W.D. Hoard and Sons Co., 28 Milwaukee Ave., W. Fort Atkinson 53538
Home & Away	Bimonthly	AAA Wisconsin, P.O. Box 33, Madison 53701
Home and Family Finance	Quarterly	Credit Union National Assn., P.O. Box 431, Madison 53701
Hummingbird: Magazine of the Short Poem	Quarterly	Phyllis Walsh, P.O. Box 96, Richland Center 53581
Impact Magazine	Quarterly	Wis. Park and Recreation Assn., 6601-C Northway, Greendale 53129
In Business	Monthly	Jody Glynn Patrick, 2718 Dryden Dr., Madison 53704
In Focus	Quarterly	International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53008
Inscriptions	3 per year	Dan Buckman, 3334 W. Grant St., Milwaukee 53215
Journal of Consumer Affairs	2 per year	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
Journal of Environmental Quality	Bimonthly	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Journal of Human Resources	Quarterly	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
Journal of Natural Resources and Life Sciences Education	1 per year	American Society of Agronomy, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Journal of the Pharmacy Society of Wisconsin	Quarterly	Pharmacy Society of Wisconsin, 701 Heartland Trail, Madison 53717
Kalhwisaks	Biweekly	Oneida Nation of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 365, Oneida 54155
La Crosse Union Herald	Monthly	La Crosse Union Herald, Inc., 1920 Ward Ave., Suite 12, La Crosse 54601

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Continued

Name	Issued	Publishers
Labor Press	Monthly	AFL-CIO Milwaukee, 633 S. Hawley Rd., #110, Milwaukee 53214
Land Economics	Quarterly	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
Landscape Journal	2 per year	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
Legal-Legislative Reporter	Monthly	International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, P.O. Box 69, Brookfield 53008
Linacre Quarterly	Quarterly	Catholic Medical Assn., 850 Elm Grove Road, Elm Grove 53122
Living Church, The	Weekly	The Living Church Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 514036, Milwaukee 53203
Luso-Brazilian Review	2 per year	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
Madison Magazine	Monthly	Jenifer Winiger, 211 S. Patterson St., Suite 100, Madison 53703
Marketplace Magazine	4 weeks	Al Wells, P.O. Box 1897, Appleton 54912
Marquette Law Review	Quarterly	Students and Faculty of Marquette Law School, 1103 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53233
Marquette Magazine	Quarterly	Marquette University, P.O. Box 1881, Milwaukee 53201
Maturity Times	Monthly	Action Publications, N6637 Rolling Meadows Dr., Fond du Lac 54937
Metal Roofing	Bimonthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Michaels Create!	Bimonthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Midwest Flyer Magazine	Bimonthly	Dave Weiman, P.O. Box 199, Oregon 53575
Midwest Racing News	Weekly	Midwest Racing News, Inc., 6646 W. Fairview Ave., Milwaukee 53213
Military Trader	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Milk & Liquid Food Transporter	Monthly	Glen Street Publications, Inc., W4652 Glen St., Appleton 54913
Milwaukee History	Quarterly	Milwaukee County Historical Society, 910 N. Old World 3rd St., Milwaukee 53203
Milwaukee Magazine	Monthly	Betty Quadracci, 417 E. Chicago St., Milwaukee 53202
Model Railroader	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 21027 Crossroads Cir., Waukesha 53186
Monatshefte	Quarterly	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
N (Nude and Natural)	4 per year	The Naturalists, LLC, P.O. Box 132, Oshkosh 54903
New Books on Women and Feminism	2 per year	Phyllis Holman Weisbard, UW System Women's Studies Librarian, 430 Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison 53706
News From Indian Country	Biweekly	Paul DeMain, 8558N County Road K, Hayward 54843
North Woods Trader	2 per week	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
Northbound	Quarterly	Trees For Tomorrow, Natural Resources Education Center, 519 Sheridan East, P.O. Box 609, Eagle River 54521
Numismatic News	Weekly	Krause Publications, 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Ojibwe Akiing	Monthly	Paul DeMain, 8558N County Road K, Hayward 54843
Old Cars Price Guide	Bimonthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Old Cars Weekly	Weekly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
On Premise	Bimonthly	Charles Taylor, 2817 Fish Hatchery Rd., Madison 53713
On WEAC In Print	Monthly (Exc. July & Aug.)	Wis. Education Assn. Council, 33 Nob Hill Dr., Madison 53713
On Wisconsin	Quarterly	Wis. Alumni Assn., 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Paper Collectors' Marketplace	Monthly	Doug Watson, 470 N. Main St. P.O. Box 128, Scandinavia 54977

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Continued

Name	Issued	Publishers
PAR Excellence Golf Magazine	5 per year	Douglas B. Neumann, 10401 W. Lincoln Ave., West Allis 53227
Passenger Pigeon, The	Quarterly	Wisconsin Society for Ornithology, 810 Ganser Dr., Waunakee 53597
Pharmacy in History	Quarterly	Amer. Institute of the History of Pharmacy, 777 Highland Ave., Madison 53705
PhotoDaily	Daily	Rohn Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, 1910 35th Road, Osceola 54020
PhotoLetter	Weekly	Rohn Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, 1910 35th Road, Osceola 54020
PhotoStockNOTES	Monthly	Rohn Engh, PhotoSource Internatl., Pine Lake Farm, 1910 35th Road, Osceola 54020
Pipers Magazine	Monthly	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945
Popular Ceramics Magazine	Monthly	Jones Publishing, Inc., N7450 Aanstad Rd., Iola 54945
Postcard Collector	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
ProCrafter	Bimonthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Professional, The	5 per year	Wis. Federation of Teachers, 1334 Applegate Rd., Madison 53713
Progressive, The	Monthly	Matthew Rothschild, 409 E. Main St., Madison 53703
Promethean	Weekly	Dr. John Marder, Adviser, 1600 Catlin Avenue, P.O. Box 2000, Superior 54880
Public Eye	2 per year	Center for Public Representation, P.O. Box 26049, Madison 53726
Quality Progress	Monthly	American Society for Quality, P.O. Box 3005, Milwaukee 53201
Quarterly, The	Quarterly	College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, 440 Henry Mall, Madison 53706
Renascence: Essays on Values in Literature	Quarterly	Marquette University, Helfaer Bldg., Rm. 105, P.O. Box 1881, Milwaukee 53201
Research Profile	2 per year	Graduate School, UW-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 340, Milwaukee 53201
Rethinking Schools	Quarterly	Rethinking Schools, Ltd., 1001 E. Keefe Ave., Milwaukee 53212
Ripon College Magazine	4 per year	Ripon College, P.O. Box 248, Ripon 54971
Royal Purple, The	Weekly (during semester)	UW-Whitewater, 62 E University Center, Whitewater 53190
Rural Builder	7 per year	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Sabbath Recorder, The	Monthly	American Sabbath Tract and Comm. Council, P.O. Box 1678, Janesville 53547
SCRYE	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Searching Together	Quarterly	Word of Life Church, P.O. Box 548, St. Croix Falls 54024
Sheep!	Bimonthly	Dave Belanger, W11564 Hwy 64, Withee 54498
Silent Sports	Monthly	Scott B. Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Soil Science Society of America Journal	Bimonthly	Soil Science Society of America, 677 S. Segoe Rd., Madison 53711
Soo, The	Quarterly	Soo Line Historical and Technical Society, 3410 Kasten Ct., Middleton 53562
Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission Newsletter	Quarterly	Southeastern Wis. Regional Planning Comn., P.O. Box 1607, Waukesha 53187
Spanish Journal	Weekly	Rhonda Welch, P.O. Box 37950, Milwaukee 53203
Spectator	Biweekly	UW-Eau Claire, 108 Hibbard Hall, Eau Claire 54701
Sport Aviation	Monthly	Experimental Aircraft Association, EAA Aviation Center, P.O. Box 3086, Oshkosh 54903
Sports Collectors Digest	Weekly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54490
Stamp Collector	Biweekly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Continued

Name	Issued	Publishers
Substance	3 per year	UW Press, 1930 Monroe Street, Madison 53711
Timber Producer, The	Monthly	Mich.-Wis. Timber Producers Assn., P.O. Box 1278, Rhinelander 54501
Today's Dads	Monthly	Wisconsin Fathers for Children and Families, P.O. Box 1742, Madison 53701
Toy Cars & Models	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Toy Shop	Biweekly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Trains Magazine	Monthly	Kalmbach Publishing Co., 21027 Crossroads Cir., P.O. Box 1612, Waukesha 53187
TransAction	Quarterly	Transaction, 131 W. Wilson Street, Suite 302, Madison 53703
Trapper and Predator Caller	10 per year	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Tuff Stuff	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Turkey & Turkey Hunting	6 per year	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Union Labor News	Monthly	Union Labor News Publishers, Ltd., 1602 S. Park St., Madison 53715
Update	3 per year	UW-Madison School of Business, 975 University Ave., Madison 53706
Vacation Week	Weekly (June-Aug.)	Byron McNutt, P.O. Box 1929, Eagle River 54521
Voyageur: NE Wisconsin's Historical Review	2 per year	Brown County Historical Society, P.O. Box 8085, Green Bay 54308
Western Builder	Weekly	Reed Construction Data, 400 S. Executive Dr., Suite 220, Brookfield 53005
WFU News	10 per year (exc. July & Nov.)	Wis. Farmers Union, 117 W. Spring St., Chippewa Falls 54729
Wis. Academy Review	Quarterly	Joan Fischer, Editor, Wis. Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 1922 University Ave., Madison 53726
Wis. Agriculturist	15 per year	Farm Progress Companies, 6417 Odana Road, Madison 53719
Wis. Archeologist	Semiannual	Wis. Archeological Society, P.O. Box 1292, Milwaukee 53201
Wis. Clubwoman	Quarterly	Lois Standon, 3237 W. Parnell Ave., Milwaukee 53221
Wis. Counties	Monthly	Wis. Counties Assn., 22 E. Mifflin St., Suite 900, Madison 53703
Wis. Dental Association Journal	Monthly	Wis. Dental Assn., 111 E. Wisconsin Ave., Suite 1300, Milwaukee 53202
Wis. Economic Indicators	Monthly	Wis. Dept. of Workforce Development, P.O. Box 7944, Madison 53707
Wis. Energy Cooperative News	Monthly	Wis. Federation of Cooperatives, 131 W. Wilson St., Suite 400, Madison 53703
Wis. Farm Reporter	Semimonthly	Dept. of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, P.O. Box 8934, Madison 53708
Wis. Horsemen's News	Monthly	Scott B. Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Wis. Ideas	2 per year	University Relations, UW System, 1700 Van Hise Hall, 1220 Linden Dr., Madison 53706
Wis. International Law Journal	3 per year	UW Law School, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison 53706
Wis. Jaycee Journal	Quarterly	Jaycees of Wis. Foundation, Inc., P.O. Box 1547, Appleton 54912
Wis. Law Journal	Weekly	Mark W.C. Stodder, 225 E. Michigan Street, Milwaukee 53203
Wis. Law Review	Bimonthly	UW Law School, 2347 Law Building, 975 Bascom Mall, Madison 53706
Wis. Lawyer	Monthly	State Bar of Wisconsin, P.O. Box 7158, Madison 53707
Wis. Lion	10 per year	Barbara Theisen, 2817 B Post Road, Stevens Point 54481
Wis. Magazine of History	Quarterly	State Historical Society of Wis., 816 State St., Madison 53706

WISCONSIN PERIODICALS—Continued

Name	Issued	Publishers
Wis. Mapping Bulletin	Quarterly	State Cartographer's Office, 160 Science Hall, UW-Madison 550 N. Park Street, Madison 53706
Wis. Medical Journal	8 per year	Wisconsin Medical Society, P.O. Box 1109, Madison 53701
Wis. Natural Resources	Bimonthly	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison 53707
Wis. Outdoor Journal	8 per year	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
Wis. Police Journal	Bimonthly	Wis. Professional Police Assn., 340 Coyier Ln., Madison 53713
Wis. Professional Agent	Monthly	PIA of Wisconsin, 6401 Odana Rd., Madison 53719
Wis. Realtor	Monthly	William E. Malkasian, 4801 Forest Fun Rd., Suite 201, Madison 53704
Wis. Report	Weekly	Wisconsin Report Publishing Co., 18310 Benington Dr., Brookfield 53045
Wis. Restaurateur	Bimonthly	Wis. Restaurant Assn., 2801 Fish Hatchery Rd., Madison 53713
Wis. Safety & Health News	Quarterly	Wis. Council of Safety Div., Wis. Manufacturers & Commerce, 501 E. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. School Musician	Quarterly	Michael G. George, 4797 Hayes Rd., Madison 53704
Wis. School News	Monthly	Wis. Assn. of School Boards, Inc., 122 W. Washington Ave., Madison 53703
Wis. State Farmer	Weekly	Scott B. Turner, P.O. Box 152, Waupaca 54981
Wis. State Genealogical Society Newsletter	Quarterly	Wis. State Genealogical Soc., 2109 20th Ave., Monroe 53566
Wis. Taxpayer, The	Monthly	Wis. Taxpayers Alliance, 335 W. Wilson St., Madison 53703
Wis. Tourism Today	6 per year	Wis. Dept. of Tourism, P.O. Box 7976, Madison 53707
Wis. Trails	Bimonthly	Scott Klug, 1131 Mills St., P.O. Box 317, Black Earth 53515
Wis. Waterfowl	Quarterly	Bast and Durbin and Associates, 614 W. Capitol Dr., Hartland 53029
Wisconservation	Monthly	Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, 720 St. Croix Street, Suite 101, Prescott 54021
Wisconsin Week	Biweekly (during school year)	University Communications, 19 Bascom Hall, 500 Lincoln Dr., Madison 53706
Women in Higher Education	Monthly	The Wenniger Company, 1934 Monroe St., Madison 53711
Woodland Management	Quarterly	Wisconsin Woodland Owners Assn., Inc., P.O. Box 285, Stevens Point 54481
World Airshow News	Bimonthly	Dave Weiman, P.O. Box 199, Oregon 53575
World Coin News	Monthly	Krause Publications, Inc., 700 E. State St., Iola 54990
YABA Xpress	4 per year	Young American Bowling Alliance, 5301 S. 76th St., Greendale 53129

NOTE

If you know of any additional permanent Wisconsin publications that are published at periodic intervals, please send the information to the Blue Book Editor, Legislative Reference Bureau, 100 N. Hamilton St., P.O. Box 2037, Madison, Wisconsin 53701-2037.

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN

City	Station	Channel/Frequency	City	Station	Channel/Frequency
Commercial Television Stations					
Appleton	WACY	32	Madison	WKOW-TV	27
Chippewa Falls	WEUX	48	Madison	WMSN-TV	47
Eagle River	WYOW	34	Madison	WMTV	15
Eau Claire	WEAU-TV	13	Mayville	WWRS-TV	52
Eau Claire	WQOW-TV	18	Milwaukee	WCGV-TV	24
Green Bay	WBAY-TV	2	Milwaukee	WDJT-TV	58
Green Bay	WFRV-TV	5	Milwaukee	WISN-TV	12
Green Bay	WGBA	26	Milwaukee	WITI	6
Green Bay	WLUK-TV	11	Milwaukee	WTMJ-TV	4
Janesville	WHPN-TV	57	Milwaukee	WVCY-TV	30
Kenosha	WPXE	55	Milwaukee	WVTV	18
La Crosse	WKBT	8	Racine	WJJA	49
La Crosse	WLAX	25	Rhineland	WJFW-TV	12
La Crosse	WXOW-TV	19	Suring	WIWB	14
Madison	WISC-TV	3	Wausau	WAOW-TV	9
Madison	WKOW-DT*	26	Wausau	WSAW-TV	7
Educational Television Stations					
Green Bay	WPNE ¹	38	Milwaukee	WMVS ³	10
La Crosse	WHLA-TV ¹	31	Milwaukee	WMVT ³	36
Madison	WHA-TV ²	21	Park Falls	WLEF-TV ¹	36
Menomonie	WHWC-TV ¹	28	Wausau	WHRM-TV ¹	20
*DT – Digital television station.					
Commercial Radio Stations					
Adams	WDKM-FM	106.1	Eau Claire	WIAL-FM	94.1
Algoma	WBDK-FM	96.7	Elk Mound	WECL-FM	92.9
Algoma	WRLU-FM	104.1	Evansville	WKPO-FM	105.9
Allouez	WJLW-FM	106.7	Fond du Lac	KFIZ	1450
Altoona	WISM-FM	98.1	Fond du Lac	KFIZ-FM	107.1
Amery	WXCE	1260	Fond du Lac	WFDL-FM	97.7
Antigo	WACD-FM	106.1	Fond du Lac	WRPN	1600
Antigo	WATK	900	Fond du Lac	WTCX-FM	96.1
Antigo	WRLO-FM	105.3	Forestville	WRKU-FM	102.1
Appleton	WAPL-FM	105.7	Fort Atkinson	WFAW	940
Appleton	WSCO	1570	Fort Atkinson	WKCH-FM	106.5
Ashland	WATW	1400	Fort Atkinson	WSJY-FM	107.3
Ashland	WBSZ-FM	93.3	Green Bay	WDUZ	1400
Ashland	WJHH-FM	96.7	Green Bay	WGEE	1360
Balsam Lake	WLMX-FM	104.9	Green Bay	WIXX-FM	101.1
Baraboo	WRPQ	740	Green Bay	WKSZ-FM	95.9
Beaver Dam	WBEV	1430	Green Bay	WNFL	1440
Beaver Dam	WXRO-FM	95.3	Green Bay	WQLH-FM	98.5
Beloit	WGEZ	1490	Hallie	WOGO	680
Beloit	WTJK	1380	Hallie	WWIB-FM	103.7
Berlin	WBIZ-FM	104.7	Hartford	WTKM	1540
Berlin	WISS	1090	Hartford	WTKM-FM	104.9
Black River Falls	WWIS	1260	Hayward	WHSM	910
Black River Falls	WWIS-FM	99.7	Hayward	WHSM-FM	101.1
Bloomer	WORB-FM	95.1	Hayward	WRLS-FM	92.3
Brillion	WXWX-FM	107.5	Holmen	WKBH	1570
Brookfield	WFMR-FM	106.9	Hudson	WMIN	740
Chetek	WATQ-FM	106.7	Hurley	WHRY	1450
Chilton	WMBE	1530	Iron River	WNXR-FM	107.3
Chippewa Falls	WCFW-FM	105.7	Jackson	WRRD	540
Chippewa Falls	WEAQ	1150	Janesville	WCLO	1230
Cleveland	WKTT-FM	98.1	Janesville	WJVL-FM	99.9
Clintonville	WFCL	1380	Kaukauna	WJOK	1050
Clintonville	WJMQ-FM	92.3	Kaukauna	WOGB-FM	103.1
Columbus	WTLX-FM	100.5	Kaukauna	WPCK-FM	104.9
Dodgeville	WDMP	810	Kenosha	WIIL-FM	95.1
Dodgeville	WDMP-FM	99.3	Kenosha	WLIP	1050
Durand	WJRV-FM	95.9	Kewaunee	WAUN-FM	92.7
Durand	WRDN	1430	Kimberly	WHBY	1150
Eagle River	WERL	950	La Crosse	KQEG-FM	102.7
Eagle River	WRJO-FM	94.5	La Crosse	WIZM	1410
Eau Claire	WAXX-FM	104.5	La Crosse	WIZM-FM	93.3
Eau Claire	WAYY	790	La Crosse	WKBH-FM	100.1
Eau Claire	WBIZ	1400	La Crosse	WKTY	580
Eau Claire	WBIZ-FM	100.7	La Crosse	WLFN	1490
Eau Claire	WDVM	1050	La Crosse	WLXR-FM	104.9

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

City	Station	Channel/Frequency	City	Station	Channel/Frequency
La Crosse	WQCC-FM	106.3	Park Falls	WNBI	980
La Crosse	WRQT-FM	95.7	Peshtigo	WSFO-FM	96.3
Ladysmith	WJBL-FM	93.1	Platteville	WPLV	1590
Ladysmith	WLDY	1340	Platteville	WPLV-FM	107.1
Lake Geneva	WLKG-FM	96.1	Plymouth	WJUB	1420
Lake Geneva	WZRK	1550	Plymouth	WXER-FM	104.5
Lancaster	WGLR	1280	Port Washington	WGLB	1560
Lancaster	WGLR-FM	97.7	Port Washington	WGLB-FM	100.1
Madison	WCJZ-FM	96.3	Portage	WBKY-FM	95.9
Madison	WIBA	1310	Portage	WDDC-FM	100.1
Madison	WIBA-FM	101.5	Portage	WPDR	1350
Madison	WMGN-FM	98.1	Poynette	WHFA	1240
Madison	WOLX-FM	94.9	Prairie du Chien	WPRE	980
Madison	WTDA	1480	Prairie du Chien	WQPC-FM	94.3
Madison	WTDY	1670	Racine	WBJX	1460
Madison	WTSO	1070	Racine	WEZY-FM	92.1
Madison	WTUX	1550	Racine	WKKY-FM	100.7
Madison	WZEE-FM	104.1	Racine	WRJN	1400
Manitowoc	WCUB	980	Reedsburg	WBDL-FM	102.9
Manitowoc	WLTU-FM	92.1	Reedsburg	WNFM-FM	104.9
Manitowoc	WOMT	1240	Reedsburg	WRDB	1400
Manitowoc	WQTC-FM	102.3	Rhineland	WHDG-FM	97.5
Marathon	WKQH-FM	104.9	Rhineland	WOBT	1240
Marinette	WLST-FM	95.1	Rhineland	WRHN-FM	100.1
Marinette	WMAM	570	Rice Lake	WAQE	1090
Marshfield	WDLB	1450	Rice Lake	WJMC	1240
Marshfield	WLJY-FM	106.5	Rice Lake	WJMC-FM	96.1
Mauston	WRJC	1270	Rice Lake	WKFX-FM	99.1
Mauston	WRJC-FM	92.1	Richland Center	WRCO	1450
Mayville	WMDC-FM	98.7	Richland Center	WRCO-FM	100.9
Medford	WIGM	1490	River Falls	WEVR	1550
Medford	WKEB-FM	99.3	River Falls	WEVR-FM	106.3
Menomonee Falls	WJMR-FM	98.3	Rudolph	WIZD-FM	99.9
Menomonie	WMEQ	880	Schofield	WRIG	1390
Menomonie	WMEQ-FM	92.1	Seymour	WECB-FM	104.3
Merrill	WJMT	730	Shawano	WOWN-FM	99.3
Merrill	WMZK-FM	104.1	Shawano	WTCH	960
Middleton	WWQM-FM	106.3	Sheboygan	WBFM-FM	93.7
Milwaukee	WEMP	1250	Sheboygan	WCLB	950
Milwaukee	WISN	1130	Sheboygan	WHBL	1330
Milwaukee	WJYI	1340	Sheboygan Falls	WHBF-FM	106.5
Milwaukee	WJZI-FM	93.3	Shell Lake	WCSW	940
Milwaukee	WKLH-FM	96.5	Shell Lake	WGMO-FM	95.3
Milwaukee	WKTI-FM	94.5	Sparta	WCOW-FM	97.1
Milwaukee	WLTO-FM	97.3	Sparta	WKLJ	1290
Milwaukee	WLUM-FM	102.1	Spencer	WOSQ-FM	92.3
Milwaukee	WLZR-FM	102.9	Stevens Point	WSPT	1010
Milwaukee	WMCS	1290	Stevens Point	WSPT-FM	97.9
Milwaukee	WMYX-FM	99.1	Sturgeon Bay	WDOR	910
Milwaukee	WNOV	860	Sturgeon Bay	WDOR-FM	93.9
Milwaukee	WOKY	920	Sturgeon Bay	WLYD-FM	99.7
Milwaukee	WRIT-FM	95.7	Sturgeon Bay	WSRG-FM	97.7
Milwaukee	WTMJ	620	Sturtevant	WEXT-FM	104.7
Milwaukee	WVCY-FM	107.7	Sun Prairie	WMAD-FM	92.1
Minocqua	WLKD	1570	Sun Prairie	WNWC	1190
Minocqua	WMQA-FM	95.9	Superior	KRBR-FM	102.5
Mishicot	WZOR-FM	94.7	Superior	KXTP	970
Monroe	WEKZ	1260	Superior	WDSM	710
Monroe	WEKZ-FM	93.7	Suring	WRVM-FM	102.7
Mosinee	WOFM-FM	94.7	Sussex	WKSH	1640
Neenah-Menasha	WNAM	1280	Three Lakes	WLSL-FM	93.7
Neenah-Menasha	WNCY-FM	100.3	Tomah	WBOG-FM	94.5
Neenah-Menasha	WROE-FM	94.3	Tomah	WTMB	1460
Neillsville	WCCN	1370	Tomah	WXYM-FM	96.1
Neillsville	WCCN-FM	107.5	Tomah	WVCX-FM	98.9
New London	WOZZ-FM	93.5	Tomahawk	WJJO	810
New London	WOZZ-FM	107.1	Tomahawk	WJJO-FM	92.5
New Richmond	WFMP-FM	93.5	Trempealeau	WFBZ-FM	105.5
New Richmond	WIXK	1590	Two Rivers	WTRW	1590
Oconto	WOCO	1260	Verona	WMMM-FM	105.5
Oconto	WOCO-FM	107.1	Viroqua	WVRO	1360
Oshkosh	WOSH	1490	Viroqua	WVRO-FM	102.3
Oshkosh	WPKR-FM	99.5	Washburn	WEGZ-FM	105.9
Oshkosh	WVBO-FM	103.9	Watertown	WJJO-FM	94.1
Oshkosh	WWWX-FM	96.9	Watertown	WTTN	1580
Park Falls	WCQM-FM	98.3			

BROADCASTING STATIONS IN WISCONSIN—Continued

City	Station	Channel/Frequency	City	Station	Channel/Frequency
Waukesha	WAUK	1510	Wauwatosa	WXSS-FM	103.7
Waukesha	WMIL-FM	106.1	West Bend	WBKV	1470
Waunakee	WBZU-FM	105.1	West Bend	WBWI-FM	92.5
Waupaca	WDUX	800	Whitehall	WHTL-FM	102.3
Waupaca	WDUX-FM	92.7	Whitewater	WKCH-FM	106.5
Waupun	WMRH	1170	Whitewater	WSLD-FM	104.5
Wausau	WDEZ-FM	101.9	Whiting	WYTE-FM	96.7
Wausau	WIFC-FM	95.5	Wisconsin Dells	WIBU	900
Wausau	WSAU	550	Wisconsin Dells	WNNO-FM	106.9
Wausau	WXCO	1230	Wisconsin Rapids	WFHR	1320
Wausau	WYCO-FM	107.9	Wisconsin Rapids	WGLX-FM	103.3
Noncommercial Radio Stations					
Appleton	WEMI-FM	91.9	Menomonie	WVSS-FM ²	90.7
Appleton (Lawrence University)	WLFM-FM	91.1	Milladore	WGNV-FM	88.5
Auburndale	WLBL ¹	930	Milwaukee	WMSE-FM	91.7
Beloit (Beloit College)	WBCR-FM	90.3	(Milwaukee School of Engineering)		
Brule	WHSА-FM ¹	89.9	Milwaukee	WMWK-FM	88.1
Burlington (Burlington Area School District)	WBSD-FM	89.1	Milwaukee	WUWM-FM ²	89.7
Delafield	WHAD-FM ¹	90.7	Milwaukee	WYMS-FM	88.9
Eau Claire	WHEM-FM	91.3	(Milw. Board of Education)		
Eau Claire	WUEC-FM ²	89.7	Oshkosh	WRST-FM ²	90.3
Eau Claire	WVCF-FM	90.5	Oshkosh	WVCY	690
Goodman	WGAZ-FM	91.3	Park Falls	WHBM-FM	90.3
(School District of Goodman-Armstrong Creek)			Platteville	WSUP-FM ²	90.5
Green Bay	WEMY-FM	91.5	Reserve	WOJB-FM	88.9
Green Bay	WHID-FM ²	88.1	Rhineland	WXPR-FM	91.7
Green Bay	WORO-FM	90.1	Ripon	WRPN-FM	90.1
Green Bay	WPNE-FM ¹	89.3	(Ripon College)		
Highland	WHHI-FM ¹	91.3	River Falls	WRFW-FM ²	88.7
Kenosha	WGTD-FM	91.1	Sheboygan	WSHS-FM	91.7
(Gateway Technical College)			(Sheboygan Area School District)		
La Crosse	WHLA-FM ¹	90.3	Sister Bay	WHDN-FM ¹	89.7
La Crosse	WLSU-FM ²	88.9	Stevens Point	WVSP-FM ²	89.9
Lancaster	WJTY-FM	88.1	Sturgeon Bay	WPPF-FM	90.5
Madison	WERN-FM ¹	88.7	Superior	WRGX-FM	88.5
Madison	WHА ²	970	Waukesha	KUWS-FM ²	91.3
Madison	WNWC-FM	102.5	(Carroll College)	WCCX-FM	104.5
(Northwestern College)			Wausau	WCLQ-FM	89.5
Madison	WORT-FM	89.9	Wausau	WHRM-FM ¹	90.9
Menomonie	WHWC-FM ¹	88.3	Wausau	WLBL-FM ¹	91.9
			Wausau	WXPW-FM	91.9
			Whitewater	WSUW-FM ²	91.7

¹Licensed to the Wisconsin Educational Communications Board.²Licensed to the University of Wisconsin System Board of Regents.³Operated by the Milwaukee Area Technical College Board.Source: *Broadcasting and Cable Yearbook 2002-2003*.

HIGHLIGHTS OF POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS IN WISCONSIN

State and County Population — Wisconsin's 2002 population was officially estimated to be 5,453,896, a 1.7% increase over the 2000 U.S. Census count of 5,363,701. The state grew 9.6% in the 1990s. By contrast, the growth in the preceding decade from 1980 to 1990 was less than 4% and represented the smallest increase in decennial census counts in state history. The greatest increase occurred between 1840 and 1850, the decade in which Wisconsin became a state, when population jumped 886.9% from 30,945 to 305,391.

Between 1990 and 2000, population increased over 20% in Marquette, St. Croix, Walworth, and Washington Counties. Since 2000, St. Croix County has been the fastest growing county with a population increase of 7.3%, followed by Waushara and Calumet Counties. Dane County had the largest absolute growth, adding an estimated 12,355 people. Waukesha County grew by 7,310 people.

Population by Race and Age — In responding to the 2000 U.S. Census of Population, for the first time individuals were given the opportunity to identify themselves as being of more than one race. About 1.2% of Wisconsin's population selected multiple races. As a result, comparisons between the 2000 Census and earlier censuses must be made with caution. It is not clear whether someone who selected Asian and white, for example, for the 2000 Census would have selected Asian or white in 1990. Only those who selected a single race are used in the following comparisons. Between 1890 and 2000, the nonwhite population in Wisconsin increased from 0.7% to over 11.0%. Indians were the largest minority group from 1890 until 1950; Blacks have been the largest since 1950. In 2000, Milwaukee County had the largest Black population at 231,157, followed by Racine County with 19,777, Dane County with 17,069, Kenosha County with 7,600, and Rock County with 7,048. For the first time, more than half of the population of the City of Milwaukee was nonwhite. Wisconsin's Hispanic population more than doubled from 1990 to 2000, reaching 192,921. The Asian population almost doubled to 90,393.

The 2000 Wisconsin Indian population was 47,228, an increase of 21.1% over the 1990 population of 38,986. Wisconsin has 11 Indian reservations.

According to the 2002 estimates, Wisconsin had a voting age population of 4,060,973 or 74.5% of the total population.

Vital Statistics — In 2001, Wisconsin recorded 34,790 marriages and 17,457 divorces and annulments. Both the marriage and divorce rates in Wisconsin have been lower than the national rate for more than 75 years. In 2001, the state had 69,012 live births (12.7 per 1,000 population), the second consecutive year in which the number of births to Wisconsin residents increased after seven years of decline. Total deaths in 2001 numbered 46,537 (8.6 per 1,000 population).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about population and vital statistics.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, 1840 – 2002

Year	Population	Increase	Percent Increase	Rural	Urban	Percent Urban	Density ¹
1840	30,945	—	—	30,945	—	—	0.6
1850	305,391	274,446	886.9%	276,768	28,623	9.4%	5.6
1860	775,881	470,490	154.1	664,007	111,874	14.4	14.1
1870	1,054,670	278,789	35.9	847,471	207,099	19.6	19.2
1880	1,315,497	260,827	24.7	998,293	317,204	24.1	24.0
1890	1,693,330	377,833	28.7	1,131,044	562,286	33.2	30.9
1900	2,069,042	375,712	22.2	1,278,829	790,213	38.2	37.4
1910	2,333,860	264,818	12.8	1,329,540	1,004,320	43.0	42.6
1920	2,632,067	298,207	12.8	1,387,209	1,244,858	47.3	47.6
1930	2,939,006	306,939	11.7	1,385,163	1,553,843	52.9	53.0
1940	3,137,587	198,581	6.7	1,458,443	1,679,144	53.5	57.3
1950	3,434,575	296,988	9.5	1,446,687 ²	1,987,888 ²	57.9	62.7
1960	3,951,777	517,202	15.1	1,429,598	2,522,179	63.8	72.2
1970 ³	4,417,933	466,156	11.8	1,507,313	2,910,418	65.9	81.3
1980 ³	4,705,642	287,709	6.5	1,685,035	3,020,732	64.2	86.6
1990	4,891,769	186,127	4.0	1,679,813	3,211,956	65.7	90.1
2000 ⁴	5,363,675	471,906	9.6	1,700,032	3,663,643	68.3	98.8
2001	5,400,449	36,774	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
2002	5,453,896	90,195	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA – Not available.

¹Population per square mile of land area.

²The “urban” definition was revised beginning with the 1950 census.

³Total has been corrected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The detailed distributions shown have not been revised to reflect this correction.

⁴P.L. 94-171 population total issued by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, March 2001.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population*, Volume 1, Part 51, Wisconsin, Table 1; 1980 Census of Population, *Number of Inhabitants*, Volume 1, Chapter A, Part 51, Wisconsin, Tables 2 and 9; 1990 Census of Population, Wisconsin, *General Population Characteristics*, June 1992; 2000 Census of Population, Wisconsin, *Summary Population Characteristics*, November 2002; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 2002, October 2002*, and previous issues.

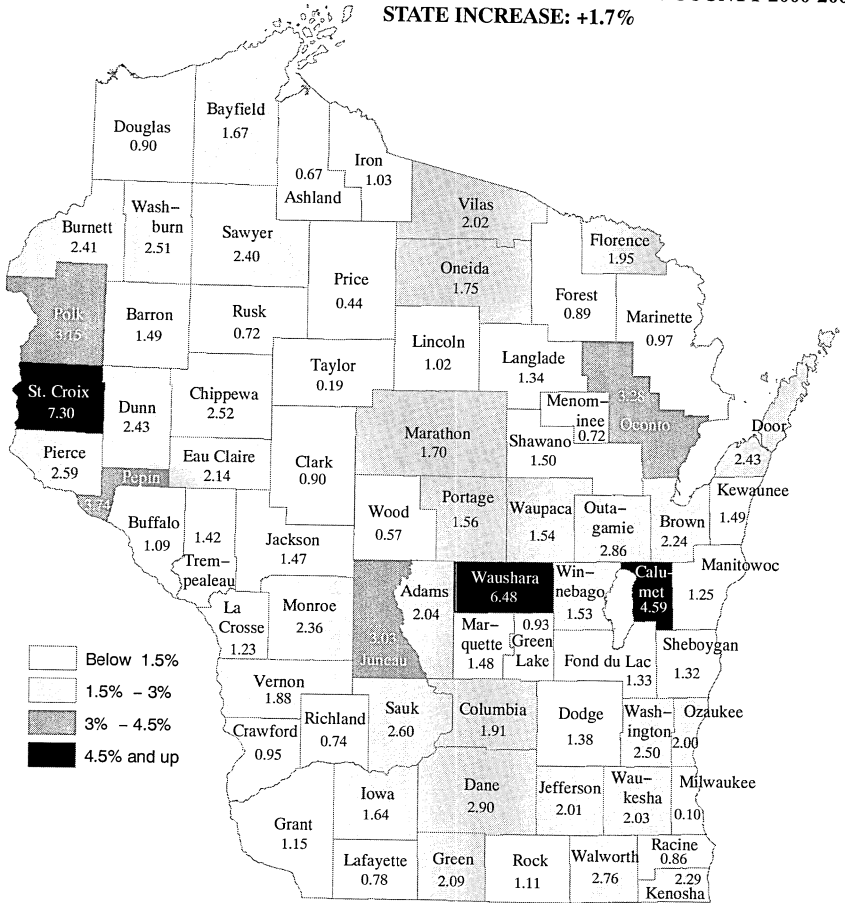
WISCONSIN POPULATION – 2000 CENSUS
By Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin

County	Total Population	Sex		Race					2 or More*	Hispanic Origin (of any race)
		Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Esquimo, Aleut	Asian, Pacific Islander	Other		
Adams	18,643	9,456	9,187	18,201	50	110	65	62	155	268
Ashland	16,866	8,307	8,559	14,690	36	1,745	61	49	285	188
Barron	44,963	22,274	22,689	43,924	63	363	163	142	308	430
Bayfield	15,013	7,590	7,423	13,280	20	1,409	42	39	223	91
Brown	226,778	112,763	114,015	206,688	2,641	5,191	4,999	4,300	2,959	8,698
Buffalo	13,804	6,926	6,878	13,623	16	42	48	11	64	85
Burnett	15,674	7,897	7,777	14,616	56	698	48	33	223	120
Calumet	40,631	20,311	20,320	39,282	124	139	632	154	300	435
Chippewa	55,195	27,468	27,727	54,006	89	176	500	93	331	289
Clark	33,557	16,819	16,738	32,904	43	161	104	188	157	404
Columbia	52,468	26,448	26,020	50,990	460	185	187	232	414	827
Crowdford	17,243	8,717	8,526	16,780	233	37	47	29	117	129
Dane	426,526	211,020	215,506	379,447	17,069	1,404	14,868	6,118	7,620	14,387
Dashkowitz	85,897	44,942	40,955	81,843	2,142	345	321	744	502	2,188
Door	27,961	13,773	14,188	27,356	53	183	84	91	194	267
Douglas	43,287	21,332	21,955	41,273	246	786	285	85	612	315
Dunn	39,858	20,094	19,764	38,294	135	107	854	148	320	335
Eau Claire	93,142	45,093	48,049	88,443	482	500	2,375	305	1,037	879
Florence	5,088	2,597	2,491	4,995	8	22	15	7	41	23
Fond du Lac	97,296	47,477	49,819	93,562	876	371	873	814	800	1,987
Forest	10,024	5,016	5,008	8,607	118	1,133	21	23	122	108
Grant	49,597	25,164	24,433	48,719	259	64	234	71	250	280
Green	33,647	16,558	17,089	33,021	86	70	97	120	253	327
Green Lake	19,105	9,407	9,698	18,687	29	38	66	170	115	393
Iowa	22,780	11,350	11,430	22,484	38	25	81	26	126	75
Iron	6,861	3,362	3,499	6,743	6	41	12	4	55	45
Jackson	19,100	9,398	8,902	17,109	433	1,176	39	193	150	357
Jefferson	74,021	36,712	37,309	71,309	210	249	347	1,220	686	3,031
Juneau	24,316	12,162	12,154	23,491	81	316	110	138	180	347
Kenosha	149,577	74,149	75,428	132,193	7,600	564	1,438	4,924	2,858	10,757
Kewaunee	20,187	10,126	10,061	19,897	31	55	28	61	115	153
La Crosse	107,120	51,926	55,194	100,883	1,016	440	3,397	286	1,098	990
Lafayette	16,137	8,060	8,077	15,980	17	18	42	23	57	92
Langlade	20,740	10,291	10,449	20,311	31	113	62	42	181	171
Lincoln	29,641	14,810	14,831	28,977	123	130	124	86	201	243
Manitowoc	82,887	41,060	41,827	79,485	245	356	1,678	494	629	1,343
Marathon	125,834	62,774	63,060	118,079	347	435	5,741	324	908	979
Marquette	43,384	21,415	21,969	42,550	100	215	128	91	300	325
Menominee	15,832	8,600	7,232	14,828	545	165	58	60	176	421
Milwaukee	4,562	2,250	2,312	528	3	3,981	1	15	34	122
Monroe	940,164	450,574	489,590	616,973	231,157	6,794	24,567	39,931	20,742	82,406
Nemadji	40,899	20,605	20,294	39,474	188	376	210	347	304	740
Oneida	35,634	17,935	17,699	34,836	48	277	77	84	312	244
Outagamie	36,776	18,310	18,466	35,934	121	242	126	77	276	240
Ozaukee	160,971	80,285	80,686	151,101	867	2,471	3,651	1,311	1,570	3,207
Pepin	82,317	40,592	41,725	79,621	765	162	896	276	597	1,073
Pierce	7,213	3,626	3,587	7,134	6	14	18	6	35	25
Polk	36,804	18,151	18,653	36,071	91	105	168	104	265	301
Portage	41,319	20,650	20,669	40,342	63	436	118	82	278	329
Price	67,182	33,490	33,692	64,316	215	242	1,540	288	581	967
Racine	15,822	7,949	7,873	15,541	16	95	52	23	95	116
Richland	188,831	93,457	95,374	156,796	19,777	687	1,440	6,972	3,159	14,990
Rock	17,924	8,882	9,042	17,636	27	46	43	51	121	167
Rusk	152,307	74,980	77,327	138,610	7,048	422	1,252	2,691	2,284	5,953
Sauk	15,347	7,614	7,733	14,992	79	65	55	54	102	116
St. Croix	63,155	31,608	31,547	61,796	177	159	403	141	479	483
Sawyer	55,225	27,292	27,933	53,775	142	479	153	324	352	938
Shawano	16,196	8,169	8,027	13,236	51	2,603	51	56	199	145
Sheldon	40,664	20,311	20,353	37,251	91	2,545	154	128	495	407
Shoebogyan	112,646	56,503	56,143	104,438	1,224	409	3,726	1,642	1,207	3,789
Taylor	19,680	9,966	9,714	19,427	17	37	46	37	116	127
Trempealeau	27,010	13,526	13,484	26,688	35	45	39	77	126	240
Vernon	28,056	13,867	14,189	27,723	18	42	62	75	136	186
Vilas	21,033	10,469	10,564	18,865	43	1,909	40	39	137	181
Walworth	93,759	46,626	47,133	88,597	790	219	636	2,452	1,065	6,136
Washington	16,036	8,071	7,965	15,599	27	162	34	19	195	143
Waushara	360,767	177,484	183,283	345,506	2,646	788	5,468	3,128	3,231	9,503
Waupaca	51,731	25,899	25,832	50,660	87	217	146	280	341	714
Waupesa	23,154	11,669	11,485	22,413	62	72	87	314	206	848
Winnebago	156,763	78,149	78,614	148,795	1,756	726	2,924	1,121	1,441	3,065
Wood	75,555	37,030	38,525	72,855	201	528	1,227	223	521	709
STATE	5,363,675	2,649,041	2,714,634	4,769,857	304,460	47,228	90,393	84,842	66,895	192,921

*For the first time in the 2000 Census, individuals were allowed to select more than one race.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Wisconsin*, May 2001.

POPULATION CHANGES BY COUNTY 2000-2002
STATE INCREASE: +1.7%



Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates, January 1, 2002, October 2002.*

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY RACE, 1890 – 2000
Population Totals

U.S. Census Year	Race						Hispanic Origin (of any race) ⁴
	Total Population	White	Black	American Indian ¹	Asian ²	Other Races	
1890	1,693,330	1,680,828	2,444	9,930	128	—	—
1900	2,069,042	2,057,911	2,542	8,372	217	—	—
1910	2,333,860	2,320,555	2,900	10,142	260	3	—
1920	2,632,067	2,616,938	5,201	9,611	314	3	—
1930	2,939,006	2,916,255	10,739	11,548	451	13	—
1940	3,137,587	3,112,752	12,158	12,265	388	24	—
1950	3,434,575	3,392,690	28,182	12,196	1,119	388	—
1960	3,951,777	3,858,903	74,546	14,297	2,836	1,195	—
1970 ⁵	4,417,933	4,258,959	128,224	18,924	6,557	5,067	62,875
1980 ⁵	4,705,642	4,443,035	182,592	29,320	22,043	41,788	62,782
1990	4,891,769	4,512,523	244,539	39,387	53,583	42,538	93,194
2000	5,363,675	4,769,857	304,460	47,228	90,393	84,842	66,895

Population Percentages

U.S. Census Year	Race						Hispanic Origin (of any race) ⁴
	White	Black	American Indian ¹	Asian ²	Other Races	2 or More ³	
1890	99.3%	0.1%	0.6%	—	—	—	—
1900	99.5	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—
1910	99.4	0.1	0.4	—	—	—	—
1920	99.4	0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—
1930	99.2	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—
1940	99.2	0.4	0.4	—	—	—	—
1950	98.8	0.8	0.4	—	—	—	—
1960	97.6	1.9	0.4	0.1%	—	—	—
1970	96.4	2.9	0.4	0.2	0.1%	—	1.4%
1980	94.4	3.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	—	1.3
1990	92.2	5.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	—	1.9
2000	88.9	5.7	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.2%	3.6

¹Aleut and Eskimo populations included beginning in 1960.

²Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islanders are grouped with Asian.

³For the first time in the 2000 Census, individuals were allowed to select more than one race.

⁴The 1990 data on Hispanic/Spanish origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census, but not the 1970 census.

⁵Total has been corrected by the U.S. Census Bureau. Details not adjusted to revised total.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of Population, Wisconsin*; 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics*; 1990 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics, Wisconsin*, Table 3, June 1992; *Profile of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Wisconsin*, May 2001.

WISCONSIN POPULATION BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN 2000 Census

Race	Total	Percent	Race	Total	Percent
Total Wisconsin Population: 5,363,675					
One race			Two or more races	66,895	1.2%
White	5,296,780	98.8%	Race as selected alone or in combination with other race(s)³		
Black or African American	4,769,857	88.9	White	4,827,514	90.0
American Indian and Alaska Native	304,460	5.7	Black or African American	326,506	6.1
Asian	47,228	0.9	American Indian and Alaska Native	69,386	1.3
Asian Indian	88,763	1.7	Asian	102,768	1.9
Chinese	12,665	0.2	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	4,310	0.1
Filipino	11,184	0.2	Other race	104,662	2.0
Japanese	5,158	0.1	Hispanic or Latino and Race		
Korean	2,868	0.1	Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	192,921	3.6
Vietnamese	6,800	0.1	Mexican	126,719	2.4
Other Asian ¹	3,891	0.1	Puerto Rican	30,267	0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	46,197	0.9	Cuban	2,491	—
Pacific Islander	1,630	—	Other Hispanic or Latino	33,444	0.6
Native Hawaiian	458	—			
Guamanian or Chamorro	332	—			
Samoa	333	—			
Other Pacific Islander ²	507	—			
Other race	84,842	1.6			

¹Other Asian alone, or two or more Asian categories.

²Other Pacific Islander alone, or two or more Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander categories.

³The total population of the categories adds to more than 100 percent because individuals may report more than one race.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Profile of General Demographic Characteristics: 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Wisconsin*, 2001.

WISCONSIN ASIAN POPULATION 1940 – 2000

	Total ¹	Asian Indian	Chinese	Filipino	Hmong	Japanese	Korean	Laotian	Vietnamese
1940	388	NA	290	75	NA	23	NA	NA	NA
1950	1,119	NA	590	NA	NA	529	NA	NA	NA
1960	2,836	NA	1,010	401	NA	1,425	NA	NA	NA
1970	6,557	NA	2,700	1,209	NA	2,648	NA	NA	NA
1980	22,043	3,902	4,835	3,036	NA	2,123	2,900	NA	1,699
1990	53,583	6,914	7,354	3,690	16,373	2,765	5,618	3,622	2,494
2000	90,393 ²	12,665	11,184	5,158	33,791	2,868	6,800	4,469	3,891

NA – Not available.

¹Includes Native Hawaiian, other Pacific Islanders until 2000, and all other Asians not identified in the detailed categories.

²Also includes those listed in two or more Asian categories.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population, Wisconsin*; 1980 Census of Population, *Characteristics of the Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics*; 1990 Census of Population, *General Population Characteristics, Wisconsin*, Table 3, June 1992; *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Wisconsin*, 2001.

WISCONSIN INDIANS Wisconsin Indian Population, 1900 – 2000

Year	Total	Male	Female
1900	8,372	4,321	4,051
1910	10,142	5,231	4,911
1920	9,611	4,950	4,661
1930	11,548	5,951	5,597
1940	12,265	6,374	5,922
1950	12,196	6,274	5,922
1960	14,297	7,195	7,102
1970	18,924	9,251	9,673
1980	29,320	14,489	14,831
1990	38,986	19,240	19,746
2000	47,228*	23,462	23,766

*For the first time in the 2000 Census, individuals were allowed to select more than one race. Total includes those who selected "American Indian" alone.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Wisconsin, 2001*.

Wisconsin Indian Reservations: Population and Acreage

Reservation Total/ County Detail		2000 Reservation Population			June 2003 Acreage Ownership Status ¹		
Tribe	Total	Indian	% Indian	Total	Tribal	Individual	
Bad River	Chippewa	1,411	1,096	77.68%	56,338.62	21,378.35	34,959.27
Ho Chunk Nation	Ho Chunk Nation	960	827	86.15	5,525.49	2,118.07	3,407.42
Lac Courte Oreilles	Chippewa	2,900	2,150	74.14	47,998.25	23,592.52	24,405.73
Lac du Flambeau	Chippewa	2,995	1,778	59.37	44,946.54	30,553.87	14,377.61
Menominee ²	Menominee	3,225	3,070	95.19	236,548.42	230,420.42	6,128.00
Oneida (West)	Oneida	21,321	3,288	15.42	6,645.93	6,216.35	429.59
Potawatomi (Wisconsin)	Potawatomi	531	482	90.77	12,280.18	11,560.18	400.00
Red Cliff	Chippewa	1,078	928	86.09	7,982.35	6,200.62	1,767.08
St. Croix	Chippewa	641	561	87.52	2,064.74	2,064.74	0.00
Sokaogon	Chippewa	392	332	84.69	1,731.01	1,731.01	0.00
Stockbridge-Munsee	Mahican/Munsee	1,527	769	50.36	16,280.29	16,124.67	155.62
TOTAL		37,276	15,567	41.73%	438,341.82	351,960.80	86,030.32

¹Figures do not include off-reservation public domain acreage.

²Public Law 93-107, the Menominee Restoration Act, effective on December 22, 1973, repealed the Menominee Termination Act of June 17, 1954 (P.L. 83-399) and acknowledged the Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin as a federally recognized Indian tribe.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, *Profiles of General Demographic Characteristics, 2000 Census of Population and Housing, Wisconsin, 2001*; U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, departmental data, May 2003; Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, tribal data, May 2003. Acreage ownership totals calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

Wisconsin Indian Land Holding in Acres By County, February 2003

County	Total Holdings	Tribal Land	Individual Land
Adams	121.35	0.34	121.01
Ashland	53,869.12	20,998.35	32,869.77
Barron	81.11	81.11	0.00
Bayfield	7,982.35	6,200.62	1,767.08
Brown	2,368.50	2,193.45	175.05
Burnett	1,183.43	1,183.43	0.00
Clark	640.24	20.00	620.24
Crawford	193.20	80.00	113.20
Dane	4.45	4.45	0.00
Douglas	516.27	0.00	516.27
Forest	13,831.69	13,151.69	360.00
Iron	16,483.34	11,989.15	4,494.19
Jackson	1,200.61	415.29	785.32
Juneau	393.85	83.00	310.85
La Crosse	92.30	0.00	92.30
Marathon	200.00	0.00	200.00
Marquette	40.00	0.00	40.00
Milwaukee	19.50	19.50	0.00
Monroe	445.50	52.50	393.00
Oconto	120.00	120.00	0.00
Oneida	355.41	176.07	179.34
Outagamie	4,277.43	4,022.89	254.54
Polk	851.80	851.80	0.00
Sauk	88.27	88.27	0.00
Sawyer	47,928.65	23,520.92	24,405.73
Shawano	16,688.29	16,207.17	481.12
Vilas	30,577.29	18,768.65	11,793.58
Vernon	1,200.00	1,200.00	0.00
Washburn	20.00	20.00	0.00
Wood	537.72	91.72	446.00

Note: Total holdings include government land.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, departmental data, May 2003.

Tribal Chairpersons and Mailing Addresses July 2003

Tribe and Chairperson	Tribal Mailing Address
Bad River Band (Lake Superior Chippewa) Eugene Bigboy	P.O. Box 39, Odanah 54861-0039, (715) 682-7111
Forest County Potawatomi Tribe Harold Frank	P.O. Box 340, Crandon 54520-0346, (715) 478-2903
Ho Chunk Nation George Lewis (president)	P.O. Box 667, W9814 Airport Rd., Black River Falls 54615-0667 (715) 284-9343
Lac Courte Oreilles Band (Lake Superior Chippewa) gaiashkibos	13394 W. Trepania Road, Hayward 54843-2186, (715) 634-8934
Lac du Flambeau Band (Lake Superior Chippewa) Henry St. Germaine	P.O. Box 67, Lac du Flambeau 54538-0067, (715) 588-3303
Menominee Tribe Apesanahkwat	P.O. Box 910, Keshena 54135-0910, (715) 799-5114
Oneida Tribe Gerald Danforth	P.O. Box 365, Oneida 54155-0365, (920) 869-1600
Red Cliff Band (Lake Superior Chippewa) Jean Buffalo-Reyes	88385 Pike Rd., Hwy 13, Bayfield 54814-0529, (715) 779-3700
St. Croix Band (Chippewa) David Merrill	P.O. Box 287, Hertel 54845-0287, (715) 349-2195
Sokaogon Chippewa Community Sandra Rachal	3086 Hwy. SS, Crandon 54520-0625, (715) 478-2604
Stockbridge-Munsee Band, Mohican Nation Roger Chicks	N8476 Mohheconnuck Road, Bowler 54416-9801, (715) 793-4111

Source: Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau, June 2003.

WISCONSIN VOTING AGE POPULATION BY RACE AND COUNTY
2000 Census and 2002 Estimate

County	2000 Census									
	Race (as selected by respondent)									
	2002, Total ¹	2000, Total ²	White	Black/ African American	American and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Other	More Than One	Hispanic Origin ³ (of any race)
Adams	16,088	15,761	14,482	34	72	39	3	31	99	148
Ashland	12,664	12,582	11,249	20	1,089	37	8	37	142	229
Barron	34,086	33,583	32,980	39	229	88	11	72	164	41
Bayfield	11,507	11,313	10,307	4	835	20	1	28	118	41
Brown	171,316	167,643	156,000	1,798	3,334	2,498	49	2,727	1,249	5,302
Buffalo	10,454	10,343	10,238	30	456	25	8	17	34	48
Burnett	12,503	12,209	11,560	72	456	25	8	17	113	63
Calumet	30,314	29,012	28,301	72	121	323	3	93	122	248
Chippewa	41,674	40,493	39,980	45	121	236	5	42	164	248
Clark	23,706	23,494	23,148	25	94	65	3	111	73	244
Clark	39,996	39,247	38,242	411	135	118	11	140	190	521
Crawford	12,847	12,731	12,416	173	27	31	2	17	65	69
Dane	339,691	330,269	299,370	10,861	1,041	10,823	112	4,268	3,796	9,871
Dodge	65,532	64,634	61,377	2,051	278	182	19	460	267	1,447
Door	22,321	21,789	21,425	27	124	51	3	57	102	172
Douglas	33,382	33,085	31,814	173	548	162	9	46	333	168
Dunn	31,279	30,553	29,693	92	83	403	4	96	182	212
Eau Claire	72,857	71,322	68,798	291	338	1,211	18	180	486	547
Flournoy	4,000	3,924	3,863	6	19	10	1	3	22	11
Fond du Lac	73,749	72,779	70,520	687	275	418	12	501	394	1,209
Forest	7,556	7,488	6,679	82	631	13	4	16	63	48
Grant	38,250	37,829	37,217	205	45	174	4	44	140	187
Green	25,249	24,739	24,419	41	44	51	—	62	122	190
Green Lake	14,628	14,491	14,254	16	30	30	3	99	59	234
Iowa	16,883	16,609	16,446	19	16	44	1	15	68	49
Iron	5,584	5,527	5,457	3	25	3	1	3	1	31
Jackson	14,704	14,497	13,081	417	732	21	8	158	80	273
Jefferson	57,776	56,637	53,639	158	166	239	10	792	360	1,911
Juneau	18,691	18,134	17,648	42	188	64	3	87	102	198
Kenosha	111,559	109,075	98,672	4,583	397	987	37	3,100	1,299	6,391
Keewaunee	15,187	14,970	14,795	18	33	18	1	35	70	101
La Crosse	82,783	81,856	78,623	621	287	1,630	15	186	497	603
Lafayette	11,838	11,748	11,668	11	12	17	3	13	24	54
Langlade	15,892	15,683	15,437	16	75	36	2	23	94	95
Lincoln	22,338	22,100	21,793	27	83	61	2	38	96	109
Manitowoc	62,554	61,786	60,035	149	265	743	19	301	274	776
Marathon	93,660	91,718	88,632	192	313	2,384	14	187	396	565
Marquette	33,500	33,181	32,674	44	162	84	8	57	154	193
Marquette	11,511	11,345	11,600	532	149	32	16	41	127	323
Menominee	2,806	2,786	2,786	2	2,263	—	1	14	19	50
Milwaukee	693,081	692,339	639,391	140,938	4,494	15,397	299	24,612	10,208	49,981
Monroe	30,395	29,400	28,549	118	245	110	12	225	142	448
Oconto	27,325	26,479	26,004	21	185	49	2	44	169	131
Oneida	29,073	28,573	28,050	100	740	74	10	38	141	130
Outagamie	119,709	116,444	110,855	585	1,602	1,764	32	853	753	1,971
Ozaukee	61,500	60,308	58,232	553	103	573	11	164	250	636
Pepin	5,510	5,304	5,250	3	9	10	2	5	25	18
Pierce	28,515	27,808	27,361	63	63	118	7	67	128	182
Polk	31,423	30,484	29,953	35	263	63	4	124	179	179
Portage	51,777	51,005	49,449	123	178	784	19	178	274	574
Price	12,101	12,052	11,884	7	61	30	3	10	57	68
Racine	139,085	137,880	118,057	12,718	498	919	46	4,297	1,345	9,042
Richland	13,511	13,412	13,254	14	28	25	—	23	68	81
Rock	113,160	111,913	103,716	4,409	310	836	44	1,671	955	3,663
Rusk	11,626	11,544	11,299	69	41	29	9	31	66	63
St. Croix	48,860	45,338	44,740	141	101	226	12	91	227	277
Sauk	41,910	40,854	40,018	82	289	93	4	202	166	542
Sawyer	12,596	12,295	10,486	46	1,577	30	3	41	112	77
Shawano	30,674	30,231	28,159	33	1,631	73	10	81	244	211
Sheboygan	84,964	83,877	79,285	990	282	1,723	17	1,008	566	2,500
Taylor	14,372	14,348	14,207	4	23	29	—	18	67	61
Trempealeau	20,452	20,166	19,966	21	26	26	2	53	72	149
Vernon	20,729	20,360	20,170	32	29	36	1	42	76	95
Vilas	17,026	16,688	15,416	32	1,120	25	2	23	70	99
Walworth	71,384	69,553	67,786	599	160	449	21	1,543	547	3,749
Washington	12,528	12,221	11,969	13	121	16	2	12	88	75
Washington	88,307	86,165	84,568	292	199	444	25	278	357	876
Waushara	271,224	265,864	256,676	1,505	553	3,686	65	1,927	1,452	5,738
Waupaca	39,111	38,526	37,867	38	141	84	7	164	153	384
Waushara	18,774	17,639	17,280	39	48	45	3	181	114	502
Winnebago	121,235	119,420	114,521	1,408	559	1,540	25	694	673	1,836
Wood	56,482	56,170	54,804	109	324	578	5	123	227	358
STATE	4,060,973	3,994,305	3,635,741	189,140	30,560	53,286	1,143	52,943	32,106	117,682

Note: The voting age population is age 18 and older.

¹Wisconsin Department of Administration estimate. ²Population totals include corrections made by the U.S. Census Bureau through 8/28/2002. Race and ethnicity data have not been adjusted. Population estimates are based on the corrected totals.

³Includes all persons who identified themselves as Hispanic, regardless of race.

Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, P.L. 94-171 Redistricting File, as processed by the Wisconsin Legislative Technology Services Bureau, March 2001; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimate of Wisconsin Municipalities, January 1, 2002*, October 2002.

WISCONSIN VITAL STATISTICS 1910 – 2001

Year	Marriages		Divorces, Annulments		Live Births		Total Deaths ¹		Infant Deaths		Fetal Deaths ²		Maternal Deaths	
	Number	Rate ³	Number ⁴	Rate ³	Number	Rate ³	Number	Rate ³	Number	Rate ⁵	Number	Rate ⁶	Number	Rate ⁷
1910	18,528	7.9	1,189	0.5	51,435	22.0	28,213	12.1	5,621	109.3	1,414	26.8	255	49.6
1915	17,833	7.2	1,721	0.7	58,014	23.3	26,676	10.7	4,520	77.9	1,711	28.6	291	50.2
1920	22,294	8.4	2,425	0.9	59,269	22.4	29,859	11.3	4,566	77.0	1,673	27.5	338	57.0
1925	16,385	5.8	2,467	0.9	58,024	20.7	29,380	10.5	3,861	66.5	1,712	28.7	294	50.7
1930	15,328	5.2	2,553	0.9	56,643	19.2	30,488	10.4	3,149	55.6	1,683	28.9	298	52.6
1935	21,075	6.9	3,543	1.2	52,402	17.2	30,404	10.0	2,413	46.0	1,257	23.4	193	36.8
1940	23,379	7.5	3,599	1.1	56,324	17.9	31,457	10.0	2,030	36.0	1,209	21.0	151	26.8
1945	25,269	8.5	6,393	2.2	61,577	20.9	31,776	10.7	1,890	30.7	1,141	18.2	81	13.2
1950	29,081	8.4	4,845	1.4	82,364	23.9	33,573	9.7	2,098	25.5	1,241	14.8	35	4.3
1955	25,543	7.0	4,720	1.3	92,333	25.2	35,250	9.6	2,175	23.6	1,233	13.2	22	2.4
1960	24,573	6.2	3,672	0.9	99,493	25.1	38,121	9.6	2,173	21.8	1,341	13.3	27	2.7
1965	28,410	6.7	5,232	1.2	82,919	19.7	40,146	9.5	1,829	22.1	1,042	12.4	13	1.6
1970	34,415	7.8	8,930	2.0	77,455	17.5	40,820	9.2	1,308	16.9	817	10.4	6	0.8
1975	35,888	7.8	13,187	2.9	65,145	14.3	39,916	8.8	881	13.5	530	8.1	3	0.5
1980	41,113	8.7	17,589	3.7	74,763	15.9	40,801	8.7	763	10.2	549	7.3	5	0.7
1985	40,014	8.4	16,596	3.5	73,647	15.4	41,434	8.7	674	9.2	471	6.4	4	0.5
1990	38,934	8.0	17,727	3.6	72,636	14.8	42,655	8.7	611	8.4	443	6.1	3	0.4
1991	37,765	7.6	18,480	3.7	72,039	14.6	43,117	8.7	607	8.4	423	5.8	4	0.6
1992	37,069	7.4	18,487	3.7	70,662	14.2	42,179	8.5	513	7.3	457	6.4	3	0.4
1993	36,415	7.2	17,527	3.5	69,760	13.8	44,466	8.8	552	7.9	401	5.7	2	0.3
1994	36,375	7.2	17,569	3.5	68,265	13.4	44,420	8.7	537	7.9	438	6.4	1	0.1
1995	36,354	7.1	17,313	3.4	67,493	13.2	45,037	8.8	493	7.3	403	5.9	2	0.3
1996	36,186	7.0	17,218	3.3	67,076	13.0	45,107	8.7	492	7.3	416	6.2	2	0.3
1997	35,546	6.8	17,289	3.3	66,490	12.7	44,860	8.6	431	6.5	361	5.4	2	0.3
1998	34,946	6.7	17,484	3.3	67,379	12.8	45,890	8.7	488	7.2	401	5.9	6	0.9
1999	35,754	6.8	17,302	3.3	68,181	12.9	46,571	8.8	456	6.7	353	5.2	6	0.9
2000	36,100	6.7	17,388	3.2	69,289	12.9	46,405	8.7	457	6.6	414	5.9	5	0.7
2001	34,790	6.5	17,457	3.3	69,012	12.7	46,537	8.6	491	7.1	375	5.4	4	0.6

¹Excludes fetal deaths (20 weeks gestation and over).

²A fetal death report is not used for induced abortions.

³Per 1,000 population.

⁴Pre-1960 data includes legal separations.

⁵Per 1,000 live births.

⁶Per 1,000 deliveries (live births plus stillbirths of 20 weeks or more gestation).

⁷Per 10,000 live births.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, *Vital Statistics 1994*, August 1995, and previous issues; *Wisconsin Births and Infant Deaths 2001*, November 2002, and previous issues; *Wisconsin Deaths, 2001*, December 2002, and previous issues; *Wisconsin Marriages and Divorces 2001*, July 2002, and previous issues.

RESIDENT LIVE BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN WISCONSIN

By County, 1980-2001

County	Live Births					Deaths						
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	1980	1985	1990	1995 ¹	2000	2001	
Adams	179	170	175	167	158	179	136	178	182	185	226	249
Ashland	279	248	202	239	224	190	219	196	214	218	206	201
Barron	654	628	579	550	466	472	411	432	433	450	442	475
Bayfield	219	193	155	135	141	135	146	159	151	152	153	165
Brown	2,802	2,917	3,169	2,962	3,212	3,232	1,181	1,310	1,349	1,482	1,591	1,598
Buffalo	236	227	176	165	163	143	129	147	145	121	123	131
Burnett	167	160	143	171	136	155	168	128	159	179	183	195
Calumet	546	514	491	488	513	597	205	221	242	235	252	242
Chippewa	903	867	704	633	673	672	456	495	498	534	533	521
Clark	641	514	464	448	496	518	316	345	355	323	307	300
Columbia	667	650	610	607	616	651	436	440	450	532	508	551
Crawford	293	239	230	215	183	199	167	176	180	178	178	175
Dane	4,685	4,984	5,305	5,023	5,555	5,520	1,928	2,112	2,078	2,397	2,512	2,663
Dodge	1,186	1,146	985	947	994	926	677	711	765	810	848	855
Door	412	400	325	254	232	222	262	245	311	311	315	316
Douglas	702	590	540	493	513	513	457	422	440	455	454	410
Dunn	537	501	417	444	483	445	240	305	271	289	280	258
Eau Claire	1,117	1,201	1,208	1,118	1,116	1,146	646	618	658	664	639	736
Florence ²	55	63	26	36	36	40	52	39	44	66	63	53
Fond du Lac	1,511	1,368	1,270	1,119	1,151	1,091	824	807	771	867	908	940
Forest ²	140	156	132	137	114	100	104	118	122	109	131	104
Grant	867	743	661	561	540	547	454	476	493	465	495	525
Green	483	471	418	390	402	397	311	303	270	316	322	317
Green Lake	262	266	241	192	219	230	208	204	201	248	243	227
Iowa	345	319	318	296	263	310	204	205	195	191	195	213
Jackson	84	76	68	63	40	48	93	75	97	87	84	86
Jefferson	276	240	217	189	233	205	179	176	187	187	219	204
Jewell	973	1,004	873	852	931	914	605	576	541	579	608	569
Juneau	347	339	277	308	275	252	221	227	230	271	264	275
Kenosha	1,826	1,910	2,043	2,040	2,151	2,119	1,093	1,034	1,131	1,229	1,222	1,228
Kewaunee	323	303	237	218	224	243	166	179	184	193	189	203
La Crosse	1,349	1,394	1,416	1,267	1,234	1,260	768	798	836	869	888	950
Lafayette	289	271	227	176	174	200	139	147	172	157	144	122
Langlade	287	259	232	228	209	213	207	234	220	252	220	238
Lincoln	406	363	343	320	281	329	284	279	281	298	333	314
Manitowoc	1,338	1,228	1,072	898	894	908	779	779	774	819	852	818
Marathon	1,930	1,812	1,685	1,585	1,520	1,536	853	827	875	907	924	974
Marinette ²	662	592	431	416	457	462	446	424	491	478	470	530
Marquette ²	167	158	148	121	146	162	134	152	149	141	174	180
Menominee ²	111	132	128	92	93	93	36	37	42	45	36	40
Milwaukee	15,841	16,296	17,013	15,067	14,846	14,727	9,278	9,143	9,282	9,200	9,063	8,855
Monroe	607	600	591	529	602	593	339	376	384	383	414	376
Oconto	469	451	398	388	383	392	300	304	272	331	357	347
Oneida	423	437	371	352	316	278	316	348	363	375	431	360
Outagamie	2,340	2,320	2,273	2,056	2,289	2,244	895	923	993	1,026	1,109	1,083
Ozaukee	992	960	945	934	869	867	437	436	497	541	583	615
Pepin	128	94	90	83	79	88	107	82	93	72	73	70
Pierce	507	492	477	403	412	383	234	225	237	235	244	208
Polk	506	506	529	470	454	508	319	360	352	380	376	396
Portage	927	876	913	788	805	743	360	375	398	438	404	452
Price	242	225	185	184	125	139	211	220	196	198	207	191
Racine	2,980	2,641	2,697	2,512	2,650	2,581	1,393	1,328	1,438	1,534	1,616	1,605
Richland	275	267	219	196	201	204	184	189	186	200	185	182
Rock	2,256	2,189	2,166	1,963	2,075	2,028	1,205	1,204	1,277	1,268	1,335	1,336
Rusk	222	216	213	192	148	185	135	170	157	183	168	212
St. Croix	835	741	840	725	908	912	303	334	375	438	444	424
Sauk	654	690	670	670	755	701	433	459	485	484	485	545
Sawyer	219	203	176	196	182	182	155	136	171	194	183	212
Shawano	528	488	525	456	470	462	414	399	418	444	476	431
Sheboygan	1,588	1,507	1,401	1,336	1,437	1,339	954	982	908	957	1,083	1,008
Taylor	379	354	289	221	247	246	159	143	195	191	176	192
Trempealeau	379	370	369	315	322	330	314	296	300	338	298	321
Vernon	408	409	332	351	390	377	325	289	290	311	330	335
Vilas	228	240	201	205	155	194	204	215	244	254	251	264
Walworth	1,026	1,009	996	952	1,102	1,136	626	662	651	710	826	787
Washington	226	198	159	168	163	156	136	175	167	194	198	187
Waushara	1,442	1,383	1,349	1,440	1,490	1,484	562	583	650	687	795	827
Waukesha	3,841	3,727	4,046	4,120	4,357	4,421	1,648	1,800	1,906	2,316	2,795	2,665
Waupaca	697	656	667	619	567	602	618	610	620	658	634	684
Waushara	243	247	245	240	225	232	214	238	223	242	243	282
Winnebago	1,901	2,028	1,936	1,838	1,926	1,851	1,099	1,095	1,094	1,271	1,194	1,270
Wood	1,198	1,211	1,039	923	878	891	583	599	646	704	695	663
STATE	74,758	73,647	72,661	67,493	69,289	69,012	40,801	41,434	42,655	45,037	46,405	46,537

¹The total for 1995 includes one death with an unknown county of residence.

²Since nearly all births and deaths occur in hospitals, the numbers for Florence, Forest, Iron, Marinette, Marquette, and Menominee Counties are small because they have no hospitals. Caution must be used in making inferences based on this data.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Health, *Vital Statistics 1993*, August 1994, and previous issues; Division of Health Care Financing, *Wisconsin Births and Infant Deaths 1999*, March 2001, and previous issues; and Division of Health Care Financing, *Wisconsin Deaths, 2001*, December 2002, and previous issues.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, BY STATE OF OCCURRENCE
1970 – 2001
(In Thousands)

State	Marriages ¹					Divorces ²				
	1970	1980	1990	2000 ³	2001 ³	1970	1980	1990	2000 ³	2001 ³
Alabama	47.0	49.0	43.3	45.0	42.2	15.1	26.9	25.3	23.5	23.4
Alaska	3.4	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.1	1.7	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.6
Arizona	18.5	30.2	37.0	38.7	40.0	12.7	19.9	25.1	21.6	21.1
Arkansas	23.3	25.2	35.7	41.1	38.4	9.3	21.8	16.8	17.9	17.1
California	172.4	218.4	236.7	196.9	224.2	112.9	134.0	NA	NA	NA
Colorado	25.0	34.1	31.5	35.6	36.5	10.4	18.1	18.4	NA	NA
Connecticut	25.0	25.9	27.8	19.4	18.6	5.8	11.9	10.3	6.5	9.7
Delaware	4.3	4.4	5.6	5.1	5.2	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.1
District of Columbia	7.3	5.2	4.7	2.8	3.5	2.3	4.7	3.3	1.5	1.2
Florida	69.2	110.6	142.3	141.9	151.3	37.2	71.4	81.7	81.9	84.6
Georgia	63.9	69.4	64.4	56.0	51.3	18.6	33.6	35.7	30.7	30.6
Hawaii	10.6	11.7	18.1	25.0	24.0	2.6	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.5
Idaho	10.9	13.1	15.0	14.0	14.7	3.6	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.2
ILLINOIS	115.5	110.7	NA	85.5	89.8	36.5	50.5	NA	39.1	39.7
Indiana	55.2	57.8	54.3	34.5	34.1	15.2	NA	NA	NA	NA
IOWA	24.6	27.5	24.8	20.3	20.9	7.2	11.8	11.1	9.4	9.3
Kansas	22.4	24.9	23.4	22.2	20.3	8.8	13.4	12.6	10.6	8.7
Kentucky	36.3	34.3	51.3	39.7	36.6	10.7	17.0	21.8	21.6	22.0
Louisiana	35.4	41.7	41.2	40.5	37.5	5.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Maine	11.0	14.3	11.8	10.5	11.4	3.9	6.2	5.3	5.8	4.9
Maryland	52.2	46.0	46.1	40.0	37.5	9.3	16.3	16.1	17.0	15.9
Massachusetts	47.4	49.0	47.8	37.0	40.0	11.0	16.5	16.8	18.6	14.8
MICHIGAN	89.7	89.6	76.1	66.4	66.5	30.0	40.8	40.2	39.4	38.9
MINNESOTA	31.3	37.8	33.7	33.4	33.0	8.3	15.1	15.4	14.8	16.0
Mississippi	26.3	28.0	24.3	19.7	18.7	8.2	13.5	14.4	14.4	15.1
Missouri	50.1	55.5	49.3	43.7	42.2	17.9	27.8	26.4	26.5	23.8
Montana	6.9	8.4	7.0	6.6	6.4	3.0	5.0	4.1	2.1	2.3
Nebraska	15.7	14.2	12.5	13.0	13.6	3.7	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2
Nevada	97.6	115.4	NA	144.3	146.1	9.1	13.7	13.3	18.1	13.2
New Hampshire	10.0	9.3	10.6	11.6	10.6	2.4	5.2	5.3	7.1	6.1
New Jersey	56.6	55.0	58.0	50.4	54.1	10.8	25.9	23.6	25.6	28.5
New Mexico	12.4	16.3	13.2	14.5	13.9	4.4	10.4	7.7	9.2	9.0
New York	161.2	141.3	169.3	162.0	145.5	26.4	54.2	57.9	62.8	54.1
North Carolina	48.3	46.3	52.1	65.6	61.1	13.7	28.2	34.0	36.9	34.9
North Dakota	5.3	6.1	4.8	4.6	4.1	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7
Ohio	90.1	99.5	95.8	88.5	82.3	39.3	58.2	51.0	49.3	45.6
Oklahoma	39.0	46.5	33.2	15.6	16.6	16.8	24.2	24.9	12.4	11.5
Oregon	17.3	23.1	25.2	26.0	26.0	9.6	17.9	15.9	16.7	16.5
Pennsylvania	94.5	95.4	86.8	73.2	71.4	22.6	34.8	40.1	37.9	38.0
Rhode Island	7.5	7.1	8.1	8.0	8.6	1.7	3.6	3.8	3.1	3.3
South Carolina	57.9	53.9	55.8	42.7	36.8	5.8	13.8	16.1	14.4	13.8
South Dakota	11.0	8.9	7.7	7.1	6.7	1.4	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.5
Tennessee	45.4	58.8	66.6	88.2	77.7	16.6	30.1	32.3	33.8	28.8
Texas	139.5	187.1	182.8	196.4	194.9	51.2	97.2	95.1	85.2	NA
Utah	11.7	17.1	19.0	24.1	23.2	3.9	8.0	8.8	9.7	9.7
Vermont	4.5	5.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	1.0	2.5	2.6	5.1	2.4
Virginia	52.0	60.2	71.3	62.4	63.4	11.9	23.6	27.3	30.2	30.2
Washington	41.3	46.6	48.6	40.9	42.2	17.9	28.4	28.8	27.2	26.3
West Virginia	15.9	17.4	13.2	15.7	14.2	5.6	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.3
WISCONSIN	34.4	40.9	41.2	36.1	34.9	8.9	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.3
Wyoming	4.5	6.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	1.8	4.0	3.1	2.8	2.9

NA – Not available.

¹Data represent marriages performed or licenses issued in the state. ²Data includes reported annulments. ³Preliminary data.

Sources: National Center for Health Statistics, *National Vital Statistics Report*, February 22, 2001, and previous issues; and *Table 3: Provisional Number of Marriages and Divorces: Each State, December 2000 and 2001, and Cumulative Figures, 1999-2001*, at: <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr50/50-14-12-03.pdf> [May 27, 2003].

WISCONSIN DEATHS AND DEATH RATES – 2001

Age Group	Total		Males		Females	
	Deaths	Rate*	Deaths	Rate*	Deaths	Rate*
Under 1 year	491	7.1	253	7.1	237	7.0
1-4 years	88	0.3	51	0.4	37	0.3
5-9 years	56	0.1	31	0.2	25	0.1
10-14 years	69	0.2	36	0.2	33	0.2
15-19 years	259	0.6	184	0.9	75	0.4
20-24 years	318	0.9	248	1.3	70	0.4
25-29 years	249	0.7	173	1.0	76	0.5
30-34 years	290	0.8	205	1.1	85	0.5
35-39 years	569	1.3	376	1.7	193	0.9
40-44 years	797	1.8	522	2.3	275	1.2
45-49 years	1,163	2.9	744	3.7	419	2.1
50-54 years	1,482	4.4	923	5.4	559	3.3
55-59 years	1,811	7.1	1,100	8.8	711	5.5
60-64 years	2,254	10.9	1,369	13.6	885	8.3
65-69 years	3,086	16.8	1,795	20.7	1,291	13.3
70-74 years	4,710	26.9	2,709	34.1	2,001	20.9
75-79 years	6,260	42.2	3,408	55.2	2,852	33.0
80-84 years	7,449	70.2	3,546	90.5	3,903	58.4
85-89 years	7,511	119.3	2,939	150.2	4,572	105.4
90-94 years	5,076	196.3	1,598	244.3	3,478	180.0
95 years and over	2,549	326.4	514	362.0	2,035	318.5
ALL AGES	46,537	8.6	22,724	8.5	23,812	8.7

*Per 1,000 population in that group.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Bureau of Health Information, *Wisconsin Deaths 2001*, December 2002.

WISCONSIN POPULATION, BY AGE GROUP, 2000

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Under 5 years	342,340	175,041	167,299
5-9 years	379,484	194,506	184,978
10-14 years	403,074	206,665	196,409
15-19 years	407,195	208,785	198,410
20-24 years	357,292	182,372	174,920
25-29 years	333,913	170,011	163,902
30-34 years	372,255	188,414	183,841
35-39 years	435,255	217,663	217,592
40-44 years	440,267	221,424	218,843
45-49 years	397,693	200,621	197,072
50-54 years	334,613	168,086	166,527
55-59 years	252,742	124,363	128,379
60-64 years	204,999	99,580	105,419
65-69 years	182,119	85,771	96,348
70-74 years	173,188	78,610	94,578
75-79 years	146,675	61,121	85,554
80-84 years	104,946	38,757	66,189
85 years and over	95,625	27,251	68,374
STATE	5,363,675	2,649,041	2,714,634
Median age	36.0	35.0	37.1

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Census of Population, Wisconsin, *Summary of Population Characteristics*, November 2002.

WISCONSIN POST OFFICES 2003

Post Office and County ¹	ZIP Code	Post Office and County ¹	ZIP Code
Abbotsford, Clark	54405	Bloomington, Grant	53804
Abrams, Oconto	54101	Blue Mounds, Dane	53517
Adams, Adams	53910	Blue River, Grant	53518
Adell, Sheboygan	53001	Bonduel, Shawano	54107
Afton, Rock	53501	Boscobel, Grant	53805
Albany, Green	53502	Boulder Junction, Vilas	54512
Algoma, Kewaunee	54201	Bowler, Shawano	54416
Allenton, Washington	53002	Boyceville, Dunn	54725
Alma, Buffalo	54610	Boyd, Chippewa	54726
Alma Center, Jackson	54611	Branch, Manitowoc	54203
Almena, Barron	54805	Brandon, Fond du Lac	53919
Almond, Portage	54909	Brantwood, Price	54513
Altoona, Eau Claire	54720	Briggsville, Marquette	53920
Alvin, Florence	54542	Brill, Barron	54818
Amberg, Marinette	54102	Brilliant, Calumet	54110
Amery, Polk	54001	Bristol, Kenosha	53104
Amherst, Portage	54406	Brodhead, Green	53520
Amherst Junction, Portage	54407	Brokaw, Marathon	53527
Aniwa, Marathon	54408	Brookfield, Waukesha	53045 ²
Antigo, Langlade	54409	Brooklyn, Green	53521
Appleton, Outagamie	54911 ²	Brooks, Adams	53952
Arbor Vitae, Oneida	54568	Brownsville, Dodge	53006
Arcadia, Trempealeau	54612	Browtown, Green	53522
Arena, Iowa	53503	Bruce, Rusk	54819
Argonne, Forest	54511	Brule, Douglas	54820
Argyle, Lafayette	53504	Brussels, Door	54204
Arkansas, Pepin	54721	Bryant, Langlade	54418
Arkdale, Adams	54613	Buffalo City, Buffalo	54622
Arlington, Columbia	53911	Burlington, Racine	53105
Armstrong Creek, Forest	54103	Burnett, Dodge	53922
Arpin, Wood	54410	Butler, Waukesha	53007
Ashippun, Dodge	53003	Butte des Morts, Winnebago	54927
Ashland, Ashland	54806	Butternut, Ashland	54514
Athelstane, Marinette	54104		
Athens, Marathon	54411	Cable, Bayfield	54821
Auburndale, Wood	54412	Cadott, Chippewa	54727
Augusta, Eau Claire	54722	Caledonia, Racine	53108
Avalon, Rock	53505	Cambria, Columbia	53923
Avoca, Iowa	53506	Cambridge, Dane	53523
		Cameron, Barron	54822
Babcock, Wood	54413	Campbellsport, Fond du Lac	53010
Bagley, Grant	53801	Camp Douglas, Juneau	54618
Baileys Harbor, Door	54202	Camp Lake, Kenosha	53109
Baldwin, St. Croix	54002	Canton, Barron	54868
Balsam Lake, Polk	54810	Caroline, Shawano	54928
Bancroft, Portage	54921	Cascade, Sheboygan	53011
Bangor, La Crosse	54614	Casco, Kewaunee	54205
Baraboo, Sauk	53913	Cashton, Monroe	54619
Barnes, Douglas	54873	Cassville, Grant	53806
Barneveld, Iowa	53507	Cataract, Monroe	54620
Barron, Barron	54812	Catawba, Price	54515
Barronett, Barron	54813	Cato, Manitowoc	54230
Bassett, Kenosha	53101	Cavour, Forest	54511
Bay City, Pierce	54723	Cazenovia, Richland	53924
Bayfield, Bayfield	54814	Cecil, Shawano	54111
Bay View, Milwaukee (Milwaukee) ³	53207	Cedarburg, Ozaukee	53012
Bear Creek, Outagamie	54922	Cedar Grove, Sheboygan	53013
Beaver, Marinette	54114	Centuria, Polk	54824
Beaver Dam, Dodge	53916	Chaseburg, Vernon	54621
Beetown, Grant	53802	Chelsea, Taylor	54451
Beldenville, Pierce	54003	Chetek, Barron	54728
Belgium, Ozaukee	53004	Chili, Clark	54420
Belleville, Dane	53508	Chilton, Calumet	53014
Belmont, Lafayette	53510	Chippewa Falls, Chippewa	54729
Beloit, Rock	53511 ²	Clam Falls, Polk	54837
Benet Lake, Kenosha	53102	Clam Lake, Ashland	54517
Bennett, Douglas	54873	Clayton, Polk	54004
Benoit, Bayfield	54816	Clear Lake, Polk	54005
Benton, Lafayette	53803	Cleveland, Manitowoc	53015
Berlin, Green Lake	54923	Clinton, Rock	53525
Big Bend, Waukesha	53103	Clintonville, Waupaca	54929
Big Falls, Waupaca	54926	Clyman, Dodge	53016
Birchwood, Washburn	54817	Cobb, Iowa	53526
Birmamwood, Shawano	54414	Cochrane, Buffalo	54622
Black Creek, Outagamie	54106	Colby, Clark	54421
Black Earth, Dane	53515	Coleman, Marinette	54112
Black River Falls, Jackson	54615	Colfax, Dunn	54730
Blair, Trempealeau	54616	Colgate, Washington	53017
Blanchardville, Lafayette	53516	Collins, Manitowoc	54207
Blenker, Wood	54415	Coloma, Waushara	54930
Bloom City, Richland	54634	Columbia, Columbia	53925
Bloomer, Chippewa	54724	Combined Locks, Outagamie	54113
		Comstock, Barron	54826

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Post Office and County ¹	ZIP Code	Post Office and County ¹	ZIP Code
Conover, Vilas	54519	Evansville, Rock	53536
Conrath, Rusk	54731	Exeland, Sawyer	54835
Coon Valley, Vernon	54623		
Cornell, Chippewa	54732	Fairchild, Eau Claire	54741
Cornucopia, Bayfield	54827	Fairwater, Fond du Lac	53931
Cottage Grove, Dane	53527	Fall Creek, Eau Claire	54742
Couderay, Sawyer	54828	Fall River, Columbia	53932
Crandon, Forest	54520	Fence, Florence	54120
Crivitz, Marinette	54114	Fennimore, Grant	53809
Cross Plains, Dane	53528	Fenwood, Marathon	54426
Cuba City, Grant	53807	Ferryville, Crawford	54628
Cudahy, Milwaukee	53110	Fifield, Price	54524
Cumberland, Barron	54829	Fish Creek, Door	54212
Curtiss, Clark	54422	Florence, Florence	54935 ²
Cushing, Polk	54006	Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac	53125
Custer, Portage	54423	Fontana, Walworth	53527
Cutler, Juneau	54618	Footville, Rock	54123
		Forest Junction, Calumet	54213
Dairyland, Burnett	54830	Forestville, Door	54213
Dale, Outagamie	54931	Fort Atkinson, Jefferson	53538
Dallas, Barron	54733	Fountain City, Buffalo	54629
Dalton, Green Lake	53926	Fox Lake, Dodge	53933
Danbury, Burnett	54830	Francis Creek, Manitowoc	54214
Dane, Dane	53529	Franksville, Racine	53126
Darien, Walworth	53114	Frederic, Polk	54837
Darlington, Lafayette	53530	Fredonia, Ozaukee	53021
Deerbrook, Langlade	54424	Freedom, Outagamie	54131
Deerfield, Dane	53531	Fremont, Waupaca	54940
Deer Park, St. Croix	54007	Friendship, Adams	53934
DeForest, Dane	53532	Friesland, Columbia	53935
Delafield, Waukesha	53018		
Delavan, Walworth	53115	Galesville, Trempealeau	54630
Dellwood, Adams	53927	Galloway, Marathon	54432
Delta, Bayfield	54856	Gays Mills, Crawford	54631
Denmark, Brown	54208	Genesee Depot, Waukesha	53127
De Pere, Brown	54115	Genoa, Vernon	54632
Deronda, Polk	54001	Genoa City, Walworth	53128
De Soto, Vernon	54624	Germantown, Washington	53022
Dickkeyville, Grant	53808	Gile, Iron	54525
Dodge, Trempealeau	54625	Gillett, Oconto	54124
Dodgeville, Iowa	53533	Gilman, Taylor	54433
Dorchester, Clark	54425	Gilmanton, Buffalo	54743
Dousman, Waukesha	53118	Gleason, Lincoln	54435
Downing, Dunn	54734	Glenbeulah, Sheboygan	53023
Downstown, Dunn	54735	Glen Flora, Rusk	54526
Doylstown, Columbia	53928	Glen Haven, Grant	53810
Dresser, Polk	54009	Glenwood City, St. Croix	54013
Drummond, Bayfield	54832	Glidden, Ashland	54527
Dunbar, Marinette	54119	Goodman, Marinette	54125
Durand, Pepin	54736	Gordon, Douglas	54838
		Gotham, Richland	53540
Eagle, Waukesha	53119	Grafton, Ozaukee	53024
Eagle River, Vilas	54521	Grand Chute, Outagamie (Appleton) ³	54911
Eastman, Crawford	54626	Grand Marsh, Adams	53936
East Troy, Walworth	53120	Grand View, Bayfield	54839
Eau Claire, Eau Claire	54703 ²	Granton, Clark	54436
Eau Galle, Dunn	54737	Grantsburg, Burnett	54840
Eden, Fond du Lac	53019	Gratiot, Lafayette	53541
Edgar, Marathon	54426	Green Bay, Brown	54303 ²
Edgerton, Rock	53534	Greenbush, Sheboygan	53026
Edgewater, Sawyer	54834	Greendale, Milwaukee	53129
Edmund, Iowa	53535	Greenfield, Milwaukee (Milwaukee) ³	53220
Egg Harbor, Door	54209	Green Lake, Green Lake	54941
Eland, Marathon	54427	Greenleaf, Brown	54126
Elcho, Langlade	54428	Green Valley, Shawano	54127
Elderon, Marathon	54429	Greenville, Outagamie	54942
Eldorado, Fond du Lac	54932	Greenwood, Clark	54437
Eleva, Trempealeau	54738	Gresham, Shawano	54128
Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan	53020	Gurney, Iron	54559
Elkhorn, Walworth	53121		
Elk Mound, Dunn	54739	Hager City, Pierce	54014
Ellison Bay, Door	54210	Hales Corners, Milwaukee	53130
Ellsworth, Pierce	54011	Hamburg, Marathon	54411
Elm Grove, Waukesha	53122	Hammond, St. Croix	54015
Elmwood, Pierce	54740	Hancock, Waushara	54943
Elroy, Juneau	53929	Hannibal, Taylor	54439
Elton, Langlade	54430	Hanover, Rock	53542
Embarrass, Waupaca	54933	Harshaw, Oneida	54529
Emerald, St. Croix	54012	Hartford, Washington	53027
Endeavor, Marquette	53930	Hartland, Waukesha	53029
Ephraim, Door	54211	Hatley, Marathon	54440
Etrick, Trempealeau	54627	Haugen, Barron	54841
Eureka, Winnebago	54934		

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Haven, Sheboygan (Sheboygan) ³	53083	Lannon, Waukesha	53046
Hawkins, Rusk	54530	Laona, Forest	54541
Hawthorne, Douglas	54842	La Pointe, Ashland	54850
Hayward, Sawyer	54843	Larsen, Winnebago	54947
Hazel Green, Grant	53811	La Valle, Sauk	53941
Hazelhurst, Oneida	54531	Lebanon, Dodge	53047
Heafford Junction, Lincoln	54532	Lena, Oconto	54139
Helenville, Jefferson	53137	Leopolis, Shawano	54948
Herbster, Bayfield	54844	Lily, Langlade	54491
Hewitt, Wood	54441	Lime Ridge, Sauk	53942
High Bridge, Ashland	54846	Linden, Iowa	53553
Highland, Iowa	53543	Little Chute, Outagamie	54140
Hilbert, Calumet	54129	Little Suamico, Oconto	54141
Hillpoint, Sauk	53937	Livingston, Grant	54141
Hillsboro, Vernon	54634	Lodi, Columbia	53554
Hillsdale, Barron	54744	Loganville, Sauk	53555
Hingham, Sheboygan	53031	Lomira, Dodge	53943
Hixton, Jackson	54635	Lone Rock, Richland	53048
Holcombe, Chippewa	54745	Long Lake, Florence	53556
Hollandale, Iowa	53544	Loretta, Sawyer	54542
Holmen, La Crosse	54636	Lowell, Dodge	53557
Honey Creek, Walworth	53138	Loyal, Clark	54446
Horicon, Dodge	53032	Lublin, Taylor	54447
Hortonville, Outagamie	54944	Luck, Polk	54853
Howards Grove, Sheboygan	53083	Luxemburg, Kewaunee	54217
Hubertus, Washington	53033	Lyndon Station, Juneau	53944
Hudson, St. Croix	54016	Lynxville, Crawford	54640
Humbird, Clark	54746	Lyons, Walworth	53148
Hurley, Iron	54534		
Hustisford, Dodge	53034	Madison, Dane	53714²
Hustler, Juneau	54637	Maiden Rock, Pierce	54750
		Malone, Fond du Lac	53049
Independence, Trempealeau	54747	Manawa, Waupaca	54949
Ingram, Rusk	54526	Manchester, Green Lake	53946
Iola, Waupaca	54945	Manitowish Waters, Vilas	54545
Irma, Lincoln	54442	Manitowoc, Manitowoc	54220 ²
Iron Belt, Iron	54536	Maple, Douglas	54854
Iron Ridge, Dodge	53035	Maplewood, Door	54226
Iron River, Bayfield	54847	Marathon, Marathon	54448
Ixonia, Jefferson	53036	Marengo, Ashland	54855
		Maribel, Manitowoc	54227
Jackson, Washington	53037	Marinette, Marinette	54143
Janesville, Rock	53545 ²	Marion, Waupaca	54950
Jefferson, Jefferson	53549	Markesan, Green Lake	53946
Jim Falls, Chippewa	54748	Marquette, Green Lake	53947
Johnson Creek, Jefferson	53038	Marshall, Dane	53559
Juda, Green	53550	Marshfield, Wood	54449
Jump River, Taylor	54434	Mason, Bayfield	54856
Junction City, Portage	54443	Mather, Juneau	54641
Juneau, Dodge	53039	Mattoon, Shawano	54450
		Mauston, Juneau	53948
Kansasville, Racine	53139	Mayville, Dodge	53050
Kaukauna, Outagamie	54130	Mazomanie, Dane	53560
Kellnersville, Manitowoc	54215	McFarland, Dane	53558
Kempster, Langlade	54444	McNaughton, Oneida	54543
Kendall, Monroe	54638	Medford, Taylor	54451
Kennan, Price	54537	Mellen, Ashland	54546
Kenosha, Kenosha	53140 ²	Melrose, Jackson	54642
Keshena, Menominee	54135	Menasha, Winnebago	54952
Kewaskum, Washington	53040	Menomonee Falls, Waukesha	53051 ²
Kewaunee, Kewaunee	54216	Menomonie, Dunn	54751
Kiel, Manitowoc	53042	Mequon, Ozaukee	53097
Kieler, Grant	53812	Mercer, Iron	54547
Kimberly, Outagamie	54136	Merrill, Lincoln	54452
King, Waupaca	54946	Merrillan, Jackson	54754
Kingston, Green Lake	53939	Merrimac, Sauk	53561
Knapp, Dunn	54749	Merton, Waukesha	53056
Knowles, Dodge	53048	Middle Inlet, Marinette	54114
Kohler, Sheboygan	53044	Middleton, Dane	53562
Krakow, Shawano	54137	Mikana, Barron	54857
		Milan, Marathon	54411
La c du Flambeau, Vilas	54538	Milladore, Wood	54454
La Crosse, La Crosse	54601 ²	Millston, Jackson	54643
Ladysmith, Rusk	54848	Milltown, Polk	54858
La Farge, Vernon	54639	Milton, Rock	53563
Lake Delton, Sauk	53940	Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53201 ²
Lake Geneva, Walworth	53147	Mindoro, La Crosse	54644
Lake Mills, Jefferson	53551	Mineral Point, Iowa	53565
Lake Nebagamon, Douglas	54849	Minocqua, Oneida	54548
Lake Tomahawk, Oneida	54539	Minong, Washburn	54859
Lakewood, Oconto	54138	Mishicot, Manitowoc	54228
Lancaster, Grant	53813	Modena, Buffalo	54755
Land O' Lakes, Vilas	54540	Mondovi, Buffalo	54755

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Post Office and County ¹	ZIP Code	Post Office and County ¹	ZIP Code
Monico, Oneida	54501	Patch Grove, Grant	53817
Monona, Dane (Madison) ²	53713	Pearson, Langlade	54462
Monroe, Green	53566	Pelican Lake, Oneida	54463
Montello, Marquette	53949	Pell Lake, Walworth	53157
Montfort, Grant	53569	Pembine, Marinette	54156
Monticello, Green	53570	Pence, Iron	54550
Montreal, Iron	54550	Pepin, Pepin	54759
Moquah, Ashland	54806	Peshigo, Marinette	54157
Morrisonville, Dane	53571	Pewaukee, Waukesha	53072
Mosinee, Marathon	54455	Phelps, Vilas	54554
Mountain, Oconto	54149	Phillips, Price	54555
Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac	53057	Pickox, Langlade	54464
Mount Hope, Grant	53816	Pickerel, Langlade	54465
Mount Horeb, Dane	53572	Pickett, Winnebago	54964
Mount Sterling, Crawford	54645	Pigeon Falls, Trempealeau	54760
Mukwonago, Waukesha	53149	Pine River, Waushara	54965
Muscodota, Grant	53573	Pittsville, Wood	54466
Muskego, Waukesha	53150	Plain, Sauk	53577
		Plainfield, Waushara	54966
Nashotah, Waukesha	53058	Platteville, Grant	53818
Navarino, Shawano	54107	Plover, Portage	54467
Necedah, Juneau	54646	Plum City, Pierce	54761
Neenah, Winnebago	54956 ²	Plymouth, Sheboygan	53073
Neillsville, Clark	54456	Poplar, Douglas	54864
Nekoosa, Wood	54457	Portage, Columbia	53901
Nelma, Forest	54542	Port Edwards, Wood	54469
Nelson, Buffalo	54756	Porterfield, Marinette	54159
Nelsonville, Portage	54458	Port Washington, Ozaukee	53074
Neopit, Menominee	54150	Port Wing, Bayfield	54865
Neosho, Dodge	53059	Poskin, Barron	54812
Neshkoro, Marquette	54960	Potosi, Grant	53820
Newald, Forest	54511	Potter, Calumet	54160
New Auburn, Chippewa	54757	Pound, Marinette	54161
New Berlin, Waukesha	53186 ²	Powers Lake, Kenosha	53159
Newburg, Washington	53060	Poynette, Columbia	53955
New Franken, Brown	54229	Poy Sippi, Waushara	54967
New Glarus, Green	53574	Prairie du Chien, Crawford	53821
New Holstein, Calumet	53061	Prairie du Sac, Sauk	53578
New Lisbon, Juneau	53950	Prairie Farm, Barron	54762
New London, Waupaca	54961	Prentice, Pierce	54556
New Munster, Kenosha	53152	Prescott, Pierce	54021
New Post, Sawyer	54828	Presque Isle, Vilas	54557
New Richmond, St. Croix	54017	Princeton, Green Lake	54968
Newton, Manitowoc	53063	Pulaski, Brown	54162
Niagara, Marinette	54151	Pulcifer, Oconto	54124
Nichols, Outagamie	54152		
North Fond du Lac, Fond du Lac (Fond du Lac) ³	54935	Racine, Racine	53401²
North Freedom, Sauk	53951	Radisson, Sawyer	54867
North Lake, Waukesha	53064	Randolph, Dodge	53956
North Prairie, Waukesha	53153	Random Lake, Sheboygan	53075
North Woods Beach, Sawyer	54843	Readfield, Waupaca	54969
Northfield, Jackson	54635	Readstown, Vernon	54652
Norwalk, Monroe	54648	Redgranite, Waushara	54970
		Reedsburg, Sauk	53959
Oak Creek, Milwaukee	53154	Reedsville, Manitowoc	54230
Oakdale, Monroe	54649	Reeseville, Dodge	53579
Oakfield, Fond du Lac	53065	Rewey, Iowa	53580
Oconomowoc, Waukesha	53066	Rhineland, Oneida	54501
Oconto, Oconto	54153	Rib Lake, Taylor	54470
Oconto Falls, Oconto	54154	Rice Lake, Barron	54868
Odanah, Ashland	54861	Richfield, Washington	53076
Ogdensburg, Waupaca	54962	Richland Center, Richland	53581
Ogema, Price	54459	Ridgeland, Dunn	54763
Ojibwa, Sawyer	54862	Ridgeway, Iowa	53582
Okauchee, Waukesha	53069	Ringle, Marathon	54471
Omro, Winnebago	54963	Rio, Columbia	53960
Onalaska, La Crosse	54650	Rio Creek, Kewaunee	54201
Oneida, Outagamie	54155	Ripon, Fond du Lac	54971
Ontario, Vernon	54651	River Falls, Pierce	54022
Oostburg, Sheboygan	53070	Roberts, St. Croix	54023
Oregon, Dane	53575	Rochester, Racine	53167
Orfordville, Rock	53576	Rock Falls, Dunn	54764
Osceola, Polk	54020	Rockfield, Washington	53022
Oshkosh, Winnebago	54901 ²	Rockland, La Crosse	54653
Osseo, Trempealeau	54758	Rock Springs, Sauk	53961
Owen, Clark	54460	Rosendale, Fond du Lac	54974
Oxford, Marquette	53952	Rosholt, Portage	54473
		Rothschild, Marathon	54474
Packwaukee, Marquette	53953	Royalton, Waupaca	54975
Palmyra, Jefferson	53156	Rubicon, Dodge	53078
Pardeeville, Columbia	53954	Rudolph, Wood	54475
Park Falls, Price	54552		
		St. Cloud, Fond du Lac	53079

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Post Office and County ¹	ZIP Code	Post Office and County ¹	ZIP Code
St. Croix Falls, Polk	54024	Tomah, Monroe	54660
St. Francis, Milwaukee	53235	Tomahawk, Lincoln	54487
St. Germain, Vilas	54558	Tony, Rusk	54563
St. Nazianz, Manitowoc	54232	Townsend, Oconto	54175
Salem, Kenosha	53168	Trego, Washburn	54888
Sanborn, Ashland	54806	Trempealeau, Trempealeau	54661
Sand Creek, Dunn	54765	Trevor, Kenosha	53179
Sarona, Washburn	54870	Tripoli, Oneida	54564
Sauk City, Sauk	53583	Tunnel City, Monroe	54662
Saukville, Ozaukee	53080	Turtle Lake, Barron	54889
Saxeville, Waushara	54976	Twin Lakes, Kenosha	53181
Saxon, Iron	54559	Two Rivers, Manitowoc	54241
Sayner, Vilas	54560		
Scandinavia, Waupaca	54977	Union Center, Juneau	53962
Schofield, Marathon	54476	Union Grove, Racine	53182
Seneca, Crawford	54654	Unity, Marathon	54488
Sextonville, Richland	53584	Upton, Iron	54565
Seymour, Outagamie	54165		
Sharon, Walworth	53585	Valders, Manitowoc	54245
Shawano, Shawano	54166	Van Dyne, Fond du Lac	54979
Sheboygan, Sheboygan	53081 ²	Vernon, Waukesha (Waukesha) ³	53186
Sheboygan Falls, Sheboygan	53085	Verona, Dane	53593
Sheldon, Rusk	54766	Vesper, Wood	54489
Shell Lake, Washburn	54871	Victory, Vernon	54624
Sherwood, Calumet	54169	Viola, Vernon	54664
Shiocton, Outagamie	54170	Viroqua, Vernon	54665
Shorewood, Milwaukee (Milwaukee) ³	53211		
Shullsburg, Lafayette	53586	Wabeno, Forest	54566
Silver Lake, Kenosha	53170	Waldo, Sheboygan	53093
Sinsinawa, Grant	53824	Wales, Waukesha	53183
Siren, Burnett	54872	Walworth, Walworth	53184
Sister Bay, Door	54234	Warrens, Monroe	54666
Slinger, Washington	53086	Wascott, Douglas	54838
Sobieski, Oconto	54171	Washburn, Bayfield	54891
Soldiers Grove, Crawford	54655	Washington Island, Door	54246
Solon Springs, Douglas	54873	Waterford, Racine	53185
Somers, Kenosha	53171	Waterloo, Jefferson	53594
Somerseset, St. Croix	54025	Watertown, Jefferson	53094 ²
South Byron, Fond du Lac	53006	Waubeka, Ozaukee	53021
South Milwaukee, Milwaukee	53172	Waukau, Winnebago	54980
South Range, Douglas	54874	Waukesha, Waukesha	53186 ²
South Wayne, Lafayette	53587	Waumandee, Buffalo	54622
Sparta, Monroe	54656	Waunakee, Dane	53597
Spencer, Marathon	54479	Waupaca, Waupaca	54981
Spooner, Washburn	54801	Waupun, Fond du Lac	53963
Springbrook, Washburn	54875	Wausau, Marathon	54403 ²
Springfield, Walworth	53176	Wausaukee, Marinette	54177
Spring Green, Sauk	53588	Wautoma, Waushara	54982
Spring Valley, Pierce	54767	Wauwatosa, Milwaukee (Milwaukee) ³	53210
Stanley, Chippewa	54768	Wauzeka, Crawford	53826
Star Lake, Vilas	54561	Webb Lake, Burnett	54830
Star Prairie, Polk	54026	Webster, Burnett	54893
Stetsonville, Taylor	54480	Wentworth, Douglas	54874
Steuben, Crawford	54657	West Allis, Milwaukee (Milwaukee) ³	53214
Stevens Point, Portage	54481	West Bend, Washington	53095 ²
Stiles, Oconto	54139	West Lima, Vernon	54639
Stitzer, Grant	53825	West Milwaukee, Milwaukee (Milwaukee) ³	53214
Stockbridge, Calumet	53088	West Salem, La Crosse	54669
Stockholm, Pepin	54769	Westboro, Taylor	54490
Stoddard, Vernon	54658	Westby, Vernon	54667
Stone Lake, Sawyer	54876	Westfield, Marquette	53964
Stoughton, Dane	53589	Weyauwega, Waupaca	54983
Stratford, Marathon	54484	Weyerhaeuser, Rusk	54895
Strum, Trempealeau	54770	Wheeler, Dunn	54772
Sturgeon Bay, Door	54235	Whitehall, Trempealeau	54773
Sturtevant, Racine	53177	White Lake, Langlade	54491
Suamico, Brown	54173	Whitelaw, Manitowoc	54247
Sullivan, Jefferson	53178	Whitewater, Walworth	53190
Summit Lake, Langlade	54485	Wild Rose, Waushara	54984
Sun Prairie, Dane	53590	Willard, Clark	54493
Superior, Douglas	54880	Williams Bay, Walworth	53191
Suring, Oconto	54174	Wilmot, Kenosha	53192
Sussex, Waukesha	53089	Wilson, St. Croix	54027
		Wilton, Monroe	54670
Taylor, Jackson	54659	Winchester, Vilas	54557
Theresa, Dodge	53091	Wind Lake, Racine	53185
Thiensville, Ozaukee	53092	Windsor, Dane	53598
Thorp, Clark	54771	Winnebago, Winnebago	54985
Three Lakes, Oneida	54562	Winneconne, Winnebago	54986
Tigerton, Shawano	54486	Winter, Sawyer	54896
Tilleda, Shawano	54978	Wisconsin Dells, Columbia	53965
Tipler, Florence	54542	Wisconsin Rapids, Wood	54494 ²
Tisch Mills, Manitowoc	54240		

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2003–Continued

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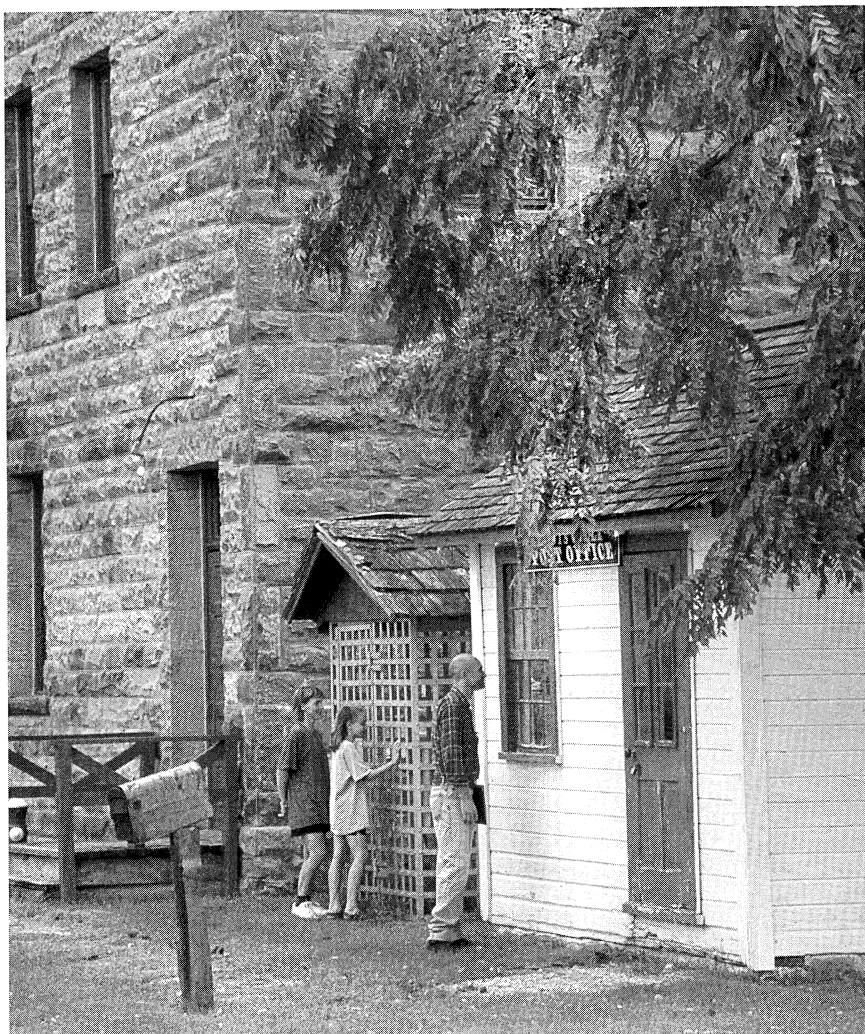
Post Office and County ¹	ZIP Code	Post Office and County ¹	ZIP Code
Withee, Clark	54498	Wrightstown, Brown	54180
Wittenberg, Shawano	54499	Wyeville, Monroe	54660
Wonewoc, Juneau	53968	Wyocena, Columbia	53969
Woodford, Lafayette	53599		
Woodland, Dodge	53099	Yellow Lake, Burnett	54830
Woodman, Grant	53827	Yuba, Richland	54634
Woodruff, Oneida	54568		
Woodville, St. Croix	54028	Zachow, Shawano	54182
Woodworth, Kenosha	53194	Zenda, Walworth	53195

¹Does not include stations. Many of these locations no longer have post offices but their names may be used for addressing mail.

²Indicates multicoded city. To determine last 2 digits of ZIP code for any specific city street, consult the local post office. The ZIP code given is the general delivery ZIP code for the city.

³Post office is located in the city shown in parenthesis. ZIP code is listed as “acceptable” on USPS website.

Sources: U.S. Postal Service, *2002 National Five Digit ZIP Code And Post Office Directory*, 2002, and <http://www.usps.com>



A civil war era jail and post office attracts visitors to Downsville in Dunn County. (Department of Tourism)

HIGHLIGHTS OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN WISCONSIN

Public Welfare — According to the U.S. Census Bureau, during 1999-2000, almost \$233.4 billion was spent nationally by state and local governments on a variety of public welfare programs. Wisconsin spent \$4.5 billion, or \$833.32 per capita, which ranked it 21st among the states and close to the national average of \$829.18. New York's per capita expenditure was highest at \$1,538.00 and, according to U.S. Census Bureau's published government finance statistics, Oklahoma the lowest at \$265.56. State and local welfare expenditures represented \$29.61 per \$1,000 of personal income in Wisconsin, ranking it 22nd among the states, while Maine ranked highest (\$48.92) and Oklahoma lowest (\$10.84) according to the same statistics.

Public expenditures for welfare have changed significantly in type and amount in recent years, both in Wisconsin and in the United States as a whole. The program known as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) was eliminated. Wisconsin replaced AFDC with Wisconsin Works (W-2), a program that offered job subsidies to employers and cash and noncash benefits, such as job assistance and subsidized child care, to participants if they met certain work requirements. In 1996, the last full year of AFDC, 155,050 persons received grants in Wisconsin. The average monthly caseload for W-2 during 2001 was reported as 7,626 households, regardless of the number of persons in a family, with an average monthly payment of \$492.34. The caseload increased to 9,659 households during 2002, while the average monthly payment fell to \$445.28.

Medical Assistance — Medical assistance expenditures in Wisconsin in 2002 totaled over \$3 billion, about 13% higher than in 2001. The largest proportion of total benefits was spent on nursing home care (falling to 28.7%) and health maintenance organization (HMO) care (rising to 21.7%). The remainder covered the following services in descending order: drugs, inpatient hospital services, home health care, state centers for the developmentally disabled, physicians and clinics, and hospital outpatient services.

A county breakdown of medical assistance for 2002 shows average expenditures of \$4,101 per recipient for 783,212 people, or 14.36% of the population. The counties with the greatest percentage of recipients were Menominee (41.20%), Ashland (25.59%), Sawyer (25.48%), and Milwaukee (25.24%). The counties with the smallest proportion of recipients were Ozaukee (4.26%), Waukesha (4.73%), and Washington (6.50%). The highest average expenditure per recipient was in Jefferson County (\$6,637); Menominee County was lowest (\$2,275).

Institutions — From 2001 to 2002, the average daily adult corrections population increased from 21,964 to 22,350. In 2002, a daily average of 56,040 persons were on probation, and 10,037 on parole.

A per inmate state expenditure for corrections of \$43,320 ranked Wisconsin 10th among the states in 2001. As of June 30, 2002, Wisconsin had an incarceration rate of 387 persons per 100,000 population. Louisiana (799), Texas (685), Oklahoma (672), and Alabama (593) had the highest rates, and the District of Columbia (55), Minnesota (139), and North Dakota (167) had the lowest rates.

The total average daily number of persons in Wisconsin's care and treatment facilities increased from 1,896 in 2001 to 1,907 in 2002.

The number of youths under the supervision of the state's juvenile corrections division declined slightly from 1,189 in 2001 to 1,119 in 2002.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about social services.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC WELFARE EXPENDITURES

State Fiscal Years 1999-2000

State	Amount (in thousands)			Per Capita*		Per \$1,000 Personal Income*	
	Total	State	Local	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
	Alabama	\$3,525,348	\$3,484,564	\$40,784	\$792.75	26	\$33.67
Alaska	809,983	802,569	7,414	1,291.84	2	43.54	4
Arizona	2,945,496	2,480,200	465,296	574.06	46	22.82	37
Arkansas	1,999,464	1,986,866	12,598	748.02	30	33.94	14
California	29,214,190	18,510,335	10,703,855	862.49	16	26.73	30
Colorado	2,731,258	2,210,815	520,443	635.03	40	19.48	46
Connecticut	3,116,019	3,020,305	95,714	914.86	11	22.45	40
Delaware	547,945	547,387	558	698.91	34	22.47	39
District of Columbia	1,254,361	—	1,254,361	2,192.94	—	56.56	—
Florida	9,506,230	9,066,609	439,621	594.81	44	21.33	43
Georgia	5,567,703	5,469,166	98,537	680.15	37	24.34	36
Hawaii	1,039,848	1,018,543	21,305	857.96	18	30.80	18
Idaho	790,122	761,531	28,591	610.60	43	25.63	34
ILLINOIS	8,852,772	8,465,888	386,884	712.84	32	22.35	41
Indiana	4,264,341	3,805,684	458,657	701.37	33	26.00	33
IOWA	2,258,615	2,152,759	105,856	771.91	28	29.19	23
Kansas	1,353,527	1,314,453	39,074	503.54	48	18.37	48
Kentucky	4,096,471	4,051,223	45,248	1,013.48	8	42.02	6
Louisiana	3,071,229	3,013,823	57,406	687.23	36	29.76	21
Maine	1,585,593	1,553,143	32,450	1,243.60	3	48.92	1
Maryland	4,009,293	3,921,685	87,608	757.04	29	22.55	38
Massachusetts	6,309,121	6,247,054	62,067	993.72	9	26.32	32
MICHIGAN	8,241,898	7,605,945	635,953	829.33	24	28.43	25
MINNESOTA	5,970,165	4,777,221	1,192,944	1,213.69	4	37.91	9
Mississippi	2,320,418	2,294,752	25,666	815.61	25	38.97	7
Missouri	4,041,191	3,912,089	129,102	722.29	31	26.51	31
Montana	555,235	530,066	25,169	615.56	42	27.30	28
Nebraska	1,425,248	1,381,603	43,645	832.99	22	30.12	19
Nevada	885,963	790,672	95,291	443.42	49	14.87	49
New Hampshire	1,112,840	976,898	135,942	900.36	13	27.06	29
New Jersey	5,822,565	4,698,311	1,124,254	692.01	35	18.61	47
New Mexico	1,515,110	1,462,832	52,278	832.94	23	37.93	8
New York	29,185,151	20,697,957	8,487,194	1,538.00	1	44.31	3
North Carolina	6,299,233	5,158,065	1,141,168	782.61	27	29.01	24
North Dakota	579,839	544,489	35,350	903.18	12	36.62	12
Ohio	9,566,967	7,658,987	1,907,980	842.68	20	30.10	20
Oklahoma	885,377	863,785	21,592	256.56	50	10.84	50
Oregon	3,070,360	2,981,096	89,264	897.50	14	32.37	17
Pennsylvania	13,318,054	11,440,742	1,877,312	1,084.44	7	36.75	11
Rhode Island	1,143,940	1,135,249	8,691	1,091.55	6	37.41	10
South Carolina	3,457,708	3,440,922	16,786	861.84	17	35.81	13
South Dakota	487,763	476,726	11,037	646.04	39	24.87	35
Tennessee	4,871,818	4,766,492	105,326	856.36	19	32.93	16
Texas	11,459,507	11,204,099	255,408	549.56	47	19.71	45
Utah	1,472,568	1,451,668	20,900	659.46	38	28.03	26
Vermont	701,101	699,865	1,236	1,151.23	5	42.83	5
Virginia	4,487,388	3,539,820	947,568	633.90	41	20.30	44
Washington	5,099,818	5,058,103	41,715	865.26	15	27.64	27
West Virginia	1,762,774	1,761,509	1,265	974.99	10	44.87	2
WISCONSIN	4,469,954	3,204,268	1,265,686	833.32	21	29.61	22
Wyoming	291,419	285,012	6,407	589.92	45	21.55	42
UNITED STATES	\$233,350,301	\$198,683,845	\$34,666,456	\$829.18		\$28.07	

*Per capita figures and ranks calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Governments Division, *Government Finances 1999-2000*, January 2003.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE EXPENDITURES BY COUNTY 2001 and 2002

County	Wisconsin Works (W-2) 2001			Wisconsin Works (W-2) 2002		
	Average Monthly Caseload	Average Monthly Payment	Total Expenditures	Average Monthly Caseload	Average Monthly Payment	Total Expenditures
Adams	5	\$618.08	\$116,780	7	\$584.30	\$111,892
Ashland	7	516.48	317,170	9	571.66	205,153
Barron	9	566.68	627,209	11	526.99	317,727
Bayfield	3	451.28	177,616	7	559.15	134,263
Brown	31	528.02	1,689,390	64	469.13	1,235,605
Buffalo	4	463.44	109,238	7	706.06	107,972
Burnett	1	335.67	185,389	2	644.83	95,138
Calumet	6	441.29	243,669	6	500.88	219,636
Chippewa	23	555.63	653,648	14	549.93	534,139
Clark	4	600.38	177,989	10	501.08	213,314
Columbia	10	625.29	256,605	8	486.20	350,776
Crawford	1	767.00	146,443	2	368.50	147,759
Dane	354	575.21	8,788,739	397	507.59	7,535,900
Dodge	37	536.89	896,616	40	570.11	819,248
Door	8	608.59	317,710	9	556.75	268,041
Douglas	33	554.40	1,204,677	35	618.16	812,629
Dunn	22	533.34	750,128	18	554.39	488,182
Eau Claire	26	632.48	1,802,354	32	575.27	1,018,597
Florence	2	533.46	75,412	2	294.21	106,412
Fond du Lac	46	530.18	1,704,126	56	490.32	1,278,020
Forest ^{1,2}	7	696.20	860,302	7	808.11	936,401
Grant ⁴	7	819.95	967,125	5	507.44	779,405
Green ⁴	2	—	—	3	—	—
Green Lake	2	556.98	207,418	6	604.85	189,382
Iowa ⁴	3	—	—	4	—	—
Iron	2	444.50	85,056	2	363.13	103,115
Jackson ³	5	591.43	332,147	8	496.13	925,791
Jefferson	8	602.96	469,085	10	558.48	148,413
Juneau ³	7	678.25	578,104	7	—	—
Kenosha	207	579.10	5,006,981	212	517.58	4,487,469
Kewaunee	4	549.96	85,765	2	725.75	109,857
La Crosse	27	633.43	1,214,495	39	471.90	927,892
Lafayette ⁴	2	—	—	2	—	—
Langlade ²	9	652.68	259,885	13	—	—
Lincoln	6	568.31	287,473	8	716.49	294,149
Manitowoc	2	408.50	256,118	2	697.21	692,974
Marathon	83	548.10	1,410,435	113	543.48	1,936,400
Marinette	5	528.78	554,830	6	482.29	414,962
Marquette	4	716.52	167,410	2	863.25	118,035
Menominee	6	654.25	270,976	7	428.70	160,570
Milwaukee	5,876	593.05	127,636,958	7,663	538.45	109,951,018
Monroe ³	23	556.90	764,712	21	—	—
Oconto	4	507.94	237,509	4	393.13	202,306
Oneida ¹	9	—	—	13	—	—
Outagamie	42	573.25	1,779,927	54	534.69	1,049,427
Ozaukee	2	329.38	291,311	5	562.77	296,874
Pepin	0	72.75	136,081	1	429.42	88,517
Pierce	3	525.42	247,767	5	520.52	269,109
Polk	12	604.36	407,273	10	517.49	404,368
Portage	10	484.46	590,295	19	499.80	633,414
Price	9	404.08	369,315	4	527.98	203,186
Racine	142	502.96	3,884,062	166	495.72	2,986,459
Richland ⁴	3	—	—	4	—	—
Rock	166	514.09	1,710,581	157	521.05	2,670,850
Rusk	5	557.45	161,813	2	751.38	85,631
St. Croix	6	534.53	215,277	5	591.60	252,789
Sauk	11	602.85	458,263	13	571.22	424,617
Sawyer	2	568.67	210,703	1	532.92	136,458
Shawano	13	597.62	437,531	16	555.93	413,833
Sheboygan	34	565.67	722,196	39	538.32	824,643
Taylor	4	461.81	253,210	2	440.54	95,694
Trempealeau	8	572.26	377,362	9	488.19	253,069
Vernon	5	360.25	149,013	6	579.49	132,532
Vilas ¹	4	—	—	4	—	—
Walworth	35	562.70	1,054,202	36	550.91	620,865
Washburn	3	589.81	236,369	4	583.25	144,073
Washington	16	530.53	655,764	19	469.32	512,892
Waukesha	46	578.60	1,221,830	59	567.62	1,620,767
Waupaca	21	620.60	422,311	20	459.01	345,097
Waushara	0	300.25	318,070	2	290.00	118,567
Winnebago	46	575.20	1,758,092	49	508.92	1,424,983
Wood	33	553.98	1,111,691	56	542.02	1,102,580
TOTAL	7,641	\$502.85	\$181,074,001	9,704	\$471.97	\$155,126,826

¹Average monthly payments and expenditures for Forest, Oneida, and Vilas Counties are grouped under Forest County for 2001 and 2002. ²Average monthly payments and expenditures for Langlade County are grouped under Forest County for 2001 and 2002.

³Average monthly payments and expenditures for Jackson, Juneau, and Monroe Counties are grouped under Jackson County for 2002. ⁴Average monthly payments and expenditures for Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland Counties are grouped under Grant County for 2001 and 2002.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, departmental data, June 2003.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN

By Type of Service, 1980 – 2002

(In Millions)

Fiscal Year	Nursing Care				Hospitals				Physicians and Clinics		Drugs		Home Health		HMO ²		Other		Total			
	Nursing Homes		State Centers ¹		Inpatient		Outpatient		Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	Annual % Change
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total														
1980	\$349.2	51.6%	\$56.6	8.4%	\$101.7	15.0%	\$18.8	2.8%	\$46.9	6.9%	\$35.3	5.2%	\$2.9	0.4%	—	—	\$64.9	9.6%	\$676.4	—		
1985	460.1	47.5	68.8	7.1	142.8	14.7	36.6	3.8	66.4	6.9	51.3	5.3	14.3	1.5	\$21.3	2.2%	106.8	11.0	968.3	2.5		
1986	467.6	45.7	73.6	7.2	125.8	12.3	31.2	3.0	47.1	4.6	54.0	5.3	22.7	2.2	91.3	8.9	110.3	10.8	1,023.6	5.7		
1987	472.3	43.2	76.2	7.0	143.7	13.2	40.4	3.7	49.7	4.5	61.5	5.6	31.2	2.9	96.6	8.8	121.0	11.1	1,092.6	6.7		
1988	480.5	44.1	82.7	7.6	131.3	12.0	40.5	3.7	45.0	4.1	70.1	6.4	32.0	2.9	92.5	8.5	115.3	10.6	1,089.9	(0.2)		
1989	492.4	40.8	75.5	6.3	168.3	13.9	43.6	3.6	60.5	5.0	80.4	6.7	48.4	4.0	95.3	7.9	143.3	11.9	1,207.8	10.8		
1990	542.8	40.8	75.5	5.7	182.7	13.7	48.2	3.6	59.7	4.5	90.3	6.8	60.7	4.6	114.2	8.6	155.0	11.7	1,329.0	10.0		
1991	619.5	40.2	92.1	6.0	210.5	13.6	52.5	3.4	66.3	4.3	106.2	6.9	80.9	5.2	134.0	8.7	180.9	11.7	1,542.9	16.1		
1992	681.6	38.0	115.4	6.4	266.4	14.9	63.5	3.5	78.2	4.4	124.4	6.9	96.1	5.4	146.7	8.2	220.3	12.3	1,792.6	16.2		
1993	742.0	38.6	118.1	6.2	284.4	14.8	68.8	3.6	84.5	4.4	143.3	7.5	78.3	4.1	153.3	8.0	247.3	12.9	1,920.0	7.1		
1994	769.6	38.6	108.7	5.4	286.4	14.4	69.1	3.5	90.6	4.5	162.8	8.2	77.1	3.9	172.2	8.6	259.2	13.0	1,995.7	3.9		
1995	798.4	37.8	124.3	5.9	292.8	13.8	72.0	3.4	92.6	4.4	175.4	8.3	77.2	3.7	201.9	9.5	279.9	13.2	2,114.4	5.9		
1996	817.0	38.6	115.0	5.4	272.1	12.9	65.5	3.1	85.7	4.1	185.8	8.8	70.2	3.3	216.8	10.2	287.1	13.6	2,115.2	0.0		
1997	827.2	37.1	117.8	5.3	286.6	12.9	65.5	3.1	87.6	3.9	204.8	9.2	99.7	4.5	285.2	12.8	260.6	11.7	2,228.6	5.4		
1998	825.9	37.7	102.9	4.7	231.3	10.6	49.4	2.3	58.3	2.7	224.7	10.3	115.9	5.3	320.3	14.6	263.1	12.0	2,191.7	(1.7)		
1999	847.8	37.4	103.3	4.6	219.7	9.7	48.4	2.1	54.8	2.4	259.5	11.5	129.4	5.7	334.3	14.8	269.2	11.9	2,266.3	3.4		
2000	853.8	34.0	133.9	5.3	244.9	9.8	55.4	2.2	64.0	2.5	336.7	13.4	138.6	5.5	387.0	15.4	296.2	11.8	2,510.6	10.8		
2001	857.8	31.1	115.3	4.2	269.2	9.8	58.7	2.1	74.8	2.7	373.7	13.6	167.1	6.1	521.4	18.9	318.0	11.5	2,756.1	9.8		
2002	894.5	28.7	126.4	4.1	293.2	9.4	69.5	2.2	82.4	2.6	432.9	13.9	172.4	5.5	675.2	21.7	369.3	11.9	3,116.0	13.1		

Note: Wisconsin's Medical Assistance (MA) program was created by Chapter 590, Laws of 1965, to implement Title 19, Federal Social Security Act of 1965, extending health services to medically indigent. An annually adjusted formula determines cost sharing between state and federal government. (Effective October 1, 2000: Wisconsin's share, 41%; federal share, 59%)

¹Includes the three state centers for the developmentally disabled.

²Wisconsin began using "health maintenance organizations" (HMOs) for delivery of MA services in FY 1985.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, departmental data, June 2003. Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE IN WISCONSIN Calendar Years 2001 and 2002

County	Recipients			Expenditures			
	2001	2002	2002 as % of County Population	2001		2002 Per Recipient	
				2001	2002	Amount	Rank
Adams	3,524	3,883	19.10%	\$9,986,509	\$12,302,129	\$3,168.20	69
Ashland	4,015	4,345	25.59	14,234,513	15,954,705	3,671.97	51
Barron	7,661	8,484	18.59	29,240,290	32,831,509	3,869.81	45
Bayfield	2,451	2,612	17.11	8,086,583	8,921,007	3,415.39	61
Brown	21,679	25,904	11.17	77,915,947	95,239,582	3,676.64	50
Buffalo	1,880	2,022	14.49	8,262,051	8,360,811	4,134.92	31
Burnett	2,878	3,106	19.35	9,553,402	10,419,870	3,354.76	64
Calumet	2,636	3,208	7.55	8,694,313	10,486,889	3,268.98	66
Chippewa	4,842	9,480	16.75	38,522,312	41,654,528	4,393.94	21
Clark	4,753	5,315	15.70	18,445,502	22,008,942	4,140.91	30
Columbia	4,457	5,440	10.17	19,943,168	22,393,874	4,116.52	33
Crawford	2,754	3,149	18.09	10,227,959	10,909,875	3,464.55	59
Dane	32,654	36,795	8.38	174,664,373	195,859,864	5,323.00	9
Dodge	6,808	8,639	9.92	37,824,200	41,589,107	4,814.11	16
Door	2,392	2,742	9.57	9,087,060	11,286,656	4,116.21	34
Douglas	7,975	8,662	19.83	30,479,367	34,045,681	3,930.46	43
Dunn	5,365	6,041	14.80	19,178,272	21,800,787	3,608.80	54
Eau Claire	12,334	13,906	14.62	51,000,476	56,367,433	4,053.46	38
Florence	783	866	16.70	2,674,322	2,961,598	3,419.86	60
Fond du Lac	9,863	11,029	11.19	52,392,356	61,477,860	5,574.20	5
Forest	1,746	1,935	19.13	7,090,844	7,849,326	4,056.50	37
Grant	5,355	5,946	11.85	27,736,372	32,097,025	5,398.09	8
Green	3,268	3,823	11.13	14,096,385	15,973,281	4,178.21	28
Green Lake	2,376	2,675	13.87	9,020,448	10,671,241	3,989.25	40
Iowa	1,989	2,346	10.13	7,970,357	8,669,974	3,695.64	48
Iron	1,192	1,334	19.24	4,615,834	5,589,725	4,190.20	26
Jackson	3,156	3,549	18.31	11,240,028	12,041,367	3,392.89	62
Jefferson	5,639	7,032	9.10	44,395,260	46,671,251	6,636.98	1
Juneau	3,690	4,459	17.80	14,694,097	17,355,131	3,892.16	44
Kenosha	21,225	23,765	15.53	75,950,853	84,868,533	3,571.16	55
Kewaunee	1,725	1,925	9.40	6,771,717	8,416,135	4,372.02	22
La Crosse	12,945	14,323	13.39	64,280,776	75,295,553	5,184.57	10
Lafayette	1,455	1,770	10.88	5,923,296	6,643,789	3,753.55	47
Langlade	3,690	4,080	19.41	12,913,606	15,051,504	3,689.09	49
Lincoln	3,444	3,817	12.75	15,294,376	17,670,707	4,629.48	19
Manitowoc	7,769	8,996	10.72	37,452,491	42,335,014	4,728.31	18
Marathon	14,288	15,979	12.49	48,690,197	56,248,266	3,520.14	27
Marinette	5,759	6,572	15.00	29,317,972	32,238,279	4,905.40	13
Marquette	1,910	2,347	15.89	5,537,320	7,243,350	3,086.22	70
Menominee	1,746	1,893	41.20	3,687,739	4,306,319	2,274.86	72
Milwaukee	223,028	237,551	25.24	864,407,665	979,993,081	4,125.40	63
Monroe	6,286	6,970	16.65	20,198,141	23,618,637	3,388.61	32
Oconto	3,787	4,425	12.02	14,494,222	15,778,547	3,565.77	56
Oneida	5,092	5,727	15.31	22,193,509	25,747,125	4,495.74	20
Outagamie	11,005	14,008	8.46	44,486,941	57,443,967	4,100.80	36
Ozaukee	3,025	3,577	4.26	16,890,890	19,524,875	5,458.45	6
Pepin	905	1,062	14.19	3,952,102	5,154,087	4,853.19	15
Pierce	2,555	2,954	7.82	12,893,653	14,678,851	4,969.14	12
Polk	5,445	6,068	14.24	21,758,765	23,861,900	3,932.42	44
Portage	6,584	7,443	10.91	31,120,074	36,374,753	4,887.11	14
Price	3,071	3,242	20.40	12,014,153	12,489,056	3,852.27	46
Racine	24,914	26,229	13.77	97,597,390	105,704,478	4,030.06	39
Richland	2,506	2,918	16.16	13,140,212	15,866,604	5,437.49	7
Rock	21,775	25,091	16.29	75,677,318	83,821,780	3,340.71	65
Rusk	3,251	3,500	22.64	11,211,527	11,223,301	3,206.66	68
St. Croix	4,234	5,219	7.70	23,182,277	25,925,061	4,971.27	11
Sauk	5,516	6,525	11.52	24,945,091	27,285,172	4,181.64	27
Sawyer	3,886	4,225	25.48	12,114,397	13,642,985	3,229.11	67
Shawano	4,777	5,501	13.33	19,443,248	23,217,753	4,220.64	25
Sheboygan	9,800	11,452	10.03	44,168,611	49,564,040	4,327.98	23
Taylor	2,936	3,273	16.60	10,401,261	11,535,846	3,524.55	57
Trempealeau	4,061	4,354	15.89	21,676,131	24,301,526	5,581.43	3
Vernon	3,881	4,219	14.76	15,566,229	18,001,409	4,266.75	24
Vilas	2,293	2,498	11.64	8,848,313	9,884,531	3,956.98	41
Walworth	7,325	9,464	10.01	33,878,411	39,191,211	4,141.08	29
Washburn	3,398	3,706	22.55	11,443,165	13,385,345	3,611.80	53
Washington	6,739	7,830	6.50	34,218,972	37,612,134	4,803.59	17
Waukesha	15,039	17,402	4.73	84,959,562	97,066,828	5,577.91	4
Waupaca	6,437	7,166	13.62	44,349,712	45,336,947	6,326.67	2
Wausara	3,726	4,127	16.80	9,841,042	10,534,481	2,552.58	71
Winnebago	14,478	16,713	10.50	60,902,083	68,628,074	4,106.27	35
Wood	10,184	11,340	14.92	37,274,637	41,405,091	3,651.24	52
STATE	670,246	783,212	14.36%	\$2,836,342,710	\$3,212,128,853	\$4,101.23	

Note: Totals include categories not separately itemized and some duplication of recipients if they resided in more than one county during the year.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Division of Health Care Financing, *Annual County Expenditure Report*, January 2003; Department of Administration, Division of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations, Demographic Services Center, *Official Population Estimates January 1, 2002*, October 2002. Percentages and rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

PRISON POPULATION AND CORRECTIONAL EXPENDITURES
By State, 1970 – 2002

State	Total confined as of Dec. 31 ¹				Prison Population		State Corrections Expenditures 2001		
	1970 ¹	1980	1990	2001	Total	Rate ²	Total	Per Inmate	
					(as of 6/30/2002)		(in thousands)	Amount	Rank
Alabama	3,790	6,543	15,665	26,741	27,495	593	\$303,759	\$11,359	50
Alaska ³	NA	822	2,622	4,571	4,205	373	172,610	37,762	20
Arizona ⁴	1,461	4,372	14,261	27,710	29,103	508	760,323	27,439	36
Arkansas	NA	2,911	6,766	12,594	12,655	465	290,520	23,068	40
California	25,033	24,569	97,309	159,444	160,315	450	5,313,697	33,326	27
Colorado ⁵	2,066	2,629	7,671	17,448	18,320	414	704,421	40,373	15
Connecticut ³	1,568	4,308	10,500	19,196	20,243	397	604,890	31,511	29
Delaware ³	596	1,474	3,471	7,003	6,957	557	247,987	35,412	22
District of Columbia ³	1,423	3,145	8,637	2,692	3,023	55	—	—	—
Florida ⁴	9,187	20,735	44,387	72,404	73,553	451	2,248,117	31,050	31
Georgia ⁴	5,113	12,178	22,345	45,937	46,417	552	1,006,301	21,906	42
Hawaii ³	228	985	2,533	5,431	5,541	309	148,607	27,363	37
Idaho	411	817	1,961	6,006	5,802	437	159,142	26,497	38
ILLINOIS ⁵	6,381	11,899	27,516	44,348	43,142	339	1,390,834	31,362	30
Indiana	4,137	6,683	12,736	20,966	21,425	346	613,036	29,240	34
IOWA ⁴	1,747	2,481	3,967	7,962	8,172	276	291,914	36,663	21
Kansas ⁵	1,902	2,494	5,777	8,577	8,758	320	336,495	39,232	18
Kentucky	2,849	3,588	9,023	15,424	16,172	386	460,919	29,883	32
Louisiana	4,196	8,889	18,599	35,810	36,171	799	581,057	16,226	48
Maine	516	814	1,523	1,704	1,841	137	94,514	55,466	3
Maryland	5,186	7,731	17,848	23,752	24,329	435	978,505	41,197	13
Massachusetts ⁶	2,053	3,185	8,273	10,588	10,620	240	1,033,143	97,577	1
MICHIGAN ⁷	9,079	15,124	34,267	48,849	49,961	495	1,675,379	34,297	25
MINNESOTA	1,585	2,001	3,176	6,606	6,958	139	381,037	57,680	2
Mississippi	1,730	3,902	8,375	21,460	22,001	728	271,627	12,657	49
Missouri	3,413	5,726	14,943	28,757	30,034	531	604,714	21,028	45
Montana	260	739	1,425	3,328	3,515	387	106,955	32,138	28
Nebraska	1,001	1,446	2,403	3,937	4,031	227	176,136	44,739	9
Nevada	690	1,839	5,322	10,233	10,426	499	235,568	23,020	41
New Hampshire	244	326	1,342	2,392	2,476	197	83,968	35,104	23
New Jersey ⁵	5,704	5,884	21,128	28,142	28,054	326	1,206,768	42,881	11
New Mexico	742	1,279	3,187	5,668	5,875	301	223,023	39,348	17
New York	12,059	21,815	54,895	67,533	67,131	346	2,566,911	38,010	19
North Carolina	5,969	15,513	18,411	31,979	32,755	347	937,572	29,318	33
North Dakota	147	253	483	1,120	1,168	167	37,605	33,576	26
Ohio ⁵	9,185	13,489	31,822	45,281	45,349	395	1,581,349	34,923	24
Oklahoma ⁵	3,640	4,796	12,285	22,780	23,435	672	486,255	21,346	43
Oregon ⁵	1,800	3,177	6,492	11,410	11,812	340	575,836	50,468	4
Pennsylvania	6,289	8,171	22,290	38,062	39,275	318	1,558,157	40,937	14
Rhode Island ³	NA	813	2,392	3,241	3,694	184	151,172	46,644	8
South Carolina	2,726	7,862	17,319	22,576	23,017	542	480,952	21,304	44
South Dakota	391	635	1,341	2,790	2,900	378	66,745	23,923	39
Tennessee ³	3,268	7,022	10,388	23,671	24,277	421	491,727	20,773	46
Texas ⁵	14,331	29,892	50,042	162,070	158,131	685	3,074,359	18,969	47
Utah	491	932	2,496	5,339	5,353	226	265,689	49,764	5
Vermont ³	162	480	1,049	1,741	1,784	211	71,988	41,349	12
Virginia	4,648	8,920	17,593	31,662	32,739	452	1,247,296	39,394	16
Washington	2,864	4,399	7,995	15,159	15,829	259	730,116	48,164	6
West Virginia	938	1,257	1,565	4,215	4,488	246	122,009	28,946	35
WISCONSIN	2,973	3,980	7,362	21,533	21,978	387	932,819	43,320	10
Wyoming	231	534	1,110	1,684	1,732	346	80,018	47,517	7
UNITED STATES	174,968	302,313	706,288	1,406,519	1,426,118	474	\$38,164,541	\$27,134	

NA – Not available.

¹Except where noted otherwise, total confined refers to prisoners under a state's jurisdiction, whether in the state's custody in its own institutions or in the custody of a local jail, another state's prison, or other correctional facility, including private institutions. The figure also includes federal prisoners located in the state. Jail inmates under the jurisdiction of local authorities are not included.

²Number of state and federal prisoners with a sentence of more than one year per 100,000 state residents. Rates for states with integrated systems are likely to be overstated relative to states that do not include jails in total population counts.

³Prisons and jails form an integrated system. Data include total jail and prison population.

⁴Population figures are based on custody counts.

⁵Sentenced to more than 1 year¹ includes some inmates "sentenced to 1 year or less".

⁶The incarceration rate includes an estimated 6,200 inmates sentenced to more than 1 year but held in local jails or houses of corrections.

⁷Jurisdictions counts exclude inmates who are out to court and inmates housed in local jails awaiting return to prison.

Sources: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, "Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2002" [April 2003]; U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *GCT-T1-R Population Estimates, July 1, 2002* [December 2002] and "State Government Finances: 2001" [May 2003]. Per inmate figures and rankings calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE CORRECTIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SYSTEMS

Population, 1970 – 2002

Institutions	2002		Average Daily Population (Year ending June 30)					
	Avg. Pop.	Rated Cap. ¹	1970	1980	1990	1999	2000	2001
STATE CORRECTIONS POPULATION								
Maximum Security								
Assessment and Evaluation ²	1,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	976
Columbia CI	805	541	—	—	477	807	808	800
Dodge CI ³	363	1,195	—	88	551	1,482	1,377	356
Green Bay CI	1,021	749	755	658	832	924	1,002	999
Wisconsin Secure Program Facility	325	423	—	—	—	—	101	322
Waupun CI	1,212	882	954	1,087	1,126	1,212	1,225	1,209
	4,733	3,760	1,709	1,833	2,986	4,425	4,513	4,662
Maximum/Medium								
Taycheedah CI (women)	597	653	141	123	203	636	644	583
Medium Security								
Fox Lake CI	972	691	553	570	785	958	1,112	1,051
Jackson CI	975	837	—	—	—	953	971	968
Kettle Moraine CI	1,168	783	293	368	542	1,213	1,233	1,191
Oshkosh CI	1,895	1,494	—	—	444	1,817	1,859	1,879
Prairie du Chien CI ⁴	304	326	—	—	—	297	297	297
Racine CI	1,413	1,021	—	—	—	1,390	1,414	1,428
Racine Youthful Offender Correctional Facility	393	400	—	—	—	294	395	395
Red Granite CI	893	750	—	—	—	—	—	244
Stanley	—	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—
	7,709	7,802	846	938	1,771	6,922	7,281	7,156
Minimum Security								
Fox Lake	276	288	—	—	—	—	—	202
Oakhill CI	586	300	—	198	368	545	564	563
Wis. Correctional Center System ⁵	1,953	1,420	390	276	1,071	1,752	1,816	1,756
	2,814	2,008	390	474	1,439	2,297	2,380	2,521
Detention Facility								
Milwaukee Secure Detention Facility	464	396	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract Facilities								
Federal Contract ⁶	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	363
In-State	289	—	—	—	—	—	—	313
Corrections Corporation of America ⁸	3,602	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,365
	4,031	2,528	—	—	78	3,478	4,665	5,041
Other Adults								
Community Residential Confinement	—	—	—	—	48	—	—	—
Division of Intensive Sanctions	—	—	—	—	—	705	412	247
Parole and mandatory release ⁹	10,037	—	4,329	3,045	4,217	9,153	8,951	9,724
Probation	56,040	—	4,530	16,797	25,907	55,134	55,046	55,181
	66,077	—	8,859	19,842	30,172	64,992	64,409	65,152
Juvenile Corrections¹⁰								
Ethan Allen School	401	342	365	306	320	447	438	434
Lincoln Hills School	329	298	—	245	252	348	330	348
Southern Oaks Girls School	87	57	—	—	—	83	87	89
Youth Leadership Training Center ¹¹	10	—	—	—	—	38	40	28
SPRITE Program	9	12	—	—	—	9	9	10
Juvenile Correctional Camp System	—	—	81	24	—	—	—	—
	836	709	446	575	572	925	904	909
Juvenile Aftercare	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	237
TOTAL POPULATION	87,511	17,856	12,391	23,785	37,221	83,675	84,796	86,261
MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTIONS								
Mendota MHI	230	256	522	202	266	263	268	238
Winnebago MHI	277	298	574	310	266	267	273	279
Mendota Juvenile Treatment Center	33	34	—	—	—	46	45	43
Sand Ridge Secure Treatment Center	170	250	—	—	—	—	—	72
Central State Hospital	—	—	258	154	—	—	—	—
Central Wisconsin CDD	364	413	1,070	731	606	412	399	380
Northern Wisconsin CDD	184	194	1,421	676	495	241	213	189
Southern Wisconsin CDD	267	316	1,207	735	576	315	287	274
Wisconsin Resource Center	382	380	—	—	161	404	424	421
TOTAL POPULATION	1,907	2,141	5,052	2,808	2,370	1,948	1,909	1,896

Abbreviations: CI – Correctional institution; MHI – Mental health institute; CDD – Center for developmentally disabled.

¹For Department of Corrections, “operating capacity” is defined as the original design capacity of the institution, based on industry standards, plus modifications and expansions. It excludes beds and multiple bunking that were instituted to accommodate crowding. Department of Health and Family Services Care and Treatment Facilities’ capacity is “staffed capacity” based on staffing and other budgetary resources rather than number of beds. ²Includes 69 women in 2002 and 72 women in 2001. ³Dodge capacity includes 30 for women. ⁴Prairie du Chien was designed as a juvenile institution for boys, but currently houses 15-21 year-old males and minors convicted in adult courts. ⁵Includes 563 women in 2002 and 430 women in 2001. Capacity includes 470 for women. ⁶Includes 62 women in 2001. ⁷Includes 31 women in 2002 and 100 women in 2001. ⁸CCA prisons holding Wisconsin prisoners are located in Minnesota, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Tennessee. Includes 63 women in 2001. ⁹Parole data through 1991 included juveniles; figures from 1992 to date do not include juvenile cases. ¹⁰Juvenile incarceration has been administered by the Department of Corrections since July 1, 1996. ¹¹Youth Leadership Training Camp program, formerly at Camp Douglas and closed in February 2002, is now part of the program at Lincoln Hills.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Corrections, *Fiscal Year Summary Report of Population Movement for 1991* and previous issues, and departmental data, June 2003 and prior years; Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, departmental data, June 2003 and prior years.

HIGHLIGHTS OF STATE AND LOCAL FINANCE IN WISCONSIN

Revenues and Expenditures — In the 2001-02 fiscal year, Wisconsin state government received total revenues of \$26.8 billion from all sources, including federal and nontax revenue, and its expenditures totaled \$31.6 billion. \$21.2 billion of these expenditures were general fund and the remaining \$10.4 billion were from special funds (such as the conservation and transportation funds), federal funding, pension and retirement funds, and other sources.

Of the total state budget allocations of \$46.9 billion for the 2001-03 biennium, state operations accounted for 37.3% (\$17.5 billion) and local assistance for 37.3% (\$17.5 billion). The remaining 25.3% (\$11.9 billion) comprised aids to individuals and organizations.

For the 2001-02 fiscal year, two state agencies accounted for about 36.2% of total state expenditures. The largest expenditure total was \$6.2 billion (19.8%) by the Department of Health and Family Services. Expenditures by the Department of Public Instruction, including state aids to local schools, were \$5.1 billion (16.4%). Shared revenue and tax relief of \$1.9 billion accounted for 6.1%, substantially less than during the previous biennium.

Total state tax revenues for 2001-02 were just over \$11 billion, including about \$10 billion in general purpose revenue. These collections were about \$0.9 billion lower than during FY1999-2000. Revenue from income taxes totaled almost \$5.5 billion, about \$5.0 billion of which was individual income taxes and \$503 million in corporation income taxes, while sales and excise taxes were about \$4 billion.

State-Local Finances — In 1999-2000, Wisconsin ranked 15th nationally in total per capita state and local government revenue (\$5,699 compared to the U.S. average of \$5,477). In total general state and local government per capita expenditures, Wisconsin ranked 11th (\$5,735 compared to the U.S. average of \$5,340).

Wisconsin returned nearly \$1.5 billion to local units of government in property tax relief and shared revenue in fiscal year 2002 (\$469.3 million as school levy credits and over \$1 billion in shared revenue).

Property Taxes — General property taxes levied in Wisconsin in 2001 totaled just over \$7 billion for a net amount of \$6.6 billion after state property tax relief. Milwaukee County had the highest effective (full value equalized) net tax rate (\$26.78 per \$1,000) and Vilas County the lowest (\$11.84 per \$1,000).

State-Federal Finances — Federal tax receipts from Wisconsin in fiscal year 2002 totaled over \$34.6 billion, with the largest amount generated by individual income and employment taxes (\$29.9 billion). Federal expenditures in Wisconsin – including grants to state and local government, salaries and wages, direct payments to individuals, procurement, and other programs – amounted to \$5,301 per resident. This distribution, on a per capita basis, ranked Wisconsin 49th among the states in federal funds received, with only Nevada (\$4,940) lower. Alaska was the highest at \$11,746 per person.

Direct federal aid to Wisconsin in 2001-02 totaled \$5.57 billion, and about 44% of that applied to health and family services. Local units of government received \$966.2 million for all functions.

Indebtedness — Total outstanding state government debt in Wisconsin, as of May 31, 2003, amounted to \$4.29 billion, of which \$3.16 billion was tax-supported and \$1.13 billion was revenue-supported. Total state indebtedness at the end of 2001 constituted 1.42% of state-assessed valuation and amounted to \$824.26 per capita. Local debt in 2001 totaled more than \$10.7 billion. Among state political subdivisions, school district debt (\$4.75 billion) was largest, followed by city debt (\$3 billion).

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about state and local finance.

WISCONSIN STATE BUDGET ALLOCATIONS
By Type of Revenue Source
Fiscal Years 2001-02 and 2002-03

Revenue Type and Allocation	2001-02	2002-03	2001-03 Total	% of Total – All Sources
GENERAL PURPOSE REVENUE	\$11,483,931,600	\$11,121,564,300	\$22,605,495,900	48.19%
State operations	2,687,884,500	2,693,865,600	5,381,750,100	11.47
Local assistance	6,906,061,800	6,479,830,100	13,385,891,900	28.54
Aids to individuals and organizations	1,889,985,300	1,947,868,600	3,837,853,900	8.18
PROGRAM REVENUE – TOTAL	\$7,797,147,400	\$7,961,944,500	\$15,759,091,900	33.61%
State operations	3,636,304,900	3,682,427,800	7,318,732,700	15.61
Local assistance	756,747,100	748,229,800	1,504,976,900	3.22
Aids to individuals and organizations	3,404,095,400	3,531,286,900	6,935,382,300	14.80
Program Revenue – Federal	4,777,029,000	4,860,982,500	9,638,011,500	20.55
State operations	932,485,600	904,122,900	1,836,608,500	3.92
Local assistance	668,923,500	660,385,500	1,329,309,000	2.83
Aids to individuals and organizations	3,175,619,900	3,296,474,100	6,472,094,000	13.80
Program Revenue – Service	725,438,400	733,776,000	1,459,214,400	3.11
State operations	493,487,000	497,775,000	991,262,000	2.11
Local assistance	63,386,900	63,914,200	127,301,100	0.27
Aids to individuals and organizations	168,564,500	172,086,800	340,651,300	0.73
Program Revenue – Other	2,294,680,000	2,367,186,000	4,661,866,000	9.94
State operations	2,210,332,300	2,280,529,900	4,490,862,200	9.57
Local assistance	24,436,700	23,930,100	48,366,800	0.10
Aids to individuals and organizations	59,911,000	62,726,000	122,637,000	0.26
SEGREGATED REVENUE – TOTAL	\$4,213,076,200	\$4,327,892,700	\$8,540,968,900	18.20%
State operations	2,712,742,800	2,096,304,200	4,809,047,000	10.24
Local assistance	1,003,372,000	1,617,432,900	2,620,804,900	5.58
Aids to individuals and organizations	496,961,400	614,155,600	1,111,117,000	2.36
Segregated Revenue – Federal	716,680,000	745,123,600	1,461,803,600	3.12
State operations	518,705,100	547,255,000	1,065,960,100	2.27
Local assistance	192,592,900	192,299,600	384,892,500	0.82
Aids to individuals and organizations	5,382,000	5,569,000	10,951,000	0.02
Segregated Revenue – Local	72,865,300	72,206,200	145,071,500	0.31
State operations	8,108,000	5,989,700	14,097,700	0.03
Local assistance	57,526,800	58,486,000	116,012,800	0.25
Aids to individuals and organizations	7,230,500	7,730,500	14,961,000	0.03
Segregated Revenue – Service	160,654,400	165,381,100	326,035,500	0.70
State operations	159,654,400	164,381,100	324,035,500	0.69
Local assistance	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	0.00+
Segregated Revenue – Other	3,262,876,500	3,345,181,800	6,608,058,300	14.09
State operations	2,026,275,300	1,378,678,400	3,404,953,700	7.26
Local assistance	752,252,300	1,365,647,300	2,117,899,600	4.52
Aids to individuals and organizations	484,348,900	600,856,100	1,085,205,000	2.31
TOTAL – FEDERAL REVENUE	\$5,493,709,000	\$5,606,106,100	\$11,099,815,100	23.65%
State operations	1,451,190,700	1,451,377,900	2,902,568,600	6.18
Local assistance	861,516,400	852,685,100	1,714,201,500	3.64
Aids to individuals and organizations	3,181,001,900	3,302,043,100	6,483,045,000	13.81
TOTAL – ALL SOURCES	\$23,494,155,200	\$23,411,401,500	\$46,905,556,700	100.00%
State operations	9,036,932,200	8,472,597,600	17,509,529,800	37.33
Local assistance	8,666,180,900	8,845,492,800	17,511,673,700	37.33
Aids to individuals and organizations	5,791,042,100	6,093,311,100	11,884,353,200	25.34

General purpose revenue: general taxes, miscellaneous receipts and revenues collected by state agencies that are paid into the general fund, lose their identity, and are available for appropriation by the legislature.

Program revenue: revenues paid into the general fund and credited by law to an appropriation used to finance a specific program or agency.

Segregated fund revenue: revenues deposited, by law, into funds other than the general fund and available only for the purposes for which such funds were created.

Federal revenue: money received from the federal government (may be disbursed either through a segregated fund or through the general fund).

Service revenue: money transferred between or within state agencies for reimbursement for services rendered or materials purchased.

State operations: amounts budgeted to operate programs carried out by state government.

Local assistance: amounts budgeted as state aids to assist programs carried out by local governmental units in Wisconsin.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, State Budget Office, departmental data, 2003. Percentages and totals calculated by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

WISCONSIN STATE REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Years 1970-1971 – 2001-2002
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending 6/30	General Fund ¹		Other Funds ²		Total-All Funds		Net Surplus ³ (or deficit)
	Revenues	Expenditures	Revenues	Expenditures	Revenues	Expenditures	
1971	\$1,790,957	\$1,780,703	\$929,124	\$726,545	\$2,720,081	\$2,507,247	\$34,840
1972	2,096,084	2,031,896	961,970	697,144	3,058,054	2,729,040	116,914
1973	2,480,748	2,296,679	1,112,600	791,657	3,593,347	3,088,337	217,404
1974	2,687,517	2,729,854	1,114,326	865,724	3,801,842	3,595,577	241,359
1975	2,966,532	3,148,968	1,252,422	924,455	4,218,954	4,073,423	78,120
1976	3,476,690	3,439,062	1,677,155	1,283,467	5,153,846	4,722,529	86,473
1977	3,807,748	3,712,595	1,887,150	1,376,726	5,694,898	5,089,322	166,587
1978	4,240,298	3,994,220	1,875,978	1,446,286	6,116,277	5,440,486	407,770
1979	4,622,611	4,696,263	2,200,365	1,620,899	6,822,976	6,317,162	280,561
1980	4,900,275	5,027,130	2,481,324	1,809,840	7,381,599	6,836,970	72,627
1981	5,335,427	5,452,247	2,738,491	1,922,648	8,073,918	7,374,895	14,065
1982	5,564,585	5,520,811	2,757,388	2,021,266	8,321,974	7,542,078	70,811
1983	6,036,016	6,302,575	3,905,944	2,288,804	9,941,961	8,591,379	(182,126)
1984	6,966,282	6,360,657	3,614,895	2,528,273	10,581,177	8,888,930	383,085
1985	7,160,174	7,237,716	4,908,582	2,743,287	12,068,756	9,981,002	314,084
1986	7,798,367	7,757,063	6,380,605	2,774,683	14,178,972	10,531,747	279,744
1987	8,133,265	8,205,100	5,061,597	2,693,737	13,194,863	10,898,836	232,733
1988	8,432,698	8,427,084	3,566,763	2,790,038	11,999,461	11,217,121	216,963
1989	9,030,466	8,809,189	5,778,125	3,094,116	14,808,591	11,903,305	375,016
1990	9,418,918	9,464,483	5,483,442	3,287,809	14,902,360	12,752,292	306,452
1991	10,184,183	10,350,332	5,930,658	3,706,452	16,114,839	14,056,784	113,609
1992	11,033,948	11,082,220	7,786,483	4,218,565	18,820,431	15,300,785	73,681
1993	11,828,599	11,708,360	8,192,793	4,596,981	20,021,392	16,305,341	153,540
1994	12,442,349	12,323,509	5,812,805	4,756,564	18,255,154	17,080,073	234,877
1995	13,259,772	13,094,450	9,823,810	4,963,553	23,083,582	18,058,003	400,881
1996	13,804,399	13,648,601	10,038,961	5,057,062	23,843,360	18,705,663	581,690
1997	14,669,320	14,932,404	12,741,438	5,144,002	27,410,758	20,076,406	386,558
1998	15,701,212	15,509,615	13,896,719	6,071,649	29,597,931	21,581,264	533,240
1999	16,252,539	16,098,587	11,847,678	6,864,567	28,100,217	22,963,154	737,748
2000	18,185,980	18,333,634	14,687,330	8,111,005	32,873,310	26,444,639	574,416
2001	19,285,734	19,448,417	2,990,770	8,719,341	22,276,504	28,167,758	445,999
2002	20,850,074	21,248,608	5,920,241	10,395,514	26,770,315	31,644,122	44,469

¹Includes general purpose revenue (GPR), program revenue, and federal funding.

²Includes special revenue funds (such as conservation and transportation), federal funding, debt service, capital projects, pension and retirement funds, trust and agency funds, and others.

³Unappropriated (unreserved) balance of the general fund for the fiscal year.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *2002 State of Wisconsin Annual Fiscal Report*, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN STATE REVENUES – ALL FUNDS
Fiscal Years 1999-2000, 2000-01, and 2001-02
(In Thousands)

	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
TOTAL GENERAL FUND TAX REVENUES*	\$10,957,780	\$10,079,331	\$10,036,703
TOTAL GENERAL PURPOSE TAX REVENUES*	\$10,945,898	\$10,063,439	\$10,020,184
Income Taxes*	6,606,635	5,693,724	5,482,670
Individual	5,962,010	5,156,565	4,979,662
Corporation	644,625	537,159	503,008
Sales and Excise Taxes*	3,803,511	3,909,670	4,044,078
General Sales and Use	3,501,659	3,609,895	3,695,796
Cigarette	247,590	243,512	288,769
Other Tobacco Products	10,306	11,355	13,932
Liquor and Wine	34,564	35,543	35,984
Malt Beverage (Beer)	9,392	9,365	9,597
Public Utility Taxes*	259,984	239,238	252,237
Private Light, Heat, and Power	121,144	136,408	143,134
Municipal Light, Heat, and Power	1,541	1,584	1,657
Telephone	114,720	80,375	86,638
Pipeline	11,881	10,431	10,260
Electric Cooperative	7,803	8,248	8,586
Municipal Electric	1,394	1,393	1,273
Conservation and Regulation	639	593	567
Utility Tax (Refunds) Interest and Penalties	862	206	122
Inheritance, Estate and Gift Taxes*	133,261	77,084	82,635
Inheritance and Estate	133,261	77,080	82,631
Gift	—	4	4
Miscellaneous Taxes*	142,507	143,723	158,564
Insurance Companies (Premiums)	86,878	89,042	96,055
Real Estate Transfer Fee	45,293	44,224	51,176
Lawsuits (Courts)	10,144	10,124	10,455
Pari-mutuel Taxes	0	333	878
Other	192	0	0
PROGRAM TAX REVENUES*	11,882	15,892	16,519
Fire Dues	8,410	10,298	11,297
Pari-mutuel Taxes	3,038	2,526	2,104
County Expo Tax Administration	349	362	356
Baseball Park Administration Fee	329	341	365
Business Trust Regulation Fee	1,504	1,808	1,692
Other	(1,748)	557	705
TRANSPORTATION FUND*	834,765	842,934	887,934
Motor Fuel Tax	809,459	827,467	865,454
Air-Carrier Tax	9,041	9,333	5,651
Railroad Tax	11,526	1,256	12,011
Aviation Fuel Tax	1,283	1,250	1,226
Other Taxes	3,456	3,628	3,592
CONSERVATION FUND*	58,062	58,649	65,885
2/10 Mill Forestry Mill Tax	53,313	57,309	62,425
Forest Crop Taxes	4,749	1,340	3,460
PETROLEUM INSPECTION TAX	105,215	90,982	88,694
RECYCLING FUND	9,613	26,331	12,529
MEDIATION FUND	3	3	3
TOTAL STATE TAX REVENUES	\$11,965,438	\$11,098,230	\$11,091,748
TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL REVENUES*	20,249,506	10,558,136	14,371,347
Intergovernmental Revenue	4,846,610	6,226,563	7,203,159
Licenses and Permits	702,872	731,488	805,536
Charges for Goods and Services	2,102,615	3,660,392	1,747,654
Contributions	1,558,509	1,847,521	1,768,712
Interest and Investment Income	8,119,031	(4,003,889)	(3,541,516)
Gifts and Donations	349,206	373,699	337,322
Proceeds from Sale of Bonds	702,676	1,012,419	785,364
Other Revenues	1,594,784	(148,006)	3,913,624
Other Transactions	273,203	857,949	1,351,492
TRANSFERS	658,366	620,138	1,307,220
TOTAL REVENUES	\$32,873,310	\$22,276,504	\$26,770,315

*Total of subsequent detail.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, *2002 Annual Fiscal Report*, October 2002 and previous issues.

WISCONSIN STATE EXPENDITURES BY AGENCY

Fiscal Years 2000-01 and 2001-02

Agency	2000-01		2001-02	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Administration, Department of	\$484,669,624	1.73%	\$348,130,490	1.12%
Adolescent Pregnancy Prevention and Pregnancy Services Board	542,937	0.00+	526,130	0.00+
Aging and Long-Term Care, Board on	1,972,435	0.01	1,632,337	0.01
Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of	67,702,964	0.24	66,380,333	0.21
Arts Board	3,548,859	0.01	3,498,446	0.01
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board	2,489,743	0.01	2,443,572	0.01
Commerce, Department of	234,101,409	0.83	210,955,887	0.68
Corrections, Department of	962,575,252	3.43	981,494,492	3.15
District Attorneys (DOA)	40,660,459	0.14	40,467,842	0.13
Educational Communications Board	14,877,281	0.05	14,361,137	0.05
Elections Board	1,732,716	0.01	952,584	0.00+
Electronic Government, Department of	—	— ¹	117,682,977	0.38
Employee Trust Funds, Department of	3,240,479,771	11.54	3,735,099,730	11.98
Employment Relations Commission	3,009,254	0.01	2,758,423	0.01
Employment Relations, Department of	7,325,105	0.03	6,991,835	0.02
Environmental Improvement Program (DOA)	103,695,149	0.37	125,327,116	0.40
Ethics Board	589,386	0.00+	614,624	0.00+
Financial Institutions, Department of	15,139,851	0.05	14,965,453	0.05
Governor, Office of the	3,519,924	0.01	3,117,465	0.01
Health and Family Services, Department of	5,266,591,082	18.75	6,178,633,712	19.82
Higher Educational Aids Board	68,098,937	0.24	67,693,269	0.22
Historical Society, State	19,612,215	0.07	18,846,366	0.06
Insurance, Office of the Commissioner of	72,922,916	0.26	79,973,568	0.26
Investment Board	16,316,503	0.06	15,653,457	0.05
Justice, Department of	76,881,445	0.27	81,323,140	0.26
Lieutenant Governor, Office of the	425,381	0.00+	440,068	0.00+
Lower Wisconsin State Riverway Board	127,889	0.00+	135,414	0.00+
Medical College of Wisconsin, Inc.	7,975,707	0.03	7,561,398	0.02
Military Affairs, Department of	69,055,855	0.25	72,908,199	0.23
Natural Resources, Department of	498,473,865	1.77	463,629,697	1.49
Personnel Commission	886,526	0.00+	777,938	0.00+
Public Defender, Office of the	63,016,160	0.22	69,899,751	0.22
Public Instruction, Department of	4,897,999,044	17.44	5,095,977,330	16.35
Public Lands, Board of Commissioners of	1,360,003	0.00+	1,386,850	0.00+
Public Service Commission	20,507,693	0.07	19,541,589	0.06
Regulation and Licensing, Department of	10,788,615	0.04	10,962,269	0.04
Revenue, Department of	392,823,881	1.40	399,086,081	1.28
Secretary of State, Office of the	584,156	0.00+	653,213	0.00+
State Fair Park Board	17,015,386	0.06	16,531,191	0.05
TEACH Wisconsin Board	63,646,501	0.23	53,871,005	0.17
Technical College System Board	174,604,675	0.62	179,264,683	0.58
Tobacco Control Board	22,234,905	0.08	5,589,112	0.02
Tourism, Department of	15,944,289	0.06	15,517,269	0.05
Transportation, Department of	2,107,888,300	7.50	2,106,110,910	6.76
Treasurer, Office of the State	2,127,681	0.01	2,520,875	0.01
University of Wisconsin System	3,163,365,900	11.26	3,226,293,241	10.35
Veterans Affairs, Department of	183,174,848	0.65	260,448,333	0.84
Workforce Development, Department of	1,806,924,396	6.43	2,278,415,521	7.31
TOTAL EXECUTIVE²	\$24,230,194,873	86.26%	\$26,407,077,857	84.71%
TOTAL JUDICIAL	109,018,957	0.39	107,865,992	0.35
TOTAL LEGISLATIVE	62,220,008	0.22	62,114,318	0.20
TOTAL GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS²	3,015,655,177	10.74	3,969,766,208	12.73
Shared Revenue/Tax Relief	1,874,722,476	6.67	1,901,705,338	6.10
Public Debt	464,713,731	1.65	491,395,932	1.58
BUILDING PROGRAM	673,910,502	2.40	628,001,845	2.01
GRAND TOTAL	\$28,090,999,518	100.00%	\$31,174,826,220	100.00%

¹The Department of Electronic Government was created as part of 2001 Wisconsin Act 16, effective September 1, 2001.

²Totals include some statutory agencies and certain programs not listed separately.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, State Controller's Office, *Annual Fiscal Report*, October 2001 and October 2002. Agency percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

**WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Years 2000-01 and 2001-02**

	2000-01		2001-02	
	State Funds	Federal Local, and Agency Funds	State Funds	Federal Local, and Agency Funds
OPENING BALANCE	\$152,202,686	(\$648,317,500)	\$106,513,181	(\$709,713,799)
REVENUES				
Motor fuel taxes	\$827,466,615	—	\$865,453,791	—
Vehicle registration	272,439,025	—	288,119,055	—
Drivers license fees	35,410,105	—	33,030,864	—
Motor carrier fees	2,931,408	—	2,740,436	—
Other motor vehicle fees	14,888,796	—	18,342,484	—
Overweight/oversize permits	4,464,177	—	4,405,302	—
Investment earnings	13,220,635	—	4,614,070	—
Aeronautical taxes and fees	11,146,233	—	7,278,841	—
Railroad property taxes	1,256,248	—	12,010,308	—
Dealers' licenses	871,762	—	843,613	—
Miscellaneous	10,205,855	—	12,868,698	\$2,497,914
Service center operations	—	\$19,809,135	—	18,698,407
State and local highway facilities – Federal	—	498,278,691	—	558,662,371
State and local highway facilities – Local	—	69,615,578	—	81,108,711
Major highway development – Revenue bonds	—	122,170,493	—	128,670,000
Highway administration and planning – Federal	—	4,888,444	—	3,967,738
Highway administration and planning – Local	—	1,324	—	5,163
Aeronautics – Federal	—	26,757,379	—	40,838,326
Aeronautics – Local	—	11,228,167	—	18,557,876
Railroad assistance – Federal	—	5,139,989	—	3,982,011
Railroad assistance – Local	—	2,720,059	—	5,505,929
Railroad passenger service – Federal	—	3,453,395	—	4,973,862
Railroad passenger service – Local	—	649,826	—	1,960,530
Transit assistance – Federal	—	28,122,080	—	26,840,442
Transit assistance – Local	—	537,063	—	939,093
Congestion mitigation air quality – Federal	—	1,377,948	—	3,672,037
Congestion mitigation air quality – Local	—	364,744	—	1,008,682
Surface transportation grants – Federal	—	1,474,651	—	1,058,974
Surface transportation grants – Local	—	378,175	—	313,874
Transportation enhancement activities – Federal	—	153,123	—	3,803,099
Transportation enhancement activities – Local	—	41,196	—	1,216,108
Transportation facilities economic assistance and development – Local	—	291,084	—	2,578,001
Transportation planning grants	—	—	—	261,738
Multimodal transportation studies – Federal	—	297,191	—	712,150
General administration and planning – Federal	—	19,014,199	—	21,423,248
General administration and planning – Local	—	789,899	—	898,767
Administrative facilities – Revenue bonds	—	2,900,050	—	3,015,000
Highway safety – Federal	—	2,634,399	—	2,490,711
Gifts and grants	—	251,508	—	201,202
TOTAL REVENUES	\$1,194,300,859	\$823,339,790	\$1,249,707,462	\$939,861,964
TOTAL AVAILABLE	\$1,346,503,545	\$175,022,290	\$1,356,220,643	\$230,148,165

**WISCONSIN TRANSPORTATION FUND
REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
Fiscal Years 2000-01 and 2001-02—Continued**

	2000-01		2001-02	
	State Funds	Federal Local, and Agency Funds	State Funds	Federal Local, and Agency Funds
EXPENDITURES				
Local Assistance				
Highway aids	\$364,384,010	—	\$370,999,349	—
Local bridge and highway improvement	34,009,255	\$160,744,209	33,983,444	\$115,419,045
Mass transit	99,580,723	41,987,892	102,012,359	22,278,655
Railroads	1,873,136	289,563	1,778,936	870,096
Aeronautics assistance	6,726,634	28,122,510	14,668,958	76,041,162
Highway safety	—	3,347,967	—	2,218,172
Multimodal transportation studies	1,840,729	180,000	193,635	72,000
Rail passenger service	485,477	4,442,349	385,985	5,922,052
Surface transportation grants	—	2,519,129	—	2,421,503
Harbor assistance	690,226	—	32,322	—
Transportation planning grants to local governmental units	—	1,999,913	—	1,000,000
Transportation enhancement activities	—	780,781	—	7,718,474
Grants to local professional football stadium districts	—	—	9,100,000	—
Total Local Assistance	\$509,590,190	\$244,414,313	\$533,154,988	\$233,961,159
Aids to Individuals and Organizations				
Transportation facilities economic assistance and development	\$4,127,768	\$246,776	\$3,485,997	\$691,050
Railroad crossings	2,470,731	4,063,206	3,261,523	8,407,761
Elderly and disabled	884,444	2,465,063	881,616	2,038,802
Freight rail	3,207,509	1,860,142	2,006,667	9,120,040
Total Aids to Individuals and Organizations	\$10,690,452	\$8,635,187	\$9,635,803	\$20,257,653
State Operations				
Highway improvements	\$322,137,302	\$457,868,489	\$281,838,559	\$459,320,032
Major highway development – Revenue bonds ..	—	115,362,493	—	132,825,337
Highway maintenance, repair, and traffic operations	167,855,556	4,144,151	166,905,229	2,508,000
Highway administration and planning	21,440,317	5,373,531	17,816,333	4,132,909
Traffic enforcement and inspection	51,535,710	3,593,389	51,512,359	5,069,186
General administration and planning	54,889,884	16,029,922	57,219,147	14,670,120
Administrative facilities – Revenue bonds	—	1,121,199	—	2,962,452
Vehicle registration and drivers licensing	72,826,201	81,517	73,728,099	1,657,291
Vehicle inspection and maintenance	7,667,254	2,854,200	7,606,749	3,115,800
Debt repayment and interest	5,426,717	—	5,318,067	—
Service centers	—	20,787,881	—	18,933,329
Congestion mitigation air quality	—	2,147,996	—	5,241,745
Miscellaneous	861,030	2,321,821	5,630,959	604,271
Total State Operations	\$704,639,971	\$631,686,589	\$667,575,501	\$651,040,472
Transfers to Conservation Fund	15,069,751	—	16,202,509	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$1,239,990,364	\$884,736,089	\$1,226,568,801	\$905,259,284
UNRESERVED FUND BALANCE	\$106,513,181	(\$709,713,799)	\$129,651,842	(\$675,111,119)

Note: The Transportation Fund is a multipurpose special revenue fund created to provide resources for transportation related facilities and modes with revenues derived from users of transportation facilities. Transportation facilities and major highway projects are also funded with revenue bonds.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, 2002 Annual Fiscal Report (Budgetary Basis) Appendix.

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION FUND
REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES
Fiscal Years 1997-98 – 2001-02

	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
OPENING CASH BALANCE	\$45,021,326	\$51,311,184	\$54,721,799	\$62,236,240	\$55,242,837
REVENUES	181,672,688	196,780,231	205,822,905	211,013,810	217,255,388
User fees (licenses, registration)	71,760,358	84,829,913	79,657,097	79,435,959	80,983,195
Forestry mill tax	46,616,665	49,797,362	53,312,623	57,226,371	62,507,745
Federal aids	22,328,992	18,903,229	24,492,738	26,255,098	30,271,993
Motor fuel tax formula	12,673,257	13,643,460	14,353,522	17,569,751	16,202,509
Severance tax	2,944,746	2,455,693	4,748,627	1,339,803	3,459,695
Other revenues (sales, services)	25,348,670	27,150,574	29,258,298	29,186,828	23,830,251
EXPENDITURES	175,382,830	193,369,616	197,678,464	217,507,090	231,977,168
Land management – state	54,432,636	57,887,111	63,851,035	67,513,760	73,431,021
Land management – federal	5,523,829	5,957,261	6,438,538	8,376,400	6,585,224
Enforcement/science – state	15,551,256	16,976,906	17,866,940	22,463,690	20,112,462
Enforcement/science – federal	4,504,661	4,910,671	4,961,788	6,025,977	5,723,864
Water management – state	15,961,099	16,337,219	16,471,802	19,081,813	19,848,117
Water management – federal	3,041,913	4,002,772	4,669,849	4,534,503	4,018,207
Conservation aids – state	21,558,441	25,661,835	23,932,179	21,183,529	29,995,186
Conservation aids – federal	560,389	555,713	950,574	1,246,463	1,268,468
Environmental aids	1,315,362	3,031,989	2,227,782	4,276,268	2,905,418
Development/debt service – state	11,164,481	11,287,044	6,634,967	7,351,042	9,860,459
Development/debt service – federal	1,407,442	1,906,285	2,011,062	2,889,352	2,025,606
Administrative services – state	21,719,303	24,199,158	24,186,216	25,888,808	27,799,749
Administrative services – federal	3,125,239	3,378,472	3,025,586	5,079,318	5,555,301
CAER management – state*	9,626,093	10,988,186	12,777,831	13,299,044	14,785,699
CAER management – federal*	752,665	437,140	2,136,800	1,386,732	485,181
Other activities – state	5,138,021	5,851,854	5,535,515	6,910,391	7,577,206
TRANSFER TO GENERAL FUND	—	—	—	500,000	—
FUND BALANCE	\$51,311,184	\$54,721,799	\$62,866,240	\$55,242,960	\$40,521,057

*CAER – Customer Assistance and External Relations.

Note: The Conservation Fund is a segregated fund that provides funding for many activities of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, including fish and wildlife management, forestry, parks and recreation, law enforcement, administrative activities, and a portion of the Wisconsin Conservation Corps program.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Bureau of Financial Operations, *State of Wisconsin 2002 Annual Fiscal Report (Budgetary Basis) Appendix*, and previous issues.

WISCONSIN STATE AIDS BY COUNTY
Calendar Year 2001

County	Health and Human Services	Transportation	Recycling and Sanitation	Public Housing	Conservation	Public Safety	Total State Aids
Adams	\$4,635,627	\$2,585,907	\$215,129	—	\$259,880	\$108,469	\$8,057,089
Ashland	5,107,440	3,050,430	115,572	—	252,376	139,446	8,875,301
Barron	9,622,458	5,291,466	142,789	783,956	201,797	211,658	16,742,630
Bayfield	4,646,675	4,907,944	77,953	—	299,458	236,289	10,512,447
Brown	44,305,074	16,470,643	1,193,106	385,233	1,459,036	845,218	70,061,494
Buffalo	3,346,677	1,880,645	247,438	—	1,090,173	133,601	6,784,398
Burnett	4,222,010	4,798,822	249,527	—	299,325	3,111,937	12,813,366
Calumet	11,995,848	2,694,103	224,688	—	219,209	125,809	10,341,592
Chippewa	11,925,848	5,833,636	792,240	1,001,327	456,097	243,035	21,068,874
Clark	8,026,643	5,003,652	140,480	49,499	240,531	61,839	13,832,552
Columbia	12,676,303	5,185,481	313,646	13,402	251,155	307,588	20,257,242
Crawford	4,940,374	2,607,107	45,134	303,728	65,941	114,120	8,308,105
Dane	124,978,837	22,272,494	1,988,822	18,300	623,692	2,156,207	182,393,836
Dodge	12,955,944	7,056,257	404,232	1,756,986	566,147	136,700	23,883,446
Door	5,390,969	2,794,148	127,158	4,337	861,558	148,298	10,101,401
Douglas	16,110,801	5,510,329	242,945	1,064,861	116,508	504,064	24,858,538
Dunn	8,698,479	4,649,106	280,544	50,379	385,368	89,720	15,120,578
Eau Claire	23,330,066	5,934,211	700,145	497,721	565,830	843,699	34,416,653
Florence	1,876,377	1,107,707	114,494	—	145,572	64,357	3,568,550
Fond du Lac	14,854,368	6,088,710	564,895	687,263	737,495	410,243	24,236,949
Forest	2,129,184	1,805,139	119,203	42,050	179,912	36,127	4,440,668
Grant	11,653,473	5,282,115	297,351	12,256	154,784	308,848	18,480,852
Green	6,899,115	3,331,580	185,859	383,398	129,762	220,800	11,333,883
Green Lake	3,450,970	1,978,640	84,219	—	207,414	73,372	6,004,146
Iowa	1,745,798	2,607,842	182,845	—	177,362	65,054	5,027,028
Iron	1,883,487	1,634,294	138,462	421,015	246,672	54,025	4,708,622
Jackson	7,182,235	3,099,605	266,261	—	646,645	137,888	11,625,988
Jefferson	13,643,742	6,995,321	386,437	—	149,155	466,019	22,498,881
Juneau	5,379,929	3,433,696	217,033	288,145	119,808	218,149	9,922,247
Kenosha	47,100,112	7,333,833	692,379	4,500	49,750	1,467,605	60,146,382
Kewaunee	3,850,138	2,849,616	117,520	95,774	231,301	107,374	7,342,597
La Crosse	17,234,668	7,191,779	387,852	77,238	184,702	656,748	29,470,635
Lafayette	3,565,274	2,212,703	103,222	—	352,121	201,818	7,128,551
Langlade	4,060,985	2,631,026	148,773	61,000	292,462	69,907	7,692,662
Laporte	5,969,002	3,237,824	179,988	41,760	1,361,452	126,001	11,419,017
Manitowoc	17,493,325	6,946,449	886,952	4,000	641,440	485,717	28,477,177
Marathon	14,690,417	12,429,514	642,647	1,957,472	664,835	647,054	33,781,060
Marinette	8,732,195	5,854,534	317,332	179,866	459,036	182,304	16,809,591
Marquette	3,265,555	1,806,369	119,734	—	133,863	54,710	5,552,533
Menominee	3,572,660	435,153	97,050	—	9,000	73,178	4,882,901
Milwaukee	228,553,798	52,273,760	4,607,295	1,051,613	—	11,384,885	377,938,193
Monroe	8,878,331	3,758,169	269,657	202,262	52,341	252,849	14,568,735
Oconto	8,044,564	4,479,691	358,244	5,981	328,285	89,233	13,601,769
Oncida	5,434,823	4,307,193	137,680	339,920	399,376	541,352	11,679,469
Outagamie	27,617,513	10,199,118	777,021	473,653	547,380	528,459	45,349,313
Ozaukee	11,395,803	5,838,584	400,160	—	274,955	163,685	18,591,292
Pepin	3,413,541	1,264,631	117,962	—	128,064	41,143	5,111,879
Pierce	6,938,536	3,741,096	322,450	211,783	186,566	111,239	12,060,964
Polk	8,419,966	4,890,800	266,561	995,130	564,589	143,182	15,829,160
Portage	22,375,209	5,545,406	477,214	—	330,123	634,032	31,837,324
Price	5,724,797	2,845,907	206,931	—	775,098	26,159	9,795,763
Racine	52,531,555	9,741,127	778,359	2,532,320	95,850	2,286,479	72,463,330
Richland	3,097,966	2,549,954	234,883	—	149,423	50,263	6,778,316
Rock	20,289,798	10,719,094	609,821	175,677	77,220	855,219	35,086,294
Rusk	6,323,463	3,115,200	125,858	339,258	344,436	235,604	10,838,423
Sauk	11,495,535	4,984,091	440,282	966,968	650,719	307,866	19,502,183
St. Croix	13,697,976	5,630,538	293,670	157,115	715,638	240,704	22,167,794
Sawyer	4,542,418	2,829,108	148,150	314	412,316	147,783	8,317,845
Shawano	7,872,782	4,555,309	266,925	181,378	326,337	288,019	14,098,121
Sheboygan	22,210,980	8,028,531	1,069,211	872,264	538,099	288,257	35,553,537
Taylor	5,156,665	2,896,851	88,756	44,042	227,450	76,668	8,763,495
Traverse	7,476,567	2,906,081	241,845	13,341	815,089	54,826	11,836,135
Vernon	6,256,935	3,918,168	294,083	378,400	452,597	89,575	11,660,524
Vilas	2,614,136	2,878,463	277,939	—	145,203	153,105	6,492,696
Walworth	22,524,357	7,310,698	350,580	—	317,842	374,630	32,696,236
Washburn	4,704,516	2,982,815	136,446	47,497	219,030	85,618	8,458,907
Washington	18,926,992	7,824,037	435,953	482,305	349,762	319,609	29,099,700
Waukesha	44,449,382	21,903,442	1,606,251	—	232,121	2,392,888	75,322,445
Waupaca	10,373,130	5,203,649	384,198	566,723	419,868	288,257	18,256,365
Waushara	6,413,129	2,347,158	201,024	—	482,016	74,552	9,802,632
Winnebago	36,580,290	8,993,349	822,581	—	870,386	338,290	55,885,786
Wood	11,549,479	7,459,371	416,362	2,466,583	250,639	460,633	23,987,694
TOTAL	\$1,167,720,574	\$426,720,949	\$30,840,408	\$23,713,705	\$26,626,340	\$40,455,369	\$1,905,214,186

Note: Table includes state aids to municipalities and county governments. Data do not include state school aids distributed to school districts or state property tax relief. Total includes categories not listed separately.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, departmental data, June 2003. County totals computed by the Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE PAYMENTS TO LOCAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT
Property Tax Relief and Shared Revenue
By County, Fiscal Year 2002

County	School Levy	Shared Revenue	County	Per Capita	
	Credits	Payments	Total	Amount	Rank
Adams	\$1,825,097	\$1,541,981	\$3,367,078	\$165.65	70
Ashland	1,029,695	6,382,046	7,411,741	436.52	1
Barron	2,843,489	8,649,214	11,492,703	251.85	32
Bayfield	1,593,033	1,811,513	3,404,546	223.06	47
Brown	18,740,165	34,513,374	53,253,539	229.68	46
Buffalo	960,175	3,065,312	4,025,487	288.46	21
Burnett	1,564,960	1,470,119	3,035,079	189.09	65
Calumet	2,878,871	4,482,674	7,361,545	173.23	66
Chippewa	3,645,609	12,428,881	16,074,490	284.06	22
Clark	1,784,229	8,862,865	10,647,094	314.44	9
Columbia	4,608,739	7,139,516	11,748,255	219.71	50
Crawford	1,117,956	3,971,236	5,089,192	292.38	16
Dane	52,771,082	32,926,564	85,697,646	195.26	61
Dodge	6,740,259	14,915,555	21,659,814	248.73	33
Door	3,681,893	2,004,465	5,686,358	198.54	59
Douglas	2,530,269	13,353,401	15,883,670	363.66	6
Dunn	2,449,600	9,334,186	11,783,786	288.62	20
Eau Claire	6,951,411	16,599,668	23,551,079	247.56	35
Florence	396,481	443,691	840,172	161.98	71
Fond du Lac	6,681,699	16,627,776	23,309,475	236.43	42
Forest	892,384	1,266,397	2,158,781	213.47	54
Grant	2,870,671	13,374,639	16,245,310	323.84	5
Green	2,859,444	4,764,742	7,624,186	221.95	48
Green Lake	1,903,876	3,523,054	5,426,930	281.45	24
Iowa	2,324,309	2,555,537	4,879,846	210.77	55
Iron	720,172	1,491,235	2,211,407	319.01	7
Jackson	1,158,988	3,640,351	4,799,339	247.63	34
Jefferson	6,704,148	12,195,940	18,900,088	244.48	38
Juneau	1,654,156	5,614,195	7,268,351	290.13	17
Kenosha	11,841,318	23,919,377	35,760,695	233.72	44
Kewaunee	1,342,220	4,806,652	6,138,872	299.65	14
La Crosse	8,220,684	21,815,519	30,036,203	277.00	27
Lafayette	1,246,448	3,252,164	4,498,612	276.62	29
Langlade	1,605,271	4,853,480	6,458,751	307.31	11
Lincoln	2,160,352	6,523,648	8,684,000	290.01	18
Manitowoc	5,250,904	19,035,414	24,286,318	289.38	39
Marathon	9,513,132	21,583,329	31,096,461	243.00	39
Marinette	3,173,053	10,800,050	13,973,103	318.99	8
Marquette	1,236,199	1,286,589	2,522,788	170.79	68
Menominee	222,852	841,080	1,063,932	231.54	45
Milwaukee	70,110,457	338,151,616	408,262,073	433.82	2
Monroe	2,161,298	9,512,390	11,673,688	278.84	26
Oconto	2,678,150	5,374,462	8,052,612	218.76	51
Oneida	5,052,560	2,702,370	7,754,930	207.25	56
Outagamie	12,641,173	27,434,163	40,075,336	242.04	41
Ozaukee	12,028,071	5,346,764	17,374,835	206.93	57
Pepin	548,681	1,655,016	2,203,697	294.49	15
Pierce	2,394,801	6,491,414	8,886,215	235.35	43
Folk	3,151,360	5,190,154	8,341,514	195.71	60
Portage	4,527,439	10,152,510	14,679,949	215.16	52
Price	948,112	3,389,906	4,338,018	272.99	30
Racine	13,664,701	40,383,575	54,048,276	283.80	23
Richland	1,292,270	4,312,467	5,604,737	310.41	10
Rock	11,716,808	34,632,849	46,349,657	300.97	13
Rusk	1,130,267	4,209,919	5,340,186	345.46	4
St. Croix	5,238,075	5,347,249	10,585,324	156.20	72
Sauk	4,984,616	6,361,177	11,345,793	200.23	58
Sawyer	1,950,028	1,186,454	3,136,482	189.13	64
Shawano	2,555,038	6,310,190	8,865,228	214.79	53
Sheboygan	9,276,509	20,897,645	30,174,154	264.36	31
Taylor	1,134,342	4,321,833	5,456,175	276.71	28
Trempealeau	1,714,589	7,066,961	8,781,550	320.58	6
Vernon	1,622,781	6,421,406	8,044,187	281.42	25
Vilas	4,474,273	804,288	5,278,561	246.01	37
Walworth	12,159,565	8,772,782	20,932,347	221.43	49
Washington	1,477,474	1,679,420	3,156,894	192.05	63
Waushara	12,155,184	8,274,465	20,429,649	169.64	69
Waukesha	52,909,010	17,975,659	70,884,669	192.58	62
Waupaca	3,489,357	9,519,019	13,008,376	247.20	36
Wausara	2,118,864	2,114,318	4,233,182	172.36	67
Winnebago	11,572,230	27,010,157	38,582,387	242.41	40
Wood	4,741,619	18,549,571	23,291,190	306.54	12
STATE	\$469,304,995	\$1,019,223,598	\$1,488,528,593	\$272.93	

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, Bureau of Local Financial Assistance, departmental data, June 2003; Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Housing and Intergovernmental Relations, Demographic Services Center, *January 1, 2002 Official County Population Estimates*, August 2002. Per capita amounts and ranks calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

SELECTED STATE TAX REVENUE
By State, Per \$1,000 Personal Income
Fiscal Year Ending in 2002

State	Sales and Gross Receipts Taxes											
	Total Taxes*		Selective Sales Taxes						Individual Income	Corporate Net Income	Vehicle	
	Amount	Rank	General Sales	Motor Fuel	Public Utilities	Tobacco	Alcohol	Licensing			Property	
Alabama	\$61.02	26	\$15.51	\$4.54	\$4.79	\$0.57	\$1.15	\$21.29	\$2.86	\$1.74	\$1.73	
Alaska	52.64	43	NA	1.95	0.15	2.21	0.62	NA	13.01	NA	2.40	
Arizona	59.33	30	30.03	4.37	0.21	1.13	0.37	14.63	2.42	1.17	2.30	
Arkansas	79.00	6	30.10	6.51	NA	1.46	0.48	23.36	2.53	1.74	7.64	
California	67.11	18	20.55	2.84	0.42	0.95	0.25	28.52	4.60	1.63	1.68	
Colorado	46.17	48	12.68	3.79	0.05	0.44	0.20	23.18	1.37	1.12	NA	
Connecticut	61.12	25	20.60	2.87	1.13	1.07	0.28	24.94	1.01	1.86	NA	
Delaware	82.13	4	NA	4.07	1.15	1.04	0.44	27.08	9.51	1.21	NA	
Florida	50.17	45	29.13	3.66	1.56	0.94	1.11	NA	2.46	2.15	0.86	
Georgia	55.82	36	19.59	2.63	NA	0.38	0.58	26.30	2.30	1.19	0.22	
Hawaii	91.59	1	43.17	2.09	2.50	1.76	1.05	29.76	1.41	2.14	NA	
Idaho	67.58	16	23.67	6.36	0.05	0.84	0.18	25.07	2.28	3.47	NA	
ILLINOIS	53.36	40	15.25	3.26	3.59	1.10	0.33	16.51	4.90	3.36	0.13	
Indiana	57.46	34	21.84	3.83	0.03	0.71	0.20	20.36	3.84	NA	0.02	
IOWA	60.28	28	21.04	4.13	NA	1.14	0.15	21.30	1.06	4.48	NA	
Kansas	60.75	27	22.74	4.75	0.01	0.66	1.03	23.44	1.54	1.94	0.69	
Kentucky	76.17	7	22.09	4.41	NA	0.16	0.69	25.58	2.89	1.93	4.18	
Louisiana	64.40	20	20.40	4.90	0.07	1.13	0.45	15.60	2.32	1.10	0.29	
Maine	73.14	10	23.28	5.34	0.20	2.62	1.19	29.87	2.15	2.48	1.34	
Maryland	54.62	38	13.58	3.55	0.71	1.06	0.13	23.75	1.81	1.11	1.38	
Massachusetts	58.75	31	14.65	2.64	NA	1.09	0.26	31.37	3.22	1.30	0.00	
MICHIGAN	71.81	12	25.57	3.58	0.08	2.20	0.45	20.12	6.78	3.07	6.21	
MINNESOTA	75.64	8	21.87	3.63	0.00	1.01	0.34	31.84	3.17	3.07	0.05	
Mississippi	73.60	9	36.43	6.39	0.25	0.87	0.62	15.33	3.05	2.11	0.02	
Missouri	52.87	42	17.39	4.22	0.00	0.65	0.16	22.03	1.84	1.57	0.12	
Montana	63.40	23	NA	8.41	1.37	0.58	0.81	22.75	3.00	5.78	7.98	
Nebraska	58.13	33	20.77	5.99	0.06	0.86	0.34	22.41	2.09	1.81	0.12	
Nevada	60.15	29	31.56	4.06	0.17	0.97	0.25	NA	NA	2.18	1.72	
New Hampshire	43.03	50	NA	2.74	1.45	1.89	0.27	1.63	8.62	2.06	11.46	
New Jersey	54.08	39	17.69	1.55	2.45	1.20	0.24	20.17	3.25	1.19	0.01	
New Mexico	81.69	5	30.11	4.49	0.29	0.40	0.80	22.13	2.80	2.78	1.19	
New York	62.65	24	12.47	0.71	1.67	1.46	0.26	37.04	3.27	1.11	NA	
North Carolina	67.38	17	13.93	5.25	3.85	0.18	0.93	31.51	2.90	2.08	NA	
North Dakota	65.30	19	19.62	6.48	1.92	1.26	0.32	11.67	2.92	3.27	0.08	
Ohio	58.41	32	19.03	4.09	0.89	0.84	0.26	24.82	2.27	1.97	0.06	
Oklahoma	67.74	15	17.12	4.59	0.22	0.80	0.72	25.59	1.94	6.50	NA	
Oregon	50.80	44	NA	3.94	0.09	1.73	0.13	36.32	1.94	2.90	NA	
Pennsylvania	56.56	35	18.73	4.48	1.87	0.81	0.50	17.21	3.06	2.11	0.13	
Rhode Island	63.51	22	21.84	3.88	2.38	2.48	0.31	24.58	0.84	1.61	0.03	
South Carolina	55.11	37	22.38	3.94	0.41	0.26	1.19	18.72	2.08	1.07	0.12	
South Dakota	47.71	47	25.55	6.03	0.13	0.91	0.54	NA	1.98	2.13	NA	
Tennessee	48.61	46	29.14	5.08	0.03	0.52	0.50	0.91	3.14	1.77	NA	
Texas	46.09	49	23.41	4.56	1.16	0.87	0.90	NA	NA	1.72	NA	
Utah	69.72	14	26.65	5.98	0.03	0.91	0.46	28.51	1.97	1.69	NA	
Vermont	84.14	2	11.78	4.74	0.60	1.46	0.85	20.54	2.05	2.40	26.56	
Virginia	53.23	41	11.66	3.53	0.36	0.06	0.55	27.95	1.29	1.43	0.09	
Washington	63.68	21	39.86	3.75	1.68	1.67	0.88	NA	NA	1.76	7.35	
West Virginia	83.21	3	22.56	7.03	4.38	0.75	0.20	24.24	5.16	2.14	0.09	
WISCONSIN	72.56	11	22.70	5.87	1.93	1.86	0.28	30.55	3.20	2.13	0.56	
Wyoming	71.77	13	29.21	4.92	0.15	0.33	0.08	NA	NA	3.55	9.44	
UNITED STATES	\$59.79		\$20.06	\$3.58	\$1.09	\$1.00	\$0.48	\$20.74	\$2.90	\$1.90	\$1.06	

NA – Not available or Not applicable.

*Includes other taxes not listed separately.

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Governments Division, "State Government Tax Collections: 2002!" at: <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/statetax.html> [June 17, 2003]; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, "Regional Accounts Data: Annual State Personal Income", April 23, 2003. Amounts per \$1,000 personal income and rankings calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL REVENUES
Selected Sources, Fiscal Year 1999-2000

State	Total State and Local General Revenue Per Capita						State and Local Taxes Per Capita			
	Federal Sources		State/Local Sources		Total		Individual			
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Percent	Amount ¹	Percent	Taxes ²	Property	Sales	Income
Alabama	\$4,725	41	\$1,144	24.2%	\$3,581	75.8%	\$2,117	\$301	\$1,031	\$486
Alaska	14,421	1	2,250	15.6	12,171	84.4	3,687	1,214	452	—
Arizona	4,456	48	872	19.6	3,584	80.4	2,599	761	1,183	447
Arkansas	4,333	50	1,056	24.4	3,277	75.6	2,230	361	1,103	550
California	6,152	7	1,136	18.5	5,016	81.5	3,545	775	1,172	1,168
Colorado	5,449	21	863	15.8	4,586	84.2	3,073	856	1,127	846
Connecticut	6,785	4	1,079	15.9	5,706	84.1	4,595	1,588	1,484	1,167
Delaware	6,637	5	1,059	16.0	5,577	84.0	3,340	488	380	988
District of Columbia	10,022	—	3,056	30.5	6,966	69.5	5,622	1,211	1,748	1,883
Florida	4,747	40	733	15.4	4,014	84.6	2,624	882	1,393	—
Georgia	4,849	36	864	17.8	3,985	82.2	2,841	725	1,136	777
Hawaii	5,851	12	1,068	18.2	4,784	81.8	3,384	497	1,767	878
Idaho	4,696	42	889	18.9	3,807	81.1	2,546	670	827	746
ILLINOIS	5,187	26	869	16.8	4,318	83.2	3,241	1,168	1,077	615
Indiana	4,893	35	850	17.4	4,043	82.6	2,691	913	841	702
IOWA	5,172	27	986	19.1	4,186	80.9	2,765	888	922	659
Kansas	4,982	33	923	18.5	4,058	81.5	2,833	809	1,074	693
Kentucky	4,805	37	1,137	23.7	3,668	76.3	2,517	426	912	853
Louisiana	4,999	32	1,134	22.7	3,865	77.3	2,436	390	1,393	354
Maine	5,835	13	1,279	21.9	4,556	78.1	3,343	1,254	937	845
Maryland	5,490	19	870	15.9	4,620	84.1	3,454	908	873	1,351
Massachusetts	6,032	11	1,014	16.8	5,017	83.2	3,787	1,204	812	1,424
MICHIGAN	5,677	16	1,040	18.3	4,637	81.7	3,167	956	997	778
MINNESOTA	6,293	6	970	15.4	5,324	84.6	3,694	928	1,201	1,128
Mississippi	4,777	39	1,240	26.0	3,537	74.0	2,214	514	1,126	354
Missouri	4,630	44	1,006	21.7	3,624	78.3	2,558	609	1,042	688
Montana	5,384	22	1,448	26.9	3,936	73.1	2,363	1,007	383	572
Nebraska	5,272	23	1,000	19.0	4,273	81.0	2,906	905	988	686
Nevada	4,801	38	617	12.9	4,184	87.1	2,915	719	1,795	—
New Hampshire	4,656	43	859	18.5	3,796	81.5	2,652	1,641	449	53
New Jersey	6,121	9	937	15.3	5,184	84.7	3,903	1,717	978	860
New Mexico	5,532	18	1,319	23.8	4,213	76.2	2,639	341	1,338	484
New York	7,583	2	1,541	20.3	6,042	79.7	4,578	1,328	1,184	1,509
North Carolina	5,110	28	1,125	22.0	3,986	78.0	2,664	572	895	896
North Dakota	6,096	10	1,753	28.8	4,343	71.2	2,754	821	1,112	309
Ohio	5,198	25	963	18.5	4,235	81.5	3,016	841	912	1,009
Oklahoma	4,549	47	922	20.3	3,627	79.7	2,391	377	937	619
Oregon	6,130	8	1,530	25.0	4,600	75.0	2,751	815	267	1,198
Pennsylvania	5,261	24	1,018	19.3	4,244	80.7	2,979	820	882	756
Rhode Island	5,484	20	1,142	20.8	4,343	79.2	3,256	1,297	958	791
South Carolina	4,917	34	1,091	22.2	3,826	77.8	2,379	668	867	610
South Dakota	4,623	45	1,151	24.9	3,472	75.1	2,299	838	1,157	—
Tennessee	4,363	49	1,111	25.5	3,252	74.5	2,185	507	1,286	32
Texas	4,582	46	891	19.4	3,691	80.6	2,505	950	1,275	—
Utah	5,019	29	973	19.4	4,046	80.6	2,630	584	1,088	740
Vermont	5,742	14	1,483	25.8	4,259	74.2	3,080	1,284	796	709
Virginia	5,005	31	708	14.1	4,298	85.9	2,978	846	843	965
Washington	5,671	17	989	17.4	4,682	82.6	3,178	932	1,948	—
West Virginia	5,008	30	1,377	27.5	3,631	72.5	2,413	473	1,016	534
WISCONSIN	5,699	15	943	16.5	4,756	83.5	3,458	1,061	994	1,110
Wyoming	7,195	3	1,804	25.1	5,392	74.9	3,046	1,038	1,181	—
UNITED STATES	\$5,477		\$1,037	18.9%	\$4,439	81.1%	\$3,100	\$885	\$1,099	\$752

¹Includes taxes, charges, and miscellaneous general revenues.

²Total taxes also include corporate income, motor vehicle license, and other taxes not listed separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 1999-2000* at: <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html> [June 15, 2003]. Per capita figures, percentages, and rankings calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

**SELECTED PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL
GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES, BY FUNCTION**
Fiscal Year 1999-2000

State	Direct General Expenditure*		Public Education	Public Welfare	Health and Hospitals	Police Highways	Police and Fire	Corrections	Sewerage and Solid Waste	Parks and Natural Resources
	Amount	Rank								
Alabama	\$4,961	30	\$1,747	\$793	\$817	\$336	\$204	\$91	\$151	\$107
Alaska	12,121	1	2,808	1,292	376	1,319	387	279	214	530
Arizona	4,534	45	1,534	574	268	382	347	186	128	161
Arkansas	4,137	49	1,570	748	363	325	177	123	101	129
California	5,780	10	1,876	862	533	254	363	212	180	195
Colorado	5,238	22	1,838	635	312	405	269	191	121	224
Connecticut	6,289	5	1,974	915	469	349	310	163	194	97
Delaware	5,983	7	2,188	699	355	544	236	291	158	186
District of Columbia	9,007	—	1,695	2,193	1,108	67	774	532	596	301
Florida	4,711	39	1,428	595	457	324	336	205	194	242
Georgia	4,652	41	1,804	680	434	305	224	168	164	129
Hawaii	6,016	6	1,530	858	495	291	267	128	213	249
Idaho	4,504	46	1,648	611	396	433	220	148	158	201
ILLINOIS	5,186	23	1,830	713	353	328	351	142	122	197
Indiana	4,727	38	1,883	701	428	323	204	120	126	138
IOWA	5,319	20	2,038	772	574	627	189	102	129	174
Kansas	4,793	37	1,817	504	348	638	225	130	96	157
Kentucky	4,706	40	1,577	1,013	271	434	184	151	135	129
Louisiana	4,985	29	1,608	687	755	370	249	175	118	195
Maine	5,455	18	1,747	1,244	312	449	190	97	168	152
Maryland	5,182	24	1,899	757	244	281	301	208	187	216
Massachusetts	5,949	8	1,803	994	354	510	355	125	201	82
MICHIGAN	5,509	17	2,262	829	421	310	242	186	212	135
MINNESOTA	6,336	4	2,090	1,214	371	486	230	120	179	255
Mississippi	4,897	34	1,694	816	743	433	196	103	86	137
Missouri	4,436	48	1,649	722	387	384	229	120	120	129
Montana	5,014	28	1,819	616	380	575	197	138	149	259
Nebraska	4,913	32	1,909	833	305	514	200	135	385	224
Nevada	4,883	35	1,512	443	369	564	381	236	135	305
New Hampshire	4,582	43	1,666	900	138	379	232	93	4,945	81
New Jersey	5,613	15	2,233	692	277	278	340	176	62	112
New Mexico	5,552	16	2,032	833	446	585	281	173	364	214
New York	7,379	2	2,141	1,538	610	360	417	231	7	117
North Carolina	5,024	27	1,760	783	688	328	231	144	42	168
North Dakota	5,722	12	1,954	903	141	701	177	63	4,817	356
Ohio	5,078	25	1,816	843	437	348	276	171	118	142
Oklahoma	3,989	50	1,691	257	384	407	227	148	75	136
Oregon	5,893	9	1,885	898	570	364	295	218	60	194
Pennsylvania	5,364	19	1,894	1,084	321	336	216	181	123	119
Rhode Island	5,305	21	1,772	1,092	265	273	346	133	733	83
South Carolina	5,050	26	1,776	862	752	331	210	139	94	132
South Dakota	4,561	44	1,613	646	199	715	155	107	342	240
Tennessee	4,442	47	1,471	856	481	323	236	106	96	122
Texas	4,592	42	1,881	550	425	345	219	180	25	108
Utah	4,932	31	1,896	659	332	462	227	157	96	176
Vermont	5,659	14	2,185	1,151	130	538	169	109	1,627	179
Virginia	4,906	33	1,855	634	372	371	244	176	180	113
Washington	5,680	13	1,962	865	563	375	264	179	357	215
West Virginia	4,818	36	1,754	975	305	491	125	102	486	144
WISCONSIN	5,735	11	2,130	833	343	505	295	192	45	183
Wyoming	6,740	3	2,277	590	939	862	247	199	0	364
UNITED STATES	\$5,340		\$1,853	\$829	\$452	\$360	\$284	\$173	\$161	\$161

*Includes amounts for categories not shown separately.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 1999-2000* at: <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html> [June 15, 2003]. Per capita values and rankings calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

STATE PAYMENTS TO OTHER UNITS OF GOVERNMENT
By State and Governmental Unit
2001 State Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

State	Government Units Receiving Transfers					
	Total	General Purpose Government	School Districts	Special Districts	Local Governments Not Classified Elsewhere	Federal Government*
Alabama	\$3,892,653	\$507,865	\$3,382,975	—	\$1,813	—
Alaska	986,921	757,866	—	—	110,853	\$118,202
Arizona	6,439,144	3,054,722	3,041,489	—	342,933	—
Arkansas	2,941,918	427,772	2,370,470	—	118,534	2,463
California	69,747,365	30,424,661	35,397,699	\$22,679	732,787	2,584,272
Colorado	3,909,362	1,408,091	2,475,485	22,914	—	2,872
Connecticut	3,252,917	2,970,659	23,167	—	259,091	—
Delaware	788,160	88,087	699,119	—	—	—
Florida	15,010,631	3,904,777	11,105,854	—	—	954
Georgia	8,383,261	1,505,396	6,739,481	33,768	104,616	—
Hawaii	124,448	91,545	—	—	18,610	14,293
Idaho	1,363,445	168,637	1,074,670	1,086	119,052	—
ILLINOIS	12,770,065	3,837,686	7,763,696	545,371	620,176	3,336
Indiana	7,052,415	1,919,277	3,893,843	8,345	1,230,950	—
IOWA	3,284,057	696,054	2,408,624	—	141,795	37,584
Kansas	2,953,527	400,033	2,434,813	4,296	113,804	581
Kentucky	3,620,278	567,578	3,048,298	—	4,402	—
Louisiana	3,800,785	555,451	2,923,587	—	321,747	—
Maine	976,233	181,669	—	—	759,716	34,848
Maryland	5,003,670	4,949,480	—	—	54,190	—
Massachusetts	6,886,054	5,102,249	498,753	879,189	227,893	177,970
MICHIGAN	18,145,167	5,770,771	12,039,332	928	274,654	59,482
MINNESOTA	8,196,532	2,939,494	5,038,547	53,101	165,390	—
Mississippi	3,354,226	1,194,778	2,109,660	—	49,788	—
Missouri	4,802,371	498,570	4,020,726	26,485	253,333	3,257
Montana	863,553	231,788	589,038	—	42,727	—
Nebraska	1,684,159	196,618	997,426	54,244	423,456	12,415
Nevada	2,271,654	807,656	1,456,506	—	271	7,221
New Hampshire	1,040,566	196,438	376	666	843,086	—
New Jersey	9,081,634	4,933,219	4,040,589	—	30,519	77,307
New Mexico	2,561,979	618,152	1,921,990	—	21,837	—
New York	34,712,602	26,169,671	7,802,346	—	107,585	633,000
North Carolina	9,309,537	9,257,052	—	52,485	—	—
North Dakota	569,034	199,581	363,996	5,020	437	—
Ohio	14,594,220	4,064,647	8,352,254	28,993	2,145,309	3,017
Oklahoma	3,486,043	621,071	2,742,264	—	81,777	40,931
Oregon	4,027,505	892,213	2,988,201	34,146	112,945	—
Pennsylvania	13,120,752	5,671,527	6,592,472	427,127	116,074	313,552
Rhode Island	708,110	638,233	34,464	—	9,004	26,409
South Carolina	4,168,449	1,339,118	2,825,550	1,291	2,490	—
South Dakota	480,960	86,982	393,429	500	49	—
Tennessee	4,582,883	4,365,326	175,742	19,846	21,969	—
Texas	17,204,468	808,770	14,800,148	5,998	1,589,552	—
Utah	2,100,657	205,249	1,895,669	—	—	339
Vermont	919,865	83,196	827,108	—	—	9,561
Virginia	7,869,121	7,868,096	—	—	—	1,025
Washington	6,576,757	1,325,999	5,184,937	31,919	19,377	14,525
West Virginia	988,322	73,457	910,194	154	4,517	—
WISCONSIN	8,895,941	3,166,116	4,919,341	—	700,820	109,664
Wyoming	818,841	279,081	491,149	6,921	40,006	1,684
TOTAL	\$350,323,217	\$148,022,424	\$182,794,677	\$2,875,418	\$12,339,934	\$4,290,764

Note: Intergovernmental transfers are amounts paid to other governments as shared revenues, grants-in-aid, reimbursement for services, etc.

*The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) programs account for almost all of the state to federal transfers shown here.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *2001 State Government Finance Data* at: <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/state01.html> [June 17, 2003].

FEDERAL TAX RECEIPTS
by State, Fiscal Year 2002
(In Thousands of Dollars)

State ¹	Total	Individual Income and Employment ²	Corporate Income	Estate and Gift	Excise ³
Alabama	\$18,650,989	\$16,357,183	\$1,867,639	\$310,079	\$116,088
Alaska	3,211,048	3,016,940	117,146	14,707	62,255
Arizona	24,901,726	20,916,224	1,896,445	305,061	1,783,997
Arkansas	19,701,605	14,487,463	4,721,185	80,850	412,108
California	232,301,672	202,770,828	21,655,748	4,201,408	3,673,688
Colorado	36,425,729	34,040,705	1,198,433	317,827	868,763
Connecticut	39,704,704	32,256,165	6,660,592	589,971	197,975
Delaware	11,789,203	7,779,319	3,823,379	173,519	12,988
District of Columbia	14,750,258	11,935,392	2,490,491	148,230	176,145
Florida	94,507,294	85,364,368	5,905,368	2,135,854	1,101,704
Georgia	60,330,806	47,323,416	9,761,760	449,780	2,795,850
Hawaii	5,559,960	4,779,462	606,173	88,022	86,302
Idaho	6,894,987	6,328,494	506,782	38,129	21,582
ILLINOIS	111,520,475	94,185,656	11,992,066	1,340,608	4,002,145
Indiana	33,999,215	30,643,556	2,623,846	450,745	281,069
IOWA	14,570,904	12,927,804	1,409,807	145,376	87,918
Kansas	16,293,151	13,924,986	926,707	193,935	1,247,522
Kentucky	17,333,323	15,565,771	1,334,005	183,914	249,633
Louisiana	22,664,648	21,328,978	1,012,379	180,797	142,494
Maine	5,302,925	4,740,744	340,476	105,830	115,875
Maryland	41,637,531	37,374,228	3,256,253	602,037	405,013
Massachusetts	60,389,579	54,674,464	4,304,364	951,033	459,719
MICHIGAN	66,310,784	61,458,413	4,082,856	598,619	170,895
MINNESOTA	58,143,877	48,263,156	8,202,248	480,019	1,198,453
Mississippi	9,011,608	8,120,055	554,283	101,963	235,308
Missouri	41,145,979	34,242,740	4,480,300	607,007	1,815,931
Montana	3,119,114	2,885,949	150,459	48,608	34,097
Nebraska	12,508,654	10,024,823	2,290,869	97,832	95,130
Nevada	12,141,754	10,020,550	1,886,140	129,021	106,043
New Hampshire	7,358,146	6,884,267	282,205	112,480	79,194
New Jersey	91,275,843	78,795,055	9,902,252	947,248	1,631,288
New Mexico	7,146,536	6,499,143	431,889	124,824	90,680
New York	182,023,813	156,596,003	20,979,542	3,204,141	1,244,127
North Carolina	47,807,484	39,703,323	7,365,527	516,161	222,473
North Dakota	2,717,953	2,465,136	208,395	24,989	19,434
Ohio	86,810,682	73,026,137	10,015,921	859,454	2,909,170
Oklahoma	18,213,114	12,912,374	1,042,779	199,306	4,058,654
Oregon	18,392,990	16,863,604	1,046,519	320,602	162,265
Pennsylvania	85,488,178	73,731,442	8,877,628	1,145,310	1,733,799
Rhode Island	7,942,125	6,170,461	1,681,668	82,549	7,447
South Carolina	15,166,634	13,929,975	889,445	200,443	146,771
South Dakota	3,573,354	3,452,008	82,467	20,356	18,523
Tennessee	35,824,877	31,669,382	2,960,201	365,062	830,232
Texas	146,440,182	117,685,965	13,702,495	1,397,001	13,654,721
Utah	9,117,924	8,233,065	573,944	87,808	223,107
Vermont	3,007,156	2,742,097	168,557	71,323	25,179
Virginia	49,658,845	40,766,110	6,899,627	685,810	1,307,298
Washington	42,324,665	35,649,249	5,334,603	578,135	762,678
West Virginia	4,927,855	4,542,538	233,721	68,543	83,053
WISCONSIN	34,648,056	29,860,923	4,086,681	421,654	278,797
Wyoming	2,735,388	2,310,603	71,196	44,882	308,707
UNITED STATES ⁴	\$2,016,627,269	\$1,725,811,146	\$211,437,773	\$27,241,515	\$52,136,835

¹Taxes may be collected in one state from residents of another state for a variety of reasons, and some corporations pay taxes from a principal office, although their operations may be located in several states.

²Individual income and employment taxes (withheld and not withheld) include SECA, FICA, OASDI, railroad retirement, and unemployment insurance. It also includes estate and trust income taxes of \$10.8 billion, and Presidential Election Campaign Fund contributions of \$67 million.

³Excludes excise taxes collected by the Customs Service and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms.

⁴United States totals include international and undistributed totals not included in state listing for taxes filed by members of armed forces stationed overseas or other U.S. citizens abroad. Also included are returns from residents of Puerto Rico either with income from sources outside Puerto Rico or income earned as U.S. government employees. Corporation taxes include those paid by domestic and foreign businesses with principal offices outside the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, "Internal Revenue Service Data Book 2002" at: <http://www.irs.gov/taxstats/article/0,,id=102174,00.html> (revised May 2003) [June 7, 2003].

PER CAPITA FEDERAL EXPENDITURES
By State, Fiscal Year 2002

State	Total		Retirement and Disability		Procurement	Salaries and Wages	Other Direct Payments
	Amount	Rank	Grants				
Alabama	\$7,643.22	9	\$2,611.71	\$1,413.93	\$1,345.10	\$693.06	\$1,579.42
Alaska	11,745.69	1	1,523.29	4,856.81	2,167.65	2,327.68	870.25
Arizona	6,370.65	30	2,102.36	1,221.22	1,336.24	575.81	1,135.02
Arkansas	6,779.10	21	2,500.57	1,493.40	404.22	461.57	1,919.34
California	5,877.70	37	1,687.43	1,369.28	989.65	545.15	1,286.19
Colorado	5,820.30	38	1,791.44	1,051.74	1,004.38	918.11	1,054.63
Connecticut	7,336.25	15	2,123.39	1,525.43	1,796.29	420.83	1,470.31
Delaware	5,902.90	35	2,292.63	1,388.82	256.64	576.45	1,388.37
District of Columbia	58,737.60	—	3,286.12	8,464.41	19,048.42	24,208.50	3,730.16
Florida	6,271.34	32	2,615.23	978.25	583.80	540.75	1,553.30
Georgia	5,996.92	34	1,862.65	1,226.58	860.29	860.53	1,186.87
Hawaii	8,413.54	6	2,328.91	1,474.25	1,302.30	2,155.62	1,152.46
Idaho	6,246.85	33	2,022.67	1,369.66	1,011.50	582.65	1,260.38
ILLINOIS	5,577.12	43	1,910.07	1,188.44	370.17	503.50	1,604.94
Indiana	5,552.78	45	2,090.70	1,131.50	454.87	358.49	1,517.21
IOWA	6,414.99	29	2,237.32	1,382.56	325.31	369.13	2,100.67
Kansas	6,441.99	28	2,199.22	1,204.66	608.83	730.50	1,698.79
Kentucky	7,056.02	17	2,393.30	1,550.53	971.97	697.30	1,442.92
Louisiana	6,689.72	25	2,058.05	1,658.96	618.50	548.97	1,805.25
Maine	7,111.13	16	2,523.56	1,753.96	957.76	655.27	1,220.58
Maryland	9,075.89	5	2,343.03	1,156.41	2,471.09	1,770.58	1,334.78
Massachusetts	7,386.70	13	2,090.24	1,919.64	1,056.83	525.18	1,794.80
MICHIGAN	5,562.84	44	2,113.41	1,321.28	352.13	326.90	1,449.11
MINNESOTA	5,389.88	47	1,837.77	1,293.21	443.83	402.82	1,412.25
Mississippi	7,419.96	11	2,328.99	1,757.07	952.04	640.65	1,741.21
Missouri	7,465.13	10	2,300.71	1,486.00	1,289.12	641.17	1,748.14
Montana	7,668.23	8	2,417.79	2,102.36	384.97	836.13	1,926.97
Nebraska	6,698.32	24	2,182.46	1,354.58	341.72	641.24	2,178.32
Nevada	4,939.93	50	2,035.92	846.46	574.94	504.39	978.22
New Hampshire	5,440.59	46	2,137.99	1,280.22	618.12	450.24	954.02
New Jersey	5,898.86	36	2,084.43	1,259.75	563.44	462.64	1,528.61
New Mexico	9,421.54	4	2,249.93	2,131.54	2,907.31	971.44	1,161.33
New York	6,733.35	23	2,046.24	2,216.40	387.18	445.06	1,638.48
North Carolina	5,790.74	39	2,159.95	1,314.77	351.26	718.46	1,246.30
North Dakota	10,150.56	3	2,183.15	2,247.51	518.51	1,033.40	4,167.98
Ohio	5,776.55	40	2,153.77	1,299.66	459.09	447.30	1,416.74
Oklahoma	6,971.10	19	2,402.35	1,461.97	719.93	902.19	1,484.67
Oregon	5,633.72	42	2,182.81	1,367.10	282.36	480.38	1,321.05
Pennsylvania	6,939.60	20	2,528.88	1,460.61	601.09	491.14	1,857.88
Rhode Island	7,014.18	18	2,317.22	1,957.44	462.49	734.71	1,542.32
South Carolina	6,355.50	31	2,363.73	1,361.51	755.92	641.71	1,232.64
South Dakota	8,297.28	7	2,235.69	1,978.23	496.23	829.71	2,757.42
Tennessee	6,774.81	22	2,276.22	1,493.49	1,019.83	552.00	1,433.28
Texas	5,667.21	41	1,713.70	1,141.33	944.97	597.77	1,269.43
Utah	5,311.14	48	1,607.44	1,164.39	899.75	832.79	806.77
Vermont	6,666.85	26	2,114.07	2,076.90	698.76	582.82	1,194.30
Virginia	10,219.53	2	2,554.86	1,057.62	3,588.11	1,851.50	1,167.44
Washington	6,626.73	27	2,152.41	1,367.00	920.45	869.64	1,317.24
West Virginia	7,414.91	12	3,030.12	1,830.43	334.05	677.49	1,542.82
WISCONSIN	5,300.98	49	2,050.61	1,333.29	347.04	314.87	1,255.17
Wyoming	7,351.37	14	2,196.16	2,474.23	640.30	932.37	1,108.32
UNITED STATES*	\$6,527.24		\$2,105.98	\$1,409.92	\$881.69	\$675.27	\$1,454.37

*Totals include the 50 states and District of Columbia. U.S. Outlying Areas are excluded.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, *Consolidated Federal Funds Report for Fiscal Year 2002: State and County Areas*, May 2003. Rank calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

**FEDERAL REVENUE DISTRIBUTED
TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
By State, Fiscal Year 1999-2000**

State	Amount Distributed (in thousands)					Percent of all State and Local General Revenue
	Per Capita		State	Local	Total	
	Amount	Rank	Government	Government		
Alabama	\$1,143.97	13	\$4,744,633	\$342,610	\$5,087,243	24.2%
Alaska	2,250.15	1	1,197,416	213,427	1,410,843	15.6
Arizona	872.18	41	3,840,051	635,092	4,475,143	19.6
Arkansas	1,056.08	24	2,706,456	116,445	2,822,901	24.4
California	1,135.92	16	33,655,355	4,820,620	38,475,975	18.5
Colorado	862.94	45	3,280,329	431,155	3,711,484	15.8
Connecticut	1,078.58	21	3,387,246	286,411	3,673,657	15.9
Delaware	1,059.28	23	788,693	41,786	830,479	16.0
District of Columbia	3,055.83	—	—	1,747,936	1,747,936	30.5
Florida	733.23	48	9,905,209	1,813,217	11,718,426	15.4
Georgia	863.67	44	6,410,639	659,329	7,069,968	17.8
Hawaii	1,067.82	22	1,123,953	170,244	1,294,197	18.2
Idaho	889.06	40	1,070,050	80,393	1,150,443	18.9
ILLINOIS	868.89	43	9,275,152	1,515,606	10,790,758	16.8
Indiana	850.16	47	4,792,351	376,643	5,168,994	17.4
IOWA	986.14	31	2,631,885	253,548	2,885,433	19.1
Kansas	923.46	37	2,364,955	117,311	2,482,266	18.5
Kentucky	1,136.94	15	4,319,256	276,236	4,595,492	23.7
Louisiana	1,134.47	17	4,729,876	340,092	5,069,968	22.7
Maine	1,278.81	10	1,547,019	83,465	1,630,484	21.9
Maryland	870.30	42	4,022,357	586,765	4,609,122	15.9
Massachusetts	1,014.18	27	5,427,639	1,011,368	6,439,007	16.8
MICHIGAN	1,039.53	25	9,167,840	1,163,001	10,330,841	18.3
MINNESOTA	969.59	33	4,380,811	388,585	4,769,396	15.4
Mississippi	1,240.13	11	3,349,218	178,944	3,528,162	26.0
Missouri	1,005.90	28	5,204,615	423,383	5,627,998	21.7
Montana	1,447.77	7	1,186,602	119,289	1,305,891	26.9
Nebraska	999.54	29	1,540,781	169,434	1,710,215	19.0
Nevada	616.93	50	998,442	234,178	1,232,620	12.9
New Hampshire	859.48	46	994,273	68,047	1,062,320	18.5
New Jersey	936.85	36	7,310,360	572,256	7,882,616	15.3
New Mexico	1,318.57	9	2,132,038	266,433	2,398,471	23.8
New York	1,541.36	4	26,205,929	3,042,897	29,248,826	20.3
North Carolina	1,124.53	18	8,055,139	996,205	9,051,344	22.0
North Dakota	1,753.12	3	973,597	151,905	1,125,502	28.8
Ohio	963.01	34	9,842,271	1,090,786	10,933,057	18.5
Oklahoma	921.81	38	2,962,393	218,787	3,181,180	20.3
Oregon	1,529.69	5	4,625,289	607,793	5,233,082	25.0
Pennsylvania	1,017.66	26	10,504,497	1,993,414	12,497,911	19.3
Rhode Island	1,141.59	14	1,090,523	105,860	1,196,383	20.8
South Carolina	1,090.90	20	4,054,754	321,936	4,376,690	22.2
South Dakota	1,151.28	12	780,975	88,239	869,214	24.9
Tennessee	1,111.03	19	5,966,135	354,516	6,320,651	25.5
Texas	890.83	39	16,561,985	2,013,660	18,575,645	19.4
Utah	972.64	32	1,877,549	294,359	2,171,908	19.4
Vermont	1,483.17	6	876,957	26,292	903,249	25.8
Virginia	707.66	49	4,314,015	695,518	5,009,533	14.1
Washington	988.72	30	5,094,830	732,693	5,827,523	17.4
West Virginia	1,376.84	8	2,365,257	124,064	2,489,321	27.5
WISCONSIN	943.14	35	4,632,693	426,335	5,059,028	16.5
Wyoming	1,803.55	2	843,478	47,476	890,954	25.1
UNITED STATES	\$1,037.41		\$259,113,766	\$32,835,984	\$291,949,750	18.9%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 1999-2000* at: <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html> [June 16, 2003]. Per capita figures, percentages, and rankings calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

**FEDERAL AIDS TO WISCONSIN,
Fiscal Years 2000-01 and 2001-02
(In Thousands)**

Agency Administering Aid	Federal Aid Received by Wisconsin		Disbursed to Local Governments		Aid to Individuals and Organizations	
	2000-01	2001-02	2000-01	2001-02	2000-01	2001-02
Administration, Department of . . .	\$125,769.5	\$115,115.6	\$37,204.5	\$85,878.5	\$77,563.9	\$18,778.0
Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection, Department of	5,928.0	8,758.1	—	—	—	—
Arts Board	523.2	581.3	—	—	195.4	197.1
Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Board	399.2	311.6	—	—	354.3	331.4
Commerce, Department of	32,859.2	36,536.0	32,447.1	35,594.0	203.0	56.6
Corrections, Department of	4,717.2	11,186.0	—	—	—	—
District Attorneys	73.1	—	—	—	—	—
Educational Communications Board	3.6	—	—	—	—	—
Electronic Government, Department of	—	7.0	—	—	—	—
Employment Relations, Department of	12.4	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Improvement Program/Clean Water (DOA) . .	16,630.1	19,283.6	16,630.1	19,283.6	—	—
Health and Family Services, Department of	2,692,309.8	2,446,605.4	107,144.9	146,974.3	2,161,478.2	2,380,699.0
Higher Educational Aids Board . .	963.9	1,209.7	—	—	875.8	1,146.3
Historical Society	906.0	1,089.4	—	—	—	—
Justice, Department of	8,139.6	9,950.0	3,929.4	5,524.0	706.9	582.2
Military Affairs, Department of . .	39,811.3	48,067.9	14,901.5	21,978.9	3,850.3	3,035.4
Natural Resources, Department of .	57,158.1	61,338.8	6,036.4	6,579.0	—	—
Public Instruction, Department of .	420,299.1	440,445.6	357,396.9	372,647.5	38,948.8	40,710.9
Public Service Commission	159.1	254.7	—	—	—	—
Revenue, Department of	—	27.8	—	—	—	—
Supreme Court	171.4	307.8	—	—	—	—
TEACH Wisconsin	3,324.8	5,206.5	—	4,664.5	—	—
Technical College System Board . .	27,687.2	31,431.4	26,003.1	27,303.9	798.5	630.4
Tourism, Department of	2.9	16.8	—	—	—	—
Transportation, Department of . . .	591,636.5	672,470.0	199,604.4	177,510.5	5,084.3	9,138.3
University of Wisconsin System . . .	627,666.7	690,994.1	—	—	193,042.4	216,225.8
Veterans Affairs, Department of . .	735.1	1,185.1	—	—	272.2	332.7
Workforce Development, Department of	806,978.1	967,072.6	68,861.3	62,273.1	442,443.9	695,633.3
TOTAL	\$5,464,864.9	\$5,569,452.8	\$870,159.7	\$966,211.6	\$2,925,818.0	\$3,367,497.4

Note: Aid is not necessarily disbursed in the same fiscal year in which it is received by the agency. In some cases, aid is received as reimbursement for previous expenditures.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, State Bureau of Financial Operations, *2002 Annual Fiscal Report* (Appendix), October 2002 and 2001 issue.

STATE AND LOCAL PUBLIC DEBT, BY STATE

State Fiscal Years 1999-2000

State	Debt Outstanding at End of Fiscal Year (in millions)			Per Capita Debt Outstanding		Per Capita Interest on Debt	Interest as % of Debt
	Total*	State	Local	Amount	Rank		
Alabama	\$16,799	\$5,292	\$11,507	\$3,777.51	39	\$172.66	4.57%
Alaska	7,257	4,150	3,106	11,573.40	1	666.15	5.76
Arizona	23,599	3,101	20,498	4,599.29	26	200.00	4.35
Arkansas	7,829	2,746	5,083	2,928.74	48	131.41	4.49
California	177,920	57,170	120,750	5,252.70	18	222.86	4.24
Colorado	23,199	4,431	18,768	5,393.89	17	270.89	5.02
Connecticut	23,495	18,456	5,039	6,898.13	4	394.85	5.72
Delaware	4,585	3,261	1,324	5,848.11	11	360.70	6.17
District of Columbia	5,062	—	5,062	8,850.03	—	412.47	4.66
Florida	78,495	18,181	60,314	4,911.47	19	240.03	4.89
Georgia	29,948	7,086	22,862	3,658.46	41	129.00	3.53
Hawaii	7,909	5,592	2,317	6,525.61	8	484.60	7.43
Idaho	3,430	2,279	1,150	2,650.46	49	137.95	5.20
ILLINOIS	67,573	28,828	38,745	5,441.11	16	293.45	5.39
Indiana	19,869	7,894	11,974	3,267.89	45	159.25	4.87
IOWA	7,310	2,362	4,948	2,498.15	50	121.98	4.88
Kansas	10,440	1,912	8,528	3,883.92	38	176.07	4.53
Kentucky	23,420	7,753	15,668	5,794.28	12	319.83	5.52
Louisiana	17,980	7,770	10,210	4,023.22	35	213.57	5.31
Maine	5,845	4,060	1,785	4,584.55	27	251.98	5.50
Maryland	23,830	11,365	12,464	4,499.54	29	272.32	6.05
Massachusetts	55,163	38,961	16,202	8,688.53	3	400.85	4.61
MICHIGAN	47,195	19,445	27,750	4,748.98	23	215.67	4.54
MINNESOTA	27,409	5,602	21,806	5,571.97	14	275.60	4.95
Mississippi	8,519	3,222	5,297	2,994.28	47	159.96	5.34
Missouri	19,286	9,820	9,466	3,446.98	43	173.03	5.02
Montana	3,798	2,557	1,240	4,210.41	33	238.39	5.66
Nebraska	6,648	1,680	4,967	3,885.34	37	124.02	3.19
Nevada	13,235	2,990	10,245	6,624.35	5	252.56	3.81
New Hampshire	7,041	5,499	1,542	5,696.40	13	305.12	5.36
New Jersey	50,315	28,938	21,376	5,979.86	9	261.01	4.36
New Mexico	7,652	3,625	4,027	4,206.85	34	205.90	4.89
New York	177,550	78,616	98,934	9,356.55	2	487.95	5.22
North Carolina	29,114	9,336	19,778	3,617.15	42	156.42	4.32
North Dakota	2,781	1,520	1,261	4,331.06	32	227.36	5.25
Ohio	42,087	18,087	24,000	3,707.12	40	184.82	4.99
Oklahoma	11,409	5,663	5,745	3,305.87	44	147.12	4.45
Oregon	15,607	6,235	9,372	4,562.11	28	249.91	5.48
Pennsylvania	73,325	18,595	54,730	5,970.61	10	318.87	5.34
Rhode Island	6,878	5,681	1,197	6,562.83	7	319.56	4.87
South Carolina	18,671	7,057	11,613	4,653.70	25	182.96	3.93
South Dakota	3,289	2,305	984	4,356.15	31	218.39	5.01
Tennessee	18,377	3,292	15,085	3,230.24	46	137.93	4.27
Texas	100,175	19,228	80,947	4,804.09	20	220.33	4.59
Utah	12,394	3,885	8,509	5,550.51	15	171.88	3.10
Vermont	2,839	2,165	674	4,661.70	24	244.38	5.24
Virginia	31,546	12,011	19,535	4,456.29	30	244.64	5.49
Washington	38,697	11,734	26,963	6,565.53	6	237.24	3.61
West Virginia	7,094	3,730	3,364	3,923.68	36	224.68	5.73
WISCONSIN	25,563	11,454	14,109	4,765.62	22	254.02	5.33
Wyoming	2,368	1,250	1,118	4,792.97	21	262.01	5.47
UNITED STATES	\$1,451,815	\$547,876	\$903,939	\$5,158.85		\$248.07	4.81%

*Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, *State and Local Government Finances by Level of Government and by State: 1999-2000* at: <http://www.census.gov/govs/www/estimate.html> [June 15, 2003]. Per capita figures, percentages, and rankings calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN
Outstanding State Indebtedness, May 31, 2003
(In Thousands)

Type of Debt ¹	Tax Supported Debt		Revenue Supported Debt ²		Total
	General Fund	Segregated Funds ³	Veterans Housing	Other ⁴	
General Obligations – State of Wisconsin	\$3,101,260	\$57,630	\$583,410	\$547,199	\$4,289,499

¹Amendment of the state constitution in April 1969 permitted direct state borrowing. Previously, debt was incurred through the public, nonstock, nonprofit building corporations.

²Revenue supported debt includes debt that is issued with initial expectation that revenues and other proceeds from the operation of the programs or facilities financed will amortize the debt without recourse to the general fund.

³Includes the Transportation Fund and certain administrative facilities for the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

⁴Includes dormitories, food service, and intercollegiate athletic facilities; certain facilities on the State Fair grounds; and capital equipment.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of Executive Budget and Finance, departmental data, June 2003.

Selected Data on State Indebtedness, 1970 – 2001

Calendar Year	Outstanding State Indebtedness (Dec.31)					Debt as Percent of Limitation
	Total ¹	Per Capita	As Percent of State Assessed Value	Annual Debt Limitation ^{1,2}	Actual Debt Incurred ¹	
1970	\$646,414	\$146.31	1.86%	\$260,929	\$156,810	60.1%
1975	1,078,215	235.47	1.84	439,124	217,600	49.6
1980	1,916,177	407.18	1.77	813,604	123,500	15.2
1985	2,410,628	507.93	1.96	922,661	440,955	47.8
1990	2,781,071	568.49	1.97	1,060,277	484,099	45.7
1991	3,126,390	631.34	2.07	1,131,958	359,716	31.8
1992	3,065,122	612.41	1.92	1,196,903	427,655	35.7
1993	3,104,055	613.93	1.81	1,287,579	129,325	10.0
1994	3,244,079	636.59	1.75	1,387,461	289,810	20.9
1995	3,305,471	643.46	1.64	1,511,536	368,322	24.4
1996	3,468,447	670.36	1.60	1,627,078	353,295	21.7
1997	3,604,798	693.23	1.55	1,748,057	404,310	23.1
1998	3,751,542	718.41	1.51	1,867,462	475,485	25.5
1999	3,942,659	750.92	1.48	1,999,256	482,360	24.1
2000	4,270,718	796.18	1.49	2,147,411	538,795	25.1
2001	4,452,626	824.26	1.42	2,343,628	485,645	20.7

¹In thousands.

²An aggregate debt limit is derived for each calendar year through a formula specified in Section 18.05, Wisconsin Statutes.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Finance, departmental data, June 2003.

State Revenue Bond Indebtedness, May 31, 2003
(In Thousands)

Program Funded	Amount Authorized	Amount Issued	Amount Outstanding
Student loans	\$295,000	\$215,000	—
Veterans mortgage loans	280,000	90,055	—
Transportation facilities and highway projects	1,753,068	2,361,103 ¹	\$1,244,498
Health education loans	92,000	129,230 ²	—
Property tax deferral loans	10,000	—	—
Clean water	1,297,755	1,161,230 ³	713,170
Petroleum environmental cleanup	342,000	342,550 ⁴	329,360
TOTAL	\$4,069,823	\$4,299,168	\$2,287,028

Note: Revenue bonds are issued for purposes and amounts specifically authorized by the legislature. This debt is not a legal obligation of the state and is not subject to existing debt limitations.

¹Includes \$748,577,036 par amount of refunding bonds that do not count against the authorization.

²Includes \$48,002,520 par amount of refunding bonds that do not count against the authorization.

³Includes \$271,885,000 par amount of refunding bonds that do not count against the authorization.

⁴Includes \$550,000 par amount for issuance expenses that do not count against the authorization.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Division of State Executive Budget and Finance, departmental data, June 2003.

PUBLIC INDEBTEDNESS IN WISCONSIN—Continued
State Authority Indebtedness
(In Thousands)

	Total Outstanding Indebtedness of State Authorities	
Wisconsin Health and Educational Facilities Authority	\$5,062,686	(6/30/03)
Wisconsin Housing and Economic Development Authority	\$2,190,035	(12/31/02)

Source: Data provided by Authorities, June 2003.

Wisconsin Local Governments, 1955 – 2001
(In Millions)

Unit	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2000	2001
Counties	\$61.7	\$192.5	\$261.0	\$532.5	\$1,221.6	\$1,449.2	\$1,540.8
Cities	175.4	548.1	598.7	1,320.4	2,082.8	2,797.8	2,998.3
Villages	6.1	22.5	69.8	227.6	418.7	700.0	780.7
Towns	4.0	9.2	26.2	75.2	193.8	281.0	321.1
School districts	62.1	336.6	798.7	448.7	2,104.9	4,314.1	4,750.8
Technical College districts ¹	—	—	97.2	64.7	192.8	329.1	350.6
TOTAL²	\$309.4	\$1,108.8	\$1,851.6	\$2,669.0	\$6,214.5	\$9,871.2	\$10,742.3

Note: Long-term indebtedness includes issues maturing more than one year after date of issue that constitute an obligation of the taxable property in the issuing district.

¹Technical College districts (previously called Vocational, Technical and Adult Education districts) were included within the municipal bonding statute provisions by Chapter 47, Laws of 1967.

²Detail does not add to total due to rounding.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Bureau of Local Financial Assistance, *Indebtedness 1981* and previous issues; *County and Municipal Revenues and Expenditures, 2001* and previous issues; departmental data from Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, and the Wisconsin Technical College System Board.

WISCONSIN GENERAL PROPERTY TAX LEVIES
By Type of Property and Municipality, 2001

Type of Property	Towns	Villages	Cities	Total
Real Estate	\$2,222,761,059	\$987,251,734	\$3,596,788,475	\$6,806,801,268
Residential	1,644,900,753	734,590,580	2,415,563,547	4,795,054,881
Commercial	143,096,692	195,781,049	997,730,034	1,336,607,776
Agricultural	107,113,067	1,256,844	1,206,624	109,576,536
Manufacturing	26,508,015	51,764,086	178,804,499	257,076,601
Forest lands	114,295,846	748,883	385,069	115,429,800
Swamp and waste land	18,339,067	379,295	220,966	18,939,329
Other land and improvements	168,507,615	2,730,993	2,877,733	174,116,342
Personal Property	34,786,329	33,591,764	168,487,031	236,865,125
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	10,532,464	16,209,132	91,632,104	118,373,701
Machinery, tools, and patterns	14,600,041	12,867,732	53,228,063	80,695,837
Boats and other watercraft	188,243	73,439	184,908	446,590
All other personal property	9,465,579	4,441,460	23,441,955	37,348,995
Total General Property Taxes	\$2,257,547,375	\$1,020,843,488	\$3,765,275,516	\$7,043,666,379
Total State Tax Credit	(171,398,666)	(68,389,120)	(229,517,230)	(469,305,016)
TOTAL EFFECTIVE TAXES	\$2,086,148,709	\$952,454,368	\$3,535,758,286	\$6,574,361,363

Note: Detail may not add to total because the Department of Revenue truncates (rather than rounds) amounts under \$1 for individual units of government.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes – 2001: Taxes Levied 2001 – Collected 2002, 2002*.

WISCONSIN GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS AND TAX LEVIES 1900 – 2001

Calendar Year	Full Value Assessment of All Property		Total State and Local Property Taxes Levied		State Property Tax Relief	Average Full Value Tax Rate Per \$1,000		Average Net Rate Per \$1,000 After State Relief	
	Amount (in millions)	Percent Change	Amount (in millions)	Percent Change	Amount (in millions)	Rate	Percent Change	Rate	Percent Change
1900	\$630	—	\$19	—	—	\$30.75	—	—	—
1910	2,743	—	31	—	—	11.18	—	—	—
1920	4,571	—	96	—	—	21.06	—	—	—
1930	5,896	—	121	—	—	20.49	—	—	—
1940	4,354	—	110	—	—	25.26	—	—	—
1950	9,201	—	226	—	—	24.52	—	—	—
1960	18,844	—	481	—	—	25.55	—	—	—
1970	34,790	—	1,179	—	\$140	33.88	—	—	—
1980	108,480	—	2,210	—	309	20.37	—	—	—
1990	141,370	6.1%	4,388	7.6%	319	31.04	1.4%	\$28.78	2.0%
1991	150,928	6.8	4,733	7.9	319	31.35	1.0	29.24	1.6
1992	159,587	5.7	5,169	9.2	319	32.39	3.3	30.39	3.9
1993	171,677	7.6	5,438	5.2	319	31.67	-2.2	29.81	-1.9
1994	184,995	7.8	5,572	2.5	319	30.12	-4.9	28.39	-4.8
1995	201,538	8.9	5,739	3.0	319	28.47	-5.5	26.89	-5.3
1996	216,944	7.6	5,378	-6.3	469	24.78	-13.0	22.62	-15.9
1997	233,074	7.4	5,636	4.8	469	24.18	-2.8	22.16	-2.0
1998	248,995	6.8	5,975	6.0	469	23.99	-0.8	22.11	-0.2
1999	266,568	7.1	6,191	3.6	469	23.22	-3.2	21.46	-2.9
2000	286,321	7.4	6,605	6.7	469	23.07	-0.7	21.43	-0.2
2001	312,484	9.1	7,044	6.7	469	22.54	-2.3	21.04	-1.8

Source: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes – 2001: Taxes Levied 2001 – Collected 2002*, 2002, and previous issues. Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

TOTAL MUNICIPAL PROPERTY TAXES LEVIED IN WISCONSIN 1960 – 2001

Year Levied	Total Taxes (in millions)	Percentage of Taxes Levied by Property Type					
		Residential	Commercial	Manufacturing	Agricultural	Personal ¹	Other ²
1960	\$481.4	47.5%	13.5%	10.7%	11.2%	16.5%	0.6%
1965	664.1	48.4	14.4	10.3	10.6	15.8	0.6
1970	1,179.0	47.3	15.2	10.4	9.7	16.9	0.5
1975	1,601.3	50.5	16.8	5.7	10.1	16.2	0.7
1980	2,210.0	57.7	16.2	4.8	12.5	7.5	1.3
1985	3,203.5	58.9	17.7	4.7	12.4	4.8	1.6
1986	3,489.4	59.6	18.3	4.5	11.0	5.1	1.5
1987	3,499.2	60.3	19.0	4.3	9.7	5.2	1.5
1988	3,755.4	60.3	19.9	4.1	9.0	5.3	1.4
1989	4,078.9	60.3	20.1	4.1	8.7	5.4	1.4
1990	4,388.2	60.4	20.2	4.1	8.4	5.5	1.3
1991	4,732.7	60.9	20.2	4.0	8.1	5.5	1.3
1992	5,169.5	61.7	19.8	4.0	7.9	5.4	1.2
1993	5,438.0	62.7	19.5	3.9	7.5	5.2	1.2
1994	5,572.1	63.8	19.2	3.7	7.1	5.0	1.1
1995	5,738.9	64.8	18.8	3.6	6.7	4.9	1.1
1996	5,378.0	65.7	18.9	3.6	3.6	4.6	3.7
1997	5,635.9	66.2	18.7	3.6	3.3	4.5	3.7
1998	5,975.0	66.5	18.7	3.6	2.9	4.5	3.9
1999	6,190.9	67.3	18.8	3.7	2.7	3.5	4.0
2000	6,604.5	67.9	18.9	3.7	1.7	3.4	4.3
2001	7,043.7	68.1	19.0	3.6	1.6	3.4	4.4

¹An exemption for "Line A" business property was phased in beginning in 1977. "Line A" property was completely exempted by 1981.

²Beginning in 1996, "Other" includes agricultural property not considered agricultural land for the purposes of use value assessment.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Revenue, Division of State and Local Finance, *Town, Village, and City Taxes 2001: Taxes Levied 2001 – Collected 2002*, 2002 and previous issues. For 1981 and earlier, *Property Tax, 1981* and previous issues. 1960 and 1965 data are from Wisconsin Department of Taxation. Percentages calculated by Wisconsin Legislative Reference Bureau.

**GENERAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENTS, TAXES AND RATES
By County, 2001**

County	Full Value Assessment ¹	Total Property Tax ²	State Property Tax Credit ³	Average Full Value Tax Rate per \$1,000 ⁴	
				Gross	Net
Adams	\$1,398,676,700	\$30,363,070	\$1,851,704	\$21.71	\$20.38
Ashland	765,914,630	17,629,225	1,044,590	23.02	21.65
Barron	2,370,239,300	48,971,263	2,944,328	20.66	19.42
Bayfield	1,378,752,100	25,415,398	1,646,413	18.43	17.24
Brown	12,613,926,600	292,820,014	18,963,340	23.21	21.71
Buffalo	660,039,300	14,447,918	989,245	21.87	20.37
Burnett	1,556,193,900	25,479,172	1,705,081	16.37	15.28
Calumet	2,018,176,400	46,377,195	2,909,458	22.98	21.54
Chippewa	2,868,440,800	57,420,374	3,751,659	20.02	18.71
Clark	1,241,439,500	28,247,734	1,812,880	22.75	21.29
Columbia	3,203,627,800	64,097,319	4,649,047	20.01	18.56
Crawford	718,868,100	17,440,580	1,122,230	24.26	22.70
Dane	29,373,916,900	690,973,603	52,167,585	23.52	21.75
Dodge	4,180,904,500	100,540,330	6,755,434	24.05	22.43
Door	4,916,696,800	65,209,728	3,713,695	13.26	12.51
Douglas	1,942,886,700	43,538,958	2,593,578	22.41	21.07
Dunn	1,798,434,200	42,879,376	2,544,347	23.84	22.43
Eau Claire	4,508,935,400	101,710,061	7,314,046	22.56	20.94
Florence	984,161,400	7,299,539	420,608	20.93	19.72
Fond du Lac	4,855,125,700	103,123,697	6,895,587	21.24	19.82
Forest	764,354,500	13,282,666	940,081	17.38	16.15
Grant	1,730,317,400	39,686,181	2,876,784	22.94	21.27
Green	1,728,371,500	43,904,492	2,988,140	25.40	23.67
Green Lake	1,457,837,800	30,211,151	1,978,018	20.72	19.37
Iowa	1,333,389,900	31,865,704	2,323,800	23.90	22.16
Iron	544,230,300	11,024,439	724,234	20.26	18.93
Jackson	871,356,200	20,485,738	1,169,427	23.51	22.17
Jefferson	4,256,219,900	93,955,021	6,810,056	22.07	20.47
Juneau	1,139,770,100	27,098,388	1,770,381	23.78	22.22
Kenosha	8,542,688,500	199,869,845	11,815,530	23.40	22.01
Kewaunee	984,161,200	20,232,546	1,332,085	20.56	19.20
La Crosse	4,883,782,600	123,662,585	8,204,755	25.32	23.64
Lafayette	690,737,800	17,473,705	1,276,455	25.30	23.45
Langlade	1,170,915,800	22,854,808	1,624,622	19.52	18.13
Lincoln	1,668,553,300	35,562,879	2,186,541	21.31	20.00
Manitowoc	3,929,312,200	84,476,296	5,205,047	21.50	20.17
Marathon	6,490,876,800	152,910,487	9,521,930	23.56	22.09
Marinette	2,374,272,000	47,306,536	3,324,433	19.92	18.52
Marquette	1,035,963,200	19,670,925	1,230,389	18.99	17.80
Menominee	170,185,200	3,557,137	185,175	20.90	19.81
Millwaukee	41,774,112,500	1,186,721,662	68,155,539	28.41	26.78
Monroe	1,549,627,400	38,121,690	2,157,755	24.60	23.21
Oconto	2,255,310,300	45,384,122	2,866,799	20.12	18.85
Oneida	4,174,111,800	69,104,146	5,150,442	16.56	15.32
Outagamie	8,640,429,900	196,579,120	12,786,606	22.75	21.27
Ozaukee	7,345,148,900	150,731,163	11,963,364	20.52	18.89
Pepin	353,924,300	8,297,625	560,631	23.44	21.86
Pierce	1,959,399,700	41,316,242	2,517,301	21.09	19.80
Polk	2,753,374,600	51,222,447	3,294,458	18.60	17.41
Portage	3,436,501,200	74,176,214	4,567,704	21.58	20.26
Price	977,795,300	18,735,059	978,989	19.16	18.16
Racine	9,517,488,900	221,569,069	13,518,169	23.28	21.86
Richland	744,246,300	18,772,472	1,293,306	25.22	23.49
Rock	7,113,021,200	171,794,648	11,653,344	24.15	22.51
Rusk	728,331,500	15,393,015	1,190,619	21.13	19.50
St. Croix	4,437,078,600	85,271,499	5,497,952	19.22	17.98
Sauk	4,009,181,300	78,827,214	5,088,840	19.66	18.39
Sawyer	1,918,453,100	28,909,002	2,105,943	15.07	13.97
Shawano	1,994,393,100	40,556,801	2,536,203	20.34	19.06
Sheboygan	5,900,119,100	144,880,839	9,190,702	24.56	23.00
Taylor	877,628,700	19,762,397	1,158,933	22.52	21.20
Trempealeau	1,092,099,600	26,470,237	1,729,866	24.24	22.61
Vernon	1,048,726,300	26,352,396	1,594,637	25.13	23.65
Vilas	4,067,148,600	52,684,440	4,521,979	12.95	11.84
Walworth	7,939,464,400	164,675,947	12,094,535	20.74	19.22
Washburn	1,413,364,000	25,251,135	1,538,728	17.87	16.78
Washington	8,345,423,700	168,986,482	12,024,170	20.25	18.81
Waukesha	31,816,827,400	650,430,490	52,501,173	20.44	18.79
Waupaca	2,593,326,800	55,538,935	3,626,336	21.42	20.02
Waushara	1,701,678,800	31,696,710	2,087,884	18.63	17.40
Winnebago	8,121,696,000	192,767,726	11,359,730	23.73	22.34
Wood	3,396,440,300	79,609,352	4,709,641	23.44	22.05
TOTAL	\$312,483,706,600	\$7,043,666,379	\$469,305,016	\$22.54	\$21.04

¹Reflects actual market value of all taxable general property, as determined by the Wisconsin Department of Revenue independent of locally assessed values, which vary substantially from full value (from less than 35% to more than 115%).

²Includes taxes and special charges levied by all units of government and special districts.

³Total amount of general property tax credit paid by the state to taxing districts and credited to taxpayers on their tax bills.

⁴A county's average tax rate per \$1,000 of assessed valuation (determined by dividing total taxes by equalized value and multiplying by 1,000) is the preferred figure for comparison purposes, rather than the general local property tax rate because the average is based on full market value. Net tax rate per \$1,000 reflects the effect of state property tax relief.

HIGHLIGHTS OF TRANSPORTATION IN WISCONSIN

Roads — As of January 1, 2002, there were 112,663 miles of roads in Wisconsin. The total included 11,753 miles of state trunk highways, 19,665 miles of county trunk highways, and 79,344 miles of local roads. Eighty percent (90,078 miles) of Wisconsin's road system is surfaced at bituminous grade or higher, with the remaining 20% being gravel or soil-surfaced, graded and drained, or unimproved.

Motor Vehicles and Drivers — Over the decades, the total number of motor vehicle registrations has increased from 819,718 in 1930 to 4,948,282 in 2002. Of 3,835,549 drivers licensed in 2001, 675,336 (17.6 %) were 25-34 years old; 827,239 (21.6%) were 35-44 years old; 745,443 (19.4%) were 45-54 years old; 461,588 (8.3%) were 55-64 years old. Of the 559,025 drivers age 65 and older, 42,805 (7.7%) were 85 years and above.

In 2001, 125,403 single- or multi-vehicle traffic crashes were reported, including 684 fatal and 39,358 injury crashes. The 35-44 year old age group had the highest percentage of drivers in crashes with 18.1%, followed by the 25-34 year old group with 17.9%. Of 523 drivers killed in fatal crashes, 458 were tested for blood alcohol content (BAC), and 183 (40%) of them registered a BAC of 0.10% or above, the level at which a person is considered legally intoxicated. Vehicle miles traveled in 2001 totaled 57.3 billion; the fatality rate for that year was 1.33 per 100 million vehicle miles, and the fatal crash rate was 1.19.

Mass Transit — As of March 2003, there were 26 urban bus systems operating in Wisconsin (24 publicly owned and 2 privately owned). There were 10 rural/intercity systems (7 publicly owned and 3 privately owned). The majority of the publicly owned systems were established in the mid- to late-1970s; only 3 date back to the 1950s. In 43 municipalities, shared-ride taxi service was available.

Statewide urban bus systems showed a marked increase in usage in 2001 with 57.3 million revenue miles traveled and operating revenues of \$66.5 million, but annual total of revenue passengers has remained below 80 million annually since 1984, compared to 289 million in 1950.

Air Carriers — In 2002, there were 700 airports operating in Wisconsin. Of these, 97 were publicly owned and 444 privately owned. The remaining 166 specialized facilities included heliports (132), seaplane bases (27), and military/police fields (7). In 2002, certificated air carriers carried 4,531,810 passengers.

Railroads — Since 1920 the number of railroads operating in Wisconsin has decreased from 35 to 12. Over the same period, railroad road mileage declined by 51% to 3,688 miles. While rail freight traffic rose from 9.1 billion ton-miles in 1920 to 27.4 billion ton-miles in 1997, it dropped in 2002 to 21.4 billion. Rail passenger traffic dropped drastically from 20.2 million passengers in 1920 to 146,000 in 1994. More recent passenger data are not available.

Harbors — In 2000, Wisconsin reported 12 active lake harbors on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior, which handled 47.8 million short tons of commodities. The Duluth-Superior harbor reported the greatest amount of commerce at 41.7 million tons.

The following tables present selected data. Consult footnoted sources for more detailed information about transportation.

WISCONSIN AIRPORTS By Type, 1996 – 2002

Type of Airport	Number of Airports						
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Publicly owned airports	95	97	97	97	98	98	97
Scheduled air carrier airports	(11)	(10)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
All other publicly owned or operated airports	(84)	(87)	(88)	(88)	(89)	(89)	(88)
Privately owned airports open to the public	38	35	35	34	38	38	37
Private use airports	408	403	403	419	426	430	407
Heliports	108	115	115	120	131	126	132
Seaplane bases	28	26	26	27	27	27	27
Military/police fields and helipads	41	7	7	7	7	7	7
TOTAL	718	683	683	704	727	726	700

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 2001*, at: <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/travel/air/activity.htm> [December 17, 2002] and previous issues; departmental data, March 2003.

WISCONSIN AIRPORT SYSTEM USAGE 1950 – 2002

Year	Certificated Air Carriers ¹		
	Tonnage		
	Passengers ²	Mail	Cargo
1950	145,049	427	4,483
1955	366,787	731	3,266
1960	561,160	608	5,264
1965	843,215	3,265	10,133
1970	1,483,077	NA	NA
1975	1,906,826	7,314	17,833
1980	2,681,529	9,784	10,451
1985	2,502,782	7,184	5,054
1990	3,488,596	9,380	18,616
1991	3,225,383	8,044	21,305
1992	3,517,446	8,076	24,143
1993	3,595,918	10,080	26,996
1994	3,885,969	12,660	30,125
1995	3,969,886	14,049	33,964
1996	4,114,213	15,571	54,594
1997	4,307,134	NA	NA
1998	4,387,673	NA	NA
1999	4,520,491	NA	117,489
2000	4,659,187	NA	110,875
2001	4,386,021	NA	114,381
2002	4,531,810	NA	117,024

NA – Not available.

¹Certificated air carrier is an airline that holds a valid Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity, issued by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

²Beginning in 1965, the passenger count includes originating, stop-over, and transfer revenue passengers. Prior to that only those revenue passengers boarding aircraft at point of origin were counted.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Aviation Activity 2001*, at: <http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/travel/air/activity.htm> [December 17, 2002] and previous issues; departmental data, March 2003.

RAILROAD MILEAGE, USAGE, AND REVENUE IN WISCONSIN 1920 – 2002

Year	No. of Railroads	Mileage Operated in Wisconsin ¹		Freight Traffic (in thousands)			Passenger Traffic (in thousands)		
		Road ²	Track ³	Tons	Ton-Miles ⁴	Revenue	Passengers	Miles ⁵	Revenue
1920	35	7,546	11,615	100,991	9,052,084	92,826	20,188	960,569	28,646
1930	27	7,231	11,583	83,672	6,908,656	78,747	4,799	466,154	14,071
1940	22	6,646	10,484	87,980	6,910,647	69,941	3,952	445,938	8,201
1950	20	6,337	10,000	121,576	10,850,178	141,762	5,575	646,353	14,933
1960	18	6,195	9,625	93,475	9,096,855	134,065	3,127	383,457	9,800
1970	15	5,965	9,127	97,130	13,432,055	191,764	1,463	138,572	4,264
1980 ⁶	21	5,192	7,990	101,008	14,727,522	453,977	174	1,122	54
1990	15	4,415	6,125	116,099	14,436,776	455,541	112	783	63
1991	15	4,415	6,116	119,467	14,802,903	459,533	134	940	77
1992	14	4,293	5,886	123,912	15,958,307	477,522	145	1,001	83
1993	13	4,227	5,697	123,691	17,435,929	487,496	152	1,069	87
1994	13	4,208	5,441	131,503	18,908,961	508,056	146	1,012	93
1995	12	4,170	5,403	132,858	20,980,751	573,501	NA	NA	NA
1996	10	4,170	5,420	147,906	21,026,799	575,048	NA	NA	NA
1997	11	3,678	5,056	169,478	27,366,352	629,012	NA	NA	NA
1998	12	3,671	5,049	148,286	21,198,769	576,848	NA	NA	NA
1999	12	3,619	4,997	152,425	21,929,925	574,707	NA	NA	NA
2000	12	3,548	4,956	151,573	21,321,266	580,678	NA	NA	NA
2001	13	3,699	5,107	158,881	25,922,949	700,258	NA	NA	NA
2002	12	3,688	5,095	NA	21,417,016	704,167	NA	NA	NA

NA – Not available.

¹In order to avoid duplication, mileage shown is exclusive of trackage rights.

²Road mileage is the measurement of stone roadbed in miles.

³Track mileage is the measurement of track (2 steel rails) on roadbeds in miles.

⁴A ton-mile is the movement of one ton (2,000 pounds) of cargo over the distance of one mile.

⁵Passenger miles are the combination of the number of passengers carried on Wisconsin trains and the miles traveled by the passengers while within Wisconsin boundaries.

⁶Intercity passenger service operated by Amtrak after May 1, 1971.

Source: Office of the Wisconsin Commissioner of Railroads, departmental data, June 2003.

HIGHWAY MILEAGE, BY COUNTY AND SYSTEM

January 1, 2002

County	Total All Systems	State Trunk System	County Trunk System	Local Roads (City, Village, Town)	Other Roads (Parks, Forests)
Adams	1,432.60	91.46	223.82	1,116.12	1.20
Ashland	1,167.25	119.98	93.25	869.52	84.50
Barron	1,978.86	141.85	290.84	1,545.07	1.10
Bayfield	2,190.22	155.20	172.89	1,778.61	83.52
Brown	2,233.66	182.51	350.17	1,674.68	26.30
Buffalo	1,043.24	148.91	318.07	576.26	—
Burnett	1,567.76	106.40	216.85	1,202.10	42.41
Calumet	831.04	100.75	128.29	601.80	0.20
Chippewa	2,081.48	207.41	468.80	1,372.56	32.71
Clark	2,191.26	156.71	300.87	1,677.59	56.09
Columbia	1,721.00	278.27	357.42	1,085.31	—
Crawford	1,074.41	180.19	132.86	758.36	3.00
Dane	3,898.19	398.47	541.45	2,957.57	0.70
Dodge	2,022.09	239.40	541.72	1,240.51	0.46
Door	1,255.04	101.85	279.55	873.64	—
Douglas	2,091.06	160.87	337.13	1,493.24	99.82
Dunn	1,734.32	204.56	421.77	1,107.99	—
Eau Claire	1,547.21	147.29	418.99	961.12	19.81
Florence	524.87	66.84	49.18	374.90	33.95
Fond du Lac	1,742.31	227.10	356.82	1,158.20	0.19
Forest	1,057.43	155.70	108.95	771.58	21.20
Grant	2,097.44	256.83	309.30	1,531.21	0.10
Green	1,241.27	121.96	278.76	840.55	—
Green Lake	698.88	69.98	228.86	400.04	—
Iowa	1,300.15	166.61	355.39	776.04	2.11
Iron	791.58	113.52	66.56	544.73	66.77
Jackson	1,484.54	186.01	231.23	1,031.17	36.13
Jefferson	1,383.03	177.02	257.66	949.51	0.84
Juneau	1,511.56	191.87	234.18	1,069.52	15.99
Kenosha	1,039.36	116.82	261.88	653.33	7.33
Kewaunee	817.12	61.15	210.84	541.45	3.68
La Crosse	1,145.93	157.85	284.90	702.28	0.90
Lafayette	1,143.90	125.89	267.76	749.59	0.66
Langlade	1,183.92	145.14	271.00	721.51	46.27
Lincoln	1,300.11	155.51	266.15	851.20	27.25
Manitowoc	1,643.88	153.07	286.24	1,202.47	2.10
Marathon	3,298.76	274.60	614.81	2,397.37	11.98
Marinette	2,321.64	153.13	313.39	1,630.96	224.16
Marquette	854.59	86.62	237.12	530.85	—
Menominee	453.44	40.68	36.51	79.05	297.20
Milwaukee	2,986.99	252.20	85.96	2,573.68	75.15
Monroe	1,626.93	238.21	343.13	1,039.87	5.72
Oconto	1,997.92	142.42	313.39	1,511.89	30.22
Oneida	1,693.29	160.11	172.95	1,323.46	36.77
Outagamie	1,905.45	195.33	345.90	1,360.72	3.50
Ozaukee	894.22	79.79	151.42	662.22	0.79
Pepin	458.75	47.01	154.80	256.94	—
Pierce	1,273.27	164.99	245.41	861.38	1.49
Polk	1,956.31	158.97	333.20	1,448.43	15.71
Portage	1,855.37	156.27	438.04	1,261.06	—
Price	1,437.82	154.87	218.12	1,047.79	17.04
Racine	1,264.38	159.35	150.00	941.97	13.06
Richland	1,130.79	150.26	297.43	679.10	4.00
Rock	2,009.46	244.42	222.52	1,542.14	0.38
Rusk	1,237.40	115.42	245.36	855.82	20.80
St. Croix	1,795.01	200.72	336.14	1,249.14	9.01
Sauk	1,793.63	221.13	300.33	1,261.34	10.83
Sawyer	1,513.57	161.67	232.53	1,091.88	27.49
Shawano	1,821.80	183.26	293.85	1,238.59	106.10
Sheboygan	1,526.06	166.49	450.89	908.14	0.54
Taylor	1,451.60	111.37	242.14	1,075.67	22.42
Trempealeau	1,338.46	176.36	292.14	869.96	—
Vernon	1,642.08	214.57	284.23	1,138.08	5.20
Vilas	1,587.18	133.17	204.44	1,123.27	126.30
Walworth	1,485.15	214.92	200.56	1,069.67	—
Washburn	1,406.16	137.11	199.23	975.68	94.14
Washington	1,435.81	187.29	198.46	1,050.06	—
Waukesha	2,858.28	232.24	386.44	2,238.03	1.57
Waupaca	1,620.86	183.50	343.36	1,093.71	0.29
Waushara	1,327.72	132.32	333.51	861.89	—
Winnebago	1,472.73	170.86	201.47	1,099.75	0.65
Wood	1,760.57	180.33	325.71	1,233.31	21.22
STATE	112,663.42	11,752.91	19,665.29	79,344.20	1,901.02

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Investment Management, departmental data, June 2003.

WISCONSIN ROAD MILEAGE, BY SYSTEM AND SURFACE TYPE January 1, 2002

	Type of Road System		Surface Type	
	Miles	Percent	Miles	Percent
State trunk	11,753	10.4%	Bituminous or higher	90,078 80.0%
County trunk	19,665	17.5	Gravel or soil-surfaced	18,903 16.8
City streets	12,804	11.4	Graded and drained	3,524 3.1
Village streets	4,419	3.9	Unimproved	158 0.1
Town roads	62,120	55.1	TOTAL	112,663 100.0%
Park, forest, and other roads	1,901	1.7		
TOTAL	112,663	100.0%		

Note: Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Investment Management, departmental data, June 2003.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN WISCONSIN, BY TYPE 1930 – 2002

Fiscal Year (ending June 30)	Total	Autos	Trucks*	Trailers, Semitrailers	Motor Homes	Buses	Motor- cycles	Mopeds
1930	819,718	700,251	115,883	—	—	554	3,030	—
1935	722,797	597,197	116,912	5,634	—	498	2,556	—
1940	874,652	741,583	123,742	5,144	—	675	3,508	—
1945	828,425	676,978	139,591	6,484	—	1,489	3,883	—
1950	1,157,221	921,194	209,083	14,124	—	2,465	10,355	—
1955	1,369,636	1,108,084	227,367	21,643	—	3,337	9,205	—
1960	1,598,693	1,303,679	246,353	31,502	—	5,184	11,975	—
1965	1,867,223	1,517,397	269,771	44,017	—	7,218	28,820	—
1965	1,867,223	1,762,681	317,096	64,065	—	8,178	53,642	—
1970	2,205,662	2,096,694	425,854	91,609	—	11,897	111,110	—
1975	2,737,164	2,509,904	558,840	102,256	17,071	13,775	205,786	10,116
1980	3,417,748	2,310,024	765,852	72,289	17,195	10,325	176,023	20,321
1985	3,834,608	2,456,175	1,045,583	123,061	21,095	15,081	149,268	24,345
1990	4,285,753	2,464,358	1,391,374	207,042	22,554	15,593	161,762	23,070
1995	4,257,591	2,436,947	1,456,402	170,472	22,429	16,128	136,784	18,429
1996	4,339,088	2,370,453	1,529,460	178,561	22,569	12,497	161,500	21,104
1997	4,513,250	2,402,019	1,659,395	192,671	24,326	17,061	151,384	18,278
1998	4,605,088	2,396,072	1,726,910	202,966	24,056	14,646	171,833	20,300
1999	4,703,294	2,405,408	1,813,385	214,344	24,427	15,587	160,920	17,977
2000	4,860,457	2,413,001	1,913,964	224,833	24,402	16,259	192,305	21,636
2001	4,948,282	2,404,081	2,003,863	237,258	24,774	17,061	183,883	20,158
2002	4,948,282	2,404,081	2,003,863	237,258	24,774	17,061	183,883	20,158

*"Trucks" includes minivans and sport utility vehicles.

Sources: Wisconsin Secretary of State, *Biennial Report – 1928-30*; Wisconsin Highway Commission, *Biennial Reports – 1933-35, 1938-40*; Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Department, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations – Fiscal Years 1944-45 through 1964-65*; Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Registrations – Fiscal Year 1979-80, 1980, and previous issues, and Wisconsin Transportation Facts* (periodical); departmental data, March 2003.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES

Statistical Summary, 1991 – 2001

Year	Total Licensed Drivers	Crashes ¹			Persons Killed	Persons Injured	Miles Traveled (in millions)	Fatality Rate ²	Fatal Crash Rate
		Total	Fatal	Injury					
1991	3,473,236	138,733	675	40,916	795	60,055	45,456	1.75	1.48
1992	3,481,421	137,822	579	40,792	645	60,142	47,495	1.36	1.22
1993	3,502,347	142,285	616	41,216	703	60,902	48,805	1.44	1.26
1994	3,554,003	148,325	616	43,775	706	66,403	50,273	1.40	1.23
1995	3,601,619	148,864	656	43,845	739	66,232	51,395	1.44	1.28
1996	3,723,685	136,698	656	43,773	759	66,048	52,639	1.44	1.25
1997	3,672,469	129,954	631	41,962	721	63,166	53,729	1.34	1.17
1998	3,709,957	125,831	628	41,594	709	62,236	56,048	1.26	1.12
1999	3,733,077	130,950	674	41,345	744	61,577	56,960	1.31	1.18
2000	3,667,497	139,510	718	43,145	801	63,890	57,266	1.40	1.25
2001	3,835,549	125,403	684	39,358	764	58,279	57,266	1.33	1.19

¹A motor vehicle crash is defined as an event caused by a single variable or chain of variables. Property damage threshold for a reportable crash was raised from \$500 to \$1,000, effective January 1, 1996.

²Per 100-million vehicle miles traveled.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *2001 Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts*, September 2002.

Fatal Crashes on the Wisconsin Interstate System, 1991 – 2001

Year	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Crashes	Killed	Crashes	Killed	Crashes	Killed
1991	32	34	3	3	29	31
1992	28	34	7	7	21	27
1993	38	45	13	16	25	29
1994	30	42	8	13	22	29
1995	24	28	5	6	19	22
1996	37	40	8	8	29	32
1997	32	39	6	6	26	33
1998	35	41	13	14	22	27
1999	41	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2000	39	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2001	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA – Not available.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *2001 Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts*, September 2002.

Drivers in Fatal Crashes – Age and BAC of Drivers Killed, 2001

Age of Drivers	All Drivers	Drivers Killed	Tests of Drivers Killed			Blood Alcohol Concentration (BAC)		
			Total	Negative	Positive	0.001-0.049	0.05-0.099	0.10 and over
14 years and under	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15 years	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
16 years	19	8	7	6	1	1	0	0
17 years	35	16	15	9	6	1	0	5
18 years	35	15	13	10	3	0	0	3
19 years	29	18	16	12	4	0	0	4
20 years	20	9	8	2	6	0	1	5
21 years	38	25	21	9	12	0	0	12
22 years	35	19	18	6	12	0	2	10
23 years	22	10	10	3	7	0	0	7
24 years	17	9	8	6	2	0	0	2
25-34 years	190	87	79	31	48	2	3	43
35-44 years	214	97	81	42	39	1	2	36
45-54 years	156	79	71	44	27	2	3	22
55-64 years	102	54	47	35	12	1	1	10
65-74 years	57	32	28	26	2	0	0	2
75-84 years	43	28	23	21	2	0	0	2
85 and over	17	16	12	12	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,061*	523	458	275	183	8	12	163

Note: Drivers include motorcycle and moped drivers.

*Includes 30 of unknown age.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *2001 Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts*, September 2002.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES—Continued

Motorcycle Crashes, 1991 – 2001

Year	Total Registered Cycles	Cycle Crashes			Cyclist Fatalities ²			
		Total	Fatal ¹	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	No Helmet or Unknown	Helmet
1991	179,768	2,601	75	2,139	387	76	57	19
1992	150,857	2,157	36	1,825	296	40	37	3
1993	169,499	2,243	41	1,861	341	40	32	8
1994	149,756	2,297	53	1,924	320	57	50	7
1995	168,287	2,057	45	1,709	303	47	43	4
1996	148,975	1,823	48	1,580	195	50	40	10
1997	167,997	1,760	59	1,487	214	63	52	11
1998	157,230	1,989	63	1,691	235	65	51	14
1999	179,494	2,012	61	1,720	231	65	46	17
2000	175,486	2,078	76	1,760	242	78	57	15
2001	201,143	2,285	69	1,928	288	70	53	14

¹Number of fatal cycle crashes includes crashes involving pedestrian fatalities.

²Number of cyclists killed includes both drivers and passengers.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *2001 Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts*, September 2002.

Drivers Involved in Crashes, By Age Group, 2001

Age of Drivers	Total Licensed Drivers		Drivers Involved in Crashes*		Drivers by Type of Crash*		
	Number	Age Group as Percent of Total Drivers	Number	Percent of Total Drivers in Crashes	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
14 years and under	0	0.0%	188	0.1%	0	70	118
15 years	0	0.0	376	0.2	2	145	229
16 years	35,153	0.9	6,859	3.3	19	2,449	4,391
17 years	58,135	1.5	7,848	3.7	35	2,874	4,939
18 years	64,517	1.7	7,774	3.7	35	2,888	4,851
19 years	65,118	1.7	7,046	3.4	29	2,534	4,483
20 years	68,830	1.8	6,391	3.0	20	2,331	4,040
21 years	71,273	1.9	6,158	2.9	38	2,193	3,927
22 years	72,075	1.9	5,483	2.6	35	1,997	3,451
23 years	64,537	1.7	4,939	2.3	22	1,808	3,109
24 years	67,280	1.8	4,484	2.1	17	1,657	2,810
25-34 years	675,336	17.6	37,533	17.9	190	13,429	23,914
35-44 years	827,239	21.6	37,961	18.1	214	13,017	24,730
45-54 years	745,443	19.4	28,394	13.5	156	9,719	18,519
55-64 years	461,588	8.3	14,518	6.9	102	4,892	9,524
65-74 years	319,068	5.1	8,615	4.1	57	2,945	5,613
75-84 years	197,152	5.1	5,744	2.7	43	2,064	3,637
85 and over	42,805	1.1	1,248	0.6	17	437	794
Unknown	0	0.0	18,634	8.9	30	3,113	15,491
TOTAL	3,835,549	100.0%	210,193	100.0%	1,061	70,562	138,570

*Figure indicates the number of times a driver in this age group was involved in a crash. If a driver had more than one crash, the driver would be counted more than once.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, *2001 Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts*, September 2002.

WISCONSIN MOTOR VEHICLE CRASHES—Continued

Possible Contributing Circumstances, 2001

Circumstance by category	All Crashes				Urban Crashes				Rural Crashes			
	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage	Total	Fatal	Personal Injury	Property Damage
DRIVER												
Inattentive driving	25,447	124	9,947	15,376	15,091	21	5,549	9,521	10,356	103	4,398	5,855
Failure to yield right-of-way	23,544	118	9,679	13,747	17,306	28	6,917	10,361	6,238	90	2,762	3,386
Failure to have control	19,481	230	7,545	11,706	8,223	35	2,684	5,504	11,258	195	4,861	6,202
Speed too fast for conditions	13,324	125	5,068	8,131	4,782	13	1,713	3,056	8,542	112	3,355	5,075
Following too closely	10,238	4	4,141	6,093	7,640	0	3,081	4,559	2,598	4	1,060	1,534
Driver condition	8,047	157	4,077	3,813	3,644	25	1,586	2,033	4,403	132	2,491	1,780
Disregarded traffic control	6,344	45	3,136	3,163	5,238	17	2,571	2,650	1,106	28	365	513
Improper turn	4,141	3	943	3,195	3,035	0	614	2,421	1,106	3	329	774
Unsafe backing	3,409	0	290	3,119	2,254	0	181	2,073	1,159	0	109	1,046
Exceeding speed limit	3,685	122	1,818	1,745	2,015	28	953	1,034	1,670	94	865	711
Left of center	2,149	86	957	1,106	682	5	249	428	1,467	81	708	678
Improper overtaking	2,079	13	538	1,528	1,063	0	254	809	1,016	13	284	719
Physically disabled	154	5	81	68	82	2	40	40	72	3	41	28
Other	6,186	33	2,069	4,084	4,418	14	1,384	3,020	1,768	19	685	1,064
HIGHWAY												
Snow/ice/wet	23,726	120	8,111	15,495	11,582	24	4,007	7,551	12,144	96	4,104	7,944
Visibility obscured	3,770	31	1,582	2,157	2,446	5	1,009	1,432	1,324	26	573	725
Construction zone	2,000	3	761	1,236	1,118	1	421	696	882	2	340	540
Loose gravel	775	14	388	373	126	1	58	67	649	13	330	306
Narrow shoulder	403	1	170	232	49	0	15	34	354	1	155	198
Low shoulder	163	2	68	93	4	0	2	2	159	2	66	91
Soft shoulder	203	2	98	103	16	0	5	11	187	2	93	92
Debris from prior crash	111	2	40	69	50	0	11	39	61	2	29	30
Other debris	511	0	133	378	192	0	52	140	319	0	81	238
Sign obscured or missing	111	0	45	66	81	0	32	49	30	0	13	17
Rough pavement	97	5	33	59	43	1	13	29	54	4	20	30
Narrow bridge	30	1	8	21	3	0	1	2	27	1	7	19
Other	1,698	9	609	1,080	831	1	265	565	867	8	344	515
VEHICLE												
Brakes	1,504	3	624	877	938	1	396	541	566	2	228	336
Tires	1,162	20	435	707	383	3	136	244	779	17	299	463
Steering	288	0	105	183	140	0	36	104	148	0	69	79
Turn signals	157	0	47	110	43	0	13	30	114	0	34	80
Head lamps	99	0	53	46	63	0	35	28	36	0	18	18
Suspension	95	1	36	58	38	0	12	26	57	1	24	32
Disabled from prior crash	93	1	49	43	46	0	27	19	47	1	24	18
Other disabled	136	2	49	85	81	0	30	51	55	2	19	34
Mirrors	84	0	16	68	57	0	9	48	27	0	7	20
Stop lamps	80	0	33	47	30	0	12	18	50	0	21	29
Tail lamps	68	0	33	35	18	0	7	11	50	0	26	24
Other	2,077	5	412	1,660	1,056	2	202	852	1,021	3	210	808

Note: Numbers represent the number of times a possible contributing circumstance was cited and not number of accidents.
Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, 2001 Wisconsin Traffic Crash Facts, September 2002.

MASS TRANSIT SYSTEMS IN WISCONSIN, BY TYPE
March 2003

Urban Bus	Rural/Intercity Bus	Shared-ride Taxi ³	
Appleton	Beaver Dam ²	Baraboo	Plover
Bay Area Transit (Ashland)	Sawyer County	Beaver Dam	Portage
Beloit	Marshfield	Berlin	Port Washington
Eau Claire	Menominee Indian Reservation	Black River Falls	Prairie du Chien
Fond du Lac	Oneida Indian Reservation	Chippewa Falls	Prairie du Sac
Green Bay	Ozaukee County	Clintonville	Reedsburg
Janesville	Rhineland ²	Edgerton	Rhineland ²
Kenosha	Richland Center ²	Fort Atkinson	Ripon
La Crosse	Rusk County	Grant County	River Falls
Ladysmith	Washington County	Hartford	Shawano
Madison ¹		Jefferson	Stoughton
Manitowoc		Lake Mills	Sun Prairie
Merrill		Marinette	Viroqua
Milwaukee County ¹		Marshfield	Washington County
Monona ²		Mauston	Waterloo/Marshall
Oshkosh		Medford	Watertown
Ozaukee County		Monroe	Waupaca
Racine ¹		Neillsville	Waupun
Rice Lake		New Richmond	West Bend
Sheboygan		Onalaska	Whitewater
Stevens Point		Ozaukee County	Wisconsin Rapids
Superior		Platteville	
Washington County			
Waukesha (city)			
Waukesha County ²			
Wausau			

¹Privately managed.

²Privately contracted. (Note: The private service in Waukesha County is an inter-urban service.)

³Taxi services are privately contracted except for the City of Hartford and Grant County, where they are publicly owned and operated.

Source: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Investment Management, departmental data, March 2003.

WISCONSIN URBAN TRANSIT SYSTEMS
USAGE AND REVENUE, 1950 – 2002
(In Thousands)

Year	Revenue Miles	Revenue Passengers	Operating Revenue*
1950	53,362	288,996	\$22,692
1955	42,807	169,129	23,134
1960	34,950	130,299	20,665
1965	32,330	110,979	20,457
1970	28,371	80,172	22,078
1975	26,119	63,587	22,454
1980	33,943	88,756	29,631
1985	31,829	79,540	39,635
1990	33,685	78,215	39,594
1991	33,820	74,764	45,489
1992	33,941	72,981	45,356
1993	33,954	71,444	46,492
1994	33,996	71,242	48,291
1995	30,734	71,875	50,171
1996	34,306	73,172	54,147
1997	38,222	74,703	55,842
1998	45,064	76,367	57,836
1999	54,585	77,169	58,101
2000	56,898	76,383	66,056
2001	57,067	75,205	63,460
2002	57,326	73,142	66,479

*As recognized by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation.

Sources: Wisconsin Department of Transportation, Division of Transportation Assistance, Bureau of Transit, *Wisconsin Urban Bus System Annual Report 1989*, and previous issues; departmental data, March 2003.

WISCONSIN HARBOR COMMERCE – 2000
(In Thousands of Short Tons)

Harbors ¹	Total Tonnage ²	Crude Inedible Materials (except fuels)	Coal and Lignite	Food and Farm Products	Primary Manufactured Goods	Petroleum and Petroleum Products	Manufactured Equipment, Machinery and Products	Chemicals and Related Products	Unknown
LAKE SUPERIOR									
Duluth-Superior	41,678	19,505	16,582	4,872	463	—	8	172	76
Ashland	91	—	91	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bayfield	13	4	—	—	—	2	6	—	—
Cornucopia	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
La Pointe	9	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—
LAKE MICHIGAN									
Milwaukee	3,539	995	1,325	181	827	194	10	8	—
Green Bay	1,551	602	561	—	352	8	—	28	—
Port Washington	556	—	556	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitowoc	287	25	72	—	190	—	—	—	—
Menominee ³	51	18	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detroit Harbor ⁴	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sturgeon Bay ⁵	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
TOTAL	47,792	21,158	19,220	5,053	1,832	208	30	208	82

Note: Tonnage reported in short tons. One short ton equals 2,000 lbs.

¹Zero or no commerce reported for the following harbors: Algoma, Kenosha, Kewaunee, Oconto, Pensaukee, Port Wing, Racine, Sheboygan, and Two Rivers.

²Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

³Includes tonnage handled at Marinette, Wisconsin.

⁴Washington Island.

⁵Includes tonnage traversing Lake Michigan Ship Canal.

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Institute for Water Resources, *Waterborne Commerce of the United States, Calendar Year 2002*, Part 3, 2002 at: <http://www.iwr.usace.army.mil/ndc/wcsc/pdf/wcusgl00.pdf> [December 20, 2002].

Political Parties

Wisconsin political parties: state organizations and current party platforms

Wisconsin's People



Department of Tourism

POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION IN WISCONSIN

What Is a Political Party?

A political party is a private, voluntary organization of people with similar political beliefs that vies with other parties for control of government. Political parties help voters select their government officials and create a consensus on the basic principles that direct governmental activities and processes.

Political parties in the United States have traditionally provided an organized framework for the orderly performance of several basic political tasks necessary to representative democracy. Parties act to:

- Provide a stable institution for building coalitions based on shared principles and priorities.
- Recruit and nominate candidates for elective and appointive offices in government.
- Promote the election of the party's slate of candidates.
- Guard the integrity of election procedures and vote canvassing.
- Educate the voters by defining issues, taking policy positions, and formulating programs.

U.S. parties offer a marked contrast to the party apparatus in other nations. In many parts of the world, political parties start out with defined ideologies and programs. Their members are recruited on the basis of these ideas, and there is not a lot of room for disagreement within the ranks. In other cases, parties represent regional interests or ethnic groups. By contrast, parties in the United States are loosely organized groups reflecting a broad spectrum of interests. They are truly populist parties in the sense that they accommodate diversity and are instruments of party activists at the grass roots level. Political ideology, as stated in a party's national platform, is formulated first at the local level and then refined through debate and compromise at meetings representing successively larger geographic areas.

Depending on the time, place, and circumstances, political party labels in the United States may have widely different meanings, and within a single party there may be room for members whose ideologies span a wide political spectrum. Individual Republicans or Democrats, for instance, are often further identified as "liberal", "conservative", "right-wing", "left-wing", or "moderate".

Despite the diversity within a party, specific philosophies are generally associated with the various political parties. In the public's perception, the name of a particular party conjures up a surprisingly distinct set of economic, social, and political principles.

Political Parties in Wisconsin

Throughout its history, the United States has operated with a two-party political structure, rather than single-party or multiparty systems found elsewhere. Although minor parties have always been a part of American politics, few have gained the support necessary to challenge the two dominant parties at the national level. Those that did lasted only briefly, with the predominant exception of the Republican Party, which replaced the Whig Party in the 1850s. The same cannot be said of politics on the state level. In Wisconsin, for example, the Socialist Party regularly sent one or more representatives to the legislature between 1911 and 1937, and the Progressive Party was influential between 1933 and 1947, capturing a plurality of both houses of the 1937 Legislature. Third parties were relatively quiet in Wisconsin in the 1950s, but the last 30 years have seen more activity with more parties officially recognized on the ballot.

Under Wisconsin law, a "recognized political party" is a political party that qualifies for a separate ballot or column on the ballot, based on its receiving a required number of votes at the previous November election or through acquiring the required number of petition signatures. At the beginning of 2003, Wisconsin had five recognized political parties: Constitution, Democrat, Libertarian, Republican, and Wisconsin Green.

The Wisconsin Statutes define a political party in Section 5.02 (13) as a state committee that is legally registered with the state Elections Board and "all county, congressional, legislative, local and other affiliated committees authorized to operate under the same name". It must be a body "organized exclusively for political purposes under whose name candidates appear on a ballot at any election".

The delegates from the political party's local units meet in an annual state convention to draft or amend the party's state platform (a statement of its principles and objectives), select national committee members, elect state officers, consider resolutions, and conduct other party business. Every four years, party delegates from throughout the United States meet in a national convention to nominate their candidates for president and vice president and to adopt a national platform for the next four years. In Wisconsin, the slates of national convention delegates are usually based on the April presidential preference primary vote.

Statutory and Voluntary Organizations

Wisconsin law provides that each major political party must have certain local officers and committees, but over the years, these statutory organizations have been merged within the voluntary party organizations that are governed by their own constitutions and bylaws. The actual power is found in the voluntary structures.

In the case of the majority parties, voluntary organizations are composed of dues-paying members, who are affiliated with Wisconsin chapters of the national political parties. Third parties vary in the amount of regional autonomy and/or national control allowed. Given minor organizational differences, voluntary parties operate to tend to their party's interests, collect money to finance campaigns, maintain cooperation between the various county and congressional district organizations, and act as liaison with national parties. (Currently recognized parties and their voluntary organizations are discussed in the party descriptions that follow this introduction.)

The History of Wisconsin's Political Parties

In *How Wisconsin Voted*, Professor James R. Donoghue divided Wisconsin's political history into four eras. From statehood in 1848 until 1855, the Democratic Party was the dominant political party, and the Whig Party provided major opposition. This was a continuation of the party alignment that had prevailed during the state's territorial period.

The second era was one of Republican domination from 1856 to 1900. The birth of the national Republican Party is attributed to a meeting in Ripon, Wisconsin, in 1854. Its founding was based on the conditions and events that eventually led to the Civil War, and within Wisconsin these same circumstances contributed to the rapid growth of the Republican Party and the demise of the Whigs.

The second era ended at the turn of the century with the election of Governor Robert M. La Follette. The third era, from 1900 to 1945, was a time of great stress and change, encompassing the Great Depression and World Wars I and II. Until 1932, the major political battles usually occurred not between two parties, but between two factions of the Republican Party – the conservative “stalwart” Republicans and the “progressive” (La Follette) Republicans. The Democratic Party was in eclipse, and election contests tended to be decided in Republican primary elections.

The third era also saw the high point of third party influence in Wisconsin. The progressive faction formally split from the Republicans to form its own party in 1934. The new Progressive Party won gubernatorial elections in 1936 and 1942 and a plurality in both houses of the legislature in 1936. Declining popularity, however, led to its dissolution in 1946, and Progressive Party leadership urged its members and supporting voters to return to the Republican Party. The period from 1900 to 1937 was also the time of greatest strength for the Socialists.

The fourth era, from 1945 to the present, witnessed a realignment of the major parties. A resurgence of the Democratic Party ended the long Republican domination, turning the state to a more balanced, two-party, competitive system. In the late 1940s, some former Progressives, Socialists, and others began moving into a moribund Democratic Party. This influx both revitalized the party and made it more liberal. In the following decade, the Democrats worked at uniting their party and building their strength at the polls. Meanwhile, the conservative faction solidified its control of the Republican Party with the departure of more liberal-minded Progressives and addition of conservative Democrats fleeing their former party as it became more liberal.

In the years following World War II, the resurgent Democratic Party began seriously challenging the majority Republicans. Steady Democratic growth culminated in the 1957 election of William Proxmire to the U.S. Senate, the first “new” Democrat to win a major statewide election, followed by the election of Gaylord Nelson as governor in 1958. These elections marked the

emergence on Wisconsin's political scene of a Democratic Party fully capable of competing successfully with the long dominant Republicans for public office. During this period, third party and independent candidates usually failed to garner any significant support on a statewide level.

The hallmark of contemporary Wisconsin politics is a highly competitive, two-party, issue-oriented system. At the beginning of the 1995 session, Republicans gained control of both houses for the first time since 1969. In 1993, 1995, and 1997, the majority party in the senate shifted during the session. Democrats controlled the senate in 1999 and 2001, while Republicans retained the control of the assembly they had won in the 1994 elections. For the first time since 1982, a Democrat was elected governor in November 2002.

Of the state's major elected partisan offices in January 2003, the Democrats held the positions of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, and attorney general, as well as holding both U.S. Senate seats and four of the eight congressional seats. Republicans filled the position of state treasurer, held four congressional seats, and controlled both the senate and the assembly.

CONSTITUTION PARTY OF WISCONSIN
(Formerly U.S. Taxpayers Party of Wisconsin)
May 2003
Headquarters

State Headquarters: P.O. Box 193, Watertown 53094-0193, (920) 907-0886.

State Internet Address: <http://www.cpow.org>

National Office: 450 Maple Avenue East, Vienna, VA 22180, (800) 2-VETO-IRS.

National Internet Address: <http://www.constitutionparty.com>

State Committee – Officers

Chairman: DANIEL M. HOYT, Fond du Lac.

1st Vice Chairman: EDWARD J. FRAMI, Dousman.

2nd Vice Chairman: JOHN CLARK, Westfield.

Secretary: S. KENT STEFFKE, Milwaukee.

Treasurer: WILLIAM HEMENWAY, Pewaukee.

Parliamentarian: vacancy.

National Committee Members

Robert Bernhoft, Jackson
 John P. DuPont, Waukesha
 Edward J. Frami, Dousman

Gerald Haas, Racine
 Robert Raymond, Town of Grafton
 William Hemenway, Pewaukee

National Committee Alternates

Suzanne Hemenway, Pewaukee
 Daniel M. Hoyt, Fond du Lac

Kevin Haning, Brookfield

State Committee – Congressional District Representatives

1st District

Tim Farness, Whitewater
 Glenn Petroski, Kenosha

2nd District

Bob Bellard, Beloit
 vacancy

3rd District

vacancy
 vacancy

4th District

Ralph Denson, Milwaukee
 William Olmstead, Milwaukee

5th District

Peter Economou, New Berlin
 Tim Kasun, Brookfield

6th District

Linda Clark, Westfield
 José Figueroa, Town of Waldo

7th District

Lonnie W. Stine, Town of Amherst
 vacancy

8th District

Patrick Risch, Boulder Junction
 George Zacher, Lake Tomahawk

At-Large

Mark Gabriel, Appleton
 Daniel Gibson, Janesville
 Randy Hamby, Appleton
 Andrew Zuelke, Ripon

Source: Constitution Party of Wisconsin.

Membership. Individual membership in the Constitution Party of Wisconsin is based on state-wide affiliation. Anyone who is in good standing with the state party and has paid the annual membership fee may attend the state convention and participate in lesser party committees.

Lesser Committees. Members in congressional districts, state senate and assembly districts, and county and election districts may form party committees affiliated with the state committee. The purpose of the lesser committees is to help build the party and aid its candidates seeking election.

State Committee. The Constitution Party of Wisconsin is headed by a state committee composed of 26 members: 6 state officers, 2 representatives elected by the members in each of the 8 congressional districts, and 4 at-large members. The state officers are the chairman, first vice chairman, second vice chairman, secretary, treasurer, and parliamentarian. The state chairman serves as the party's executive and is responsible for the day-to-day operations of the party. The officers are elected in odd-numbered years and serve 2-year terms. The congressional district representatives are elected in caucuses prior to the state convention each year.

National Committee. The Constitution Party is affiliated with the U.S. Constitution Party, with headquarters in Vienna, Virginia. The Wisconsin party currently has 6 representatives to the National Committee.

CONSTITUTION PARTY OF WISCONSIN PLATFORM

**As Adopted at the State Party Convention, Waukesha, March 27, 1993
and Amended, Pewaukee, June 15, 2002**

[LRB Note: The state planks are indicated below in italics. Some portions of the national platform are included but, because of space limitations, it cannot be reprinted in full here.]

National Party Planks

The Constitution Party National Platform planks shall serve as the foundation of the Constitution Party of Wisconsin Platform for National Issues. For state and additional perspectives on national concerns, the Constitution Party of Wisconsin shall adopt its own superseding state planks to complement the National Platform planks.

Preamble

We, the members of the Constitution Party, gratefully acknowledge the blessing of the Lord God as Creator, Preserver, and Ruler of the Universe and of this Nation. We hereby appeal to Him for aid, comfort, guidance and the protection of His Divine Providence as we work to restore and preserve this nation as a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

The U.S. Constitution established a republic under God, rather than a democracy.

Our republic is a nation governed by a Constitution, which is rooted in Biblical law, administered by representatives who are constitutionally elected by the citizens.

In a republic governed by Constitutional law rooted in Biblical law, all life, liberty and property are protected because law rules.

We affirm the principles of inherent individual rights upon which these United States of America were founded:

- That each individual is endowed by his Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are the rights to life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of the individual's personal interest;
- That the freedoms to own, use, exchange, control, protect, and freely dispose of property is a natural, necessary and inseparable extension of the individual's unalienable rights;
- That the legitimate function of government is to secure these rights through the preservation of domestic tranquility, the maintenance of a strong national defense, and the promotion of equal justice for all;
- That history makes clear that left unchecked, it is the nature of government to usurp the liberty of its citizens and eventually become a major violator of the people's rights; and
- That, therefore, it is essential to bind government with the chains of the Constitution and carefully divide and jealously limit government powers to those assigned by the consent of the governed.

The Constitution Party calls on all who love liberty and value their inherent rights to join with us in the pursuit of these goals and in the restoration of these founding principles.

Abortion, Euthanasia and Bio-research

The Constitution Party of Wisconsin calls upon our state officials to fulfill their obligations as lesser magistrates to uphold the U.S. Constitution and the state constitution by taking immediate action to end the practice of abortion in Wisconsin.

We condemn the practice of so-called "assisted suicide" and call upon our state legislators to resist any and all attempts to legalize euthanasia.

In addition we oppose the funding of and support the outlawing of bio-research involving human embryonic or pre-embryonic cells.

Borrowing Money

The CPoW calls upon Congress to refrain from incurring debt, except upon the formal Declaration of War pursuant to Article I, Section 8, and solely for the purpose of financing such a constitutional war for its duration or to fulfill obligations undertaken during and as part of that war, and to refinance the national debt to prevent default.

Census

The CPoW believes that the census, as presently administered, is an unconstitutional invasion of privacy, and that the census is being misused to provide the government with information to support unnecessary spending. We call upon Congress to fund the Census Bureau only to the extent necessary to achieve the Bureau's sole constitutional purpose: enumeration of the citizenry in order to reapportion the legislature. Additionally, the CPoW stands opposed to "statistical sampling" as a means of enumeration.

Citizen Initiative Referenda

Whereas the Wisconsin Constitution guarantees the citizens of Wisconsin a republican form of government with democratically elected representation and because Citizen Initiative Referenda are a form of pure democracy, which is akin to "mob rule" and therefore inconsistent with the Wisconsin Constitution and inconsistent with the intentions of this nation's founders, the CPoW stands strongly opposed to the adoption of Citizen Initiative Referenda in this state.

Crime

The amount of crime in a society is directly related to the level of moral restraint of its citizens. Government is a reflection of that moral restraint, not its legislator. Increasing the amount of moral restraint in our society is not the responsibility of government, but of those called to that mission; namely the family, and the clergy and their congregations. We call upon these to fulfill their mission, renewing the souls of our citizenry, thereby increasing the amount of moral restraint, which will result in a reduction of crime.

We assert that upon completion of his sentence, the person convicted of a crime shall be fully restored to society with full exercise of all rights of citizenship.

Crime

Crime, in most cases, is to be dealt with by state and local governments. To the degree that the federal government, in its legislation, in its judicial actions, in its regulations, and in its Executive Branch activities, interferes with the ability of the people in their communities to apprehend, judge, and penalize accused lawbreakers, it bears responsibility for the climate of crime, which has grown more destructive with each passing year.

We favor the right of states and localities to execute criminals convicted of capital crimes and to require restitution for the victims of criminals. Federal involvement in state and local criminal justice processes should be limited to that which is constitutionally required.

All who are accused of crimes, petty to capital, shall have a trial by jury upon request, and the jury shall be fully informed of its right to nullify the law.

Education

Education should be free from any State Government subsidy and government interference. The State Government has no legitimate role in either subsidizing or regulating education. To that end, the CPoW supports amending the Wisconsin Constitution to remove the State of Wisconsin from any role in education.

We support an orderly transition to free market education including Home Education and Private Schools (for profit and non profit) and encourage benevolence to provide effective education for those in need.

Education

All teaching is related to basic assumptions about God and man. Education as a whole, therefore, cannot be separated from religious faith. The law of our Creator assigns the authority and responsibility of educating children to their parents. Education should be free from all federal government subsidies, including vouchers, tax incentives, and loans, except with respect to veterans.

Because the federal government has absolutely no jurisdiction concerning the education of our children, the United States Department of Education should be abolished; all federal legislation related to education should be repealed, including but not limited to "Goals 2000," "Outcomes-Based Education," "School-to-Work," "Success by Six," and other similar programs. No federal laws subsidizing or regulating the education of children should be enacted. Under no circumstances should the federal government be involved in national teacher certification, educational curricula, textbook selection, learning standards, comprehensive sex education, psychological and psychiatric research testing programs, and personnel.

Because control over education is now being relegated to departments other than the Department of Education, we clarify that no federal agency, department, board, or other entity may exercise jurisdiction over any aspect of children's upbringing. Education, training, and discipline of children are properly placed in the domain of their parents.

We support the unimpeded right of parents to provide for the education of their children in the manner they deem best, including home, private or religious.

So that no parents need defy the law by refusing to send their children to schools of which they disapprove, compulsory attendance laws should be repealed.

Elimination of Elective Offices

The CPoW opposes any proposal to change any state wide (e.g., Secretary of State or State Treasurer) or local offices (e.g., County Clerk or Mayor) currently filled through popular election to appointed positions. Such changes will reduce that officeholder's accountability to the electorate and instead make the office essentially a political patronage position.

Eminent Domain

The Constitution Party of Wisconsin supports the return to the original constitutional meaning of "just compensation" as meaning the owner whose property is being taken is to be "made whole" in the same sense used in tort law litigation, rather than the recent court imposed doctrine of "fair market value."

The CPoW supports the limitation on the use of the condemnation proceedings to the acquiring of property only in the case of proven owner abandonment.

Energy (with CPoW addendum)

We call attention to the continuing need of the United States for a sufficient supply of energy to sustain the nation's standard of living and its agricultural, business, national security, and industrial activities.

Private property rights should be respected, and the federal government should not interfere with the development of potential energy sources, including natural gas, crude oil, coal, hydroelectric power, solar energy, wind generators, and nuclear energy.

We also encourage the use of coal, shale, and oil sands for the production of power, and the conversion of coal, shale and agricultural products to synthetic fuels.

We oppose any increase in federal fuel taxes. Federal fuel tax revenue should be used exclusively for the maintenance of federal highways.

Family

The CPoW calls upon our national and state officials to oppose any action by the U.S. Courts that would establish any recognition of "same-sex marriage." We also call upon the Wisconsin State Legislature to pass a law defining marriage so no union other than that of one man and one woman may be recognized in Wisconsin, despite any action(s) taken by any other state(s).

We further call upon the Wisconsin State Legislature to repeal the provisions in the Wisconsin State Statutes that allow for "no fault divorce".

Finally, we call upon all state officials to outlaw all acts of sodomy.

Family

The law of our Creator defines marriage as the union between one man and one woman. The marriage covenant is the foundation of the family. We affirm, therefore, that no government may authorize or define marriage or family relations contrary to what God has instituted. Parents have the fundamental right and responsibility to nurture, educate, and discipline their children. Assumption of any of these responsibilities by any governmental agency usurps the role of the parents.

Federal Government

Wisconsin is an independent, sovereign republic. As such, the federal government has no authority to trespass on or confiscate property within the state without due process of the law.

Legal Reform and Individual Rights

The content of a man or woman's thoughts is not within the civil magistrate's jurisdictional purview, and is, therefore, not punishable under civil law. The only permissible inquiry in this area is whether or not a defendant intended to commit the crime charged. Attempting to determine whether or not a defendant was motivated to commit a crime because the victim was a member of a certain class of persons is illegitimate. Therefore, the CPoW advocates abolition of all "hate crime" penalty enhancers.

In 1771, John Adams said of the juror: "It is not only his right, but his duty... to find verdict according to his own best understanding, judgment and conscience, though in direct opposition to the direction of the court." We support legal reform measures that will require the courts in all jury trials to inform the jurors that in addition to their responsibility to judge the facts of the case, they have a prerogative right to judge the law, itself.

Additionally, the CPoW opposes using state and national executive power to bring civil suits against private parties to obtain relief properly sought only through criminal process and procedure. These civil actions are initiated to bypass the higher standards of proof required in criminal prosecutions. Examples of such governmental overreaching are the application of civil forfeiture, RICO, and abortion protesting injunction laws. We therefore call for the repeal of all state and national statutes which authorize the executive power to initiate such actions.

Finally, we categorically oppose all efforts to criminalize a person's lawful challenge to, or disapproval or criticism of, any beliefs, speech or conduct.

Light Rail

The CPoW opposes the expenditure of Federal, State or Local tax dollars for the purpose of building a "Light Rail" system in any current state community. If an idea such as this has such great merit, the private sector should construct and operate it. We believe our gas tax dollars are better spent improving and expanding existing roadways.

'No-Quota' Constitutional Amendment

The Constitution Party of Wisconsin, believing that an individual should be allowed to succeed or fail based on his own merits and not because he is a member of a particular cultural subgroup, wholly supports the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Wisconsin:

Neither the state of Wisconsin nor any of its political subdivisions or agents shall use race, sex, color, ethnicity or national origin as a criterion for either discriminating against, or granting preferential treatment to, any individual or group in the operation of the state's system of public employment, public education or public contracting.

Non-related Legislative Provisions

It is common practice for provisions and amendments to be attached to bills that have no common relationship with the purpose of the bill. This practice results in the passage of laws and expenditures that have not been open to congressional and public scrutiny because of their hidden nature. It also results in presidential approval of provisions which may have been vetoed if allowed to stand on their own merits and not attached to desirable legislation. In addition, this practice aids in the continuance of the loathsome practice of "pork barrel" spending. For this reason the Constitution Party of Wisconsin calls upon Congress and the State Legislature to adopt the following policy:

Every law, or resolution having the force of law, shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be accurately expressed in the title.

Representation

We propose to amend the State Constitution to allow the State Senators to be appointed by the County Board, or elected county wide, and paid by the people of each county, so as to assure each county's interests are represented in the State Legislature.

Smart Growth

The Constitution Party of Wisconsin stands against state directed land use planning. The notion of "Smart Growth" strikes at the very concept of private property. It attempts government control of property by allowing the property owner only title and responsibility for taxes, while imposing draconian legal use restrictions upon land, and relinquishing all other control of it to government bureaucracy.

Social Security

The Constitution Party of Wisconsin advocates phasing out the entire Social Security program, while continuing to meet the obligations already incurred under the system.

Social Security

The Social Security trust should not be a "rainy day" fund which politicians can pirate, or from which they can borrow to cover their errors and pay for their excesses.

The Constitution Party supports legislation to require that the federal government meet its obligations to protect Social Security funds as a trust which can be used only to fulfill its obligations to those who have contributed to the system.

Additionally, the party believes an individual who has contributed to Social Security should be allowed to withdraw funds contributed and transfer said funds into an IRA or similar investments under the control of the individual contributor.

The Constitution grants no authority to the federal government to require working citizens to participate in Social Security. Individual citizens should have the right to choose between private retirement and pension programs, either at their place of employment or independently. We support the right of those entering the labor market to elect to participate in private plans as an alternative to the federal Social Security program.

We call for the removal of earning limitations on persons aged 62 and over, so that they may earn any amount of additional income without placing their Social Security benefits at risk.

We urge the repeal of those provisions of the Social Security system which penalize those born during the "notch years" between 1917 and 1926, and argue that such persons be placed on the same benefit schedules as all other beneficiaries.

State Sovereignty

We demand that our State Legislature repudiate unconstitutional federal government mandates, regulations, programs, and enticements, and that they assert their authority under the Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution to defend the sovereignty of the State of Wisconsin.

State Sovereignty

Our federal republic was created by joint action of the several states. It has been gradually perverted into a socialist machine for federal control in the domestic affairs of the states.

The federal government has no authority to mandate policies relating to state education, natural resources, transportation, private business, housing, health care, ad infinitum.

The Constitution Party calls for the federal government to divest itself of operations not authorized by the Constitution. We call upon Congress to get the federal government out of such enterprises, which compete with private free enterprise.

Taxes

While it is morally correct and necessary that government exists, the CPoW agrees with George Washington that “it is the government which governs least which governs best”. Individual freedom is best safeguarded by keeping local government strong and distant government less powerful. In order to protect that freedom, county and local governments must have greater power with respect to state authority than is presently the case. To reach this end, the system of taxing authority must change.

We, therefore, oppose all progressive taxes and any form of taxes on property, both real or personal, or on compensation paid for services rendered. However, we recognize that provisions must be made for support of state, county, and local governments through taxation.

For the state government, we support user fees and excise taxes. To the degree that these taxes are insufficient to cover the legitimate costs of state government, we will offer a “county-rate tax” in which the responsibility for covering the cost of unmet obligations will be divided among the seventy-two counties in accordance with their proportion of the total population of the State of Wisconsin. Thus, if a county contains 10% of our state’s population, it will be responsible for assuming 10% of the annual deficit. The effect of this county rate tax will be to encourage politicians to argue for less rather than more state spending.

For county and local levels, we support the people’s freedom to tax themselves by the following means: user fees, excise taxes, flat-rate sales taxes on goods purchased and services rendered, and head taxes.

The Constitution Party of Wisconsin opposes imposing any tax on internet commerce, services or the internet as a whole at either the state, national or both levels.

Taxes

The Constitution, in Article I, Section 8, gives Congress the power “to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States.”

In Article I, Section 9, the original document made clear that “no Capitation, or other direct Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census of Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.” It is moreover established that “No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.”

Since 1913, our constitutional rights to life, liberty, and property have been abridged and diminished by the assumption of direct taxing authority on each of us by the federal government.

We will propose legislation to abolish the Internal Revenue Service, and will veto any authorization, appropriation, or continuing resolution which contains any funding whatsoever for that illicit and unconstitutional agency. We are opposed to the flat-rate tax proposals that are being promoted as an improvement to the current tax system. The Sixteenth Amendment does not provide authority for an unapportioned direct tax.

Moreover, it is our intention to replace entirely the current tax system of the U.S. government (including income taxes, Social Security taxes, estate taxes, inheritance taxes).

To the degree that tariffs on foreign products are insufficient to cover the legitimate constitutional costs of the federal government, we will offer an apportioned “state-rate tax” in which the responsibility for covering the cost of unmet obligations will be divided among the several states in accordance with their proportion of the total population of the United States, excluding the District of Columbia. Thus, if a state contains 10 percent of the nation’s citizens, it will be responsible for assuming payment of 10 percent of the annual deficit.

The effect of this “state-rate tax” will be to encourage politicians to argue for less, rather than more, federal spending, and less state spending as well.

We endorse ratification of the Liberty Amendment which would repeal the Sixteenth Amendment.

**DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF WISCONSIN
June 2003**

Headquarters

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Executive Director: KIM WARKENTIN.

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State Administrative Committee

Chair: LINDA HONOLD, Milwaukee.

First Vice Chair: TIM SULLIVAN, Verona.

Second Vice Chair: JEFF RAMMELT, Watertown.

Secretary: MELISSA SCHROEDER, Merrill.

Treasurer: ROB FYRST, Madison.

National Committee Members: STAN GRUSZYNSKI, Green Bay; KEN OPIN, Madison; MARY RASMUSSEN, Boyceville; PAULA ZELLNER, Shawano.

Legislative Representatives: SENATOR JON ERPENBACH, Middleton; REPRESENTATIVE GARY SHERMAN, Port Wing.

College Democrats President: STEPHEN SINGH, Madison.

County Chairs Association Chair: TOM LOHR, Grafton.

Milwaukee County Chair: MARTHA LOVE, Milwaukee.

At Large Members: TANA ARCHIQUETTE, Oneida; LYNN DAVIS, Racine.

Congressional District Representatives:

1st District

Ken Howell, chair

Marilyn Nemeth, Racine

2nd District

Glenn Carlson, chair

Liz Schmidt, Mount Horeb

3rd District

Karen Dahl, chair, Viroqua

Jerry LaPoint, Eau Claire

4th District

Jason Fields, chair, Milwaukee

Theresa Gabriel, Milwaukee

5th District

Jim Shinners, chair, Wauwatosa

Chris Marshall

6th District

Jan Banicki, chair

Woody Weber

7th District

Marlys Matuszak, chair, Wausau

Gary Hawley, Stevens Point

8th District

Jack Krueger, chair, Green Bay

Dottie LeClair

Source: Democratic Party of Wisconsin.

County Organization. The county organization is the basic unit of the Democratic Party of Wisconsin. In each county, the membership elects the county officers. They include a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, and treasurer (or secretary/treasurer). Their terms of office are usually one year, but some county organizations may provide for 2-year terms.

Congressional District Organization. Congressional district organizations function mainly as a base of support for Democratic congressional candidates. They also select representatives to the state administrative committee. An executive committee directs each congressional district organization.

State Convention. The party holds its annual state convention in June. Each year, the convention considers amendments to the state party constitution and other resolutions and party business. State party officers are elected in odd-numbered years, and state party platforms are adopted in

even-numbered years. State convention delegates elect Democratic National Committee members every four years.

Each county unit elects delegates to the state convention, and all party members are eligible. The state administrative committee determines the number of delegates that represent each county by using a formula based on the number of party members and the percentage of the vote cast for the Democratic candidate in the most recent U.S. Senate election. In addition to the regular quota, certain Democratic officeholders are automatically delegates to the state convention.

State Officers and Administrative Committee. The Democratic Party of Wisconsin is headed by a state administrative committee, composed of 32 party officials chosen in a variety of ways. Delegates to the state convention elect the 5 party officers and the 4 Democratic National Committee members. The 8 congressional district conventions each select 2 representatives to serve on the state administrative committee in the spring of each odd-numbered year: the district chairperson and an additional representative of the opposite sex. The remaining voting committee members include the County Chairs Association chairperson; the Milwaukee County chairperson; a representative of the College Democrats; 2 state legislative representatives, elected by their house caucuses prior to the beginning of the new legislative term; the immediate past state chairperson and an at-large administrative committee member.

The party officers are the state chairperson, first vice chairperson, second vice chairperson, treasurer, and secretary. The chairperson and first vice chairperson must be of the opposite sex. Party officers are elected in the odd-numbered year for 2-year terms. Democratic National Committee members are elected each presidential election year and serve 4-year terms. The state chairperson and the first vice chairperson are also *ex officio* members of the Democratic National Committee.

Whenever a vacancy occurs, the chairperson, with the concurrence of the entire state administrative committee, appoints a successor to serve until the next annual convention, where the delegates elect an individual to fill the position for the remainder of the unexpired term.

National Committee. The Democratic National Committee is composed of the chairperson and the highest ranking officer of the opposite sex in each recognized state Democratic Party. In Wisconsin these are the chairperson and the first vice chairperson of the state administrative committee. An additional 200 committee memberships are apportioned to the states on the same basis as delegates to the national convention, and other specified members are appointed. Wisconsin's Democratic National Committee members are selected every 4 years at the annual state conventions held in presidential election years.

2002 WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, Madison, June 8, 2002

The Democratic Party of Wisconsin stands open to all citizens, responds sensitively, promotes outreach to and inclusion of all segments of society, and works actively for open and honest government responsive to the will of the people.

HUMAN CONCERNS

We reaffirm our commitment to equality of rights, privileges, and opportunities for all individuals, without regard to race, color, sex, marital or domestic partner status, age, occupation, national origin, disability, physical appearance, living arrangements, sexual orientation, and political or religious preference. We expect vigorous enforcement of civil rights and anti-discrimination laws.

Government should ensure that everyone can lead a dignified, healthy, secure, fulfilling and useful life: one free of abuse and unjust discrimination and with excellent, affordable health care; safe, sanitary, accessible, and affordable housing; access to quality public education; and opportunities for rewarding work, wholesome recreation, and meaningful participation in community affairs.

We are committed to the principle that women and men are equal.

We support equity in pay and benefits.

We oppose all racial profiling.

We support strict enforcement of the constitutional principle of separation of religion and government.

We urge all governments to abide by treaties with Native American Nations.

We support individuals' rights to make their own moral, religious, philosophical, and medical decisions.

We support an individual's right to privacy, and oppose its being narrowed.

We support an individual's right to choose death with dignity.

Family-planning services must be readily accessible, provided confidentially, and available without interference by government or others.

We support the Roe v. Wade decision. We support freedom of choice and oppose all measures that interfere with it or the doctor-patient relationship. Safe abortion must be kept readily available without harassment or danger to patients, health-care providers, or their friends and families.

We support a single-payer health care system that provides universal access, covers all physical and mental illnesses, promotes preventive health care, and covers costs of prescription drugs.

We support the Social Security system and oppose its privatization.

We support Medicare and favor reimbursement for prescription drug costs. We support Medicaid. We favor enhancing programs for the aging and the developmentally, mentally, or physically disabled, including subsidizing in-home and long-term nursing-home care.

There must be adequate funding to provide all veterans medical treatment, rehabilitation, housing, education, and employment opportunities.

Health insurance companies should be required to treat physical and mental illnesses the same and include contraceptives under prescription drug coverage.

Drug use should be addressed primarily as medical and social problems. Treatment, rehabilitation, education, and employment will be more effective than imprisonment.

We oppose the death penalty.

There must be adequate funding for AIDS research, treatment, humane care and prevention.

We support fair wages, decent living conditions and adequate health insurance for agricultural workers and their families.

We advocate a welfare system in which people who are able to work be gainfully employed whenever jobs are available and enables their employment with adequate support for child-care, health insurance, transportation and job-training. The system must not be destructive of parent-child relationships and must provide an effective "safety net" for all.

We call for additional affordable, quality, licensed daycare centers.

EDUCATION

Quality public education for all is critical for individual well being, our economic prosperity and national security, and the health of our democracy.

We oppose public funding of private schools and privatization of public educational institutions through vouchers or other means.

Federal and state governments should increase funding of public education at all levels. We support expansion of early-childhood and preschool public education programs.

The public school teachers of Wisconsin must be better paid.

We oppose government burdening teachers and students with excessive, discriminatory testing that diverts attention from learning.

State government should increase funding for the UW and Technical College Systems. Tuition in these systems must not increase more rapidly than inflation.

We support students' right to participate in governance of state post-secondary schools.

THE ENVIRONMENT

The health of our Earth depends on preserving clean air and water, uncontaminated land, wilderness, wildlife and other natural resources.

We must conserve energy, develop sustainable food production systems, and protect biodiversity. We must develop and use safe and renewable energy sources.

We must protect resources and human and animal populations from resource mismanagement, pollution, and exposure to unnatural radiation and harmful substances.

Mining must be strictly controlled to prevent environmental damage.

Environmentally threatening activities like mining, oil or gas extraction, logging, or cattle-grazing, should be banned in public parks and wilderness areas.

We oppose diversion of Great Lakes water and large-scale extraction of spring water for commercial bottling.

We urge improvement of soil and water-conservation programs.

We support a balanced transportation system. Walking and bicycling should be encouraged, and public transportation improved and made affordably available to all. We support efficient, modern passenger rail service and passenger and car ferries.

Laws to halt global warming and acid rain must be enforced and strengthened. Power-plant emissions must be strictly controlled. Fuel-efficiencies of all motor vehicles must be increased.

We support land-use plans that encourage compact development in urban areas, where municipal services can be efficiently provided, and preserve Wisconsin's rural and agricultural flavor by preventing sprawl and preserving valuable topsoil and green space.

Recycling and composting must be priorities to reduce waste and preserve limited landfill space and raw materials. We encourage use of biodegradable and post-consumer recycled packaging and discourage excessive packaging.

Communities and workers are entitled to know about and strictly control hazardous substances located or transported near them.

We support prompt clean-up of toxic-waste sites, paid for by polluters, and banning residential development on or near them.

We oppose massively polluting factory farms and encourage use of farming methods which minimize environmental damage.

RESPONSIVE GOVERNMENT, CITIZEN AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

Government must be responsive to the needs and will of the people while protecting human rights, civil rights and local liberties and complying fully with the law.

We support improvements in government efficiency and encourage initiatives to involve and empower citizens in civic affairs.

Consumer- and worker-protection laws must be strengthened.

Usurious lending practices should be made illegal.

We support re-establishment of the Public Intervenor's Office.

The Department of Natural Resources must be restored as independent of the Governor.

All government meetings must comply with open meetings laws. All government agencies must comply with freedom of information laws fully and promptly and make all records available through the Internet.

The Internet must be affordably available to all Wisconsin citizens without unlawful intrusion on privacy.

Public libraries and library systems must be adequately supported, and all citizens guaranteed free access to uncensored information through them.

We call for full public financing of all election campaigns, reform of campaign finance laws to lessen the influence of money on public policy, and programs to enhance election participation by all citizens. We vigorously oppose measures which make voting more difficult. Elections should include open, full, and fair debate of issues in the public forum. All licensed broadcasters should be required to provide time for such debate without charge.

Government must deal effectively with crime and its causes, while protecting the constitutional rights of all.

We support adequate funding for law enforcement.

Government must heed the fact that people having access to education and jobs with decent wages is more effective in preventing crime than building and filling prisons.

We support equitable sentencing standards commensurate with the crime, updating the criminal code, and providing judges with sentence-modification authority.

Marijuana offenses should be handled locally as ordinance violations.

We support the right to hunt.

We support reasonable firearm regulations, which protect the health and safety of law-abiding citizens, including requiring safety locks on guns and background checks on all gun-purchasers.

We oppose taxes or legislation imposed under the guise of gubernatorial partial veto, and support a Constitutional amendment to assure that all taxes and laws are approved by the Legislature.

Our wealth should be officially measured not by the GNP alone but by broader measures of well-being such as the United Nations' Human Development Index.

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Working people are the backbone of our economy. Our top priority is full employment.

All workers must have the right to organize, bargain collectively, and strike to achieve and maintain fair wages, benefits, and safe working conditions. We support public employees' rights to speedy mediation and binding arbitration of labor disputes.

The anti-teacher Qualified Economic Offer system must be repealed.

We favor strengthening OSHA and other safety agencies to ensure enforcement of workers' rights to a safe workplace.

We oppose right-to-work legislation. Hiring strikebreakers must be prohibited.

We believe the minimum wage must be a living wage with benefits so that workers can remain out of poverty.

We support measures to encourage equitable ratios of management to labor pay.

We advocate national industrial policies to ensure thriving basic industries.

We urge management and labor to work together to compete successfully in domestic and foreign markets. We support disincentives for American industries to set up plants in foreign countries. We recommend a selective tariff on imports from nations which have unfair conditions that make it impossible for American exporters to develop foreign markets.

No employer should be allowed access to employee pension fund assets.

Workers owed wages by a bankrupt business must have first claim to the business' assets to cover the wages.

Businesses must be required to give sufficient notification of job cutbacks and plant closings to help affected communities and workers adjust.

Unemployment compensation should be improved by the addition of health insurance and having benefit periods automatically extended in long recessions.

We favor investment in research, technology, and worker retraining for nonmilitary domestic jobs.

THE ECONOMY AND TAXES

We favor policies fostering environmentally sound economic growth and property development.

We support a tax system which treats work and investment incomes equally, is based on ability to pay, and has a progressive income tax as its core.

Estate taxes should be adjusted for inflation but not eliminated.

We must lessen our dependence on regressive levies such as property and sales taxes. Taxation of land should be according to use. Property taxes should not be the primary source of school funding.

State and federal governments must fund programs they mandate.

The state must grant municipalities and school districts equitable funding sources and remove all revenue caps from municipalities, counties, and school districts.

We must limit corporate welfare and tax loopholes and discourage corporate activities which result in unemployment and unfair competition.

We oppose further tax cuts for wealthy individuals and corporations, as such cuts exacerbate federal and state deficits and do not spur job growth.

Leases for commercial use of, or extraction of resources from, public land should be at fair market value and permitted only for activities that are not environmentally damaging.

We are proud of our state's tradition of cooperatives. We support these community-owned and controlled businesses.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

We are committed to preserving family-farm agriculture. We favor a long-term agricultural policy that preserves existing family farms and creates economic systems that allow people to succeed with their farms and farm-related enterprises. We support supply management programs that enhance the income of family farmers.

We oppose the current high levels of processor-concentration in agriculture. We support verifiable price discovery. We call for distribution of farm subsidies that favors family over large corporate farms.

We favor agricultural practices which provide a safe and wholesome food supply and ensure the health of the land. We support accurate labeling of all food products, including "organic".

We seek the development of international markets for our agricultural products.

There must be adequate government support of rural health care, public education, and other social services.

We discourage non-farmer ownership and operation of farms and support watchful regulation of corporate farms.

We oppose farmland ownership by foreign interests.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WAR AND PEACE

We recognize our responsibilities as citizens of the world.

The United Nations Charter directs that members settle their disputes peacefully. Law must replace force in international decision-making. We call on the President to follow international law, and the House and Senate to use their powers of the purse and advice and consent toward that end.

We must strengthen, appropriately fund, use, and cooperate with international institutions like the United Nations, its agencies, the International Court of Justice, and the new International Criminal Court.

We need a foreign policy of befriending all nations and addressing grievances that foster terrorism.

We should be working with other nations seeking global solutions to scourges such as hunger, homelessness, disease, illiteracy, unemployment, overpopulation, and pollution.

Economic sanctions should be applied sparingly and without genocidal effects. The U.S. should eliminate the sanctions on Cuba and restore our "good neighbor policy" of non-intervention in Latin America.

We should demonstrate cooperation for a better world by ratifying and observing the Treaty Banning Land Mines, the Law of the Sea Treaty, and the Kyoto Protocol to control global warming. We should be leading the world to negotiate additional measures to protect the world's environment and wildlife.

We support the Universal Declarations of Human rights, and urge ratification of treaties implementing it – including the Conventions on Rights of the Child and Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Our foreign policy should encourage growth of democracy worldwide. Our economic aid should be allocated on the basis of meeting human needs and encouraging observance of human rights. We should be working urgently against racism and denial of equal rights for women. We should offer refuge to victims of oppressive regimes, regardless of political persuasion, and promote fair immigration policies.

The U.S. must lead the world in halting the arms race. We should continue the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty process with Russia and work with other nuclear powers until the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons we set in 2000 with Russia, China, Britain, and France is achieved. Existing nuclear weapons should be taken off hair-trigger alert, the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty should be ratified, and nuclear material from dismantled weapons should be safeguarded and disposed of with appropriate concern for the environment. We should rejoin negotiations on the Biological Weapons Convention to strengthen its verification protocol. As arms are reduced, our war industries should be encouraged to convert to civilian products. The international arms trade should be brought under international control.

Our government should reaffirm the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and abandon all ballistic missile defense plans. These plans are technically unproven, costly, and unnecessary, but likely to provoke an arms race in space, in violation of the Outer Space Treaty.

We support expansion of international trade as beneficial to consumers and world peace, so long as environmental and worker safety and compensation standards are not eroded and democracy is not impaired. We oppose fast-track legislation limiting Congress' authority to amend trade agreements. The monopolistic practices of multinational corporations require international controls.

CONCLUSION

We expect Democratic candidates and public officials, and all whom we help to gain office, to support and work to implement this Platform.

WISCONSIN GREEN PARTY
May 2003

Headquarters

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Coordinating Council

Co-spokespersons: JESSICA THILL, La Crosse; GEORGE MARTIN, Milwaukee.

Corresponding Secretary: BRIAN LUTENEGGER, Madison.

Recording Secretary: PAUL PROCES, Oshkosh.

Treasurer: JAKE SCHNEIDER, Menasha.

Council Members: Amy Heart, Stevens Point.

Matt Filipiak, Madison.

Nick Kaufman, Black River Falls.

Susan Tweedale, Franksville.

Larry Harding, Kenosha.

Tom Depies, Oconomowoc.

Erik Pettersen, Madison.

Ruth Trujillo, Milwaukee.

Brenda Konkel, Madison.

Colleen Coy, Madison.

Jessa Thompson, Oshkosh.

Shelley Fite, Madison.

Chris Burkley, Ogdensburg.

Bill Hensley, Kenosha.

Source: Wisconsin Green Party.

Officers. The officers of the Wisconsin Greens are two spokespersons, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, and a treasurer. The spokespersons serve staggered 2-year terms and may not be reelected for successive terms. The other officers serve one-year terms and may be reelected. Elections are held at the fall meeting.

Coordinating Council. The Wisconsin Greens are headed by a coordinating council consisting of at least 10 members confirmed at the fall membership meeting. The officers are members of the coordinating council.

State Convention. The Wisconsin Greens hold state conventions in the spring and fall of each year. Officers are elected at the spring convention.

2001 WISCONSIN GREEN PLATFORM

Adopted at the Spring Gathering in Sun Prairie, March 18, 2001

And amended in Marathon County, September 16, 2001

"We hold these truths to be self-evident: that we must treat each other with love, respect and fairness, and that we must protect the earth for future generations."

PREAMBLE

The crises of our times demand a fundamental shift in human values and culture, and in our social, economic and political institutions. The way we live today is based on using things up: our air, our water, our natural resources, our people. We need a new way of doing things that is sustainable, that will allow our people and our environment to flourish now and in the future. We can't keep spending today what we – and our children and their children – will need tomorrow.

The Wisconsin Greens offer a new vision for change, for a sustainable future. We recognize that one of the great obstacles to that change is the fact that government no longer responds to the needs of citizens. Only by building grass-roots democracy can we be sure that changes will be real, not just appearances or promises. Since neither the Democratic Party nor the Republican Party has shown a real commitment to running government in the public interest, The Wisconsin Greens believe another political party is needed: one that people can believe in; one that they can trust.

Our vision is of a sustainable society in harmony with the environment, one that meets all people's needs for security, self-respect, freedom, creativity, and community. We recognize that personal, cultural, social, economic, political, and ecological problems are inter-connected. We reject the current simplistic solutions to these problems. New, creative solutions are needed which allow us to live well and happily without destroying our environment or our society. We are confronted with the challenge of letting go of old ways and creating a new vision and a new way of life.

1. ECOLOGY

Wisconsin is primarily an agricultural and forest products state. Sustainable yields of agricultural and forest products must be enhanced without reliance on practices which destroy these resources for future generations. Stewardship and ecological responsibility are integral parts of land ownership, whether held by individuals, corporations, land trusts, or as a public heritage. The "public trust doctrine," which holds that public land, water, minerals, forests, and other natural resources are held in trust for the public and used for the common good, must be enforced.

A. Agriculture

Sustainable Agriculture: Wisconsin's modern agricultural economy relies heavily on intensive, high-tech systems that depend on expensive, petrochemically based fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides and phosphates to maintain yields. This dependence has diminished the vitality of Wisconsin's agricultural lands through loss of top soil, decreased fertility, poisoning of ground and surface waters, and increased indebtedness and fiscal insecurity of farm operators.

A sustainable system of agriculture should be based upon the use of crop rotation, unprocessed natural fertilizers, disease resistant indigenous plants, integrated pest management, and crop cultivation instead of petrochemical based farming practices.

Subsidies for a change to organic farming methods are mandatory. New and ecologically sound agricultural products, including nonfood uses of plant fiber, hemp and agricultural waste should be encouraged to help local farm producers and distributors retain a larger share of value added products in the local community. Community and family organic gardens must be supported. Organic Certification Standards must be established for products sold to others. Other potentially sustainable methods of food production such as hydroponics and greenhouses should be supported as well. Regionalization of the food production system should be encouraged.

The state must provide more support to universities and technical schools to teach sustainable farming practices. The University Extension must expand its ability to teach these techniques.

Family Farms: Current farm programs, taxes and fiscal policies favor corporate agribusiness over the family farm. This must shift to reestablish the family farm as an indispensable part of a diverse and healthy agricultural economy.

Farmers must receive a reasonable price for their products. The Wisconsin Greens call for an immediate end to the current dairy price support formula that discriminates against Wisconsin.

Farmland Preservation: To insure the continuity of farmland in farm use, a state funded farmer retirement system, funded by real estate transfer taxes, subdivision fees and other methods, should be created. This should be combined with state land banking of prime farmland to prevent diversion to nonfarm use through first-option state acquisition of the land, annuities to retiring farmers, subsidies to beginning farmers and farm land trusts, and restricted farm resale agreements. Farmland preservation must be strengthened by statutory adoption as a comprehensive state land use planning goal, including a mechanism of enforcement within state and local land use regulatory arenas.

Biotechnology: Hybridization and genetic engineering must be reexamined to protect from dangers to agricultural species diversity. Growth producing hormones and the preventative use of antibiotics in the production of livestock must be eliminated. Genetically engineered organisms must be subjected to much more comprehensive testing on their impacts on human health and the environment. BGH products must be labeled and products made with genetically engineered organisms boycotted.

B. Forestry

Sustainable Forestry Practices: Sustainable forestry practices must be applied throughout the state of Wisconsin. This means that some forests should be managed for human economic, social, ecological, cultural and aesthetic bene-

fits and other forests must be left to their own development without human intervention. The primary tenet of forestry should be that of sustainability – that of considering the seventh generation. The forest and all other ecological communities must be maintained by the present generation in a manner which allows future generations to benefit from the full range of opportunities offered by the forest – environmental, aesthetic, spiritual, recreational, social and economic – and which also respects the needs of other beings.

Public Forests: Forestry practices on public lands must be truly multipurpose. We advocate the maintenance of all native components of the forest ecosystem, especially old-growth preserves. The primary goal of forestry on public lands must be ecological sustainability, maintenance of biodiversity and provision of recreational benefits to the public; timber harvesting must be secondary and complimentary to these goals.

Private Forest: As most of Wisconsin's forests are owned by private individuals, and many of the benefits of these forests serve a much larger population, we believe that private forest owners must be supported in maintaining their land in a forested state. To ensure this, we support the use of government incentives to promote sustainable forestry on private lands. We also support tax and other incentives to maintain private land in forests.

Forest Economy: We advocate for sustainable rural communities. Rural communities in forested regions should include ecosystem-based industries which locally process and add value to those components that are harvested from the local ecosystem. Our rural communities are subject to colonization by natural resource extraction and financial corporations. We demand true accounting and full disclosure of the costs of forestry practices and an elimination of government subsidies for the timber industry.

Forest Fragmentation: Fragmentation is one of the biggest threats to our state's forests. We support city, county and state zoning which would protect forest land from development and protect forest owners from excessive taxes that often make selling land to developers their only option. Roads are a primary culprit in fragmenting the forest. We support a general moratorium on road building in public forests within Wisconsin and limiting construction of new roads in privately owned forests.

C. Energy

The current ecological crisis is partially the result of an energy use lifestyle based upon the consumption of nonrenewable fossil fuels and nuclear power. A full cost pricing policy should reflect the environmental and social costs of various energy production and use technologies.

Conservation and Renewables: Major government investments and incentives should be used to encourage renewable energy technology and conservation at every level of energy use. Wind, solar and biomass (plant matter) all need to be included in Wisconsin's energy future. In particular, Wisconsin should develop at least one major commercial wind farm before the year 2000.

High energy efficiency standards should be required in new construction and encouraged for the retrofitting of existing structures.

Fossil fuels should be phased out. Nonrenewable energy production and consumption should be taxed, and the revenue used to cover the hidden costs of fossil fuels and the development of alternatives. The state should support the development of biomass (plant matter) for generating fuels, as a renewable alternative to oil.

Nuclear Power: Nuclear power as a way of generating electricity must be phased out. It is far too expensive and far too dangerous, especially to future generations who will suffer from leaking wastes. New plants should not be built or licensed, and existing ones should not have their licenses extended. The power generated by nuclear plants in Wisconsin should be replaced with reduced demand (conservation) and renewable energy. Workers at closing nuclear plants should be re-trained and given top priority for jobs at Wisconsin's new wind farms.

Nuclear waste must be kept out of the waste stream and regional high level nuclear waste dumps must not be located in Wisconsin.

Transportation: New vehicles must have higher average miles per gallon requirements and stricter emission control requirements. Wisconsin should impose "gas guzzler" taxes and renewable fuel and "gas sipper" rebates. Fuel needs should be met with renewables least damaging to the environment.

Further major new highway construction should be delayed until adequate need has been demonstrated and full consideration given to alternatives such as mass transit, light rail, high speed rail, commuter rail, bicycling and walking. Cost benefit analyses must account for the full social and environmental costs of all transportation alternatives and should encourage compact urban and suburban land use patterns to facilitate public transportation.

An elected, citizen oversight board should set highway policy, in place of the current Governor-appointed Transportation Projects Commission. Financial interest in projects should disqualify people from serving on the board.

Utilities: State laws and regulations should support local ownership of utilities. This will increase public accountability in energy decisions, reduce costs, and give citizens a personal stake in conservation. Electric power should be decentralized as much as possible, and an emphasis placed on meeting future demand through conservation and local renewable power generation.

D. Mining

Moratorium: There must be moratorium on metallic mining in Wisconsin until the full impacts are more fully documented. Mining in wetlands and on all state lands must be banned. Sulfide ore mining should be prohibited until technologies are developed for effectively dealing with acid mine drainage.

Mining Law Reform: Current mining laws must be strengthened by preventing DNR rules from granting variances to many important environmental criteria. Mining of ore deposits must be carried out with complete protection of the air, surface and ground waters and wildlife, and with respect for sacred sites and medicines of Native Americans.

Mining companies must have no violations of federal, state or local environmental and workplace safety laws in this or other jurisdictions before being granted permits to mine in Wisconsin.

All future mining projects must be preceded by local and regional impact statements. Mining companies must prove that their activities will have no adverse impacts on the environment or a local economy before being granted a permit. Local units of government may ban mining activities within their jurisdictions by local ordinance, notwithstanding state laws permitting mining activities. Mining companies should be taxed on the net value of their holdings, not on net profits from extracted ore.

Mineral Recycling: To the greatest extent possible, Wisconsin's needs for minerals should be met through recycling.

E. The Natural Environment

Although we forget it sometimes, our natural environment is where we live. We have no other choice, so we'd better take care of it. No one has a right to hurt all of us by destroying our home for their profit.

Water and Air: Commercial practices which pollute or degrade air and water resources must be ended through substitution of nonpolluting alternatives. The use of pollution credits to curb industrial air and water pollution is inadequate, since it implies that industry has an inherent right to degrade the environment.

State initiatives to accelerate conservation and reduce the release of hydrocarbons and other gases that contribute to global warming; to completely eliminate industrial gases that deplete the ozone layer; and to control industrial emissions that contribute to acid rain must be instituted immediately.

The current DNR water quality rules must be amended to require absolute nondegradation of existing water bodies, rather than allowing for zones of dilution, mixing zones, and for increasing pollution of water bodies up to maximum contaminant levels (MCL's). DNR rule 182.075, which allows pollution of groundwater to MCL levels by mining projects must be repealed.

Further restriction by DNR for designation of Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) must be reversed. State agencies must inventory the water quality in Wisconsin lakes and rivers and take all measures needed to reduce nonpoint and point sources of pollution.

More stringent enforcement and monitoring of surface water pollution by the DNR, and changing surface water pollution levels to conform to those for groundwater, must be required.

Mandatory rather than voluntary controls over nonpoint pollution sources such as construction sites, street runoff, agricultural soil erosion and fertilizer, and pesticides must be implemented. There must be state wide standards for landfill siting and construction. The state must provide educational and material assistance to those who will have difficulty meeting new standards.

Conservation and Restoration: We must learn to appreciate and respect native prairies, forest and wetland flora and fauna, and support the reintroduction of indigenous plant and animal life where it has dwindled or been lost. We support the preservation and restoration of remnant native plant communities to maximize ecological diversity, and to foster an understanding and appreciation of our state's unique ecosystems.

State and federal wildlife agencies must preserve and reestablish habitat for native Wisconsin wildlife and plants. Drainage of wetlands and development of lake and river shorelines should be severely restricted.

Wild areas must be established and maintained, where native plants and animals (including large predators) can live in their natural relationships. The state must give this land use a priority just like other land uses.

2. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

A. Pollution Prevention

The best (and only really effective) solution to pollution is prevention. The Greens believe that this idea should be the basis for all government policies related to pollution.

Elimination of Toxics: The Greens call for the eventual elimination of discharges of toxic substances, particularly those that persist in the environment and accumulate in plants, animals and people. This process should start with a freeze on new discharges. Policy priority should be: (1) new technologies for eliminating the toxic chemicals, (2) recycling of toxics in industrial processes, (3) mitigating or controlling discharges (as a last resort).

In particular, the Wisconsin Greens support the goal of zero discharge for the Great Lakes, in keeping with the current U.S. - Canadian agreements.

An acid rain and heavy metal atmospheric deposition tax on cars, and on all industrial and commercial applications that generate pollutants affecting Wisconsin lakes and forests should be implemented. Use of ozone depleting substances must be banned. Source reduction of waste, as an alternative under NR207, the water anti-degradation rule, should be required.

Support for Technological Change: To make pollution prevention possible, the state must support industries which are converting to clean technologies. This should be done through tax incentives, loans, grants, and assistance with research and development.

B. Waste

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle: Waste reduction should be maximized and disposal minimized. The focus of waste handling needs to be changed from waste handling to resource management, with the priorities: reduce, reuse, recycle.

Reuse of products in their initial form, and the recycling of products into similar products to reduce the use of virgin materials should be required whenever possible. Deposits for glass and metal beverage containers as well as wet and

dry cell batteries (for the promotion of rechargeable batteries) should be required. Nonrecyclable products such as disposable diapers and nonrecyclable food packaging should be heavily taxed, and the revenue used to pay for waste disposal and waste reduction programs.

The recycling tax incidence should fall more directly on those firms generating the waste. The standardization and overall reduction of packaging should be encouraged. State loans and subsidies to businesses should require toxic waste use reduction plans.

The state government must use its purchasing power to build markets for recyclable and reusable products. It should be required to buy such products whenever possible.

All products should be rated and labeled as to their total environmental impact, for example: the level of persistent toxic substances released during production, use, repair, or disposal; the frugal use of energy; and the use of renewable resources. Economic incentives for the production of toxic wastes need to be removed through “full-cost” pricing.

Deregulation of low-level radioactive waste is unacceptable. High-level waste storage should be only for waste generated in Wisconsin, and should not be sited until the elimination of nuclear power in the state is complete.

New incinerators should be banned in all cases where alternative disposal methods can be used. Incentives to phase out existing incineration, by substitution of recycling, reuse and source reduction must be implemented. Dilution of toxic incinerator ash must be discontinued. Ash must be classified and disposed of as hazardous waste.

The waste generation history and environmental record of a recycling or waste disposal firm will be a major criteria in considering competitive bids by municipalities for such services.

C. Pesticides

Large signs explaining the potential dangers of pesticide use should be required for at least two days before and after any commercial or private pesticide application, indoors or outdoors.

The state should create and maintain a central data base, which citizens can access at all times, to find out the chemical contents, products used, dosage applied, health effects, and company responsible, for any private or commercial pesticide application.

Pesticides should not be used on or in public property, except as a last resort, after demonstrating the failure of other organic alternatives. Major tax incentives for phaseout of pesticides in agricultural application should be implemented. The use of atrazine should be banned.

Funding for public education on alternative forms of lawn and garden care should be increased. Tax incentives should reward the use of organic pest control methods. Communities in the state should have the right to pass stronger controls on pesticides than those specified in state and federal regulations.

D. Public Right to Protection

Public's Right to Know: The public should have an absolute right to know when substances are being put in the environment that can harm our health or the health of plants and animals, and when such substances are being handled or transported. This requirement must apply not only to businesses and individuals but to the government and the military.

Personal and Corporate Responsibility: We believe that individuals should not be able to harm public health and safety and then hide behind the mask of a corporation. The DNR and State Attorney General must be more vigorous in prosecuting offenses, particularly large-scale ones, and should be willing to hold individuals accountable when appropriate. Corporations which engage in gross violations should be faced with revocation of their corporate charter. State policies should favor companies that uphold the “Valdez Principle” of environmental responsibility.

3. POLITICAL REFORM

Reenfranchisement of the individual is fundamental to the development of grassroots democracy. The domination of politics by money rather than debate of issues is the greatest factor separating governmental leaders from the interests of their constituents.

A. Grassroots Power

The public must have the right to participate more directly in the state government. The DNR board, VTAE board and other policy making boards should be elected at large or by geographic areas. There should be a state wide right of binding initiative/referendum in Wisconsin, so that citizens can bypass the legislature on issues of importance.

The Greens absolutely support open meetings and open records laws.

In situations where testimony from experts is required (such as environmental impact statements), funding must be available to citizens groups to provide expert witnesses.

The legislature should make laws and the governor should enforce them, as originally established in our constitution. The “partial veto” power of governors has been abused by both major parties, and should be eliminated.

B. Campaign Financing

PACs must be eliminated. Limits should be imposed on the money that candidates can spend on campaigns, with the amount determined for each race by the size of constituency of the office being contested. We support removing economic interests from the electoral process by limiting contributions of cash and services by businesses and individuals. We do not support term limits since they restrict the rights of people to choose their representatives.

C. Conflicts of Interest

Governmental decision-making bodies must be free of conflicts of interest that would cause their members to put personal interest above the public good. Ethics laws must be strengthened in this regard, and rigorously enforced.

D. Third Party Rights

The current two-party system has a stranglehold on state politics, through regulations and funding systems. Laws must be changed to level the playing field for other parties. Subsidies which favor the current major parties (such as "caucus staffs") must be eliminated.

The Wisconsin Greens believe that the current winner-take-all system of voting stifles the voices of many Americans and ensures the perpetuation of a two-party duopoly. To remedy this, we advocate for the immediate adoption of Instant Runoff Voting and the gradual transition to a system of Proportional Representation.

4. ECONOMICS

A. "Growth" vs. Development

Current economics is oriented toward perpetual growth. The current worship of growth has only accelerated the concentration of wealth and the deterioration of people's lives and the environment.

The Greens believe that economic development is different from simply unlimited growth. Our society must develop into a sustainable economy, where the goal is to improve quality of life for people.

Government economists today (the ones we see on TV) talk only about more economic activity; they don't talk about quality of life or what we are leaving for future generations. A perfect example of this occurred during the 1980s, when we were told the economy was rosy because Wall Street and real estate were booming, while America's industries were closing, the average person was making less each year, and the health of the environment was declining.

Government economists must be required to develop measurements for quality of life, quality of the environment, and long-term effects of policies. These figures must be part of any government policies related to the economy.

B. Trade

Wisconsin Greens oppose the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). These "free" trade agreements sacrifice the sovereignty of our people, by giving a small body of international bureaucrats the ability to override our federal, state and local laws on working conditions, discrimination, health and safety, consumer protection, and environmental protection. These agreements will tend to reduce the living conditions of people to the lowest common denominator. They would also rob us of our right to use trade sanctions to pressure other countries to be responsible about environmental protection and human rights.

The exportation of pesticides, and other products prohibited for use in the United States must be banned, as well as the importation of food produced with banned products. Tax policies and tariffs should favor products which were produced in a sustainable way (such as sustainable harvest timber) and penalize products that use up or destroy resources (such as "rainforest beef").

C. Responsible Technology

Progress and technology have given us comfort, but provide no assurance for long-term survival. "Progress" is too often defined as anything that is new from science or technology, regardless of the consequences for people, the environment and other life forms. Programs of applied research need to have democratic citizen oversight to assure that technology applications developed with public support are carefully screened based on the public interest, including: quality, need, safety, durability, and the lifecycle toxicity/environmental cost of the products and processes.

D. True Cost Pricing

Today, the true cost of environmentally damaging products is being pushed off on future generations, or is being paid out of general tax revenues when it is clean-up time. The Greens support taxes and other policies to make the price of goods reflect their true cost. This will finance clean-up and education efforts, and will also make environmentally safe products more competitive in the marketplace.

E. Jobs and Quality of Life

Everyone needs a chance to work, to keep our economy healthy and to give people a sense of self-worth. But four very important changes must happen: (1) Everyone who works must be able to live on what they make. (2) We must open up the definition of work to allow for people who do important work that isn't paid – such as women and men who run households, or people who work as volunteers. (3) Economic development must focus on jobs that are based in the community and that will last. (4) The workplace must accommodate people's human needs.

Living Wages: Any business that does not pay an employee enough to live off of is costing the rest of society by driving that person on to public support such as welfare. The minimum wage must be raised to a level which comfortably allows support of a family of four. Health and unemployment benefits must cover everyone who does not work. Part-time and temporary workers must also make a living wage and have reasonable health coverage.

Unpaid Work: Health coverage and other "safety nets" must extend to people who are doing unpaid but important work in society, such as raising children, running households, getting educated, and working as volunteers.

Economic Development: It's not enough to see employment rates going up: Wisconsin needs jobs that pay well, and ones that will last. Policies must be focused on businesses that have a vested interest in the community where their employees live – especially small businesses and employee-owned businesses. These companies are less likely to leave town or lay off workers simply to increase profits.

Workplace Conditions: The Wisconsin Greens support family leave legislation, paid vacation time, job sharing, and more flexibility in work scheduling. Employers also need to make sure that the workplace is safe. Workplace safety regulations (including safety from toxins) are absolutely necessary to prevent abuses. The workplace can also be made better and more efficient by involving workers in decision-making and management.

Unions: The Wisconsin Greens support the right of people to form unions, bargain collectively, and strike if necessary. We oppose unfair “union-busting” tactics used by the government and corporations. The State should assist management in working more closely and cooperatively with unions.

F. Welfare Reform

Almost all people have a natural incentive to want to work, if meaningful employment at a living wage with some kind of future is available to them. The biggest welfare “pockets” occur in places where very little high-quality employment is available.

Wisconsin must support and reward investment in areas that have few high-quality jobs. Job development incentives should concentrate on companies that will offer local people a direct stake in the business, through local ownership, worker ownership, and profit sharing.

Pushing people off of welfare does no good if there aren’t any good jobs for them to apply for. “Bridefare” and “Learnfare” are classic examples of this negative approach to welfare reform. These “reforms” must be replaced with job training programs and community investment programs that will build the base of locally-owned enterprises in areas that are now job-poor.

5. COMMUNITY

The Greens believe that the basic unit of politics is the local community. Communities must be strengthened politically and economically if our democracy is going to be healthy.

A. Community Economics

Although our economy is always changing, the Greens believe that it shouldn’t be unreasonable for a person to want to work and live in the town or neighborhood where they grew up. Urban areas and rural small towns are seeing their economic base evaporate, and even some suburbs are becoming “crabgrass ghettos” as jobs and business keep moving to other communities or overseas.

End Subsidies for Sprawl: The state must cut subsidies and incentives for new development to move to cheap land in the countryside. This process destroys cities, suburbs and farmland, and costs everyone more in the long run when services (roads, sewer, etc.) have to be extended.

Create A State Development Bank: In competition with private banks, the state should create a development bank. This bank would strengthen community economies through loan guarantees, loan creation, and direct loans to high-risk ventures including: new and small businesses, cooperatives and worker owned firms, organic and beginning farmers, and community land trusts.

B. Rural Communities

Many of our state’s small towns are losing their economic base. This trend must be reversed. State tax policies should favor businesses that stay in the community where their employees live. Farmers must receive decent prices for their products, so that they continue to act as an important economic support to small towns.

C. Urban Vision and Revitalization

Ecological interdependence and integrity are touchstones of healthy communities – both natural and human. When urban neighborhoods are ghettoized by race and class, when social and economic inequities are pervasive, when the built environment and the pressures of survival separate people from the natural environment and from each other – it becomes difficult for human beings to know, express and honor their true nature, or to develop to their full potential. Our inability to create and maintain harmonious urban places which encourage thriving, vital communities and whole human beings – and our callousness to the unmet human needs of most people – is mirrored in unsustainable and callous relationships with nature, and disregard for the impacts our behavior now has on future generations.

Our job skills, our hopes, the very lives of our young people are being wasted in our urban centers. Residents in the poorest communities are often locked into a cycle of joblessness, welfare, crime, homelessness, inadequate housing, drug addition, physical and economic violence, poor health, environmental poisoning, and hopelessness. We support initiatives to remedy these problems that are hemorrhaging many neighborhoods.

Thousands of neighborhood self-help organizations have discovered effective ways to address these problems on a local level through innovative, participatory programs and experiments designed to empower people, offer support and alternative channels for frustration and rage. These programs range from youth art centers to community development corporations, from affordable, tenant-controlled housing, to community gardens and participatory planning of infrastructure projects. We support the cultural traditions, strong families and initiative and creativity within our cities’ many cultural groups that will, within the context of a political movement and values transformation, restore cities to economic, ecological and social health.

What is needed is a massive, coordinated program of public intervention based on a major infusion of federal, state and corporate funds to local residents and their grassroots organizations with no strings attached. This would include major public works programs to rebuild our cities as well as joint ventures, private sector and non-profit local initiatives, and locally controlled cooperatives, and employee-owned and public enterprises. These initiatives need to be based on ecologically sound reindustrialization programs, with conversion of military facilities and harmful technologies/industries, and with massive worker and management retraining. We support safe neighborhoods and a non-toxic environment in every community.

Urban centers also need to be mindful of our relationship to other peoples and places as well. Cities can no longer be colonizers of rural and wilderness resources. Urban centers in regional watersheds need to become sustainable, with clean, renewable energy and safe food produced regionally, and our waste recycled, reused or stored safely, locally.

Economic resources as well as natural ones must be managed and shared fairly between suburb and city, as well as between urban and rural communities.

D. Planning

State law should be changed to require more compact urban and suburban land use patterns by mandating comprehensive state planning goals that include determination of permanent urban growth boundaries in conjunction with local governments, while establishing the primacy of the right to farm.

Local zoning and infrastructure investment should be made more democratic: planning commissions should be elected, and planners should be accountable to local legislative bodies, rather than to the chief executive. Neighborhood planning councils should be created in large cities with the power to veto major projects in their communities.

The state should set down guidelines for planning, which should include preservation of prime farmland, wetlands, woodlands, and strict management of urban growth.

6. VIOLENCE AND CRIME

A. The Nonviolent Ethic

One of the key values of the Greens is nonviolence. Historical evidence proves that with violence there is always at least one loser. Greens contend that, with nonviolence, there is at least a chance that a win-win solution can be found in any situation.

There are many types of violence, not just street crime, and all must be addressed.

B. Crime and Punishment

Greens emphasize that the solutions to violence, poverty, alienation, anger and political inequality are the key to solving the dilemma of crime and punishment. Good individual value choices combined with private and government initiatives are all essential.

People must be held accountable for their behavior. Crimes against people and communities must be punished through restitution and/or jail time. Alternative sentencing, such as meaningful community service, must be emphasized as much as possible for nonviolent offenders.

While imprisonment keeps the criminal away from society for a while, it is increasingly less effective for rehabilitation of those criminals who return to society. Ex-offenders need to come out into a healthy community that both supports them and holds them accountable. Without this, the cycle of violence and property crime will continue and more prisons will be built. Greens insist that prisons will be run by the government in a humane manner and in Wisconsin.

Our justice system must begin to attach equal importance to justice for white collar criminals, including environmental violators. Corporate executives should be held personally responsible for the consequences of their corporate actions.

Community members must be involved directly in crime control in their own communities, through citizen police boards, recruitment of police officers from areas to be patrolled, and neighborhood watch programs.

C. Drugs

No "war on drugs" can ever be won as long as communities that are overrun with drug abuse and the drug trade have no economic alternatives. The more Wisconsin can do to promote locally-based economic opportunities, the more the drug problem will fade into the background. Drug abuse of all kinds should be treated as a disease, rather than a criminal offense.

7. TAXATION

A. Fair Taxation Rates

Wisconsin Greens support progressive methods of taxation, including: higher income taxes for the wealthy, especially the top one percent of households, and graduated corporate income taxes with loopholes removed.

Public policy has up to now largely favored fossil fuels, nuclear energy, chemical farming, pesticides, and automobile/highway culture through massive subsidies. We support removing such subsidies to nonrenewable resource use, and enacting a nonrenewable energy tax, higher motor fuel and auto taxes, and property-related taxes on trip generation including a property tax on automobiles – all with provision for refundable income tax credits for low-income households.

A portion of funds from an increase in the motor fuel tax should be earmarked to go for development of alternative transportation.

We favor eliminating tax loopholes for corporations and the wealthy, including the state capital gains deduction and the exemption of manufacturing machinery and equipment from property tax.

The Greens oppose state caps on property taxes – not because those taxes should not be kept under control, but because it is the community's right to decide how to control its own spending.

B. Spending

The Greens believe that government decisions should be made as close to the people as possible. When money comes to a community from the state and federal government, the people of the local community must have greater say in how that money is spent. The state may suggest spending, but should not force a community unless the community is acting unconstitutionally – for example engaging in racial or religious discrimination – or unless the safety of the public is at stake.

State budgets must be independently audited for unnecessary “pork barrel” spending and that spending eliminated. State agencies must be prepared to defend their budgets, and to submit to external audits of their efficiency and effectiveness.

Management of state agencies must be changed to a model such as total quality management which emphasizes efficiency and effectiveness.

Giving individuals or corporations tax breaks is similar to spending, since it deprives the government of revenue it would otherwise receive. Therefore, special tax breaks should only be granted when there will be a benefit to society to justify the cost. In particular, the Greens believe that the state must crack down on tax incremental financing tax breaks, which are often granted in questionable situations.

8. EDUCATION

Everyone needs to have life-long access to educational opportunities, to allow them to develop to the fullest of their individual abilities. Lifelong education helps our state economically, since it gives people the chance to pursue new job opportunities.

A. Institutional Policy

Educational systems must be decentralized with greater input and control at the local level by teachers and families.

After-school programs for the children of single or working parents must be available. Parent education programs should be developed in areas such as child development and learning.

We support a family’s right to educate its children at home. The state and local school districts should assist with home schooling by providing curriculum materials if needed.

The state’s educational system (including universities) should teach principles of sustainable development as part of the curriculum in economics, agriculture, engineering and other fields. Developing these skills in our society will be absolutely essential to our future survival. In particular, the Greens call for creating an “Institute for Sustainable Development,” based at one or more of the UW system campuses and involving the UW Extension and the Technical Colleges.

B. Educational Techniques

Expansion beyond the traditional concept of the classroom and structure of the school day – to allow flexibility in how individuals learn – should be encouraged.

Teachers must bring the world into the classroom, and bring the classroom out into the community. Opportunities for nonclassroom learning, and the use of “teachers” from the local community must be developed. Educational experiences can involve community service, field work, political activity, and job training. The curricula of schools needs to be focused on actually encouraging people to learn how to learn, at their own rate, rather than encouraging rote learning and submission to authority.

In addition to critical thinking, students must be helped to learn nonintellectual skills such as interpersonal relations, dealing with emotions, conflict resolution, environmental appreciation, and manual skills. Students should be taught the arts of democracy, including how to be involved politically in their communities. The Wisconsin Greens oppose the use of ‘high stakes’ standardized tests where such tests are used as the primary determinant for grade advancement, graduation or teacher pay. Neither do we believe that the averaged scores from such tests can be used to make fair or meaningful comparisons between schools.

C. Funding

Educational funding should be sufficient to assure true equality of educational opportunity. The state share in public school costs should be increased, to compensate for state and federal support cuts in recent years.

Our country’s public school system should be a cornerstone of our democracy, assuring that everyone has an equal opportunity to become educated. School “choice” programs should be limited to public schools. Funding competing schools in the same area may not be cost-effective, and funding private or religious schools with public tax dollars is unacceptable.

Ways must be found to improve the quality of our public schools, particularly ways that involve parents, students and the community. Giving up on our public schools by letting people opt out will simply make things worse.

The state should provide technical assistance to communities to make their schools better and more cost-effective, rather than just slapping them with budget cuts and mandated standardized tests.

9. HUMAN & CIVIL RIGHTS

The Greens believe that protecting civil rights and human rights must take top priority over other concerns. Rights are absolute: our government should not be allowed to deny people’s rights simply by claiming there is some practical need to do it. Similarly, we cannot allow anyone to deny rights to particular groups in society, such as people of a particular sex, race, education, or income. If rights are denied to anyone, it is the same as denying them to everyone.

A. Individual Freedom

The Wisconsin Greens oppose any attempt by the government to restrict individual freedom, unless a person’s actions threaten the safety or welfare of others.

B. Nondiscrimination

No one should be treated unfairly or segregated because of who they are: if they are from a particular racial or ethnic background; if they are young or old; if they have or don’t have a family; if they are educated or uneducated; who they love or who they share their household with; what their physical or mental abilities are.

The Wisconsin Greens believe the government must play an active role in stopping discrimination against particular people or groups. This includes supporting nondiscrimination in housing and employment.

The key to nondiscrimination is understanding. State and community governments must not only prevent discrimination, but actively work to bring all groups into decision-making processes.

C. Native American Rights

The Wisconsin Greens support full tribal sovereignty: members of Indian tribes have certain rights not because our government has "granted" them, but because the tribes retain those rights under treaties with the U.S. government.

We believe that public education should foster an understanding of the history of our conflicts and treaties with Wisconsin's tribes and a respect for native cultures. We also support the efforts of tribes to protect our state's environmental future.

10. HEALTH

A. Health Care System

The Wisconsin Greens support the idea that health care should be a service everyone has access to – like police and fire protection – rather than something only certain people can afford. This idea is not only fair but economical: when people don't get good health care – especially preventative medicine – all of society eventually pays for it.

Health Coverage: A universal, single-payer system for funding health care will be the most effective and will eliminate the "middleman" of the insurance company, which takes a large slice of the health care dollar. The system should be funded through state and federal taxes. The system must be designed to minimize bureaucracy and paperwork, and to allow citizens to select health care providers and treatment. The state and federal government should impose cost controls and efficiency requirements (such as hospitals sharing expensive high-tech equipment) to keep costs as low as possible without rationing or denying care.

Health Policy: Regional consumer boards to assure equal access to quality services should also be created. Scholarships should be given to health care practitioners willing to work in areas of need, to be reimbursed through public service. Greater education in occupational medicine, preventive medicine, and alternative medicine should be implemented.

Comprehensive health education needs to be offered to all in schools and community centers including information on sex education, AIDS, and substance abuse prevention. The use of technology to prolong life without regard to the quality of life and the wishes of the person involved should be avoided. The participation of family members in the processes of life and death should be supported along with family leave policies to make participation possible. Living wills to assure a persons' right to make decisions about their death should be encouraged. People with long-term illness or disabilities must have the right to live at home in their community.

B. Contraception and Abortion

Research in contraceptive technologies to make birth control safe, inexpensive and easy to use must be fully supported. Contraceptives need to be made widely available to all people, along with educational programs regarding sexuality and birth control. We make no judgment about whether abortion is right or wrong, since we believe it is a personal moral or religious decision. However, since it is a personal decision, the state should make no laws punishing a person for making the decision one way or another. Safe, legal abortion services must be available.

C. Food and Health

Citizens have a right to know what is in the food they eat, and to be protected from substances that are toxic. Untested food additives and genetically engineered food should be kept off the market until tested, or at least should be required to be labelled.

It is unacceptable for the government to prohibit a food from being labelled as free of a particular substance (such as BGH) or produced in a particular way (such as organically grown), as long as the company can prove the claim is true.

The benefits of vegetarianism for the environment, health, the alleviation of world hunger should be taught in all public health education programs. Vegetarian meal options should be made available at all public institutions, including schools.

11. SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

The state government should recognize that cultural activities like art, music, and dance are important to all parts of our society, and should support these activities not just for well-to-do or highly educated people but for everyone.

The Greens respect all spiritual traditions, new or old, and support the freedom of people to worship or not worship as they choose. We support freely chosen individual and group participation in spiritual communion, and the separation of spiritual or religious practices from the activities of government. We encourage the development of all aspects of our being: body, emotions, mind and spirit.

**LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN
May 2003**

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State Executive Committee

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Vice-Chair: ROLF LINDGREN, Middleton.

Secretary: RANDY PALMER, Altoona.

Treasurer: CRAIG MOHN, Woodville.

Past Chair: BOB COLLISON, Brookfield.

At-Large Member: JIM MUELLER, Verona.

At-Large Member: ROBERT HAYNES, Eau Claire.

Congressional District Representatives:

1st District: Jim Sewell, Racine

Alternate: Don Bernau, Greenfield

2nd District: Ben Masel, Madison

Alternate: Adrian Augustine, Madison

3rd District: Paul Kitzmann, Bangor

Alternate: Carl Schoen, Eau Claire

4th District: Mike McKenna, Milwaukee

Alternate: vacancy

5th District: Dave Howard, West Allis

Alternate: Corey Scholtka, Waukesha

6th District: Nick Piergrossi, Neenah

Alternate: vacancy

7th District: Tim Krenz, Osceola

Alternate: Jim Maas, Stevens Point

8th District: Brian Pitlik, Eagle River

Alternate: vacancy

Source: Libertarian Party of Wisconsin.

State Convention. The Libertarian Party of Wisconsin holds its state convention in the spring of each year to adopt a state party platform and resolutions and conduct other party business. In even-numbered years, the convention selects delegates to the national convention and may endorse candidates for election. In odd-numbered years, it elects party officers and members-at-large to the executive committee.

State Officers and Executive Committee. The party is headed by an executive committee consisting of the 4 party officers, the immediate past state party chair, a representative and alternative from each of the 8 congressional districts, and 2 members-at-large.

The 4 party officers and the 2 members-at-large serve 2-year terms, which begin at the end of the convention at which they are elected. Party officer or member-at-large vacancies are filled by a vote of the committee.

Congressional district members are not assigned fixed terms but generally serve for one year. Congressional district conventions meet annually, although state party members within a congressional district may hold an election at any time. Any vacant congressional district position is filled by a vote of state party members residing within that congressional district. A party member receiving the most votes at a congressional district election becomes a representative when the executive committee accepts his or her credentials.

National Committee. The Libertarian National Committee is composed of the 4 national officers, the immediate past chair, 5 members-at-large, and 9 regional representatives. A state's affiliation with a region is determined by the convention delegates from that state and is often the subject of negotiations before and during the national convention. Members of the Libertarian

National Committee are selected at each biennial national convention and serve for 2 years from one national convention to the next. The Libertarian National Committee addresses national issues and serves, but does not control, the state parties.

LIBERTARIAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, Pewaukee, April 28, 2001

Preamble

As Libertarians, we defend each person's right to engage in any activity that is peaceful and honest and we welcome the diversity that freedom brings. We seek a world of liberty; a world in which all individuals control their own lives and are never forced to compromise their values or sacrifice their property. We believe that no conflict exists between civil order and individual rights and that individuals, groups, or governments should not initiate force against other individuals, groups, or governments.

Principles

Life:

We believe that all individuals have the right to control their own lives and live in whatever manner they choose, as long as they do not interfere with the identical rights of others.

Liberty:

The only proper functions of government are the protection of the people from actual foreign or domestic threats to their lives and freedoms; and the protection of their individual rights, namely – life, property, and liberty of speech and action.

Property:

The only economic system compatible with the protection of individual human rights is the free market; therefore, the fundamental right of individuals to own property and to enjoy the rewards of their just earnings should not be compromised.

Platform

Preface:

While members of the Libertarian Party of Wisconsin advocate abolishing laws governing certain voluntary behaviors, this does not necessarily imply endorsement of such behaviors. We only make the statement that in such matters an individual's right to free choice must be recognized and the morality of such choices is not a concern of government. It follows that our silence regarding any other government activity should not be interpreted as implying our approval of such activity.

Taxes:

We advocate phasing out taxes on incomes, personal property, and real property, along with corresponding decreases in the size of government.

Term Limits:

We advocate limits on the time any elected official may serve in office.

Elections:

We advocate election law reforms that make it easier for the people to nominate and finance the election of the candidates of their choice.

Treating Adults as Children:

We believe laws mandating automobile insurance, use of seat belts and helmets, minimum wage, and curfews hamper individual freedom and the responsibility that must go with it. We further believe that laws restricting such things as cruising and tattoos trivialize the law and breed disrespect for it.

State Mandates:

We believe that state mandates, such as the Binding Arbitration Law, are unreasonable burdens on those who must comply with and pay for them. They only represent the desires of special interest groups and their advocates in the legislature. When these mandates are unfunded they become even more unacceptable.

Gun Ownership:

We believe in the inviolability of the right to keep and bear arms. We therefore oppose all laws restricting the ownership, manufacture, transfer, or sale of firearms or ammunition. We further oppose all laws requiring registration of firearms or ammunition. We support an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution to guarantee the right to keep and bear arms. We cannot ignore the clear lessons from history of the suffering which can befall a disarmed people.

Children and the Family:

We believe that children are a special group of citizens possessing fundamental rights involving their life and health. However, until they reach the age of legal responsibility, their other rights are limited and their parents or guardians

are responsible for their actions and upbringing. Therefore, the rights and authority that parents or guardians need to fulfill their child raising responsibilities must be respected, but never at the expense of the child's life and health.

Education:

Since private education is today outperforming public education at half the cost, we call for the phase out of all state and federal involvement in education. We therefore endorse "School Choice".

Government Welfare:

Today's confusion between a person's material needs and that person's rights has led to our current system of taxpayer provided, government welfare programs. These programs often invade privacy and have proven to be demeaning and inefficient. Welfare is not charity. Charity must be freely given. More charity needs to be substituted for welfare. It is also good to remember that for people to be truly free they must become responsible for their own welfare and actions.

Federal "Strings":

The federal government often uses the threat of withholding "federal" funds to coerce states into specific actions. We strongly urge elected officials of Wisconsin to resist such pressure and applaud them when they do.

Environment:

A clean environment is in everyone's interest. Our legal system should protect public and private property from pollution. However, a balance must be found between environmental regulation and the long term economic health of a free society. The right of property owners to prosecute any polluter under trespass, nuisance, and negligence laws should be reinstated. It follows that bureaucracies should not be allowed to harass alleged environmental violators or restrict their direct access to just treatment under the judicial system.

Transportation:

We support the maximum possible privatization of all publicly owned transportation systems and therefore oppose the creation of any new publicly funded or managed transportation systems.

Victimless Crime:

Because only actions that infringe on the rights of others can properly be termed "crimes", we favor the repeal of federal, state, and local laws restricting our fundamental freedom to govern our own lives.

In particular, we advocate: The repeal of laws restricting the production, sale, possession, or use of prohibited drugs and medicines. The repeal of laws regarding a minimum drinking age which are in conflict with the legally recognized age for maturity and responsibility. The repeal of laws restricting consensual sexual relations between adults. The repeal of laws regulating or prohibiting gambling. The decriminalization of assisted suicide.

Health Care:

We believe the problems with our current health care system are due to government interference and mandates and that any government program to "provide" health care to some at the expense of others will most certainly reduce the overall quality, responsiveness, and individuality of health care for everyone. It would also reduce the influx of the most talented people our society has to offer into the medical profession and diminish the exemplary worldwide progress and leadership our medical system has demonstrated. For these reasons, we advocate the free enterprise system as the only system capable of making quality, affordable, individualized medical care available to all.

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN June 2003

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State Executive Committee

State Chairman: RICHARD GRABER, Shorewood.

Finance Chairman: JAMES BARRY III, Milwaukee.

Vice Chairmen: 1st – BRAD COURTNEY, Whitefish Bay; 2nd – E.D. COOPER, Mukwonago;
3rd – DON TAYLOR, Waukesha; 4th – DARLENE ROSS, Shawano; 5th – BRIAN MURRAY, Appleton.

Secretary: DAVID ANDERSON, Wausau.

Treasurer: BUCK SCHILLING, Minocqua.

National Committeewoman: MARY BUESTRIN, Mequon.

National Committeeman: TERRY KOHLER, Sheboygan.

Wisconsin College Republican Chairman: ANGELA FROZENA, Madison.

Wisconsin African American Council: EDWARD BOLTON, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Heritage Council Chairman: JERRY GONZALEZ, Milwaukee.

Wisconsin Labor Council Chairman: JOHN RUDIG, Wauwatosa.

Wisconsin Senior Council Chairman: ROD NELSON, Sheboygan.

Immediate Past Chairman: DAVID OPITZ, Port Washington.

Congressional District Chairmen and Vice Chairmen:

1st District

Reince Priebus, Racine

Robert Trapp, Salem

2nd District

Kim Babler, Madison

Regina Schaar, Lake Mills

3rd District

Dennis Shaw, Menomonie

Gary Arneson, La Crosse

4th District

Edward Schultz, Milwaukee

Bob Spindell, Milwaukee

5th District

Crystal Berg, Hartford

Curt David, Brookfield

6th District

Mike Hert, Oshkosh

Don Zahalka, Oshkosh

7th District

Bill Johnson, Hayward

Sean Duffy, Ashland

8th District

William Ross, Shawano

Shirley Kaufman, Marinette

Source: Republican Party of Wisconsin.

County Organization. County party organizations are the basic building blocks of the Republican Party of Wisconsin. County party leaders are elected in county caucuses prior to April 1 of the odd-numbered year. Each committee has a chairman, first vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer.

Congressional District Organization. Each congressional district has an organization which coordinates the activities of the county organizations in the district, with special emphasis on the

election of Republican congressional candidates. The district organization is directed by a committee consisting of district members of the state executive committee and, at minimum, an elected chairman, vice chairman, secretary, and treasurer. Committee officers are elected in odd-numbered years prior to the state convention.

State Officers and Executive Committee. Party leadership is vested in a 33-member state executive committee, consisting of the 11 party officers (including the chairman of the county chairmen's organization, the president of the Wisconsin Federation of Republican Women, and the chairman of the Young Republicans, who are designated respectively as the third, fourth, and fifth vice chairmen of the committee); the immediate past state party chairman; the chairman and vice chairman from each of the state's 8 congressional district organizations; and the chairmen of the Wisconsin College Republicans, the Wisconsin Republican African American Council, the Wisconsin Heritage Council, the Wisconsin Senior Citizen Council, and the Wisconsin Labor Council. In addition, one member of the state's Republican congressional delegation, chosen by the delegation, and 2 state legislators, one from each house, chosen by the respective party caucus at the start of the legislative term, are attached to the state executive committee as nonvoting members. State committee vacancies are filled by the committee.

Five of the 11 party officers – the chairman, first and second vice chairmen, secretary, and treasurer – are selected in odd-numbered years by the state executive committee at an organizational meeting within 30 days following the state convention. Their 2-year terms begin upon adjournment of the organizational meeting. The persons holding those offices and the immediate past state party chairman may not vote in the selection of the new officers.

The national committeeman and committeewoman are included among the 11 state executive committee officers and are elected for 4-year terms by state convention delegates in presidential election years. They serve from the adjournment of one national party convention to the end of the next and must be approved by the assembled delegates at the party's national convention.

The party finance chairman is also included among the 11 party officers. The finance chairman serves at the pleasure of the newly elected state chairman and is appointed with the consent of the committee to a term that continues until a successor is named.

State Convention. The party holds its state convention in May, June, or July of each year to pass resolutions and conduct other party business. In even-numbered years, the convention adopts a state party platform. A national committeeman and committeewoman are selected in those years in which a national party convention is held.

National Convention and National Committee. The Republican National Committee consists of a committeeman, committeewoman, and a chairman from each state, plus American Samoa, Washington, D.C., Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Each state and territory has its own method of electing representatives. National committee members serve from convention to convention. The national committee is led by a chairman and cochairman, who serve 2-year terms.

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF WISCONSIN PLATFORM

Adopted at the State Party Convention, May 31-June 2, 2002, Green Bay

Introduction

For too long our culture has said, "If it feels good, do it." Now America is embracing a new ethic and a new creed: "Let's roll."

President George W. Bush

We live in a remarkable time in the lives of our country and our state. Wisconsin Republicans are optimistic about our future. Last September 11th, our people faced an hour of shock and suffering. We experienced a tumultuous time of evil and testing when our enemies expected us to react in fear and selfishness. America's enemies thought us to be a weak people, dependent on materialistic gain. We have proven them wrong!

Wisconsin Republican optimism is well founded. We have seen Wisconsinites respond to crisis with courage, compassion, strength and resolve, confidence and hope when our country's peace and tranquility were shattered. The Wisconsin spirit joined with the spirit of America and united in prayer, goodness, patriotism and generosity.

The platform of the Republican Party of Wisconsin is uplifting and visionary. It reflects the true character of all Wisconsinites, who have responded to adversity with determination, hope and confidence. The people of Wisconsin, like all Americans, have been challenged and tested over the past eighteen months in many different and unexpected ways.

Seventeen counties in Western Wisconsin were tested by floodwaters of the mighty Mississippi over one year ago. Destructive tornadoes tested our resolve in Western and Northern Wisconsin. We were tested by terrorism and a faltering national economy that took its toll on Wisconsin and 44 other states, causing budget shortfalls and forcing a serious re-examination of our spending habits at every level of government.

Governor Scott McCallum

Our State Republican Party joins the National Republican Party in recognition of a special calling. Since the election of 1860, we have advanced the founding principles of freedom and limited government and the dignity and worth of every individual. We seek to be faithful to the traditions of our party. Our vision is one of clear direction, bold reforms, civility in public life and leadership with honor and distinction.

Individual States' Rights

We believe our citizens and the fifty states must vigorously reclaim all power not expressly given to the federal government, as guaranteed through the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution.

Family Values

We commit ourselves to the values that strengthen our culture and sustain our state and nation: faith, family, personal responsibility and a belief in the dignity and value of human life. Prosperity with a purpose and compassionate conservatism bind us together in a great enterprise for our children's future.

We continue to believe that traditional families, homes and communities are the foundation of strength in our society and we reaffirm our commitment to them. Parents should be responsible for the overall sex education of their children and schools should only teach abstinence and monogamy. We specifically pledge to support marriage as a union between one man and one woman only.

Republicans support legislative and judicial efforts that would affirm legal protection for all innocent human beings from conception until natural death and affirm our support for the Human Life Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. We strongly support President Bush's ban on human cloning. We call on the federal government to follow the Wisconsin State Legislature's lead to outlaw the cruel practice of partial-birth abortion, which is utterly shocking to the conscience and has absolutely no place in a civilized society.

Restructuring Government

In his inaugural address, Governor McCallum laid out this vision for state government: lowering Wisconsin's tax burden, improving education for all students, protecting Wisconsin's environment, promoting a more efficient and effective state government, building Wisconsin's economy and helping the neediest in Wisconsin.

Our Republican Party believes that we will fulfill our motto of "forward" by instilling a new spirit of accountability, honesty and coordination in government.

It's time for government to demand less, so citizens can do more for themselves and their families.

Governor Scott McCallum

The Republican Party of Wisconsin commits itself to continue to work to lower Wisconsin's overall tax burden. We commend Governor Scott McCallum, Senate Minority Leader Mary Panzer, and Assembly Speaker Scott Jensen and the Republican members of the Wisconsin State Legislature for their efforts to make this goal a reality.

Wisconsin's state tax-cutting efforts are paying off. In fiscal year 2001, Wisconsin dropped to 14th on the list of state taxes. That's quite an improvement from fiscal year 2000 when Wisconsin ranked sixth. Wisconsin has made great progress in easing the state tax burden for our citizens, but we won't stop there.

Governor Scott McCallum

Thirty years of studies have concluded that Wisconsin has too much government. Wisconsin has 3,060 local governments, including city, town, school, village, county and special taxing districts – more than most other states. The Budget Reform Act is seen by some as a controversial package because it holds the line on taxes and dramatically reins in government spending at every level, limits government spending while retaining vital emergency services for those who need us the most – our children, the elderly and the disabled. Under Republican leadership we will boldly reduce unnecessary government.

Education – Investing in Our Future

We commit ourselves to bold reforms in education to make every school a safe place of achievement and learning for every child. We will promote local control of public schools while demanding accountability for results and high standards.

We recognize that parents are the first teachers of their children. We support neighborhood schools and oppose forced busing. We advocate pay for performance for teachers and administrators. We support the Milwaukee School Choice program and call for its expansion statewide.

The Senate Democrat leadership may be willing to threaten the future of 10,000 children already in choice schools – and the future of 60 children who will be walking through the doors at Hope Christian in the fall – but I am not. The Milwaukee Parental Choice Program has been one of the most successful educational reform programs in the country and I will vigorously fend off attacks by those who want to eliminate it.

Governor Scott McCallum

Freedom of Religion

We call for an end to governmental discrimination against religion. We specifically support student-initiated voluntary school prayer.

Growing Wisconsin's Economy

Growing Wisconsin's economy is a high priority for Wisconsin Republicans as we continue to build Wisconsin through economic development and job creation. We are proud to note that under Republican leadership, Wisconsin has outpaced the nation in job growth over the last ten years.

Recognizing that federal, state, and local tax collections are all at or near record highs, we oppose any net increases in taxes and call for significant tax relief immediately. Although the state government has cut taxes every year, Wisconsin citizens still carry a heavier tax burden than citizens of other states. Our goal is to further reduce state and local taxes. Specifically, we call for the elimination of the capital gains and business personal property taxes and we support replacing the current Wisconsin income tax with a simple and fair tax that treats everyone equally.

Environment

It is the Republican viewpoint that Wisconsin can have a strong economy and protect the environment at the same time. Both private and public interests have a responsibility to preserve the rich heritage that our state has been blessed with, both in its great natural beauty and precious resources.

Republicans believe a balance must be struck between protection of our resources and protection of private property rights. We support tax incentives for people to preserve wetlands, particularly farmers and landowners. We support compensation for individuals when their property is taken, or its value is reduced by government actions. We support mining which meets our state's environmental protection laws.

Campaign Finance Reform

We call for sensible campaign finance reform which will allow individuals to freely express their political opinions through their financial contributions, with full, prompt disclosure. We insist that neither employers nor unions should force individuals to contribute to political causes against their will. We oppose public financing of all campaigns.

Constitutional Right to Keep and Bear Arms

The Republican Party of Wisconsin is a vigilant supporter of the right to keep and bear arms embodied in both the Second Amendment to the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 25, of the Wisconsin Constitution. We therefore oppose all efforts to restrict the ownership, manufacture, transfer, or sale of firearms by law-abiding adult citizens. We further oppose all efforts to require registration of firearms in the possession of law-abiding citizens, as well as efforts to bankrupt firearms manufacturers through frivolous, unethical lawsuits. Instead, we call for proper enforcement of the many existing laws against those who commit crimes. We believe in self control, not gun control. For safety's sake, we encourage voluntary training in the use of firearms and voluntary use of trigger locks. We cannot ignore the clear lessons of history regarding the tyranny and suffering which can fall upon a disarmed and vulnerable people.

Independence Through Welfare Reform

Clearly, the most compassionate way to break the cycle of poverty, dependency and hopelessness is through work. Tommy set the national tone for Welfare Reform when he was Governor, and Governors across the nation are looking for his strong leadership and expertise in this important area of public policy. The President's plan makes it easier for states to help low-income families become fully engaged in the workforce.

Governor Scott McCallum

We support former Governor Tommy Thompson's effort as HHS Secretary to expand Wisconsin's successful welfare reform nationwide.

Equal Treatment for Everyone

The Republican Party of Wisconsin believes that all human beings are created equal in the eyes of God, that all human beings have inherent civil rights and that government should promote equal opportunity for all. We believe that individuals should be allowed to succeed or fail based upon their own merits, not because they are members of particular subgroups. We therefore support an amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution that would prohibit the state or any of its political subdivisions or agents, from using race, color, ethnicity, national origin, sex or religion as criterion for discriminating against or granting preferential treatment including the lowering of standards to any individual or group with regard to public education, government employment, or government contracting.

We ask for the participation and support of all who substantially share our agenda.

This platform is dedicated to the memory of

Donald Lyle Moecker, Sr. (1927 – 2001)

Member of the RPW Executive Committee

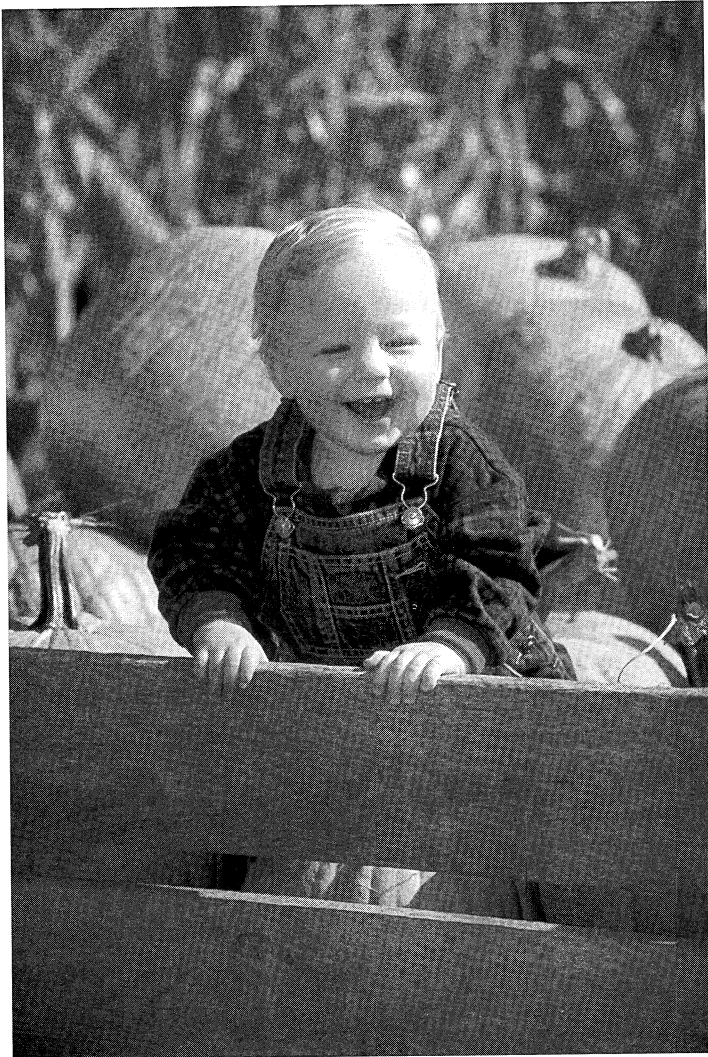
9th Congressional District Chairman

Chairman of the Constitution Committee

A practical, detailed, principled man, faithful husband, proud father, loyal American and our friend.

Elections in Wisconsin: 2001 through 2003 primary, spring, general, and special election statistics

Wisconsin's People



Department of Tourism

ELECTIONS IN WISCONSIN

I. The Wisconsin Electorate

History of the Suffrage. When Wisconsin became a state in 1848, suffrage (the right to vote) was restricted to white or Indian males who were citizens of the United States or white male immigrants in the process of being naturalized. To be eligible to vote, these men had to be at least 21 years-of-age and Wisconsin residents for at least one year preceding the election. Wisconsin extended suffrage to male “colored persons” in a constitutional referendum held in November 1849. In 1908, the Wisconsin Constitution was amended to require that voters had to be citizens of the United States. Women’s suffrage came with the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920. (Wisconsin was one of the first two states in the nation to ratify this amendment on June 10, 1919.) The most recent major suffrage change was to lower the voting age from 21 to 18 years-of-age. This was accomplished by the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which was eventually ratified by the states in July 1971.

Size of the Electorate. Because Wisconsin does not maintain a statewide register of voters, the exact size of the current electorate is unknown. It is estimated that in 2000 there were 3,994,919 potential voters 18 years-of-age and older. An estimated 65% of eligible voters cast 2,598,607 ballots in the 2000 presidential election. The 2002 gubernatorial election turnout was 1,775,349, or about 44% of the potential electorate.

Age and Residence Requirements. The right to vote in Wisconsin state and local elections is granted to U.S. citizens who are age 18 or older and have resided in the election district or ward for 10 days prior to the election. Residence for purposes of voting is statutorily defined as “the place where the person’s habitation is fixed, without any present intent to move, and to which, when absent, the person intends to return.”

Voter Registration. Voter registration is required by law in every Wisconsin town, village, or city with a population of more than 5,000 and may be adopted by local ordinance in smaller municipalities. Voters registering in Wisconsin do not have to record a political party affiliation.

State law permits registration on election day at the proper polling place, and it also provides for advance registration by mail or in person with the municipal clerk, the county register of deeds, or the city board of election commissioners in the case of residents of the City of Milwaukee. Municipal officials may designate other locations, such as fire stations or libraries for registration, or conduct door-to-door registration drives. In addition, high school students and staff may register at public high schools or, in some cases, private high schools designated by the municipal clerk.

II. A Capsule View of Elections

The Wisconsin Statutes, Chapters 5 through 12, provide for four regularly scheduled elections: the spring primary, the spring election, the September primary, and the general election in November.

The spring primary on the third Tuesday in February of each year is followed by the spring election on the first Tuesday in April. The September primary is held on the second Tuesday in September in even-numbered years. It is followed by the general election on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

Nonpartisan officials are chosen in the spring. These include the state superintendent of public instruction, judicial officers, county board members, county executives, and municipal and school district officers.

Partisan officials, chosen in the fall, include all other county administrative officials, members of the legislature, state constitutional officers (except for the state superintendent), and members of the U.S. Congress. Not all of these offices are filled at each election because their terms vary from two to six years.

In presidential election years, the presidential preference primary vote is held at the spring primary in February, and the vote for U.S. President occurs at the general election in November. In some elections, referendum questions allow Wisconsin voters to advise the state legislature or local government on matters of public policy or to ratify a proposed law, ordinance, or amendment to the Wisconsin Constitution.

Primary Elections

Until 1905, Wisconsin candidates for public office were selected through caucuses or conventions composed of delegates, eligible voters, or members of a political party. Since then, candidates have been chosen in primary elections, but the nominating caucus remains an optional method of selecting candidates for town and village offices. Aspirants must file a declaration of candidacy to run in a primary election, and they usually are required to file nomination papers signed by a specified number of persons eligible to vote in the jurisdiction or district in which they seek office.

Nonpartisan February Primary. A nonpartisan primary election must be held in February if three or more candidates run for one of the offices on the April ballot and no caucus is held to name party nominees. The two persons receiving the highest number of votes for the specific office in the primary are nominated to run as finalists in the nonpartisan election.

Partisan September Primary. The purpose of the September partisan primary is to select a party's nominees for the general election in November. In a partisan primary, the voter may vote on the ballot of only one political party (unlike the general election where it is possible to select any party's candidate for a particular office). Frustrated voters often object that their choices are limited because they are not permitted to vote for candidates of more than one party. What they need to understand is that the primary is a nominating device for the political parties; its purpose is to nominate the candidates that one political party will support against the nominees of the other parties in the general election.

Most states have a closed primary system that requires voters to publicly declare their party affiliation before they can receive the primary ballot of that party. Wisconsin's "open primary" law does not require voters to make a public declaration of their party preference. Instead, the voter is given the primary ballots of all parties but, once inside the voting booth, may cast only one party's ballot.

Candidates must appear on the primary ballot, even if unopposed, in order to be nominated by their respective parties. The candidate receiving the largest number of party votes for an office becomes the party's nominee in the November election. (In the case of a special election, which is held at a time other than the general election to fill a vacated partisan office, a primary is not held if there is no more than one candidate for a party's nomination.)

Elections

November Partisan General Elections. In November, Wisconsin voters select their federal, state, and county partisan officials on a ballot listing the winners of the September primary election plus "independent" candidates who are either unaffiliated or affiliated with minor parties that are not recognized for separate ballot status. "Write-in" votes may be cast for persons whose names do not appear on the ballot.

The general election ballot includes a broad range of offices. The constitutional offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general are filled through a statewide vote. These officers are elected for 4-year terms in the even-numbered years that alternate with the U.S. presidential election.

Candidates for congressional representative and for representative to the state assembly are included on every general election ballot, because the terms for these offices are two years. Wisconsin's 33 state senators are elected for 4-year terms, with the odd-numbered senate districts electing their senators in the years when a gubernatorial election is held and even-numbered senate districts electing their senators in the presidential election years. U.S. senators, who serve 6-year terms, are also chosen at the appropriate general election.

The state's 72 counties elect partisan officers at each general election. These offices include a clerk, treasurer, clerk of circuit court, district attorney, and register of deeds who serve 2-year terms. County sheriffs, however, are elected to 4-year terms. State law requires all counties either to elect a coroner or appoint a medical examiner. The post of surveyor may be filled by election or appointment at the county's option. (Milwaukee County is required by law to appoint its medical examiner and surveyor.)

Vacancies in the offices of U.S. Senator, U.S. Congressional representative, state senator, and representative to the assembly may be filled only by special election, but vacancies in state constitutional offices and most county offices are filled through appointment by the governor. The exception is that the lieutenant governor constitutionally succeeds the governor in case of a vacancy in that office.

April Nonpartisan Elections. The officials chosen in the spring nonpartisan election are the state superintendent of public instruction; judicial officers; county executive (if the county elects one); county supervisor; town, village, and city officers; and school board members. Because the terms of office vary, not all offices are filled each year. The only nonpartisan officers elected on a statewide basis are the state superintendent of public instruction and justices of the supreme court; all others are elected from the county, circuit, district, or municipality represented.

The governor is authorized to fill vacancies that occur in nonpartisan state elective offices by appointment. Gubernatorial appointments strongly influence the composition of the Wisconsin judiciary, because many of the state's justices and judges who are appointed to the bench are later elected to office by the voters.

Presidential Preference Vote

Wisconsin will conduct its presidential preference vote on the third Tuesday in February of each presidential election year, beginning in 2004, in conjunction with the nonpartisan spring primaries. 1985 Wisconsin Act 304 gave political parties complete freedom to select delegates for their national conventions on any basis they choose, so the vote has no binding effect. It does, however, indicate voter preferences.

A committee, composed of officials of the recognized parties, meets on the second Tuesday in December of the year prior to the presidential preference vote in February to certify to the state Elections Board the list of names to be placed on the ballot. (If a party's candidate for governor received at least 10% of the vote in the previous election, it is considered a "recognized party".) The committee lists the names of all nationally advocated or recognized candidates of the recognized parties and such other names as it chooses. The committee includes each party's state chairperson (or designee), one national committeeman and one committeewoman (designated by the party's state chairperson), the president and the minority leader of the senate (or designees), and the speaker and minority leader of the assembly (or designees). An additional member is elected by the committee to serve as chairperson.

Any person named by the committee as a potential presidential candidate may withdraw from the ballot by filing a disclaimer with the Elections Board. Persons not named may have their names placed on the ballot by filing a nomination petition signed by a specified percentage of qualified electors.

Presidential Elections

Presidential Electors. On the first Tuesday in October in each presidential election year, the five partisan constitutional state officers, all hold-over senators, and the senate and assembly candidates nominated by each political party at the September primary election meet at the State Capitol to select a slate of presidential electors, who will cast Wisconsin's official ballots for the offices of U.S. President and Vice President. A party selects one elector from each of the Wisconsin congressional districts and two electors at large, and then certifies its list of electors to the Elections Board. After the November presidential election, the party that receives a plurality of the votes statewide sends its electors to the State Capitol on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December to perform their duties as Wisconsin's electors. They compose Wisconsin's segment of the Electoral College – the group of 538 electors nationwide who actually cast the votes for president and vice president.

Referendum and Recall

Referendum. A "referendum" is simply a question referred to the people for determination through a vote. On the state level, Wisconsin provides for four types of referenda: 1) amendments

to the state constitution, 2) measures extending the right of suffrage, 3) ratification of legislation prior to its becoming law, and 4) advisory questions.

The procedure for amending the Wisconsin Constitution requires that two consecutive legislatures must adopt an identically worded amendment proposal and a majority of the voters must ratify the change at a subsequent election.

An advisory referendum gives the legislature a means of asking the voters their opinion on legislative policy. Advisory referenda are usually submitted to the electorate at the April or November elections. Wisconsin county boards may submit advisory or ratifying referenda to county voters. Municipalities also are permitted and sometimes required to submit referendum questions relating to village and city charter ordinances and certain other subjects.

Recall. The Wisconsin Constitution and statutes provide for the removal of elected officers through a process of petition and special election, known as "recall". Officials may be recalled after serving the first year of a term, and no reason need be given for the recall in the case of a state, congressional, legislative, state judicial, or county officer. A petition seeking recall of a city, village, town, or school district official must contain a statement of a reason for the recall. The reason must be related to the official responsibilities of the office, but the petitioners need not provide supporting evidence for the reason.

Following the filing of a successful recall petition, an election is held to fill the vacated office. A recall primary is required whenever two or more persons compete for a nonpartisan office or whenever more than one person competes for the nomination of a political party for a partisan office. Unless the official facing recall resigns, he or she is listed on the recall ballot along with the other candidates who have been nominated.

Prior to 1977, the recall was seldom used. In August of that year, five La Crosse school board members were recalled, and in the following month a county judge was recalled for the first time in Wisconsin history. Attempts to recall state legislators are rare, but on June 4, 1996, a state senator became the first state legislator to be recalled.

Mechanics of the Election Process

Certifying candidates, registering voters, and recording and reporting millions of votes is a complex process governed by state law. The state Elections Board prepares the format for all national and state ballots, certifies to each county clerk the list of candidates for national and state office, and performs other duties pertaining to elections.

County clerks prepare the ballots for federal, state, and county elections and distribute them to the municipal clerks, except when municipalities use voting machines or electronic voting systems. The law requires that every city, village, and town having a population of 7,500 or more must use mechanical voting machines or an electronic voting system, unless otherwise permitted by the state Elections Board.

Municipal clerks supervise registration and elections in their municipalities. In cities or counties with more than 500,000 population, election duties are performed by a city board of election commissioners and a county board of election commissioners. (This provision currently applies only to the City of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County.)

Registration and Voting

The first step in casting a Wisconsin ballot usually is to register to vote. (Registration is optional for municipalities having a population of 5,000 or less.) The voter must provide information on name, residence, citizenship, age, length of residence in the ward or election district, and whether the applicant has lost his or her right to vote or is currently registered to vote at any other location. A voter's registration is considered permanent unless the person changes his or her residence, in which case it is necessary to reregister. Municipalities, however, often cancel the registration of a person who, though eligible, does not vote during a 4-year period and does not respond to a written request to apply for continued registration.

A voter who is unable or unwilling to come to the polling place on election day may vote by absentee ballot. Every request for an absentee ballot must be made in writing.

On election day, there are usually seven inspectors (election officials) for each polling place. The number may vary, but no polling place may have fewer than three. Any member of the public may be present in any polling place for the purpose of observation and the major parties often designate official polling place observers.

III. Campaign Finance Regulation

Early Reforms. Wisconsin's first attempt to regulate election practices (Chapter 358, Laws of 1897) was passed to stymie the crudest forms of corrupt practices, such as bribery, illegal voting, election fraud, and related corruption. It also required the filing of financial statements that were open to the public.

The current ban on campaign contributions by corporations dates back to 1905 (Chapter 492). Corporations are still prohibited from donating to candidates, political parties, or committees. Labor organizations were also banned from making such contributions by Chapter 135, Laws of 1935, but the prohibition was repealed by Chapter 429, Laws of 1959.)

The "Corrupt Practices Act" of 1911 (Chapter 650) strengthened and expanded the earlier laws. Central to the act were tightening disclosure provisions. Candidates were required to report all sources of their funding, and they were barred from trading favors, monetary or otherwise, in return for financial support.

1974 Campaign Finance Reforms. The legislature passed sweeping campaign finance reform in Chapter 334, Laws of 1973, which created the current statutory "Chapter 11 – Campaign Finance". The law regulated campaign contributions and expenditures and required central filing of financial reports. It also created the state Elections Board, with representation from the three branches of government and the major political parties, to administer and enforce both election and campaign finance laws. Candidates, individuals, committees, and groups involved in campaigns for state offices and statewide referenda must file detailed campaign finance reports with the board, which supervises the auditing of the reports. The board investigates election law violations and must notify the district attorney, attorney general, or the governor of any facts or evidence that might be grounds for civil action or criminal prosecution. Wisconsin's candidates for federal office are regulated by federal campaign finance laws, but the state board does receive copies of their finance reports. (County and municipal clerks maintain financial statements for campaigns in their respective jurisdictions.)

2002 Campaign Finance Legislation. 2001 Wisconsin Act 109 made comprehensive changes to Wisconsin's campaign finance laws. Most of the provisions were made nonseverable so that if a court found any of the provisions unconstitutional, all provisions would be invalid. In *Wisconsin Realtors Association et al. v. Ponto et al.*, the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin found one provision unconstitutional. While subject to appeal, the decision apparently precludes enforcement of the Act 109 provisions. The Act 109 changes, however, remain in the statutes.

Regulation of Contributions

Wisconsin regulates campaign finance according to function – contribution or expenditure – with separate dollar limits and reporting requirements.

Contributions are moneys donated directly either to individual candidates or to political committees, with the recipients determining how the money will be spent. The state determines the contribution limits in the case of state or local offices, but candidates running for federal office are subject to the limits set by federal campaign finance laws.

Contributions by candidates from their own personal funds or by individuals and groups acting independently of the candidate cannot be limited because they are considered to be free expression and are protected by the First Amendment. However, laws requiring disclosure of campaign expenditures made by independent individuals and groups are considered constitutional.

Individuals. States are free to set their own limits on contributions to candidates for state or local office. Limitations usually pertain to the type of office. Wisconsin also limits the overall amount a single individual is allowed to contribute to all candidates in a calendar year.

Other than a candidate's own contributions to the campaign, no individual may contribute more than the amounts specified to the following candidates or any individuals or voluntary committees

supporting them: constitutional officer (governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, attorney general, or superintendent of public instruction) or supreme court justice – \$10,000; state senator – \$1,000; representative to the assembly – \$500; and all other state and local candidates – a maximum of \$250 to \$3,000 depending upon the office. Furthermore, no individual may make contributions to a combination of candidates or registered groups that exceed a total of \$10,000 in any calendar year.

Committees. Wisconsin limits campaign contributions made by political committees. Different limits apply in terms of the amounts a particular type of committee may donate and the amounts a candidate may receive from committees. Committees subject to contribution limits include: 1) the *political action committee (PAC)*, which may be created by but operate separately from a private interest group (such as a trade association or a union) to raise and spend money to elect or defeat particular candidates; 2) the *political party committee*, organized by a formal political party; 3) the *legislative campaign committees*, organized by the respective political parties within the State Senate or the State Assembly; and 4) the candidate's *personal campaign committee*. Any committee that contributes directly to a particular candidate's campaign is subject to specific contribution limits, which vary according to the type of elective office. However, legislative campaign committees and political party committees are allowed to use contributions for party building activities or administrative expenses. PACs may contribute to the political parties and legislative committees in which case the PAC per-candidate limitations do not apply (although other limitations remain applicable).

No committee, other than a political party or legislative campaign committee, may make contributions to a candidate for statewide constitutional office or justice of the supreme court that exceed 4% of the candidate's statutory expenditure level. (Similar limits on contributions apply to candidates for other state and local offices.)

Regulation of Expenditures

Expenditures by the Candidate. Candidates may make campaign expenditures from their own personal funds and the moneys received as contributions from individuals and registered committees, plus any public funding they are awarded. There are no limits on the amount the candidates can spend on their own campaigns, unless they voluntarily accept public funding. There were attempts at the federal and state level in the early 1970s to limit candidates' personal expenditures, but the U.S. Supreme Court in *Buckley v. Valeo* held that this type of financing was protected by the U.S. Constitution as an exercise of free speech.

Expenditures by Independent Committees. Committees are considered to be making independent expenditures if they do not donate to a candidate's campaign organization and they do not coordinate their efforts with a candidate. Independent committees are permitted to spend unlimited amounts promoting or opposing a candidate, but in Wisconsin they are required to file a statement declaring that the money will be spent without consultation or coordination with the candidate. (If the candidate is knowingly involved in the expenditure, the money is viewed as a contribution, and the contributor must adhere to contribution limits.)

Expenditures by Political Party Committees. When a political party makes an expenditure to support its candidate, the expenditure is normally counted as a contribution to that candidate. Candidates are subject to aggregate limitations on the amount they may receive from parties and other committees. In *Colorado Republican Federal Campaign Committee et al. v. Federal Election Commission*, 518 U.S. 604 (1996), the U.S. Supreme Court held, however, that political party committees may make unlimited independent expenditures as long as they are not acting in consultation or coordination with a candidate.

Reporting Requirements

Registration and Reporting. Campaign finance laws are designed to track the flow of dollars received and spent by the candidates. Expenditures from the campaign depository may not be made anonymously, nor may contributions or expenditures be made in a fictitious name. Any anonymous contribution of more than \$10 must be donated to a charity or the common school fund.

Generally, all candidates for state office, the four types of committees listed above, and other committees that make contributions or expenditures expressly supporting or opposing state candi-

dates must register and file campaign finance reports with the state Elections Board. The reports must identify every contributor who donates more than \$20 in a calendar year and give the occupation and principal place of employment of each contributor who donates cumulative contributions of over \$100 in a calendar year. Reports must also itemize all contributions, loans, disbursements, or obligations in excess of \$20.

Each candidate must appoint one campaign treasurer and designate one campaign depository, such as a numbered bank account, before receiving any contributions or making any expenditures. The candidate and campaign treasurer are then required to file a registration statement regardless of the amount of money they expect to receive or dispense. Unless exempted from reporting, the candidate, or the treasurer acting on the candidate's behalf, must file periodic financial reports. The candidate is considered personally responsible for the accuracy of these reports.

Political party committees or other groups that make or accept contributions or make expenditures amounting to more than \$25 per year, and individuals (other than candidates) who accept contributions or make expenditures amounting to more than \$25 per year must file registration statements. These statements include such information as the name and address of the registrant, the officers, the campaign depository, and the candidate or referendum question they support or oppose.

Subsequently, these individuals, committees, and groups (unless exempted from reporting) must file full reports summarizing all contributions received, obligations incurred, and expenditures made. These reports must include: the name, address, and total contribution of each contributor donating more than \$20 in any calendar year; a separate statement regarding the occupation and place of employment of any contributor donating more than \$100 in any calendar year; and an itemization of each expenditure over \$20.

Beginning on July 1, 1999, registrants with the state Elections Board who have accepted contributions totaling more than \$20,000 within a campaign or biennial period must file their reports electronically. These reports may be viewed on the Internet.

Nonresident committees, groups, or individuals making contributions or expenditures in this state must also file their names and addresses and those of a designated agent in the state with the secretary of state and must also file regular reports, unless a reporting exemption applies.

Disclosure. Candidates and political committees that are subject to state reporting requirements must identify themselves on any mass media communications, such as billboards, handbills, and radio or TV advertisements. This disclosure must contain the words "paid for" followed by the name of the organization responsible for the communication.

IV. Public Campaign Financing

Chapter 107, Laws of 1977, created the Wisconsin Election Campaign Fund in the state treasury as a mechanism for publicly funding campaigns. Under the state's public financing law, each individual who files a state income tax return may specify that \$1 shall be set aside for the election fund without increasing the person's tax liability or reducing any refund due. (The \$1 contributions are derived from an appropriation created by the legislature to support the campaign fund.)

The public campaign fund is available to candidates for statewide executive and judicial offices, as well as legislative candidates, for use after the primary, provided, in the case of candidates for partisan office, that they obtain a specified number of primary votes and raise a specified amount of private contributions from individuals in amounts limited to \$100 or less per individual.

To receive public funding, candidates must agree to accept spending limits and limit personal contributions to their own campaigns. These restrictions are lifted if the candidate's opponent qualifies for a grant but does not accept it and refuses to file a sworn statement affirming adherence to the limits. Money from the campaign fund can be used only for media advertising, printing, graphic arts or advertising services, office supplies, or postage. Other campaign expenses must be financed with contributions from individuals, political parties, PACs, or other committees.

GUARANTEEING THE RIGHT TO FISH, HUNT, TRAP, AND TAKE GAME

Creating Article I, Section 26 2001 SJR 2 (JR 16); 2003 AJR 1 (JR 8); Adopted

Ballot Question: “*Right to fish, hunt, trap, and take game.* Shall Section 26 of article I of the constitution be created to provide that the people have the right to fish, hunt, trap, and take game subject only to reasonable restrictions as prescribed by law?”

Text of Section:

[Article I] Section 26. The people have the right to fish, hunt, trap, and take game subject only to reasonable restrictions as prescribed by law.

Vote by County, April 1, 2003

County	Yes	No	County	Yes	No
Adams	4,373	637	Marinette	8,378	991
Ashland	3,095	371	Marquette	2,294	548
Barron	6,756	811	Menominee	254	58
Bayfield	4,226	645	Milwaukee	72,300	20,056
Brown	37,951	6,778	Monroe	4,025	559
Buffalo	1,560	213	Oconto	6,539	640
Burnett	3,736	368	Oneida	6,290	622
Calumet	4,904	831	Outagamie	19,638	3,692
Chippewa	6,988	1,053	Ozaukee	10,240	2,549
Clark	5,925	754	Pepin	653	111
Columbia	7,814	1,660	Pierce	3,827	654
Crawford	3,217	655	Polk	6,336	766
Dane	54,662	34,175	Portage	12,058	2,158
Dodge	8,541	1,253	Price	3,947	307
Door	4,991	1,092	Racine	25,514	4,696
Douglas	7,919	859	Richland	2,462	465
Dunn	4,876	801	Rock	17,389	3,536
Eau Claire	10,330	2,804	Rusk	2,976	270
Florence	715	53	St. Croix	6,229	791
Fond du Lac	10,281	1,363	Sauk	6,384	1,509
Forest	2,933	205	Sawyer	2,718	216
Grant	5,590	1,001	Shawano	6,550	665
Green	4,890	1,003	Sheboygan	14,556	2,133
Green Lake	2,313	400	Taylor	3,408	223
Iowa	2,896	813	Trempealeau	3,657	591
Iron	1,802	188	Vernon	3,945	622
Jackson	2,584	353	Vilas	5,066	495
Jefferson	7,797	1,457	Walworth	9,719	1,969
Juneau	3,373	467	Washburn	3,669	322
Kenosha	10,220	3,227	Washington	14,479	2,363
Kewaunee	3,261	462	Waukesha	46,527	9,857
La Crosse	12,433	2,519	Waupaca	7,830	1,161
Lafayette	3,011	544	Waushara	2,855	754
Langlade	5,188	471	Winnebago	15,091	3,222
Lincoln	4,715	447	Wood	15,806	2,043
Manitowoc	11,833	1,467	TOTAL	668,459	146,182
Marathon	17,151	2,368			

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

February 18, 2003, Primary

County	Ed Brunner	Paul B. Higinbotham	Pat Roggensack
Adams	1,060	652	1,613
Ashland	468	354	182
Barron	3,217	104	136
Bayfield	716	357	241
Brown	5,154	3,585	7,274
Buffalo	384	102	94
Burnett	1,046	337	352
Calumet	388	333	803
Chippewa	2,161	539	857
Clark	486	131	425
Columbia	1,672	1,200	2,346
Crawford	349	218	394
Dane	11,963	27,908	13,843
Dodge	622	279	1,151
Door	455	279	445
Douglas	1,647	1,847	850
Dunn	673	115	138
Eau Claire	1,268	355	461
Florence	26	18	42
Fond du Lac	840	408	1,225
Forest	121	66	133
Grant	280	183	542
Green	379	311	461
Green Lake	136	69	241
Iowa	311	319	508
Iron	622	178	222
Jackson	370	127	260
Jefferson	929	546	1,511
Juneau	223	119	359
Kenosha	2,450	1,784	2,287
Kewaunee	314	143	400
La Crosse	899	740	1,369
Lafayette	230	118	370
Langlade	738	405	682
Lincoln	383	178	413
Manitowoc	1,854	561	1,285
Marathon	1,312	799	1,581
Marinette	1,083	510	1,253
Marquette	327	203	521
Menominee	19	13	36
Milwaukee	11,934	13,710	19,870
Monroe	537	307	628
Oconto	928	491	1,370
Oneida	407	235	451
Outagamie	1,007	1,109	2,162
Ozaukee	1,146	697	2,493
Pepin	118	32	36
Pierce	414	101	122
Polk	2,116	534	612
Portage	1,247	717	1,173
Price	242	109	259
Racine	5,433	3,724	5,492
Richland	156	130	323
Rock	736	917	1,490
Rusk	394	44	72
St. Croix	540	179	228
Sauk	1,120	867	1,587
Sawyer	401	121	170
Shawano	568	219	980
Sheboygan	1,008	702	1,903
Taylor	298	95	259
Trempealeau	433	115	207
Vernon	275	178	357
Vilas	640	375	720
Walworth	496	385	884
Washburn	1,976	393	433
Washington	1,211	617	2,504
Waukesha	3,787	2,285	11,184
Waupaca	433	240	877
Wausara	136	85	320
Winnebago	978	873	1,906
Wood	804	505	1,123
TOTAL	89,494	77,584	109,501

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICE, BY COUNTY
April 1, 2003

County	Ed Brunner	Pat Roggensack	County	Ed Brunner	Pat Roggensack
Adams	1,986	2,923	Marinette	4,167	4,251
Ashland	2,031	1,070	Marquette	1,307	1,518
Barron	6,633	1,122	Menominee	105	168
Bayfield	2,817	1,401	Milwaukee	42,134	54,183
Brown	20,753	22,515	Monroe	2,082	2,285
Buffalo	1,175	485	Oconto	3,305	3,502
Burnett	2,270	1,233	Oneida	3,164	2,886
Calumet	2,394	3,170	Outagamie	10,458	13,282
Chippewa	4,839	2,975	Ozaukee	4,479	8,174
Clark	3,430	2,886	Pepin	561	230
Columbia	4,217	5,108	Pierce	2,934	1,222
Crawford	1,473	2,055	Polk	4,446	1,915
Dane	51,768	41,229	Portage	6,558	6,825
Dodge	3,890	5,700	Price	1,957	1,822
Door	3,156	2,606	Racine	14,222	15,623
Douglas	5,804	2,475	Richland	1,268	1,517
Dunn	3,752	1,605	Rock	9,353	10,742
Eau Claire	7,999	4,900	Rusk	2,075	937
Florence	357	227	St. Croix	4,041	2,336
Fond du Lac	4,993	6,375	Sauk	3,588	4,187
Forest	1,402	1,252	Sawyer	1,615	924
Grant	2,634	3,374	Shawano	3,198	3,927
Green	2,778	2,837	Sheboygan	8,045	8,340
Green Lake	1,205	1,575	Taylor	1,615	1,705
Iowa	1,674	1,924	Trempealeau	2,422	1,516
Iron	1,144	557	Vernon	1,936	2,356
Jackson	1,641	1,206	Vilas	2,503	2,436
Jefferson	3,601	5,447	Walworth	5,295	5,839
Juneau	1,667	1,972	Washburn	2,828	805
Kenosha	7,651	6,652	Washington	6,249	10,204
Kewaunee	1,915	1,933	Waukesha	19,557	36,289
La Crosse	5,861	8,598	Waupaca	4,185	4,475
Lafayette	1,581	1,746	Waushara	1,436	2,123
Langlade	2,499	2,564	Winnebago	8,561	9,463
Lincoln	2,357	2,532	Wood	7,313	9,087
Manitowoc	6,714	6,369	TOTAL	390,215	409,422
Marathon	9,192	9,730			

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS
April 2, 2002

District I

County	Patricia S. Curley*
Milwaukee	93,568
TOTAL	93,568

District II

County	Neal Nettesheim*	County	Neal Nettesheim*
Calumet	3,684	Sheboygan	9,053
Fond du Lac	7,203	Walworth	9,602
Green Lake	1,964	Washington	8,821
Kenosha	10,382	Waukesha	32,502
Manitowoc	6,913	Winnebago	13,288
Ozaukee	7,473	TOTAL	123,364
Racine	12,479		

District IV

County	Pat Roggensack*	County	Pat Roggensack*
Adams	1,882	Lafayette	2,202
Clark	4,374	Marquette	1,062
Columbia	4,159	Monroe	4,817
Crawford	1,364	Portage	6,860
Dane	37,437	Richland	1,630
Dodge	7,237	Rock	12,044
Grant	3,344	Sauk	4,518
Green	3,382	Vernon	3,656
Iowa	2,363	Waupaca	4,273
Jackson	2,825	Waushara	1,285
Jefferson	4,157	Wood	10,907
Juneau	2,347	TOTAL	134,900
La Crosse	6,775		

April 1, 2003

District I

County	Ted E. Wedemeyer, Jr.*
Milwaukee	67,116
TOTAL	67,116

VOTE FOR COURT OF APPEALS
April 1, 2003—Continued

District III

County	Michael W. Hoover*	County	Michael W. Hoover*
Ashland	2,232	Marinette	6,123
Barron	4,304	Menominee	164
Bayfield	3,432	Oconto	5,227
Brown	33,642	Oneida	4,037
Buffalo	1,250	Outagamie	17,807
Burnett	2,887	Pepin	559
Chippewa	5,867	Pierce	3,223
Door	4,398	Polk	5,417
Douglas	6,704	Price	2,877
Dunn	4,134	Rusk	2,057
Eau Claire	9,121	St. Croix	5,361
Florence	459	Sawyer	1,918
Forest	1,891	Shawano	5,333
Iron	1,199	Taylor	2,415
Kewaunee	2,984	Trempealeau	2,894
Langlade	4,009	Vilas	3,899
Lincoln	3,755	Washburn	2,911
Marathon	15,580	TOTAL	180,070

District IV

County	David G. Deininger*	County	David G. Deininger*
Adams	2,671	Lafayette	2,766
Clark	4,570	Marquette	1,863
Columbia	7,228	Monroc	3,367
Crawford	2,539	Portage	9,033
Dane	62,907	Richland	2,123
Dodge	7,466	Rock	15,859
Grant	4,778	Sauk	5,852
Green	5,243	Vernon	3,169
Iowa	2,638	Waupaca	6,646
Jackson	2,021	Waushara	2,213
Jefferson	6,746	Wood	12,389
Juneau	2,746	TOTAL	188,464
La Crosse	11,631		

*Incumbent.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered vote omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES February 19, 2002, Primary

Circuit Court	Vote
Florence-Forest Counties	
*Robert A. Kennedy, Jr.	1,006
Janet L. Marvin	615
Ginger L. Murray	323
Leon D. Stenz	701
Menominee-Shawano Counties, Branch 1	
Jack Bartholomew	602
Gary Robert Bruno	796
James R. Habeck	2,370
Jeffrey S. Kuglitsch	251
William F. Kussel, Jr.	184
David R. Winter	940
Milwaukee County, Branch 9	
Louis B. Butler, Jr.	18,899
*Robert Crawford	12,111
Catherine A. La Fleur	6,883
Karine Moreno-Taxman	10,069
Polk County, Branch 1†	
Bruce P. Anderson	880
Mark D. Biller	891
Warren Lee Brandt	350
Molly E. GaleWyrick	1,978

February 18, 2003, Primary

Circuit Court	Vote
Adams County	
Tom Croke	729
Charles A. Pollex	1,131
Paul Steven Srenock	602
Mark Thibodeau	1,597
Burnett County	
*Mike Gableman	1,582
Kenneth L. Kutz	446
Dennis C. Lieder	158
Dane County, Branch 6	
Michael S. Anderson	13,105
Shelley Gaylor	24,479
John P. Schuster	11,632
Milwaukee County, Branch 12	
David L. Borowski	14,498
Robert Crawford	9,591
Audrey Skwierawski	12,987
Mary L. Woehrer	8,433
Polk County, Branch 2	
Timothy J. Laux	857
*Robert H. Rasmussen	2,514
James Jay Rennieke	507

*Incumbent.

†Recount vote total.

Source: Official records of the State Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
April 2, 2002

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Brown County		Branch 26	
Branch 4		Michael P. Sullivan ¹	91,717
William C. Griesbach ¹	23,105	Branch 27	
Buffalo-Pepin Counties		John J. Brennan	50,594
Dane F. Morey ¹	2,032	Kevin E. Martens ¹	69,525
Chippewa County		Branch 31	
Branch 1		Daniel A. Noonan ¹	89,553
Roderick A. Cameron ¹	3,809	Branch 32	
Dodge County		Michael D. Guolee ¹	89,949
Branch 1		Branch 41	
Daniel W. Klossner ¹	7,865	John J. DiMotto ¹	92,194
Florence-Forest Counties		Oneida County	
Robert A. Kennedy, Jr. ¹	2,198	Branch 1	
Leon D. Stenz	1,921	Robert E. Kinney ¹	5,122
Fond du Lac County		Outagamie County	
Branch 1		Branch 1	
Dale L. English ¹	7,800	James T. Bayorgeon ¹	11,142
Jackson County		Polk County	
Gerald W. Laabs	2,509	Branch 1	
Robert A. Olsher	2,159	Mark D. Biller	2,004
Kenosha County		Molly E. Galewyrick	4,005
Branch 3		Price County	
Bruce E. Schroeder ¹	11,927	Douglas T. Fox ¹	2,491
Marathon County		Racine County	
Branch 3		Branch 7	
Vincent K. Howard ¹	15,119	Charles H. Constantine ¹	13,453
Marinette County		Rock County	
Branch 1		Branch 1	
David G. Miron ¹	4,923	James P. Daley ¹	13,031
Mike Perry	3,004	St. Croix County	
Branch 2		Branch 1	
Tim A. Duket ¹	6,344	Eric J. Lundell ¹	4,998
Menominee-Shawano Counties		Vilas County	
Branch 1		James B. Mohr ¹	3,738
James R. Habeck	5,276	Waukesha County	
David R. Winter	3,297	Branch 2	
Milwaukee County		Mark S. Gempeler ¹	32,028
Branch 9		Branch 5	
Louis B. Butler, Jr.	83,228	Lee S. Dreyfus, Jr. ¹	32,604
Robert Crawford ¹	44,182	Branch 6	
Branch 17		Pat Haughney ¹	30,706
Francis T. Wasielewski ¹	89,777	Wood County	
Branch 21		Branch 1	
Bill Brash ¹	71,362	Gregory J. Potter ¹	12,084
Ramon Valdez	43,047		

¹Incumbent.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
April 1, 2003

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Adams County		Branch 6	
Charles A. Pollex	2,922	Mary K. Wagner ¹	12,263
Mark Thibodeau	2,808	La Crosse County	
Bayfield County		Branch 3	
John P. Anderson	2,649	Dennis G. Montabon ¹	13,147
John H. Priebe ¹	2,502	Branch 4	
Brown County		John J. Perlich ¹	12,927
Branch 1		Lafayette County	
Donald R. Zuidmulder ¹	37,081	William D. Johnston ¹	3,131
Branch 4		Milwaukee County	
Marc A. Hammer	21,280	Branch 2	
Kendall M. Kelley ¹	25,123	Joe Donald ¹	63,255
Branch 6		Branch 3	
J.D. McKay ¹	35,046	Clare L. Fiorenza ¹	63,165
Branch 8		Branch 7	
William M. Atkinson ¹	35,078	Jean W. DiMotto ¹	63,816
Burnett County		Branch 12	
Mike Gableman ¹	3,263	David L. Borowski	51,930
Kenneth L. Kutz	909	Audrey Skwierawski	42,061
Columbia County		Branch 16	
Branch 1		Michael J. Dwyer ¹	63,214
Daniel S. George ¹	7,715	Branch 22	
Branch 3		Timothy Witkowiak ¹	62,966
Richard L. Rehm ¹	7,439	Branch 29	
Dane County		Richard J. Sankovitz ¹	62,134
Branch 6		Branch 30	
Michael S. Anderson	36,363	Jeffrey A. Conen ¹	62,258
Shelley Gaylord	52,767	Branch 42	
Branch 7		David A. Hansher ¹	62,614
Moria Krueger ¹	67,834	Outagamie County	
Branch 10		Branch 2	
Angela Bartell ¹	69,722	Dennis C. Luebke ¹	19,757
Branch 11		Branch 5	
Dan Moeser ¹	68,006	Michael W. Gage ¹	19,755
Branch 13		Ozaukee County	
Michael N. Nowakowski ¹	65,451	Branch 1	
Douglas County		Paul V. Malloy ¹	9,639
Branch 1		Branch 3	
Michael T. Lucci ¹	8,215	Joseph D. McCormack ¹	9,647
Branch 2		Polk County	
George L. Glonek ¹	8,066	Branch 2	
Dunn County		Timothy J. Laux	2,331
Branch 2		Robert H. Rasmussen ¹	4,813
Rod W. Smeltzer ¹	4,701	Racine County	
Fond du Lac County		Branch 6	
Branch 3		Wayne J. Marik ¹	24,089
Richard J. Nuss ¹	9,144	Branch 8	
Grant County		Faye M. Flancher ¹	23,928
Branch 2		Branch 9	
George S. Curry ¹	5,040	Allan B. Torhorst ¹	23,897
Green County		Richland County	
Jim Beer ¹	4,062	Edward E. Leineweber ¹	2,378
Roger D. Sturdevant	2,065	Rock County	
Jefferson County		Branch 5	
Branch 1		John W. Roethe ¹	16,400
John M. Ullsvik ¹	7,172	Branch 6	
Branch 3		Richard T. Werner ¹	15,987
Jacqueline R. Ervin ¹	7,116	Sawyer County	
Kenosha County		Norman L. Yackel ¹	1,730
Branch 1		Sheboygan County	
David Mark Bastianelli ¹	11,354	Branch 1	
Branch 5		L. Edward Stengel ¹	14,516
Wilbur W. Warren III ¹	11,368		

VOTE FOR CIRCUIT JUDGES
April 1, 2003-Continued

Circuit Court	Vote	Circuit Court	Vote
Branch 4		Branch 8	
Terence Bourke	9,656	James R. Kieffer ¹	40,401
Mary Lynne Donohue	7,261	Branch 10	
Walworth County		Marianne E. Becker ^{1, 2}	21,258
Branch 3		Linda Van De Water	30,791
John R. Race ¹	9,535	Winnebago County	
Washburn County		Branch 6	
Eugene D. Harrington ¹	3,291	Bruce K. Schmidt ¹	14,239
Waukesha County		Wood County	
Branch 4		Branch 3	
Ness Flores	17,665	John P. Henkelmann	6,345
Paul F. Reilly	34,864	Edward F. Zappen, Jr. ¹	11,460
Branch 7			
J. Mac Davis ¹	41,744		

¹Incumbent

²Becker died on March 10, 2003, prior to the election.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

DISTRICT VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 108TH U.S. CONGRESS
September 10, 2002, Primary

First Congressional District

County	Dale Moore (Dem.)	Jeffrey C. Thomas (Dem.)	George Meyers (Lib.)	Paul Ryan* (Rep.)
Kenosha	2,520	7,473	52	1,825
Milwaukee (part)	3,386	8,040	21	2,679
Racine	3,554	8,876	75	6,447
Rock (part)	4,965	2,527	74	1,685
Walworth (part)	1,219	2,141	66	3,241
Waukesha (part)	1,080	2,087	43	2,914
TOTAL	16,724	31,144	331	18,791

Second Congressional District

County	Tammy Baldwin* (Dem.)	Phil Alfonsi (Rep.)	Ron Greer (Rep.)
Columbia	3,551	1,297	2,865
Dane	58,751	4,682	5,960
Green	2,166	639	921
Jefferson (part)	2,752	1,112	1,658
Rock (part)	5,669	398	1,347
Sauk (part)	1,900	255	476
Walworth (part)	669	108	195
TOTAL	75,458	8,491	13,422

Third Congressional District

County	Ron Kind* (Dem.)	Jeff Zastrow (Lib.)	Bill Arndt (Rep.)
Buffalo	726	10	166
Clark (part)	1,418	23	338
Crawford	2,711	27	161
Dunn	2,257	30	509
Eau Claire	7,298	53	1,115
Grant	2,326	107	1,708
Iowa	1,408	69	1,092
Jackson	2,233	36	202
Juneau	1,253	337	495
La Crosse	7,714	110	1,404
Lafayette	913	77	696
Monroe	2,100	827	578
Pepin	431	1	198
Pierce	1,174	23	428
Richland	903	93	1,255
St. Croix	1,778	21	1,176
Sauk (part)	1,432	164	565
Trempealeau	2,137	26	282
Vernon	1,194	69	2,003
TOTAL	41,406	2,103	14,371

DISTRICT VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 108TH U.S. CONGRESS
September 10, 2002, Primary—Continued

Fourth Congressional District

County	Jerry Kleczka* (Dem.)	Nathaniel J. Stampley (Dem.)	Brian Verdin (WG)
Milwaukee (part)	54,258	21,244	100
TOTAL	54,258	21,244	100

Fifth Congressional District

County	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.* (Rep.)
Jefferson (part)	829
Milwaukee (part)	6,490
Ozaukee	7,546
Washington	3,871
Waukesha (part)	21,499
TOTAL	40,235

Sixth Congressional District

County	Tom Petri* (Rep.)
Adams	1,062
Calumet (part)	946
Dodge	7,926
Fond du Lac	8,215
Green Lake	2,251
Jefferson (part)	1,379
Manitowoc	1,514
Marquette	437
Outagamie (part)	220
Sheboygan	8,813
Waushara	2,410
Winnebago	9,869
TOTAL	45,042

DISTRICT VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 108TH U.S. CONGRESS
September 10, 2002, Primary–Continued

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Oby* (Dem.)	Joe Rothbauer (Rep.)
Ashland	1,211	185
Barron	4,595	598
Bayfield	2,199	258
Burnett	1,357	1,058
Chippewa	3,721	1,983
Clark (part)	963	242
Douglas	5,698	372
Iron	971	53
Langlade (part)	1,246	1,236
Lincoln	1,271	2,753
Marathon	8,886	1,715
Oneida (part)	1,712	269
Polk	2,164	570
Portage	10,226	661
Pric	2,484	531
Rusk	1,593	426
Sawyer	873	1,353
Taylor	1,431	859
Washburn	1,450	570
Wood	6,316	2,019
TOTAL	60,367	17,711

Eighth Congressional District

County	Andrew M. Becker (Dem.)	Mark Green* (Rep.)	Dick Kaiser (WG)
Brown	10,821	14,153	58
Calumet (part)	507	254	2
Door	1,513	4,160	54
Florence	82	885	3
Forest	834	118	2
Kewaunee	1,881	1,116	6
Langlade (part)	290	522	1
Marinette	1,644	3,350	9
Menominee	298	27	0
Oconto	1,527	2,760	7
Oneida (part)	997	335	3
Outagamie (part)	6,614	4,339	37
Shawano	1,517	2,951	13
Vilas	1,093	645	3
Waupaca	2,166	2,242	19
TOTAL	31,784	37,857	217

*Member of 107th Congress.

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; WG – Wisconsin Greens.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

DISTRICT VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 108TH U.S. CONGRESS
November 5, 2002

First Congressional District

County	Jeffrey C. Thomas (Dem.)	George Meyers (Lib.)	Paul Ryan* (Rep.)
Kenosha	14,207	612	23,334
Milwaukee (part)	12,799	725	26,616
Racine	18,907	1,056	37,975
Rock (part)	7,259	974	18,386
Walworth (part)	5,529	577	16,808
Waukesha (part)	5,194	462	17,057
TOTAL	63,895	4,406	140,176

Second Congressional District

County	Tammy Baldwin* (Dem.)	Ron Greer (Rep.)
Columbia	9,755	8,146
Dane	118,357	50,741
Green	6,461	4,456
Jefferson (part)	7,976	6,964
Rock (part)	13,969	8,446
Sauk (part)	5,159	3,830
Walworth (part)	1,636	1,111
TOTAL	163,313	83,694

Third Congressional District

County	Ron Kind* (Dem.)	Jeff Zastrow (Lib.)	Bill Arndt (Rep.)
Buffalo	2,965	52	1,321
Clark (part)	4,108	211	1,771
Crawford	3,489	118	1,251
Dunn	6,903	269	3,982
Eau Claire	21,902	920	9,280
Grant	8,399	247	5,186
Iowa	4,128	237	2,444
Jackson	4,185	164	1,702
Juneau	3,494	424	2,456
La Crosse	22,620	1,156	10,437
Lafayette	2,808	99	1,761
Monroe	7,716	801	3,720
Pepin	1,623	47	613
Pierce	6,830	181	4,506
Richland	2,782	170	1,978
St. Croix	10,858	433	9,558
Sauk (part)	4,271	547	3,292
Trempealeau	6,634	228	2,047
Vernon	5,323	370	2,650
TOTAL	131,038	6,674	69,955

DISTRICT VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 108TH U.S. CONGRESS
November 5, 2002–Continued

Fourth Congressional District

County	Jerry Kleczka* (Dem.)	Brian Verdin (WG)
Milwaukee (part)	122,031	18,324
TOTAL	122,031	18,324

Fifth Congressional District

County	F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr.* (Rep.)	Robert Raymond (Ind.)
Jefferson (part)	2,916	555
Milwaukee (part)	40,210	8,935
Ozaukee	25,754	3,794
Washington	31,604	4,669
Waukesha (part)	90,740	11,614
TOTAL	191,224	29,567

Sixth Congressional District

County	Tom Petri* (Rep.)
Adams	4,655
Calumet (part)	8,420
Dodge	20,134
Fond du Lac	25,595
Green Lake	5,273
Jefferson (part)	4,533
Manitowoc	18,850
Marquette	3,255
Outagamie (part)	2,593
Sheboygan	32,141
Wauwasha	5,364
Winnebago	39,021
TOTAL	169,834

DISTRICT VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF THE 108TH U.S. CONGRESS
November 5, 2002–Continued

Seventh Congressional District

County	David R. Obey* (Dem.)	Joe Rothbauer (Rep.)
Ashland	3,781	1,200
Barron	8,735	5,009
Bayfield	4,601	1,583
Burnett	3,731	2,402
Chippewa	10,917	7,495
Clark (part)	2,698	1,541
Douglas	10,356	4,102
Iron	1,927	735
Langlade (part)	3,798	1,793
Lincoln	6,383	3,720
Marathon	24,960	17,972
Oneida (part)	4,574	2,121
Polk	8,516	5,635
Portage	16,262	7,022
Price	4,380	1,817
Rusk	4,089	1,741
Sawyer	3,454	2,436
Taylor	4,390	2,329
Washburn	3,729	2,198
Wood	15,083	8,667
TOTAL	146,364	81,518

Eighth Congressional District

County	Andrew M. Becker (Dem.)	Mark Green* (Rep.)	Dick Kaiser (WG)
Brown	16,639	50,548	2,577
Calumet (part)	828	2,308	89
Door	2,257	7,813	1,282
Florence	370	1,099	10
Forest	920	2,020	35
Kewaunee	1,529	5,648	265
Langlade (part)	423	1,349	6
Marinette	3,129	9,783	213
Menominee	348	474	22
Oconto	2,553	8,405	271
Oneida (part)	1,849	4,337	238
Outagamie (part)	11,004	33,646	1,378
Shawano	2,782	8,573	230
Vilas	2,378	6,050	321
Waupaca	3,275	10,692	401
TOTAL	50,284	152,745	7,338

*Member of 107th Congress.

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; WG – Wisconsin Greens; Ind. – Independent.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
September 10, 2002, Primary					
Ashland	25	Jauch	1,110	Condon	197
Barron (part)	23	Larson	169	Zien	61
(part)	25	Jauch	4,262	Condon	541
Bayfield	25	Jauch	2,090	Condon	253
Brown (part)	1	Hilsabeck	1,469	Lasee	2,263
Buffalo	31	Moen	760	Brown	218
Burnett (part)	25	Jauch	624	Condon	287
Calumet (part)	1	Hilsabeck	1,429	Lasee	858
(part)	9	Baumgart	579	Leibham	315
Chippewa	23	Larson	3,202	Zien	2,219
Clark (part)	23	Larson	2,012	Zien	727
(part)	31	Moen	55	Brown	19
Columbia (part)	13	Christensen	286	Fitzgerald	286
Dane (part)	13	Christensen	674	Fitzgerald	181
(part)	15	Robson	0	Black	0
(part)	27	Erpenbach	14,941	No candidate	
Dodge (part)	13	Christensen	2,851	Fitzgerald	8,030
(part)	33	No candidate		Kanavas	0
Door	1	Hilsabeck	1,530	Lasee	3,983
Douglas	25	Jauch	5,741	Condon	375
Dunn (part)	23	Larson	924	Zien	342
(part)	31	Moen	207	Brown	33
Eau Claire (part)	23	Larson	2,395	Zien	528
(part)	31	Moen	3,983	Brown	819
Fond du Lac (part)	9	Baumgart	217	Leibham	352
Grant	17	Reilly	1,786	Schultz	2,271
Green	27	Erpenbach	2,154	No candidate	
Iowa	17	Reilly	1,259	Schultz	1,354
Iron	25	Jauch	885	Condon	53
Jackson	31	Moen	2,200	Brown	233
Jefferson (part)	11	Woods	640	Behrend	263
				Kedzie	486
(part)	13	Christensen	3,134	Riley	187
(part)	15	Robson	60	Fitzgerald	4,620
Juneau	17	Reilly	1,064	Black	29
Kenosha (part)	11	Woods	95	Schultz	601
				Behrend	5
				Kedzie	40
				Riley	18
Kewaunee	1	Hilsabeck	1,953	Lasee	1,055
Lafayette (part)	17	Reilly	788	Schultz	911
(part)	27	Erpenbach	43	No candidate	
Manitowoc (part)	1	Hilsabeck	2,252	Lasee	436
(part)	9	Baumgart	5,719	Leibham	1,066
Marathon (part)	23	Larson	781	Zien	241
(part)	29	Decker	8,183	Edming	1,280
Milwaukee (part)	3	Blenski ¹	2,187	No candidate	
		Carpenter	8,491		
(part)	5	Farley	5,328		
		Christenson	14,837	Reynolds	4,274
(part) ²	7	Grobschmidt	18,429	Rosenzweig	3,357
Monroe (part)	17	Reilly	53	No candidate	
(part)	31	Moen	1,543	Schultz	42
Outagamie (part)	1	Hilsabeck	1,048	Brown	467
(part)	19	No candidate		Lasee	384
Pepin	31	Moen	408	Ellis	2,779
Pierce (part)	31	Moen	243	Brown	281
Polk (part)	25	Jauch	62	Brown	134
Portage (part)	29	Decker	263	Condon	24
Price	29	Decker	2,495	Edming	23
Racine (part)	21	Plache	12,207	Edming	524
				Knuteson	1,613
				Stapp	5,462
Richland (part)	17	Reilly	590	Schultz	1,424
Rock (part)	15	Robson	12,515	Black	2,910
(part)	27	Erpenbach	674	No candidate	
Rusk	29	Decker	1,484	Edming	529
Sauk (part)	17	Reilly	1,728	Schultz	829
Sawyer (part)	25	Jauch	755	Condon	1,287
(part)	29	Decker	61	Edming	60

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS—Continued

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Shawano (part)	29	Decker	145	Edming	83
Sheboygan (part)	9	Baumgart	7,876	Leibham	5,922
Taylor (part)	23	Larson	20	Zien	10
(part)	29	Decker	1,433	Edming	809
Trempealeau	31	Moen	1,978	Brown	320
Walworth (part)	11	Woods	2,491	Behrend	201
				Kedzie	2,865
				Riley	174
(part)	15	Robson	866	Black	369
Washburn	25	Jauch	1,391	Condon	554
Washington (part)	33	No candidate		Kanavas	556
Waukesha (part)	5	Christenson	1,199	Reynolds	1,399
				Rosenzweig	1,525
(part)	11	Woods	4,305	Behrend	2,233
				Kedzie	2,143
(part)	13	Christensen	1,140	Riley	1,139
Washburn	33	No candidate		Fitzgerald	1,960
Washington (part)	19	No candidate		Kanavas	6,627
Wood (part)	23	Larson	68	Ellis	4,146
				Zien	45
Special Primary Election, April 1, 2003					
Adams (part) ³	24	Kingsley ⁴	0	Hendrickson	547
		Lassa	1,714	Kurzynski	163
		Paul	1,686	Rozar	164
				Swank	104
Marathon (part) ³	24	Kingsley ⁴	0	Hendrickson	4
		Lassa	35	Kurzynski	3
		Paul	17	Rozar	12
				Swank	1
Marquette (part) ³	24	Kingsley ⁴	0	Hendrickson	57
		Lassa	71	Kurzynski	13
		Paul	83	Rozar	8
				Swank	18
Milwaukee (part) ³	7	Brennan	9,068	No candidate	
		Plale	10,576		
		Thaves	560		
Portage (part) ³	24	Kingsley ⁴	0	Hendrickson	422
		Lassa	10,314	Kurzynski	530
		Paul	2,086	Rozar	624
				Swank	435
Waushara (part) ³	24	Kingsley ⁴	0	Hendrickson	95
		Lassa	465	Kurzynski	25
		Paul	144	Rozar	32
				Swank	32
Wood (part) ³	24	Kingsley ⁴	38	Hendrickson	1,406
		Lassa	6,487	Kurzynski	323
		Paul	5,440	Rozar	1,916
				Swank	693

¹Blenski died on August 30, 2002, prior to the election.²Votes for Wisconsin Green Party candidate Jim Carpenter in 7th SD: Milwaukee – 48.³Votes for Wisconsin Green Party candidates: Jim Carpenter in 7th SD: Milwaukee – 1,117; Jo Seiser in 24th SD: Adams – 28; Marathon – 1; Marquette – 4; Portage – 476; Waushara – 7; Wood – 112.⁴Write-in candidate.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

November 5, 2002

County or Part	Senate District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Ashland	25	Jauch	3,469	Condon	1,397
Barron (part)	23	Larson	213	Zien	500
(part)	25	Jauch	7,345	Condon	5,380
Bayfield	25	Jauch	4,250	Condon	1,862
Brown (part)	1	Hilsabeck	4,020	Lasee	8,109
Buffalo	31	Moen	2,211	Brown	2,257
Burnett (part)	25	Jauch	1,148	Condon	962
Calumet (part)	1	Hilsabeck	3,667	Lasee	6,568
(part) ¹	9	Baumgart	1,410	Leibham	1,848
Chippewa	23	Larson	6,031	Zien	12,491
Clark (part)	23	Larson	3,386	Zien	6,729
(part)	31	Moen	121	Brown	155
Columbia (part)	13	Christensen	528	Fitzgerald	1,099
Dane (part)	13	Christensen	1,500	Fitzgerald	1,335
(part)	27	Robson	0	Black	2
Dodge (part)	13	Erpenbach	36,802	No candidate	
(part)	33	Christensen	6,514	Fitzgerald	16,988
Door	1	No candidate		Kanavas	0
Douglas	25	Hilsabeck	4,388	Lasee	6,896
Dunn (part)	23	Jauch	9,847	Condon	4,551
(part)	31	Larson	2,098	Zien	3,145
Eau Claire (part)	23	Larson	573	Brown	602
(part)	31	Moen	5,882	Zien	7,535
Fond du Lac (part) ¹	9	Baumgart	9,039	Brown	9,743
Grant	17	Reilly	697	Leibham	1,085
Green	27	Erpenbach	4,526	Schultz	1,885
Iowa	17	Reilly	7,873	No candidate	9,101
Iron	25	Jauch	2,811	Schultz	4,226
Jackson	31	Moen	1,728	Condon	834
Jefferson (part)	11	Woods	3,130	Brown	3,072
(part)	13	Christensen	1,676	Kedzie	2,522
(part)	15	Robson	6,646	Fitzgerald	12,926
Juneau	17	Reilly	205	Black	195
Kenosha (part)	11	Woods	1,828	Schultz	4,439
Kewaunee	1	Hilsabeck	333	Kedzie	544
Lafayette (part)	17	Reilly	2,544	Lasee	4,847
(part)	17	Erpenbach	1,808	Schultz	3,014
Manitowoc (part)	27	Erpenbach	140	No candidate	
(part) ¹	9	Hilsabeck	3,078	Lasee	5,169
Marathon (part)	23	Baumgart	8,672	Leibham	9,774
(part)	29	Larson	1,647	Zien	2,703
Milwaukee (part)	3	Carpen	26,050	Edming	10,788
(part)	5	Christenson	24,431	No candidate	
(part) ²	7	Groschmidt	25,462	Reynolds	25,428
Monroe (part)	17	Reilly	34,319	No candidate	
(part)	31	Moen	132	Schultz	290
Outagamie (part)	1	Hilsabeck	4,717	Brown	4,859
(part)	19	No candidate	2,724	Lasee	3,494
Pepin	31	Moen	1,236	Ellis	21,571
Pierce (part)	31	Moen	1,037	Brown	1,127
Polk (part)	25	Jauch	316	Brown	1,334
Portage (part)	29	Decker	392	Edming	244
Price	29	Decker	4,438	Edming	111
Racine (part)	21	Plache	4,438	Edming	1,744
Richland (part)	17	Reilly	24,594	Stapp	25,367
Rock (part)	15	Robson	1,174	Schultz	3,090
(part)	27	Erpenbach	31,150	Black	16,376
Rusk	29	Decker	1,756	No candidate	
Sauk (part)	17	Reilly	2,845	Edming	3,020
Sawyer (part)	25	Jauch	3,255	Schultz	7,302
(part)	29	Decker	2,652	Condon	2,892
Shawano (part)	29	Decker	164	Edming	191
Sheboygan (part) ¹	9	Carpen	360	Edming	259
Taylor (part)	23	Baumgart	17,033	Leibham	15,151
(part)	29	Decker	36	Zien	66
Trempealeau	31	Moen	4,530	Edming	2,088
Walworth (part)	11	Woods	4,800	Brown	4,253
(part)	15	Robson	5,756	Kedzie	13,347
Washburn	25	Jauch	2,136	Black	1,708
Washington (part)	33	No candidate	3,238	Condon	2,629
Waukesha (part)	5	Christenson		Kanavas	6,165
(part)	11	Woods	2,559	Reynolds	6,265
(part)	13	Christensen	8,564	Kedzie	20,190
(part)	33	Christensen	1,328	Fitzgerald	4,011
Winnebago (part)	19	No candidate		Kanavas	38,362
Wood (part)	23	Larson	159	Ellis	19,166
				Zien	357

¹Recount total.²Votes for Wisconsin Green Party candidate Jim Carpenter in 7th SD: Milwaukee – 8,790.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

DISTRICT VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
September 10, 2002, Primary				
1	1, 2, 3	Dem.	Susan Hilsabeck	9,681
		Rep.	¹ Alan J. Lasec	8,979
3	7, 8, 9	Dem.	² Roman R. Blenski	2,187
		Dem.	Tim Carpenter	8,491
		Dem.	Pat Farley	5,328
5	13, 14, 15	Dem.	George L. Christenson	16,036
		Rep.	Tom Reynolds	5,673
		Rep.	¹ Peggy A. Rosenzweig	4,882
7	19, 20, 21	Dem.	¹ Richard A. Grobschmidt	18,429
		WG	Jim Carpenter	48
9	25, 26, 27	Dem.	¹ Jim Baumgart	14,391
		Rep.	Joseph Leibham	7,655
11	31, 32, 33	Dem.	Scott Woods	7,531
		Rep.	Jim Behrend	2,702
		Rep.	Neal Kedzie	5,534
		Rep.	Jack Riley	1,518
13	37, 38, 39	Dem.	Walt Christensen	8,085
		Rep.	¹ Scott Fitzgerald	15,077
15	43, 44, 45	Dem.	¹ Judy Robson	13,441
		Rep.	Gregory A. Black	3,308
17	49, 50, 51	Dem.	Emmett J. Reilly	7,268
		Rep.	¹ Dale W. Schultz	7,432
19	55, 56, 57	Rep.	¹ Michael G. Ellis	6,925
21	61, 62, 63	Dem.	¹ Kimberly M. Plache	12,207
		Rep.	John W. Knuteson	1,613
		Rep.	Cathy Stepp	5,462
23	67, 68, 69	Dem.	Earl A. Larson	9,571
		Rep.	¹ Dave Zien	4,173
25	73, 74, 75	Dem.	¹ Robert Jauch	16,920
		Rep.	Gregg Condon	3,571
27	79, 80, 81	Dem.	¹ Jon B. Erpenbach	17,812
29	85, 86, 87	Dem.	¹ Russ Decker	14,064
		Rep.	Jimmy Boy Edming	3,308
31	91, 92, 93	Dem.	¹ Rod Moen	11,377
		Rep.	Ron Brown	2,524
33	97, 98, 99	Rep.	¹ Theodore J. Kanavas	7,183
April 1, 2003, Special Primary Election				
7	19, 20, 21	Dem.	Joel Brennan	9,068
		Dem.	Jeff Plale	10,576
		Dem.	Edwin Thaves	560
		WG	Jim Carpenter	1,117
24	70, 71, 72	Dem.	³ Nettie Kingsley	38
		Dem.	Julie M. Lassa	19,086
		Dem.	Alex Paul	9,456
		Rep.	Marcia Hendrickson	2,531
		Rep.	Brian Kurzynski	1,057
		Rep.	Donna Rozar	2,756
		Rep.	Greg Swank	1,283
		WG	Jo Seiser	628

Dem. – Democratic Party; Rep. – Republican Party; WG – Wisconsin Green Party.

¹Member of 2001 Senate.

²Blenski died on August 30, 2002, prior to the election.

³Write-in candidate.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

**DISTRICT VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS
Special and General Elections, 2000-2003**

Senate District	Composed of Assembly Districts	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
November 7, 2000 General Election				
2	4, 5, 6	Rep.	*Robert L. Cowles	55,223
4	10, 11, 12	Dem.	*Gwendolynne S. Moore	47,980
6	16, 17, 18	Dem.	*Gary R. George	38,812
8	22, 23, 24	Dem.	Sara Lee Johann	29,396
10	28, 29, 30	Rep.	*Alberta Darling	57,041
		Dem.	*Alice Clausing	39,046
12	34, 35, 36	Rep.	Sheila E. Harsdorf	41,694
		Ind.	Jim Nelson	2,073
14	40, 41, 42	Dem.	*Roger Breske	55,692
		Lib.	John E. Bailey	7,278
16	46, 47, 48	Dem.	Dick Goldsmith	24,133
		Rep.	*Robert Welch	47,658
18	52, 53, 54	Dem.	*Chuck Chvala	51,076
		Rep.	Lisa B. Nelson	37,037
20	58, 59, 60	Dem.	Kevin McGee	24,331
		Rep.	*Carol A. Roessler	51,662
22	64, 65, 66	Dem.	Dale Koski	24,033
		Rep.	*Mary E. Panzer	65,280
24	70, 71, 72	Dem.	*Robert W. Wirch	39,321
		Rep.	Dave Duecker	30,897
26	76, 77, 78	Dem.	*Kevin W. Shibilski	55,760
		Dem.	*Fred A. Risser	69,258
28	82, 83, 84	Dem.	Kathleen S. Arciszewski	29,519
		Rep.	*Mary A. Lazich	61,366
30	88, 89, 90	Dem.	Dave Hansen	36,298
		Rep.	*Gary F. Drzewiecki	35,139
32	94, 95, 96	Dem.	Mark Meyer	39,865
		Rep.	Dan Kapanke	38,248
July 10, 2001 Special Election				
33	97, 98, 99	Dem.	Dawn Marie Sass	3,557
		Rep.	Theodore J. Kanavas	10,238
November 5, 2002 General Election				
1	1, 2, 3	Dem.	Susan Hilsabeck	20,421
		Rep.	*Alan J. Lasee	35,083
3	7, 8, 9	Dem.	Tim Carpenter	24,431
		Dem.	George L. Christenson	28,021
5	13, 14, 15	Rep.	Tom Reynolds	31,693
		Dem.	*Richard A. Grobschmidt	34,319
7	19, 20, 21	WG	Jim Carpenter	8,790
		Dem.	*Jim Baumgart	27,812**
9	25, 26, 27	Rep.	Joseph Leibham	27,858**
		Dem.	Scott Woods	16,329
11	31, 32, 33	Rep.	Neal Kedzie	36,603
		Dem.	Walt Christensen	16,516
13	37, 38, 39	Rep.	*Scott Fitzgerald	36,359
		Dem.	Judy Robson	33,491
15	43, 44, 45	Rep.	Gregory A. Black	18,281
		Dem.	Emmett J. Reilly	15,534
17	49, 50, 51	Rep.	*Dale W. Schultz	31,462
		Rep.	*Michael G. Ellis	40,737
19	55, 56, 57	Dem.	*Kimberly M. Plache	24,594
		Rep.	Cathy Stepp	25,367
21	61, 62, 63	Dem.	Earl A. Larson	19,452
		Rep.	*Dave Zien	33,526
23	67, 68, 69	Dem.	*Robert Jauch	33,993
		Rep.	Gregg Condon	20,751
25	73, 74, 75	Dem.	*Jon B. Erpenbach	46,571
		Rep.	*Russ Decker	38,779
27	79, 80, 81	Dem.	Jimmy Boy Edming	18,201
		Rep.	*Rod Moen	26,864
29	85, 86, 87	Dem.	Ron Brown	27,402
		Rep.	*Theodore J. Kanavas	44,527
April 29, 2003 Special Election				
7	19, 20, 21	Dem.	Jeff Plale	5,282
		WG	Jim Carpenter	2,199
24	70, 71, 72	Dem.	Julie M. Lassa	12,787
		Rep.	Donna Rozar	6,118
33	97, 98, 99	WG	Jo Seiser	720
		Ind.	Jesse J. Higgins	972

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; WG – Wisconsin Green Party; Ind. – Independent.
*Served in preceding senate. **Recount total.

Note: Senators were elected in 2000 from districts promulgated in 1992 by the United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin in *Prosser et al. v. Elections Board et al.* 2002 elections were from districts promulgated in 2002 by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin in *Baumgart v. Wendelberger*.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY Primary Elections, 2001-2003

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Special Primary Election, October 9, 2001					
Adams (part)	42	Henney	22	Ament	4
				Burri	12
				Cook	4
				Hines	203
				Lorge	5
				Van Abel	100
Columbia (part)	42	Henney	220	Ament	85
				Burri	189
				Cook	22
				Hines	222
				Lorge	114
				Van Abel	290
Marquette (part)	42	Henney	86	Ament	35
				Burri	137
				Cook	16
				Hines	636
				Lorge	96
				Van Abel	419
Sauk (part)	42	Henney	81	Ament	432
				Burri	535
				Cook	59
				Hines	43
				Lorge	109
				Van Abel	81
September 10, 2002, Primary					
Adams (part)	42	No candidate		Hines	119
(part)	72	Schneider	1,697	Ziegler	789
Ashland	74	Sherman	1,071	No candidate	
Barron (part)	67	Gordon	88	S. Lowrie	9
		Morrow	118	Thomas	10
				J. Wood	43
(part)	75	Hubler	4,800	Seefluth	537
Bayfield	74	Sherman	2,165	No candidate	
Brown (part)	1	Hermann	296	Andre	224
				Bies	272
(part)	2	Katers	1,029	Lasee	1,499
(part)	3	No candidate		Ott	229
(part)	4	Vineburg	2,817	Montgomery	3,343
(part)	5	Meyerhofer	570	Weber	882
(part) ¹	88	Milz	2,373	Krawczyk	2,353
(part) ^{1,3}	89	Hager	523	Gard	849
(part) ³	90	Dier	2,869	Strazishar	1,202
				Van Roy	2,328
Buffalo ³	91	Gronemus	782	Woldstad	186
Burnett (part)	28	Wolden	632	Pettis	1,111
(part) ³	73	Boyle	608	Helenius	278
Calumet (part)	3	No candidate		Ott	883
(part)	25	Ziegelbauer	77	No candidate	
(part)	27	No candidate		Kestell	232
Chippewa (part)	67	Gordon	1,831	S. Lowrie	192
		Morrow	991	Thomas	269
				J. Wood	1,316
(part)	68	Balow	966	Moulton	502
(part)	69	Osegard	227	Suder	187
Clark (part)	69	Osegard	2,089	Suder	749
(part)	92	Taft	46	Musser	18
Columbia (part)	38	Hansen	263	Foti	177
				Munyon	69
(part)	39	No candidate		Fitzgerald	73
(part)	42	No candidate		Hines	1,611
(part)	47	Yost	1,913	Hahn	2,017
Crawford	96	Morga	2,046	Johnsrud	200
Dane (part)	37	Waller	669	Ward	176
(part) ²	43	Leong	0	Hinrichsen	0
		J. Lowrie	0	Knudson	0
		McIntyre	0	Peer	0
				Towns	0
(part)	46	Hebl	5,535	Hutkowski	1,238
(part)	47	Yost	2,122	Hahn	685
(part) ¹	48	Miller	8,130	No candidate	
(part)	76	Berceau	8,436	No candidate	

**COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Primary Elections, 2001-2003-Continued**

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	77	Black	8,408	No candidate	
(part)	78	Pocan	7,333	No candidate	
(part)	79	Pope-Roberts	6,033	Bartlett	343
				Skindrud	1,666
(part)	80	Glenn	1,486	Powers	322
(part)	81	Travis	6,265	Reeves	1,141
Dodge (part)	38	Hansen	940	Foti	1,452
				Munyon	1,095
(part)	39	No candidate		Fitzgerald	5,697
(part)	53	No candidate		Dinkel	74
				Navis	254
				Owens	242
(part) ^{1,3}	59	No candidate		Bonnett	37
				Bosman	10
				Brunner	54
				Dohrwardt	62
				Heinen	8
				Karshna	39
				LeMahieu	5
				Thompson	63
(part) ^{1,3}	99	No candidate		M. Lehman	0
Door	1	Hermann	1,459	Andre	1,440
				Bies	3,622
Douglas ³	73	Boyle	5,153	Helenius	418
Dunn (part)	29	Plouff	977	Hauser	180
(part)	67	Gordon	651	S. Lowrie	37
		Morrow	496	Thomas	90
				J. Wood	237
(part)	93	No candidate		Kreibich	33
Eau Claire (part)	68	Balow	2,540	Moulton	498
(part)	69	Osegard	11	Suder	7
(part)	92	Taft	185	Musser	54
(part)	93	No candidate		Kreibich	819
Florence	36	Thielke	74	Seratti	924
Fond du Lac (part)	27	No candidate		Kestell	331
(part)	41	No candidate		Olsen	603
(part)	52	No candidate		Townsend	3,962
(part)	53	No candidate		Dinkel	410
				Navis	500
(part) ^{1,3}	59	No candidate		Owens	1,322
				Bonnett	152
				Bosman	40
				Brunner	113
				Dohrwardt	36
				Heinen	14
				Karshna	88
				LeMahieu	23
				Thompson	814
Forest	36	Thielke	1,147	Seratti	123
Grant	49	Siss	2,051	Loeffelholz	2,249
Green	80	Glenn	1,804	Powers	1,572
Green Lake	41	No candidate		Olsen	2,290
Iowa (part)	49	Siss	9	Loeffelholz	4
(part)	51	Wolf	1,263	Freese	1,405
Iron	74	Sherman	883	No candidate	
Jackson (part) ³	91	Gronemus	90	Woldstad	8
(part)	92	Taft	1,751	Musser	244
Jefferson (part) ¹	31	No candidate		Nass	908
(part)	37	Waller	2,506	Ward	3,483
(part)	38	Hansen	516	Foti	716
				Munyon	764
(part) ²	43	Leong	9	Hinrichsen	16
		J. Lowrie	34	Knudson	8
		McIntyre	18	Peer	4
				Towns	4
Juneau	50	No candidate		Albers	610
				Buswell	96
Kenosha (part) ³	32	Schroeder	94	D'Alessandro	27
(part)	64	Kreuser	3,961	Lothian	37
(part)	65	Steinbrink	3,905	No candidate	
(part)	66	No candidate		Starzyk ⁴	576

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Primary Elections, 2001-2003—Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Kewaunee (part)	1	Hermann	1,818	Andre	577
(part)	2	Katers	93	Bies	578
La Crosse (part)	94	Burke	2,737	Lasee	36
(part)	95	Shilling	3,801	Huebsch	828
Lafayette (part)	49	Siss	104	Gundersen	821
(part)	51	Wolf	665	Loeffelholz	26
(part)	80	Glenn	36	Freese	932
Langlade (part)	35	Frederick	1,073	Powers	33
(part)	36	Thielke	210	Friske	1,791
Lincoln	35	Frederick	1,109	Seratti	321
Manitowoc (part)	2	Osegard	2,210	Friske	3,858
(part)	25	Katers	6,016	Lasee	422
(part)	27	Ziegelbauer	No candidate	No candidate	
Marathon (part)	35	No candidate	177	Kestell	123
(part)	36	Frederick	71	Friske	46
(part)	69	Thielke	762	Seratti	3
(part)	70	Rasmussen	9	Suder	251
(part)		Vruwink	26	Bankson	0
(part)	85	Huber	4,271	Scott Krug	0
(part)	86	Starr	3,096	Lyons	1
(part)	87	Houdek	78	G. Meyer	4
		Kempkes	13	No candidate	
		Racette	27	Petrowski	776
		Smith	32	Brandner	3
				Edming	0
				Preston	3
				Schafer	7
				M. Williams	6
Marinette (part)	36	Thielke	781	Seratti	1,263
(part) ^{1,3}	89	Hager	787	Gard	1,977
Marquette (part)	41	No candidate		Olsen	108
(part)	42	No candidate		Hines	291
(part)	72	Schneider	124	Ziegler	42
Menominee	36	Thielke	289	Seratti	23
Milwaukee (part)	7	Krusick	7,730	No candidate	
(part)	8	Colón	1,482	No candidate	
(part)	9	Mamalakis	2,445	No candidate	
(part)		Zepnick	3,052	No candidate	
(part)	10	A. Williams	5,250	No candidate	
(part)	11	Morris-Tatum ⁴	4,202	No candidate	
(part)	12	Shirley Krug	5,216	Campbell	560
(part)	13	Cullen	6,698	Adamczyk	1,889
(part) ¹	14	No candidate		Nicol	652
				Brown	310
				Herzog	712
				Schellinger	297
				Vukmir	1,463
				Green	1,191
(part)	15	Staskunas	5,444	No candidate	
(part)	16	Lanier	1,750	No candidate	
		Young	2,135	No candidate	
(part)	17	Coggs	5,950	No candidate	
(part)	18	Riley	3,470	No candidate	
(part)	19	Richards	5,626	No candidate	
(part)	20	Pawlak	3,512	No candidate	
		Sinicki	4,954	No candidate	
(part)	21	Plale	5,816	Degner	691
(part)	22	Wasserman	9,324	No candidate	
(part)	23	Clousing	2,652	Ficks	189
				Gerard	365
				Gielow	219
(part)	82	No candidate		Stone	1,222
(part)	84	No candidate		Duff	61
Monroe (part)	50	No candidate		Gundrum	782
(part)	92	Taft	1,331	Albers	25
(part)	94	Burke	78	Buswell	33
(part)	96	Morga	211	Musser	530
Oconto (part)	6	No candidate		Huebsch	40
(part)	36	Thielke	334	Johnsrud	80
(part) ^{1,3}	89	Hager	600	Ainsworth	1,237
				Drengler	392
				Seratti	283
				Gard	947

**COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Primary Elections, 2001-2003–Continued**

County	Assembly		Vote	Republican	Vote
	District	Democratic			
Oneida (part)	34	Mode	2,121	D. Meyer	570
(part)	35	Frederick	270	Friske	78
Outagamie (part)	3	No candidate		Ott	383
(part)	5	Meyerhofer	1,974	Weber	595
(part)	6	No candidate		Ainsworth	202
(part)	40	No candidate		Drengler	57
(part)	56	No candidate		Hill	44
(part)	57	No candidate		Hundertmark	130
Ozaukee (part)	23	Clousing	1,523	McCormick	1,033
(part) ^{1,3}	59	No candidate		Wieckert	1,751
(part)	60	No candidate		Ficks	905
Pepin (part) ³	91	Gronemus	343	Gerard	738
(part)	93	No candidate		Gielow	1,398
Pierce (part)	29	Plouff	149	Bonnett	150
(part)	30	Feickert	638	Bosman	23
(part) ³	91	Gronemus	204	Brunner	32
(part)	93	No candidate		Dohrwardt	274
Polk (part)	28	Wolden	1,968	Heinen	22
(part)	75	Hubler	68	Karshna	238
Portage (part)	70	Rasmussen	768	LeMahieu	131
(part)	71	Vruwink	2,373	Thompson	41
(part)	72	Lassa	7,681	Gottlieb	2,347
(part)	86	Schneider	103	Melotik	1,980
Price	87	Starr	251	Pliskie	809
(part)	87	Houdek	964	Woldstad	199
(part)	87	Kempkes	997	Kreibich	28
(part)	87	Racette	832	Hauser	33
(part)	87	Smith	155	Rhoades	321
Racine (part)	61	Dickert	2,919	Woldstad	115
(part) ¹	62	Turner	3,194	Kreibich	7
(part)	63	J. Lehman	3,867	Pettis	661
(part)	66	No candidate		Seefluth	22
(part)	83	No candidate		Bankson	29
Richland (part)	49	Siss	114	Scott Krug	49
(part)	50	No candidate		Lyons	32
(part)	51	Wolf	116	G. Meyer	85
Rock (part) ²	96	Morga	118	Harris	474
(part)	43	Leong	1,057	Ziegler	9
(part)	44	J. Lowrie	2,022	Petrowski	24
(part)	45	McIntyre	1,316	Brandner	207
(part)	80	W. Wood	4,813	Edming	35
Rusk	87	Schooff	3,481	Preston	190
(part)	87	Glenn	550	Schafer	47
(part)	87	Houdek	830	M. Williams	309
(part)	87	Kempkes	459	No candidate	
(part)	87	Racette	136	Ladwig	2,831
(part)	87	Smith	167	Starzyk ⁴	304
St. Croix (part)	28	Wolden	56	Gunderson	215
(part)	29	Plouff	1,032	Loeffelholz	153
(part)	30	Feickert	557	Albers	990
Sauk (part)	42	No candidate		Buswell	151
(part)	47	Yost	72	Freese	179
				Johnsrud	196
				Hinrichsen	268
				Knudson	307
				Peer	406
				Towns	589
				No candidate	
				No candidate	
				Powers	147
				Brandner	73
				Edming	122
				Preston	379
				Schafer	29
				M. Williams	98
				Pettis	31
				Hauser	609
				Rhoades	644
				Hines	480
				Hahn	28

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
Primary Elections, 2001-2003—Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	50	No candidate		Albers	522
				Buswell	82
(part)	51	Wolf	931	Freese	287
Sawyer (part)	74	Sherman	684	No candidate	
(part)	87	Houdek	16	Brandner	20
		Kempkes	18	Edming	3
		Racette	32	Preston	32
		Smith	8	Schafer	3
				M. Williams	40
Shawano (part)	5	Meyerhofer	34	Weber	18
(part)	6	No candidate		Ainsworth	2,508
				Drengler	657
(part)	36	Thielke	303	Seratti	258
(part)	40	No candidate		Hill	1
				Hundertmark	1
(part)	85	Huber	55	No candidate	
(part)	86	Starr	73	Petrowski	85
(part) ^{1,3}	89	Hager	2	Gard	0
Sheboygan (part)	26	Van Akkeren	4,828	Zempel	2,514
(part)	27	No candidate		Kestell	2,870
(part) ^{1,3}	59	No candidate		Bonnett	492
				Bosman	445
				Brunner	45
				Dohrwardt	186
				Heinen	224
				Karshna	257
				LeMahieu	2,001
				Thompson	171
Taylor (part)	69	Osegard	19	Suder	13
(part)	87	Houdek	521	Brandner	669
		Kempkes	405	Edming	11
		Racette	119	Preston	249
		Smith	449	Schafer	135
				M. Williams	572
Trempealeau ³	91	Gronemus	2,023	Woldstad	259
Vernon	96	Morga	848	Johnsrud	2,854
Vilas	34	Mode	1,016	D. Meyer	630
Walworth (part) ¹	31	No candidate		Nass	853
(part) ³	32	Schroeder	1,748	D'Alessandro	988
				Lothian	1,172
(part) ²	43	Leong	151	Hinrichsen	227
		J. Lowrie	522	Knudson	33
		McIntyre	205	Peer	58
				Towns	92
(part)	45	Schooff	97	No candidate	
(part)	66	No candidate		Starzyk ⁴	0
(part)	83	No candidate		Gunderson	180
Washburn (part) ³	73	Boyle	475	Helenius	226
(part)	75	Hubler	864	Seefluth	344
Washington (part)	23	Clousing	0	Ficks	0
				Gerard	0
				Gielow	0
(part)	24	No candidate		Jeskewitz	596
(part)	58	No candidate		Grothman	1,680
(part) ^{1,3}	59	No candidate		Bonnett	153
				Bosman	21
				Brunner	178
				Dohrwardt	46
				Heinen	10
				Karshna	81
				LeMahieu	119
				Thompson	257
(part)	60	No candidate		Gottlieb	96
				Melotik	61
				Pliskie	17
(part) ^{1,3}	99	No candidate		M. Lehman	589
Waukesha (part)	12	Shirley Krug	0	Campbell	0
(part) ¹	14	No candidate		Brown	171
				Herzog	715
				Schellinger	616
				Vukmir	1,341
(part)	24	No candidate		Jeskewitz	1,314

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY Primary Elections, 2001-2003–Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic		Vote	Republican		Vote
(part) ¹	31	No candidate			Nass	1,746	
(part)	33	No candidate			Vrakas	3,124	
(part)	38	Hansen		1,105	Foti	1,612	
(part)	83	No candidate			Munyon	842	
(part)	84	No candidate			Gunderson	1,532	
(part) ¹	97	Danielsen		2,697	Duff	2,162	
					Gundrum	2,987	
					Culver	808	
					Cummings	722	
(part) ^{1,3}	98	No candidate			Nischke	1,076	
(part) ^{1,3}	99	No candidate			Retkowski	414	
Waupaca (part)	6	No candidate			Jensen	3,027	
					M. Lehman	1,248	
(part)	40	No candidate			Ainsworth	51	
					Drengler	13	
					Hill	433	
(part)	41	No candidate			Hundertmark	2,013	
Waushara (part)	41	No candidate			Olsen	61	
(part)	71	Lassa		222	Olsen	2,048	
Winnebago (part)	53	No candidate			Harris	275	
					Dinkel	1,484	
					Navis	342	
(part)	54	Genisio		2,421	Owens	1,627	
(part)	55	No candidate			Underheim	3,490	
(part)	56	No candidate			Kaufert	2,543	
Wood (part)	69	Osegard		67	McCormick	1,378	
(part)	70	Rasmussen		1,364	Suder	43	
		Vruwink		2,938	Bankson	264	
					Scott Krug	157	
(part)	72	Schneider		2,826	Lyons	343	
					G. Meyer	949	
					Ziegler	762	
		Special Primary Election, April 1, 2003					
Milwaukee (part)	18	Kraig		1,249	No candidate		
		Taylor		2,640			

¹Votes for Libertarian Party candidates: 14th AD: David L. Comey: Milwaukee – 14, Waukesha – 23; 31st AD: Leroy L. Watson: Jefferson – 22, Walworth – 19, Waukesha – 40; 48th AD: Terry R. Gray: Dane – 308; 59th AD: Richard E. Levandowski, Jr.: Dodge – 3, Fond du Lac – 8, Ozaukee – 4, Sheboygan – 17, Washington – 15; 62nd AD: Keith R. Deschler: Racine – 22; 88th AD: Dan Senglaub: Brown – 27; 89th AD: Justin Ingalls: Brown – 4, Marinette – 5, Oconto – 12, Shawano – 0; 97th AD: Scott Judson: Waukesha – 39; 98th AD: Robert G. Collison: Waukesha – 86; 99th AD: Jay Trommer: Dodge – 0, Washington – 61, Waukesha – 25.

²Votes for Wisconsin Green Party candidate: 43rd AD: Bernard T. Dalsey: Dane – 0, Jefferson – 1, Rock – 28, Walworth – 38.

³Votes for Independent candidates: 32nd AD: Royce K. DeBow: Kenosha – 0, Walworth – 10; Linda M. Rolnick: Kenosha – 0, Walworth – 9; 59th AD: Catharine M. Lawton: Dodge – 2, Fond du Lac – 3, Ozaukee – 0, Sheboygan – 4, Washington – 2; 73rd AD: Carol J. Reasbeck: Burnett – 2, Douglas – 24, Washburn – 6; 89th AD: Jake Neta: Brown – 0, Marinette – 2, Oconto – 7, Shawano – 0; 90th AD: Barron Brokiewicz: Brown – 5; 91st AD: Frank E. Milliren: Buffalo – 2, Jackson – 0, Pepin – 2, Pierce – 1, Trempealeau – 0; 98th AD: Dottie A. Feder: Waukesha – 2; 99th AD: Patrick D. Landon: Dodge – 0, Washington – 7, Waukesha – 0.

⁴Following the November general election, Representative Starzyk changed her name to Kerkman; Representative Morris-Tatum changed her name to Morris.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY November 5, 2002

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Adams (part)	42	No candidate		Hines	479
(part)	72	Schneider	3,726	Ziegler	2,061
Ashland	74	Sherman	3,675	No candidate	
Barron (part)	67	Gordon	286	J. Wood	435
(part)	75	Hubler	9,218	Seefluth	4,058
Bayfield	74	Sherman	4,723	No candidate	
Brown (part)	1	Hermann	758	Bies	1,358
(part)	2	Katers	3,285	Lasee	5,639
(part)	3	No candidate		Ott	848
(part)	4	Vineburg	6,787	Montgomery	11,435
(part)	5	Meyerhofer	1,740	Weber	3,235
(part) ¹	88	Milz	4,794	Krawczyk	8,157
(part) ^{1,3}	89	Hager	1,141	Gard	2,915
(part) ³	90	Dier	7,227	Van Roy	8,088
Buffalo ³	91	Gronemus	2,840	Woldstad	1,340
Burnett (part)	28	Wolden	1,685	Pettis	2,378
(part) ³	73	Boyle	1,197	Helenius	910
Calumet (part)	3	No candidate		Ott	7,987
(part)	25	Ziegelbauer	283	No candidate	
(part)	27	No candidate		Kestell	1,726
Chippewa (part)	67	Gordon	4,148	J. Wood	7,522
(part)	68	Balow	2,266	Moulton	2,730
(part)	69	Osegard	488	Suder	1,190
Clark (part)	69	Osegard	3,260	Suder	6,891
(part)	92	Taft	120	Musser	146
Columbia (part)	38	Hansen	780	Foti	656
(part)	39	No candidate		Fitzgerald	152
(part)	42	No candidate		Hines	4,430
(part)	47	Yost	4,055	Hahn	5,719
Crawford	96	Morga	2,412	Johnsrud	2,687
Dane (part)	37	Waller	1,546	Ward	1,278
(part) ²	43	Lowrie	0	Towns	2
(part)	46	Hebl	12,324	Hutkowski	7,739
(part)	47	Yost	4,175	Hahn	5,105
(part) ¹	48	Miller	16,820	No candidate	
(part)	76	Berceau	17,205	No candidate	
(part)	77	Black	17,071	No candidate	
(part)	78	Pocan	15,680	No candidate	
(part)	79	Pope-Roberts	12,311	Skindrud	10,865
(part)	80	Glenn	2,663	Powers	2,204
(part)	81	Travis	13,186	Reeves	6,857
Dodge (part)	38	Hansen	2,983	Foti	4,062
(part)	39	No candidate		Fitzgerald	12,972
(part)	53	No candidate		Owens	1,093
(part) ^{1,3}	59	No candidate		LeMahieu	479
(part) ^{1,3}	99	No candidate		M. Lehman	0
Door	1	Hermann	3,834	Bies	7,517
Douglas ³	73	Boyle	7,330	Helenius	5,842
Dunn (part)	29	Plouff	3,128	Hauser	1,611
(part)	67	Gordon	2,375	J. Wood	2,836
(part)	93	No candidate		Kreibich	716
Eau Claire (part)	68	Balow	7,075	Moulton	6,128
(part)	69	Osegard	29	Suder	71
(part)	92	Taft	609	Musser	485
(part)	93	No candidate		Kreibich	12,845
Florence	36	Thielke	467	Seratti	1,058
Fond du Lac (part)	27	No candidate		Kestell	1,456
(part)	41	No candidate		Olsen	2,925
(part)	52	No candidate		Townsend	12,861
(part)	53	No candidate		Owens	4,980
(part) ^{1,3}	59	No candidate		LeMahieu	2,054
Forest	36	Thielke	1,505	Seratti	1,688
Grant	49	Siss	6,100	Loeffelholz	8,115
Green	80	Glenn	3,469	Powers	7,325
Green Lake	41	No candidate		Olsen	5,189
Iowa (part)	49	Siss	21	Loeffelholz	24
(part)	51	Wolf	3,295	Freese	3,891
Iron	74	Sherman	1,922	No candidate	
Jackson (part) ³	91	Gronemus	220	Woldstad	61
(part)	92	Taft	2,708	Musser	3,042

**COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY
November 5, 2002–Continued**

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Jefferson (part) ¹	31	No candidate		Nass	3,169
(part)	37	Waller	5,350	Ward	10,250
(part)	38	Hansen	1,515	Foti	2,431
(part) ²	43	Lowrie	191	Towns	180
Juneau	50	No candidate		Albers	4,864
Kenosha (part) ³	32	Schroeder	346	Lothian	483
(part)	64	Kreuser	8,693	No candidate	
(part)	65	Steinbrink	10,233	No candidate	
(part)	66	No candidate		Starzyk ⁴	8,023
Kewaunee (part)	1	Hermann	2,419	Bies	4,503
(part)	2	Katers	159	Lasee	220
La Crosse (part)	94	Burke	7,134	Huebsch	10,787
(part)	95	Shilling	10,686	Gundersen	6,004
Lafayette (part)	49	Siss	266	Loeffelholz	267
(part)	51	Wolf	1,354	Freese	2,926
(part)	80	Glenn	54	Powers	169
Langlade (part)	35	Frederick	1,745	Friske	4,272
(part)	36	Thielke	449	Seratti	786
Lincoln	35	Frederick	3,581	Friske	6,518
Manitowoc (part)	2	Katers	3,080	Lasee	5,061
(part)	25	Ziegelbauer	12,418	No candidate	
(part)	27	No candidate		Kestell	1,270
Marathon (part)	35	Frederick	431	Friske	659
(part)	36	Thielke	133	Seratti	135
(part)	69	Osegard	1,320	Suder	3,061
(part)	70	Vruwink	57	G. Meyer	62
(part)	85	Huber	13,984	No candidate	
(part)	86	Starr	5,795	Petrowski	12,270
(part)	87	Houdek	271	M. Williams	372
Marinette (part)	36	Thielke	1,926	Seratti	4,262
(part) ^{1,3}	89	Hager	1,954	Gard	5,073
Marquette (part)	41	No candidate		Olsen	672
(part)	42	No candidate		Hines	2,369
(part)	72	Schneider	242	Ziegler	250
Menominee	36	Thielke	479	Seratti	343
Milwaukee (part)	7	Krusick	13,482	No candidate	
(part)	8	Colón	3,291	No candidate	
(part)	9	Zepnick	8,254	No candidate	
(part)	10	A. Williams	10,773	No candidate	
(part)	11	Morris-Tatum ⁴	9,452	No candidate	
(part)	12	Krug	9,541	Campbell	4,806
(part)	13	Cullen	10,418	Adamczyk	9,901
(part) ¹	14	No candidate		Vukmir	9,525
(part)	15	Staskunas	9,615	Green	6,876
(part)	16	Young	7,011	No candidate	
(part)	17	Coggs	12,050	No candidate	
(part)	18	Riley	7,832	No candidate	
(part)	19	Richards	12,419	No candidate	
(part)	20	Simicki	12,616	No candidate	
(part)	21	Plale	10,777	Degner	5,694
(part)	22	Wasserman	16,822	No candidate	
(part)	23	Clousing	4,617	Gielow	4,107
(part)	82	No candidate		Stone	14,698
(part)	84	No candidate		Gundrum	2,296
Monroe (part)	50	No candidate		Albers	326
(part)	92	Taft	3,223	Musser	6,174
(part)	94	Burke	170	Huebsch	349
(part)	96	Morga	342	Johnsrud	1,043
Oconto (part)	6	No candidate		Ainsworth	3,530
(part)	36	Thielke	709	Seratti	925
(part) ^{1,3}	89	Hager	1,406	Gard	3,336
Oneida (part)	34	Mode	5,586	D. Meyer	6,206
(part)	35	Frederick	469	Friske	897
Outagamie (part)	3	No candidate		Ott	4,541
(part)	5	Meyerhofer	6,064	Weber	5,187
(part)	6	No candidate		Ainsworth	1,640
(part)	40	No candidate		Hundertmark	1,105
(part)	56	No candidate		McCormick	8,707
(part)	57	No candidate		Wieckert	12,452
Ozaukee (part)	23	Clousing	2,905	Gielow	8,153
(part) ^{1,3}	59	No candidate		LeMahieu	1,932
(part)	60	No candidate		Gottlieb	15,055

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY November 5, 2002–Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
Pepin (part) ³	91	Gronemus	1,222	Woldstad	665
(part)	93	No candidate		Kreibich	211
Pierce (part)	29	Plouff	744	Hauser	333
(part)	30	Feickert	3,009	Rhoades	5,197
(part) ³	91	Gronemus	1,107	Woldstad	980
(part)	93	No candidate		Kreibich	86
Polk (part)	28	Wolden	6,939	Pettis	6,959
(part)	75	Hubler	386	Seefluth	196
Portage (part)	70	Vruwink	3,248	G. Meyer	2,109
(part)	71	Lassa	12,384	Harris	4,400
(part)	72	Schneider	279	Ziegler	144
(part)	86	Starr	254	Petrowski	250
Price	87	Houdek	3,414	M. Williams	2,834
Racine (part)	61	Turner	9,525	No candidate	
(part) ¹	62	J. Lehman	10,974	No candidate	
(part)	63	No candidate		Ladwig	15,068
(part)	66	No candidate		Starzyk ⁴	3,835
(part)	83	No candidate		Gunderson	2,834
Richland (part)	49	Siss	367	Loeffelholz	373
(part)	50	No candidate		Albers	2,068
(part)	51	Wolf	298	Freese	470
(part)	96	Morga	267	Johnsrud	542
Rock (part) ²	43	Lowrie	6,506	Towns	7,597
(part)	44	W. Wood	14,927	No candidate	
(part)	45	Schooff	11,165	No candidate	
(part)	80	Glenn	849	Powers	1,362
Rusk	87	Houdek	3,064	M. Williams	2,702
St. Croix (part)	28	Wolden	522	Pettis	580
(part)	29	Plouff	5,724	Hauser	4,082
(part)	30	Feickert	2,626	Rhoades	7,366
Sauk (part)	42	No candidate		Hines	4,354
(part)	47	Yost	251	Hahn	261
(part)	50	No candidate		Albers	4,426
(part)	51	Wolf	1,922	Freese	2,977
Sawyer (part)	74	Sherman	3,045	No candidate	
(part)	87	Houdek	178	M. Williams	195
Shawano (part)	5	Meyerhofer	105	Weber	199
(part)	6	No candidate		Ainsworth	6,681
(part)	36	Thielke	846	Seratti	1,122
(part)	40	No candidate		Hundertmark	4
(part)	85	Huber	95	No candidate	
(part)	86	Starr	157	Petrowski	324
(part) ^{1,3}	89	Hager	0	Gard	11
Sheboygan (part)	26	Van Akkeren	9,384	Zempel	7,821
(part)	27	No candidate		Kestell	11,536
(part) ^{1,3}	59	No candidate		LeMahieu	6,911
Taylor (part)	69	Osegard	36	Suder	66
(part)	87	Houdek	2,759	M. Williams	3,898
Trempealeau ³	91	Gronemus	6,302	Woldstad	2,467
Vernon	96	Morga	2,947	Johnsrud	5,307
Vilas	34	Mode	2,681	D. Meyer	6,110
Walworth (part) ¹	31	No candidate		Nass	4,462
(part) ³	32	Schroeder	5,526	Lothian	6,744
(part) ²	43	Lowrie	1,553	Towns	1,545
(part)	45	Schooff	315	No candidate	
(part)	66	No candidate		Starzyk ⁴	0
(part)	83	No candidate		Gunderson	2,049
Washburn (part) ³	73	Boyle	1,200	Helenius	1,028
(part)	75	Hubler	2,538	Seefluth	1,120
Washington (part)	23	Closing	0	Gielow	0
(part)	24	No candidate		Jeskewitz	7,376
(part)	58	No candidate		Grothman	14,032
(part) ^{1,3}	59	No candidate		LeMahieu	2,875
(part)	60	No candidate		Gottlieb	1,168
(part) ^{1,3}	99	No candidate		M. Lehman	5,716
Waukesha (part)	12	Krug	0	Campbell	0
(part) ¹	14	No candidate		Vukmir	7,020
(part)	24	No candidate		Jeskewitz	9,503
(part) ¹	31	No candidate		Nass	6,252
(part)	33	No candidate		Vrakas	17,040
(part)	38	Hansen	2,150	Foti	3,263
(part)	83	No candidate		Gunderson	12,049

COUNTY VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY November 5, 2002–Continued

County	Assembly District	Democratic	Vote	Republican	Vote
(part)	84	No candidate		Gundrum	14,261
(part) ¹	97	Danielsen	5,183	Nischke	9,236
(part) ^{1, 3}	98	No candidate		Jensen	15,867
(part) ^{1, 3}	99	No candidate		M. Lehman	8,652
Waupaca (part)	6	No candidate		Ainsworth	300
(part)	40	No candidate		Hundertmark	11,006
(part)	41	No candidate		Olsen	342
Waushara (part)	41	No candidate		Olsen	4,369
(part)	71	Lassa	672	Harris	556
Winnebago (part)	53	No candidate		Owens	7,350
(part)	54	Genisio	6,908	Underheim	9,696
(part)	55	No candidate		Kaufert	12,312
(part)	56	No candidate		McCormick	5,952
Wood (part)	69	Osegard	182	Suder	335
(part)	70	Vruwink	5,902	G. Meyer	5,782
(part)	72	Schneider	7,402	Ziegler	4,178

¹Votes for Libertarian Party candidates: 14th AD: David L. Comey: Milwaukee – 1,527, Waukesha – 616; 31st AD: Leroy L. Watson: Jefferson – 557, Walworth – 739, Waukesha – 795; 48th AD: Terry R. Gray: Dane – 3,261; 59th AD: Richard E. Levandowski, Jr.: Dodge – 66, Fond du Lac – 176, Ozaukee – 124, Sheboygan – 434, Washington – 230; 62nd AD: Keith R. Deschler: Racine – 1,945; 88th AD: Dan Senglaub: Brown – 541; 89th AD: Justin Ingalls: Brown – 101, Marinette – 84, Oconto – 123, Shawano – 0; 97th AD: Scott Judson: Waukesha – 490; 98th AD: Robert G. Collison: Waukesha – 1,906; 99th AD: Jay Trommer: Dodge – 0, Washington – 400, Waukesha – 353.

²Votes for Wisconsin Green Party candidate: 43rd AD: Bernard T. Dalsey: Dane – 0, Jefferson – 45, Rock – 414, Walworth – 238.

³Votes for Independent candidates: 32nd AD: Royce K. DeBow: Kenosha – 37, Walworth – 419; Linda M. Rolnick: Kenosha – 31, Walworth – 373; 59th AD: Catharine M. Lawton: Dodge – 118, Fond du Lac – 508, Ozaukee – 358, Sheboygan – 973, Washington – 707; 73rd AD: Carol J. Reasbeck: Burnett – 25, Douglas – 1,306, Washburn – 40; 89th AD: Jake Neta: Brown – 65, Marinette – 63, Oconto – 129, Shawano – 0; 90th AD: Barron Brokiewicz: Brown – 468; 91st AD: Frank E. Milliren: Buffalo – 28, Jackson – 1, Pepin – 63, Pierce – 22, Trempealeau – 132; 98th AD: Dottie A. Feder: Waukesha – 1,405; 99th AD: Patrick D. Landon: Dodge – 0, Washington – 1,067, Waukesha – 965.

⁴Following the November election, Representative Starzyk changed her name to Kerkman; Representative Morris-Tatum changed her name to Morris.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes are omitted.

DISTRICT VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

Primary Elections, 2001-2003

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
Special Primary Election, October 9, 2001			
42	Dem.	Tim Henney	409
	Rep.	Dave Ament	556
	Rep.	Lance Burri	873
	Rep.	Frank Cook	101
	Rep.	J.A. Hines	1,104
	Rep.	Bill Lorge	324
	Rep.	Bob Van Abel	890
September 10, 2002, Primary			
1	Dem.	Tom Hermann	3,573
	Rep.	Peter J. Andre	2,241
2	Rep.	¹ Gary D. Bies	4,472
	Dem.	Dan Katers	3,332
3	Rep.	¹ Frank Lasee	1,957
	Rep.	¹ Al Ott	1,495
4	Dem.	Sidney Vineburg	2,817
	Rep.	¹ Phil Montgomery	3,343
5	Dem.	¹ Lee P. Meyerhofer	2,578
	Rep.	Becky Weber	1,495
6	Rep.	¹ John H. Ainsworth	3,998
	Rep.	J.P. Dregler	1,119
7	Dem.	¹ Peggy Krusick	7,730
	Dem.	¹ Pedro Colón	1,482
8	Dem.	Emmanuel Mamalakis	2,445
	Dem.	Josh Zepnick	3,052
9	Dem.	Annette Polly Williams	5,250
	Dem.	^{1,2} Johannie Morris-Tatum	4,202
10	Dem.	¹ Shirley Krug	5,216
	Rep.	Victor C. Campbell	560
11	Dem.	¹ David A. Cullen	6,698
	Rep.	Steve Adamczyk	1,889
12	Rep.	Robert J. Nicol	652
	Lib.	David L. Comey	37
13	Rep.	Terry Brown	481
	Rep.	Tom Herzog	1,427
14	Rep.	Thomas J. Schellinger	913
	Rep.	Leah Vukmir	2,804
15	Dem.	¹ Tony Staskunas	5,444
	Rep.	William H. Green	1,191
16	Dem.	Walter J. Lanier	1,750
	Dem.	¹ Leon D. Young	2,135
17	Dem.	¹ G. Spencer Coggs	5,950
	Dem.	¹ Antonio Riley	3,470
18	Dem.	¹ Jon Richards	5,626
	Dem.	Chris Pawlak	3,512
19	Dem.	¹ Christine M. Sinicki	4,954
	Dem.	¹ Jeff Plale	5,816
20	Rep.	Arden C. Degner	691
	Dem.	¹ Sheldon A. Wasserman	9,324
21	Dem.	Lin Clousing	4,175
	Rep.	Judith Einwald Ficks	1,094
22	Rep.	Kevin Gerard	1,103
	Rep.	Curt Gielow	1,617
23	Rep.	¹ Suzanne Jeskewitz	1,910
	Dem.	¹ Bob Ziegelbauer	6,093
24	Dem.	Terry Van Akkeren	4,828
	Rep.	Kurt Zempel	2,514
25	Rep.	¹ Steve Kestell	3,556
	Dem.	Charlie Wolden	2,656
26	Rep.	¹ Mark L. Pettis	1,803
	Dem.	¹ Joe Plouff	2,158
27	Rep.	Jon Anthony Hauser	822
	Dem.	Bob Feickert	1,195
28	Rep.	¹ Kitty Rhoades	965
	Lib.	Leroy L. Watson	81
29	Rep.	¹ Steve Nass	3,507
	Dem.	Ryan J. Schroeder	1,842
30	Rep.	James P. D'Alessandro	1,015
	Rep.	Thomas A. Lothian	1,209
31	Ind.	Royce K. DeBow	10
	Ind.	Linda M. Rolnick	9
32	Rep.	¹ Daniel P. Vrakas	3,124
	Dem.	Buzzy Mode	3,137
33	Rep.	¹ Dan Meyer	1,200
	Dem.	Todd Frederick	2,629
34	Rep.	¹ Don Friske	5,773
	Dem.	Tom Thielke	3,209
35	Rep.	¹ Lorraine M. Seratti	3,198
	Dem.	Donald Scott Waller	3,175
36	Rep.	¹ David Ward	3,659
	Rep.		

DISTRICT VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

Primary Elections, 2001-2003–Continued

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
38	Dem.	Mo Hansen	2,824
	Rep.	¹ Steven M. Foti	3,957
39	Rep.	Marvin Munyon	2,770
	Rep.	¹ Jeff Fitzgerald	5,770
40	Rep.	Gary Hill	478
	Rep.	Jean Hundertmark	2,144
41	Rep.	Luther S. Olsen	5,110
42	Rep.	J.A. Hines	2,501
43	Dem.	Wilson Y. Leong	1,217
	Dem.	Jerry J. Lowrie	2,578
	Dem.	Matt McIntyre	1,539
	Rep.	Kurt Hinrichsen	511
	Rep.	Brain R. Knudson	348
	Rep.	Adam Peer	468
	Rep.	Debi Towns	685
	WG	Bernard T. Dalsey	67
44	Dem.	¹ Wayne W. Wood	4,813
45	Dem.	¹ Dan Schooff	3,578
46	Dem.	¹ Tom Hebl	5,535
	Rep.	Hariah H. Hutkowski	1,238
47	Dem.	Meagan Yost	4,107
	Rep.	¹ Gene Hahn	2,730
48	Dem.	¹ Mark Miller	8,130
	Lib.	Terry R. Gray	308
49	Dem.	Arlene Siss	2,278
	Rep.	¹ Gabe Loeffelholz	2,432
50	Rep.	¹ Sheryl K. Albers	2,147
	Rep.	Craig L. Buswell	362
51	Dem.	Larry A. Wolf	2,975
	Rep.	¹ Stephen J. Freese	2,803
52	Rep.	¹ John Townsend	3,962
53	Rep.	Chuck Dinkel	1,968
	Rep.	Eric Aaron Navis	1,096
	Rep.	¹ Carol Owens	3,191
54	Dem.	James A. Genisio	2,421
	Rep.	¹ Gregg Underheim	3,490
55	Rep.	¹ Dean R. Kaufert	2,543
56	Rep.	¹ Terri McCormick	2,411
57	Rep.	¹ Steve Wieckert	1,751
58	Rep.	¹ Glenn Grothman	1,680
59	Lib.	Richard E. Levandowski, Jr.	47
	Rep.	Anthony Bonnett	984
	Rep.	Al Bosman	539
	Rep.	Mark C. Brunner	422
	Rep.	Don Dohrwardt	604
	Rep.	Jim Heinen	278
	Rep.	Richard C. Karshna, Jr.	703
	Rep.	Daniel R. LeMahieu	2,279
	Rep.	Thomas R. Thompson	1,346
60	Ind.	Catharine M. Lawton	11
	Rep.	Mark Gottlieb	2,443
	Rep.	Paul Melotik	2,041
61	Rep.	Ben Pliskie	826
	Dem.	John T. Dickert	2,919
	Dem.	¹ Robert L. Turner	3,194
62	Dem.	¹ John Lehman	3,867
	Lib.	Keith R. Deschler	22
63	Rep.	¹ Bonnie L. Ladwig	2,831
64	Dem.	¹ Jim Kreuser	3,961
65	Dem.	¹ John P. Steinbrink	3,905
66	Rep.	^{1,2} Samantha Starzyk	880
67	Dem.	Paul Gordon	2,570
	Dem.	Jan Morrow	1,605
	Rep.	Steve Lowrie	238
	Rep.	Troy Thomas	369
	Rep.	Jeffrey Wood	1,596
68	Dem.	¹ Larry Balow	3,506
	Rep.	Terry Moulton	1,000
69	Dem.	Larry L. Osegard	3,175
	Rep.	¹ Scott Suder	1,250
70	Dem.	Trent T. Rasmussen	2,141
	Dem.	Amy Sue Vruwink	5,337
	Rep.	Dennis Patrick Bankson	293
	Rep.	Scott Krug	206
	Rep.	Dave Lyons	376
	Rep.	Gary C. Meyer	1,038
71	Dem.	¹ Julie M. Lassa	7,903
	Rep.	Leo V. Harris	749
72	Dem.	¹ Marlin D. Schneider	4,750
	Rep.	Thomas P. Ziegler	1,602
73	Dem.	¹ Frank Boyle	6,236
	Rep.	Darryl Helenius	922
	Ind.	Carol J. Reasbeck	32

DISTRICT VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY

Primary Elections, 2001-2003—Continued

Assembly District	Political Party	Candidates	Vote
74	Dem.	¹ Gary Sherman	4,803
75	Dem.	¹ Mary Hubler	5,732
	Rep.	Gayle Seefluth	903
76	Dem.	¹ Terese Berceau	8,436
77	Dem.	¹ Spencer Black	8,408
78	Dem.	¹ Mark Pocan	7,333
79	Dem.	Sondy Pope-Roberts	6,033
	Rep.	Nancy J. Bartlett	343
	Rep.	¹ Rick Skindrud	1,666
80	Dem.	Debra A. Glenn	3,876
	Rep.	¹ Mike Powers	2,074
81	Dem.	¹ Dave Travis	6,265
	Rep.	James Reeves	1,141
82	Rep.	¹ Jeff Stone	1,222
83	Rep.	¹ Scott L. Gunderson	1,927
84	Rep.	¹ Marc C. Duff	2,223
	Rep.	¹ Mark Gundrum	3,769
85	Dem.	¹ Greg Huber	4,326
86	Dem.	Jeff Starr	3,420
	Rep.	¹ Jerry Petrowski	885
87	Dem.	Paula Houdek	2,409
	Dem.	Ted L. Kempkes	1,892
	Dem.	Daniel Racette	1,146
	Dem.	Michael V. Smith	811
	Rep.	Michael S. Brandner	972
	Rep.	Eric J. Edming	171
	Rep.	Bob Preston	853
	Rep.	Gary L. Schafer	221
	Rep.	Mary Williams	1,025
88	Dem.	Bryan Milz	2,373
	Lib.	Dan Senglaub	27
	Rep.	¹ Judy Krawczyk	2,353
89	Dem.	Alan Hager	1,912
	Lib.	Justin Ingalls	21
	Rep.	¹ John G. Gard	3,773
90	Ind.	Jake Neta	9
	Dem.	Roger Dier	2,869
	Rep.	Bob Strazishar	1,202
	Rep.	Karl Van Roy	2,328
	Ind.	Barron Brokiewicz	5
91	Dem.	¹ Barbara Gronemus	3,442
	Rep.	Jake Woldstad	767
	Ind.	Frank E. Milliren	5
92	Dem.	Michael B. Taft	3,313
	Rep.	¹ Terry M. Musser	846
93	Rep.	¹ Rob G. Kreibich	887
94	Dem.	Vicki Burke	2,815
	Rep.	¹ Mike Huebsch	868
95	Dem.	¹ Jennifer Shilling	3,801
	Rep.	Jerome Gunderson	821
96	Dem.	Miguel Morga	3,223
	Rep.	¹ DuWayne Johnsrud	3,330
97	Dem.	Roger P. Danielsen	2,697
	Lib.	Scott Judson	39
	Rep.	Dean A. Culver	808
	Rep.	Kathleen M. Cummings	722
	Rep.	Ann M. Nischke	1,076
	Rep.	David Retkowski	414
98	Lib.	Robert G. Collison	86
	Rep.	¹ Scott R. Jensen	3,027
	Ind.	Dottie A. Feder	2
99	Lib.	Jay Trommer	86
	Rep.	¹ Michael Lehman	1,837
	Ind.	Patrick D. Landon	7
Special Primary Election, April 1, 2003			
18	Dem.	Ted Kraig	1,249
	Dem.	Lena C. Taylor	2,640

Dem. — Democratic Party; Lib. — Libertarian Party; Rep. — Republican Party; WG — Wisconsin Green Party; Ind. — Independent.

¹Served in 2001 Assembly.

²Following the November election, Representative Starzyk changed her name to Kerkman; Representative Morris-Tatum changed her name to Morris.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

**DISTRICT VOTE FOR
REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY**

District	Party	Candidates	Vote
Special Election, November 6, 2001			
42	Dem.	Tim Henney	3,801
	Rep.	J.A. Hines	4,997
November 5, 2002 General Election			
1	Dem.	Tom Hermann	7,011
2	Rep.	*Garey D. Bies	13,378
	Dem.	Dan Katers	6,524
3	Rep.	*Frank Lasee	10,920
	Rep.	*Al Ott	13,376
4	Dem.	Sidney Vineburg	6,787
	Rep.	*Phil Montgomery	11,435
5	Dem.	*Lee P. Meyerhofer	7,909
	Rep.	Becky Weber	8,621
6	Rep.	*John H. Ainsworth	12,151
7	Dem.	*Peggy Krusick	13,482
8	Dem.	*Pedro Colón	3,291
9	Dem.	Josh Zepnick	8,254
10	Dem.	*Annette Polly Williams	10,773
11	Dem.	*Johnnie Morris-Tatum ¹	9,452
12	Dem.	*Shirley Krug	9,541
	Rep.	Victor C. Campbell	4,806
13	Dem.	*David A. Cullen	10,418
	Rep.	Steve Adamczyk	9,901
14	Lib.	David L. Comey	2,143
	Rep.	Leah Vukmir	16,545
15	Dem.	*Tony Staskunas	9,615
	Rep.	William H. Green	6,876
16	Dem.	*Leon D. Young	7,011
17	Dem.	*G. Spencer Coggs	12,050
18	Dem.	*Antonio Riley	7,832
19	Dem.	*Jon Richards	12,419
20	Dem.	*Christine M. Sinicki	12,616
21	Dem.	*Jeff Plale	10,777
	Rep.	Arden C. Degner	5,694
22	Dem.	*Sheldon A. Wasserman	16,822
23	Dem.	Lin Clousing	7,522
	Rep.	Curt Gielow	12,260
24	Rep.	*Suzanne Jeskewitz	16,879
25	Dem.	*Bob Ziegelbauer	12,701
26	Dem.	Terry Van Akkeren	9,384
	Rep.	Kurt Zempel	7,821
27	Rep.	*Steve Kestell	15,988
28	Dem.	Charlie Wolden	9,146
	Rep.	*Mark L. Pettis	9,917
29	Dem.	*Joe Plouff	9,596
	Rep.	Jon Anthony Hauser	6,026
30	Dem.	Bob Feickert	5,635
	Rep.	*Kitty Rhoades	12,563
31	Lib.	Leroy L. Watson	2,091
	Rep.	*Steve Nass	13,883
32	Dem.	Ryan J. Schroeder	5,872
	Rep.	Thomas A. Lothian	7,227
Ind.	Ind.	Royce K. DeBow	456
	Ind.	Linda M. Rohnick	404
33	Rep.	*Daniel P. Vrakas	17,040
34	Dem.	Buzzy Mode	8,267
	Rep.	*Dan Meyer	12,316
35	Dem.	Todd Frederick	6,226
	Rep.	*Don Friske	12,346
36	Dem.	Tom Thielke	6,514
	Rep.	*Lorraine M. Seratti	10,319
37	Dem.	Donald Scott Waller	6,896
	Rep.	*David Ward	11,528
38	Dem.	Mo Hansen	7,428
	Rep.	*Steven M. Foti	10,412
39	Rep.	*Jeff Fitzgerald	13,124
40	Rep.	*Jean Hundertmark	12,115
41	Rep.	*Luther S. Olsen	13,497
42	Rep.	*J.A. Hines	11,632
	Dem.	Jerry J. Lowrie	8,250
43	Rep.	Debi Towns	9,324
	WG	Bernard T. Dalsey	697
44	Dem.	*Wayne W. Wood	14,927
45	Dem.	*Dan Schooff	11,480
46	Dem.	*Tom Hebl	12,324
	Rep.	Hariah H. Hutkowski	7,739
47	Dem.	Meagan Yost	8,481
	Rep.	*Gene Hahn	11,085

DISTRICT VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Continued

District	Party	Candidates	Vote
48	Dem.	*Mark Miller	16,820
	Lib.	Terry R. Gray	3,261
49	Dem.	Arlene Siss	6,754
	Rep.	*Gabe Loeffelholz	8,779
50	Rep.	*Sheryl K. Albers	11,684
51	Dem.	Larry A. Wolf	6,869
	Rep.	*Stephen J. Freese	10,264
52	Rep.	*John Townsend	12,861
53	Rep.	*Carol Owens	13,423
54	Dem.	James A. Genisio	6,908
	Rep.	*Gregg Underheim	9,696
55	Rep.	*Dean R. Kaufert	12,312
56	Rep.	*Terri McCormick	14,659
57	Rep.	*Steve Wieckert	12,452
58	Rep.	*Glenn Grothman	14,032
59	Lib.	Richard E. Levandowski, Jr.	1,030
	Rep.	Daniel R. LeMahieu	14,251
	Ind.	Catharine M. Lawton	2,664
60	Rep.	Mark Gottlieb	16,223
61	Dem.	*Robert L. Turner	9,525
62	Dem.	*John Lehman	10,974
	Lib.	Keith R. Deschler	1,945
63	Rep.	*Bonnie L. Ladwig	15,068
64	Dem.	*Jim Kreuser	8,693
65	Dem.	*John P. Steinbrink	10,233
66	Rep.	*Samantha Starzyk ¹	11,858
67	Dem.	Paul Gordon	6,809
	Rep.	Jeffrey Wood	10,793
68	Dem.	*Larry Balow	9,341
	Rep.	Terry Moulton	8,858
69	Dem.	Larry L. Osegard	5,315
	Rep.	*Scott Suder	11,614
70	Dem.	Amy Sue Vruwink	9,207
	Rep.	Gary C. Meyer	7,953
71	Dem.	*Julie M. Lassa	13,056
	Rep.	Leo V. Harris	4,956
72	Dem.	*Marlin D. Schneider	11,649
	Rep.	Thomas P. Ziegler	6,633
73	Dem.	*Frank Boyle	9,727
	Rep.	Darryl Helenius	7,780
	Ind.	Carol J. Reasbeck	1,371
74	Dem.	*Gary Sherman	13,365
75	Dem.	*Mary Hubler	12,142
	Rep.	Gayle Seefluth	5,374
76	Dem.	*Terese Berceau	17,205
77	Dem.	*Spencer Black	17,071
78	Dem.	*Mark Pocan	15,680
79	Dem.	Sondy Pope-Roberts	12,311
	Rep.	*Rick Skindrud	10,865
80	Dem.	Debra A. Glenn	7,035
	Rep.	*Mike Powers	11,060
	Dem.	*Dave Travis	13,186
81	Rep.	James Reeves	6,857
	Rep.	*Jeff Stone	14,698
82	Rep.	*Scott L. Gunderson	16,932
83	Rep.	*Mark Gundrum	16,557
84	Dem.	*Greg Huber	14,079
	Dem.	Jeff Starr	6,206
85	Rep.	*Jerry Petrowski	12,844
	Dem.	Paula Houdek	9,686
	Rep.	Mary Williams	10,001
86	Dem.	Bryan Milz	4,794
	Lib.	Dan Senglaub	541
87	Rep.	*Judy Krawczyk	8,157
	Dem.	Alan Hager	4,501
	Lib.	Justin Ingalls	308
88	Rep.	*John G. Gard	11,335
	Ind.	Jake Neta	257
	Dem.	Roger Dier	7,227
89	Rep.	Karl Van Roy	8,088
	Ind.	Barron Brokiewicz	468
	Dem.	*Barbara Gronemus	11,691
90	Rep.	Jake Woldstad	5,513
	Ind.	Frank E. Milliren	246
	Dem.	Michael B. Taft	6,660
91	Rep.	*Terry M. Musser	9,847
	Rep.	*Rob G. Kreibich	13,858
92	Dem.	Vicki Burke	7,304
	Rep.	*Mike Huebsch	11,136

**DISTRICT VOTE FOR
REPRESENTATIVES TO THE ASSEMBLY—Continued**

District	Party	Candidates	Vote
95	Dem.	*Jennifer Shilling	10,686
	Rep.	Jerome Gundersen	6,004
96	Dem.	Miguel Morga	5,968
	Rep.	*DuWayne Johnsrud	9,579
97	Dem.	Roger P. Danielsen	5,183
	Lib.	Scott Judson	490
	Rep.	Ann M. Nischke	9,236
98	Lib.	Robert G. Collison	1,906
	Rep.	*Scott R. Jensen	15,867
	Ind.	Dottie A. Feder	1,405
99	Lib.	Jay Trommer	753
	Rep.	*Michael Lehman	14,368
	Ind.	Patrick D. Landon	2,032
Special Election, April 29, 2003			
18	Dem.	Lena C. Taylor	475

*Served in 2001 Assembly.

¹Following the November election, Representative Morris-Tatum changed her name to Morris; Representative Starzyk changed her name to Kerkman.

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; WG – Wisconsin Green Party; Ind. – Independent.
Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR*
September 10, 2002, Primary

County	Tom Barrett (Dem.)	Jim Doyle (Dem.)	Kathleen Falk (Dem.)	Ed Thompson (Lib.)	Bill Lorge (Rep.)	Scott McCallum** (Rep.)	George Pobuda (Rep.)	Jim Young (WG)
Adams	628	1,254	452	121	117	884	130	1
Ashland	816	453	258	31	16	239	23	7
Barron	2,282	2,280	1,210	46	48	684	32	24
Bayfield	1,122	832	636	31	23	301	22	14
Brown	4,929	6,992	3,608	204	1,798	11,735	817	63
Buffalo	374	437	287	20	20	229	18	5
Burnett	583	732	245	11	123	1,278	160	7
Calumet	838	1,427	835	77	99	1,192	59	16
Chippewa	1,922	1,610	1,101	105	242	2,118	196	5
Clark	1,200	1,267	697	138	46	768	42	2
Columbia	786	2,152	1,605	324	714	3,418	249	28
Crawford	768	1,591	910	43	9	189	17	10
Dane	12,845	24,156	37,369	3,302	553	10,212	278	664
Dodge	876	2,225	1,417	262	960	7,167	594	19
Door	757	913	563	20	355	2,912	241	59
Douglas	3,859	2,270	753	60	25	430	39	19
Dunn	1,053	1,090	673	49	43	539	44	11
Eau Claire	3,389	3,096	2,403	156	85	1,391	52	44
Florence	23	94	23	2	98	665	147	3
Fond du Lac	1,415	2,440	1,439	118	786	7,954	415	30
Forest	704	730	179	15	8	122	4	6
Grant	556	1,536	931	215	251	1,957	251	17
Green	435	1,393	1,038	106	162	1,191	112	17
Green Lake	268	498	289	33	341	1,888	204	5
Iowa	292	1,052	776	143	207	1,206	139	18
Iron	660	885	214	34	75	275	2	3
Jackson	1,219	1,069	601	106	13	266	13	8
Jefferson	1,143	2,567	1,833	349	491	5,061	378	22
Juneau	494	833	455	1,065	79	565	39	2
Kenosha	4,824	5,331	3,094	101	118	1,739	158	23
Kewaunee	1,128	1,137	688	9	78	902	50	6
La Crosse	3,563	3,681	2,259	305	64	1,745	67	80
Lafayette	256	680	372	212	137	743	103	7
Langlade	733	942	276	27	361	1,793	205	6
Lincoln	635	739	240	26	500	2,726	890	2
Manitowoc	3,459	4,497	2,575	92	72	1,534	41	20
Marathon	4,527	4,650	2,780	112	111	1,979	147	22
Marquette	851	1,255	455	29	385	2,737	349	11
Marquette	344	867	450	175	51	444	12	9
Menominee	128	257	146	0	4	23	2	0
Milwaukee	62,687	42,643	26,802	1,246	486	17,993	445	287
Monroe	990	1,002	641	2,055	422	670	33	9
Oconto	765	1,122	550	33	373	2,371	216	7
Oncida	1,922	1,246	674	135	73	636	62	9
Ozaukee	3,076	5,508	3,202	175	495	4,347	171	49
Ozaukee	2,719	2,497	1,685	120	510	7,759	253	25
Pepin	170	242	125	2	31	293	38	4
Pierce	461	691	444	30	38	469	38	13
Polk	1,035	1,075	441	31	33	669	37	26
Portage	5,827	5,174	2,061	136	51	778	34	78
Price	1,294	1,126	547	27	45	653	75	5
Racine	5,236	7,821	4,596	253	220	6,549	256	35
Richland	177	582	457	201	165	1,415	126	4
Rock	3,869	7,166	4,951	494	260	3,018	185	55
Rusk	798	705	457	95	42	513	56	2
St. Croix	718	998	335	32	82	1,174	110	7
Sauk	841	2,567	1,663	750	104	1,314	66	28
Sawyer	318	489	254	12	199	1,576	165	11
Shawano	851	1,253	495	31	600	2,405	171	11
Sheboygan	3,402	4,332	3,415	112	644	8,030	363	21
Taylor	755	803	294	26	146	987	187	8
Trempealeau	953	1,040	613	57	28	325	15	9
Vernon	464	707	422	198	366	2,190	345	23
Vilas	921	747	416	79	68	521	34	5
Walworth	1,425	2,360	1,656	141	182	3,072	147	67
Washburn	689	711	319	92	64	684	49	18
Washington	2,952	3,115	2,329	394	191	4,130	135	17
Waukesha	11,104	11,649	8,979	799	904	25,914	681	87
Waupaca	971	1,658	884	86	441	2,002	126	24
Waushara	474	856	350	32	399	2,079	152	10
Winnebago	2,830	5,067	3,034	157	1,783	8,720	764	62
Wood	3,227	3,704	1,135	166	189	2,268	176	20
TOTAL	190,605	212,066	150,161	16,471	18,852	198,525	12,452	2,336

*Statewide totals for Independent candidates: Ty A. Bollerud, 226; Alan D. Eisenberg, 263; Mike Mangan, 150; Aneb Jah Rasta, 102.

**Incumbent.

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; WG – Wisconsin Greens.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR September 10, 2002, Primary

County	Barbara Lawton (Dem.)	Kevin Shibilski (Dem.)	Marty Reynolds (Lib.)	Margaret A. Farrow* (Rep.)	Jeff Peterson (WG)
Adams	678	1,517	75	909	0
Ashland	789	450	18	215	7
Barron	2,951	1,939	33	657	23
Bayfield	1,595	655	23	285	12
Brown	7,994	6,383	143	10,985	61
Buffalo	548	374	13	215	5
Burnett	818	553	6	1,168	7
Calumet	1,464	1,364	50	1,133	15
Chippewa	2,122	2,082	52	2,053	5
Clark	1,167	1,714	87	669	2
Columbia	2,327	1,788	219	3,602	27
Crawford	1,749	983	31	187	10
Dane	47,276	19,540	2,306	9,348	618
Dodge	2,234	1,904	188	7,195	19
Door	1,142	848	15	2,832	56
Douglas	4,250	1,656	36	401	19
Dunn	1,446	1,012	40	543	11
Eau Claire	4,261	3,644	93	1,354	44
Florence	55	61	2	704	3
Fond du Lac	2,491	2,214	75	7,477	28
Forest	509	802	8	100	7
Grant	1,627	982	143	1,878	3
Green	1,499	1,079	79	1,209	17
Green Lake	451	463	21	2,013	5
Iowa	1,152	676	93	1,160	17
Iron	600	373	22	59	3
Jackson	1,357	1,097	62	221	6
Jefferson	2,801	2,141	207	4,964	21
Juneau	761	760	610	558	1
Kenosha	6,259	5,037	63	1,686	23
Kewaunee	1,299	1,397	8	809	6
La Crosse	4,948	3,453	185	1,655	77
Lafayette	649	452	117	745	9
Langlade	577	1,148	18	1,717	5
Lincoln	522	966	2	2,960	2
Manitowoc	4,785	4,939	66	1,443	16
Marathon	2,974	8,229	88	1,807	21
Marinette	1,141	1,133	20	2,651	9
Marquette	257	688	120	425	8
Menominee	754	163	0	22	0
Milwaukee	61,480	52,894	788	16,029	262
Monroe	1,352	1,001	1,307	660	6
Oconto	984	1,227	20	2,327	7
Oncida	1,388	2,048	88	629	10
Outagamie	5,175	5,222	136	4,146	47
Ozaukee	3,255	2,797	81	7,253	22
Pepin	253	203	2	259	4
Pierce	743	456	24	457	13
Polk	1,413	892	27	632	30
Portage	3,006	10,029	95	730	76
Price	1,268	1,446	24	605	4
Racine	8,812	6,712	135	6,168	33
Richland	648	391	124	1,353	4
Rock	8,616	5,370	329	2,950	55
Rusk	845	796	89	459	3
St. Croix	1,076	734	27	1,080	7
Sauk	2,551	2,035	474	1,189	24
Sawyer	558	386	8	1,476	11
Shawano	914	1,372	16	2,526	12
Sheboygan	5,812	4,426	84	7,687	20
Taylor	603	1,009	23	934	8
Trempealeau	1,211	1,104	35	299	9
Vernon	857	519	113	2,254	22
Vilas	782	1,058	48	543	4
Walworth	2,731	2,192	105	2,908	16
Washburn	980	519	60	622	66
Washington	3,643	3,781	237	3,818	18
Waukesha	13,988	13,683	500	24,743	76
Waupaca	1,469	1,715	59	2,161	22
Waushara	636	849	21	2,144	10
Winnebago	5,108	4,731	112	8,634	58
Wood	1,297	6,578	111	2,182	19
TOTAL	265,733	224,834	10,753	189,871	2,206

*Incumbent.

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; WG – Wisconsin Greens.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR November 5, 2002

County	J. Doyle B. Lavton (Dem.)	E. Thompson M. Reynolds (Lib.)	S. McCallum M. Farrow (Rep.)	J. Young J. Peterson (WG)	T. Bollerud (Ind.)	A. Eisenberg (Ind.)	M. Mangan (Ind.)	Aneb Jah Rasta (Ind.)
Adams	3,160	1,355	2,168	130	11	11	6	1
Ashland	296	1,296	1,572	134	7	7	4	6
Barron	3,092	1,074	6,239	293	25	18	11	6
Bayfield	3,752	379	1,948	200	5	8	6	1
Brown	29,949	5,860	32,368	2,068	137	173	85	44
Buffalo	2,225	499	1,706	103	6	9	5	4
Burnett	3,004	205	3,142	91	5	2	1	3
Calumet	5,528	1,198	6,844	360	25	26	15	4
Chippewa	7,539	2,868	7,592	513	34	33	12	3
Clark	3,826	2,221	4,031	233	10	14	14	1
Columbia	7,581	3,585	6,308	571	14	19	13	6
Crawford	2,296	791	1,879	188	11	11	3	1
Dane	97,084	22,477	41,810	9,806	137	113	94	165
Dodge	8,607	4,416	12,761	438	69	48	31	4
Door	4,647	849	5,333	558	22	21	33	8
Douglas	9,291	732	4,153	283	51	12	15	12
Dunn	5,525	911	4,560	364	15	17	5	3
Eau Claire	15,958	3,241	11,946	1,403	60	43	20	16
Florence	609	70	842	12	0	0	0	0
Fond du Lac	10,394	2,540	17,653	586	55	53	21	11
Forest	1,435	371	1,332	59	0	5	2	0
Grant	6,175	1,832	5,946	334	11	17	16	6
Green	5,148	1,930	3,581	345	25	7	4	2
Green Lake	2,232	685	3,322	156	10	14	8	3
Iowa	3,606	1,422	2,234	350	2	0	1	0
Iron	1,461	413	900	57	0	5	4	0
Jackson	2,770	1,271	2,101	168	5	0	0	0
Jefferson	9,243	3,912	11,237	609	59	35	38	9
Juneau	2,249	2,629	2,118	160	5	4	0	2
Kenosha	21,922	2,179	14,833	436	79	83	41	21
Kewaunee	2,584	682	2,989	208	104	15	136	8
La Crosse	15,255	6,075	12,578	1,057	52	60	26	22
Lafayette	2,313	1,244	1,648	122	0	5	2	0
Langlade	3,320	843	3,238	135	8	13	7	2
Lincoln	4,379	1,872	3,664	197	22	18	14	2
Manitowoc	11,993	2,650	11,533	642	40	67	56	18
Marathon	18,940	5,989	16,904	1,065	80	84	46	25
Marinette	6,032	900	6,627	302	23	13	7	6
Marquette	2,034	986	1,862	151	3	3	5	2
Menominee	681	61	171	20	2	0	0	0
Milwaukee	150,877	15,891	95,015	4,186	224	514	201	171
Monroe	3,275	5,809	3,433	223	10	11	13	3
Oconto	4,561	1,170	5,420	257	19	25	13	1
Oneida	5,748	2,143	5,226	283	23	17	9	5
Outagamie	21,158	3,799	23,695	1,462	89	124	57	29
Ozaukee	10,542	1,891	20,486	410	39	40	24	16
Pepin	1,234	203	870	60	2	4	4	0
Pierce	5,855	401	5,290	231	35	17	13	6
Polk	6,901	422	6,789	333	16	36	8	1
Portage	11,954	3,265	7,157	1,463	25	40	13	14
Price	2,670	1,219	2,324	144	9	6	3	1
Racine	27,859	3,442	26,654	572	73	131	53	40
Richland	1,961	1,307	1,958	176	1	2	2	2
Rock	26,648	7,418	14,929	910	247	52	39	26
Rusk	2,305	1,345	2,208	138	5	7	5	2
St. Croix	8,803	739	11,076	360	70	36	26	17
Sauk	7,286	3,953	5,629	752	17	22	18	6
Sawyer	2,626	434	2,890	113	6	16	5	4
Shawano	4,752	1,203	5,734	282	3	33	4	2
Sheboygan	17,521	3,360	19,634	532	52	59	50	16
Taylor	2,498	1,708	2,426	117	9	12	11	0
Trempealeau	4,196	1,678	2,818	266	6	4	12	4
Vernon	3,410	2,229	2,813	323	7	7	8	3
Vilas	3,320	1,075	4,305	187	25	20	16	3
Walworth	9,764	2,395	13,319	505	51	49	40	15
Washburn	2,895	495	2,593	132	7	11	4	2
Washington	11,480	3,765	25,592	439	40	62	32	10
Waukesha	42,327	8,846	88,661	1,631	120	220	126	54
Waupaca	5,672	1,481	7,369	440	18	41	7	5
Waushara	2,909	799	3,371	175	7	8	3	1
Winnebago	22,425	3,708	23,110	1,632	114	80	56	29
Wood	10,704	4,349	8,312	470	39	46	28	9
TOTAL	800,515	185,455	734,779	44,111	2,637	2,847	1,710	929

Dem. – Democratic Party; Lib. – Libertarian Party; Rep. – Republican Party; WG – Wisconsin Greens; Ind. – Independent.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
September 10, 2002, Primary

County	Edward J. Frami (Cons.)	Douglas La Follette* (Dem.)	Robert Gerald Lorge (Rep.)	Walt Nocito (Rep.)
Adams	1	1,812	567	281
Ashland	1	1,015	118	57
Barron	3	4,274	387	215
Bayfield	0	1,914	169	85
Brown	5	11,568	8,687	2,890
Buffalo	0	752	125	71
Burnett	2	1,236	675	436
Calumet	1	2,221	842	292
Chippewa	1	3,513	1,380	530
Clark	1	2,142	501	153
Columbia	1	3,383	2,733	885
Crawford	1	2,294	99	62
Dane	11	52,941	5,809	2,684
Dodge	3	3,510	5,155	1,903
Door	1	1,657	1,939	821
Douglas	1	5,253	263	128
Dunn	0	2,145	332	167
Eau Claire	1	6,683	860	317
Florence	0	94	431	256
Fond du Lac	3	4,118	5,245	1,765
Forest	0	980	70	21
Grant	3	2,201	1,226	557
Green	0	2,191	865	291
Green Lake	3	778	1,490	536
Iowa	1	1,432	799	323
Iron	0	809	45	16
Jackson	3	1,976	138	69
Jefferson	3	4,176	3,127	1,391
Juneau	1	1,233	394	123
Kenosha	2	9,226	975	515
Kewaunee	0	2,125	706	228
La Crosse	5	7,125	1,034	486
Lafayette	3	938	515	200
Langlade	2	1,453	1,309	431
Lincoln	1	1,205	2,134	900
Manitowoc	7	8,345	1,044	301
Marathon	6	8,656	1,450	407
Marquette	1	1,797	1,713	885
Menominee	0	1,146	336	96
Milwaukee	43	91,546	5,780	3,396
Monroe	1	1,982	398	205
Oconto	0	1,715	1,896	519
Oneida	4	2,760	433	165
Outagamie	10	8,564	2,711	1,361
Ozaukee	2	4,759	5,180	1,459
Pepin	3	381	154	76
Pierce	1	1,100	303	131
Polk	2	2,051	387	193
Portage	3	9,582	496	216
Price	0	2,216	381	187
Racine	5	12,975	3,358	1,716
Richland	0	844	866	389
Rock	4	12,150	2,128	823
Rusk	1	1,352	300	112
St. Croix	0	1,644	783	387
Sauk	2	3,700	869	310
Sawyer	1	772	875	514
Shawano	6	1,843	2,030	598
Sheboygan	2	9,161	6,206	1,595
Taylor	0	1,249	692	231
Trempealeau	2	1,938	178	96
Vernon	2	1,166	1,455	702
Vilas	2	1,420	348	175
Walworth	2	4,124	1,744	858
Washburn	1	1,313	368	208
Washington	6	5,741	2,454	1,108
Waukesha	26	22,166	12,651	7,113
Waupaca	4	2,557	1,079	1,187
Wausara	2	1,208	1,608	576
Winnebago	0	8,227	6,674	2,212
Wood	5	6,076	1,601	588
TOTAL	223	398,943	122,085	51,219

*Incumbent.

Cons. – Constitution Party; Dem. – Democratic Party; Rep. – Republican Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

**COUNTY VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
November 5, 2002**

County	Edward J. Frami (Con.)	Douglas La Follette (Dem.)	Robert Gerald Lorge (Rep.)
Adams	210	3,932	2,209
Ashland	30	3,265	1,343
Barron	117	7,615	5,349
Bayfield	31	4,154	1,740
Brown	1,526	35,796	29,800
Buffalo	42	2,536	1,521
Burnett	26	3,333	2,499
Calumet	269	6,378	6,694
Chippewa	525	10,229	7,016
Clark	297	5,699	3,799
Columbia	477	9,449	7,166
Crawford	50	3,021	1,585
Dane	3,680	111,757	45,453
Dodge	719	11,931	12,438
Door	223	5,711	4,962
Douglas	321	9,736	3,899
Dunn	147	6,313	4,380
Eau Claire	648	18,645	11,805
Florence	3	611	780
Fond du Lac	569	14,662	14,735
Forest	9	1,679	1,037
Grant	134	7,218	5,775
Green	264	6,322	3,883
Green Lake	182	2,642	3,200
Iowa	66	4,365	2,364
Iron	12	1,653	788
Jackson	89	3,619	2,000
Jefferson	781	12,026	11,144
Juneau	167	3,261	2,610
Kenosha	695	22,332	13,571
Kewaunee	166	4,327	2,642
La Crosse	889	19,816	12,833
Lafayette	41	2,909	1,763
Langlade	80	4,030	2,859
Lincoln	286	5,792	3,577
Manitowoc	381	15,580	9,767
Marathon	1,143	24,369	15,868
Marinette	142	6,391	6,084
Marquette	52	2,329	2,140
Menominee	17	615	180
Milwaukee	4,870	168,856	81,251
Monroe	287	6,340	4,573
Oconto	237	6,535	5,054
Oneida	297	7,171	5,288
Outagamie	1,199	23,254	23,644
Ozaukee	542	12,131	19,695
Pepin	14	1,430	731
Pierce	124	6,274	4,834
Polk	74	7,757	6,022
Portage	580	15,204	6,408
Price	51	3,730	2,079
Racine	1,052	31,453	24,021
Richland	76	2,562	2,132
Rock	1,073	31,968	15,036
Rusk	94	3,319	1,972
St. Croix	375	10,133	9,897
Sauk	472	9,653	6,599
Sawyer	40	2,856	2,606
Shawano	110	5,130	5,983
Sheboygan	754	21,705	17,234
Taylor	202	3,729	2,377
Trempealeau	139	5,592	2,684
Vernon	128	4,635	3,068
Vilas	190	4,086	4,320
Walsh	604	11,390	13,172
Walworth	62	3,317	2,315
Washburn			
Washington	867	14,602	24,154
Waukesha	2,594	52,298	81,026
Waupaca	266	6,626	7,255
Waushara	56	3,160	3,540
Winnebago	1,160	24,954	23,016
Wood	655	14,011	8,232
TOTAL	34,750	950,929	693,476

Con. – Constitution Party; Dem. – Democratic Party; Rep. – Republican Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
September 10, 2002, Primary

County	Peggy A. Lautenschlager (Dem.)	Vince Biskupic (Rep.)
Adams	1,720	820
Ashland	885	181
Barron	4,066	610
Bayfield	1,793	259
Brown	11,482	11,786
Buffalo	708	197
Burnett	1,200	1,090
Calumet	2,355	1,141
Chippewa	3,381	1,851
Clark	2,069	620
Columbia	3,308	3,278
Crawford	2,146	161
Dane	52,458	8,683
Dodge	3,461	6,746
Door	1,627	2,736
Douglas	5,070	407
Dunn	2,085	529
Eau Claire	6,526	1,275
Florence	95	688
Fond du Lac	4,384	7,061
Forest	933	95
Grant	2,082	1,766
Green	2,087	1,128
Green Lake	774	1,939
Iowa	1,361	1,048
Iron	731	51
Jackson	1,819	213
Jefferson	4,075	4,656
Juneau	1,161	509
Kenosha	8,609	1,540
Kewaunee	2,085	792
La Crosse	7,053	1,600
Lafayette	849	652
Langlade	1,379	1,609
Lincoln	1,174	2,745
Manitowoc	8,381	1,337
Marathon	8,374	1,750
Marinette	1,753	2,501
Marquette	1,111	407
Menominee	330	21
Milwaukee	89,210	9,858
Monroe	1,922	623
Oconto	1,702	2,256
Oneida	2,704	597
Outagamie	8,201	4,444
Ozaukee	4,711	6,730
Pepin	348	228
Pierce	1,056	450
Polk	1,971	602
Portage	9,395	684
Price	2,132	563
Racine	12,427	5,576
Richland	776	1,261
Rock	11,755	2,834
Rusk	1,231	427
St. Croix	1,581	1,213
Sauk	3,584	1,127
Sawyer	732	1,387
Shawano	1,662	2,431
Sheboygan	9,146	7,968
Taylor	1,183	857
Trempealeau	1,867	274
Vernon	1,117	2,086
Vilas	1,368	510
Walworth	4,069	2,752
Washburn	1,232	576
Washington	5,629	3,530
Waukesha	21,622	21,439
Waupaca	2,614	2,090
Waushara	1,223	2,106
Winnebago	8,514	9,004
Wood	5,920	2,089
TOTAL	389,544	175,050

Dem. – Democratic Party; Rep. – Republican Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL November 5, 2002

County	Peggy A. Lautenschlager (Dem.)	Vince Biskupic (Rep.)
Adams	3,781	2,669
Ashland	3,204	1,442
Barron	7,503	5,736
Bayfield	4,054	1,894
Brown	33,527	34,737
Buffalo	2,412	1,718
Burnett	2,987	2,926
Calumet	5,702	8,005
Chippewa	9,901	8,082
Clark	5,228	4,708
Columbia	9,511	7,909
Crawford	2,617	2,109
Dane	112,719	53,898
Dodge	11,014	14,475
Door	5,280	5,835
Douglas	9,372	4,612
Dunn	6,178	4,777
Eau Claire	18,323	13,409
Florence	531	881
Fond du Lac	15,713	15,210
Forest	1,509	1,324
Grant	6,575	6,656
Green	5,974	4,668
Green Lake	2,606	3,484
Iowa	4,179	2,811
Iron	1,542	905
Jackson	3,289	2,518
Jefferson	10,587	13,695
Juneau	3,235	2,941
Kenosha	20,448	16,567
Kewaunee	3,739	3,563
La Crosse	17,874	16,104
Lafayette	2,646	2,147
Langlade	3,661	3,425
Lincoln	5,253	4,576
Manitowoc	14,383	11,818
Marathon	21,848	19,669
Marinette	6,209	6,712
Marquette	2,374	2,295
Menominee	614	221
Milwaukee	153,497	106,143
Monroe	5,817	5,507
Oconto	5,296	5,819
Oneida	6,582	6,257
Outagamie	19,013	30,772
Ozaukee	10,847	21,984
Pepin	1,306	860
Pierce	6,005	5,203
Polk	7,406	6,538
Portage	13,955	8,464
Price	3,281	2,615
Racine	28,375	28,793
Richland	2,334	2,519
Rock	30,571	17,993
Rusk	2,970	2,515
St. Croix	9,706	10,782
Sauk	9,101	7,994
Sawyer	2,722	2,837
Shawano	5,099	6,396
Sheboygan	18,666	21,801
Taylor	3,529	2,854
Trempealeau	5,049	3,478
Vernon	4,266	3,682
Vilas	3,837	4,894
Walworth	10,466	15,016
Washburn	3,115	2,574
Washington	12,689	27,583
Waukesha	44,235	94,201
Waupaca	6,171	8,312
Waushara	3,141	3,862
Winnebago	23,386	26,839
Wood	12,410	10,644
TOTAL	882,945	826,862

Dem. – Democratic Party; Rep. – Republican Party.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

**COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER
September 10, 2002, Primary**

County	Rob Fyrst (Dem.)	Dawn Marie Sass (Dem.)	Jack C Voight* (Rep.)	Paul Aschenbrenner (WG)
Adams	524	1,239	816	1
Ashland	344	663	189	7
Barron	1,423	2,770	612	21
Bayfield	611	1,247	262	11
Brown	3,932	7,694	11,130	64
Buffalo	229	546	196	4
Burnett	436	818	1,088	6
Calumet	735	1,644	1,120	15
Chippewa	1,347	2,315	1,867	5
Clark	778	1,528	622	2
Columbia	1,095	2,317	3,514	27
Crawford	831	1,483	168	9
Dane	17,562	33,091	8,725	612
Dodge	1,152	2,510	6,855	19
Door	487	1,184	3,503	56
Douglas	1,732	3,405	382	19
Dunn	751	1,309	512	11
Eau Claire	2,129	4,311	1,229	43
Florence	32	64	704	3
Fond du Lac	1,179	2,920	6,897	28
Forest	353	655	95	3
Grant	606	1,652	1,761	7
Green	694	1,519	1,382	17
Green Lake	221	530	1,927	5
Iowa	481	941	1,102	13
Iron	280	521	53	3
Jackson	736	1,244	196	5
Jefferson	1,243	2,931	4,613	21
Juneau	387	862	506	1
Kenosha	3,001	6,376	1,500	22
Kewaunee	816	1,429	897	6
La Crosse	2,224	5,019	1,573	78
Lafayette	332	588	683	8
Langlade	452	961	1,668	6
Lincoln	382	827	2,843	7
Manitowoc	3,017	5,518	1,326	2
Marathon	2,657	6,038	1,744	13
Marquette	596	1,276	2,493	21
Marquette	427	721	419	10
Menominee	118	235	22	5
Milwaukee	26,288	67,362	9,324	238
Monroe	606	1,403	627	6
Oconto	613	1,188	2,244	7
Oneida	821	2,028	595	9
Outagamie	2,616	5,869	4,140	46
Ozaukee	1,481	3,563	6,870	9
Pepin	129	243	225	22
Pierce	341	734	418	4
Polk	627	1,389	589	13
Portage	2,822	6,722	673	22
Price	717	1,527	554	75
Racine	4,149	9,127	5,360	5
Richland	270	540	1,276	33
Rock	3,356	8,576	2,932	3
Rusk	438	834	432	52
St. Croix	502	1,153	1,176	1
Sauk	1,327	2,497	1,162	24
Sawyer	239	526	1,389	9
Shawano	576	1,261	2,336	11
Sheboygan	2,619	6,489	7,810	19
Taylor	422	851	880	8
Traverse	592	1,356	271	9
Trumpleau	369	787	2,124	21
Vernon	415	1,101	523	4
Walworth	1,179	3,099	3,062	63
Washburn	379	871	568	16
Washington	2,047	4,305	3,485	16
Waukesha	6,554	16,538	20,954	77
Waupaca	815	1,838	2,108	20
Waushara	374	852	2,058	9
Winnebago	2,628	5,749	8,459	57
Wood	1,849	4,245	2,140	19
TOTAL	124,492	277,524	173,958	2,154

*Incumbent.

Dem. – Democratic Party; Rep. – Republican Party; WG – Wisconsin Greens.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

COUNTY VOTE FOR STATE TREASURER November 5, 2002

County	Dawn Marie Sass (Dem.)	Jack C. Voight (Rep.)	Paul Aschenbrenner (WG)
Adams	3,091	2,574	642
Ashland	2,694	1,610	175
Barron	6,361	6,305	386
Bayfield	3,571	2,038	195
Brown	25,244	34,430	6,413
Buffalo	2,137	1,740	123
Burnett	2,830	2,803	130
Calumet	4,366	8,229	691
Chippewa	7,927	8,515	1,167
Clark	4,059	4,794	728
Columbia	6,734	8,871	1,128
Crawford	2,501	1,920	238
Dane	78,460	61,631	17,704
Dodge	8,520	14,818	1,684
Door	3,854	5,968	1,046
Douglas	8,374	4,565	829
Dunn	5,178	5,002	545
Eau Claire	14,481	13,910	2,405
Florence	460	889	26
Fond du Lac	10,109	17,247	2,201
Forest	1,167	1,171	356
Grant	5,712	6,769	506
Green	4,378	5,174	805
Green Lake	1,973	3,497	436
Iowa	3,245	3,067	395
Iron	1,396	942	79
Jackson	2,783	2,455	365
Jefferson	8,697	13,329	1,721
Juneau	2,571	2,940	335
Kenosha	18,173	15,783	1,691
Kewaunee	2,772	3,730	599
La Crosse	15,154	15,511	2,573
Lafayette	2,006	2,403	159
Langlade	2,710	3,519	594
Lincoln	4,128	4,671	785
Manitowoc	11,235	12,199	2,020
Marathon	18,409	19,094	3,402
Marinette	4,837	6,936	495
Marquette	1,839	2,439	222
Menominee	487	203	106
Milwaukee	138,851	96,709	16,686
Monroe	4,832	5,350	826
Oconto	4,096	5,698	892
Oneida	5,452	6,110	1,062
Outagamie	15,039	30,279	2,739
Ozaukee	8,697	22,173	1,440
Pepin	1,086	918	69
Pierce	5,402	5,312	393
Polk	6,847	6,541	295
Portage	11,446	8,107	2,337
Price	2,788	2,557	334
Racine	24,168	28,568	3,267
Richland	2,025	2,566	201
Rock	25,674	18,632	3,022
Rusk	2,461	2,429	335
St. Croix	8,510	10,914	950
Sauk	6,890	8,235	1,476
Sawyer	2,338	2,931	147
Shawano	3,827	6,531	709
Sheboygan	16,567	20,384	2,236
Taylor	2,554	3,043	617
Trempealeau	4,437	3,359	470
Vernon	3,493	3,772	424
Vilas	3,055	4,786	748
Walworth	8,939	14,551	1,644
Washburn	2,683	2,694	193
Washington	10,833	26,870	1,854
Waukesha	38,243	89,662	6,810
Waupaca	4,443	8,764	802
Waushara	2,483	3,920	295
Winnebago	18,222	26,727	3,684
Wood	9,441	11,266	1,898
TOTAL	720,445	824,049	114,955

Dem. – Democratic Party; Rep. – Republican Party; WG – Wisconsin Greens.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002**

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
ADAMS COUNTY				Clinton			
Adams				Wards 1 & 2	91	19	112
Wards 1 & 2	201	103	113	Crystal Lake	122	20	101
Adams, city				Cumberland	138	20	151
Wards 1 – 5	266	86	158	Cumberland, city			
Big Flats	152	77	92	Wards 1 – 5	424	37	272
Colburn	40	12	26	Dallas			
Dell Prairie				Wards 1 & 2	87	14	103
Wards 1 & 2	184	113	148	Dallas, vil.	41	8	67
Easton				Dovre	90	28	103
Wards 1 & 2	151	67	99	Doyle	70	22	73
Friendship, vil.	111	41	75	Haugen, vil.	42	10	37
Jackson	155	69	114	Lakeland			
Leola	26	4	49	Wards 1 & 2	144	29	136
Lincoln	49	30	35	Maple Grove			
Monroe	86	50	58	Wards 1 – 3	94	26	166
New Chester				Maple Plain	154	13	141
Wards 1 & 2	121	45	56	New Auburn, vil.			
New Haven	129	76	56	Ward 2	2	1	3
Preston				Oak Grove			
Wards 1 – 3	270	96	148	Wards 1 & 2	114	31	107
Quincy				Prairie Farm			
Wards 1 & 2	246	87	128	Wards 1 & 2	97	21	80
Richfield	20	14	21	Prairie Farm, vil.	84	5	68
Rome				Prairie Lake			
Wards 1 – 5	612	175	532	Wards 1 & 2	206	41	209
Springville				Rice Lake			
Wards 1 & 2	142	102	107	Wards 1 – 4	501	71	465
Strongs Prairie				Rice Lake, city			
Wards 1 & 2	199	108	147	Wards 1 – 4	217	38	178
Wisconsin Dells, city				Wards 5 – 8	333	56	291
Ward 5	0	0	6	Wards 9 – 13	333	47	272
TOTAL	3,160	1,355	2,168	Wards 14 – 17	296	56	269
ASHLAND COUNTY				Sioux Creek	72	14	112
Agenda	62	35	69	Stanfold	110	12	86
Ashland	112	10	45	Stanley			
Ashland, city				Wards 1 – 3	332	57	378
Ward 1	186	9	110	Sumner			
Ward 2	148	3	49	Wards 1 & 2	110	25	79
Ward 3	154	0	79	Turtle Lake	65	6	60
Ward 4	194	10	106	Turtle Lake, vil.			
Ward 5	176	13	81	Ward 1	128	11	69
Ward 6	121	6	50	Vance Creek	82	15	80
Ward 7	112	15	44	TOTAL	6,540	1,074	6,239
Ward 8	132	5	62	BAYFIELD COUNTY			
Ward 9	125	9	39	Barksdale	192	31	95
Ward 10	149	16	54	Barnes	194	25	133
Ward 11	162	11	57	Bayfield	193	12	99
Butternut, vil.				Bayfield, city			
Wards 1 & 2	77	15	22	Wards 1 – 4	161	4	65
Chippewa	52	27	55	Bavview	140	18	71
Gingles				Bell	93	11	35
Wards 1 & 2	149	7	48	Cable	170	13	131
Gordon	57	9	52	Clover	70	15	39
Jacobs	96	16	95	Delta	77	5	54
La Pointe	100	7	26	Drummond	131	15	68
Marengo				Eileen			
Wards 1 & 2	86	3	33	Wards 1 & 2	168	7	85
Mellen, city				Grand View	106	15	82
Wards 1 – 3	175	12	74	Hughes	103	11	76
Morse				Iron River			
Wards 1 & 2	99	20	67	Wards 1 & 2	287	26	152
Peeksville	38	8	34	Kelly	67	8	62
Sanborn				Keystone	82	5	33
Wards 1 & 2	162	13	66	Lincoln	74	9	44
Shanagolden	25	6	16	Mason	74	8	54
White River				Mason, vil.	87	5	8
Wards 1 – 3	143	11	139	Namakagon	3	3	14
TOTAL	3,092	296	1,572	Oulu	114	14	71
BARRON COUNTY				Pilsen	70	15	34
Almena				Port Wing	135	15	67
Wards 1 – 3	146	14	126	Russell			
Almena, vil.	78	12	85	Wards 1 & 2	172	11	30
Arland	81	15	81	Trapp	38	7	31
Barron				Washburn	141	13	74
Wards 1 & 2	112	22	198	Washburn, city			
Barron, city				Wards 1 – 4	559	55	160
Wards 1 – 7	464	53	454	TOTAL	3,752	379	1,948
Bear Lake	101	21	69	BROWN COUNTY			
Cameron, vil.				Allouez, vil.			
Wards 1 & 2	211	40	214	Wards 1 & 2	543	87	471
Cedar Lake	156	29	163	Wards 3 & 4	718	91	703
Chetek				Wards 5 & 6	622	84	977
Wards 1 – 3	265	60	303	Wards 7 & 8	555	86	656
Chetek, city							
Wards 1 – 4	329	55	278				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued

District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum	District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum
	Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)		Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)
Ashwaubenon, vil.				Morrison			
Wards 1 & 2	310	59	296	Wards 1 & 2	140	81	313
Wards 3 & 4	360	84	404	New Denmark			
Wards 5 & 6	446	81	419	Wards 1-3	204	60	241
Wards 7 & 8	392	71	480	Pittsfield			
Ward 9	132	26	156	Wards 1-4	301	92	442
Ward 10	292	65	355	Pulaski, vil.			
Wards 11 & 12	375	74	489	Wards 1-3 & 6	371	79	368
Bellevue				Rockland			
Wards 1-6	796	189	749	Wards 1 & 2	207	70	358
Wards 7-10	894	203	1,040	Scott			
De Pere, city				Wards 1-4	494	101	580
Wards 1-3	836	135	1,071	Suamico			
Wards 4-7	773	170	790	Wards 1-3 & 10	367	97	657
Wards 8-10	610	105	509	Wards 4-6, 8 & 9	544	101	822
Wards 11-14	675	120	840	Ward 7	116	25	237
Denmark, vil.				Wrightstown			
Wards 1 & 2	256	71	232	Wards 1-3	240	78	303
Eaton				Wrightstown, vil.			
Wards 1 & 2	227	82	187	Wards 1 & 2	211	63	296
Glenmore				TOTAL	29,949	5,860	32,368
Wards 1 & 2	133	72	169	BUFFALO COUNTY			
Green Bay				Alma			
Wards 1 & 2	223	67	304	Alma, city			
Green Bay, city				Wards 1 & 2	187	15	120
Ward 1	327	49	317	Belvidere			
Ward 2	218	48	164	Wards 1 & 2	60	20	65
Ward 3	308	49	416	Buffalo			
Ward 4	365	35	200	Buffalo, city			
Ward 5	298	50	293	Wards 1-3	281	38	244
Ward 6	187	33	135	Canton			
Ward 7	451	45	448	Wards 1 & 2	53	12	14
Ward 8	423	56	439	Cochrane, vil.			
Ward 9	253	43	320	Cross	75	18	70
Ward 10	300	37	335	Dover			
Ward 11	167	46	158	Wards 1 & 2	54	9	37
Ward 12	180	44	150	Fountain City, city			
Ward 13	243	51	167	Wards 1 & 2	173	28	95
Ward 14	308	61	225	Gilmanton			
Ward 15	364	58	220	Wards 1 & 2	70	18	53
Ward 16	352	29	238	Glencoe			
Ward 17	146	33	134	Wards 1 & 2	54	32	85
Ward 18	144	30	73	Lincoln			
Ward 19	127	38	81	Wards 1 & 2	37	12	15
Ward 20	256	38	134	Maxville			
Ward 21	273	24	149	Wards 1 & 2	50	6	31
Ward 22	199	19	129	Milton			
Ward 23	230	49	133	Wards 1 & 2	85	13	52
Ward 24	209	36	131	Modena			
Ward 25	147	41	86	Wards 1 & 2	58	8	40
Ward 26	169	45	180	Mondovi			
Ward 27	392	92	354	Wards 1 & 2	66	22	62
Ward 28	235	57	206	Mondovi, city			
Ward 29	351	37	283	Wards 1-3	389	83	240
Ward 30	159	38	116	Montana			
Ward 31	419	79	350	Wards 1 & 2	36	14	34
Ward 32	429	65	388	Naples			
Ward 33	283	63	196	Wards 1 & 2	92	32	74
Ward 34	199	58	178	Nelson			
Ward 35	186	46	113	Wards 1 & 2	73	15	74
Ward 36	224	38	158	Nelson, vil.			
Ward 37	297	46	248	Wards 1 & 2	61	10	35
Ward 38	250	27	155	Waumandee			
Ward 39	210	29	205	Wards 1 & 2	63	28	58
Ward 40	151	51	223	TOTAL	2,225	499	1,706
Ward 41	357	37	380	BURNETT COUNTY			
Ward 42	338	34	373	Anderson			
Ward 43	322	46	325	Wards 1 & 2	43	1	84
Ward 44	351	52	296	Blaine			
Ward 45	338	58	457	Wards 1 & 2	38	2	23
Ward 46	227	19	188	Daniels			
Ward 47	295	36	468	Wards 1 & 2	114	11	161
Ward 48	260	45	466	Dewey			
Ward 49	0	0	6	Grantsburg			
Ward 50				Wards 1-3	181	11	95
Hobart, vil.				Grantsburg, vil.			
Wards 1-7	715	112	1,083	Wards 1 & 2	141	4	192
Holland				Wards 1 & 2	202	12	261
Wards 1 & 2	152	72	245	Jackson			
Howard, vil.				Wards 1 & 2	205	9	174
Wards 1-8	804	170	858	La Follette			
Wards 9-16	1,014	203	1,291	Wards 1 & 2	100	5	79
Humboldt				Lincoln			
Wards 1 & 2	147	55	188	Wards 1 & 2	49	4	59
Lawrence				Mecnon			
Wards 1-3	234	81	407	Wards 1-3	200	5	194
Ledgeview				Oakland			
Wards 1-4	458	84	749	Wards 1 & 2	224	10	163
				Roosevelt			
				Wards 1 & 2	28	8	29
				Rusk			
				Wards 1 & 2	83	13	71
				Sand Lake			
				Wards 1 & 2	104	2	92
				Scott			
				Wards 1 & 2	125	11	184
				Siren			
				Wards 1-3	170	15	172
				Siren, vil.			
				Wards 1 & 2	150	14	146
				Swiss			
				Wards 1 & 2	210	15	140
				Trade Lake			
				Wards 1 & 2	161	11	216
				Union			
				Wards 1 & 2	73	5	91
				Webb Lake			
				Wards 1 & 2	89	7	91
				Webster, vil.			
				Wards 1 & 2	128	8	112
				West Marshland			
				Wards 1 & 2	42	9	61

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002–Continued**

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Wood River Wards 1 & 2	144	13	252	Goetz Wards 1 & 2	100	48	88
TOTAL	3,004	205	3,142	Hallie Wards 1 – 5	707	207	600
CALUMET COUNTY				Howard Lafayette	95	43	61
Appleton, city				Wards 1 – 7	810	284	884
Ward 12	37	3	19	Lake Holcombe Wards 1 & 2	146	49	168
Ward 13	132	13	176	New Auburn, vil.	76	23	59
Ward 14	182	19	164	Ruby	36	30	48
Ward 40	247	43	238	Sampson	123	44	162
Ward 42	288	37	359	Sigel Wards 1 & 2	118	62	139
Ward 43	294	48	228	Stanley, city Wards 1 – 4	220	85	302
Ward 44	200	25	228	Tilden Wards 1 – 3	207	60	182
Ward 45	112	15	74	Wheaton Wards 1 – 3	383	124	377
Ward 46	11	0	27	Woodmohr Wards 1 – 3	121	47	146
Ward 47	0	0	0	TOTAL	7,539	2,868	7,592
Ward 48	0	0	0	CLARK COUNTY			
Brillion Wards 1 & 2	118	62	252	Abbotsford, city			
Brillion, city Wards 1 – 4	324	75	487	Ward 2	71	29	76
Brohertown Wards 1 & 2	137	56	255	Ward 3	68	29	69
Charlestown Wards 1 & 2	97	44	165	Ward 4	79	42	94
Chilton Wards 1 & 2	95	35	203	Beaver Wards 1 & 2	70	42	74
Chilton, city Wards 1 & 2	271	62	298	Butler	11	5	19
Wards 3 & 4	235	43	234	Colby Colby, city	75	47	62
Harrison Wards 1 – 8	898	161	1,137	Ward 2	51	34	52
Ward 9	3	0	0	Ward 3	59	27	44
Hilbert, vil. Wards 1 & 2	120	37	172	Ward 4	58	23	50
Kiel, city Ward 7	44	10	19	Curtiss, vil.	17	22	19
Menasha, city Ward 11	147	18	151	Dewhurst Dorchester, vil.	39	44	47
New Holstein Wards 1 & 2	151	50	207	Ward 1	93	43	82
Ward 3	34	13	63	Eaton Wards 1 & 2	63	48	87
New Holstein, city Wards 1 – 5	627	109	511	Foster	26	13	19
Potter, vil.	17	13	51	Fremont Wards 1 & 2	68	59	137
Rantoul Wards 1 & 2	70	25	131	Grant Wards 1 & 2	88	76	98
Sherwood, vil. Wards 1 & 2	321	38	425	Granton, vil.	48	39	41
Stockbridge Wards 1 – 3	139	64	268	Green Grove	60	50	70
Stockbridge, vil. Ward 1	95	30	128	Greenwood, city Ward 1	95	21	70
Woodville Wards 1 & 2	82	50	174	Ward 2	83	36	62
TOTAL	5,528	1,198	6,844	Hendren	51	34	80
CHIPPEWA COUNTY				Hewett Wards 1 & 2	49	28	53
Anson Wards 1 – 3	217	99	330	Hixon Wards 1 & 2	77	55	54
Arthur	43	61	98	Hoard Wards 1 & 2	63	54	85
Auburn	95	41	75	Levis Wards 1 & 2	51	37	52
Birch Creek	88	28	89	Longwood Wards 1 & 2	61	51	69
Bloomer	100	69	131	Loyal Wards 1 & 2	44	61	85
Bloomer, city Wards 1 – 4	431	128	443	Loyal, city Ward 1	92	43	107
Boyd, vil.	90	55	81	Wards 2 & 3	85	50	75
Cadoit, vil.	195	84	162	Lynn Wards 1 & 2	67	47	63
Chippewa Falls, city Ward 1	242	78	192	Mayville Wards 1 & 2	100	47	105
Ward 2	256	74	266	Mead	46	20	33
Ward 3	354	81	324	Mentor	66	21	62
Ward 4	237	73	219	Neillsville, city Ward 1	70	49	62
Ward 5	187	62	169	Ward 2	76	26	81
Ward 6	275	108	197	Ward 3	94	37	73
Ward 7	261	74	225	Ward 4	69	27	81
Cleveland	82	49	117	Ward 5	71	26	53
Colburn	69	44	111	Owen, city Ward 1	61	21	53
Cooks Valley	68	44	96	Ward 2	34	22	30
Cornell, city Wards 1 – 4	181	139	135	Ward 3	38	24	34
Delmar	87	62	136	Pine Valley Wards 1 & 2	152	109	184
Eagle Point Wards 1 – 4	450	159	487				
Eau Claire, city Wards 16 & 40	263	65	141				
Edson	84	45	102				
Estella	42	40	50				

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued**

District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum	District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum
	and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)		and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)
Reseburg				Springvale	78	52	74
Wards 1 & 2	62	40	55	West Point			
Seif	30	19	40	Wards 1 & 2	320	144	226
Sherman	54	35	101	Wisconsin Dells, city	313	109	208
Sherwood	36	44	31	Wards 1-3 & 6			
Thorp	86	27	87	Wycocena			
Thorp, city				Wards 1-3	254	131	196
Ward 1	50	16	37	Wycocena, vil.	96	41	59
Ward 2	47	19	43	TOTAL	7,581	3,585	6,308
Ward 3	41	13	23	CRAWFORD COUNTY			
Ward 4	40	8	28	Bell Center, vil.	20	7	13
Ward 5	61	11	45	Bridgeport	109	35	138
Ward 6	19	6	12	Clayton			
Unity	62	59	88	Wards 1-3	131	65	106
Unity, vil.				De Soto, vil.			
Ward 2	17	9	22	Ward 2	17	10	6
Warner				Eastman			
Wards 1 & 2	70	31	82	Wards 1 & 2	74	47	101
Washburn				Eastman, vil.	51	15	43
Wards 1 & 2	34	29	41	Ferryville, vil.	39	20	19
Weston				Freeman	91	43	80
Wards 1 & 2	88	56	84	Gays Mills, vil.	113	44	67
Withee	77	46	92	Haney	58	26	29
Withee, vil.	63	46	73	Lynxville, vil.	32	9	25
Worden				Marietta	53	21	72
Ward 1	41	20	95	Mount Sterling, vil.	33	13	27
Ward 2	19	8	15	Prairie du Chien	105	35	123
York	90	61	91	Prairie du Chien, city			
TOTAL	3,826	2,221	4,031	Ward 1	149	28	118
COLUMBIA COUNTY				Wards 2 & 3	99	28	74
Arlington				Wards 4 & 5	139	31	119
Wards 1 & 2	132	67	107	Ward 6	126	36	99
Arlington, vil.	85	64	82	Wards 7 & 8	175	39	129
Caledonia				Ward 9	166	18	122
Wards 1 & 2	181	109	156	Scott	56	42	40
Cambria, vil.	133	50	96	Seneca	106	47	93
Columbus	79	54	82	Soldiers Grove, vil.	95	38	62
Columbus, city				Steubens, vil.	16	18	10
Wards 1-8	643	307	513	Utica	120	32	72
Courtland				Wauzeka			
Wards 1 & 2	39	29	102	Wards 1 & 2	33	21	44
Dekorra				Wauzeka, vil.	90	23	48
Wards 1-4	360	185	331	TOTAL	2,296	791	1,879
Dovlestown, vil.	30	34	23	DANE COUNTY			
Fall River, vil.				Albion			
Wards 1 & 2	139	77	102	Wards 1 & 2	331	138	172
Fort Winnebago				Belleville, vil.			
Wards 1 & 2	132	70	130	Wards 1 & 2	382	163	151
Fountain Prairie				Berry			
Wards 1 & 2	114	69	102	Wards 1 & 2	230	114	158
Friesland, vil.	28	21	89	Black Earth	101	54	46
Hampden	77	54	90	Black Earth, vil.			
Leeds				Wards 1 & 2	233	119	96
Wards 1 & 2	129	84	102	Blooming Grove			
Lewiston				Wards 1-3	347	111	189
Wards 1 & 2	158	99	154	Blue Mounds	165	81	107
Lodi				Blue Mounds, vil.	128	78	53
Wards 1-5	478	230	417	Bristol			
Lodi, city				Wards 1-3	497	194	405
Wards 1-4	514	177	290	Brooklyn, vil.			
Lowville				Ward 1	89	40	44
Wards 1 & 2	159	93	160	Burke			
Marcellon				Wards 1-4	464	235	409
Wards 1 & 2	118	74	139	Cambridge, vil.			
Newport	113	57	75	Wards 2 & 3	248	62	136
Otsego	92	56	75	Christiana			
Pacific				Wards 1 & 2	211	85	168
Wards 1-3	433	184	391	Cottage Grove			
Pardeeville, vil.				Wards 1-5	683	306	546
Wards 1-3	255	143	207	Cottage Grove, vil.			
Portage, city				Wards 1-7	696	237	485
Wards 1 & 2	87	37	59	Cross Plains			
Wards 3 & 4	114	33	57	Wards 1 & 2	330	101	219
Wards 5 & 6	234	44	165	Cross Plains, vil.			
Wards 7 & 8	158	45	119	Wards 1-4	629	238	356
Wards 9 & 10	168	55	80	Dane	150	67	117
Wards 11 & 12	176	67	114	Dane, vil.	115	72	78
Wards 13 & 14	125	49	85	Deerfield			
Wards 15 & 16	39	13	36	Wards 1 & 2	276	130	163
Wards 17 & 18	156	39	103	Deerfield, vil.			
Poynette, vil.				Wards 1 & 2	313	169	187
Wards 1-3	316	151	214	DeForest, vil.			
Randolph	41	31	202	Wards 1-8	1,087	436	785
Randolph, vil.				Dunkirk			
Ward 3	46	29	99	Wards 1-3	439	178	265
Rio, vil.	154	83	95				
Scott	85	45	96				

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued

District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum	District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum
	and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)		and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)
Dunn				Ward 73	699	59	217
Wards 1 & 7	343	84	223	Ward 74	917	114	224
Wards 2 – 6	825	318	464	Ward 75	1,151	142	375
Edgerton, city				Ward 76	550	49	215
Ward 7	0	1	1	Ward 77	267	27	79
Fitchburg, city				Ward 78	652	63	300
Wards 1 – 3	839	190	351	Ward 79	380	38	165
Wards 4 & 6	456	84	355	Ward 80	211	29	72
Ward 5	213	62	62	Ward 81	732	93	338
Wards 7 – 9	1,353	263	793	Ward 82	808	99	396
Wards 10 – 12	932	243	483	Ward 83	477	68	364
Madison				Ward 84	647	77	195
Ward 1	154	24	23	Ward 85	704	93	228
Wards 2 – 4 & 6	357	81	94	Ward 86	883	144	438
Wards 5, 7 – 11	379	109	115	Ward 87	738	157	268
Madison, city				Ward 88	200	36	64
Ward 1	640	194	264	Ward 89	317	40	144
Ward 2	913	240	432	Ward 90	414	35	198
Ward 3	561	148	242	Ward 91	400	95	257
Ward 4	433	123	253	Ward 92	525	88	276
Ward 5	260	52	118	Ward 93	700	152	303
Ward 6	676	168	297	Ward 94	310	65	108
Ward 7	642	221	238	Ward 95	268	54	100
Ward 8	466	140	161	Ward 96	856	128	280
Ward 9	216	59	79	Ward 97	195	35	92
Ward 10	653	175	178	Ward 98	561	127	241
Ward 11	890	253	267	Ward 99	541	92	346
Ward 12	361	86	46	Ward 100	0	0	3
Ward 13	168	42	35	Ward 101	0	0	0
Ward 14	394	129	84	Ward 102	1	0	0
Ward 15	272	68	62	Ward 103	0	0	0
Ward 16	169	52	92	Ward 104	0	0	0
Ward 17	429	104	228	Ward 105	0	0	0
Ward 18	315	74	137	Ward 106	0	0	0
Ward 19	573	161	223	Ward 107	0	0	0
Ward 20	196	42	56	Ward 108	0	0	0
Ward 21	86	25	18	Ward 109	0	0	0
Ward 22	415	92	181	Ward 110	0	0	0
Ward 23	236	77	75	Ward 111	0	0	0
Ward 24	571	188	176	Ward 112	1	0	0
Ward 25	1,114	250	471	Ward 113	0	0	7
Ward 26	86	26	34	Ward 114	0	0	0
Ward 27	519	159	165	Maple Bluff, vil.			
Ward 28	91	18	19	Wards 1 & 2	380	58	378
Ward 29	135	20	37	Marshall, vil.			
Ward 30	453	102	136	Wards 1 – 6	499	219	273
Ward 31	105	62	62	Mazomanie			
Ward 32	812	128	91	Wards 1 & 2	186	72	102
Ward 33	1,376	155	128	Mazomanie, vil.			
Ward 34	1,381	182	92	Wards 1 & 2	274	110	141
Ward 35	754	117	37	McFarland, vil.			
Ward 36	182	16	27	Wards 1 – 7	1,425	365	843
Ward 37	728	122	85	Medina			
Ward 38	609	81	60	Wards 1 & 2	233	94	172
Ward 39	808	140	101	Middleton			
Ward 40	552	74	126	Wards 1 – 5	1,063	262	848
Ward 41	441	42	85	Middleton, city			
Ward 42	525	75	125	Wards 1, 5 – 7 & 9	1,999	427	831
Ward 43	556	55	100	Wards 2 – 4	1,370	254	649
Ward 44	859	138	146	Ward 8	381	88	265
Ward 45	730	129	290	Monona, city			
Ward 46	420	61	122	Wards 1 – 10	2,075	586	837
Ward 47	536	55	203	Montrose			
Ward 48	495	74	161	Wards 1 & 2	225	106	118
Ward 49	328	44	61	Mount Horeb, vil.			
Ward 50	1,038	101	177	Wards 1 – 6	1,176	356	622
Ward 51	464	80	84	Oregon			
Ward 52	878	148	147	Wards 1 – 4	701	236	397
Ward 53	224	26	24	Oregon, vil.			
Ward 54	371	95	145	Wards 1, 5 – 8	942	261	486
Ward 55	57	9	4	Wards 2 – 4	576	164	284
Ward 56	549	150	170	Perry	152	71	69
Ward 57	172	30	28	Pleasant Springs			
Ward 58	180	31	55	Wards 1 – 4	647	217	412
Ward 59	404	53	176	Primrose	157	77	52
Ward 60	100	17	36	Rockdale, vil.	43	20	22
Ward 61	98	206	188	Roxbury			
Ward 62	434	57	188	Wards 1 & 2	259	126	246
Ward 63	209	14	53	Rutland			
Ward 64	779	65	113	Wards 1 & 2	418	146	222
Ward 65	924	59	130	Shorewood Hills, vil.			
Ward 66	853	56	130	Wards 1 & 2	718	44	166
Ward 67	1,251	121	344	Springdale			
Ward 68	281	50	45	Wards 1 & 2	345	171	223
Ward 69	835	59	215	Springfield			
Ward 70	1,030	86	170	Wards 1 – 3	470	196	290
Ward 71	499	49	50	Stoughton, city			
Ward 72	864	64	237	Wards 1 – 3	642	147	298

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued

District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum	District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum
	and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)		and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)
Wards 4 & 5	557	140	219	Mayville, city			
Wards 6 - 8	559	151	263	Wards 1 - 7	507	156	685
Wards 9 & 10	696	150	454	Neosho, vil.	59	38	95
Sun Prairie				Oak Grove			
Wards 1 - 3	345	180	280	Wards 1 - 3	151	86	227
Sun Prairie, city				Portland			
Wards 1 - 4, 18 & 19	961	277	698	Wards 1 & 2	128	69	155
Wards 5 - 9	918	301	628	Randolph, vil.			
Wards 10 - 13 & 20	658	218	406	Wards 1 & 2	129	52	249
Wards 14 - 17	953	283	880	Reeseville, vil.	63	64	72
Vermont	221	77	79	Rubicon			
Verona				Wards 1 - 3	152	98	495
Wards 1 - 3	443	171	322	Shields	44	47	104
Verona, city				Theresa			
Wards 1 - 4	929	234	579	Wards 1 & 2	77	57	218
Wards 5 - 8	846	215	436	Theresa, vil.			
Vienna				Wards 1 - 3	113	73	201
Wards 1 & 2	209	111	163	Trenton			
Waunakee, vil.				Wards 1 - 3	127	82	232
Wards 1 - 7	708	204	522	Watertown, city			
Wards 8 - 14	974	303	699	Wards 1 & 2	358	86	471
Westport				Wards 3 & 4	231	116	361
Wards 1 - 4	960	288	676	Wards 5 & 6	213	74	334
Windsor				Ward 7	127	41	154
Wards 1 - 7	866	348	739	Waupun, city			
York	95	68	93	Wards 1 & 2	191	64	287
TOTAL	97,084	22,477	41,810	Wards 3 & 8	46	25	88
DODGE COUNTY				Wards 4 & 6	56	24	125
Ashippun				Wards 5 & 7	147	42	304
Wards 1 - 3	193	126	539	Westford			
Beaver Dam				Wards 1 & 2	176	119	200
Wards 1 - 5	435	229	520	Williamstown	52	35	146
Beaver Dam, city				TOTAL	8,607	4,416	12,761
Wards 1, 3 & 5	382	165	274	DOOR COUNTY			
Wards 2 & 6	320	145	266	Baileys Harbor			
Wards 4 & 10	252	114	187	Wards 1 & 2	224	36	247
Wards 7, 12 & 13	384	159	316	Brussels			
Wards 8 & 14	241	99	243	Wards 1 & 2	96	40	164
Wards 9 & 11	411	147	375	Claybanks	61	18	79
Brownsville, vil.				Egg Harbor			
Ward 1	67	22	147	Wards 1 - 3	219	35	224
Burnett				Egg Harbor, vil.	60	6	99
Wards 1 & 2	110	96	151	Ephraim, vil.	89	17	110
Calamus				Forestville			
Wards 1 & 2	84	84	128	Wards 1 & 2	122	38	167
Chester				Forestville, vil.	82	16	67
Wards 1 & 2	60	36	129	Gardner	163	43	189
Clyman				Gibraltar			
Wards 1 & 2	57	52	160	Wards 1 & 2	262	37	256
Clyman, vil.	39	29	66	Jacksonport	142	21	153
Columbus, city				Liberty Grove			
Ward 9	0	0	0	Wards 1 - 3	459	67	542
Elba				Nasewaupsee			
Wards 1 & 2	129	90	162	Wards 1 - 3	290	83	366
Emmet				Sevastopol			
Wards 1 & 2	75	71	233	Wards 1 - 3	411	74	558
Fox Lake				Sister Bay, vil.	213	20	269
Wards 1 - 4	139	129	240	Sturgeon Bay			
Fox Lake, city				Wards 1 & 2	120	19	182
Wards 1 - 3	159	136	194	Sturgeon Bay, city			
Hartford, city				Wards 1 & 2	163	42	142
Ward 16	0	0	0	Wards 3 & 4	212	35	160
Herman				Wards 5 & 6	252	35	235
Wards 1 & 2	57	69	241	Wards 7 & 8	170	25	180
Horicon, city				Wards 9 & 10	217	38	227
Wards 1 - 6	495	157	497	Wards 11 & 12	157	32	152
Hubbard				Wards 13 & 14	204	27	198
Wards 1 - 3	169	100	296	Wards 15 - 17	10	1	17
Hustisford				Wards 18 & 19	7	1	4
Wards 1 - 3	131	69	260	Wards 20, 21 & 24	16	1	10
Hustisford, vil.				Wards 22 & 23	0	0	0
Wards 1 & 2	93	56	166	Union	118	26	162
Iron Ridge, vil.	71	43	140	Washington	128	16	174
Juneau, city				TOTAL	4,647	849	5,333
Wards 1 - 3	260	157	314	DOUGLAS COUNTY			
Kekoskee, vil.	35	8	42	Amnicon			
Lebanon				Wards 1 & 2	211	20	127
Wards 1 & 2	152	99	299	Bennett	114	15	102
Leroy				Brule	163	23	57
Wards 1 & 2	82	44	183	Cloverland	58	3	27
Lomira				Dairyland	51	7	24
Wards 1 & 2	79	52	237	Gordon	122	20	105
Lomira, vil.				Hawthorne			
Wards 1 - 3	181	66	326	Wards 1 & 2	176	17	131
Lowell				Highland	68	2	48
Wards 1 & 2	88	101	173				
Lowell, vil.	30	18	54				

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002–Continued**

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Lake Nebagamon, vil.				Augusta, city			
Wards 1 & 2	257	21	186	Wards 1 – 5	227	67	149
Lakeside	109	22	91	Bridge Creek			
Maple				Wards 1 & 2	153	64	148
Wards 1 & 2	161	14	49	Brunswick			
Oakland				Wards 1 & 2	283	69	270
Wards 1 & 2	296	28	118	Clear Creek			
Oliver, vil.	92	6	29	Wards 1 & 2	114	51	111
Parkland				Drammen	137	35	113
Wards 1 & 2	249	38	99	Eau Claire, city			
Poplar, vil.	108	8	103	Ward 1	270	53	143
Solon Springs	170	19	111	Ward 2	276	50	90
Solon Springs, vil.	112	10	77	Ward 3	620	58	276
Summit				Ward 4	207	50	178
Wards 1 & 2	259	26	133	Ward 5	201	48	70
Superior				Ward 6	172	88	81
Wards 1 – 3	434	22	263	Ward 7	247	53	160
Superior, vil.	164	15	56	Ward 8	334	82	241
Superior, city				Ward 9	19	3	5
Wards 1 – 5	696	36	247	Ward 10	167	37	115
Wards 6 – 8	637	70	166	Ward 11	392	65	336
Wards 9 – 12	555	37	207	Ward 12	439	75	276
Wards 13 – 19	615	48	248	Ward 13	193	54	165
Wards 20 – 24	767	42	305	Ward 14	306	55	147
Wards 25 – 27	369	21	124	Ward 15	484	58	319
Wards 28 – 31	437	24	189	Ward 17	484	66	349
Wards 32 – 37	547	38	174	Ward 18	435	59	409
Wards 38 – 43	698	32	319	Ward 19	121	42	71
Wards 44 – 47	410	28	104	Ward 20	531	97	239
Wascott	186	20	134	Ward 21	198	49	146
TOTAL	9,291	732	4,153	Ward 22	93	16	99
				Ward 23	566	110	355
DUNN COUNTY				Ward 24	70	14	14
Boyceville, vil.	161	14	109	Ward 25	469	61	389
Colfax				Ward 26	256	34	162
Wards 1 – 3	115	33	154	Ward 27	179	24	124
Colfax, vil.				Ward 28	297	40	268
Wards 1 & 2	184	36	133	Ward 29	368	70	170
Downing, vil.	28	6	24	Ward 30	515	76	319
Dunn				Ward 31	532	102	222
Wards 1 – 3	214	31	155	Ward 32	96	23	47
Eau Galle	132	15	107	Ward 33	26	7	25
Elk Mound				Ward 34	198	47	136
Wards 1 – 3	146	49	171	Ward 35	25	10	14
Elk Mound, vil.	117	30	88	Ward 36	258	45	142
Grant	58	16	73	Ward 37	211	40	125
Hay River				Ward 38	246	22	248
Wards 1 & 2	83	6	51	Ward 39	124	11	100
Knapp, vil.	54	7	79	Fairchild	57	15	30
Lucas	84	17	93	Fairchild, vil.	91	34	43
Menomonie				Fall Creek, vil.			
Wards 1 – 4	491	73	384	Wards 1 & 2	251	74	220
Menomonie, city				Lincoln			
Wards 1 & 2	519	45	311	Wards 1 & 2	153	63	183
Wards 3 & 4	177	20	100	Ludington	145	15	157
Wards 5 & 7	126	20	90	Otter Creek	64	36	85
Ward 6	185	31	139	Pleasant Valley			
Wards 8 & 9	297	30	201	Wards 1 – 4	492	96	511
Wards 10 & 11	482	49	354	Seymour			
New Haven	89	12	72	Wards 1 – 4	526	120	496
Otter Creek	60	19	65	Union			
Peru	36	16	24	Wards 1 – 3	389	116	358
Red Cedar				Washington			
Wards 1 – 3	264	53	273	Wards 1, 6 – 8, 10 – 12	672	135	528
Ridgeland, vil.	39	3	21	Wards 2 – 5	435	48	551
Rock Creek	139	38	109	Wards 9 & 13	149	32	227
Sand Creek	101	20	88	Wilson	40	17	45
Sheridan	70	6	54	TOTAL	15,958	3,241	11,946
Sherman	141	20	121				
Spring Brook				FLORENCE COUNTY			
Wards 1 – 3	174	44	254	Aurora			
Stanton	88	18	83	Wards 1 – 3	140	5	156
Tainter				Commonwealth			
Wards 1 – 3	369	65	347	Wards 1 – 3	56	10	63
Tiffany				Fence	30	4	38
Wards 1 – 3	96	18	84	Fern	25	3	38
Weston				Florence			
Wards 1 & 2	58	19	66	Wards 1 – 7	266	36	389
Wheeler, vil.	52	2	19	Homestead	45	3	70
Wilson	96	24	64	Long Lake	27	5	40
TOTAL	5,525	911	4,560	Tipler	20	4	48
				TOTAL	609	70	842
EAU CLAIRE COUNTY							
Altoona, city				FOND DU LAC COUNTY			
Wards 1 – 7, 9 – 11	831	174	630	Alto			
Wards 8, 12 & 13	237	76	176	Wards 1 & 2	64	36	270
				Ashford			
				Wards 1 – 3	163	107	306

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued

District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum	District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum
	and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)		and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)
Auburn				Ward 3	51	22	74
Wards 1-3	178	102	436	Ward 4	54	8	109
Brandon, vil.	80	21	182	Freedom	72	6	84
Byron				Hiles	98	27	70
Wards 1 & 2	140	52	361	Laona			
Calumet				Ward 1	70	20	51
Wards 1 & 2	156	72	304	Ward 2	44	17	42
Campbellsport, vil.				Ward 3	65	19	49
Wards 1-4	229	69	296	Lincoln			
Eden	81	20	253	Ward 1	96	27	89
Eden, vil.	62	29	123	Ward 2	64	9	24
Eldorado				Ward 3	5	4	5
Wards 1-3	141	54	291	Nashville			
Empire				Ward 1	27	19	45
Wards 1-3	305	52	752	Ward 2	110	13	84
Fairwater, vil.	39	12	56	Ward 3	88	10	11
Fond du Lac				Ward 4	0	1	9
Wards 1-3	252	61	623	Popple River	12	3	9
Fond du Lac, city				Ross	25	7	30
Ward 1	231	39	226	Wabeno			
Ward 2	384	67	517	Ward 1	55	8	44
Ward 3	258	55	314	Ward 2	65	5	65
Ward 4	257	42	342	Ward 3	8	3	9
Ward 5	202	57	303	Ward 4	9	1	15
Ward 6	202	44	247	Ward 5	12	1	20
Ward 7	195	58	289	TOTAL	1,435	371	1,332
Ward 8	289	64	413	GRANT COUNTY			
Ward 9	403	63	568	Bagley, vil.	56	9	39
Ward 10	435	84	669	Beetown	61	48	88
Ward 11	354	40	516	Bloomington			
Ward 12	335	44	507	Wards 1 & 2	31	12	71
Ward 13	414	65	668	Bloomington, vil.	83	31	84
Ward 14	302	43	611	Blue River, vil.	46	22	47
Ward 15	210	32	381	Boscobel			
Ward 16	77	17	63	Wards 1 & 2	57	22	52
Forest				Boscobel, city	309	91	248
Wards 1 & 2	102	39	269	Wards 1-4			
Friendship				Cassville			
Wards 1-4	259	66	424	Wards 1 & 2	42	6	46
Lamartine				Cassville, vil.			
Wards 1-3	151	41	373	Wards 1 & 2	117	25	107
Marshfield				Castle Rock	46	29	33
Wards 1 & 2	117	41	234	Clifton	29	12	36
Metomen	83	26	145	Cuba City, city			
Mount Calvary, vil.	105	19	107	Wards 1-5	299	74	202
North Fond du Lac, vil.				Dickeyville, vil.			
Wards 1-7	479	99	600	Wards 1 & 2	150	24	138
Oakfield	55	17	118	Ellenboro			
Oakfield, vil.				Wards 1 & 2	43	20	95
Wards 1 & 2	125	39	173	Fennimore			
Osceola				Wards 1 & 2	49	29	70
Wards 1 & 2	149	102	453	Fennimore, city			
Ripon				Wards 1-6	292	99	285
Wards 1 & 2	175	34	248	Glen Haven	39	13	66
Ripon, city				Harrison	53	15	94
Wards 1-3	212	36	241	Hazel Green			
Wards 4-6	275	40	289	Wards 1 & 2	251	22	144
Wards 7 & 8	220	54	253	Hazel Green, vil.			
Wards 9-11	237	48	251	Wards 1 & 2	163	51	109
Rosendale	63	23	147	Hickory Grove			
Rosendale, vil.	101	22	184	Wards 1 & 2	30	14	60
St. Cloud, vil.	57	14	128	Jamesstown			
Springvale	58	28	188	Wards 1-3	225	37	326
Taycheedah				Lancaster, city			
Wards 1-5	457	94	1,036	Wards 1-8	569	103	527
Waupun				Liberty	51	20	79
Wards 1 & 2	112	51	303	Lima	70	25	125
Waupun, city				Little Grant	15	8	45
Wards 9 & 10	181	51	384	Livingston, vil.			
Wards 11 & 12	128	55	218	Ward 1	94	22	58
TOTAL	10,394	2,540	17,653	Marion	31	18	47
FOREST COUNTY				Millville	23	8	6
Alvin				Montfort, vil.			
Ward 1	23	10	21	Ward 1	86	35	49
Ward 2	10	0	11	Mount Hope			
Argonne				Wards 1 & 2	19	23	23
Ward 1	56	25	80	Mount Hope, vil.	9	12	21
Ward 2	1	2	5	Mount Ida	52	39	76
Armstrong Creek	82	23	71	Muscoda			
Blackwell	18	7	24	Wards 1 & 2	58	45	68
Caswell	9	7	10	Muscoda, vil.			
Crandon				Wards 1 & 2	157	81	110
Ward 1	71	32	57	North Lancaster	49	25	91
Ward 2	25	11	14	Paris			
Crandon, city				Wards 1 & 2	57	15	116
Ward 1	53	14	51	Patch Grove			
Ward 2	57	10	50	Wards 1 & 2	25	8	43

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002–Continued

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Patch Grove, vil.				Berlin, city			
Wards 1 & 2	28	4	25	Wards 1 – 6, 8 – 10	609	109	669
Platteville				Brooklyn			
Wards 1 & 2	177	46	215	Wards 1 – 3	274	85	473
Platteville, city				Green Lake			
Wards 1 – 4	453	90	330	Wards 1 – 3	136	56	361
Wards 5 – 7	386	84	266	Green Lake, city			
Wards 8 – 10	305	122	203	Wards 1 – 5	137	32	246
Wards 11 – 13	375	99	248	Kingston			
Potosi				Wards 1 & 2	55	33	114
Wards 1 & 2	78	22	121	Kingston, vil.	31	16	60
Potosi, vil.	109	23	102	Mackford	38	18	90
Smelser				Manchester	68	39	132
Wards 1 & 2	112	32	147	Markesan, city			
South Lancaster				Wards 1 – 3	154	51	259
Wards 1 – 3	53	12	95	Marquette			
Tennyson, vil.	53	10	65	Wards 1 & 2	39	30	86
Waterloo	41	14	70	Marquette, vil.	16	7	28
Waterstown	46	23	24	Princeton			
Wingville	40	29	34	Wards 1 – 4	231	73	298
Woodman	22	10	29	Princeton, city			
Woodman, vil.	8	11	9	Wards 1 – 4	225	65	162
Wyalusing	53	9	40	St. Marie	44	19	63
TOTAL	6,175	1,832	5,946	Seneca	55	14	60
GREEN COUNTY				TOTAL	2,232	685	3,322
Adams	59	28	46	IOWA COUNTY			
Albany				Arena			
Wards 1 & 2	138	49	99	Wards 1 & 2	212	129	145
Albany, vil.				Arena, vil.	88	45	53
Wards 1 & 2	172	66	73	Avoca, vil.	73	46	34
Belleville, vil.				Barneveld, vil.			
Ward 3	29	11	10	Wards 1 & 2	182	63	63
Brodhead, city				Blanchardville, vil.			
Ward 1	84	36	45	Ward 2	29	13	16
Ward 2	84	19	51	Brigham			
Ward 3	67	24	62	Wards 1 – 3	193	65	96
Ward 4	82	21	56	Clyde			
Ward 5	59	18	29	Wards 1 – 3	66	17	37
Ward 6	53	30	33	Cobb, vil.	81	30	57
Brooklyn				Dodgeville			
Wards 1 & 2	160	97	114	Wards 1 – 3	250	84	190
Brooklyn, vil.				Dodgeville, city			
Ward 2	56	40	33	Wards 1 & 2	199	57	123
Browntown, vil.	38	18	17	Wards 3 & 4	167	58	127
Cadiz	104	61	88	Wards 5 & 6	173	42	80
Clarno				Wards 7 & 8	150	62	90
Wards 1 & 2	142	66	138	Eden	49	26	36
Decatur				Highland			
Wards 1 – 3	225	85	206	Wards 1 & 2	97	46	108
Exeter				Highland, vil.	146	45	76
Wards 1 & 2	269	92	135	Hollandais, vil.	49	33	22
Jefferson				Linden			
Wards 1 – 3	128	61	140	Wards 1 – 3	84	46	105
Jordan	80	33	81	Linden, vil.	86	34	51
Monroe				Livingston, vil.			
Wards 1 & 2	156	86	177	Ward 2	1	1	1
Monroe, city				Mittlen			
Ward 1	159	31	106	Wards 1 & 2	89	27	63
Ward 2	186	48	124	Mineral Point			
Ward 3	198	50	184	Wards 1 & 2	118	60	111
Ward 4	208	38	120	Mineral Point, city			
Ward 5	166	42	97	Ward 1	101	25	58
Ward 6	107	44	86	Ward 2	104	44	62
Ward 7	134	38	101	Ward 3	133	47	62
Ward 8	186	42	109	Ward 4	102	28	42
Ward 9	139	25	84	Montfort, vil.			
Ward 10	181	43	67	Ward 2	17	8	12
Monticello, vil.				Moscow			
Wards 1 & 2	207	89	101	Wards 1 & 2	113	33	74
Mount Pleasant				Muscoda, vil.			
Wards 1 & 2	89	57	65	Ward 3	1	1	4
New Glarus				Pulaski	45	27	40
Wards 1 & 2	157	86	121	Rewsey, vil.	28	18	19
New Glarus, vil.				Ridgeway			
Wards 1 & 2	210	72	88	Wards 1 & 2	119	41	48
Wards 3 & 4	199	88	109	Ridgeway, vil.	98	58	39
Spring Grove	84	38	99	Wafawick	92	39	55
Sylvester	134	50	121	Wyoming	71	24	35
Washington	110	46	77	TOTAL	3,606	1,422	2,234
York	109	62	89	IRON COUNTY			
TOTAL	5,148	1,930	3,581	Anderson	13	4	14
GREEN LAKE COUNTY				Carey	55	10	23
Berlin				Gurney	35	9	19
Wards 1 & 2	120	38	221	Hurley, city			
				Ward 1	122	12	39
				Ward 2	115	14	54

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Ward 3	76	13	30	Lac La Belle, vil.			
Ward 4	90	19	38	Ward 2	0	0	1
Kimball	130	20	56	Lake Mills			
Knight	68	27	25	Wards 1 & 2	300	131	385
Mercer				Lake Mills, city			
Ward 1	76	42	67	Wards 1, 5 - 7	358	103	348
Ward 2	74	46	95	Wards 2 - 4	402	120	395
Ward 3	88	57	72	Millford			
Ward 4	60	36	50	Wards 1 & 2	110	97	179
Montreal, city				Oakland			
Ward 1	109	20	52	Wards 1 - 4	522	229	469
Ward 2	93	10	33	Palmyra			
Oma	81	14	76	Wards 1 & 2	136	42	258
Pence	46	3	28	Palmyra, vil.			
Saxon	76	14	48	Wards 1 & 2	209	72	234
Sherman	54	43	81	Sullivan			
TOTAL	1,461	413	900	Wards 1 - 3	234	101	355
JACKSON COUNTY				Sullivan, vil.	67	34	118
Adams				Sumner	133	71	125
Wards 1 - 4	226	84	163	Waterloo	98	61	114
Albion				Wards 1 - 5	407	204	348
Wards 1 - 4	166	82	135	Watertown			
Alma				Wards 1 & 2	175	113	374
Wards 1 & 2	110	55	151	Watertown, city			
Alma Center, vil.	86	36	52	Ward 8	39	21	88
Bear Bluff	1	25	19	Wards 9 & 10	132	70	459
Black River Falls, city				Wards 11 & 12	158	99	267
Wards 1 - 4	558	181	402	Wards 13 & 14	225	96	421
Brockway				Wards 15 & 16	272	119	404
Wards 1 - 6	265	99	102	Wards 17 & 18	287	130	512
City Point	27	25	36	Whitewater, city			
Cleveland	78	19	78	Wards 9 - 11	170	107	137
Curran	71	25	37	TOTAL	9,243	3,912	11,237
Franklin	56	35	27	JUNEAU COUNTY			
Garden Valley	62	32	64	Armenia	73	47	64
Garfield	106	34	70	Camp Douglas, vil.	41	68	36
Hixton				Clearfield			
Wards 1 & 2	56	58	80	Wards 1 & 2	63	92	70
Hixton, vil.	78	28	49	Cutler	20	72	32
Irving				Elroy, city			
Wards 1 & 2	100	49	80	Wards 1 - 5	136	305	60
Knapp	22	38	41	Finley	3	10	8
Komensky	69	6	9	Fountain	49	113	43
Manchester	72	54	110	Germantown			
Melrose				Wards 1 & 2	140	121	131
Wards 1 & 2	54	40	54	Hustler, vil.	18	41	6
Melrose, vil.	76	55	64	Kildare	64	55	52
Merrillan, vil.	95	29	50	Kingston	1	8	6
Millston	28	32	17	Lemonweir			
North Bend	56	34	56	Wards 1 - 4	160	142	119
Northfield	98	38	76	Lindina			
Springfield				Wards 1 & 2	74	89	86
Wards 1 & 2	71	31	47	Lisbon			
Taylor, vil.	83	27	32	Wards 1 & 2	85	111	79
TOTAL	2,770	1,271	2,101	Lyndon			
JEFFERSON COUNTY				Wards 1 & 2	143	78	87
Aztalan				Lyndon Station, vil.	68	45	39
Wards 1 & 2	222	120	213	Marion	52	49	53
Cambridge, vil.				Mauston, city			
Ward 1	19	5	5	Wards 1 - 10	385	220	317
Cold Spring				Necedah			
Wards 1 & 2	105	42	133	Wards 1 - 3	149	123	330
Concord				Necedah, vil.	78	72	77
Wards 1, 2 & 4	203	77	374	New Lisbon, city			
Ward 3	15	15	65	Wards 1 - 6	116	139	114
Farmington				Orange	43	88	39
Wards 1 & 2	183	102	305	Plymouth			
Fort Atkinson, city				Wards 1 & 2	45	154	57
Wards 1 - 3	623	173	547	Seven Mile Creek			
Wards 4 - 6	567	175	434	Wards 1 & 2	40	19	41
Wards 7 - 9	585	165	493	Summit	50	74	62
Hebron				Union Center, vil.	22	61	12
Wards 1 & 2	116	76	168	Wonewoc			
Ixonia				Wards 1 & 2	55	117	49
Wards 1, 3 & 4	234	95	556	Wonewoc, vil.	76	116	49
Ward 2	75	36	156	TOTAL	2,249	2,629	2,118
Jefferson				KENOSHA COUNTY			
Wards 1 & 2	81	70	183	Brighton			
Wards 3 - 5	183	91	223	Wards 1 - 3	207	36	299
Jefferson, city				Bristol			
Wards 1, 2, 5 & 6	444	177	321	Wards 1 - 4 & 8	348	66	410
Wards 3, 4, 7 & 8	449	186	366	Wards 5 & 7	140	18	142
Johnson Creek, vil.				Ward 6	148	21	171
Wards 1 & 2	192	95	183				
Koshkonong							
Wards 1 - 5	513	183	521				

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002–Continued**

District	Doyle Thompson McCallum and and and Lawton Reynolds Farrow (Dem.) (Lib.) (Rep.)			District	Doyle Thompson McCallum and and and Lawton Reynolds Farrow (Dem.) (Lib.) (Rep.)		
	Genoa City, vil. Ward 4	0	0		0	Luxemburg Wards 1 & 2	153
Kenosha, city Ward 1	409	28	153	Luxemburg, vil. Wards 1 & 2	217	58	297
Ward 2	314	23	137	Montpelier Wards 1 – 3	187	59	222
Ward 3	283	24	109	Pierce Wards 1 & 2	112	33	143
Ward 4	371	30	196	Red River Wards 1 – 3	163	38	196
Ward 5	549	42	394	West Kewaunee Wards 1 – 3	144	51	202
Ward 6	456	36	203	TOTAL	2,584	682	2,989
Ward 7	493	22	313	LA CROSSE COUNTY			
Ward 8	591	30	193	Bangor	50	65	59
Ward 9	834	46	303	Bangor, vil. Wards 1 & 2	162	133	131
Ward 10	456	41	244	Barre Wards 1 & 2	105	76	156
Ward 11	504	26	221	Burns	84	116	134
Ward 12	382	44	155	Campbell Wards 1 – 6	684	323	511
Ward 13	260	25	90	Ward 7	17	8	2
Ward 14	122	10	49	Farmington Wards 1 – 3	209	167	161
Ward 15	147	14	47	Greenfield Wards 1 – 3	217	100	251
Ward 16	244	18	65	Hamilton Wards 1 – 3	247	185	330
Ward 17	470	28	241	Holland Wards 1 – 4	380	225	430
Ward 18	318	39	148	Holmen, vil. Wards 1 – 10	741	298	636
Ward 19	310	17	94	La Crosse, city Ward 1	458	213	275
Ward 20	289	20	76	Ward 2	443	146	298
Ward 21	540	58	243	Ward 3	307	167	131
Ward 22	290	25	107	Ward 4	252	139	160
Ward 23	296	31	123	Ward 5	634	139	226
Ward 24	418	46	199	Ward 6	378	89	197
Ward 25	533	50	267	Ward 7	330	103	182
Ward 26	565	39	288	Ward 8	653	126	515
Ward 27	646	52	343	Ward 9	639	144	487
Ward 28	578	39	352	Ward 10	546	179	351
Ward 29	670	50	440	Ward 11	277	86	121
Ward 30	402	29	287	Ward 12	383	140	223
Ward 31	457	44	232	Ward 13	307	127	208
Ward 32	305	26	138	Ward 14	550	204	381
Ward 33	338	34	204	Ward 15	504	133	379
Ward 34	287	20	289	Ward 16	489	137	354
Ward 35	0	0	0	Ward 17	561	161	326
Ward 36	0	0	0	Ward 18	1	1	0
Ward 37	0	0	0	Medary Wards 1 & 2	220	115	249
Ward 38	0	0	0	Onalaska Wards 1 – 7	731	366	761
Ward 39	0	0	0	Onalaska, city Wards 1 – 4	782	248	905
Ward 40	0	0	0	Wards 5 – 8 & 13	693	206	594
Ward 41	0	0	0	Wards 9 – 12	748	285	815
Ward 42	0	0	0	Rockland, vil. Wards 1 – 3	43	50	64
Paddock Lake, vil. Wards 1 – 5	312	63	349	Shelby Wards 1, 4 – 6	557	168	568
Paris Wards 1 & 2	276	46	319	Wards 2 & 3	283	102	337
Pleasant Prairie, vil. Wards 1 – 3	465	42	426	Washington Wards 1 – 6	540	325	596
Wards 4 & 5	267	35	230	TOTAL	15,255	6,075	12,578
Wards 6 & 7	543	46	427	LAFAYETTE COUNTY			
Wards 8 – 11	629	57	554	Argyle Wards 1 & 2	65	31	45
Wards 12 & 13	510	43	463	Argyle, vil. Wards 1 & 2	116	29	81
Randall Wards 1 – 5	330	55	429	Belmont Wards 1 & 2	63	33	70
Salem Wards 1 – 3, 5 & 6	258	43	332	Belmont, vil. Wards 1 & 2	124	56	125
Wards 4, 8 – 10 & 12	350	73	413	Benton Wards 1 & 2	59	38	57
Wards 7, 11, 13 – 15	339	62	409	Benton, vil. Wards 1 & 2	172	67	53
Silver Lake, vil. Wards 1 – 3	250	58	255	Blanchard Wards 1 & 2	45	18	27
Somers Wards 1 – 4	586	61	494	Blanchardville, vil. Ward 1	129	43	45
Wards 5 – 7 & 12	426	50	326	Cuba City, city Wards 6 & 7	48	11	30
Ward 8	159	12	95	Darlington Wards 1 & 2	123	81	81
Wards 9 – 11	374	34	255				
Twin Lakes, vil. Wards 1 – 7	543	64	605				
Wheatland Wards 1 – 5	335	88	487				
TOTAL	21,922	2,179	14,833				
KEWAUNEE COUNTY							
Ahnapee	142	34	161				
Algoma, city Wards 1 – 7	443	94	432				
Carlton Wards 1 & 2	133	61	193				
Casco Wards 1 & 2	118	40	209				
Casco, vil. Ward 1	67	14	85				
Franklin	137	34	133				
Kewaunee, city Wards 1 – 5	474	78	428				
Lincoln	94	33	97				

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
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District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Darlington, city				Russell			
Wards 1 - 6	432	178	212	Wards 1 & 2	90	61	73
Elk Grove	26	16	66	Schley			
Fayette	32	44	43	Wards 1 & 2	102	68	109
Gratiot	74	38	97	Scott			
Gratiot, vil.	50	22	14	Wards 1 & 2	186	102	209
Hazel Green, vil.				Skanawan	58	33	46
Ward 3	2	4	3	Somo	29	9	11
Kendall	45	21	31	Tomahawk			
Lamont	47	24	34	Wards 1 & 2	64	29	44
Monticello	17	16	15	Tomahawk, city			
New Diggings	36	43	73	Wards 1 - 6	491	181	411
Seymour	52	23	49	Wilson	44	34	35
Shullsburg	57	51	27	TOTAL	4,379	1,872	3,664
Shullsburg, city				MANITOWOC COUNTY			
Wards 1 - 3	189	192	60	Cato			
South Wayne, vil.	54	30	37	Wards 1 & 2	213	50	298
Wayne	44	26	51	Centerville	105	21	163
White Oak Springs	6	10	24	Cleveland, vil.	251	37	263
Willow Springs	84	46	80	Cooperstown			
Wiota	122	53	118	Wards 1 & 2	136	55	232
TOTAL	2,313	1,244	1,648	Eaton	95	31	152
LANGLADE COUNTY				Francis Creek, vil.	87	31	87
Ackley	84	40	79	Franklin			
Ainsworth	113	39	100	Wards 1 & 2	127	51	219
Antigo				Gibson			
Wards 1 & 2	261	59	301	Wards 1 & 2	181	70	216
Antigo, city				Kellnersville, vil.	36	22	44
Ward 1	167	29	108	Kiel, city			
Ward 2	148	35	100	Wards 1 - 6	477	83	489
Ward 3	162	22	127	Kossuth			
Ward 4	135	31	114	Wards 1 - 3	289	86	334
Ward 5	125	32	80	Liberty			
Ward 6	111	21	113	Wards 1 & 2	147	51	274
Ward 7	207	40	136	Manitowoc			
Ward 8	133	25	142	Wards 1 - 3	156	37	168
Ward 9	143	41	142	Manitowoc, city			
Elcho				Wards 1 & 2	515	96	324
Wards 1 - 3	253	67	236	Wards 3, 4 & 21	491	72	422
Evergreen	78	8	82	Wards 5 & 6	418	71	298
Langlade				Wards 7 & 8	326	47	195
Wards 1 & 2	81	32	65	Wards 9 & 10	526	94	342
Neva	146	54	198	Wards 11 & 12	566	111	498
Norwood				Wards 13, 14 & 23	560	70	306
Wards 1 & 2	115	49	155	Wards 15 & 16	624	139	605
Parrish	11	13	20	Wards 17, 18 & 22	477	75	307
Peck	55	15	74	Wards 19 & 20	574	100	690
Polar				Manitowoc Rapids			
Wards 1 & 2	141	31	190	Wards 1 - 5	364	75	532
Price				Maple Grove	82	34	146
Wards 1 & 2	41	12	33	Maifibel, vil.	39	22	47
Rolling				Meeme			
Wards 1 & 2	216	71	248	Wards 1 & 2	230	62	244
Summit	29	13	25	Mishicot			
Upham	130	30	165	Wards 1 - 4	132	59	191
Vilas	24	11	31	Mishicot, vil.			
White Lake, vil.	43	9	43	Wards 1 & 2	218	62	195
Wolf River				Newton			
Wards 1 & 2	166	14	131	Wards 1 - 4	294	99	463
TOTAL	3,320	843	3,238	Reedsville, vil.			
LINCOLN COUNTY				Wards 1 & 2	170	56	150
Birch				Rockland			
Wards 1 & 2	63	44	49	Wards 1 & 2	119	40	135
Bradley				St. Nazianz, vil.	123	41	85
Wards 1 - 5	444	177	366	Schleswig			
Coming	107	76	98	Wards 1 - 3	263	59	355
Harding	55	32	74	Two Creeks	61	30	90
Harrison				Two Rivers			
Wards 1 - 4	120	95	127	Wards 1 - 4	303	82	302
King	143	86	109	Two Rivers, city			
Merrill				Wards 1 - 3	511	89	377
Wards 1 - 5	480	194	398	Wards 4, 5 & 10	626	106	510
Merrill, city				Wards 6 & 7	407	84	291
Ward 1	216	44	155	Wards 8 & 9	422	87	246
Ward 2	223	59	171	Valders, vil.	134	30	133
Ward 3	171	52	130	Whitelaw, vil.	118	33	115
Ward 4	185	46	130	TOTAL	11,993	2,650	11,533
Ward 5	178	64	144	MARATHON COUNTY			
Ward 6	200	79	139	Abbotsford, city			
Ward 7	206	48	145	Ward 1	62	21	34
Ward 8	168	47	122	Athens, vil.			
Pine River				Wards 1 & 2	176	73	120
Wards 1 - 3	277	166	259	Bergen	139	41	112
Rock Falls				Berlin	97	77	156
Wards 1 - 3	79	46	110				

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
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District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Bern	54	44	44	Wausau			
Bevent	215	60	72	Wards 1 – 3	292	107	407
Biramwood, vil.				Wausau, city			
Ward 2	5	0	3	Ward 1	369	61	259
Brighton	61	40	66	Ward 2	343	58	251
Brokaw, vil.	27	6	11	Ward 3	150	33	117
Cassel	110	58	104	Ward 4	264	68	153
Cleveland	126	99	125	Ward 5	37	10	26
Colby, city				Ward 6	21	13	41
Ward 1	53	32	40	Ward 7	29	7	57
Day				Ward 8	184	39	87
Wards 1 & 2	88	79	134	Ward 9	205	50	121
Dorchester, vil.				Ward 10	173	40	89
Ward 2	2	0	0	Ward 11	297	53	228
Easton				Ward 12	189	63	136
Wards 1 & 2	127	63	193	Ward 13	275	50	191
Eau Claire	73	58	91	Ward 14	349	51	367
Edgar, vil.				Ward 15	325	73	396
Wards 1 & 2	272	78	174	Ward 16	314	62	223
Elderon	97	28	68	Ward 17	282	56	190
Elderon, vil.	28	11	22	Ward 18	270	84	162
Emmet	109	62	104	Ward 19	242	45	158
Fenwood, vil.	24	13	22	Ward 20	319	61	303
Frankfort	75	43	63	Ward 21	231	62	214
Franzen	81	36	65	Ward 22	30	18	20
Green Valley	75	32	103	Ward 23	167	38	86
Guenther	47	21	44	Ward 24	174	39	107
Halsey	73	31	70	Ward 25	243	76	124
Hamburg	100	60	93	Ward 26	198	51	106
Harrison	67	21	68	Ward 27	301	65	221
Hatley, vil.	27	18	59	Ward 28	180	49	121
Hewitt	54	39	93	Ward 29	25	8	13
Holton				Ward 30	0	0	0
Wards 1 & 2	99	68	85	Ward 31	0	0	0
Hull	72	46	97	Ward 32	0	0	0
Johnson	104	50	89	Ward 33	0	0	1
Knowlton				Ward 34	0	0	0
Wards 1 – 3	309	99	277	Ward 35	0	0	1
Kronswetter				Ward 36	0	0	0
Wards 1 – 3	269	118	226	Ward 37	0	0	0
Wards 4 – 8	655	173	630	Ward 38	0	0	0
Maine				Weston	79	13	109
Wards 1 – 4	401	129	389	Weston, vil.			
Marathon				Wards 1 & 2	243	63	233
Wards 1 & 2	157	69	188	Wards 3 & 6	367	95	345
Marathon City, vil.				Wards 4 & 5	332	75	321
Wards 1 – 3	252	97	232	Wards 7, 8 & 11	346	92	290
Marshfield, city				Wards 9 & 10	281	50	271
Wards 21, 22 & 26	54	31	35	Wien	82	66	94
McMillan				TOTAL	18,940	5,989	16,904
Wards 1 – 3	263	109	297	MARINETTE COUNTY			
Mosinee				Amberg	118	18	138
Wards 1 – 3	302	117	319	Athelstane			
Mosinee, city				Wards 1 & 2	84	20	100
Wards 1, 2 & 6	286	91	220	Beaver			
Wards 3 – 5	427	87	288	Wards 1 – 3	126	40	227
Norrie	123	52	126	Beecher			
Plover	84	27	74	Wards 1 – 3	82	13	146
Reid				Coleman, vil.	119	9	139
Wards 1 & 2	202	83	127	Crivitz, vil.	137	38	132
Rib Falls	125	67	165	Dunbar			
Rib Mountain				Wards 1 & 2	63	7	460
Wards 1 – 10	1,269	318	1,468	Goodman	135	8	88
Rietbrock	151	45	95	Grover			
Ringle				Wards 1 – 3	141	63	232
Wards 1 & 2	218	65	200	Lake			
Rothschild, vil.				Wards 1 & 2	177	38	172
Wards 1 & 2	278	77	236	Marinette, city			
Wards 3 & 4	297	58	288	Ward 1	218	35	172
Wards 5 & 6	272	69	265	Ward 2	188	17	158
Schofield, city				Ward 3	222	16	203
Wards 1 & 2	154	43	138	Ward 4	289	24	179
Wards 3 & 4	173	44	148	Ward 5	233	23	140
Spencer				Ward 6	171	17	100
Wards 1 & 2	136	90	140	Ward 7	233	29	168
Spencer, vil.				Ward 8	258	22	189
Wards 1 – 4	263	115	170	Middle Inlet			
Stettin				Wards 1 & 2	127	22	128
Wards 1 & 2	176	86	256	Niagara	100	9	131
Wards 3 & 4	166	60	204	Niagara, city			
Stratford, vil.				Wards 1 & 2	182	3	124
Wards 1 & 2	171	92	163	Ward 3	62	3	43
Texas				Pembine			
Wards 1 & 2	261	114	257	Wards 1 & 2	119	15	213
Unity, vil.				Peshtigo			
Ward 1	19	22	20	Wards 1 – 5	558	93	639

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued**

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Peshigo, city				Wards 5 & 11	610	40	446
Wards 1 - 3 & 8	218	22	197	Wards 6 & 12	533	47	325
Wards 4 - 6	166	23	150	Greendale, vil.			
Ward 7	41	7	32	Wards 1 & 2	385	52	772
Porterfield				Wards 3 & 4	601	116	624
Wards 1 - 3	253	51	326	Wards 5 & 6	514	83	590
Pound				Wards 7 & 8	486	68	622
Wards 1 - 4	129	17	285	Wards 9 & 10	580	78	695
Pound, vil.	34	11	62	Greenfield, city			
Silver Cliff				Ward 1	324	63	334
Wards 1 & 2	78	29	119	Ward 2	302	46	258
Stephenson				Ward 3	229	51	207
Wards 1 - 3	351	66	357	Ward 4	224	48	190
Wards 4 - 6	260	31	246	Ward 5	281	44	248
Wagner	114	15	124	Ward 6	239	32	315
Wausaukee				Ward 7	306	56	364
Wards 1 - 4	162	35	226	Ward 8	271	25	225
Wausaukee, vil.	84	11	82	Ward 9	298	46	311
TOTAL	6,032	900	6,627	Ward 10	241	42	283
MARQUETTE COUNTY				Ward 11	249	46	434
Buffalo				Ward 12	227	34	349
Wards 1 & 2	134	61	101	Ward 13	222	35	197
Crystal Lake	84	23	99	Ward 14	278	38	248
Douglas	132	86	107	Ward 15	342	24	174
Endeavor, vil.	36	25	32	Ward 16	198	29	174
Harris	107	70	105	Ward 17	235	31	175
Mecan	115	42	112	Ward 18	246	66	295
Montello				Ward 19	395	52	424
Wards 1 - 3	148	53	152	Ward 20	363	64	362
Montello, city	205	75	163	Ward 21	239	39	182
Wards 1 - 4				Hales Corners, vil.			
Moundville				Wards 4 - 6	401	78	584
Wards 1 & 2	64	35	72	Wards 7 - 9	343	62	476
Neshkoro				Wards 7 - 9	378	16	518
Wards 1 & 2	136	17	99	Milwaukee, city			
Neshkoro, vil.	77	20	62	Ward 1	487	29	146
Newton				Ward 2	343	3	18
Wards 1 & 2	49	38	75	Ward 3	449	9	25
Oxford				Ward 4	145	24	183
Wards 1 & 2	95	84	130	Ward 5	190	8	21
Oxford, vil.	56	31	57	Ward 6	238	10	29
Packwaukee				Ward 7	267	10	56
Wards 1 & 2	168	140	151	Ward 8	282	9	63
Shields	54	30	73	Ward 9	272	14	70
Springfield	123	52	90	Ward 10	379	17	104
Westfield				Ward 11	342	14	2
Wards 1 & 2	113	52	88	Ward 12	434	2	23
Westfield, vil.				Ward 13	298	2	19
Wards 1 & 2	138	52	94	Ward 14	244	1	11
TOTAL	2,034	986	1,862	Ward 15	651	14	65
MENOMINEE COUNTY				Ward 16	399	1	20
Menominee				Ward 17	808	5	47
Wards 1, 3 - 5	566	50	167	Ward 18	493	2	18
Ward 2	115	11	4	Ward 19	377	2	18
TOTAL	681	61	171	Ward 20	266	11	4
MILWAUKEE COUNTY				Ward 21	321	25	81
Bayside, vil.				Ward 22	237	6	40
Wards 1 & 4	290	12	200	Ward 23	244	26	50
Wards 2 & 5	451	30	278	Ward 24	306	14	68
Wards 3 & 7	358	26	368	Ward 25	295	21	98
Brown Deer, vil.				Ward 26	420	18	137
Wards 1 - 9	2,315	204	2,033	Ward 27	496	41	172
Cudahy, city				Ward 28	212	17	76
Wards 1 - 3	671	129	514	Ward 29	270	17	55
Wards 4 - 6	609	106	374	Ward 30	412	19	98
Wards 7 - 9	334	83	202	Ward 31	453	22	152
Ward 11 & 12	311	66	215	Ward 32	363	14	59
Wards 13 & 14	327	60	219	Ward 33	443	12	91
Ward 15	357	37	218	Ward 34	308	8	60
Fox Point, vil.	489	82	343	Ward 35	404	11	64
Wards 1 - 4	650	33	748	Ward 36	544	32	149
Wards 5 - 9	954	62	761	Ward 37	703	55	475
Franklin, city				Ward 38	479	19	300
Wards 1 - 4	599	151	762	Ward 39	389	96	210
Wards 5 - 8	729	104	1,148	Ward 40	594	45	171
Wards 9 - 12	642	118	702	Ward 41	638	33	100
Wards 13 - 16	687	130	987	Ward 42	670	34	354
Wards 17 - 20	647	121	998	Ward 43	430	18	145
Wards 21 - 24	734	140	956	Ward 44	490	69	162
Glendale, city				Ward 45	319	24	107
Wards 1 & 7	420	50	355	Ward 46	292	42	106
Wards 2 & 8	629	36	380	Ward 47	272	45	90
Wards 3 & 9	488	29	454	Ward 48	315	38	58
Wards 4 & 10	638	34	416	Ward 49	385	43	128
				Ward 50	602	16	350
				Ward 51	514	62	163
				Ward 52	455	49	175
				Ward 53	412	33	110

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002–Continued**

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Ward 54	775	69	311	Ward 142	246	38	114
Ward 55	319	33	150	Ward 143	158	27	79
Ward 56	469	29	288	Ward 144	278	42	155
Ward 57	213	45	95	Ward 145	292	55	254
Ward 58	473	56	339	Ward 146	261	41	255
Ward 59	323	22	183	Ward 147	371	18	140
Ward 60	184	32	143	Ward 148	379	50	226
Ward 61	110	11	46	Ward 149	590	32	269
Ward 62	63	5	50	Ward 150	341	19	83
Ward 63	67	1	14	Ward 151	215	19	107
Ward 64	204	21	59	Ward 152	601	31	176
Ward 65	118	9	34	Ward 153	134	15	98
Ward 66	119	5	25	Ward 154	384	19	124
Ward 67	220	2	16	Ward 155	469	22	123
Ward 68	158	2	39	Ward 156	365	17	72
Ward 69	154	2	20	Ward 157	382	22	120
Ward 70	271	4	41	Ward 158	340	17	98
Ward 71	247	4	31	Ward 159	373	19	82
Ward 72	204	8	32	Ward 160	132	1	15
Ward 73	203	4	17	Ward 161	241	8	46
Ward 74	239	7	71	Ward 162	378	18	74
Ward 75	245	15	95	Ward 163	238	10	53
Ward 76	203	41	237	Ward 164	282	1	6
Ward 77	315	41	236	Ward 165	402	4	18
Ward 78	222	15	124	Ward 166	358	2	14
Ward 79	243	20	125	Ward 167	341	0	5
Ward 80	280	13	110	Ward 168	458	2	16
Ward 81	278	13	168	Ward 169	384	2	8
Ward 82	260	28	168	Ward 170	529	1	26
Ward 83	201	25	138	Ward 171	626	11	48
Ward 84	330	29	213	Ward 172	602	9	38
Ward 85	284	25	217	Ward 173	257	3	8
Ward 86	293	52	265	Ward 174	238	2	11
Ward 87	214	23	242	Ward 175	183	0	4
Ward 88	263	32	251	Ward 176	233	2	3
Ward 89	248	39	235	Ward 177	233	1	9
Ward 90	277	36	231	Ward 178	233	0	4
Ward 91	248	31	292	Ward 179	312	3	15
Ward 92	412	51	407	Ward 180	349	3	21
Ward 93	288	25	308	Ward 181	150	1	7
Ward 94	332	24	322	Ward 182	103	17	65
Ward 95	315	28	62	Ward 183	155	20	105
Ward 96	189	10	50	Ward 184	379	32	328
Ward 97	345	4	13	Ward 185	253	29	161
Ward 98	257	2	10	Ward 186	215	50	200
Ward 99	314	3	23	Ward 187	222	39	166
Ward 100	315	1	12	Ward 188	397	59	302
Ward 101	349	7	17	Ward 189	405	63	309
Ward 102	160	16	51	Ward 190	418	54	313
Ward 103	230	5	82	Ward 191	297	64	257
Ward 104	198	18	18	Ward 192	506	66	419
Ward 105	206	29	54	Ward 193	304	44	323
Ward 106	238	5	14	Ward 194	174	31	181
Ward 107	235	3	7	Ward 195	201	33	166
Ward 108	338	2	12	Ward 196	406	62	394
Ward 109	443	2	16	Ward 197	420	80	449
Ward 110	446	33	115	Ward 198	427	60	313
Ward 111	249	7	22	Ward 199	287	58	235
Ward 112	293	1	12	Ward 200	535	70	342
Ward 113	500	24	80	Ward 201	189	19	53
Ward 114	292	9	44	Ward 202	73	4	37
Ward 115	578	11	48	Ward 203	149	14	42
Ward 116	244	7	15	Ward 204	92	5	30
Ward 117	539	14	66	Ward 205	97	7	15
Ward 118	372	16	77	Ward 206	97	7	29
Ward 119	304	11	89	Ward 207	103	14	25
Ward 120	119	436	13	Ward 208	82	4	35
Ward 121	180	12	39	Ward 209	107	6	22
Ward 122	280	3	20	Ward 210	96	11	34
Ward 123	405	9	51	Ward 211	132	12	59
Ward 124	338	20	67	Ward 212	127	7	49
Ward 125	307	26	135	Ward 213	86	12	44
Ward 126	240	16	123	Ward 214	51	8	33
Ward 127	336	10	51	Ward 215	142	12	42
Ward 128	409	11	67	Ward 216	252	44	221
Ward 129	365	16	30	Ward 217	291	58	241
Ward 130	236	2	11	Ward 218	305	40	197
Ward 131	98	0	8	Ward 219	240	33	149
Ward 132	94	10	35	Ward 220	352	37	190
Ward 133	74	15	29	Ward 221	250	43	145
Ward 134	148	7	69	Ward 222	306	42	201
Ward 135	261	30	101	Ward 223	323	45	154
Ward 136	238	26	67	Ward 224	302	50	253
Ward 137	200	27	99	Ward 225	274	43	186
Ward 138	295	43	170	Ward 226	257	28	118
Ward 139	78	8	22	Ward 227	123	24	82
Ward 140	169	18	71	Ward 228	397	70	293
Ward 141	150	20	61	Ward 229	350	43	262

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued**

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Ward 230	370	96	405	Wards 13 – 15	676	171	583
Ward 231	592	97	458	Wards 16 – 18	584	120	613
Ward 232	445	87	337	River Hills, vil.			
Ward 233	220	52	187	Ward 1	78	7	67
Ward 234	260	40	227	Wards 2 & 3	258	11	424
Ward 235	204	35	110	St. Francis, city			
Ward 236	297	48	147	Wards 1 – 4	443	73	287
Ward 237	292	48	129	Wards 5 – 8	493	94	294
Ward 238	401	62	242	Wards 9 – 12	658	115	470
Ward 239	287	34	174	Shorewood, vil.			
Ward 240	286	50	139	Wards 1 & 2	595	48	223
Ward 241	197	20	109	Wards 3 & 4	847	54	419
Ward 242	268	51	151	Wards 5 & 6	398	68	299
Ward 243	164	25	100	Wards 7 & 8	562	46	235
Ward 244	153	34	97	Wards 9 & 10	537	29	284
Ward 245	235	31	149	Wards 11 & 12	496	27	284
Ward 246	141	16	48	South Milwaukee, city			
Ward 247	186	30	133	Wards 1 & 2	479	70	475
Ward 248	193	41	138	Wards 3 & 4	288	78	273
Ward 249	222	40	119	Wards 5 & 6	398	68	299
Ward 250	314	54	203	Wards 7 & 8	349	73	248
Ward 251	330	68	182	Wards 9 & 10	524	89	403
Ward 252	345	39	193	Wards 11 & 12	433	84	343
Ward 253	436	42	205	Wards 13 & 14	427	73	340
Ward 254	222	42	149	Wards 15 & 16	489	66	418
Ward 255	361	64	273	Wauwatosa, city			
Ward 256	343	39	211	Ward 1	391	43	341
Ward 257	226	33	180	Ward 2	372	33	359
Ward 258	359	19	114	Ward 3	361	60	402
Ward 259	378	16	201	Ward 4	515	51	525
Ward 260	81	7	13	Ward 5	576	59	702
Ward 261	291	19	193	Ward 6	160	17	197
Ward 263	143	21	153	Ward 7	380	44	525
Ward 264	532	38	306	Ward 8	214	23	264
Ward 265	297	17	146	Ward 9	369	55	499
Ward 266	229	11	115	Ward 10	390	34	458
Ward 267	577	38	261	Ward 11	362	33	379
Ward 268	341	37	212	Ward 12	364	34	517
Ward 269	571	37	228	Ward 13	204	28	207
Ward 270	213	12	65	Ward 14	400	55	420
Ward 271	423	32	197	Ward 15	446	58	392
Ward 272	176	19	82	Ward 16	442	57	639
Ward 273	551	71	486	Ward 17	353	36	630
Ward 274	446	27	193	Ward 18	245	35	372
Ward 276	608	65	288	Ward 19	428	49	513
Ward 277	253	32	160	Ward 20	440	57	716
Ward 278	294	30	188	Ward 21	151	15	187
Ward 279	304	22	75	Ward 22	360	62	449
Ward 280	232	31	165	Ward 23	340	39	474
Ward 281	137	21	60	Ward 24	412	33	451
Ward 282	348	34	192	West Allis, city			
Ward 283	220	47	176	Ward 1	269	77	210
Ward 284	235	41	185	Ward 2	250	53	144
Ward 285	252	44	250	Ward 3	218	40	183
Ward 286	204	38	207	Ward 4	178	40	185
Ward 287	186	39	262	Ward 5	238	47	207
Ward 288	216	47	190	Ward 6	227	52	186
Ward 289	342	59	184	Ward 7	203	50	228
Ward 290	85	10	29	Ward 8	231	49	275
Ward 291	99	10	51	Ward 9	223	48	205
Ward 292	210	15	65	Ward 10	202	55	187
Ward 293	70	0	32	Ward 11	263	48	269
Ward 294	89	9	43	Ward 12	241	60	262
Ward 295	218	22	92	Ward 13	312	52	300
Ward 296	256	30	132	Ward 14	261	50	285
Ward 297	151	2	9	Ward 15	267	53	240
Ward 298	271	2	12	Ward 16	256	42	266
Ward 299	325	2	18	Ward 17	344	52	254
Ward 300	190	1	10	Ward 18	264	50	310
Ward 301	195	2	15	Ward 19	285	62	284
Ward 302	305	7	20	Ward 20	207	41	186
Ward 303	268	3	35	Ward 21	273	63	276
Ward 304	269	11	29	Ward 22	281	54	245
Ward 305	236	10	29	Ward 23	309	56	279
Ward 306	197	8	19	Ward 24	255	30	202
Ward 307	235	10	39	Ward 25	288	49	304
Ward 308	179	4	17	Ward 26	344	52	336
Ward 309	257	4	15	Ward 27	288	38	196
Ward 310	230	3	24	Ward 28	273	37	282
Ward 311	135	14	76	Ward 29	318	70	308
Ward 312	121	32	139	Ward 30	393	32	508
Ward 313	390	5	17	Ward 31	280	34	297
Ward 314	193	5	13	Ward 32	148	27	151
Oak Creek, city				Ward 33	272	51	264
Wards 1 – 3	605	100	679	Ward 34	0	0	0
Wards 4 – 6	529	112	653	Ward 35	87	17	57
Wards 7 – 9	650	123	836	West Milwaukee, vil.			
Wards 10 – 12	654	165	689	Wards 1, 2 & 5	222	53	140

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002–Continued**

District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum	District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum
	and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)		and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)
Wards 3, 4 & 6	289	49	194	Maple Valley			
Whitefish Bay, vil.				Wards 1 & 2	82	22	90
Wards 1 & 2	408	29	650	Morgan	99	33	151
Wards 3 & 4	432	24	510	Mountain			
Wards 5 & 6	424	37	600	Wards 1 & 2	149	35	130
Wards 7 & 8	535	46	487	Oconto			
Ward 9	259	19	249	Wards 1–3	159	37	231
Ward 10	331	15	304	Oconto, city			
Wards 11 & 12	580	42	558	Wards 1–8	617	102	502
TOTAL	150,877	15,891	95,015	Oconto Falls			
MONROE COUNTY				Wards 1 & 2	168	39	169
Adrian	37	128	70	Oconto Falls, city	328	78	321
Angelo				Wards 1–5	130	67	178
Wards 1–3	105	156	122	Pensaukee			
Byron	77	198	86	Wards 1–3	130	67	178
Wards 1 & 2	77	198	86	Pulaski, vil.			
Cashton, vil.				Ward 5	0	0	0
Wards 1 & 2	119	139	59	Riverview			
Clifton	38	87	38	Ward 1	115	28	89
Glendale	31	133	43	Ward 2	48	4	45
Grant	29	56	40	Spruce			
Greenfield	52	124	62	Wards 1 & 2	106	33	135
Jefferson	44	74	37	Stiles			
Kendall, vil.	27	120	27	Wards 1–3	184	63	223
La Grange				Suring, vil.	66	14	93
Wards 1–3	162	349	146	Townsend	201	38	194
Lafayette				Underhill	102	27	127
Wards 1 & 2	27	36	45	TOTAL	4,561	1,170	5,420
Leon	65	123	139	ONEIDA COUNTY			
Lincoln	41	123	127	Cassian			
Little Falls				Wards 1 & 2	147	57	163
Wards 1 & 2	114	187	135	Crescent			
Melvina, vil.	10	8	3	Wards 1–3	370	127	283
New Lyme	16	24	13	Enterprise	61	26	48
Norwalk, vil.	42	94	33	Hazelhurst			
Oakdale	48	116	65	Wards 1 & 2	192	83	219
Oakdale, vil.	19	48	18	Lake Tomahawk			
Portland	58	95	64	Wards 1 & 2	186	80	192
Ridgeville	41	72	37	Little Rice	48	25	53
Scott	1	12	23	Lynne	46	5	38
Sheldon	26	65	36	Minoocque			
Sparta				Wards 1–6	742	180	979
Wards 1–4	305	294	339	Monico	40	13	38
Sparta, city				Newbold			
Wards 1–6	305	257	340	Wards 1–4	400	166	401
Wards 7–12	290	279	229	Ward 5	23	9	29
Wards 13–17	293	267	201	Nokomis	257	101	184
Tomah				Pelican			
Wards 1 & 2	80	249	119	Wards 1–5	445	211	309
Tomah, city				Pjehl	13	8	11
Wards 1–16	596	1,488	544	Pine Lake			
Warrens, vil.	18	42	37	Wards 1–4	468	208	314
Wellington				Rhineland, city			
Wards 1 & 2	35	110	30	Wards 1 & 2	149	46	84
Wells	46	72	56	Wards 3 & 4	131	44	67
Wilton				Wards 5–7	126	55	77
Wards 1–3	28	77	29	Wards 8 & 9	123	43	54
Wilton, vil.	43	81	22	Wards 10 & 11	164	62	114
Wyeville, vil.	7	26	19	Wards 12–14	109	41	71
TOTAL	3,275	5,809	3,433	Wards 15–17	149	39	74
OCONTO COUNTY				Wards 18–20	132	48	69
Abrams				Schoepke	85	21	60
Wards 1–4	223	69	277	Stella	97	34	75
Bagley	41	9	72	Sugar Camp			
Brazeau				Wards 1 & 2	257	157	269
Wards 1–3	200	23	247	Three Lakes			
Breed	100	28	104	Wards 1–3	369	129	498
Chase				Woodboro	133	52	107
Wards 1–4	220	78	307	Woodruff			
Doty	32	9	31	Wards 1–3	286	73	346
Ward 2	14	5	11	TOTAL	5,748	2,143	5,226
Gillett				OUTAGAMIE COUNTY			
Wards 1 & 2	78	28	221	Appleton, city			
Gillett, city				Ward 1	271	57	223
Wards 1–4	173	30	202	Ward 2	106	20	94
How				Ward 3	490	48	318
Wards 1–3	52	26	122	Ward 4	100	25	102
Lakewood	164	33	218	Ward 5	123	18	135
Lena				Ward 6	250	33	338
Wards 1 & 2	94	43	109	Ward 7	418	70	414
Lena, vil.	70	27	88	Ward 8	194	32	163
Little River				Ward 9	304	51	307
Wards 1 & 2	138	31	159	Ward 10	229	25	253
Little Suamico				Ward 11	175	26	156
Wards 1–7	408	111	574	Ward 15	149	29	161

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued**

District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum	District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum
	and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)		and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)
Ward 16	443	74	437	Oneida			
Ward 17	212	20	350	Wards 1 - 5	437	96	382
Ward 18	376	46	369	Osborn			
Ward 19	361	52	317	Wards 1 & 2	115	29	179
Ward 20	161	29	144	Seymour			
Ward 21	85	1	47	Wards 1 & 2	91	47	191
Ward 22	376	51	329	Seymour, city			
Ward 23	292	36	328	Wards 1 - 6	384	69	474
Ward 24	427	71	322	Shiocton, vil.	113	35	85
Ward 25	222	47	189	Vandenbroeck			
Ward 26	198	29	114	Wards 1 & 2	190	48	205
Ward 27	134	24	116	Wrightstown, vil.			
Ward 28	271	46	318	Ward 3	3	0	1
Ward 29	381	35	458	TOTAL	21,158	3,799	23,695
Ward 30	246	29	279	OZAUKEE COUNTY			
Ward 31	157	18	349	Bayside, vil.			
Ward 32	224	16	436	Ward 6	37	3	23
Ward 33	131	17	226	Belgium			
Ward 34	71	5	82	Wards 1 - 3	145	56	329
Ward 35	230	31	273	Belgium, vil.			
Ward 36	271	27	312	Wards 1 & 2	173	57	325
Ward 37	131	15	144	Cedarburg			
Ward 50	0	0	0	Wards 1, 2 & 10	141	21	399
Ward 51	0	0	0	Wards 3 & 4	170	30	467
Ward 52	0	0	0	Wards 5 & 6	175	32	464
Ward 53	0	0	1	Wards 7 - 9	190	40	449
Bear Creek, vil.	51	16	35	Cedarburg, city			
Black Creek				Wards 1 & 2	211	37	436
Wards 1 & 2	129	51	184	Wards 3 & 4	208	17	448
Black Creek, vil.				Wards 5 & 6	277	40	379
Wards 1 & 2	111	35	164	Wards 7 & 8	152	27	286
Bovina				Wards 9 & 10	233	27	350
Wards 1 & 2	115	26	177	Wards 11 & 12	235	44	407
Buchanan				Wards 13 & 14	203	30	477
Wards 1 - 5 & 10	575	107	709	Fredonia			
Wards 6 - 9	272	63	357	Wards 1 - 3	201	73	470
Center				Fredonia, vil.			
Wards 1 - 5	317	98	648	Wards 1 & 2	175	75	363
Cicero				Grafton			
Wards 1 & 2	108	36	148	Wards 1, 2 & 6	242	55	605
Combined Locks, vil.				Wards 3 - 5 & 7	222	41	520
Wards 1 - 4	421	69	404	Grafton, vil.			
Dale				Wards 1 & 2	178	26	350
Wards 1 - 4	207	86	423	Wards 3 & 4	182	33	350
Deer Creek				Wards 5 & 6	230	59	475
Wards 1 & 2	59	15	68	Wards 7 & 8	185	43	325
Ellington				Wards 9 & 10	127	32	281
Wards 1 - 4	192	89	464	Wards 11 - 13	341	65	607
Freedom				Mequon, city			
Wards 1 - 7	632	184	792	Wards 1, 18 & 20	179	24	439
Grand Chute				Ward 2	72	19	295
Ward 1	150	15	236	Wards 3 - 5	353	52	907
Wards 2, 4 & 5	478	81	640	Ward 6	283	24	458
Ward 3	165	36	216	Ward 7	206	25	413
Wards 6 - 8	475	79	647	Wards 8, 9 & 21	431	44	813
Wards 9 & 11	327	57	388	Wards 10 & 11	361	56	743
Ward 10	145	10	222	Wards 12 & 13	421	36	783
Wards 12 & 13	492	70	646	Wards 14 & 15	475	50	915
Greenville				Wards 16, 17 & 19	369	20	841
Wards 1 - 8	717	176	1,312	Newburg, vil.			
Hortonia				Ward 3	7	1	20
Wards 1 & 2	110	27	236	Port Washington			
Hortonville, vil.				Wards 1 & 2	199	46	360
Wards 1 & 2	233	74	354	Port Washington, city			
Howard, vil.				Ward 1	236	33	364
Ward 17	0	0	0	Ward 2	182	38	293
Kaukauna				Wards 3 & 4	163	42	209
Wards 1 & 2	110	30	179	Ward 4 & 5	157	37	222
Kaukauna, city				Ward 6	157	37	222
Wards 1 - 3	543	88	309	Wards 7 & 8	233	40	298
Wards 4 - 6	571	71	388	Wards 9 & 10	222	46	268
Wards 7 & 8	573	89	358	Ward 11	269	47	300
Wards 9 - 11	614	68	376	Saukville			
Kimberly, vil.				Ward 1	67	16	133
Wards 1 - 5	722	96	511	Ward 2 - 5	124	41	353
Wards 6 & 7	271	47	241	Saukville, vil.			
Liberty				Wards 1 & 6	167	60	288
Wards 1 - 5	271	47	241	Wards 2 - 5	249	63	352
Little Chute, vil.				Thiensville, vil.			
Wards 1, 4, 9 & 10	452	67	421	Wards 1 & 2	236	29	518
Wards 2, 8, 12 & 13	93	19	89	Ward 3	248	39	326
Ward 3	21	8	37	TOTAL	10,542	1,891	20,486
Wards 5 & 11	261	31	232	PEPIN COUNTY			
Wards 6 & 7	489	88	401	Albany			
Wards 8 & 9	67	29	125	Durand			
Maple Creek	55	34	94	Wards 1 & 2	122	20	100
New London, city							
Wards 1 & 2	145	19	163				
Nichols, vil.	22	9	37				

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002–Continued**

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Durand, city				Farmington			
Wards 1 – 3	313	58	254	Wards 1 & 2	185	22	302
Frankfort				Frederic, vil.			
Wards 1 & 2	53	11	34	Wards 1 & 2	231	7	165
Lima				Garfield			
Wards 1 & 2	110	30	54	Wards 1 – 3	235	25	264
Pepin				Georgetown			
Wards 1 & 2	130	13	98	Wards 1 & 2	179	8	119
Pepin, vil.				Johnstown	84	4	81
Wards 1 & 2	195	7	92	Laketown	212	7	208
Stockholm	26	1	47	Lincoln			
Stockholm, vil.	30	1	16	Wards 1 – 4	377	28	413
Waterville				Lorain	32	5	51
Wards 1 & 2	126	24	67	Luck			
Waubek	59	7	45	Wards 1 & 2	227	13	128
TOTAL	1,234	203	870	Luck, vil.			
PIERC COUNTY				Wards 1 & 2	263	9	164
Bay City, vil.	55	4	50	McKinley	70	3	81
Clifton				Milltown			
Wards 1 & 2	301	16	410	Wards 1 & 2	201	9	172
Diamond Bluff	82	7	80	Milltown, vil.	146	2	78
El Paso				Osceola			
Wards 1 & 2	113	14	97	Wards 1 – 4	327	37	423
Ellsworth				Osceola, vil.			
Wards 1 & 2	179	18	186	Wards 1 – 3	358	27	311
Ellsworth, vil.				St. Croix Falls			
Wards 1 – 4	424	31	378	Wards 1 & 2	163	13	245
Elmwood, vil.	165	15	69	St. Croix Falls, city			
Gilman	144	10	122	Wards 1 – 3	370	10	406
Hartland	112	2	140	Sterling	94	3	123
Isabelle	36	2	41	Turtle Lake, vil.			
Maiden Rock	77	8	80	Ward 2	6	1	2
Maiden Rock, vil.	26	2	19	West Sweden			
Martell				Wards 1 & 2	127	3	122
Wards 1 & 2	174	14	212	TOTAL	6,901	422	6,789
Oak Grove				PORTAGE COUNTY			
Wards 1 & 2	284	26	373	Alban	197	44	81
Plum City, vil.	116	10	77	Almond	118	44	80
Prescott, city				Almond, vil.	73	32	57
Wards 1 – 4	723	30	590	Amherst			
River Falls				Wards 1 & 2	244	97	192
Wards 1 – 3	439	15	423	Amherst, vil.	149	144	102
River Falls, city				Amherst Junction, vil.	57	20	32
Wards 3 & 4	187	10	115	Belmont	99	36	89
Wards 5 – 7	445	21	378	Buena Vista			
Wards 8 – 10	277	40	175	Wards 1 & 2	199	71	107
Wards 11 & 12	422	28	328	Carson	257	60	161
Rock Elm	84	4	59	Dewey	182	63	129
Salem				Eau Pleine	154	55	129
Wards 1 & 2	86	7	73	Grant			
Spring Lake				Wards 1 & 2	189	90	148
Wards 1 & 2	90	10	66	Ward 3	84	46	96
Spring Valley, vil.				Hull			
Wards 1 & 2	227	15	126	Wards 1 – 8	1,120	287	715
Trenton				Junction City, vil.	77	24	32
Wards 1 & 2	270	15	266	Lanark			
Trimble				Wards 1 & 2	192	95	194
Wards 1 & 2	246	11	262	Linwood			
Union	71	9	95	Wards 1 & 2	214	85	128
TOTAL	5,855	401	5,290	Milladore, vil.			
POLK COUNTY				Ward 2	3	1	0
Alden				Nelsonville, vil.	37	10	24
Wards 1 – 3	375	18	430	New Hope	186	40	97
Amery, city				Park Ridge, vil.	144	23	105
Wards 1 – 3	233	11	178	Pine Grove			
Wards 4 & 5	297	15	214	Wards 1 & 2	116	58	76
Apple River				Plover			
Wards 1 & 2	185	9	187	Wards 1 & 4	143	60	138
Balsam Lake				Wards 2 & 3	249	60	177
Wards 1 & 2	209	14	302	Plover, vil.			
Balsam Lake, vil.	184	10	157	Wards 1 – 9	1,728	430	1,197
Beaver	127	6	105	Rosholt, vil.	94	36	52
Black Brook				Sharon			
Wards 1 & 2	165	7	218	Wards 1 – 3	413	118	224
Bone Lake	166	12	132	Stevens Point, city			
Centuria, vil.	123	3	100	Wards 1 & 2	409	67	137
Clam Falls	114	13	74	Wards 2 & 4	331	63	171
Clayton	165	6	108	Wards 5 & 6	350	87	138
Clayton, vil.	70	4	36	Wards 7 & 8	344	84	169
Clear Lake				Wards 9 & 10	392	86	182
Wards 1 & 2	91	19	129	Wards 11 & 12	402	80	366
Clear Lake, vil.				Wards 13 & 14	490	107	211
Wards 1 & 2	178	11	140	Wards 15 & 16	494	78	291
Dresser, vil.	124	11	120	Wards 17 & 18	428	85	184
Eureka				Wards 19 & 20	395	109	151
Wards 1 & 2	208	17	301	Wards 21 & 22	273	65	121

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Stockton				Ward 5	127	15	65
Wards 1 - 4	530	147	305	Ward 6	468	18	207
Whiting, vil.				Ward 7	347	7	59
Wards 1 - 4	398	78	169	Ward 8	318	25	91
TOTAL	11,954	3,265	7,157	Ward 9	229	19	64
PRICE COUNTY				Ward 10	201	13	94
Catawba	31	32	33	Ward 11	197	4	6
Catawba, vil.	29	11	13	Ward 12	171	20	94
Eisenstein				Ward 13	151	25	105
Wards 1 & 2	109	72	113	Ward 14	486	45	312
Elk				Ward 15	526	29	253
Wards 1 - 3	241	117	249	Ward 16	361	39	218
Emery	67	22	53	Ward 17	376	21	177
Fifield				Ward 18	517	37	346
Wards 1 & 2	185	91	181	Ward 19	221	8	43
Flambeau	82	49	89	Ward 20	271	8	24
Georgetown	21	25	17	Ward 21	373	49	268
Hackett				Ward 22	414	47	352
Wards 1 & 2	38	15	40	Ward 23	564	47	306
Harmony	52	26	35	Ward 24	544	38	271
Hill	36	42	67	Ward 25	493	40	293
Kennan	55	28	31	Ward 26	388	20	176
Kennan, vil.	44	9	8	Ward 27	663	72	490
Knox				Ward 28	542	69	442
Wards 1 & 2	81	42	28	Ward 29	472	51	285
Lake				Ward 30	361	21	197
Wards 1 & 2	212	95	159	Ward 31	475	42	232
Ogema				Ward 32	418	31	174
Wards 1 & 2	121	64	150	Ward 33	387	26	292
Park Falls, city				Ward 34	564	30	481
Ward 1	96	40	53	Raymond			
Ward 2	89	37	37	Wards 1 - 5	620	161	882
Ward 3	32	14	30	Rochester			
Ward 4	38	8	29	Wards 1 - 5	235	66	517
Ward 5	59	11	34	Rochester, vil.			
Ward 6	62	18	40	Wards 1 & 2	114	29	209
Ward 7	60	20	46	Sturtevant, vil.			
Phillips, city				Wards 1 - 6	599	111	505
Ward 1	43	12	39	Union Grove, vil.			
Ward 2	74	21	47	Wards 1 - 7	444	80	804
Ward 3	81	19	52	Waterford			
Ward 4	22	4	17	Wards 1 - 10	585	186	1,258
Ward 5	90	13	59	Waterford, vil.			
Prentice				Wards 1 - 7	512	112	749
Wards 1 & 2	69	26	83	Wind Point, vil.			
Prentice, vil.	121	34	74	Wards 1 - 3	307	31	620
Spirit	31	39	58	Yorkville			
Worcester				Wards 1 - 5	395	87	686
Wards 1 - 4	299	163	360	TOTAL	27,859	3,442	26,654
TOTAL	2,670	1,219	2,324	RICHLAND COUNTY			
RACINE COUNTY				Akan	52	36	40
Burlington				Bloom	40	49	67
Wards 1 - 8	407	71	712	Boaz, vil.	17	23	7
Wards 9 - 12	297	59	410	Buena Vista			
Burlington, city				Wards 1 & 2	173	125	108
Wards 1 - 8	508	89	592	Cazenovia, vil.			
Wards 9 - 16	664	114	949	Ward 1	58	41	16
Caledonia				Dayton	65	39	85
Wards 1 - 3	561	103	728	Eagle	51	49	71
Wards 4, 20 & 21	399	64	616	Forest	34	33	40
Wards 5, 6 & 18	628	79	623	Henrietta	56	38	46
Wards 7 - 9 & 19	712	91	729	Ithaca	61	64	79
Wards 10 - 12, 16 & 17	1,067	131	1,297	Lone Rock, vil.			
Wards 13 - 15	546	110	615	Wards 1 & 2	80	73	63
Dover				Marshall	48	42	91
Wards 1 - 8	369	66	661	Orton	79	39	67
Elmwood Park, vil.	128	13	130	Richland			
Mount Pleasant				Wards 1 - 4	137	80	200
Wards 1, 16 - 18 & 20	956	95	891	Richland Center, city			
Wards 2, 3 & 11	639	67	492	Ward 1	47	34	64
Wards 4 & 5	434	35	358	Ward 2	36	18	40
Wards 6 & 8	438	32	466	Ward 3	35	20	51
Wards 7, 10 & 12	780	48	668	Ward 4	16	54	33
Ward 9	134	14	172	Ward 5	58	20	65
Wards 13 & 15	297	51	305	Ward 6	68	22	47
Ward 14	130	15	182	Ward 7	59	22	60
Wards 19, 21 & 23	449	35	516	Ward 8	59	28	38
Ward 22	174	18	106	Ward 9	70	17	59
North Bay, vil.	47	5	77	Ward 10	54	37	31
Norway				Ward 11	38	15	57
Wards 1 - 11	789	227	1,559	Ward 12	75	33	63
Racine, city				Richwood			
Ward 1	74	3	48	Wards 1 & 2	75	34	55
Ward 2	237	15	64	Rockbridge			
Ward 3	251	13	27	Wards 1 - 3	76	51	84
Ward 4	308	5	14	Sylvan			
				Wards 1 - 4	45	44	59

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002–Continued**

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Viola, vil.				Lima			
Ward 2	39	41	46	Wards 1 & 2	195	61	153
Westford				Magnolia	135	59	87
Wards 1 & 2	60	46	48	Milfon			
Willow	43	58	68	Wards 1 – 5	468	144	385
Yuba, vil.	14	16	10	Milton, city			
TOTAL	1,961	1,307	1,958	Wards 1 – 4	459	118	231
ROCK COUNTY				Wards 5 – 8	457	115	265
Avon	81	45	71	Newark			
Beloit				Wards 1 & 2	344	111	299
Wards 1 – 3	345	138	288	Orfordville, vil.			
Wards 4 & 5	291	101	106	Wards 1 & 2	276	130	153
Wards 6 – 9	696	241	457	Plymouth			
Beloit, city				Wards 1 & 2	259	117	187
Ward 1	148	90	65	Porter	221	84	123
Ward 2	218	105	127	Rock			
Ward 3	214	103	116	Wards 1 – 7	503	206	300
Ward 4	197	120	126	Spring Valley	145	61	104
Ward 5	284	122	136	Turtle			
Ward 6	128	51	63	Wards 1 & 4	86	58	109
Ward 7	201	93	79	Wards 2 & 3	284	134	294
Ward 8	128	72	96	Union			
Ward 9	109	46	41	Wards 1 & 2	311	154	172
Ward 10	135	66	99	TOTAL	26,648	7,418	14,929
Ward 11	51	17	17	RUSK COUNTY			
Ward 12	159	35	46	Atlanta	102	72	102
Ward 13	222	71	66	Big Bend	95	66	75
Ward 14	194	14	34	Big Falls	15	34	24
Ward 15	255	37	50	Bruce, vil.			
Ward 16	214	49	72	Wards 1 & 2	167	66	129
Ward 17	147	41	56	Cedar Rapids	5	3	11
Ward 18	149	47	86	Conrath, vil.	13	5	14
Ward 19	202	82	89	Dewey	71	59	98
Ward 20	303	91	138	Flambeau			
Ward 21	187	52	74	Wards 1 – 3	136	82	168
Ward 22	236	58	185	Glen Flora, vil.	11	11	17
Ward 23	343	78	274	Grant			
Ward 24	89	15	68	Wards 1 & 2	131	72	110
Bradford	146	53	151	Grow	56	18	90
Brodhead, city				Hawkins	31	15	29
Ward 7	0	0	0	Hawkins, vil.	56	24	45
Center	217	70	150	Hubbard	41	22	21
Clinton	123	53	142	Ingram, vil.	16	10	10
Clinton, vil.				Ladysmith, city			
Wards 1 – 3	276	110	235	Wards 1 – 14	552	287	402
Edgerton, city				Lawrence	17	27	67
Wards 1 – 6	877	294	385	Marshall			
Evansville, city				Wards 1 & 2	49	43	56
Wards 1 – 8	750	244	309	Murry	34	26	49
Footville, vil.	166	63	82	Richland			
Fulton				Wards 1 & 2	32	29	21
Wards 1 – 4	696	183	428	Rusk			
Harmony				Wards 1 & 2	96	29	93
Wards 1 – 5	467	100	367	Sheldon, vil.	41	17	31
Janesville				South Fork	26	9	20
Wards 1 – 5	658	157	460	Strickland	36	23	46
Ward 6	5	1	2	Stubbs	109	61	93
Janesville, city				Thornapple			
Ward 1	529	125	301	Wards 1 & 2	113	71	140
Ward 2	454	112	212	Tony, vil.	16	10	18
Ward 3	403	107	216	Truë	36	42	55
Ward 4	431	104	208	Washington	61	44	60
Ward 5	476	93	341	Weyerhaeuser, vil.			
Ward 6	384	45	225	Wards 1 & 2	55	19	30
Ward 7	1,459	115	368	Wilkinson	7	1	9
Ward 8	574	100	251	Willard	63	44	68
Ward 9	341	84	162	Wilson	16	4	7
Ward 10	606	130	358	TOTAL	2,305	1,345	2,208
Ward 11	539	75	369	ST. CROIX COUNTY			
Ward 12	532	87	399	Baldwin	136	11	188
Ward 13	601	108	353	Baldwin, vil.			
Ward 14	356	64	255	Wards 1 – 5	435	31	424
Ward 15	249	50	108	Cady	108	8	132
Ward 16	245	95	93	Cylon	106	4	94
Ward 17	396	84	132	Deer Park, vil.	34	3	35
Ward 18	536	123	280	Eau Galle			
Ward 19	426	104	205	Wards 1 & 2	155	15	200
Ward 20	523	125	197	Emerald			
Ward 21	487	122	185	Wards 1 & 2	114	6	108
Ward 22	421	106	124	Erin Prairie	103	3	94
Ward 23	420	108	239	Forest	68	16	81
Ward 24	491	90	396	Glenwood	108	7	102
Ward 25	5	0	3	Glenwood City, city			
Ward 26	25	0	10	Wards 1 & 2	196	18	131
Johnstown	131	47	115	Hammond	145	15	217
La Prairie							
Wards 1 & 2	158	50	135				

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued**

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Hammond, vil.				Ironton, vil.	72	70	51
Wards 1 & 2	256	26	175	Ironton, vil.	20	17	26
Hudson				La Valle			
Wards 1 - 11	700	61	1,342	Wards 1 & 2	152	147	152
Hudson, city				La Valle, vil.	51	30	29
Wards 1 - 3	170	9	238	Lake Delton, vil.			
Wards 4 & 5	148	18	184	Wards 1 - 3	276	109	182
Wards 6 & 7	239	11	372	Lime Ridge, vil.	22	18	18
Wards 8 - 10	222	22	269	Loganville, vil.	21	38	27
Wards 11 & 12	182	10	235	Merrimac	135	87	134
Wards 13 & 14	220	13	373	Merrimac, vil.	56	49	48
Kinnickinnic				North Freedom, vil.	58	52	57
Wards 1 - 3	253	22	328	Plain, vil.	115	78	94
New Richmond, city				Prairie du Sac			
Wards 1 & 2	106	11	101	Wards 1 - 3	163	86	150
Wards 3 & 4	139	9	113	Prairie du Sac, vil.			
Wards 5 & 6	122	2	85	Wards 1 - 5	533	154	355
Wards 7 & 8	137	7	108	Reedsburg			
Wards 9 & 10	151	8	144	Wards 1 - 4	149	101	126
Wards 11 - 13	153	6	154	Reedsburg, city			
North Hudson, vil.				Wards 1 - 3 & 13	200	101	157
Wards 1 - 6	528	58	778	Wards 4, 6, 11 & 14	263	110	203
Pleasant Valley	83	7	79	Wards 7, 8, 10 & 15	307	125	259
Richmond				Wards 5, 9, 12 & 16	130	79	116
Wards 1 - 3	192	13	271	Rock Springs, vil.	35	42	36
River Falls, city				Sauk City, vil.			
Wards 1 & 2	421	19	328	Wards 1 - 4	478	165	310
Roberts, vil.				Spring Green			
Wards 1 & 2	141	21	158	Wards 1 - 4	212	130	151
Rush River	85	15	74	Spring Green, vil.			
St. Joseph				Wards 1 & 2	284	95	128
Wards 1 - 7	426	39	719	Sumpter			
Somerset				Wards 1 - 3	85	70	71
Wards 1, 3 - 5	323	22	411	Troy	93	87	82
Ward 2	32	7	40	Washington	69	85	88
Somerset, vil.				West Baraboo, vil.			
Wards 1 & 2	148	16	162	Wards 1 & 2	149	73	98
Spring Valley, vil.				Westfield			
Ward 3	0	0	0	Wards 1 & 2	53	75	86
Springfield	126	22	103	Winfield			
Stanton				Wards 1 & 2	84	92	78
Wards 1 & 2	138	7	160	Wisconsin Dells, city			
Star Prairie				Ward 1	7	0	22
Wards 1 - 5	330	26	390	Woodland	70	67	66
Star Prairie, vil.	70	3	74	TOTAL	7,286	3,953	5,629
Troy				SAWYER COUNTY			
Wards 1 - 7	508	35	850	Bass Lake			
Warren				Wards 1 - 4	350	55	305
Wards 1 & 2	175	25	269	Couderay			
Wilson, vil.	30	3	24	Wards 1 & 2	44	8	22
Woodville, vil.				Couderay, vil.	26	1	18
Wards 1 & 2	141	29	159	Draper	33	9	31
TOTAL	8,803	739	11,076	Edgewater	96	12	110
SAUK COUNTY				Excland, vil.	45	11	19
Baraboo				Hayward			
Wards 1 - 4	250	160	209	Wards 1 - 6	491	50	623
Baraboo, city				Hayward, city			
Ward 1	65	28	36	Ward 1	68	5	65
Ward 2	104	39	74	Ward 2	67	7	84
Ward 3	176	54	105	Ward 3	87	13	93
Ward 4	55	34	37	Ward 4	78	13	113
Ward 5	78	48	43	Hunter			
Ward 6	106	68	74	Wards 1 & 2	136	19	120
Ward 7	109	38	85	Lenroot			
Ward 8	58	42	65	Wards 1 - 3	210	33	337
Ward 9	69	36	52	Meadowbrook	10	12	24
Ward 10	207	67	148	Meteor	21	19	26
Ward 11	112	32	112	Ojibwa	49	6	34
Ward 12	107	30	71	Radisson			
Ward 13	86	30	61	Wards 1 & 2	77	24	75
Ward 14	92	27	52	Radisson, vil.	36	4	36
Bear Creek	88	46	39	Round Lake			
Cazenovia, vil.				Wards 1 & 2	170	30	244
Ward 2	3	1	0	Sand Lake	160	23	150
Dellona				Spider Lake	77	12	112
Wards 1 & 2	169	112	111	Weirgor	59	15	61
Delton				Winter			
Wards 1 - 4	257	129	196	Wards 1 & 2	179	40	161
Excelstor				Winter, vil.	57	13	27
Wards 1 - 3	189	103	180	TOTAL	2,626	434	2,890
Fairfield				SHAWANO COUNTY			
Wards 1 & 2	199	97	117	Almon			
Franklin				Wards 1 & 2	76	20	79
Wards 1 - 3	72	63	70	Angolica			
Freedom	48	41	65	Wards 1 - 3	132	44	269
Greenfield	144	119	132				
Honey Creek	101	77	95				

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002–Continued**

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Aniwa	55	20	72	Oostburg, vil.			
Aniwa, vil.	26	13	34	Wards 1 – 4	218	62	909
Bartelme	156	4	28	Plymouth			
Belle Plaine				Wards 1 – 4	516	117	687
Wards 1 – 3	226	51	305	Plymouth, city			
Biramwood				Wards 1 – 3	288	59	303
Wards 1 & 2	80	23	95	Wards 4 & 5	345	68	333
Biramwood, vil.	100	33	68	Wards 6 – 8	352	85	370
Bonduel, vil.				Wards 9 & 10	282	58	360
Wards 1 & 2	143	34	212	Random Lake, vil.			
Bowler, vil.	49	4	29	Wards 1 & 2	185	42	309
Cecil, vil.	53	14	73	Rhine			
Eland, vil.	46	11	20	Wards 1 – 3	342	81	510
Fairbanks				Russell	43	14	99
Wards 1 & 2	60	13	89	Scott			
Germania	60	17	49	Wards 1 & 2	160	78	365
Grant				Sheboygan			
Wards 1 & 2	97	33	130	Wards 1, 3 – 7	1,010	125	1,220
Green Valley				Ward 2	172	25	141
Wards 1 & 2	89	31	154	Sheboygan, city			
Gresham, vil.	53	11	81	Ward 1	562	77	523
Hartland	61	21	168	Ward 2	537	82	577
Herman				Ward 3	350	60	307
Wards 1 & 2	69	21	126	Ward 4	397	42	245
Hutchins	60	10	104	Ward 5	288	50	156
Lessor				Ward 6	585	70	435
Wards 1 & 2	124	28	162	Ward 7	432	75	308
Maple Grove				Ward 8	684	94	466
Wards 1 & 2	89	32	179	Ward 9	536	68	405
Marion, city				Ward 10	694	87	339
Ward 4	2	0	2	Ward 11	560	86	338
Mattoon, vil.	54	16	39	Ward 12	535	88	316
Morris				Ward 13	767	110	590
Wards 1 & 2	84	15	57	Ward 14	726	92	488
Navarino	56	17	73	Ward 15	489	86	326
Pella	102	38	134	Ward 16	390	56	189
Pulaski, vil.				Ward 17	0	0	0
Ward 4	2	1	6	Ward 18	2	0	0
Red Springs	136	23	87	Ward 19	0	0	0
Richmond				Ward 20	0	0	0
Wards 1 – 3	181	76	356	Ward 21	0	0	0
Seneca	86	22	85	Ward 22	0	0	0
Shawano, city				Ward 23	0	0	0
Wards 1 & 2	138	20	197	Sheboygan Falls			
Wards 3 & 4	143	27	141	Wards 1 & 2	259	70	369
Wards 5 & 6	165	31	161	Sheboygan Falls, city			
Wards 7 & 8	144	48	162	Wards 1, 2 & 9	464	94	570
Wards 9 & 10	140	34	174	Wards 3 & 4	296	54	270
Wards 11 & 12	199	33	204	Wards 5 – 8	339	70	299
Tigerton, vil.	100	28	78	Ward 10	54	12	49
Washington				Sherman			
Wards 1 & 2	218	72	319	Wards 1 & 2	134	49	320
Waukechon				Waldo, vil.	63	27	110
Wards 1 & 2	103	32	158	Wilson			
Wescott				Wards 1 – 4	566	127	809
Wards 1 – 5	500	113	566	TOTAL	17,521	3,360	19,634
Wittenberg				TAYLOR COUNTY			
Wards 1 & 2	133	41	112	Aurora	44	23	39
Wittenberg, vil.				Browning			
Wards 1 & 2	162	26	97	Wards 1 & 2	93	96	110
TOTAL	4,752	1,203	5,734	Chelsea	86	68	95
SHEBOYGAN COUNTY				Cleveland	30	26	42
Adell, vil.	61	23	96	Deer Creek			
Cascade, vil.	84	47	120	Wards 1 & 2	57	77	96
Cedar Grove, vil.				Ford	39	23	37
Wards 1 & 2	184	43	536	Gilman, vil.	99	31	65
Elkhart Lake, vil.				Goodrich	45	52	65
Wards 1 & 2	211	51	257	Greenwood	65	74	72
Glenbeulah, vil.	48	14	67	Grover	15	31	47
Greenbush				Hamme			
Wards 1 – 4	210	60	383	Wards 1 & 2	79	64	95
Herman				Holway	48	48	65
Wards 1 – 3	212	72	343	Jump River	45	19	36
Holland				Little Black			
Wards 1 – 4	248	75	703	Wards 1 & 2	118	108	155
Howards Grove, vil.				Lublin, vil.	37	8	10
Wards 1 – 3	489	98	581	Maplehurst			
Kohler, vil.				Wards 1 & 2	30	42	42
Wards 1 – 3	326	42	600	McKinley	36	41	47
Lima				Medford			
Wards 1 – 4	341	107	774	Wards 1 – 3	298	212	314
Lyndon				Medford, city			
Wards 1 & 2	166	86	337	Wards 1 & 2	213	85	124
Mitchell				Wards 3 & 4	191	82	128
Wards 1 & 2	157	50	256	Wards 5 & 6	144	99	126
Mosel	162	52	171	Wards 7 & 8	145	74	118
				Molitor	40	25	44

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued**

District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum	District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum
	Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)		Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)
Pershing	30	7	16	Kickapoo	62	53	39
Rib Lake				La Farge, vil.	84	61	32
Wards 1 & 2	87	75	111	Liberty	34	16	20
Rib Lake, vil.	126	55	95	Ontario, vil.	57	68	24
Roosevelt	69	19	40	Readstown, vil.	53	28	50
Stetsonville, vil.	76	54	47	Stark			
Taft	41	22	37	Wards 1 & 2	47	41	40
Westboro	72	68	108	Sterling	49	46	98
TOTAL	2,498	1,708	2,426	Stoddard, vil.	114	66	86
TREMPEALEAU COUNTY				Union			
Albion				Wards 1 & 2	42	53	38
Wards 1 & 2	88	29	61	Viola, vil.			
Arcadia				Ward 1	20	16	18
Wards 1-3	230	107	172	Viroqua			
Arcadia, city				Wards 1-4	195	103	183
Wards 1-3	288	104	200	Viroqua, city			
Blair, city				Wards 1-9	601	213	543
Wards 1-3	237	74	102	Webster	81	44	49
Burnside				Westby, city			
Wards 1 & 2	95	30	40	Wards 1-5	364	124	157
Caledonia	64	39	96	Wheatland	66	36	62
Chimney Rock	44	7	25	Whitestown	35	58	44
Dodge	74	24	44	TOTAL	3,410	2,229	2,813
Eleva, vil.	119	24	53	VILAS COUNTY			
Ettrick				Arbor Vitae			
Wards 1 & 2	166	115	113	Wards 1-3	505	121	602
Ettrick, vil.	69	46	41	Boulder Junction			
Gale				Wards 1 & 2	192	45	268
Wards 1 & 2	180	136	210	Cloverland			
Galesville, city				Wards 1 & 2	151	75	206
Wards 1-3	188	88	189	Conover			
Hale				Wards 1-3	181	71	251
Wards 1-3	185	53	108	Eagle River, city			
Independence, city				Wards 1-7	152	60	200
Wards 1-3	216	75	109	Lac du Flambeau			
Lincoln				Wards 1-3	507	77	313
Wards 1 & 2	126	35	77	Land O'Lakes	134	51	188
Osseo, city				Lincoln			
Wards 1-4	249	99	188	Wards 1-5	368	141	495
Pigeon				Manitowish Waters	125	37	248
Wards 1 & 2	125	60	53	Phelps			
Pigeon Falls, vil.	89	28	44	Wards 1 & 2	175	74	312
Preston				Plum Lake			
Wards 1-3	136	58	88	Wards 1 & 2	70	35	147
Strum, vil.				Presque Isle	112	42	189
Wards 1 & 2	214	45	92	St. Germain			
Sumner	169	57	140	Wards 1 & 2	328	111	453
Trempealeau				Washington			
Wards 1-3	222	126	193	Wards 1 & 2	227	93	321
Trempealeau, vil.				Winchester	93	42	112
Wards 1 & 2	232	100	158	TOTAL	3,320	1,075	4,305
Unity				WALWORTH COUNTY			
Wards 1 & 2	91	27	61	Bloomfield			
Whitehall, city				Wards 1-7	406	102	460
Wards 1-4	300	92	161	Burlington, city			
TOTAL	4,196	1,678	2,818	Ward 17	0	0	0
VERNON COUNTY				Darien			
Bergen				Wards 1-6	170	66	248
Wards 1-3	204	93	188	Darien, vil.			
Chaseburg, vil.	26	28	41	Wards 1 & 2	149	40	156
Christiana				Delavan			
Wards 1 & 2	90	79	92	Wards 1-6	529	131	784
Clinton				Delavan, city			
Wards 1 & 2	53	47	39	Wards 1-11	811	181	778
Coon				East Troy			
Wards 1 & 2	93	68	92	Wards 1-6	421	108	834
Coon Valley, vil.	105	75	107	East Troy, vil.			
De Soto, vil.				Wards 1-4	408	95	716
Ward 1	36	15	36	Elkhorn, city			
Forest	49	69	40	Wards 1 & 6	148	34	161
Franklin	108	66	125	Wards 2 & 3	72	26	108
Genoa				Wards 4 & 5	133	27	177
Wards 1 & 2	86	69	48	Wards 7 & 8	139	40	163
Genoa, vil.	56	30	29	Wards 9 & 11	136	46	213
Greenwood	52	55	44	Wards 10, 12 & 13	96	39	144
Hamburg				Fontana, vil.			
Wards 1 & 2	113	97	107	Wards 1-4	216	42	398
Harmony	77	65	64	Geneva			
Hillsboro				Wards 1-8	393	88	575
Wards 1 & 2	63	107	71	Geneva City, vil.			
Hillsboro, city				Wards 1-3	152	15	258
Wards 1-4	149	153	108	La Grange			
Jefferson				Wards 1-3	252	91	464
Wards 1-3	146	87	99	Lafayette			
				Wards 1-4	201	49	358

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002–Continued**

District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle and Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Lake Geneva, city				WASHINGTON COUNTY			
Wards 1 & 2	257	25	290	Addison			
Wards 3 & 4	154	32	173	Wards 1 – 6	258	151	742
Wards 5, 6 & 9	192	22	185	Barton			
Wards 7 & 8	159	31	200	Wards 1 – 4	293	115	582
Linn				Erin			
Wards 1, 2 & 4	148	40	322	Wards 1 – 4	391	136	1,073
Wards 3 & 5	53	10	119	Farmington			
Lyons				Wards 1 – 4	262	116	778
Wards 1 – 6	347	87	547	Germantown	22	9	60
Mukwonago, vil.				Germantown, vil.			
Ward 9	4	1	10	Wards 1, 7, 15 – 17	462	92	1,424
Richmond				Wards 2, 4 – 6	514	115	799
Wards 1 – 3	226	73	288	Wards 3, 8 – 10 & 18	440	121	1,050
Sharon	96	32	131	Wards 11 – 14	437	99	1,185
Sharon, vil.				Hartford			
Wards 1 & 2	121	45	148	Wards 1 – 4 & 6	280	119	707
Spring Prairie				Ward 5	78	18	170
Wards 1 – 4	200	57	440	Hartford, city			
Sugar Creek				Wards 1 – 8, 18, 24 & 25	408	109	668
Wards 1 – 5	405	121	579	Wards 9 – 11 & 23	373	110	595
Troy				Wards 12 – 15, 17, 19 – 22 & 27	311	89	514
Wards 1 – 3	255	78	518	Jackson			
Walworth				Wards 1 – 5	306	106	1,025
Wards 1 – 4	118	38	346	Jackson, vil.			
Walworth, vil.				Wards 1 – 8	484	126	947
Wards 1 – 3	262	39	310	Kewaskum			
Whitewater				Wards 1 & 2	102	62	287
Wards 1 – 3	229	53	277	Kewaskum, vil.			
Whitewater, city				Wards 1 – 4 & 6	305	143	554
Wards 1 & 2	331	111	246	Milwaukee, city			
Wards 3 & 4	339	88	209	Ward 262	0	0	0
Wards 5 & 6	539	69	368	Newburg, vil.			
Wards 7 & 8	217	94	95	Wards 1 & 2	63	26	172
Ward 12	0	0	0	Polk			
Ward 13	0	0	0	Wards 1 – 4, 6 & 7	302	95	825
Williams Bay, vil.				Ward 5	56	24	190
Wards 1 – 3	280	29	523	Richfield			
TOTAL	9,764	2,395	13,319	Ward 1	74	35	238
WASHBURN COUNTY				Wards 2 – 4	227	118	603
Barronett				Ward 5	79	38	208
Wards 1 & 2	60	13	44	Wards 6, 12 & 13	215	55	615
Bashaw				Wards 7 & 11	149	57	391
Wards 1 – 3	157	29	184	Ward 8	148	79	480
Bass Lake	51	9	77	Wards 9 & 10	126	67	404
Beaver Brook				Slinger, vil.			
Wards 1 – 3	102	21	108	Wards 1 – 6	352	146	737
Birchwood				Trenton			
Wards 1 & 2	65	14	115	Wards 1, 2, 5 – 7	294	112	733
Birchwood, vil.	70	13	58	Wards 3 & 4	81	27	226
Brooklyn	46	10	60	Wayne			
Casey	118	14	85	Wards 1 – 3	106	83	428
Chicago				West Bend			
Wards 1 & 2	85	10	34	Wards 1 – 9	517	167	1,253
Crystal				West Bend, city			
Wards 1 & 2	48	9	65	Wards 1 & 12	453	112	663
Evergreen				Wards 2, 3 & 5	361	125	527
Wards 1 & 2	211	39	184	Wards 4, 11 & 22	286	90	461
Frog Creek	24	5	19	Wards 6, 7 & 24	427	95	895
Gulf Lake	32	8	25	Wards 8 – 10	405	86	647
Long Lake	150	34	140	Wards 13 – 15	295	85	474
Madge				Wards 16, 18 & 21	260	95	467
Wards 1 – 3	128	27	85	Wards 17, 19, 20, 23, 25 & 26	478	112	795
Minong				TOTAL	11,480	3,765	25,592
Wards 1 & 2	181	23	155	WAUKESHA COUNTY			
Minong, vil.	87	10	65	Big Bend, vil.			
Sarona	47	12	65	Wards 1 – 3	154	83	296
Shell Lake, city				Brookfield			
Ward 1	128	6	108	Wards 1 & 4	178	27	330
Ward 2	157	24	95	Wards 2 & 8	145	12	226
Spooier				Wards 3 & 6	277	38	529
Wards 1 – 3	122	16	129	Wards 5 & 7	157	33	416
Spooier, city				Wards 9 & 10	157	24	262
Ward 1	80	10	60	Brookfield, city			
Ward 2	138	14	87	Ward 1	223	36	519
Ward 3	111	19	89	Ward 2	257	37	513
Ward 4	94	11	78	Ward 3	276	51	552
Ward 5	94	11	78	Wards 4 & 24	224	38	356
Springbrook	83	18	54	Ward 5	217	39	612
Stinnett	26	16	25	Ward 6	198	34	627
Stone Lake	86	14	84	Ward 7	144	13	430
Trego				Ward 8	172	35	411
Wards 1 – 3	134	36	164	Ward 9	176	26	570
TOTAL	2,895	495	2,593	Ward 10	134	21	389
				Ward 11	149	26	582

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued

District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum	District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum
	Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)		Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)
Ward 12	191	27	628	New Berlin, city			
Ward 13	147	16	539	Ward 1	206	57	351
Ward 14	135	26	305	Ward 2	294	45	507
Ward 15	142	18	362	Ward 3	233	47	484
Ward 16	120	15	404	Ward 4	122	15	155
Ward 17	232	31	685	Ward 5	309	60	528
Ward 18	194	30	451	Ward 6	144	19	251
Ward 19	219	34	590	Ward 7	155	32	311
Ward 20	218	38	614	Ward 8	55	12	172
Ward 21	94	17	194	Ward 9	187	45	311
Ward 22	183	21	432	Ward 10	260	48	391
Ward 23	162	28	336	Ward 11	105	20	177
Ward 24	338	38	499	Ward 12	95	37	238
Butler, vil.				Ward 13	217	62	375
Wards 1 - 3	268	71	345	Ward 14	138	22	480
Chenequa, vil.	48	13	265	Ward 15	212	29	438
Delafield				Ward 16	150	18	286
Wards 1, 2, 5 & 6	205	56	941	Ward 17	152	15	311
Wards 3 & 4	134	34	552	Ward 18	270	40	407
Wards 7 & 8	131	27	389	Ward 19	248	40	386
Wards 9 - 11	235	43	608	Ward 20	238	14	461
Delafield, city				Ward 21	205	24	441
Wards 1 - 7	737	152	1,679	Ward 22	254	31	463
Dousman, vil.				Ward 23	182	38	429
Wards 1 & 2	173	57	349	Ward 24	233	39	473
Eagle				Ward 25	125	28	306
Wards 1 - 4	303	90	795	Ward 26	149	22	311
Eagle, vil.				Ward 27	1	2	17
Wards 1 & 2	175	36	392	Ward 28	6	0	1
Elm Grove, vil.				North Prairie, vil.			
Wards 1 - 4	373	39	1,295	Wards 1 - 3	193	66	389
Wards 5 - 8	390	50	1,090	Oconomowoc			
Genesee				Wards 1, 2 & 4	259	100	741
Wards 1, 4 & 5	243	58	670	Wards 3, 6 & 7	271	79	742
Wards 2, 3 & 9	233	50	610	Wards 5, 8 & 9	210	83	626
Wards 6 - 8 & 10	293	86	747	Oconomowoc, city			
Hartland, vil.				Wards 1 - 3	436	109	731
Wards 1 - 7	471	109	934	Wards 4 - 6 & 14	264	99	569
Wards 8 - 13	375	79	772	Wards 7 - 9	380	63	626
Lac la Belle, vil.				Wards 10 - 13	450	104	695
Ward 1	42	5	129	Oconomowoc Lake, vil.	49	8	244
Lannon, vil.				Ottawa			
Wards 1 & 2	118	36	205	Wards 1 - 5	432	108	948
Lisbon				Ward 6	0	0	0
Wards 1, 9, 10 & 12	340	93	848	Pewaukee, vil.			
Wards 2, 3 & 11	307	62	566	Wards 1 - 5	443	124	1,013
Ward 4	287	28	129	Ward 6 - 9	355	80	528
Wards 5 - 7	271	73	631	Pewaukee, city			
Ward 8	85	14	264	Ward 1	188	32	515
Menomonee Falls, vil.				Wards 2 & 3	195	43	487
Wards 1 & 2	264	59	569	Ward 4	88	37	256
Wards 3, 9 & 10	559	98	888	Ward 5	199	47	468
Wards 4, 8 & 11	423	64	608	Ward 6	162	19	378
Wards 5, 6 & 13	397	65	615	Ward 7	169	42	408
Wards 7 & 12	341	55	642	Ward 8	243	35	434
Wards 14, 15 & 21	532	98	1,075	Ward 9	88	23	235
Wards 16 & 17	270	36	594	Ward 10	186	36	604
Wards 18, 25 & 26	267	57	627	Summit			
Ward 19	137	33	281	Wards 1 - 3	230	68	637
Wards 20 & 22	351	58	772	Wards 4 - 6	233	76	649
Wards 23 & 29	318	56	542	Sussex, vil.			
Ward 24	150	15	252	Wards 1, 2, 4 & 5	336	96	594
Ward 27	154	9	303	Wards 3, 10, 11 & 13	307	60	684
Ward 28	174	26	292	Wards 6 - 9	360	81	749
Merton				Wards 12, 14 & 15	0	0	2
Wards 1 - 3	261	84	821	Vernon			
Ward 4	105	24	242	Wards 1, 6 - 10	626	179	1,290
Wards 5 & 6	183	51	475	Wards 2 - 5	376	104	787
Wards 7 - 9	184	50	845	Wales, vil.			
Merton, vil.				Wards 1 - 3	351	62	663
Wards 1 - 3	146	35	530	Waukesha			
Milwaukee, city				Wards 1 & 4	161	45	325
Ward 274	0	0	0	Wards 2 & 5	194	37	355
Mukwonago				Ward 3	111	31	270
Wards 1, 2, 4 - 10	646	180	1,565	Ward 6	112	27	177
Ward 3	61	22	182	Ward 7	68	20	164
Mukwonago, vil.				Ward 8	146	14	188
Wards 4 - 8	633	135	1,154	Wards 9 & 10	193	35	401
Muskego, city				Wards 11 & 12	159	33	358
Wards 1 - 3	480	98	845	Waukesha, city			
Wards 4 - 6	418	100	675	Ward 1	180	34	310
Wards 7 - 9	461	120	833	Ward 2	287	44	458
Wards 10 & 11	418	96	760	Ward 3	184	39	202
Wards 12 & 13	379	119	867	Ward 4	185	37	306
Wards 14 & 15	350	109	814	Ward 5	184	37	181
Wards 16 & 17	432	138	875	Ward 6	165	25	187
Nashotah, vil.				Ward 7	202	34	265
Wards 1 & 2	141	31	393	Ward 8	233	56	294

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002–Continued**

District	Doyle Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)	District	Doyle Lawton (Dem.)	Thompson and Reynolds (Lib.)	McCallum and Farrow (Rep.)
Ward 9	162	35	234	Royalton			
Ward 10	98	20	106	Wards 1 – 3	125	53	223
Ward 11	167	19	307	St. Lawrence			
Ward 12	221	35	407	Wards 1 & 2	67	30	114
Ward 13	160	19	335	Scandinavia			
Ward 14	23	3	15	Wards 1 & 2	180	52	167
Ward 15	224	17	341	Scandinavia, vil.	55	10	46
Ward 16	158	41	204	Union	52	26	117
Ward 17	141	45	223	Waupaca			
Ward 18	70	14	107	Wards 1 & 2	108	53	188
Ward 19	181	49	184	Waupaca, city			
Ward 20	185	41	213	Wards 1 – 11	615	132	718
Ward 21	166	23	151	Weyauwega	45	23	122
Ward 22	193	29	140	Weyauwega, city			
Ward 23	103	20	151	Wards 1 – 3	183	45	205
Ward 24	220	34	239	Wyoming	35	8	56
Ward 25	253	42	401	TOTAL	5,672	1,481	7,369
Ward 26	248	49	423	WAUSHARA COUNTY			
Ward 27	308	48	454	Aurora	110	21	140
Ward 28	179	36	214	Berlin, city			
Ward 29	129	35	160	Ward 7	7	2	19
Ward 30	129	35	160	Bloomfield			
Ward 31	149	32	203	Wards 1 & 2	82	31	150
Ward 32	269	42	462	Coloma			
Ward 33	340	40	641	Wards 1 & 2	92	31	94
Ward 34	138	27	221	Coloma, vil.	53	25	61
Ward 35	100	19	189	Dakota			
Ward 36	278	40	593	Wards 1 – 3	105	38	202
Ward 37	210	54	334	Deerfield			
Ward 38	179	33	243	Wards 1 & 2	89	37	112
Ward 39	2	0	0	Hancock	60	39	62
Ward 40	0	0	0	Hancock, vil.	57	14	34
Ward 41	0	0	0	Leon			
Ward 42	0	0	0	Wards 1 – 3	208	37	199
Ward 43	0	0	0	Lohrville, vil.	44	14	30
Ward 44	0	0	0	Marion			
Ward 45	0	0	0	Wards 1 – 4	312	79	368
Ward 46	0	0	0	Mount Morris			
Ward 47	1	0	0	Wards 1 & 2	201	44	215
Ward 48	1	0	0	Oasis	58	33	73
Ward 49	0	0	0	Plainfield	56	28	56
TOTAL	42,327	8,846	88,661	Plainfield, vil.			
WAUPACA COUNTY				Wards 1 & 2	123	40	82
Bear Creek	75	19	112	Wards 1 & 2	78	40	172
Big Falls, vil.	13	4	4	Povungpiik			
Caledonia				Redgranite, vil.			
Wards 1 & 2	138	69	278	Wards 1 & 2	103	17	92
Clintonville, city				Richford			
Wards 1 – 7	536	88	576	Wards 1 & 2	56	23	66
Dayton				Rose	94	21	89
Wards 1 – 4	339	79	531	Saxeville			
DuPont				Wards 1 & 2	136	27	189
Wards 1 & 2	34	10	85	Springwater			
Embarrass, vil.	40	9	70	Wards 1 – 3	237	54	272
Farmington				Warren	84	24	77
Wards 1, 2 & 6	264	85	341	Wautoma			
Wards 3 – 5	259	69	258	Wards 1 & 2	146	34	219
Fremont	73	18	124	Wautoma, city			
Fremont, vil.	63	23	149	Wards 1 – 4	207	33	217
Harrison	78	16	73	Wild Rose, vil.			
Helvetia				Wards 1 & 2	111	13	81
Wards 1 & 2	73	18	87	TOTAL	2,909	799	3,371
Iola				WINNEBAGO COUNTY			
Wards 1 & 2	113	40	151	Algoma			
Iola, vil.				Wards 1 – 12	934	111	1,247
Wards 1 – 3	205	27	187	Appleton, city			
Larrabee				Ward 38	48	6	76
Wards 1 & 2	137	41	207	Ward 39	26	7	14
Lebanon				Ward 41	0	0	0
Wards 1 & 2	141	57	232	Ward 49	0	0	2
Lind				Black Wolf			
Wards 1 & 2	124	40	230	Wards 1 – 3	421	65	591
Little Wolf				Clayton			
Wards 1 – 3	116	40	202	Wards 1 – 4	414	85	659
Manawa, city				Mensha			
Wards 1 – 3	128	30	187	Ward 1	143	17	168
Marion, city				Ward 2	313	41	386
Wards 1 – 3	140	41	177	Wards 3 & 4	301	50	342
Matteson	89	32	142	Wards 5 & 6	359	74	681
Mukwa				Wards 7, 8, 10 & 13	602	86	590
Wards 1 – 5	306	82	371	Wards 9, 11 & 12	439	86	359
New London, city				Mensha, city			
Wards 3, 4 & 8	196	27	192	Wards 1 & 2	481	71	429
Wards 5, 9 & 10	160	34	162	Wards 3, 4, 7, 12 & 13	600	103	476
Wards 6 & 7	226	31	162	Wards 5 & 6	593	82	401
Wards 11 & 12	123	20	92	Wards 8 – 10 & 14	426	72	345
Ogdensburg, vil.	18	0	31				

**VOTE FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
BY WARD, NOVEMBER 5, 2002—Continued**

District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum	District	Doyle	Thompson	McCallum
	and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)		and Lawton (Dem.)	and Reynolds (Lib.)	and Farrow (Rep.)
Neenah				Winchester			
Wards 1 - 5	438	89	641	Wards 1 & 2	202	77	348
Neenah, city				Winneconne			
Wards 1 - 4	561	83	570	Wards 1 - 3	349	87	513
Wards 5 - 8	487	141	471	Winneconne, vil.			
Wards 9 - 12	649	104	911	Wards 1 - 4	353	51	432
Wards 13 - 16	512	62	543	Wolf River			
Wards 17 - 20	556	81	493	Wards 1 & 2	134	43	264
Wards 21 - 24	673	94	651	TOTAL	22,425	3,708	23,110
Wards 25 & 26	0	0	2				
Nekimi				WOOD COUNTY			
Wards 1 & 2	215	41	322	Arpin			
Nepeuskun	104	33	115	Wards 1 - 3	121	71	72
Omro				Arpin, vil.	36	27	23
Wards 1 - 3	252	72	345	Auburdale	118	82	99
Omro, city				Auburdale, vil.	109	76	79
Wards 1 - 7	385	77	460	Biron, vil.	159	56	110
Oshkosh				Cameron	62	47	71
Wards 1 - 6	445	66	584	Cary	55	32	82
Oshkosh, city				Cranmoor	20	14	41
Ward 1	296	39	268	Dexter	59	43	31
Ward 2	372	44	284	Grand Rapids			
Ward 3	217	24	182	Wards 1 - 13	1,418	435	1,106
Ward 4	94	16	100	Hansen	101	101	88
Ward 5	26	5	38	Hewitt, vil.	96	62	103
Ward 6	64	6	7	Hiles	29	25	18
Ward 7	268	34	235	Lincoln			
Ward 8	403	28	428	Wards 1 & 2	168	118	228
Ward 9	263	44	148	Marshfield	111	43	123
Ward 10	383	68	261	Marshfield, city			
Ward 11	361	41	230	Wards 1 - 20,			
Ward 12	260	42	191	23 - 25 & 27	1,850	632	1,514
Ward 13	282	112	150	Milladore	96	76	77
Ward 14	210	85	134	Milladore, vil.			
Ward 15	231	59	144	Ward 1	51	26	32
Ward 16	145	16	112	Nekoosa, city			
Ward 17	465	73	362	Wards 1 - 6	418	167	224
Ward 18	198	27	165	Pittsville, city			
Ward 19	280	51	236	Wards 1 - 3	158	54	91
Ward 20	229	49	222	Port Edwards			
Ward 21	180	34	151	Wards 1 - 3	207	102	146
Ward 22	275	56	214	Port Edwards, vil.			
Ward 23	280	42	288	Wards 1 - 3	318	118	271
Ward 24	337	48	347	Remington	40	27	36
Ward 25	66	7	84	Richfield			
Ward 26	436	49	345	Wards 1 & 2	161	114	178
Ward 27	355	35	259	Rock	96	67	123
Ward 28	426	57	482	Rudolph			
Ward 29	329	34	380	Wards 1 & 2	192	110	130
Ward 30	254	26	221	Rudolph, vil.	97	42	43
Ward 31	393	49	324	Saratoga			
Ward 32	522	52	309	Wards 1 - 6	683	299	590
Ward 33	259	25	247	Seneca			
Ward 34	0	0	0	Wards 1 - 3	176	91	141
Ward 35	0	0	0	Sherry	153	63	106
Ward 36	0	0	0	Sigel			
Poygan				Wards 1 - 4	184	124	147
Wards 1 & 2	161	46	195	Vesper, vil.	73	76	68
Rushford				Wisconsin Rapids, city			
Wards 1 & 2	178	40	249	TOTAL	10,704	4,349	8,312
Utica				Wood	103	67	139
Wards 1 & 2	212	35	299				
Vinland							
Wards 1 - 3	330	53	368				

Note: Other Governor and Lieutenant Governor candidates received the following votes: Young and Peterson (Wisconsin Green Party) - 44,111; Bollerud (Independent) - 2,637; Eisenberg (Independent) - 2,847; Mangan (Independent) - 1,710; Rasta (Independent) - 929.

Source: Official records of the Elections Board. Scattered votes omitted.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION
 BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes, and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.
 He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.
 He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.
 He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States; for that Purpose obnoxious the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migration hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.
 He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.
 He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.
 He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.
 He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;
 For proceeding then, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;
 For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;
 For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;
 For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.
 He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to complete the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Pernity, scarcely parallelled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is a merciless Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

For every Stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

Now have we been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Confanginity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, and Friendship.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the Support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,

JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST,
 CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

PHILADELPHIA: PRINTED BY JOHN DEAR.

A facsimile copy of the Declaration of Independence was offered to those viewing an original copy during the Declaration of Independence Road Trip. The goal of the nonprofit, nonpartisan project is to bring the "People's Document" directly to all Americans in order to inspire them to see citizenship as an opportunity, to participate in civic life, and most importantly, to vote. Wisconsin historically has been among those states with the highest voter turnout. (Declaration of Independence Road Trip)

Wisconsin State Symbols

11

Wisconsin state symbols: origin and descriptions of the official state symbols as specified by law

Wisconsin's People

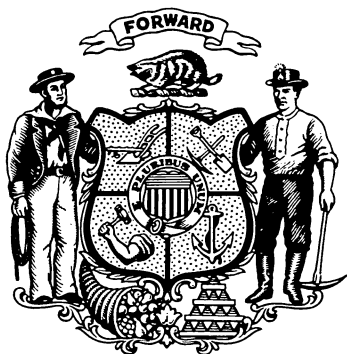


Department of Tourism

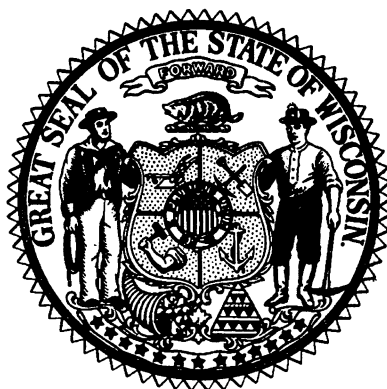
WISCONSIN STATE SYMBOLS

(See front and back endpapers)

Over the years the Wisconsin Legislature has officially recognized a wide variety of state symbols. In order of adoption, Wisconsin has designated an official seal, coat of arms, motto, flag, song, flower, bird, tree, fish, state animal, wildlife animal, domestic animal, mineral, rock, symbol of peace, insect, soil, fossil, dog, beverage, grain, dance, ballad, and waltz. (The “Badger State” nickname, however, remains unofficial.) These symbols provide a focus for expanding public awareness of Wisconsin’s history and diversity.



The Coat of Arms



The Great Seal

Seal and coat of arms. Article XIII, Section 4, of the Wisconsin Constitution requires the legislature to provide a “great seal” to be used by the secretary of state to authenticate all of the governor’s official acts except laws. The seal consists of the coat of arms, described below, with the words “Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin” centered above and a curved line of 13 stars, representing the 13 original United States, centered below, surrounded by an ornamental border. A modified “lesser seal” serves as the seal of the secretary of state.

The coat of arms is an integral part of the state seal and also appears on the state flag. It contains a sailor with a coil of rope and a “yeoman” (usually considered a miner) with a pick, who jointly represent labor on water and land. These two figures support a quartered shield with symbols for agriculture (plow), mining (pick and shovel), manufacturing (arm and hammer), and navigation (anchor). Centered on the shield is a small U.S. coat of arms and the U.S. motto, “E pluribus unum” (“one out of many”), referring to the union of U.S. states, to symbolize Wisconsin’s loyalty to the Union. At the base, a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, stands for prosperity and abundance, while a pyramid of 13 lead ingots represents mineral wealth and the 13 original United States. Centered over the shield is a badger, the state animal, and the state motto “Forward” appears on a banner above the badger.

The history of the seal is inextricably entwined with that of the coat of arms. An official seal was created in 1836, when Wisconsin became a territory, and was revised in 1839. When Wisconsin achieved statehood in 1848, a new seal was prepared. This seal was changed in 1851 at the instigation of Governor Nelson Dewey and slightly modified to its current design in 1881 when Dewey’s seal wore out and had to be recast. (See “Motto” below.) Chapter 280, Laws of 1881, provided the first precise statutory description of the great seal and coat of arms in what ultimately became Sections 1.07 and 14.45 of the statutes.

Motto: “Forward”. The motto, “Forward”, was introduced in the 1851 revision of the state seal and coat of arms. Governor Dewey had asked University of Wisconsin Chancellor John H. Lathrop to design a new seal. It is alleged the motto was selected during a chance meeting between Governor Dewey and Edward Ryan (later chief justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court) when

the governor went to New York City, carrying the Lathrop design to the engraver. Ryan objected to the Latin motto, "Excelsior", which Lathrop proposed. According to tradition, Dewey and Ryan sat down on the steps of a Wall Street bank, designed a new seal and chose "Forward" on the spot. It is officially recognized in Section 1.07 of the statutes.

Flag. An official design for Wisconsin's state flag was initially provided by the legislature in 1863. Noting that a flag had not been adopted and that Civil War regiments in the field were requesting flags, the legislature formed a 5-member joint select committee to report "a description for a proper state flag." This action resulted in the adoption of 1863 Joint Resolution 4, which provided a design for a state flag that was substantially the same as the regimental flags already in use by Wisconsin troops.

It was not until 1913, however, that language concerning flag specifications was added to the Wisconsin Statutes. Chapter 111, Laws of 1913, created a state flag provision, specifying a dark blue flag with the state coat of arms centered on each side. That provision has become Section 1.08 of the statutes.

The 1913 design remained unchanged until the enactment of Chapter 286, Laws of 1979, which culminated years of legislative efforts to alter or replace Wisconsin's flag so it would be more distinctive and recognizable. The most significant changes made by the 1979 act were adding the word "Wisconsin" and the statehood date "1848" in white letters, centered respectively above and below the coat of arms.

Song: "On, Wisconsin!" The music for "On, Wisconsin!" was composed in 1909 by William T. Purdy with the idea of entering it in a contest for the creation of a new University of Minnesota football song. ("Minnesota" would have replaced "On, Wisconsin" in the opening lines.) Carl Beck persuaded Purdy to dedicate the song to the University of Wisconsin football team instead, and Beck collaborated with the composer by writing the lyrics. The song was introduced at the Madison campus in November 1909. It was later acclaimed by world-famous composer and bandmaster John Philip Sousa as the best college song he had ever heard.

Lyrics more in keeping with the purposes of a state song were subsequently written in 1913 by Judge Charles D. Rosa and J. S. Hubbard, editor of the *Beloit Free Press*. Rosa and Hubbard were among the delegates from many states convened in 1913 to commemorate the centennial of the Battle of Lake Erie. Inspired by the occasion, they provided new, more solemn words to the already well-known football song.

Although "On, Wisconsin!" was widely recognized as Wisconsin's song, the state did not officially adopt it until 1959. Representative Harold W. Clemens discovered that Wisconsin was one of only ten states without an official song. He introduced a bill to give the song the status he thought it deserved. On discovering that many different lyrics existed, an official text for the first verse was incorporated in Chapter 170, Laws of 1959, and it is contained in Section 1.10 of the statutes:

On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin! Grand old badger state!
 We, thy loyal sons and daughters, Hail thee, good and great.
 On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin! Champion of the right,
 'Forward', our motto — God will give thee might!

Flower: wood violet (*Viola papilionacea*). In 1908, Wisconsin school children nominated four candidates for state flower: the violet, wild rose, trailing arbutus, and white water lily. On Arbor Day 1909, the final vote was taken, and the violet won. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, which created Section 1.10, named the wood violet Wisconsin's official flower.

Bird: robin (*Turdus migratorius*). In 1926-27, Wisconsin school children voted to select a state bird. The robin received twice as many votes as those given any other bird. Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, which created Section 1.10, officially made the robin the state bird.

Tree: sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*). A favorite state tree was first selected by a vote of Wisconsin school children in 1893. The maple tree won, followed by oak, pine, and elm. Another vote was conducted in 1948 among school children by the Youth Centennial Committee. In that election, the sugar maple again received the most votes, followed by white pine and birch. The 1949 Legislature, in spite of efforts by white pine advocates, named the sugar maple the official state tree by enacting Chapter 218, Laws of 1949, which created Section 1.10.

Fish: muskellunge (*Esox masquinongy masquinongy Mitchell*). Members of the legislature attempted to adopt the muskellunge as the state fish as early as 1939. The trout was a very distant alternative suggestion. In 1955, the legislature unanimously passed Chapter 18 to amend Section 1.10 and designate the muskellunge as Wisconsin's official fish.

Animals: badger (*Taxidea taxus*), **white-tailed deer** (*Odocoileus virginianus*), **dairy cow** (*Bos taurus*). Although the badger has been closely associated with Wisconsin since territorial days, it was not declared the official state animal until 1957. Over the years its likeness had been incorporated in the state coat of arms, the seal, the flag, and even State Capitol architecture, as well as being immortalized in the song, "On, Wisconsin!" ("Grand old badger state!"). "Bucky Badger" has long been the mascot of the UW-Madison. In 1957, a bill to establish the badger as state animal was introduced at the request of four Jefferson County elementary school students who discovered from a historical society publication that the badger had not been given the official status most people assumed. Serious opposition developed, however, when a faction from Wisconsin's northern counties introduced a bill to make the *white-tailed deer* the official animal, citing the state's large native deer population, the animal's physical attributes, and the considerable economic benefits derived from the annual deer hunt. The legislature reached a compromise by adding two official animals to Section 1.10. In Chapter 209, Laws of 1957, it named the badger the "state animal", and Chapter 147 designated the white-tailed deer as the state "wildlife animal".

The *dairy cow* was added to Section 1.10 as Wisconsin's official "domestic animal" by Chapter 167, Laws of 1971, in recognition of the animal's many contributions to the state. This action was termed a logical and long overdue step, consistent with the state's promoting itself as *America's Dairyland*, the slogan placed on state automobile license plates by Chapter 115, Laws of 1939. 1972 Executive Order 32 designated Wisconsin's first official dairy cow, but the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection is now required to establish an annual rotation among Wisconsin's remaining purebreds. The Milking Shorthorn was selected for 2003, followed by the Red and White Holstein in 2004.

Badger nickname. History, rather than the law, explains Wisconsin's unofficial nickname as the "Badger State". During the lead-mining boom that began just prior to 1830 in southwestern Wisconsin, the name was first applied to miners who were too busy digging the "gray gold" to build houses. Like badgers, they moved into abandoned mine shafts and makeshift burrows for shelter. Although "badgers" had a somewhat derogatory connotation at first, it gradually gained acceptance as an apt description of the hardworking and energetic settlers of the Wisconsin Territory.

Mineral and rock: galena (lead sulphide) and **red granite**. Chapter 14, Laws of 1971, amended Section 1.10 to make galena the official state mineral and red granite the state rock. The proposal was introduced at the request of the Kenosha Gem and Mineral Society to promote geological awareness. Galena met the criteria for selection, as set by the Wisconsin Geological Society, including abundance, uniqueness, economic value, historical significance, and native nature. Red granite is an igneous rock composed of quartz and feldspar. It is mined in several sections of the state and was selected as the state rock because of its economic importance.

Symbol of peace: mourning dove (*Zenaidura macroura corolinensis linnaus*). Various individuals and organizations concerned with conservation and wildlife long sought a protected status for the dove. Concluding an effort that stretched over a decade, the mourning dove was added to Section 1.10 of the statutes as Wisconsin's official symbol of peace and removed from the statutory definition of game birds by Chapter 129, Laws of 1971.

Insect: honey bee (*Apis mellifera*). The honey bee was designated as the official state insect when Section 1.10 was amended by Chapter 326, Laws of 1977. The bill was introduced at the request of the third grade class of Holy Family School of Marinette and the Wisconsin Honey Producers Association. Attempts to allow all elementary school pupils in the state to decide the selection by popular ballot were unsuccessful. Other contenders for the title were the monarch butterfly, dragonfly, ladybug, and mosquito.

Soil: Antigo Silt Loam (*Typic glossoboralf*). An official state soil was created by 1983 Wisconsin Act 33 to remind Wisconsinites of their soil stewardship responsibilities. Advocates argued that soil, a natural resource that took 10,000 years to produce, is essential to Wisconsin's economy and is also the foundation of life. Selected to represent the more than 500 major soil

types in Wisconsin, Antigo Silt Loam is a productive, level, silty soil of glacial origin, subsequently enriched by organic matter from prehistoric forests. The soil, named after a Wisconsin city, is found chiefly in Wisconsin and stretches in patches across the north central part of the state. It is a versatile soil that supports dairying, potato growing, and timber. The amendment to Section 1.10 was the result of a successful drive led by Professor Francis D. Hole, UW-Madison soil scientist.

Fossil: trilobite (*Calymene celebra*). 1985 Wisconsin Act 162 amended Section 1.10 to designate the trilobite as the official state fossil. Pronounced “TRY-loh-bite”, the Latin term describes the 3-lobed anatomy of this small invertebrate body divided by furrows into segments. The trilobite is an extinct marine arthropod with multiple sets of paired, jointed legs. Its head and tapering body were armored in an exoskeleton that was repeatedly molted as the animal grew. Trilobites flourished in the warm, shallow salt water sea that periodically covered Wisconsin territory hundreds of millions of years ago. Their fossil remains average 1 to 2 inches in length. The largest complete specimen is 14 inches, while incomplete parts indicate some were possibly much longer (over 30 inches). Trilobite fossils are abundant and distinctive enough to be easily recognized. Good specimens are preserved in rock formations throughout most of Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Geological Society proposed the fossil to symbolize Wisconsin’s ancient past and encourage interest in the state’s rich geological heritage. A major rival for recognition as state fossil was the mastodon, a large prehistoric, elephant-like creature.

Dog: American water spaniel. 1985 Wisconsin Act 295 amended Section 1.10 to name the American water spaniel as Wisconsin’s official state dog. Enactment of the law was the culmination of years of effort by eighth grade students of Lyle Brumm at Washington Junior High School in New London. The American water spaniel is said to be one of only five dog breeds indigenous to the United States and the only one native to Wisconsin. A New London area physician, Dr. Fred J. Pfeiffer, is generally credited with developing and standardizing the breed and working to secure United Kennel Club registration for it in 1920. American Kennel Club recognition followed in 1940. The American water spaniel was developed as a practical, versatile hunting dog that combined certain physical attributes with intelligence and a good disposition. No flashy show animal, the American water spaniel is described as an unadorned, utilitarian dog that earns its keep as an outstanding hunter, watchdog, and family pet.

Beverage: milk. The Wisconsin Legislature designated milk as the official state beverage in 1987 Wisconsin Act 279. This action recognized Wisconsin’s position as the nation’s leading milk-producing state and the contribution of milk to the state’s economy. World Dairy Expo and various Wisconsin dairy production and dairy cattle associations supported the amendment of Section 1.10.

Grain: corn (*Zea mays*). 1989 Wisconsin Act 162 amended Section 1.10 to designate corn as the official state grain. During legislative debate, sponsors claimed designating corn as the state grain would draw attention to its importance as a cash crop in Wisconsin and make people more aware of corn’s many uses, including livestock feed, sweeteners, ethanol fuel, and biodegradable plastics.

Dance: polka. 1993 Wisconsin Act 411 amended Section 1.10 to name the polka as the state dance. The bill was introduced at the request of a second grade class from Charles Lindbergh Elementary School in Madison and supported by several groups, including the Wisconsin Polka Boosters, Inc., and the Wisconsin Folk Museum. Supporters documented the polka heritage of Wisconsin and provided evidence that the polka is deeply ingrained in Wisconsin cultural traditions.

Ballad: “Oh Wisconsin, Land of My Dreams”. “Oh Wisconsin, Land of My Dreams” was designated the Wisconsin state ballad by 2001 Wisconsin Act 16 in Section 1.10 (1m). The ballad was the work of Shari Sarazin of Mauston who set to music a poem written in the 1920s by her grandmother Erma Barrett of Juneau County. The words to this ballad are:

Oh Wisconsin, land of beauty, with your hillsides and your plains, with your jackpine and your birch tree, and your oak of mighty frame.

Land of rivers, lakes and valleys, land of warmth and winter snows, land of birds and beasts and humanity, Oh Wisconsin, I love you so.

Oh Wisconsin, land of my dreams. Oh Wisconsin, you're all I'll ever need. A little heaven here on earth could you be? Oh Wisconsin, land of my dreams.

In the summer, golden grain fields; in the winter, drift of white snow; in the springtime, robins singing; in the autumn, flaming colors show.

Oh I wonder who could wander, or who could want to drift for long, away from all your beauty, all your sunshine, all your sweet song?

Oh Wisconsin, land of my dreams. Oh Wisconsin, you're all I'll ever need. A little heaven here on earth could you be? Oh Wisconsin, land of my dreams.

Oh Wisconsin, land of my dreams. And when it's time, let my spirit run free in Wisconsin, land of my dreams.

Waltz: "The Wisconsin Waltz". 2001 Wisconsin Act 16 created Section 1.10 (1r) and designated "The Wisconsin Waltz" as the state waltz. The music and lyrics were written by Eddie Hansen, a Waupaca native and one-time theater organist. The words to this waltz are:

Music from heaven throughout the years; the beautiful Wisconsin Waltz.

Favorite song of the pioneers; the beautiful Wisconsin Waltz.

Song of my heart on that last final day, when it is time to lay me away. One thing I ask is to let them play the beautiful Wisconsin Waltz.

My sweetheart, my complete heart, it's for you when we dance together; the beautiful Wisconsin Waltz.

I remember that September, before love turned into an ember, we danced to the Wisconsin Waltz.

Summer ended, we intended that our lives then would both be blended, but somehow our planning got lost.

Memory now sings a dream song, a faded love theme song; the beautiful Wisconsin Waltz.

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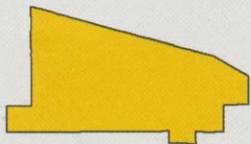
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WISCONSIN'S CHANGING POPULATION

1990-2000

HIGHLIGHTED ON THE LEFT ARE SEVERAL COUNTIES WHICH TYPIFY CERTAIN POPULATION TRENDS WITHIN WISCONSIN OVER THE LAST DECADE



VILAS COUNTY

Growth in Vilas Co. typifies the trend in several northern Wisconsin counties experiencing "amenity migration," particularly among retirees. 35% of growth in Vilas Co. is attributed to in-migration of persons 60 years and over.



BROWN COUNTY

A number of Wisconsin counties experienced significant increases in their Hispanic/Latino population. A 470% increase among Hispanic/Latino persons in Brown Co. placed it among the faster growing counties in overall population.



ST. CROIX COUNTY

Suburban growth in the shadow of the Twin Cities made St. Croix one of the two fastest growing counties in Wisconsin. Over 50% of its labor force worked outside of St. Croix Co.



ADAMS COUNTY

The 27% increase in the population of Adams Co. was the highest rate of increase of any Wisconsin county, due partly to the natural amenities there and employment opportunities in neighboring counties.



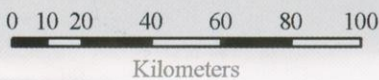
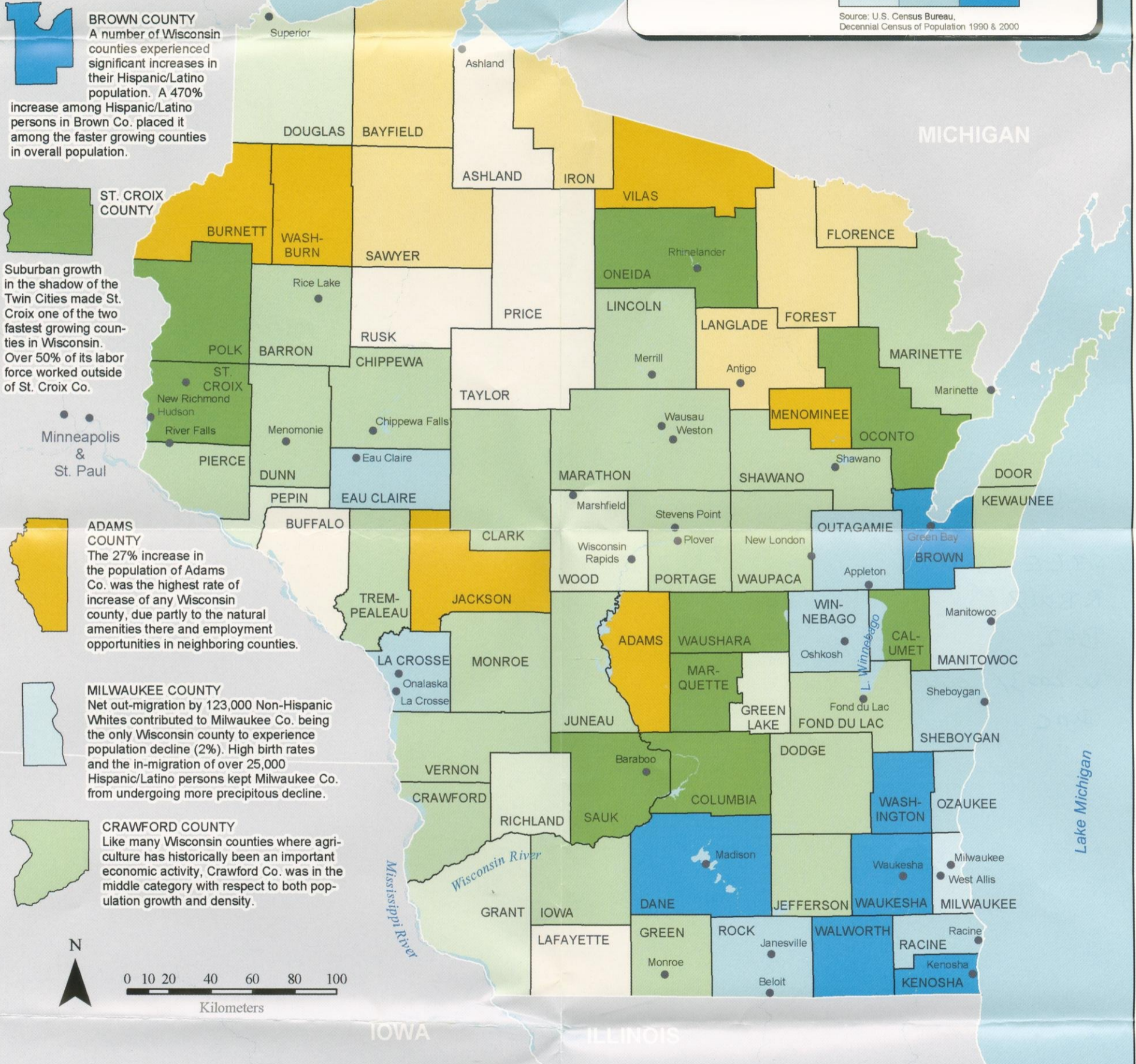
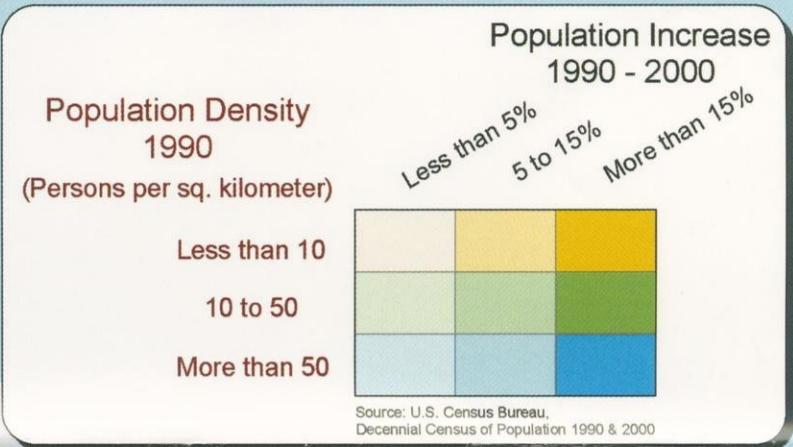
MILWAUKEE COUNTY

Net out-migration by 123,000 Non-Hispanic Whites contributed to Milwaukee Co. being the only Wisconsin county to experience population decline (2%). High birth rates and the in-migration of over 25,000 Hispanic/Latino persons kept Milwaukee Co. from undergoing more precipitous decline.



CRAWFORD COUNTY

Like many Wisconsin counties where agriculture has historically been an important economic activity, Crawford Co. was in the middle category with respect to both population growth and density.



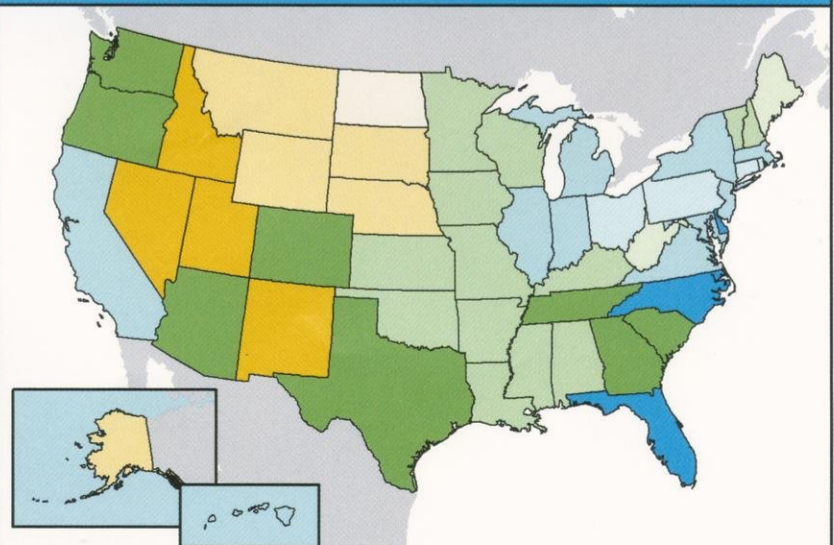
Wisconsin's population grew by nearly 10% in the decade leading up to the 2000 Census. The map above illustrates the uneven distribution of this growth across Wisconsin counties in relation to prior settlement patterns (represented by 1990 population density). Variations in density are indicated by the color hues (yellow, green or blue), while the rate of growth is depicted by the richness of the shading (light, medium or dark).

Counties shown in yellow are those that started with a comparatively low density (less than 10 persons per square km). Those in various shades of green are in the middle density range, and counties shown in blue had the highest densities in 1990 (more than 50 persons per square km).

Counties that appear in the lightest shades of yellow, green and blue are those with the lowest rates of growth (less than 5%). Those in the medium shade were in the middle category (5 to 15%) and the darkest shaded counties grew by more than 15%.

The U.S. map insert (right) offers a perspective of changes to Wisconsin in the national context. Population change and density are shown here at the state level according to the classification scheme above.

CHANGING U.S. POPULATION 1990-2000



Created by the Applied Population Laboratory
University of Wisconsin - Madison
For distribution with the 2003-2004 State of Wisconsin Blue Book



Wisconsin Symbols *continued*



Antigo Silt Loam
STATE SOIL



Honey Bee
STATE INSECT



Galena
STATE MINERAL



Red Granite
STATE ROCK



Trilobite
STATE FOSSIL



American Water Spaniel
STATE DOG



Corn
STATE GRAIN

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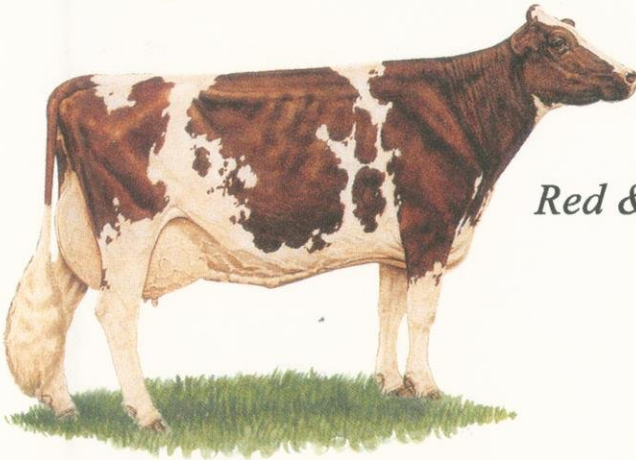
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Milking Shorthorn

Dairy Cow

STATE DOMESTICATED ANIMAL



Red & White Holstein



Milk

STATE BEVERAGE



Polka

STATE DANCE

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